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Text register in translation of popular psychology

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Text register in translation of popular psychology

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Abstract

This thesis comprises four annotated translations, accompanied by a discussion. Excerpts from three books were translated from English into Croatian (Kelly McGonigal's *The Willpower Instinct*, Mike Savage's *Social Class in the 21st Century*, and the *UNHCR Resettlement Handbook*), and two from Croatian into English (*Oči* by Edo Popović and *Ženski udesi* by Živko Bertić). The discussion mainly focused on different features of register, as well as of popular scientific texts, and the changes that arise due to these different features when translating such texts from one language into another. On various examples, it is illustrated how a translation can change due to different use of pronouns, the use of colloquial speech, as well as of figurative language.

Sažetak

Rad sadrži četiri prijevoda s bilješkama, te raspravu o tim prijevodima. Odlomci triju knjiga prevedeni su s engleskoga na hrvatski (*The Willpower Instinct* autorice Kelly McGonigal, *Social Class in the 21st Century* autora Mikea Savagea i UN-ov priručnik *UNHCR Resettlement Handbook*), a odlomci dviju knjiga prevedeni su s hrvatskoga na engleski (roman *Oči* Ede Popovića i zbirka kratkih priča Živka Bertića, *Ženski udesi*). Rasprava se uglavnom temelji na različitim obilježjima registra i popularno-znanstvenih tekstova te promjenama koje zbog tih različitih obilježja nastaju pri prevođenju iz jednog jezika u drugi. Navedeni primjeri pokazuju kako se prijevod teksta mijenja zbog različite upotrebe zamjenica, kolokvijalizama te figurativnog jezika.

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Part One
Discussion

Text register in translation of popular psychology

1. Introduction

In this thesis, I will examine the problems related to the text register in translation of popular psychology by analysing lexico-grammatical features through which a register can be realized.

When we interact with other people, we use our language as a way of expressing our ideas, opinions, or feelings. However, our use of language may differ from that of another person. The concepts of register may be used to help translators raise their awareness of the social and cultural features of the text type they translate, but also of linguistic choices they are expected to make when translating.

The examples used in this thesis are taken from the source text (ST) entitled *The Willpower Instinct: How Self-Control Works, Why It Matters, and What You Can Do to Get More of It*, written by an American psychologist, Kelly McGonigal. It is a self-help book on self-control and how to deal with stress in stressful situations., Therefore, the target readers of the ST are general public, or more precisely, everyone seeking solutions to their problems, ways of improving their lives, etc. Its translation into Croatian, i.e. the target text (TT), is also intended for experts in the field of psychology. Although the ST belongs to the category of popular scientific texts, the ST is written in a form of a dialogue between the author and readers because of its evident accessibility and conversational style.

In this thesis, I will first analyse some general features of register, as well as of popular scientific texts. Three main aspects of register will be discussed, and later illustrated with examples. In order to analyse translation problems, I will first analyse the ST with regard to the three important aspects of register, namely field, mode, and tenor. Furthermore, I will present the categorisation of problems related to the lexico-grammatical realizations of register that appear in this ST and explain reasons for choices of the final solution. In addition, I will present an overview of resources that were helpful for solving translation problems in this translation.

The aim of this thesis is to analyse changes that arise when translating texts of popular psychology from English to Croatian due to different features of register used in both source and target culture.

2. Features of register

In sociolinguistics, register is defined as one of the two dimensions recognized within the framework for the description of language variation (Hatim et al. 1990: 39). The difference between the two dimensions is that one of them is user-related (dialect) and the other one use-related (register). Halliday defines register as a “functional variety of language, corresponding to a variety of situation” (Halliday 1985/89: 38). Or simply put, register is a unique way of the speaker’s or the writer’s language use in different situations, from chatting with a friend on Facebook to writing a formal research paper. Furthermore, Hatim and Mason point out that the category of situation should not be understood restrictively as the event or situation being talked about. Instead, they emphasize the importance of the “‘convention’ that a given linguistic utterance is appropriate to a certain use” (Hatim 1990: 46). Halliday also distinguishes three aspects of register, namely, “field, mode and tenor of discourse”, which provide a system for interpreting any socio-linguistic situation (qtd. in Hatim 1990: 48).

The field of discourse describes “activities and processes that are happening at the time of speech”, i.e. it indicates the domain of experience, e.g. medicine, psychology, language education, a church service, or a sports commentary (Hatim 1990: 46). In the second volume of *Translating Text and Context: Translation Studies and Systemic Functional Linguistics*, Manfredi provides Erich Steiner’s model for register analysis, where Steiner distinguishes “three internal dimensions” of the field of discourse, namely, the experiential domain, goal orientation and social activity (Manfredi 2014: 31). Experiential domain is referred to as the subject matter or the topic. Because there are several domains that need to be identified by the translator, Manfredi emphasizes that, in translation, it is better to talk about “domains” rather than only one domain. According to Steiner, the most typical linguistic or lexico-grammatical realizations in a text are:

- transitivity of clauses

- types of participants
- lexical fields
- terminologies
- cohesive lexical chains
- time / tense / aspect features
- aspects of reference
- headings/ titles
- paragraphing (qtd. in Manfredi 2014: 32).

The oriental goal involves participants' goal, that of the author and the translator, e.g. argumentation, interchange and narration, as well as the function of both source and target text (Manfredi 2014: 33). Finally, Steiner is in the function of the text in its "Context of Culture". He lists different types of social activity, e.g. consumption, communication, exchange, production, etc. (Manfredi 2014: 33). Therefore, when it comes to translating a certain text, the translator should decide what terminology and grammatical structures to use.

Mode of discourse, on the other hand, refers to the medium of the language activity. The basic media are spoken or written, however, there are numerous modifications on such a distinction, e.g. written to be spoken, to be spoken as if not written, to be read, to be heard, etc. (Hatim 1990: 49). Manfredi again refers to Steiner's tripartite subdivision of the mode of discourse, namely, language role, channel and medium, which are all in line with the Hallidayan model (Manfredi 2014: 37). According to the language role, texts vary depending on whether the language is "constitutive", i.e. whether it plays a central element in the context, or "ancillary", i.e. not important in the context (qtd. in Manfredi 2014: 37). A president's speech, for instance, is regarded as constitutive since the language is the central element. Furthermore, the channel is defined as "the vehicle through which communication takes place (Hatim 1990: 50) and can either be "phonic" or "graphic" as paper, telephone lines, sound waves, etc. (Manfredi 2014: 38). When translating, the translator should concentrate on where the focus of the information lies and know whether the information provided is new or already given.

Finally, another aspect of register that Hatim and Mason point out to is the tenor of discourse or “the relationship between the addresser and the addressee” (Hatim 1990: 50). Halliday states that tenor “refers to the type of role interaction, the set of relevant social relations, permanent and temporary, among the participants involved” (Halliday 1985: 45), and that it is evident on all linguistic levels. Moreover, Steiner again distinguishes three main sub-variables of tenor: agentive roles, social roles and social distance (qtd. in Manfredi 2014: 34). Agentive roles are semiotic roles depending on the action taking place, e.g. teacher and student, doctor and patient, sayer and listener, etc. In terms of lexico-grammatical realizations, they can be evident from the use of specialist language, mood, modality, etc. The second sub-variable is the social role or the power relationship between the addresser and the addressee based on hierarchies (age, ethnicity, gender, social class, religious affiliation) and the degree of certainty (level of expertise and level of education). Linguistically, the social role can be realized through formality, forms of address, choice of specialist terminology, mood, etc. (Manfredi 2014: 36). Finally, social distance refers to the amount of contact that the participants have, i.e. to the frequency of their previous interaction, which ranges from “anonymous” to “familiar” (Manfredi 2014: 36). Social distance can be evident through:

- modality,
- types of forms of address,
- colloquialisms,
- jargon,
- accents/dialects/sociolects, etc. (Manfredi 2014: 36)

In practice, the translator should bear in mind the importance of the register, as well as its three aspects when translating a certain type of text.

3. Translation problems related to lexico-grammatical features of register

As mentioned previously, the three important aspects of register are field, mode, and tenor, which are realized through lexico-grammatical features. The primary source of examples discussed in this thesis is the book *The Willpower Instinct: How Self-Control Works, Why It*

Matters, and What You Can Do to Get More of It by Kelly McGonigal. In terms of register analysis, this book may be described based on the three aspects of register. At the field level, the domains of experience of this book are popular psychology. Typically for popular scientific texts, specific terminology is not heavily present, but some medical and psychological terms are included, such as “fight-or-flight response” (McGonigal 2012: 107), “relaxation response” (McGonigal 2012: 104 f.), “willpower” (McGonigal 2012: 106), etc. At the mode level, which relates to the medium of language activity, it is a self-book written to be read by the general audience. Finally, tenor will be discussed in more detail in the following chapters. The problems that I have encountered in my translation of the ST are analysed with regard to the aspect of tenor. More precisely, translation problems will be analysed at the lexico-grammatical level with respect to the following three categories within which a register can be realized:

- Translation problems related to forms of address
- Translation problems related to colloquial speech
- Translation problems related to figurative language

3.1. Translation problems related to forms of address

As mentioned earlier in the text, a social role and social distance, as sub-variables of tenor, can be realized lexico-grammatically through forms of address. With regard to register, personal pronouns are a typical linguistic feature of self-help books. In comparison with other written genres, the second person pronouns “you” and “your” are very common in this genre. Authors of self-help books tend to use the second person pronoun “you” to establish closeness with the reader, which leaves an impression that self-help books are more like conversations, although they are primarily written texts (Liang 2015: 206).

In Croatian, on the other hand, self-help books may be categorized as having characteristics of the popular scientific style, which is a substyle of the scientific writing style. At the register level, the most frequently used personal pronouns in such texts in Croatian are the first person plural pronoun “we” that does not denote the plural form, but rather the relationship between the author and the reader, the third person singular (e.g. in passive constructions), and the first person singular “I” (Blažević 2009: 9).

In *The Willpower Instinct: How Self-Control Works, Why It Matters, and What You Can Do to Get More of It* Kelly McGonigal refers to the readers in a very direct way, which, as mentioned earlier, is a characteristic of texts of popular psychology. In the following sentence, it is evident that the author, using the second person pronoun, explicitly addresses readers, thus establishing a friendly relationship between herself and them: “*Willpower can be disrupted by sleep deprivation, poor diet, a sedentary lifestyle, and a host of other factors that sap your energy, or keep your brain and body stuck in a chronic stress response*” (McGonigal 2012: 106). I have had problems deciding whether I should keep the author’s informal style and direct way of addressing readers or rather conform to the style that is typical for popular scientific texts in Croatian. I opted for the former since the author addresses readers directly throughout the whole book, and I think it is a characteristic of her personal writing style. However, I also partly kept the formality of such Croatian texts and decided to refer to readers with the capitalized second person pronoun *Vi* as a way of directly addressing the reader. Therefore, I translated the aforementioned sentence as: “*Snagu volje mogu poremetiti deprivacija sna, loša prehrana, sjedilački način života i mnogi drugi čimbenici koji Vam oduzimaju energiju ili ne dopuštaju Vašem mozgu i tijelu da se oslobode nepoželjnih reakcija na kronični stres.*” Moreover, there were examples in the book where McGonigal refers to readers directly, but could not be translated into Croatian by using the same pronoun, because the TT sentence would sound unusual. On the other hand, I could not find such examples in Croatian popular scientific texts.¹ For example, the following sentence can be translated by using “we”, i.e. *nas* instead of “you”: “*Part of you wants one thing, and another part of you wants something else*” (McGonigal 2012: 45), which I translated “*Dio nas želi jednu stvar, a dio nas drugu*”. I decided to use the firstperson plural “we” instead of directly addressing readers, because here “we” denotes not the plural form, but relationship and the closeness between the author and readers. In addition, the usage of the first person plural pronoun “we” is, as mentioned earlier in this text, a very frequent feature in scientific and popular scientific texts in Croatian.

3.2. Translation problems related to colloquial speech

¹ I could not find such examples in the parts that I translated, but I wanted to discuss this problem since it is very common in translations of texts of this type. For that purpose, I consulted my colleagues who had such examples, but I decided to translate them by myself to avoid plagiarism.

The *Collins Dictionary* defines colloquialisms as “word[s] or phrase[s] appropriate to conversation and other informal situations”. Colloquial speech is characterized by the frequent use of contractions, e.g. informal “we’re” instead of “we are” (McGonigal 2012: 108), abbreviated utterances, words and expressions that are not normally used in formal situations, such as “Bet u don't want 2 know how many calories r in that drink” (McGonigal 2012: 52), etc. These features may also be an indicator of closeness between the author and readers. As it can be seen from the book, McGonigal uses colloquial speech to establish closeness between herself as an author and her readers. As previously mentioned, one of the realizations of colloquial speech are words and expressions that are not typical in formal situations. McGonigal’s *Willpower Experiment* is filled with such expressions. For instance, McGonigal uses an expression “wimps” and associates it with words such as “weak” or “lazy” (McGonigal 2012: 110). I had several options for my translation of “wimp”, such as, “kukavica”, “mlakonja”, and “mekušac”. These three words are synonymous, however, they differ in intensity. I decided to eliminate “kukavica” because, although it denotes a weak or cowardly person, it does not function in this context and has more intense connotations than the other two words. Moreover, although “mlakonja” and “mekušac” denote the same concept, I opted for “mekušac” for the following reasons. Firstly, this word is closer to the ST word regarding its definition. *Hrvatski jezični portal* defines “mekušac” as “someone with weak will, too ‘soft’ for handling life problems”², whereas “mlakonja” denotes only someone who is lazy or sluggish³. Both words are used pejoratively in Croatian. Another reason for choosing this option is related to the context of the overall text. Using this word, the author refers to people who think of themselves as being too “lazy (...) to succeed at [their] willpower challenges” (McGonigal 2012: 110), therefore, I translated “wimps” as “mekušci”.

At the orthographic level, colloquial speech can be realized in the form of contracted forms like “we’ve” or “you’re”, etc. In Croatian, contracted forms are practically non-existent, they are used primarily in conversations or in informal texts, such as SMS messages. In the parts of the ST that I translated, there were no examples of contracted forms other than, for instance, “you’re” or “we’re” (McGonigal 2012: 105, 108). However, there are a few examples of them in

² My translation of “onaj koji je slabe volje, previše mekan za životnu borbu”.

³ Hrvatski jezični portal

other parts of the book. For instance, in the sentence mentioned above, “Bet u don't want 2 know how many calories r in that drink” (McGonigal 2012: 52), the author uses a number like “2” instead of “to” and contractions like “r” instead of “are”. The ST sentence cannot be translated in the same way because of different morphology, syntax, etc. of the TT. In addition, translating this sentence in an informal way would be very unusual since it is not frequent in the popular scientific register of the TL. Therefore, when translating this and similar informal sentences, I would opt for a less formal translation. However, I would not choose too informal solutions, in order for the TT to conform to the style and register of such texts in the target culture, e.g. as “Sigurna sam da ne želite znati koliko ima kalorija u tom piću”.

3.3. Translation problems related to figurative language

While the main problem of translation is the overall choice of a translation procedure for a text, the most important micro problem is the translation of figurative language, especially metaphors. Figurative language refers to a language that uses figures of speech, such as metaphors, personification, onomatopoeia, etc. (Newmark 1991: 104). Using figurative language in scientific texts is not very frequent, although their presence in popular scientific texts nowadays increases. In *The Willpower Instinct*, Kelly McGonigal uses figurative language to establish closeness with her readers. There are several strategies that translators have at their disposal to deal with such translational problems, e.g. a translator can try replacing a SL image with another established TL image, use literal translation or paraphrase the expression.

To begin with, the expression “under the microscope” (McGonigal 2012: 109) can be translated as “pod povećalom”, “pod lupom” or “pod okom mikroskopa”. Here, I used the procedure of replacing a SL image with another established TL image. Nevertheless, I excluded the translation “pod okom mikroskopa” because, although it creates an intended image of the ST, it is not used in the TL as an expression. On the other hand, “pod povećalom” and “pod lupom” are used in the TL very often and mean “to be observed or controlled”⁴. Since this expression appears in the title of a chapter that describes observation of people under stress, I decided to translate it as “pod povećalom”. Furthermore, the expression “pod povećalom” is associated with more than one thing, it can be embedded into various styles and levels of formality. I opted for this expression

⁴ My translation of the definiton found on *Hrvatski jezični portal*.

instead of “pod lupom” since “pod povećalom” evokes the same imagery in readers as the original expression “under the microscope”.

There are a few examples where I decided to use the translation procedure of paraphrasing, for instance, “haggard-looking students” for which I had three options, namely “oronuli studenti”, “iscrpljeni studenti” and the paraphrase “studenti koji su na izmaku snaga”. Although the syntagm “iscrpljeni student” communicates the meaning of the original expression, I decided to eliminate it because it does not fit in the context and the overall style of the book. In the sentences that follow, the author vividly depicts the effect that stress has on students, e.g. she uses nouns like “zombies” or verbs like “slump” and “lurch” (McGonigal 2012: 113). Even though “oronuo” in “oronuli studenti” also conveys the intended meaning of the source term, I decided to paraphrase “haggard-looking students” as “studenti koji su na izmaku snaga”. The first reason for my choice is that “biti na izmaku snaga” is a very common expression in the TL. Secondly, it corresponds perfectly with the context, namely, it creates the similar imagery in TT readers’ minds.

Another expression, i.e. the sentence that I have had problems translating is “The five-minute green willpower fill-up” (McGonigal 2012: 109). I decided to paraphrase the expression “green willpower fill-up” because I could not find any equivalent expression in the TL that can be used in the same context. Hence, I paraphrased it as “Samo pet minuta u prirodi do jače snage volje”. I opted for the syntagm “u prirodi” because “priroda” can also be associated with outdoor activities, and it tends to appear very frequently in the syntagm of the TL, e.g., “Izađite u prirodu”, etc.

4. Resources

In the process of translating and finding equivalents in the TL, I consulted both monolingual and bilingual resources in paper and electronic form. Bilingual resources that I consulted are dictionaries such as *English-Croatian Dictionary* by Željko Bujas, *English-Croatian Medical Dictionary* by Branimir Jerner, as well as *Psihologijski rječnik* by Ivan Furlan and Boris Petz, terminological databases such as STRUNA, numerous scientific articles, web pages, etc. Additionally, I discussed terminological problems with my colleagues.

5. Conclusion

The knowledge of register and its aspects is an important factor in translation. Translators' competence is evident through their understanding of basic register features, such as understanding different forms of address and adapting them to the same register of the TL. In this thesis, I have elaborated some of the translation problems regarding register that I encountered in the translation of the popular scientific text entitled *The Willpower Instinct: How Self-Control Works, Why It Matters, and What You Can Do to Get More of It*. Examples taken from the ST illustrate some of the terminological problems that arise with respect to register. Since this thesis discusses the issue of translation problems concerning register of popular-scientific texts, such as self-help books, some basic features of register were defined. Furthermore, since this thesis is also concerned with texts of popular psychology, i.e. of popular scientific texts, some general aspects of such texts were outlined. The source text was first analysed with respect to field, mode, and tenor. The classification of translation problems followed at the tenor level in three categories: translation problems related to forms of address, translation problems related to colloquial speech, and translation problems related to figurative language.

It may be concluded from the first category that the use of the second person pronoun "you" is preferred in English popular scientific texts, characterized by direct addressing of the reader. On the other hand, Croatian favours the first person plural pronoun "we" in order to establish closeness between the author and readers. From the analysis of the other two categories it is evident that English authors of such texts are prone to frequent use of colloquialisms, contracted forms, abbreviated forms and figurative language. TTs of such type are more likely to be written in formal, objective style.

All things considered, we may conclude, on the basis of the examples provided, that when translating popular scientific texts certain changes should be introduced, as a result of different features of register used in the SL and the TL. In order to produce a good translation, translators need to be familiar with the basic features of register. They should also bear in mind that following only the principles of the TL register does not always end up as the "right" translation. Translators should be aware that authors of popular scientific and other texts have their own writing style that sometimes also needs to be taken into consideration when choosing translation

procedures.

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Part Two
Translations

Translation 1

Kelly McGonigal. 2012. *The Willpower Instinct. How Self-Control Works, Why It Matters, and What You Can Do to Get More of It*. London: Pearson. Pp 50-55.

| EN | HR | Source |
|---|--|---|
| American Psychological Association | Američko udruženje psihologa (APA) | http://hrcak.srce.hr/file/88902 |
| attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) | poremećaj hiperaktivnosti i deficita pažnje (ADHD) | Jernej, Branimir. Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik. Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2006. Print. |
| fight-or-flight response | reakcija borbe ili bijega | http://struna.ihjj.hr/naziv/reakcija-na-stres/26463/ |
| Frisbee golf | disc golf | http://hfds.hr/disc-golf |
| heart rate variability | varijabilnost srčane frekvencije | http://proleksis.lzmk.hr/3599/konzultacija-s-grupom |
| impulse control | kontrola impulsa | http://old.obbj.hr/Portals/OBBJ/Vijesti/Psijhijatrija/Edukativne-prezentacije/poremecaji-navika-i-nagona1.pdf |
| national survey | nacionalno istraživanje | https://www.mup.hr/UserDocs/Images/topvijesti/godina_2009/rujan/nula.pdf |
| obesity rate | stopa pretilosti | http://hpps.kbsplit.hr/hpps-2016/PDFS/Ses%2036.pdf |
| pause-and-plan response | reakcija “stani i promisli” | konzultacija s grupom |
| prefrontal cortex | prefrontalni korteks | Jernej, Branimir. Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik. Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2006. Print. |

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|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| relaxation | relaksacija | Slaviček, Irena. <i>Psihofizička relaksacija kao terapeutski medij u rehabilitaciji djece s cerebralnom paralizom</i> |
| relaxation response | relaksacijski odgovor | https://repo.ozs.unist.hr/islandora/object/ozs%3A57/datastream/PDF/view |
| self-control | samokontrola | Furlan, Ivan, and Boris Petz. Psihologijski rječnik. Jastrebarsko: Naklada Slap, 2005. Print. |
| sleep deprivation | deprivacija sna | http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=f1hlURA%3D&keyword=deprivacija |
| willpower | snaga volje | Furlan, Ivan, and Boris Petz. Psihologijski rječnik. Jastrebarsko: Naklada Slap, 2005. Print. |
| willpower challenge | izazov snage volje | konzultacija s grupom |
| willpower experiment | eksperiment snage volje | konzultacija s grupom |
| Yale University School of Medicine | Medicinski fakultet Sveučilišta Yale | http://www.plivamed.net/linkovi/pregled/61/page/7 |

Kako bi izazvali navedeni relaksacijski odgovorⁱ, ležite na leđa i blago podignite noge te stavite jastuk ispod koljena (ili se smjestite u položaj koji Vamⁱⁱ je najudobniji). Zatvorite oči i nekoliko puta duboko udahnite dok vam se trbuh pritom diže i spušta. Ako osjetite mišićnu napetost u nekom dijelu tijela, probajte namjerno stisnuti ili stegnuti taj mišić, a zatim ga ponovo opustiti. Na primjer, ako osjetite napetost u rukama i prstima, stisnite ih u šake te ih potom ponovo ispružite. Primijetite li napetost u čeonom dijelu ili u čeljusti, naborajte oči i lice, a zatim širom otvorite usta prije nego što sasvim opustite lice. Ostanite u ovom položaju pet do deset minuta uživajući u činjenici da ne morate ništa raditi osim disati. Namjestite alarm ukoliko ste zabrinuti da biste mogli zaspati.

Ovo radite svakodnevno, naročito kada ste pod velikim stresom ili Vam nedostaje snaga volje. Relaksacijaⁱⁱⁱ će pomoći Vašem tijelu da se oporavi od fizioloških posljedica kroničnog stresa ili pretjerane samokontrole.

NACIJA POD STRESOM

Mnogi od nas pojam snage volje povezuju s idejama kao što su: karakterna osobina, vrlina, nešto što ili imate ili nemate u sebi, ili pak ona neočekivana sila koja se razvije u teškim situacijama. No znanost prikazuje potpuno drugačiju sliku snage volje. Snaga volje razvijena je sposobnost i instinkt koji svi posjedujemo, pažljivo podešavanje onoga što se događa u Vašem mozgu i tijelu. Međutim, također smo vidjeli da Vaš mozak i tijelo ne žele surađivati u situacijama kada ste pod stresom ili patite od depresije. Snagu volje mogu poremetiti deprivacija sna, loša prehrana, sjedilački način života i mnogi drugi čimbenici koji Vam oduzimaju energiju ili ne dopuštaju Vašem mozgu i tijelu da se oslobode nepoželjnih reakcija na kronični stres. Ovo istraživanje trebalo bi otvoriti oči svakom doktoru, nutricionistu^{iv} ili gundavom supružniku koji je uvjeren kako je snaga volje samo stvar donošenja odluke. Istina, Vaš je um bitan, no morate uzeti u obzir i Vaše tijelo.

Znanost nas upućuje i na kritički uvid: stres je neprijatelj snage volje. Često vjerujemo kako je stres jedini način da nešto postignemo, a posežemo i za načinima da povećamo pritisak kako bi se motivirali. Pa tako čekamo do posljednje minute ili kritiziramo sami sebe kako smo lijeni ili izmičemo kontroli. Ili koristimo stres kako bi motivirali druge, vršeći pritisak na poslu ili kritizirajući nekoga kod kuće. Ovo možda djeluje kratkoročno, međutim ako se provodi duže

vrijeme, ništa ne iscrpljuje snagu volje onoliko koliko to čini stres. Biologija stresa i biologija samokontrole jednostavno nisu u skladu. Kod reakcije borbe ili bijega i reakcije „stani i promisli“^{iv} riječ je o upravljanju energijom, no one na različite načine preusmjeravaju Vašu energiju i pažnju. Reakcija borbe ili bijega ispunjava tijelo energijom tako što djeluje instinktivno i uzima ju iz moždanih područja potrebnih za donošenje razumnih odluka. Reakcija „stani i promisli“ šalje tu energiju do mozga i to ne bilo gdje nego izričito do dijela mozga koji je zaslužan za samokontrolu, odnosno do prefrontalnog korteksa. Stres Vas potiče da se usredotočite na neposredne, kratkoročne ciljeve i ishode, no samokontrola zahtijeva konstantno sagledavanje situacije sa svih strana. Upoznavanje s boljim načinima svladavanja stresa jedna je od najbitnijih stvari koju možete učiniti da unaprijedite vlastitu snagu volje.

Posljednjih godina brojni ugledni stručnjaci tvrde da su Amerikanci izgubili kolektivnu snagu volje. Ako je to istinito, onda to nema puno veze s gubitkom temeljnih američkih vrijednosti, kao što stručnjaci tvrde, nego je više povezano s povećanom razinom stresa i strahom u današnjem društvu. Prema jednom nacionalnom istraživanju koje je 2005. provelo Američko udruženje psihologa (APA), 75 posto ljudi u SAD-u iskusili su visoku razinu stresa. Ta činjenica nimalo ne iznenađuje s obzirom na događaje iz prošlog desetljeća, od terorističkih napada i epidemija gripe do ekoloških i prirodnih katastrofa, nezaposlenosti te skorog ekonomskog kolapsa. Ti događaji izazvali su nacionalni pritisak i odrazili su se na našu fiziologiju i samokontrolu. Istraživači s Medicinskog fakulteta Sveučilišta Yale otkrili su da se varijabilnost srčane frekvencije kod pacijenata značajno smanjila tjedan dana nakon napada 11. rujna 2001. godine. Za američki je narod to bilo previše i stoga ne čudi da su se stope konzumacije alkohola, cigareta i droge povećale mjesecima nakon napada 11. rujna. Isto se dogodilo u jeku ekonomske krize 2008. i 2009. godine. Amerikanci su izjavili kako su češće uživali u nezdravoj hrani da bi se lakše nosili sa stresom, a pušači su konzumirali više cigareta te odustali od odvikavanja od pušenja.

Amerikanci^{vi} su također narod koji sve češće pati od deprivacije sna. Prema istraživanju koje je 2008. provela američka udruga National Sleep Foundation, odrasle osobe u Americi danas spavaju dva sata manje od prosjeka u 1960. Navike spavanja američkog naroda mogu stvoriti epidemiju loše samokontrole i usredotočenosti. Brojni stručnjaci vjeruju da je smanjenje prosječnog trajanja sna također jedan od krivaca za povećanje stope pretilosti u istom razdoblju. Stope pretilosti puno su više kod osoba koje spavaju manje od šest sati, djelomice i zato što

deprivacija sna ometa načine na koji mozak i tijelo koriste energiju. Istraživači su također otkrili da deprivacija sna stvara poremećaje kontrole impulsa i pozornosti koji nalikuju poremećaju hiperaktivnosti i deficita pažnje (ADHD). Može biti da navike spavanja kod djece, koje obično odražavaju one njihovih roditelja, unatoč tome što im je san potrebniji, doprinose drastičnom porastu broja osoba kojima je dijagnosticiran ovaj poremećaj.

Želimo li ozbiljno shvatiti najveće izazove s kojima smo suočeni, moramo ozbiljnije prihvatiti zadatak kontrole stresa i bolje brige o sebi samima. Ljudi koji su umorni i pod stresom polaze od vrlo nepovoljnog položaja, a Amerikanci su nacija koja je umorna i pod stresom. Njihove loše navike, od prejedanja do nedovoljnog sna, ne odražavaju samo manjak samokontrole. One ih potpuno iscrpljuju i izazivaju još više stresa te im tako otimaju samokontrolu.

POD POVEĆALOM^{vii}: STRES I SAMOKONTROLA

Ovaj tjedan ispitajte pretpostavku da je stres neprijatelj samokontrole, bio on na fizičkoj ili psihološkoj razini. Kako zabrinutost i preopterećenost utječu na Vaše odluke? Iscrpljuju li glad i umor Vašu snagu volje? A fizička bol ili bolest? Ili emocije poput ljutnje, usamljenosti ili tuge? Opažajte kada tijekom dana ili tjedna nastupi stres. Potom promatrajte što se događa s Vašom samokontrolom. Žudite li za nečim? Gubite li živce? Odgađate ono što znate da biste trebali činiti?

POSLJEDNJA RIJEČ

Kada nas preplave izazovi snage volje, primamljivo je pripisivati krivnju onome kakvi smo. Vidimo sami sebe kao slabe, lijeve mekušce kojima nedostaje snaga volje. No najčešće dolazi do toga da su naši umovi i tijela jednostavno u stanju nepogodnom za samokontrolu. Kada smo izloženi kroničnom stresu, upravo se naše najimpulzivnije "ja" suočava s izazovima snage volje. Kako bi svladali ove izazove, moramo pronaći stanje duha i tijela koje usmjerava našu energiju prema samokontroli, a ne prema samoobrani. To znači da si pružimo ono što nam je potrebno kako bi se oporavili od stresa i pobrinuli da imamo energije postati najbolja verzija sebe.

SAŽETAK POGLAVLJA

Ideja: Snaga volje je, poput stresa, biološki instinkt nastao kako bi se zaštitili od sebe samih.

Pod povećalom

- *Što je prijetnja?* Za Vaš izazov snage volje prepoznajte *unutarnji* poriv koji je potrebno obuzdati.

Stres i samokontrola. Opažajte kada tijekom dana ili tjedna nastupi stres. Potom promatrajte što se događa s Vašom samokontrolom. Žudite li za nečim? Gubite li živce? Odgađate ono što znate da biste trebali činiti?

Eksperiment snage volje^{viii}

- *Udisanjem do samokontrole.* Usporite disanje na pet do šest uzdisaja u minuti kako biste se prebacili u fiziološko stanje samokontrole.
- *Samo pet minuta u prirodi do jače snage volje.* Budite aktivni na svježem zraku kako bi ublažili stres, poboljšali raspoloženje i povećali motivaciju. Dovoljna Vam je čak i šetnja oko kvarta.
- *Zzzzzzzzzz.* Poništite učinke nedostatka sna tako da odrijemate ili se jednom dobro naspavate.
- *Opustite se da obnovite zalihe snage volje.* Lezite, duboko dišite i dopustite da Vam fiziološki relaksacijski odgovor pomogne da se oporavite od zahtjeva samokontrole i svakodnevnog stresa.

3.

Preumorni da se oduprete: Zašto je samokontrola poput mišića

Na svakom sveučilišnom kampusu po cijeloj zemlji viđa se dobro poznati prizor: Studenti koji izgledaju kao da su na izmaku snaga razvlače se po stolovima i laptopima u knjižnici. Vuku se kampusom poput zombija u potrazi za kofeinom i šećerom. Sportske dvorane su prazne, a kreveti netaknuti. Na američkom se sveučilištu Standfordu ovo naziva „Mrtvim tjednom“^{ix}, a odnosi se na posljednjih tjedan dana ispitnih rokova na kraju svakog kvartala^x. Studenti pune glave činjenicama i formulama, učeći po cijele noći i tjerajući se da dovoljno marljivo uče kako bi nadoknadili deset tjedana koje su potratili na zabavama u studentskim domovima i igranjem disc golfa.

Resources:

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2. <http://hfds.hr/disc-golf>
3. <http://hjp.znanje.hr/>
4. <http://hpps.kbsplit.hr/hpps-2016/PDFS/Ses%2036.pdf>
5. <http://hrcak.srce.hr/file/88902>
6. <http://old.objj.hr/Portals/OBBJ/Vijesti/Psijhijatrija/Edukativne-prezentacije/poremecaji-navika-i-nagona1.pdf>
7. <http://proleksis.lzmk.hr>
8. <http://struna.ihjj.hr/>
9. <https://repo.ozs.unist.hr/islandora/object/ozs%3A57/datastream/PDF/view>
10. https://www.mup.hr/UserDocsImages/topvijesti/godina_2009/rujan/nula.pdf
11. Jernej, Branimir. Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik. Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2006. Print.
12. Slaviček, I. (2011). *Psihofizička relaksacija kao terapijski medij u rehabilitaciji djece s cerebralnom paralizom*. Paediatrica Croatica, 55(1), 57-59. Preuzeto s <http://hrcak.srce.hr/74329>

Translation 2

Savage, Mike. 2015. *Social Class in the 21st Century*. Penguin Random House UK. Pp 76-82.

| EN | HR | Source |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| affordable housing | pristupačno stanovanje | http://www.hr.undp.org/content/croatia/hr/home/post-2015/sdg-overview/goal-11.html |
| borough | općina | http://www.enciklopedija.hr/natuknica.aspx?id=64138 |
| capital accumulation | akumulacija kapitala | http://hrcak.srce.hr/file/169651 |
| Coalition government | Koalicijska vlada | http://hrcak.srce.hr/file/225315 |
| developer | agent za prodaju nekretnina | http://mrav.ffzg.hr/zanimanja/book/part2/node1403.htm |
| economic capital | ekonomski kapital | http://struna.ihjj.hr/naziv/ekonomski-kapital/25426/ |
| home owner | kućevlasnik | http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search |
| homelessness charity | prihvatište za beskućnike | http://ckz-prihvatiliste.com/ |
| housing market | stambeno tržište | http://web.efzg.hr/dok/MGR/tica/Roadmap%20REER%20No%203.pdf |
| Land Registry | Kraljevska zemljišna knjiga | http://www.agenti.hr/sadrzaj/info-agent/strukovni-forumi/forum-6/6-forum-Zemljisne-knjige-i-katastaru-RH.pdf |

| | | |
|------------------------|---|--|
| local planning policy | prostorno planiranje na lokalnoj razini | http://www.zavod.pgz.hr/docs/zzpuHR/documents/259/1.0/Original.pdf |
| manual worker | manualni radnik | http://hrcak.srce.hr/file/228313 |
| market attractiveness | atraktivnost tržišta | Njegomir Vladimir, Stojić Dragan. <i>Odrednice tržišne atraktivnosti neživotnih osiguranja za stranja ulaganja: Istočnoeuropska situacija</i> (http://hrcak.srce.hr/86638) |
| non-manual worker | nemanualni radnik | http://hrcak.srce.hr/file/228313 |
| owner-occupied housing | stambeni objekti u vlasništvu stanara | http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013R0093R(01)&from=HR |
| property market | tržište nekretnina | http://hif.hr/trziste-nekretnina-u-2016-godini/ |
| social housing | socijalno stanovanje | http://www.rsp.hr/ojs2/index.php/rsp/article/view/233/237 |
| social segregation | društvena segregacija | http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search |
| social tenant | socijalni stanar | Bertović, Hrvoje. Priručnik |

| | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--|
| | | za upravljanje imovinom u jedinicama lokalne i područne (regionalne) samouprave. Zagreb : The Urban institute : Savez Udruga gradova i Udruga općina Republike Hrvatske, 2004 |
| unitary authority | unitarna vlast | http://www.enciklopedija.hr/ natuknica.aspx?id=64138 |

Tržište nekretnina

Stambeni objekti u vlasništvu stanara danas su uvelike obuhvaćeni u akumulaciji ekonomskog kapitala. Ovaj proces ima tri glavna učinka: (a) stvara veliku kategoričnu podjelu između stanara i vlasnika, (b) ističe važnost starosti u posjedovanju ekonomskog kapitala i (c) sklon je prostornom razlikovanju bogatstva, a time i ekonomskog kapitala s obzirom na dinamičnost lokalnog tržišta nekretnina. Nakon povezivanja svih točaka možemo zaključiti da su stanari lišeni velikog dijela izvora akumulacije kapitala i, budući da se većinom radi o mlađim ljudima te je ovaj proces posebno izražajan na dinamičnom tržištu nekretnina na jugoistoku Engleske, stambena dinamika sada je u osnovi umiješana u procese prouzrokovanja nejednakosti.

Opća priča stambenog bogatstva u Britaniji dobro je poznata. Tijekom dvadesetog stoljeća razvio se dugoročni trend prema kojemu je sve više ljudi imalo vlasništvo nad svojim domom. Margaret Thatcher uvelike je predstavljala Britaniju kao narod kućevlasnika. Druga strana priče je kako postoji rđasta ljava koju vuče socijalno stanovanje širom Ujedinjenog Kraljevstva. Jedna od najpoznatijih politika Margaret Thatcher bila je prodaja općinskih stanova^{xi} njihovim stanarima. Ovo je predstavljeno kao program nagrađivanja onih koji su bili željni vlastitog doma, gdje su mnogi stanari općinskih stanova bili u mogućnosti kupiti vlastite domove, koji su u većini slučajeva pružali stanarima imovinu po sniženim cijenama, naročito onima koji su živjeli u središnjem ili unutarnjem Londonu gdje su cijene kuća u novije vrijeme uvelike narasle. Veliki je kontrast između onih koji posjeduju i onih koji ne posjeduju. Nadalje, novi općinski stanovi zasigurno nisu bili izgrađeni na nivou kojim bi zamijenili stare jer središnja izvršna vlast nikada ne bi dopustila lokalnim vlastima da potroše novac uložen na projekt gradnje novih kuća. Dugoročne posljedice ovakve politike su goleme. Zajedno sa stalno rastućim cijenama kuća, vlasništvo stambenog prostora po prvi je puta u 100 godina palo s 69 posto 2001. godine na 64 posto 2011. godine.

Važnost stambenih objekata kao izvora bogatstva je u tome što ono stvara veliku kategoričnu podjelu prema dnu ekonomske raspodjele između onih koji iznajmljuju i onih koji posjeduju nekretninu. Ovo je bitna stavka jer ukazuje kako se veliki prijelom može pronaći i među rangovima na dnu koji dijele vrlo male količine ekonomskog kapitala. Dijelom iz ovih razloga potaknuti smo napraviti ključnu gospodarsku podjelu, ali ne između manualnih i nemanualnih radnika^{xii}, kao kod klasične podjele između srednje i radničke klase, nego unutar manjih grupa

„prekarijata“ na dnu hijerarhijske ljestvice, čija nestašica ekonomskog kapitala i njihovog učestalog oslanjanja na iznajmljene stambene objekte predstavljaju njihovu nesigurnost i nedostatak te sprječavaju bilo kakvu realizaciju planova koji uključuju penjanje po stambenoj ljestvici.

Dakako, ova podjela povezana je i sa starošću. Postaje prilično jasno koliko se razlike između generacija povećavaju, s obzirom na to da si mnogi mladi ljudi ne mogu priuštiti kupovinu stana. U srpnju 2014. godine, prema izvještaju prihvatilišta za beskućnike Shelter ustanovljeno je kako gotovo dva milijuna mladih u dobi od dvadeset do trideset i četiri godine još uvijek stanuje kod roditelja te time pripadaju takozvanoj „generaciji podrezanih krila.“^{xiii} No ovakva politika ima dugoročne posljedice koje sežu izvan okvira privatnog stambenog sektora. Pritisak na smanjenje troškova socijalnog stanovanja još od 1980-ih povećao je pritisak za dostupnijim socijalnim stanovanjem. Jedna od reakcija Koalićijske vlade (2010.-2015.) na ovaj problem bila je uvođenje takozvanog „poreza na spavaću sobu“^{xiv} kao kaznu za stanare koji odsjedaju u općinskim stanovima za koje se smatra da imaju višak prostora. Cilj ovakve politike bio je potaknuti stanare da napuste te stanove i presele se u nešto manje, no samo 45 posto njih smanjilo je troškove u prvih šest mjeseci, dok je ostalih 59 posto onih koji su pogođeni novim pravilima upalo u dugove zbog nepodmirivanja stanarine.

Vrijednost nekretnina povezana je s lokacijom i značajna po tome što razlikuje metropolu London od ostalih dijelova Ujedinjenog Kraljevstva. Razlog tome je činjenica da cijene nekretnina ne ovise samo o veličini i stanju pojedinačnih nekretnina, nego odražavaju i tržišnu atraktivnost susjedstava koja ih okružuju. Nekretnine u privlačnijim područjima biti će skuplje od sličnih nekretnina u manje privlačnim područjima, čak i ako postoji mala razlika u izgledu stvarnih nekretnina koje se nude na prodaju. Nekretnina je, prema tome, neraskidivo povezana s geografskim područjem i atraktivnošću određenih mjesta za život. Dom nije samo neko mjesto gdje se možete opustiti; za one privilegirane dom može biti i strateška odluka o ulaganju.

Posljednjih se godina prostorno planiranje na lokalnoj razini prilagodilo sve većem strahu od društvene segregacije između bogatih i siromašnih u našim manjim i većim gradovima, pri čemu se od agenata za nekretnine zahtijeva da udio „pristupačnog“ stanovanja^{xv} uključe u njihove projekte privatnog smještaja. Neki agenti za prodaju nekretnina^{xvi} koristiti će se raznim metodama kako bi osigurali da su bogataši odvojeni od siromaha. Jedan od fascinantnih primjera

tih metoda zabilježen je u srpnju 2014. kada je objavljeno da su pojedini stambeni objekti bili izgrađeni s posebnim predvorjem i ulazima za one koji su mogli platiti tržišnu cijenu za razliku od stanara u socijalnim stanovima. U gradu gdje se dodiruju krajnosti siromaštva i bogatstva, ovakve inicijative značajno potvrđuju buduće trendove.

U tablicama 2.4 i 2.5. navedene su vrijednosti nekretnina dvadeset unitarnih vlasti od vrha prema dnu, a korišteni su podaci iz Kraljevske zemljišne knjige^{xvii}. Tablica 2.4. pokazuje da su najviše vrijednosti ili unutar Londona ili u njegovoj neposrednoj blizini. U tom pogledu ističu se središnje londonske općine^{xviii} Kensington i Chelsea te City of Westminster, u kojima ogromne vrijednosti nekretnina odražavaju njihov status prebivališta „globalne elite.“ Srednje vrijednosti ovdje iznose 1,5 milijuna funti^{xix}, što je gotovo dvadeset puta više od smještaja u najjeftinijim područjima grada. Također možemo primijetiti kako općine na „samom vrhu“ odstupaju i eksponencijalno su viši od područja koja se nalaze ispod njih. Vrijednosti u općinama Kensington i Chelsea gotovo su dvostruko više od vrijednosti u općini Camden koji se nalazi na trećem, odnosno trostruko više od Chilterna koji je na jedanaestom mjestu.

Tablica 2.5 pokazuje kako su nekretnine nize vrijednosti raštrkana puno sira, uključujući klastere u Južnom Walesu i na sjeveru Engleske. Među njima je grad Port Talbot u Južnom Walesu u kojem su nekoć prevladavali rudarstvo i industrija čelika, no koji su više-manje propadali te su posljednjih nekoliko godina bili metom velike obnove. U Blackburnu, gradu na sjeveru Engleske, živi 26 posto muslimanske populacije iz država Južne Azije, što je najveći udio muslimana iz ovog područja izvan Londona. Taj je grad nekoć bio srce britanske tekstilne industrije pamuka koje danas također odavno nema. Prosječna vrijednost kuće u općini Knowsley (u konurbaciji Merseyside) manja je od deset posto prosječne vrijednosti u općinama Kensington i Chelsea. Ovo su drastične razlike koje upućuju na interakciju između geografskog položaja i akumulacije ekonomskog kapitala.

Resources:

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11. <http://www.zavod.pgz.hr/docs/zzpuHR/documents/259/1.0/Original.pdf>

Translation 3

Živko Bertić. 1902. *Ženski udesi: Tri pripovijesti (Parskina sreća - Sirota - Udala se)*. Zagreb: Naklada "Matice hrvatske". Pp 79-85.

THE POOR ONE

One night – it was summer, in the time of harvest – she was coming home from harvesting, and on her way, already in the village, she encounters Joško the reaper. He was also coming home from harvesting – or rather from reaping, since the harvest period ended and now the only thing left was to reap – and he was in a hurry, as if somebody was after him. When he caught up with Krista, he was panting and exhausted, the fire was shooting out of him.

– Good afternoon, Krista – he said to her nicely and kind of witty when he approached her.

– God willing, Joško” – she replied nicely, too.

– I’m in haste, yet I have hardly caught up with you. You, lady, you’re like a spindle – I cannot even see you, where you’re pacing, you’re just moving further away!

These silly Joško’s words easily made Krista chuckle.

Then she said to him: – Was it perhaps the company that you were seeking for?

– Why, I wanted company, Krista, he replied in a serious and significant manner.

A moment later he went silent, but then he continued:

– It’s already been a week that I reap, and it’s bad enough that I have to swing a scythe for the whole blessed day, but I also still have to go home every single night. My home is, as you know, alone, but there is poultry^{xx} there, – I do not care much for them, they sit around me, and during the day they eat what they can find in the court-yard, – I also have two hogs there that I have confined, so I have to check up on those ones on my own. My neighbors take care of them while I’m gone, – however, my hogs would barely grow any fett if my neighbors’ hands were to feed them, which is why I should watch out on them. And this does not come easy to me, Krista, trotting home every night like that. I’m not that young anymore. When I was young, I reaped like a dog – I wasn’t thinking about the end of the field or day, and now I can’t wait for both of them to end. I’m getting on in years, Krista. Pushing fifty, and this is yet the age that gets you six feet under.

– It won’t happen to you, Joško, you’re a tough fellow, – Krista told him compassionately and sweetly, so he brightened up and summoned up his courage.

– Thank God and God forbid, Krista!^{xxi} – he replied willingly – I’m not eager to die, I have just settled down, and my home still does not have its hostess...^{xxii}!

Joško uttered these last words as a joke, although one could see that there was nothing to joke

about. Krista saw it too and she was astonished, she became upset. She cast an eye on him, while he, hesitantly, was observing the dust in front of him. She caught his face and immediately suspected that something was coming. She became even more upset, looked at the dust, became silent, and waited for what will come...

Suddenly, Joško lifted his head and looked at Krista.

– What about you, Krista...?, he asked and stopped, as if he lost his hope. – It seems to me that you feel the same as I do... – You also hasten towards your empty home.

– Why, yes... – replied Krista so quietly that you could barely hear her.

– And what do you think, Krista? – he continued. – Ahem, I think that it would be best if you brought your poultry in my court-yard, so you could feed both our chickens... And I will reap, so the things will be easier for both of us. What do you think, Krista, eh?”

When Krista heard that, she hurried even more.

Krista didn't say a word, she was all confused and frightened.

And she waited, but still couldn't believe it. How could she expect that Joško would ask her in marriage! She didn't even think about yet another marriage, let alone about him. She saw him very rarely during a year. Besides, she knew that he was interested in well-off women, and she was a poor woman who had nothing. How should she have known that he would propose to her, – yet he is doing that, – neither here nor there, but proposing to her!

Krista was surprised, although it was rather pleasant surprise. Her heart, long ago benumbed for any man, revived once again warmed by a touch of one man's love. – Krista felt the warmth in her breasts, blushed, ashamed... Some long-forgotten sweetness caught hold of her... A feeling which became stronger every time she stole a glance at Joško and stared at his honest, tortured and sunburnt face. Despite all the seriousness and weariness that reflected on it, his face looked so soft and gentle, so kindly troubled, as his father's spitting image. And such a good man is now asking for her hand in marriage... “Kind-hearted and decent man, there is undoubtedly no poor woman who would refuse his marriage proposal” – Krista thought furtively to herself – and she became even more bewildered, confused, and ashamed.

– Well, Krista, what do you think, eh? – Joško asked her again, also looking shyly in front of himself, and she barely mustered up the courage to utter a single word.

– Well, I... I don't know... Joško – she stuttered. – “You know I'm done with men for life.”

– Why, I know, I know, Krista! – he replied in a brisk and show-offish voice wanting to show

that he completely understood her.... – However, I think if you're with me, you won't have difficult time anymore...!

“If you're with me, you won't have difficult time anymore”, these last words deeply moved Krista. “If you're with me, you won't have difficult time anymore” – said Joško and she longed for those words, she waited for them. She was afraid of men, she needed a guarantee that things will be different now, – and Joško offered that guarantee, and she was accepting it. She trusted his words. He was a good and honest man, he won't deceive her – she thought to herself – and all nervous she gathered strength and told Joško suddenly:

– Well, I don't mind...!

Having said that, she hurried even faster as if someone pushed her from her back. Joško, carrying a scythe and a bag on his back, could barely walk shoulder to shoulder with her and couldn't say anything to her due to her haste.

But at that point they reached the first houses in the village, and this is where they'll say goodbye. She will take a short cut to her house, and Joško will head straight in the alley where his house is.

Having arrived at the crossroads, Krista immediately took a turn and told Joško afoot: “Good be with you, I'll head this way”, she wanted to bid farewell to him with these words.

But Joško stopped, took the scythe off his back and stopped her.

“Hold on, what's the hurry?” – he asked her.

She stood there, after had taken a step, and turned to him only half of the way. She felt embarrassed for somebody might see them. He felt a bit relieved, wiped the sweat from his forehead with his sleeve, and, supporting himself by the scythe pole, told her:

– Well, Krista, I think that you could come to my house first thing tomorrow... Why wait, if we are both having a difficult time. After all, we aren't young anymore to act crazily or to play tricks...

Krista got puzzled by it once again, but the fear that someone might see them quickly loosened her tongue, and she replied briefly and briskly.

– It's fine with me!

After having said that, she immediately hurried home^{xxiii} and her skirt moved in all directions – she felt very ashamed.

– All right then, tomorrow! – Joško said aloud, put the scythe on his back, and slowly headed

home. He felt soothed and satisfied.

And tomorrow – in the evening when no one could see them – Krista moved in to his home.

On Monday morning Joško's home took on a new life.

Every nook and cranny of the house felt a woman's touch, and the yard was full of life.

Joško, who waited so long for this moment, was happy and soothed.

Two decades ago, he and his poor and sickly wife came to this village. She was weak and poor, and also coming to a foreign village, so it was easy to make a lunatic out of her. So, the villagers made her crazy and she died a lunatic. She didn't live long with Joško in their new home, only for two years. And after her death, Joško lived as a widower for twenty years. He worked, was an honest man and everybody loved him, however, he couldn't propose to another woman in his village for he was afraid that she might refuse. He lived this way for twenty years and was tormented – because it is hard for a poor man to live without a wife – but two years ago, when he bought a house, he decided to take his chances. And he did try, but he had bad luck. In the same alley^{xxiv} as him lived old^{xxv} Luca, called Tišinka^{5xxvi}, a widow with a garden and an acre of land in the mountain. She wasn't enjoying a good reputation – the rural youth that didn't care for their reputation would gather in the winter at her home, and the rural bachelors^{xxvii}, henchmen without an offspring^{xxviii} or a wife, who used to get into fights and crack fences around her house. Sometimes, a servant would steal bread at home, and people could find it at Tišinka's home, if they only wanted to. And Joško asked right this woman in marriage. He knew that she had a personality of every sort and kind – but she was an old woman, he thought, she'll eventually calm down, when she gets the right man. Besides, they had some money – some was his and some hers, so these two worlds could live quite decently. But she refused his proposal. Tišinka wanted to marry a hard-working and honest man who can support his wife, so that she doesn't have to do a thing, but she couldn't because of Miloje, who she was with at the time. He told her that he would shoot her like a dog^{xxix} if she gets married, - and she, knowing well who Miloje was and that he was not to be trifled with, refused Joško's proposal. – “I can't, I'm not allowed to” – she told him. – “Better look for someone else.”

However, Joško didn't look for someone else, he settled down instead. He didn't have anyone

⁵ The name *Tišinka* (read: Tishinka) derives from the Croatian word *tišina* which, translated in English, means *silence*.

better in mind, but again he didn't want to settle for just anyone, so he was still without a wife.

And surprisingly, he never thought of Krista before. He was telling her that often after they got married. He barely saw her or heard things about her, and he always thought it would be good if his wife brought him something – so he never thought of Krista. Not until this time, while he was coming home from haymaking and caught sight of her, he thought of marrying her. He liked that idea instantly, and it really came true. Joško and Krista suddenly became man and wife.

They became man and wife and loved each other the way the newlyweds do.

It didn't go without bantering in the village, but they stood out of the way from the malevolent world. They would be strangers before the world, but they would become themselves as soon as they were alone at home. Then they would always be by each other's side and cared only for each other. Krista was like a spinning top, spinning around and running to and fro the house. She was pleased that she was in her own home, and she wanted to make Joško happy. And Joško was puttering about in their garden, and would lift his head and glance at her every few minutes, or he would ask her what she was doing and if there was anything that he could help her with.

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Translation 4

Edo Popović. 2007. *Oči*. Zagreb: Naklada OceanMore.

EYES

Always the same verticals and horizontals, rectangles and squares that in the projects looked like they might be a place to live. And between them the skeletal tree limbs protruding tensely each on its side. Pines, if those were pines, some coniferous trees anyway, inspired a little hope in that scenery, plus a piece of the cotton-gray sky. That tin can^{xxx} over there, built in the 1960s as a temporary shelter for the workers, it eventually became their tomb, the real mausoleum. The dream was as followed: when workers earn some money, they'll build themselves houses in the better parts of the city, and the dismantled tin cans will end up straight on the historical waste heap. Then the dream shattered, they started to build more solid buildings, and the tin cans, I say, therein rot that same workers, the older, the sicker, the poorer.

And then Zora^{xxxi} raised that question.

I think you should stop coming here, she said.

Accidents always come suddenly, of course, only paranoiacs pondered over accidents by day and night, but I haven't had that in mind when I heard Zora telling me that I should stop coming. I figured that it concerned the fee, the law of supply and demand and stuff, so I, averting my gaze from the window, told her to set a new price. She looked at me.

That is not the issue, she said.

But what is it then?

Nothing. It's over.

Yeah, I jumped out of my skin, and it was evident. It doesn't happen very often to me^{xxxii}, but you can't always navigate in the course. In the end always comes some shit, something that whacks you from the side, and you jump out of your skin.

What are you freaking out about?, Zora asked.

And I began to babble.

Who is freaking out?

And: Why is it over?

And then: Are you disgusted by me?

And more: Is there someone else?

And all that kind of stuff.

And Zora bursted into laughter. And when she smiles, then it's really something. From her eyes are flying no tears but sparks, as if sprinklers were pinned into her eyes.

Come on Kalda, pull yourself together, she told me while wiping off the sparks that had fallen down her cheeks, what disgust?

We don't swallow that kind of bullshit. We are driven by something else, we are normal people.

The two of us were together for quite a while and for a precise amount, and that is exactly why this thing could last forever. There weren't any problems till now, no trauma, no scenes or anything similar so it didn't nor couldn't make any sense that Zora wanted to break the contract now.

It turned out, however, Daričić had a finger in the pie. That Zora's Makro and Daničić were longtime acquaintances, since the times when Daničić was Ranko Burić's driver. Burić, as you've already heard, loved little girls and white powder, and you could find all of it in one place, at Mr. Makro's, discretion guaranteed.

While we're at it, it's incredible that for years no one noticed Burić wasn't a caring father who takes his little girl out to lunch in the restaurants near the city. And that his little girl wasn't an only child, but instead there were at least ten of them, in different sizes, hair colours, and what's more important – different special qualities. And so it lasted until Daničić entered the scene, who decided to embellish the first issue of Starlight magazine with the story about his benefactor, Burić.

The story was a bombshell. It was the first paedophile affair in the high society. The front page showed Burić in action – in the bigger photo was Burić, sprawled on a sofa, and on his belly sat a little girl wearing garter belts. The smaller photo showed his red, boozed-up nose and a cone made of a banknote lodged into the white powder pile. Four pages of the magazine, printed on impeccable paper, were loaded with juicy, accusing photographs, from the Starlight archive, as stated in the description below. That issue was published in hundred-and-fifty thousand copies, and the explosion tossed off minister Burić all the way to Russia. The government spokesperson, however, declared that all of it was just a usual communist conspiracy with the purpose of destabilizing of independent Croatia and ruining democratic government, but Burić whizzed off to Moscow to a cultural attaché's position anyway. He didn't last long in Russia. Diplomatic

immunity doesn't protect you from the knife blade. His body was found that winter near the tram turnaround in the suburbs, where in night shadows, under the cold, pale Moon, thirteen-year-olds and murderers were hiding.

And now, who knows how it floated all the way to Daničić that I was visiting Zora, it doesn't really matter, it matters that Mr. Makro told Zora to get rid of me, or else...

Oh fuck it, I said. What can he do to you, you're not his property.

Zora observed and measured me like she just saw me for the first time.

Leave all of it, I said, there are so many things you can do.

For example?, she asked.

Well, I don't know, I said.

I couldn't think of anything.

For the beginning you can stay at my place, I said.

Zora started giggling.

Why are you giggling?

Am I giggling?

Yes.

Do you hear yourself?

Here, I hear myself, I've raised my voice. So what?

Her eyes continued to observe and measure me.

You are not planning on marrying me, are you, she said suspiciously.

No such thing as marriage was on my mind. Actually, I couldn't care less for Zora. Zagreb is full of places where for a small amount of price you can be just a little bit yourself. This just isn't my day. Sometimes it happens that you blab something stupid, and then the thing goes downhill and just goes from bad to worse, and at the end one has to die to catch the meaning. So at the end I addressed Zora with a voice of some wretched cuckold. And she interpreted it as a marriage proposal. It was already too much. This was the second time that some hoe was telling me that.

Looks like I'm doomed to eternally walking into a situation in which some slut will tell me:

What, you are not planning on marrying me, are you?

And I didn't say any word afterwards.

I got my ass out of this slut's apartment. I drove home without any special feelings. There was nothing more to feel.

16.

There is some sadist up there having a good time at our expense. He sends a hornet inside our car while we're overtaking a cistern, and a concrete mixer is rushing towards us from the opposite direction flashing lights. He is letting through all the tram lines on the Jelačić Square^{xxxiii}, except the one we've been waiting for. Just because they say that the tram won't be late in order to drive us who wait for it crazy, that doesn't change a thing, does it? What does that have to do with the brain? The tram is late, and we're quite furious about it.

The sadist sent so two of his soldiers on Majk^{xxxiv} and me that summer in Pag. We just got off the ferry, and two cops pounced upon us. We had a lot of money, a tent, valid documents, some girlfriends of Majk's were waiting for us in the campsite, but those two guys cared for none of that. We were not welcome on this island. At that time the cops were made in such a way that you couldn't speak with them. The country did not have the money for some more advanced models, and those who walked on a road simply did not understand a word of what you were telling them, they did not have a built-in dialogue gadget. They were made only to follow orders and to command, so the two of us made a turn left and took the same ferry back to go back to Karlobag.

Later, we hitchhiked to Zadar and set up our little tent in the campsite "Autokamp Borik", right next to the tent of De Jong family. For a proletarian from Zapruđe it was an unusual family. Especially Mrs. De Jong. She used to sit in front of the tent just around dusk and smoke a pipe. A woman who smokes pipe!? This was news to me. And she puffed that long, fancy pipe of hers, and stared ahead of herself, ignoring the world around her, as if it doesn't exist. She didn't look at me during all those days, not once, and my "good mornings", "good days" and "good evenings" bounced back from the iron cape that Mrs. De Jong - I didn't suspect why - wrapped herself in.

Mr. De Jong was a bit more outgoing. On my regards he would put his thumb in the air and say: Tito good.^{xxxv}

Tito is fine, I would reply.

And so the two of us fostered Josip Broz Tito's cult of personality each day, and at the same time kept that primitive form of good neighbourly relations alive.

I cannot, however, claim that the De Jongs were difficult, noisy neighbors, excluding those unambiguous sounds, those muted guttural shrieks which would sometimes come from their tents, fluttering wildly around my ears and making my heart pump blood faster. I was sixteen, and at that age the hormones travel in the bloodstream at the speed of light. All these steroids and neurosteroids rushing wildly inside and colliding, and an incredible thing would happen: I'd be overwhelmed with an erection and melancholy at the same time.

A medical paradox, as was later explained by the doctor Galin, that is, when I confessed that I'm treating melancholy with masturbation. The masturbation thing, I understand, the good doctor scratched himself confusedly, but that steroidal hormones can cause melancholy...

So I ended up in this state of melancholic erection, tossing and turning from belly to side, from side to back, from back to belly, all over again, listening to the moans, sighs and shrieks coming from De Jongs' tents.

But, in general, I couldn't care less for these two. I was interested in their daughter Carla. A fragile fifteen-year-old girl with heavy, melancholic boobs, red, melancholic hair, and a body filled with melancholic freckles. She was, like, more of an Irish type. These freckles, fuck^{xxxvi}, I imagined that they were stars on her body, the entire galaxy glowing at night just for me, I imagined the near future as such.

It seemed, however, that Carla wasn't interested in me. Plus, I was mildly retarded when it comes women, and I it was very, very difficult for me to get by in the intricate networks of roads that bring women and men together. No, I was not made of stone, on the contrary. My feelings were strong, they were growing in there, metastasizing, devouring me, but I didn't know how to get them out and give them to someone. In these matters I was wet behind the ears.

And so passed my melancholic days in Borik.

But then one night, just as the shrieks at the De Jongs' fell silent, Carla came out of the tent

and saw me sitting in front of my tent. She approached me and sat next to me. Majk went to the beach with some Krauts^{xxxvii}, and I took Stalin's Madhouse^{xxxviii} and waited for it to start kickin'^{xxxix}.

I watched Carla crossing her legs, sitting her ass down on pine needles, and then she hugged me and leaned her head on my shoulder. At that moment, I saw nothing weird there, on the contrary. Vodka and analgesics did their job, and I wouldn't bat an eye not even if Jane Fonda sat down next to me and hugged me. We sat there like that and listened to the drunken singing coming from the beach. It seemed to me that I heard Majk drawling out the lyrics to *Yesterday*, in any case, someone there was horribly out of tune. But the the song stopped and we were still sitting in front of the tent, motionless, except that in the meantime I hugged Carla too. We sat there speechless for much longer, until our butts felt like our piece of wood. And Carla kissed me and went back to her tent.

If that's not love, then fuck it, I thought at the time.

Since then, the days were getting better and better. It seemed to me that I had them in abundance, that I couldn't spend them even if I lived for million years.

One Sunday afternoon, all the bunch from the campsite gathered around the TV at the restaurant's terrace. Some match was broadcasted, some guys in white jerseys competed against the guys in orange jerseys. Both Carla and I were there.

The match had just started and some dude wearing an orange T-shirt came running with a ball across the field. A hush fell on the terrace. And while the dude in the white T-shirt chased the one in the orange T-shirt, Carla snuggled up to me, and I hugged her protectively. And then another dude in a white T-shirt appeared in the field from out of nowhere and crashed into the guy in the orange T-shirt who fell to the ground and all the mob on the terrace got to their feet, screaming. Carla and I did too, I grabbed her around her waist, and the best part of all – popped up on the screen and pointed a finger to the ground, to which Carla and all the Dutch there jumped from joy.

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Translation 5

UNHCR Resettlement Handbook. 2011. Pp 64-69.

| EN | HR | Source |
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| asylum-seeker | tražitelj azila | http://www.unhcr.hr/komepomazemo/trazitelji-azila |
| ATCR (Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement) | Godišnje tripartitno savjetovanje o preseljenju | http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52016DC0165 |
| country of asylum | zemlja azila | http://www.unhcr.hr/storadimo/poticanje-integracije |
| emergency resettlement | hitno preseljenje | http://europski-fondovi.eu/sites/default/files/dokumenti/Uredba%20Europskog%20parlamenta%20i%20Vije%C4%87a%20Europe%20o%20uspostavi%20Fonda%20za%20azil%20i%20migracije%20i%20integraciju.pdf |
| Emergency Transit Centre | Centar za hitni tranzit (ETC) | vlastiti prijevod |
| Emergency Transit Facility (ETF) | Objekt za hitni tranzit (ETF) | konzultacija s grupom |
| Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM) | Mehanizam hitnog tranzita (ETM) | vlastiti prijevod |
| European Commission | Europska komisija | https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/institutions-bodies/european-commission_hr |
| European Refugee Fund | Europski fond za izbjeglice | http://eufondovi.mup.hr/eufondovi/opci-program- |

| | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| | | solidarnost-i-upravljanje-migracijskim-kretanjima/86 |
| field staff | terensko osoblje | http://www.eca.europa.eu/Lists/ECADocuments/INSR16_15/INSR_GREAT_LAKES_HR.pdf |
| Global Trends Report | Izvješće o globalnim trendovima | http://www.unhcr.hr/partners/hocu-kuci/165-unhcr/news-and-views/news/288-prisilno-raseljavanje-dosize-rekordan-broj-i-pogada-1-od-svskih-113-osoba |
| host country | zemlja domaćin | http://www.unhcr.hr/images/stories/pdf/zastita_izbjeglica.pdf |
| humanitarian space | humanitarni prostor | http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A52013DC0658 |
| internally displaced person (IDP) | interno raseljena osoba | IATE |
| International Organisation for Migration (IOM) | Međunarodna organizacija za migracije | IATE |
| liaison officer | časnik za vezu | IATE |
| local integration | lokalna integracija | http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:52016DC0234&qid=1494507904654&from=HR |

| | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| refugee | izbjeglica | IATE |
| refugee country of origin | zemlja podrijetla izbjeglica | konzultacija s grupom |
| refugee status | status izbjeglice | http://www.unhcr.hr/images/stories/pdf/Azil_Temeljni_propisi_UNHCR-a_u_postupku_azila.pdf |
| resettlement | preseljenje | IATE |
| resettlement place | mjesto za preseljenje | IATE |
| resettlement State | država preseljenja | konzultacija s grupom |
| UNHCR | UNHCR | http://www.unhcr.hr/ |
| voluntary repatriation | dobrovoljna repatrijacija | http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR-EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32017D0203&from=GA |

Priručnik UNHCR-a o preseljenju

Objekti za hitan tranzit^{xl}

Prijetnje od *prisilnog udaljenja i vraćanja* i drugi akutni rizici s kojima se izbjeglice sve više suočavaju obvezuju UNHCR da se posveti hitnom preseljenju, no broj raspoloživih mjesta/dostupnih za „izvanredne“ i „hitne“ slučajeve kao i mogućnost UNHCR-a da podnese zahtjev za hitno preseljenje izbjeglica ograničeni su. Pristup postupku hitnog preseljenja dodatno ograničavaju postupovna ograničenja poput uredbi o zaštitnom pregledu koja odugovlače odluke o prihvatu u zemljama preseljenja^{xli}. Postoje i određene sigurnosne okolnosti ili drugi specifični konteksti koji sprječavaju misije za odabir države koje imaju pristup izbjeglicama u zemlji azila. Ta kombinacija čimbenika produžuje boravak pojedinih izbjeglica u nekim zemljama domaćinima i povećava njihovu izloženost sigurnosnim rizicima.

Kako bi povećao svoju sposobnost pružanja zaštite, UNHCR je pregovarao o mehanizmima u okviru kojih će izbjeglice moći privremeno biti evakuirani kako bi se omogućio postupak njihova preseljenja. Osnovana su dva modela objekata za hitan tranzit: model Centra za hitan tranzit (ETC) poput onih u Rumunjskoj i Slovačkoj u kojima postoje smještajni objekti za evakuirane izbjeglice te Mehanizam hitnog tranzita (ETM) kao na Filipinima gdje nema objekata *per se*^{xlii}, nego su izbjeglice smještene u različitim tipovima smještaja. Termin Objekt za hitan tranzit (ETF) koristi se u obje situacije.

Prvi tripartitni sporazum potpisan je u studenome 2008. između UNHCR-a, rumunjske vlade i Međunarodne organizacije za migracije (IOM). Tim se sporazumom osnovao Objekt za hitan tranzit u Temišvaru koji može primiti maksimalno 200 osoba u bilo kojem trenutku. Slični sporazumi uslijedili su 2009. s Filipinima za objekte u Manili i 2010. sa Slovačkom za objekte u Humennéu.

Evakuacija u Objekte za hitan tranzit:

- omogućuje pravodobnu i učinkovitu zaštitu pojedinca ili skupine važne UNHCR-u;
- pokazuje materijalni oblik odgovornosti i raspodjele tereta, omogućujući državama koje nisu drugačije uključene u hitno preseljenje da prihvate slučajeve iz Objekata za hitan tranzit;

- omogućuje pristup skupinama izbjeglica čiji ih je kontekst azila spriječio njihov proces preseljenja;
- izbjeglicama omogućuje život u sigurnom i zaštićenom okruženju, gdje im usluge i pomoć stoje na raspolaganju dok čekaju preseljenje;
- zemljama preseljenja pruža sigurnu i stabilnu lokaciju, gdje se postupci preseljenja kao što su intervjui, poduke iz kulturne orijentacije i tečajevi jezika mogu provoditi u optimalnim uvjetima;
- dozvoljava UNHCR-u, IOM-u i provedbenim partnerima^{xliii} da osiguraju osnovne usluge i pomoć izbjeglicama koji potječu iz najopasnijih predjela, uključujući i one čiji su životi, sloboda i integritet ugroženi u prvoj državi azila;
- potiče države u kojima se nalaze hitni tranzitni objekti da se uključe u postupak preseljenja.

Terensko osoblje UNHCR-a, osoblje objekata za hitan tranzit i Sjedište Ujedinjenih naroda trebali bi obratiti pozornost na aktivnu koordinaciju cjelokupnog procesa evakuacije kako bi osigurali da se hitne evakuacije provedu učinkovito, sustavno i na predvidljiv način, smanjujući negativne neželjene posljedice.

Prije početka evakuacije obično je potreban ugovor od države da intervjui izbjeglice uključene u proces ili razmotri slučaj kroz dokumentaciju. To smanjuje i rizik od odbijanja i opasnost da bi izbjeglice mogli biti zaustavljeni u objektima za hitan tranzit, što bi potencijalno moglo ugroziti cijeli proces. U iznimnim okolnostima izbjeglice mogu biti evakuirani i prije određivanja zemlje preseljenja. *Više informacija o postupcima evakuacije naći ćete u **Poglavlju 7.6.4.***

2.4. DALJNJE ŠIRENJE ŽARIŠTA PRESELJENJA

Broj država preseljenja porastao je s 10 „tradicionalnih“ zemalja 1980-ih na 25 zemalja koje su pokrenule programe preseljenja ili se obvezale provedbi tih programa.

Države preseljenja u svijetu (od prosinca 2010.)

Argentina, Australija, Brazil, Bugarska, Kanada, Čile, Češka, Danska, Finska, Francuska, Mađarska, Island, Irska, Japan (pokusni program), Nizozemska, Novi Zeland, Norveška, Paragvaj, Portugal, Rumunjska, Španjolska, Švedska, Ujedinjeno Kraljevstvo, Urugvaj, Sjedinjene Američke Države

Međutim, ukupan broj mjesta ili „kvota“ za preseljenje koje osiguravaju države članice ne ide u korak s brojem izbjeglica za koje se utvrdilo da im je potrebno preseljenje kao ni s povećanim i predvidljivim kapacitetom podnošenja zahtjeva UNHCR-a.

UNHCR nastavlja s provođenjem triju istovremenih pothvata za premošćivanje jaza. To su:

- poticanje više zemalja da pokrenu programe preseljenja (ili razmotre *ad hoc* podnošenje zahtjeva za preseljenje iz UNHCR-a);
- zahtijevanje od uspostavljenih zemalja preseljenja da povećaju svoje postojeće (godišnje ili višegodišnje) programe preseljenja; i
- davanje prednosti odgovorima na potrebe i zahtjeve za preseljenje s obzirom na ograničen broj raspoloživih mjesta za preseljenje.

Forum za Godišnje tripartitno savjetovanje o preseljenju (ATCR)^{xliv} također je imao ključnu ulogu u poticanju povećanja preseljenja i pružanju potpore novim zemljama preseljenja. Od kraja 1990-ih, kada su poduzeti veliki naponi da se poveća broj država preseljenja, dvije značajne regionalne inicijative potaknule su još više država da se pridruže: Solidarni program preseljenja Latinske Amerike^{xlv} i prijedlog za zajednički program preseljenja Europske unije.

2.4.1. Solidarni program preseljenja

U studenom 2004., na 20. godišnjicu Kartagenske deklaracije o izbjeglicama, 20 zemalja Latinske Amerike usvojilo je Akcijski plan Meksika (MPA) kao inovativnu inicijativu za zaštitu za ovu regiju. Plan se odnosi na kretanja i izbjeglica i interno raseljenih osoba te je usredotočen na urbana područja i marginalizirana pogranična područja. Osim toga, Akcijski plan Meksika dao je novi poticaj preseljenju u ovoj regiji. Od 2002. godine Čile i Brazil preselili su mali broj izbjeglica: povećali su svoje kvote, a pridružili su im se Argentina, Urugvaj i Paragvaj.

Glavna načela ovog programa su podjela odgovornosti, međunarodna solidarnost i promicanje strateške upotrebe preseljenja u ovoj regiji. Preseljenje pomaže u oslobađanju prostora za azil u trima državama koje trenutno udomljavaju najveći broj tražitelja azila i izbjeglica, naime na Kostarici, u Ekvadoru i u Venezueli. Solidarni program preseljenja konkretno izražava volju zemalja Latinske Amerike za podupiranjem zemalja u regiji koje udomljavaju velik broj izbjeglica. Program prima financijsku i tehničku potporu iz uspostavljenih zemalja preseljenja s ciljem konsolidiranja postojećih programa i povećanju kapaciteta novih država preseljenja u Latinskoj Americi.

2.4.2. Europski program preseljenja^{xlvi} i Europski fond za izbjeglice

UNHCR, države i nevladini dionici blisko surađuju s Europskom komisijom kako bi potaknuli države članice Europske unije da se uključe u program preseljenja i uspostavljene države preseljenja da povećaju broj slobodnih mjesta.

Europski fond za izbjeglice Europske komisije trenutno nudi različite oblike financijske pomoći državama članicama koje provode program preseljenja i dodjeljuje sredstva za preseljenje posebnih kategorija izbjeglica.

Ove inicijative podržale su pojavu novih zemalja preseljenja u Europi uključujući Češku, Francusku, Rumunjsku, Portugal, Španjolsku, Bugarsku i Mađarsku. Unatoč tomu, ukupan broj mjesta u Europi ostaje relativno nizak.

2.5 Trenutno stanje preseljenja i izazovi

Povijest je pokazala da kada je pomoć potrebna i uz postojeću političku volju, preseljenje se može organizirati brzo i učinkovito. Uvidjevši obnovljenu svijest međunarodne zajednice o strateškom potencijalu preseljenja, UNHCR je povećao pozicioniranje ovog važnog instrumenta unutar šireg okvira sigurnosti, a preseljenje je postalo dio djelovanja većine UNHCR-ovih ureda diljem svijeta.

Pozornost je ponovno usmjerena na preseljenje, što istodobno predstavlja mogućnosti i izazove.

Smanjenje zaštitnog područja, smanjenje humanitarnog prostora, manja dostupnost trajnih rješenja

Preseljenje se mora uvijek razmotriti u širem kontekstu zaštite, gdje postoje veliki izazovi. Ozračje za međunarodnu zaštitu i dalje na razne načine ograničava cjelokupan proces, predstavljajući suvremene izazove i utječući na potragu za trajnim rješenjima, uključujući i preseljenje. Tijekom proteklog desetljeća, broj interno raseljenih osoba znatno se povećao i nije bilo smanjenja ukupnog broja izbjeglica, što odražava smanjenje dostupnosti trajnih rješenja.

Na izbjeglice i tražitelje azila neizravno utječu mjere koje su uvedene od 1980-ih s ciljem praćenja nezakonite migracije, politizirajući traženje azila i nezakonitu migraciju te smanjujući ukupan prostor za zaštitu. Ove mjere uključuju širu kontrolu granica, postavljanje časnika za vezu i časnike za presijecanje puteva^{xlvii}, strože režime dobivanja vize i sankcioniranje prijevoznika. S obzirom na smanjene mogućnosti redovnog dolaska, izbjeglice se u svrhu prelaska granica sve više oslanjaju na krijumčare i trgovce ljudima. UNHCR je naglasio zabrinutost da bi mjere za nadzor ili upravljanje migracijama trebale uključivati posebne zaštitne mjere za izbjeglice i tražitelje azila za pristup teritoriju i postupcima odobravanja azila.

Međunarodni humanitarni prostor također se smanjuje kako aktualni sukobi, nesigurnost i nestabilnost u čitavim regijama Afrike, Azije i Bliskog istoka UNHCR-u ometaju pristup osobama od interesa i ugrožavaju one koji pružaju humanitarnu pomoć.

Mogućnost preseljenja stvara velika očekivanja među mnogim izbjeglicama čiji su položaj i sigurnost nepouzdana. Akcija za razotkrivanje prijevara, usporeni procesi, odgođeni odlasci ili odbijenog zahtjeva za preseljenje također mogu ugroziti sigurnost UNHCR-a i partnerskog osoblja na terenu.

U mnogim zemljama podrijetla izbjeglica, uspješan povratak i reintegraciju ometali su odugovlačenje postupka ili propali mirovni postupci, prisutnost mina, manjak kapaciteta za registraciju, neadekvatni prihvatni kapacitet i manjak usluga i egzistencijalnih mogućnosti. Prema UNHCR-ovom Izvješću o globalnim trendovima za 2009. godinu, samo 251.500 izbjeglica dobrovoljno su se vratili u zemlju podrijetla^{xlviii} uz potporu UNHCR-a u 2009., što je manje od polovice broja iz 2008. i najniži broj od 1990.

Gospodarske poteškoće zemlje domaćina zajedno s društvenim i političkim čimbenicima učinili su realizaciju potpune autonomije izazovnom u mnogima dijelovima svijeta, iako se lokalna

integracija nudi kao trajno rješenje za neke izbjeglice u Africi. Zbog nedostatka prilika za dobrovoljnu repatrijaciju^{xlix} i lokalnu integraciju raste potreba za preseljenjem.

Raskol između potreba za preseljenjem i mjesta za preseljenje

Od sredine 1990-ih, došlo je do znatnog povećanja broja dostupnih mjesta za preseljenje i broja odlazaka.

Međutim, unatoč novim pridošlim zemljama preseljenja, ukupan broj mjesta za preseljenje nije išao u korak s povećanom potrebom za preseljenje. UNHCR je 2010. procijenio da je preseljenje u sljedećih nekoliko godina potrebno više od 800.000 izbjeglica. Sa samo približno 80.000 mjesta na raspolaganju godišnje, postoji ogromna razlika u broju ranjivih izbjeglica bez rješenja. UNHCR i postojeći partneri za preseljenje nastavljaju s istraživanjem drugih mogućnosti za premošćivanje jaza.

Zabrinutost vezana uz sigurnost/Pitanja sigurnosti/Zabrinutost u vezi sigurnosti

Pitanja sigurnosti također su se smjestila u prvi plan, naročito nakon terorističkog napada 11. rujna 2001. u Sjedinjenim Američkim Državama. Kao odgovor na zabrinutost zbog terorizma, neke države strože tumače i primjenjuju definiciju izbjeglice, osobito u pogledu klauzule o isključenju. U kontekstu preseljenja, pitanja sigurnosti i unutarnji politički pritisci također su doprinijeli produženju trajanja postupka i smanjenju mogućnosti za određene izbjeglice.

Prijevara u postupcima

Status izbjeglice i mjesta za preseljenje vrlo su dragocjeni, posebno u zemljama gdje prevladava siromaštvo, a želja za zaradom novca na bilo koji način vrlo je jaka. Time postupak preseljenja postaje meta zlouporabe. UNHCR je čvrsto odlučio boriti se protiv prijevara i korupcije radi očuvanja integriteta preseljenja i uveo sankcije za izbjeglice koje počine prijevaru u postupku preseljenja. Međutim, mogućnost pojave zlouporabe nije razlog za smanjenje preseljenja kada postoji potreba za njom.

Resources:

1. Gačić, Milica. Englesko-hrvatski rječnik prava i međunarodnih i poslovnih odnosa. Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2010.
2. Hrvatski jezični portal
3. <http://eufondovi.mup.hr>
4. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/>
5. <http://www.unhcr.hr/>
6. <https://europa.eu>
7. IATE - The terminology database of the European Union

ⁱ I had two options in mind when translating the term *relaxation response*: as *reakcija opuštanja* or *relaksacijski odgovor*. I found examples for both options, however, I decided to use the latter because the term can be found in many scientific articles dealing with the topic of stress, and is much more present than *reakcija opuštanja* in the medical terminology. As for the first option, I found a book “Relaxation Response” by Herbert Benson, which has been translated into Croatian as “Reakcija opuštanja.” Nevertheless, after careful consideration and consultation with my colleague, I decided to translate it as *relaksacijski odgovor*.

ⁱⁱ The overall problem was translating the style of the source text, which I will discuss in more detail in the discussion part. The author refers to the readers in a very direct way and mostly uses informal forms of address. I had problems deciding on which style I should use in translation because the informal style in such books is not as typical as it is in the source culture. However, I decided to refer to the target audience in a more formal way, using the capitalized 2. person singular and plural (*Ti, Tvoj, Tebi, Vi, Vaš, Vama*) because it is more common for the discourse of such target texts.

ⁱⁱⁱ Here I used the same procedure as with the term *relaxation response*. *Relaxation* refers to both physical and psychological abatement or relief from bodily or mental work, effort, application, etc. and it can be therefore translated either as *opuštanje* or *relaksacija*. However, since this part of the text describes steps for relaxing muscles, I opted for *relaksacija*, because in most scientific articles about stress, *relaksacija* often relates to relaxation on physical level.

^{iv} A diet guru can on one hand be considered a cultural term because it does not appear in Croatian as often as it does in English. There are different kinds of gurus in the USA and each guru is an expert in what he or she is doing. One of the definitions of *guru* found on the website „Hrvatski jezični portal“ states that *guru* appears in different compounds in many international terms and can be paraphrased as an expert in something (e.g. management guru is an expert in management). Therefore, a diet guru can be considered as an expert in nutrition. Since *guru* is not so common in Croatian, I decided to translate it simply as *nutricionist* because both terms refer to the same thing, i.e. an expert in nutrition.

^v I had problems translating the *pause-and-plan response* which appears along the *fight-or-flight response*. The term *reakcija borbe ili bijega* is very often in Croatian, however, I could not find a verified term for the *pause-and-plan response*. At first, I searched for different types of responses to stress, however, only *fight-or-flight response* had an equivalent in the target language. In the end, I decided to translate it literally either as *pauziraj i planiraj* or *stani i promisli*. However, after consulting my colleagues who had the same translation problem, I decided to choose the latter option.

^{vi} This chapter discusses the Americans and their habits, and personal pronoun *we* is often being used in this part of the source text. I decided not to translate it literally as *mi* because it would create ambiguity among the readers of the target culture. For instance, they might think that the surveys mentioned in the source text were conducted in their country. For that reason, I decided to use *Amerikanci* or *američki narod* since it refers to the USA.

^{vii} Here, I thought about translating the phrase *under the microscope* either as *pod povećalom* or *pod mikroskopskim okom*. Since this phrase appears in the title of a chapter that describes observation of people under stress, I decided to translate it as *pod povećalom* because in Croatian it refers to a situation when somebody is being observed. Moreover, it still transfers the popular and scientific discourse of the book.

^{viii} My two options for translating the phrase *willpower experiment* were: *eksperimentiranje snagom volje* and *eksperiment snage volje*. According to the definition found in the business dictionary (<http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/experiment.html>), experiment is a research method for testing different assumptions (hypotheses) by trial and error. Since this chapter describes different ways of testing your own willpower, I translated it literally as *eksperiment snage volje*.

^{ix} This term is not common for the target culture, i.e. it may exist in the target culture, but it does not have the official name as it does in the source culture. Since target readers are probably unfamiliar with the „Dead Week“, I was thinking of either paraphrasing it and keeping the original name, or translating it literally. However, I translated it literally because it does not affect the source text, but keeps the same effect that the name might evoke. Moreover, the paraphrase appeared to be unnecessary because the term is already explained later in the sentence.

^x A quarter refers to the academic quarter which is a division of the university academic year into four periods. This is a culturally specific term because it does not exist in the Croatian school system. In Croatia, the academic year is divided into only two periods. For this reason, I decided not to translate *quarter* as *semestar*, but as *kvartal* in order to keep the cultural specificity. Moreover, the target audience is familiar with this term, and if I chose to translate it differently, then the meaning of the source text would be changed.

^{xi} In this part I had difficulties translating the term *council house*. I had several options for translating this term: either as *stanovi vijeća*, *stanovi u društvenom vlasništvu*, or *općinski stanovi*. I decided to immediately eliminate the first option because it was ambiguous. Collins Dictionary defines council houses as „houses or flats [that] are owned by the local council.“ Since England is divided into boroughs which I translated as *općina*, I decided to eliminate the second option and translate the whole as *općinski stanovi*. Furthermore, in the article about Marharet Thatcher's policy on www.enckilopedija.hr, *council houses* were also translated as *općinski stanovi*.

^{xii} There were several options to translate both terms, however I decided to translate them as *manualni radnik* and *nemanualni radnik*. The reason behind this is the fact that both terms appear frequently in the source culture and are less ambiguous than e.g. *fizički radnik* and *nefizički radnik*, which was also one of the options I thought about. Furthermore, I also thought about paraphrasing them as *radnička snaga koja obavlja fizičke poslove i radnička snaga koja ne obavlja fizičke poslove*, however, this translation option was too long, so I opted for *manualni i nemanualni radnik*.

^{xiii} I decided to translate it word-for-word as *generacija podrezanih krila*. I had problems translating it because I was not sure if the term already exists in the target culture. My first option was paraphrasing it as *generacija koja još živi*

kod roditelja, but I did not want to change the effect that this part of text has on the target audience. Furthermore, I thought about using *obiteljsko gnijezdo* because this collocation is already very frequent in the target culture. However, I eliminated this option because it was vague in combination with the word generation. Therefore, I chose the literal translation.

^{xiv} This term refers to benefit changes introduced in Britain for social housing tenants, and is therefore a culturally specific item. Therefore, I opted for literal translation (*porez na spavaću sobu*) because it is closest to the original.

^{xv} The term *housing* was problematic because it can be used differently in relation to the context. I translated it mainly either as *stanovanje* or *smještaj*, which also depended on the context. The term *pristupačno stanovanje* appears more frequently in various articles on the economics than *pristupačni smještaj*, therefore I decided to choose the first option.

^{xvi} I had problems translating this term because it is polysemous in both source and target languages. Firstly, I opted for translation *urbanist* or *prostorni planer*, however, it did not match its definition. Collins Dictionary defines it as „a person or a company that buys land and builds houses, offices, shops, or factories on it, or buys existing buildings and makes them more modern.“ *Urbanist* and *prostorni planer* are indeed involved in building a city, but they only make plans and projects. For this reason, I chose *agent za prodaju nekretnina* because it matches the definition of the source term and is very often used in the target culture.

^{xvii} Great Britain does not have the cadaster in the European sense, and it would be therefore wrong to translate it simply as *katastar*. I wanted to translate it as *zemljišne knjige*, but since the source term was capitalized, I assumed that it refers to a larger department of the Government of the United Kingdom, namely, to Her Majesty's Land Registry, which in Croatian translates to *Kraljevska zemljišna knjiga*.

^{xviii} I thought about three options when translating this term: *čtvrť*, *okrug*, and *općina*. I decided to translate it as *općina* because I took the entire text into consideration. There were terms such as *council houses* that contained the word *općina* in them, so I did not want to be inconsistent. Moreover, *londonske općine* appears very frequently in several verified sources in the target culture (e.g. www.enciklopedija.hr), and they all refer to the 32 boroughs of London.

^{xix} I had problems deciding whether to convert pounds to HRK or not. But since the text involves around the British, it would be illogical to read about the housing wealth denominated in HRK. At first, I wanted to keep the original currency, and then insert the converted amount in HRK in brackets or footnotes, however, I thought that it was clumsy and not suitable, so I decided to choose the literal translation.

^{xx} I had several options for the translation of the word *živina* from the source text: either using hypernym *animals* since in my part of the text was not stated which animals exactly had in mind when referring to *živina*, or translating it as *poultry* or *chickens*. Hrvatski jezični portal defines *živina* as „domaće pernate životinje; živad, perad“ which is

why I opted for the latter option, i.e. I decided to translate it as *poultry*. Another thing that influenced my choice was the context, i.e. later in the text Joško mentions that he also has two hogs (p. 79), so it was clear that he meant *poultry* when referring to *živina*.

^{xxi} I decided to translate both phrases word for word. The reason for my choice was that I wanted to keep the specificity of the time context of the source text. In Croatian, phrases containing *God* were and still are used very frequently. English also has similar phrases using *God*, so I decided to use the procedure of literal translation because it keeps the original tone, but is also unambiguous for the target readers.

^{xxii} I had problems deciding whether to keep or replace the punctuation in the target text. The problem was the triple-dot punctuation mark that appeared several times in the source text. Firstly, I wanted to replace some triple-dot marks, more precisely those that did not make any sense in the source text. For instance, some triple dots were used in cases of unspoken thoughts. On the other hand, there were parts of the text in which their usage did not make any sense, so I decided to use a period in such cases. However, I eventually decided to keep the triple-dot punctuation marks because they may be a characteristic of the author's writing style. I did not want to risk and change the effect that the author might have intended with these punctuation marks.

^{xxiii} I had problems translating this word because I could not find it in any dictionary or similar parallel texts. However, I could impose the meaning from the context and I understood the word *zamakljati se* as *to hurry* or *to rush somewhere*. So, following the context of what happened before and after in the text, I decided to translate it as "*She immediately hurried home.*"

^{xxiv} I decided to translate *sokak* as *alley*. However, I had several solutions in mind like keeping the original word *sokak* or translating it with an equivalent in English that has the same or similar meaning to the source term. At first, I opted for keeping the word *sokak* because it refers to typical types of streets in rural parts of Slavonia, Bosnia, etc. That way I wanted to keep the cultural specificity. However, the problem was that this word came specifically from Turkish, so keeping the word would imply that it was specific only for Croatia, which would be false. Furthermore, keeping the source term would also confuse the readers, or at least those who are not familiar with the Turkish or Croatian culture. For these reasons, I decided to translate it with a word that has a similar meaning in English, so I translated it with *alley*.

^{xxv} I had problems translating *baba Luca* because I wanted to keep the specificity of this part of the source text. Clearly, *baba* is jargon for an old lady in Croatian, so I wanted to transfer it to the target text, so that it has at least similar "sound" and effect as in the source text. I had several solutions in mind: translating it with slang words that mean *grandmother* or *old woman* in English (e.g. *grandma*, *nan*, *hag*...), paraphrasing it as „Luca, an old woman (...)" or using an adjective such as *old* to cover the meaning from the source text. However, the problem was that *baba* in Croatian and *grandma/nan* in English did not have the same meaning. They do in other contexts, but in this example it was not the case. Translating it as *grandma* or *nan* would require an explanation that *baba Luca* is not somebody's grandmother. Paraphrase also seemed tricky and would lead to the loss of the effect that this part of the source text has. However, after consulting with my colleague who had the same problem, I decided to use the adjective *old* instead of *baba*, and in that way I kept the original "sound" and effect of the source text word.

^{xxvi} Originally, I wanted to translate the name *Tišinka*. I thought about several solutions for translating the name: 1) translating *Tišinka* as *Silence*, because these kinds of names are no news to American or British readers (e.g. names like *India*, *North*, *Reign*, *Saint*, *Hope*, etc.) or 2) translating *Tišinka* as *Tacita* or *Tacey* (lat. *taceor* engl. *taciturn* = silent). However, I immediately ruled out the second solution as an option because some readers may not imply that *Tacita* or *Tacey* come from Latin, since not all of them are familiar with Latin words. However, in the end I decided to keep the original name *Tišinka* and insert a footnote explaining with what the name is associated with and how it can be translated into English. Moreover, I decided to keep the original name to be consistent with other text parts since I chose to keep the original names of all the characters.

^{xxvii} *Bečar* is another word that came into Croatian from Turkish and, according to Hrvatski jezični portal, refers to an unmarried man. Therefore, I chose to translate it as *bachelor* because it keeps the intended meaning. I searched for some other, more archaic words that could mean the same thing but also fit better in the time context of the source text, but I could not find any word that would imply that *bečar* refers to a single or unmarried man. For instance, one option was *rake* but, according to its definition it referred to "a fashionable or wealthy man of immoral or promiscuous habits", which did not fit in the context of the source text.

^{xxviii} I had problems translating the word *rod* in the source text. One of the definitions of *rod* found in *Hrvatski jezični portal* is: „a. ono što je rođeno; porod, potomstvo, vrsta b. obitelj, obiteljska loza, soj c. rodbina, srodnici (ob. krvni, po ocu i majci) d. svojta [biti rod].“ As it can be seen from the definition, this word has several different meanings. However, after I eliminated synonymous meanings like *obitelj*, *rodbina*, and *svojta*, I was left with two possible solutions: either translating *rod* as *offspring* or as *family*. However, I decided to follow the context and opted for the first solution, i.e. *offspring* because it fits more to the context and is less ambiguous.

^{xxix} I had several options for translating the phrase “ubit iz puške kao zeca” (p. 84). Firstly, I wanted to translate it literally because the phrase provides the readers with a certain picture so it is easily understandable, whatever way translated. However, I found out that the literal translation “*I’ll shoot you like a rabbit*” has only a small number of occurrences in English. For that reason, I decided to look for some other phrases that provide the reader with the same picture, but are more frequently used than the aforementioned solution. I was also thinking of replacing *rabbit* with *duck*, but in the end, I chose to replace it with *dog* and translate it “*I’ll shoot you like a dog*” since this phrase is frequently used in English, yet still keeps the intended meaning and the imagery of the source text.

^{xxx} I thought about two options for translating *limenka*: either as *container* or *tin can*. As explained in the source text, *limenka* refers to some sort of apartments built as shelters for the workers in the 1960s in Zagreb. My first option was translating it as *container* because these shelters do look like big containers with doors and windows. On the other hand, I wanted to keep the sarcastic tone of the original text and the original word. For this reason, I decided to translate it as *tin can*.

^{xxxi} Since the text is translated into English for the English readers, I thought about appropriating the translation to the target culture by means of translating the characters’ names. One such name was *Zora* which I intended to translate it as *Dawn*. These kinds of names (e.g. North, India, Hope, etc.) are no news to the American or British audiences, which is the reason I wanted to translate the name at first. However, I eventually opted for the original name because there is no need to change the name if there was no intention of adapting the translation to the target culture. If the latter was the case, then I would definitely translate the name.

^{xxxii} I dwelled on whether I should translate this part literally or omit it. I decided to omit one part of the sentence “*Ne događa se baš često da se raskopčam i iskočim*” in the source text. The reason for doing this is the fact that I wanted to avoid possible repetitions of the phrase *jump out of one’s skin*. Therefore, because it was already mentioned at the beginning of the sentence, and then once more at the end of that paragraph, I decided to omit “*raskopčam i iskočim*”, and I simply used “*It does not happen very often to me.*” It still refers to the thought of *jumping out of one’s skin* and keeps the intended meaning.

^{xxxiii} I have translated it as *Jelačić Square*. Although I had previously thought about translating it as the original *Jelačićev Square*, I opted for *Jelačić Square* eventually because it is more frequent.

^{xxxiv} At first, I thought about replacing it with *Mike* because it is familiar to the target audience and it would be easier for them to read it. However, I decided not to, because *Majk* is an intended nickname and it was too risky to change it unless I had previously agreed with an author to do so or if the intention was to adapt the whole source text to the foreign audience where I certainly would have translated names and other specific cultural things too.

^{xxxv} I had problems with translating this text because I was not sure if the character (Mr. De Jong) originally uttered this in Croatian or in English. It is probably the first, since it would probably be either somehow implied that he said that in English or this part of the source text would be written in English. Firstly, I wanted to keep the original text in

the target text (“Tito dobar.”), but eventually, I chose to translate it into broken English, i.e. as “Tito good.” Translating it like this would still point out to the target readers that Jong’s Croatian, i.e. English was bad. Furthermore, if I left the original version “Tito dobar”, the readers would probably not understand what the character said.

^{xxxvi} I dwelled on whether I should use the actual swearwords or replace them with some other terms which have the same meaning but are not swearwords. I’ve thought about using a more neutral version such as “bloody hell”. Then again, “bloody hell” is typical of the British speaking area so target readers could as well think that the setting was in Britain. Nevertheless, I’ve chosen to use actual swearwords because it was the intended purpose of the source text. The recipients are probably young adults and older and if it is in the original text, probably the translation should stay the same. Besides, the choice of words can depend on the clients and their demands.

^{xxxvii} *Švabo* is frequently used in Croatian to refer either to the Germans or even to Germans who settled in Croatia (*Hrvatski jezični portal*). From the context of the source text *Švabo* clearly refers to the Germans. I thought about translating it simply as *Germans* or finding an equivalent in English. Since the word has pejorative meaning, I wanted to keep the same pejorative meaning in the target text. I eventually decided to use *Kraut* because it is used very frequently in the target culture and keeps the intended meaning.

^{xxxviii} From the context and other parts of the source text I understood that *Staljinova ludara* refers to a combination of vodka and some strong pills (Optalidon) that Majk introduced to story’s protagonist. The first problem that I encountered when translating this was the word *ludara*, which has two different meanings: a poisonous mushroom (the so-called *Satan’s mushroom*) and a madhouse. Since the protagonist took these drugs, I immediately ruled out the first meaning of *ludara*. Therefore, I opted for the literal translation *Stalin’s madhouse*.

^{xxxix} In some cases, like this, I have used shortened forms of the verbs because the text itself is in such a writing style. In addition, I have consulted with my colleagues and we have come to an agreement that we would use shortened versions of such verbs or to use colloquial expressions

^{xl} I had problems translating the term *Emergency Transit Facility (ETF)* as well as two other terms that it refers to, namely the *Emergency Transit Centre (ETC)* and the *Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM)*. The problem was that I could not find any of the facility mentioned in Croatian equivalent texts, so I opted for literal translation. I had several options in mind, e.g. *Privremeni tranzitni objekt/centar/mehanizam*, *Hitni tranzitni objekt/centar/mehanizam* *hitnog tranzita*, *evakuacijski tranzitni objekt/centar/mehanizam evakuacijskog tranzita*, but in the end, I consulted with my colleagues and we agreed that it should be translated *Objekt za hitni transit*. Moreover, I kept the capitalized first letters and abbreviations in brackets to be as close to the original as possible.

^{xli} When translating *resettlement States*, I had a few solutions, namely, translating it either as *države preseljenja* or as *države članice/pripadnice preseljenja*. The problem here was the capitalized *State*, so I firstly translated it as *države članice preseljenja*, since I realized from the context that *States* refer to the UN member states. However, after consulting my colleagues, I translated it only as *države preseljenja*, since it can be inferred from the context that *States* refer to the member states of the United Nations.

^{xlii} There were a few expressions in Latin that I decided to keep in their original form. The reason behind is that this is the common practice in legal texts. Furthermore, I wanted to be as close to the source text as possible, and since it also kept Latin expressions, I opted for direct translation.

^{xliii} *Implementing partners* can be translated in many ways, however, I had problems choosing the right solutions. The reason behind this is that, in this context, IPs refer to the organizations that collaborate with the UNHCR on the resettlement implementation. My solutions were *implementirajući partneri*, *partneri u provedbi*, and *provedbeni partneri*, but I decided to choose the last solution because it is used in context with the refugee resettlement more frequently than the other two solutions.

^{xliv} I did not have problems with translating the *Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement (ATCR)*, but rather with choosing one of the possible solutions, namely, *Godišnje tripartitne konzultacije o preseljenju* or *Godišnje tripartitno savjetovanje o preseljenju*, since both solutions were legit. Nevertheless, after consulting my colleagues, I opted for the latter version to keep the target text consistent with other text parts involving the term *consultation*.

^{xlv} Again, I had difficulties with translating this programme, because it does not occur in parallel texts. As a matter of fact, it occurs rarely in any other language than English. For that reason, I relied on the context and decided to translate it literally, namely, as *Solidarni program preseljenja*.

^{xlvi} I chose to translate *European resettlement* as *Europski program preseljenja*. The reason behind this is, again, the context. Firstly, I was not sure if *European resettlement* referred to the resettlement processes occurring in all European countries, or rather to the resettlement programme of the European Union. I inferred from later parts of the text that it describes the latter option.

^{xlvii} I decided to translate it as *časnik za presijecanje puteva*, although I did not find any such syntagm in parallel Croatian texts. However, I searched for another term containing *interdictment* and its equivalent in Croatian, so I found terms such as *drug interdiction* which IATE translates as *presijecanje puteva droge* (<http://iate.europa.eu/SearchByQuery.do>). Moreover, according to the Oxford Dictionary, interdiction is defined as “the action of intercepting and preventing the movement of a prohibited commodity or person”, so I decided to translate it according to the definition and similar to the IATE examples as *časnik za presijecanje puteva*.

^{xlviii} There were two possible solutions for the translation of *refugee country of origin*, namely *matična zemlja izbjeglica* and *zemlja podrijetla izbjeglica*. In the end, I consulted with my colleagues and decided to translate it as *zemlja podrijetla izbjeglica*. Furthermore, it appears frequently in different Croatian texts on refugees or resettlement.

^{xlix} I translated *voluntary repatriation* as *dobrovoljna repatrijacija*, although I had a few other possible solutions, namely, *dobrovoljni povratak* and *dobrovoljni povratak u domovinu*. Nevertheless, I opted for borrowing the term *repatriation*, since it also appears very frequently in parallel Croatian texts of UNHCR in the same contexts, and is not as descriptive and clumsy as *dobrovoljni povratak u domovinu*.