

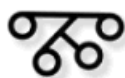
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**Translating *-ing* forms from English into Croatian**

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**Part One**  
**Discussion**

## Translating *-ing* forms from English into Croatian

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The aim of this paper is to demonstrate the main issues in translating *-ing* forms from English into Croatian. Examples from three English books will serve as an illustration for the main difficulties that occur in this process, while special reference will be made to adjectives ending in *-ing*, the present participle and the gerund. The translations of these examples were done by me for the purposes of my master's thesis in the Graduate Programme for Translation at the Department of English (Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb). The books in question and the pages from which the examples were taken are the following: Carrie Hintz' and Eric L. Tribunella's *Reading Children's Literature: A Critical Introduction* (62-7), Madeleine Bunting's *Willing Slaves: How the overwork culture is ruling our lives* (39-46), and Louis Heyse-Moore's *Speaking of Dying: A Practical Guide to Using Counselling Skills in Palliative Care* (77-85). In the process of translating these texts, I came across certain issues pertaining to these three forms, as they often cannot be translated literally into the target language. That is why I decided to illustrate these issues in more detail and to clarify the techniques I used to find solutions which would be satisfactory for the reader of the target text.

Firstly, I will explain what a good translator should focus on in terms of bridging syntactic and grammatical differences between languages. Secondly, I will explain the theory behind the three types of *-ing* forms mentioned above and apply it to the respective examples and my own translations. Furthermore, I will comment on different methods suitable for decoding the intended meaning behind these forms and transposing it correctly into the target language. Finally, my main concern in this paper will be the syntactic and grammatical aspects of two specific languages and how the differences between the two impact the final translation.

## 2. TRANSLATING STRUCTURES VS. TRANSPOSING MESSAGES

Every translator's main goal is creating a text that will be equivalent to the original. However, Ivir asserts that this notion of equivalence should not be perceived as a universal truth, where the translator functions as a copy machine. Literal translation is the easiest approach, but it is rarely a good solution because languages do not only differ in the aspect of lexis, but also have different grammatical and syntactic rules. According to him, equivalence does not imply that the building blocks of the source material should merely be replaced by related elements in the target text (616). Furthermore, Jakobson and Nida point out that a good translator does not focus on clause units, but on the author's intended messages and transposes them into the translation in a new form and arrangement (qtd. in Ivir 617).

Stolze points out that there "is only 'one message' we are dealing with", even though there are two different texts (85). The reader should be able to focus on the information provided in the translation and not be confused by poorly structured sentences. It is also important to note that the target text "is linked to the original – *not by structural equivalence* – but by its mental representation in the translator's mind" (Stolze 75, emphasis mine). As I will illustrate later in this paper, the problematic translation of *-ing* forms also shows that copying structures from the source text is not a good approach; the structural adaptation of units in the target text is often a necessary endeavour. This means that the translator needs to change the arrangement of the building blocks within a sentence or clause, and also often add elements to clarify the intended meaning for the reader.

In this paper I will demonstrate several principles I used to extract information expressed by *-ing* forms when there were no equivalent units in the Croatian language that could be used in the translation.

## 3. ADDING INFORMATION TO FACILITATE UNDERSTANDING

When faced with the lack of a single equivalent unit in the target text, a translator should repackage the information he or she is transposing (Malone 55-63). If we perceive a text as a package, then the objects inside are its main building blocks – sentences which can be further divided into smaller parts such as clauses, phrases and words. *-ing* forms take on



several functions in these smaller units and when a literal translation is not possible, whole clauses need to be reconfigured.

One reason for this is that these forms are an important element of non-finite clauses, which are “valuable as a means of syntactic compression”. Although this compression is often practical, it may complicate the process of recovering the elements that were omitted because of possible ambiguity of meaning (Greenbaum and Quirk 286-287). To recover the missing elements, translators may employ finite clauses with an explicitly stated subject and predicate. This process of specifying information in the target text which is “present only implicitly in the source language, but ... can be derived from the context” is what Vinay and Darbelnet call “explicitation” (qtd. in Klaudy 80). They distinguish two types of explicitation – it may be obligatory or optional. The former implies that the sentences in the target text would not adhere to grammatical norms without it, while the latter means that it is possible to phrase correct sentences in the translation without adding elements, but the text will appear “clumsy and unnatural” (Klaudy 82-83). This is important for the translation of *-ing* forms – when translated literally, the meaning will be understood and the sentence will be correct in the grammatical aspect, but the result might sound unnatural to the target audience.

How does a translator know when elements should be added and which ones to add? Aside from having knowledge of both the source and the target language, creativity also plays an important role in this process. Neubert maintains that “mediators ... are forced to creativity because the means of the target language are not identical with those of the source language” (qtd. in Stolze 140). Consequently, explicitation and creativity go hand in hand in the process of translating *-ing* forms.

#### **4. TYPES OF *-ING* FORMS IN ENGLISH**

Grammatical forms that tend to or are always bound to take on the *-ing* suffix are certain adjectives, the present participle and gerunds. Each will be explained in more detail while examples from the books mentioned in the introduction of this paper will serve as illustration for specific issues that may arise in the process of their translation. In each example, the first sentence will be provided in English and the second sentence will be my translation into Croatian. The *-ing* forms and their respective translations will be highlighted in bold, while other units may be underlined or presented in italics for explanatory purposes.

#### 4.1. Adjectives ending in *-ing*

The primary function of adjectives is to serve as modifiers of nouns in nominal groups. When the *-ing* form is used attributively, then it takes on precisely this function (Gerding Salas). Thompson and Martinet point out that such a modifier has the same form as the present participle ending in *-ing* and it is sometimes also called the “present participle adjective”, because it conveys the meaning of “having this effect” (33). Therefore, it functions as an adjective, but carries the verbal sense of a participle. Such ‘descriptive adjectives’ may be identified by adding “a submodifier or adverb, such as ‘very’ or ‘really’” in the preceding position. Another option is transforming the nominal group by putting the adjective in the “predicative position” (Browne and Alt 58; Gerding Salas). Translators need to keep all of this in mind, because it can be helpful in such cases when a sentence needs to be rephrased before it can be translated.

The following example from Hintz’ and Tribunella’s *Reading Children’s Literature* shows how the line of difference between a present participle and an adjective is sometimes difficult to draw:

English: Margaret Gillespie argues that “for children, the Book of Martyrs was **frightening** and **horrifying**”...

Croatian: Margaret Gillespie tvrdi da je „knjiga *Book of Martyrs* za djecu **zatrašujuća** i **užasavajuća**“...

(Hintz and Tribunella 64-5)

The descriptive adjectives ‘frightening’ and ‘horrifying’ are used in the predicative position following the auxiliary verb ‘to be’, which is underlined. This position is normally occupied by a present participle describing a present event or action in progress. However, these words simply describe the qualities of their referent and may also occupy the position before it (for example: ‘a **frightening** and **horrifying** book’). These adjectives may also be modified by adverbs such as ‘very’ or ‘really’: “...the Book of Martyrs was very **frightening** and really **horrifying**...” However, it is clear that they still carry more verbal meaning in them than, for instance, the adjective ‘beautiful’. A book which is horrifying inspires horror in others, i.e. it has some kind of effect on them.

Despite having such similarities with the present participle, adjective's ending in *-ing* are mostly easily translatable. Descriptive adjectives from Croatian can often be used for a literal translation without further intervention into the text, as the following sentence from Heyse-Moore's book *Speaking of Dying* also confirms:

English: These were often very **moving** moments...

Croatian: To su vrlo često bili **dirljivi** trenutci...

(Heyse-Moore 79)

This is, of course, the simplest solution when the adjective functions as the modifier in a nominal phrase and an equivalent from the target language can be found in the dictionary. However, the following sentence from the same book about palliative care shows that translators often have to look for other possible solutions:

English: ...the diagnosis of cancer or another **life-threatening** illness...

Croatian: ...dijagnoza raka ili neke druge **po život opasne** bolesti...

(Heyse-Moore 80)

In this example, a literal translation into Croatian would be grammatically incorrect, as the target language does not support such a hyphenated form:

Croatian: ...dijagnoza raka ili neke druge **život-opasne** bolesti...\*

In the source language, it is possible to create an adjective by combining a verb and its object to describe their subject. If we would rephrase the 'life-threatening illness' into 'an illness that threatens the life', it would become clear that some kind of element needs to be introduced into the target sentence, which would show that 'threatening' shows the effect this illness has *on* life. That is why explicitation is in this case obligatory and the element to be added is the Croatian conjunction 'po' (English: *on*). However, compared to translations of other *-ing* forms, this is a minor intervention in the target text.

## 4.2. The present participle

The main feature of the *-ing* participle is that it always occurs in non-finite verb phrases and it denotes “the progressive aspect following BE”. Such non-finite verb phrases normally appear in non-finite clauses, which are generally problematic when translating from English into Croatian. It is important to note that the present participle usually denotes progressiveness and it is also often used to describe a scenario or action of “limited duration [which] is not necessarily complete” (Greenbaum and Quirk 25-26; 41-43; 53). In the following example from Bunting’s book *Willing Slaves* the process that is described is on-going – it is not important when it will be completed, but the focus is on the action itself:

English: We are **moving** from a world in which the big eat the small to a world in which the fast eat the slow.

Croatian: Iz svijeta gdje veliki jednu male **prelazimo** u svijet gdje brzi jedu spore.

(Bunting 46)

The present participle in combination with the auxiliary verb ‘to be’ was translated into Croatian with an imperfective verb, in this case, in the present 1<sup>st</sup> person plural of the verb ‘prelaziti’. Imperfective verbs convey the meaning of incompleteness and progressiveness, and they are the simplest solution for translating present continuous and past continuous tense where the present participle is used.

In complex sentences which consist of more than one clause, the translator also has to determine the time relationship between the *-ing* form used in one and between the “simple form” used in the other. Greenbaum and Quirk point out that this “relationship ... is normally one of TIME-INCLUSION” (283; 55). The following example from *Speaking of Dying* is a complex sentence consisting of one main clause and two subordinate clauses:

English: I recall one man who was admitted to a hospice where I was **working**.

Croatian: Sjećam se jednog čovjeka koji je primljen u hospicij u kojem sam **radio**.

(Heyse-Moore 83)

The main clause is ‘I recall one man’, which is followed by the relative clause ‘who was admitted to a hospice’ describing the referent ‘man’. The referent ‘hospice’ is then described

by the clause ‘where I was working’ where the present participle ‘working’ was used. The verb phrase ‘was admitted’ and the time it conveys are *embedded* in the time expressed by the verb phrase ‘was working’. More precisely, the patient being admitted into the hospice is only one particular event that occurred during the time when the author of the source text was working there; both actions are now completed. It is important to note that Croatian does not have different tenses to describe the meaning expressed by the past continuous and the simple past respectively. Translators need to be careful when translating such verb phrases from Croatian into English, since they need to make a choice between two forms – the sentential context needs to be taken into account (Greenbaum and Quirk 287).

Another fact translators have to be aware of is that non-finite clauses can appear “with [a] subject” or “without [a] subject”. The latter is certainly the more problematic case, since the subject often needs to be explicitly stated in the target language, and even if not, the translator still needs to be aware of the elliptic subject to transpose the meaning correctly. Furthermore, non-finite clauses are also devoid of other elements such as “tense markers and modal auxiliaries” while also often missing “a subordinating conjunction”, and this why they are used for “syntactic compression” (Greenbaum and Quirk 286). The setback is that this can sometimes lead to the already mentioned issue of ambiguous sentences which can easily be translated incorrectly. To avoid this, the translator needs to determine the reference established between the non-finite clause and its subordinate clause. For deciphering this reference, Greenbaum and Quirk propose the idea of the “normal ATTACHMENT RULE for identifying the subject”. According to this rule, the subject should be identical to the one in the superordinate clause (327). To illustrate this, the following example from the book *Willing Slaves* should be taken into consideration:

English: In fact there is some evidence that the increased flow of information actually hinders our mental processes, **making** us less productive, not more.

Croatian: Zaista ima nekih dokaza da povećani protok informacija zapravo ometa naše mentalne procese i **čini** nas manje, a ne više produktivnima.

(Bunting 40)

If we apply the attachment rule to this sentence, then the subject of the subordinate clause ‘**making** us less productive’ would also be ‘the increased flow of information’, as in the superordinate clause. To assure whether this rule truly applies to this example, the non-finite

clause can be transformed into a finite one and connected to the preceding clause with the conjunction 'and':

English: In fact there is some evidence that the increased flow of information actually hinders our mental processes *and* **makes** us less productive, not more.

When the sentence is transformed in this way, it becomes clear that both verbs here are referring to the same subject. This sentence can then be translated into Croatian in this same form, with the conjunction 'i' for 'and' and the imperfective verb 'činiti' in the present 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular for 'making'. This process of rephrasing is also useful when trying to determine which tense should be used when a non-finite clause is transformed into a finite one in the target text. If the verb phrase in the superordinate clause appears in the past tense, then the verb phrase in the other clause must also be used in that same tense.

Furthermore, the present participle in a non-finite clause may also be translated into Croatian by using the so-called 'prilog sadašnji' (English: *present adverb*) or 'prilog prošli' (English: *past adverb*) (Barić 244-245; Browne and Alt 52-53). The former can be derived from imperfective verbs only, by adding the suffix *-ći* on the 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural form of a verb in the present tense, while the latter is usually derived from perfective verbs using the suffixes *-vši* or *-avši* (Barić 244-245). Since the verb 'making' in the previous example from Bunting's book is used in the present, it can be translated into Croatian with the present adverb 'čineći':

Croatian: Zaista ima nekih dokaza da povećani protok informacija zapravo ometa naše mentalne procese, **čineći** nas manje, a ne više produktivnima.

After applying this translation technique to similar examples from my translations where the present participle was used in this way, I found that the present adverb and past adverb enable the easiest translation of this *-ing* form. However, this method cannot be applied when the present participle is used as part of a finite verb phrase, because both the auxiliary verb and the participle are then replaced with just one verb in the target language.

The following sentence from the same book is similar to the one which was just described, but it shows that there is also another translation method that may be applied:

English: It was the development of factories which bounded work spatially, **separating** it from the home.

Croatian: Razvojem tvornica posao je postao prostorno ograničen i time **odvojen** od doma.

(Bunting 40)

If we would translate the Croatian sentence back into English, it would be as follows:

English: Through the development of factories work became spatially bounded and by that **separated** from the home.

If the development of factories separated work from home, then it also holds true that work was separated from home by the development of factories, which would be the passive equivalent of the original sentence. When an active sentence is rephrased in the form of a passive one, the verb in the non-finite clause will also appear in the passive when it is transformed into a finite one – it always follows the form of the verb in the superordinate clause. This proves that it is possible to rephrase a sentence to make it sound more natural in the target language while simultaneously preserving the correct meaning. This is possible because of the already mentioned normal attachment rule which helps the translator to determine the referent of the non-finite clause.

### 4.3. The gerund

In the context of defining gerunds, the terminology is quite inconsistent when it comes to differentiating a gerund from a present participle. According to Greenbaum and Quirk, if the *-ing* participle is used in a “nominal *-ing* clause”, then it is “commonly called a ‘gerund’” (313). Huddleston and Pullum, on the other hand, use the term “gerund-participle” to refer to both instances, because they believe it to be “one stable form [which] has no stable meaning” (qtd. in Duffley and Abida 1). Shoemaker suggests that both the gerund and the participle “are related through membership in a class of verbs which is not limited by person, number, and mood”, which is why they are also called “infinites”. To distinguish them more easily, the gerund was initially termed a “verbal noun” and the participle was called a “verbal adjective”

(108). However, it is undeniable that the gerund can employ the same functions within a nominal clause as a noun – it can be the “subject of a sentence”, the “direct object”, a “complement of a verb”, it can appear “after a preposition”, and also in “compound nouns” (Thompson and Martinet 228; Duffley and Abida 6).

The easiest form used for translating gerunds into Croatian is the so-called ‘radna imenica’ (English: *verbal noun*) which describes the performance of a verbal action including a condition or an event, but also the result of an action (Browne and Alt 75; Barić 322, my translation). While the English gerund always carries the suffix *-ing*, Croatian verbal nouns may take on a variety of different suffixes, the most common being *-nje* and *-enje* (Barić 322). The following example from the book about reading children’s literature shows how the English gerund ‘understanding’ is directly translated using a corresponding Croatian verbal noun:

English: These writers were keen believers in the power ... of positive as well as negative examples to shape children’s **understanding**...

Croatian: Ti su pisci gorljivo vjerovali u moć ... pozitivnih i negativnih primjera za oblikovanje dječjeg **razumijevanja**...

(Hintz and Tribunella 66)

Both forms are modified by a possessive adjective, and the gerund here functions as the object of the verb ‘to shape’, proving that gerunds do indeed behave as all other nouns.

After examining gerunds in all three source texts, I came to the conclusion that most of them appear in the book *Speaking of Dying*. Since it functions as a kind of manual for all those working in the medical field, the author often resorts to the gerund to avoid having to specify a person or a time he is referring to. This can be seen in the following example where the gerund ‘breaking’ is used in the noun phrase functioning as the subject of the sentence. In the target text, it has been translated directly with the verbal noun ‘priopćavanje’:

English: Of course **breaking bad news** will cause distress...

Croatian: Naravno, **priopćavanje loših vijesti** izaziva duševnu bol...

(Heyse-Moore 77)



Still, this does not mean that using Croatian verbal nouns in the process of translating English gerunds is the best and only option. In the next example from the same book about palliative care, elements expressing time and person have been added:

English: **Repeating the information** means she undergoes the same emotional reaction repeatedly...

Croatian: **Kad informaciju ponavljate**, takva osoba uvijek iznova proživljava istu emocionalnu reakciju...

(Heyse-Moore 78)

The elements which were added are the subordinating conjunction ‘when’ (Croatian: *kad*), the imperfective verb ‘repeat’ (Croatian: *ponavljati*) in the present 1<sup>st</sup> person plural and a comma after the finite subordinate clause. The intended meaning from the source text has been preserved, as it is still applicable to anyone; the only difference is that the text is now addressing the reader directly. Whether introducing the ‘you’ aspect is appropriate or not, that depends on the context and the translator’s judgement. In this case, a direct translation is also possible, but the sentence would have sounded unnatural because the subject would not have been perfectly clear (is the patient the one repeating the information?). If we take all of this into consideration, it becomes clear that this is a case of optional explicitation.

But there are also cases of needless explicitation in the source text rather than in the translation. Shoemaker asserts that both the present participle and the gerund tend to be used without a subject, as “it is generally implied” (110-111). However, in the following example from *Willing Slaves*, the subject of the two gerunds has been specified:

English: *Of those about two hundred will include an attachment which requires my reading and commenting on it.*

Croatian: *Od njih će oko dvjesto imati privitak koji moram **pročitati i prokomentirati**.*

(Bunting 43)

Such a sentence is considered a bit archaic, since *-ing* forms are most often used for compression which implies omitting unnecessary elements from the sentence, as I have already established. Here, the subject of the gerunds ‘reading’ and ‘commenting’ is ‘my’. When translating this sentence into Croatian, a literal translation would sound unnatural:

Croatian: Od njih će oko dvjesto imati privitak *koji zahtjeva moje čitanje i komentiranje na to.*\*

In such cases, it is best to resort to verbs the gerunds were derived from – ‘to read’ (Croatian: *čitati*) and ‘to comment’ (Croatian: *komentirati*) – and to add the appropriate tense form. This example also nicely illustrates how the gerund does not always need to be translated with an imperfective verb. I used perfective verbs because the person the author quotes described an action they need to complete sometime in the future. The gerund was introduced in the source text to highlight the sense of performing but also completing said action sometime in the future, and so Croatian allows using imperfective equivalents of the verbs mentioned above.

The gerund also often appears in “object clauses which are the object of a preposition” (Shoemaker 111). The easiest solution in such cases is to translate both the preposition and the gerund directly (with a Croatian verbal noun), as in the following example from *Reading Children’s Literature*:

English: ...a device used by astronomers for locating celestial bodies and determining the time...

Croatian ...uređaj koji astronomi koriste za pronalaženje nebeskih tijela i mjerenje vremena...

(Hintz and Tribunella 64)

Sometimes, there is even a simpler solution than that of a literal translation, as in this sentence from *Willing Slaves*:

English: ... we have been better at policing that intrusion of home life into work than work into home.

Croatian: ... uspješnije **upravljamo** tim uplitanjem kućnog života u posao, nego zadiranjem posla u dom.

(Bunting 41)

In this example, it is possible to omit the preposition ‘at’ and to use the present 1<sup>st</sup> person singular form of the verb ‘to police’ (‘upravljati’). It also again underlines the fact that

gerunds have a strong verbal sense embedded in them and how similar they are to the present participle.

Finally, gerunds may also appear as building blocks in “compound nouns” (Thompson and Martinet 31). The gerund can be modified by a noun, or it may itself act as a modifier of another noun. The elements of compound nouns can sometimes be connected by a hyphen, as in the following example from Hintz’ and Tribunella’s book about reading children’s literature:

English: We know, from common experience, the effects which are produced upon the female mind by immoderate **novel-reading**.

Croatian: Iz općeg iskustva znamo koje posljedice pretjerano **čitanje romana** ima za ženski um.

(Hintz and Tribunella 62)

Hyphenated expressions are problematic when translated into Croatian. In this example, the gerund ‘reading’ is modified by the noun ‘novel’. The noun serves as the object of the action described by the verbal sense embedded in the gerund, so that this compound noun can be rephrased into ‘the reading of novels’. Because the modifier is not descriptive but functions as the object of the gerund, it cannot be translated into Croatian as a simple adjective (‘romansko čitanje’\*) which would be possible in phrases such as ‘gold medal’ (Croatian: *zlatna medalja*) (Thompson and Martinet 32; my translation). In the target text, the verbal noun should precede its modifier which should appear in the genitive case – Barić calls such a noun acting as modifier ‘imenički atribut’ (556). There are also different types of such modifiers, and this one is a ‘genitiv objektni’ (English: *objective genitive*), which expresses the connection between an action and its object (Barić 561; my translation).

All these examples show that, while it is easier to translate English gerunds by using correspondent verbal nouns in the Croatian language, this should not keep translators from trying to rephrase phrases and clauses to arrive at more natural sounding solutions in the target text.

## 5. CONCLUSION

The purpose of this paper was to show how differences between languages in the aspect of grammatical norms and syntactical rules complicate the process of transposing meaning expressed by *-ing* forms from a source text in English into a Croatian target text. By using examples from certain sections of three different books that I translated for the purposes of my master's thesis, I focused on adjectives, present participles and gerunds as the most common occurrences in these texts which carry the suffix *-ing*. Translators should be aware that the absence of equivalent units in the target language does not mean that equivalence is not achievable in a different way. Namely, they need to focus on creating equivalent messages and not syntactic structures. This means that being creative and playing with the arrangement of syntactic units by introducing new ones is an important part of the translation process. Having illustrated the three main types of *-ing* forms and their equivalent forms in the target language, I examined how the issues that arise in the process of translating them may be resolved and I found that there is rarely only one possible solution.

One of the conclusions of this paper is that adjectives ending in *-ing* are usually easily translatable into Croatian. However, English often allows the use of hyphenated units consisting of two words for the purposes of syntactic compression, which is why translators need to reconfigure whole phrases and clauses to preserve the intended message. Furthermore, while present participles mostly appear in verb phrases which are then translated with an appropriate verb in the target language, they may also be replaced with a present or past adverb when they are used in non-finite clauses referring to the subject in their superordinate clause. Moreover, such non-finite clauses may also be transformed into finite ones to avoid possible ambiguity. Lastly, since gerunds essentially behave as nouns and take on the same functions within a sentence, they can mostly be translated using Croatian verbal nouns, but translators may also make use of their strong verbal sense to create more explicit clauses and restore omitted elements.

When faced with so many choices, translators need to assess which method would lead to the best possible solution in a given situation. This implies trying to achieve equivalence in form, but most of all a strong focus on fully preserving the original message.

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**Part Two**  
**Translations**

## **Translation 1**

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Zagreb: Profil, 2010: pp 83-94. Print.



## Glossary

<b>Croatian</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Resource 1</b>	<b>Resource 2</b>
adolescentna dob	adolescence	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/adolescence">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/adolescence</a>	Bujas
aktivno slušanje	active listening	<a href="http://www.state.gov/m/a/os/65759.htm">http://www.state.gov/m/a/os/65759.htm</a>	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=NqE0RuSezrsC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=NqE0RuSezrsC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>
amalgam	amalgam	Bujas	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search</a>
baka (baba, none) <sup>1</sup>	grandmother, grandma, grannie, nan	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/grandmother">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/grandmother</a>	<a href="http://books.google.com.au/books?id=DyuaAOMSR8wC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.com.au/books?id=DyuaAOMSR8wC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>
bijes	fury, rage	Bujas	
biološki rođak	biological relative	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=9a6pGfcK0xsC&amp;lpg=PT166&amp;ots=N_sRthMZqD&amp;dq=%22biological%20relative%22&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PA10#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=9a6pGfcK0xsC&amp;lpg=PT166&amp;ots=N_sRthMZqD&amp;dq=%22biological%20relative%22&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PA10#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/biological">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/biological</a> 1
bliskost	intimacy	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/intimacy">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/intimacy</a>	
bliža rodbina	immediate family	<a href="http://books.google.hr/">http://books.google.hr/</a>	<a href="http://books.google.co">http://books.google.co</a>

		books?id=JgNcZQ-JBt0C&lpg=PP1&hl=hr&pg=PP1#v=onepage&q&f=false	m.au/books?id=Q3b9QTOgLFcC&lpg=PP1&pg=PP1#v=onepage&q&f=false
borba za moć	power play	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/power+play">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/power+play</a>	<a href="http://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/power-play?showCookiePolicy=true">http://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/power-play?showCookiePolicy=true</a>
brak	marriage, matrimony	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/marriage">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/marriage</a>	<a href="http://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/marriage?showCookiePolicy=true">http://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/marriage?showCookiePolicy=true</a>
brat	brother	Bujas	<a href="http://books.google.com.au/books?id=DyuaAOMSR8wC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.com.au/books?id=DyuaAOMSR8wC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>
bratić	(male) cousin	Bujas	
budžet	budget	Bujas	
cimer	roommate	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/roommate">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/roommate</a>
časnik	officer	Bujas	
dijete	child	Bujas	
djed (deda, dida, nono)	grandfather, grandpa, granddad, gramps	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/grandfather">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/grandfather</a>	Bujas
djever	husband's brother, brother-in-law	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/brother-in-law">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/brother-in-law</a>
emocija	emotion	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/emotion">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/emotion</a>

			tionary.com/emotion
emocionalna investicija	emotional investment	<a href="https://www.hci.iastate.edu/REU09/pub/Main/723/yee-psychology-mmorpg.pdf">https://www.hci.iastate.edu/REU09/pub/Main/723/yee-psychology-mmorpg.pdf</a>	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=0k9PAgAAQBAJ&amp;lpg=PA1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PA1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=0k9PAgAAQBAJ&amp;lpg=PA1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PA1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>
empatija	empathy	Bujas	
generacija	generation	Bujas	
govor tijela	body language	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/body+language">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/body+language</a>	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=iC_UCOkmoIEC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=iC_UCOkmoIEC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>
intelektualna bliskost	intellectual intimacy	<a href="https://www.counseling.ufl.edu/cwc/types-of-intimacy.aspx">https://www.counseling.ufl.edu/cwc/types-of-intimacy.aspx</a>	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=07QpdD7JYVoC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=07QpdD7JYVoC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>
jetrva	brother-in-law's wife, sister-in-law	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/sister+in+law">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/sister+in+law</a>
kći	daughter	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/daughter">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/daughter</a>
književno djelo	literary work, writing	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/literary+work">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/literary+work</a>	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/writing">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/writing</a>
kolega	colleague	Bujas	
komunikacija	communication	Bujas	
komunikacijska vještina	communication skill	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=LKxBh70xi0YC&amp;lpg=PA1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PA1#v=onepage">http://books.google.hr/books?id=LKxBh70xi0YC&amp;lpg=PA1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PA1#v=onepage</a>	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=IVSxsljxndsC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage">http://books.google.hr/books?id=IVSxsljxndsC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage</a>

		e&q&f=false	&q&f=false
krizma	confirmation	Bujas	
krštenje	baptism	Bujas	
krvni rođak	blood relative	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/blood+relative">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/blood+relative</a>	<a href="http://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/blood-relative">http://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/blood-relative</a>
kućanstvo	household	Bujas	
kum	godfather	Bujas	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=DyuaAOMSR8wC&amp;lp=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=DyuaAOMSR8wC&amp;lp=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>
kuma	godmother	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/godmother">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/godmother</a>
kumić	godchild	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/godchild">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/godchild</a>	<a href="http://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/godchild?showCookiePolicy=true">http://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/godchild?showCookiePolicy=true</a>
ljutnja	anger	Bujas	
maćeha	stepmother	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/stepmother">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/stepmother</a>
majka (mama, mater)	mother (mum)	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/mother">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/mother</a>
mlada	bride	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/bride">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/bride</a>
mladenka	bride	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/bride">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/bride</a>
mladoženja	groom	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/groom">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/groom</a>

motivacija	motivation	Bujas	
muž	husband	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/husband">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/husband</a>	Bujas
nećakinja	niece	Bujas	
nepravičan	unrighteous	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/unrighteous">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/unrighteous</a>
neverbalan znak	nonverbal signal	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/nonverbal">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/nonverbal</a>	<a href="http://www.columbia.edu/~rmk7/HC/HC_Readings/Gregory.pdf">http://www.columbia.edu/~rmk7/HC/HC_Readings/Gregory.pdf</a>
nevjenčana zajednica	cohabitation	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/cohabitation">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/cohabitation</a>	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=EjlqFiK9H4C&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=EjlqFiK9H4C&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>
nevjesta	daughter-in-law	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/daughter-in-law">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/daughter-in-law</a>
obitelj	family	Bujas	
obiteljski odnos	family relationship	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/family+relationship">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/family+relationship</a>	<a href="http://www.familyrelationships.gov.au/Pages/default.aspx">http://www.familyrelationships.gov.au/Pages/default.aspx</a>
očuh	stepfather	Bujas	
odnos	relationship	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/relationship">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/relationship</a>
osjećaj	feeling	Bujas	
osjećati	feel	Bujas	
osobna promjena	personal change	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=upUxaNWSaRIC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage">http://books.google.hr/books?id=upUxaNWSaRIC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage</a>	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=HIEgFB9gc9cC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage">http://books.google.hr/books?id=HIEgFB9gc9cC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage</a>

		e&q&f=false	e&q&f=false
otac	father	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/father">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/father</a>
partner	partner	Bujas	
pastorak	stepson	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/stepson">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/stepson</a>	Bujas
pastorka	stepdaughter	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/stepdaughter">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/stepdaughter</a>	Bujas
pašanac	brother-in-law	Bujas	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search</a>
pobratim	blood brother	Bujas	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search</a>
pokćerka	foster-daughter, adoptive daughter	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/foster-daughter">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/foster-daughter</a>
pomajka	foster-mother, adoptive mother	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/foster-mother">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/foster-mother</a>
poočim	foster-father, adoptive father	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/foster-father">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/foster-father</a>
posestrima	blood sister	Bujas	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search</a>
posinak	foster-son, adoptive son	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/foster-son">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/foster-son</a>
poslovica	proverb	Bujas	
posvojenica	(female) adopted child	<a href="http://hjp.novi-">http://hjp.novi-</a>	

		liber.hr/index.php?show=search	
posvojenik	(male) adopted child	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search</a>	
potomak	descendant	Bujas	
povjerenje	confidence, trust	Bujas	
poznanik	acquaintance	Bujas	<a href="http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/acquaintance">http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/acquaintance</a>
pradjed	great-grandfather	Bujas	
praujak	(maternal) great-uncle	Bujas	
pravna regulacija	legal regulation	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=Q4ykfvBT_30C&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=Q4ykfvBT_30C&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>	<a href="http://scholarship.law.berkeley.edu/californialawreview/vol62/iss4/5/">http://scholarship.law.berkeley.edu/californialawreview/vol62/iss4/5/</a>
predznak	indication, sign	<a href="http://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/indication">http://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/indication</a>	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/indicate">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/indicate</a>
prihvatanje	acceptance	Bujas	
prijatelj	friend	Bujas	
promatrač	bystander, spectator	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/bystander">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/bystander</a>
psihodrama	psychodrama	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/psychodrama">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/psychodrama</a>	<a href="http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/psychodrama">http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/psychodrama</a>
punac	father-in-law (of husband)	Bujas	
punica	mother-in-law (of husband)	Bujas	
rod	kin	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com">http://www.thefreedictionary.com</a>	

		ionary.com/kin	
rodbina	relatives, kin, kinsfolk	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/kin">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/kin</a>	Bujas
rodbinski odnos	family relationship, kinship	konzultacija u grupi	
rodica <sup>2</sup>	(female) cousin, (female) relative	Bujas	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search</a>
roditelj	parent	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/parents">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/parents</a>	Bujas
roditeljski autoritet	parental authority	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/parental">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/parental</a>	
rođak	relative, kin, kinsman	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/relatives">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/relatives</a>	Bujas
sarma <sup>3</sup>	stuffed cabbage leaves/rolls	Bujas	<a href="http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=eKhbnI4AhP4C&amp;lpg=PA142&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=eKhbnI4AhP4C&amp;lpg=PA142&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>
sestra	sister	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/sister">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/sister</a>	Bujas
sestrična	(female) cousin	Bujas	
simpozij	symposium	Bujas	
sin	son	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/son">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/son</a>	Bujas
skrbnica	female guardian	Bujas	
skrbnik	male guardian	Bujas	
snaha	daughter-in-law	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/daughter-in-law">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/daughter-in-law</a>
spoznajna bliskost	cognitive intimacy	<a href="https://www.counseling.ufl.edu/cwc/types-">https://www.counseling.ufl.edu/cwc/types-</a>	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=77ns6ogV">http://books.google.hr/books?id=77ns6ogV</a>



		of-intimacy.aspx	8qoC&lpg=PP1&hl=hr&pg=PP1#v=onepage&q&f=false
srodnički odnos	kinship relationship	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=myVpUAbdBRIC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=myVpUAbdBRIC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=VsdAA8fmL88C&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=VsdAA8fmL88C&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>
srodnik	relative	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/kin">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/kin</a>
srodništvo	kinship	Bujas	
stari	old man	Bujas	
stranac	stranger	Bujas	
stric	(paternal) uncle	Bujas	
strina	(paternal) aunt	Bujas	
sugovornik	conversational partner, interlocutor	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/conversational+partner">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/conversational+partner</a>	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=_08A25rbgzsC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=_08A25rbgzsC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>
sukob	conflict	Bujas	
suprug	husband	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/husband">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/husband</a>	Bujas
supruga	wife	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/wife">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/wife</a>	Bujas
svak	brother-in-law, the sister's husband	Bujas	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=d1liWBI%3D">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=d1liWBI%3D</a>
svastika	sister-in-law (of husband)	Bujas	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=</a>

			d1liXBA%3D
svekar	father-in-law (of wife)	Bujas	
svekrva	mother-in-law (of wife)	Bujas	
šira rodbina	extended family	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=JgNcZQ-JBt0C&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=JgNcZQ-JBt0C&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>	<a href="http://books.google.com.au/books?id=Q3b9QTOgLFcC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.com.au/books?id=Q3b9QTOgLFcC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>
štićenica	protégée	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/protegee">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/protegee</a>
štićenik	protégé	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/protege">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/protege</a>
šurjak	brother-in-law (of husband)	Bujas	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search</a>
tast	father-in-law (of husband)	Bujas	
tata	dad	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/father">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/father</a>
teta (tetka)	aunt (auntie)	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/aunt">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/aunt</a>	
tetak	uncle	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/uncle">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/uncle</a>
trvenje	friction, conflict	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/friction">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/friction</a>
udaja	marriage (of a woman)	Bujas	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=f19iWhh5">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=f19iWhh5</a>
ujak	(maternal) uncle	Bujas	
ujna	(maternal) aunt	Bujas	
unuk	grandson	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com">http://www.thefreedictionary.com</a>

			tionary.com/grandson
unuka	granddaughter	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/granddaughter">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/granddaughter</a>
usvojenica	(female) adopted child	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search</a>	
usvojenik	(male) adopted child	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search</a>	
usvojiti	adopt	Bujas	
veza	relationship	Bujas	
vjenčanje	wedding	Bujas	
voljeti	love	Bujas	
zajednica	community	Bujas	
zakon	law	Bujas	
zaova	sister-in-law, the husband's sister	Bujas	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search</a>
zet	son-in-law	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/son-in-law">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/son-in-law</a>
žena	wife	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/wife">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/wife</a>	Bujas
ženidba	(man's) marriage	Bujas	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search</a>

## Translation

For everyone on the ship this meant a swift military operation of defence. The crew's motivation was at a low point owing to the terrible events on the ship that resulted in a mutiny, the officers' victory, and then the hanging of the mutineers' leader as the culmination of their misfortune. When he heard an enemy was approaching, one officer exclaimed: *Let's go, boys, let us punish them for arriving too late!* Namely, had the enemy arrived earlier, there would have been no time for the hanging, and the punishment would in all likelihood not only have been postponed, but also reversed following the warlike conflict. After hearing that clever exclamation, everyone rushed to take up their war duties and the motivation had suddenly changed. The grief over a fellow mate's passing and the overall failure turned into anger directed at the enemy.

We who have subordinated ourselves to a wrongful captain and an unrighteous law are not the ones to blame. The guilty ones are these enemies who arrived too late and so failed to prevent the execution of our joint fatal mistake.<sup>4</sup> Manipulation? Perhaps. Efficient? Absolutely.

## 12. LOVE FOR THE RELATIVES

### **Why do biological relatives in particular trigger deep emotions and what is the role of power play in the matter**

After we have smelled the petals on our flower of love representing<sup>5</sup> love for the children, love for the partner, and love for the friends, it is now time to consider the fourth petal – love for the relatives.

There are two types of relatives: those we acquire by birth, and those we acquire by our or our relatives' marriage. From the start, our relatives are divided into *ours* and *his* or *hers*. Countless literary works have been written about these complex relationships which are carried over from one generation to another and which fill us with many emotions, both positive as well as negative.

Remarks and jokes at the expense of such relationships can be heard frequently<sup>6</sup>:

*Should we split this fair and square or as brothers?*

*I love my mother-in-law (or my daughter-in-law) as a mother loves her crazy daughter.*<sup>7</sup>

*How do you call your mother-in-law? – I do not call her. But she still comes.*<sup>8</sup>

All Croats know the story about how the word 'svekrva' (meaning 'the husband's mother') developed from the word 'kriva' which means 'wrong'. They are also aware of how the *trv* in the word 'jetrva' (meaning 'sister-in-law') sounds similar to 'trvenje' denoting 'friction' or 'conflict'.<sup>9</sup>

When we want to say that someone is a very good friend to us, we say: *He is like a brother to me.*

We are all aware that the contemporary family has shrunk considerably and has been reduced to two or three members.

Today, many people live all alone or are in some kind of relationship<sup>10</sup> which is not regulated by law, short-lived and more or less binding.

It is not our intention to suggest that legal regulation is a guarantee for a good relationship. We are only asserting that people are now more flexible and fickle in their relationships than ever before.

Forty years ago, all the students in Croatia lived with roommates of the same sex, namely with friends and/or colleagues. There was only one small pavilion (in Zagreb) for students who were married. Today, a large number of students and adolescents<sup>11</sup> live in cohabitation with their partners.

Despite the many changes that have also affected the number of people we live with in a joint household, despite the differences in organizing the household budget, despite the waning of parental authority and many other things... family relationships remain to be of great importance to the most of us.

As far as they are positive, they give us a feeling of safety and security (*My father-in-law is an excellent driver*). And when they are charged with negative emotions, they overwhelm us and often occupy a great deal of our attention (*My husband's old man ended up in jail*). They make us feel safe or scare us, they help or hinder us. And sometimes they also hurt us. We rarely have indifferent relationships. There are often emotions involved. It is only a question of what they indicate<sup>12</sup>.

Turbulent negative emotions that overwhelm people who were close to each other sometimes confuse bystanders. After a spurt of anger and fury there is again reconciliation

and intimacy. How is that possible? Exactly because emotions EXIST, and the question of what they indicate is not so important. Namely, if they indicate something negative, that is not as catastrophic as it might seem from the outside. A negative indication may turn into a positive one.

F. Sagan says: *We meet our parents too late, when we can no longer change them.*

That especially applies to the husband's or the wife's parents or to other immediate or extended family members.

It is a fact that, for instance, intellectual or cognitive intimacy can increase harmony in family relationships. Still, the absence of such intimacy often does not disrupt emotional relationships.

Here is an example.

The Croatian singer-songwriter Arsen Dedić once said that his mother likes the songs of Mišo Kovač, another Croatian vocalist, more than his<sup>13</sup>. More than her son's songs!?! The question is, of course, to what degree she understands and feels the respective lyrics and melodies coming from one or the other. It is a completely different question what her son means to her and what she would have done for him, what she still would do and will do. This love extends to his wife, and probably also to his child, his granddaughter and his relatives.

In a family relationship we know some things, we enjoy some level of trust that we yet need to achieve and build with strangers.

The pieces of information we have about people we are related to can be such that they urge us to caution. Perhaps exactly because they are our relatives, we are aware of some negative things that we have yet to discover in other relationships into which we entered as strangers, then as acquaintances, good acquaintances and finally as friends.

Nevertheless, it is possible that a person is being nice to their relative precisely because they are related and that they feel some kind of obligation towards that relative, even if they are usually not inclined towards such relationships.

For instance, a sister remembers her late brother through his daughter and her relationship towards her niece is invested with certain emotions that she felt towards her brother.

There are, of course, exceptions. There are people who are able to give, to emotionally invest their love into some other relationships as well. However, biological relatives<sup>14</sup> are often precisely those causing deep emotions. This leads us to an issue worthy of discussion:

how do we love those other people that our son or daughter has brought with them? How do we love not only our daughter-in-law, but also her mother, that is the mother-in-law of our son? It cannot be a coincidence that there are so many jokes about mothers-in-law?

What does it mean to love, for instance, one's own son? Does it mean making his life miserable with very lucid and useful information about his wife and with remarks about her behaviour? The fact that we do not call our relatives by name is in itself often a reflection of how we treat them. Many wives start to call their husbands, or rather speak of them using only a pronoun. The husband gradually loses his name and becomes only a *He*. The same applies to the husband's mother. She is neither called by name nor assigned a term for a family relationship, but is only *His mother* and that becomes her name. How do we find space for human contact when one person is someone's mother and to someone else neither mother-in-law nor Aunt Vera<sup>15</sup> but Her or His mother?

The distribution of power, power play, is very important in this respect. My son is no longer MINE but there is another woman occupying the centre of his attention. For some women that is difficult to understand. My daughter is no longer daddy's little princess, but some *barbarian* has come and taken her away.

The life of our children stops being ours after a very short time. Their life is no longer our life. By growing up and becoming independent they organize it in a different, personal way. Some other people they live and exchange emotions with start playing important roles in their lives. Their personal way is a new amalgam of what each of them has brought into the community and succeeded to affirm and preserve in that same community. And the parents sometimes believe that this different way is not as good.

Being supportive instead of being a master to one's relatives, helping them and not criticizing them – it is easier said than done.

What we think we know, what we feel to be right, is what we often in a well-meant attempt impose on our loved ones. But our immediate relatives differ from us. They feel and experience some things differently. Our daughter-in-law may know that his mother makes a better *sarma*<sup>1</sup> than she does, but she wants her husband to show his love by complimenting her on her *sarma*. Besides, she is learning and practicing how to cook, and one day she will prepare *sarma* with her own innovations and additions. Maybe our daughter loves precisely

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<sup>1</sup> a typical Croatian dish made of cabbage, rice and meat

the barbecue prepared by our son-in-law. And there is nothing to be done about that. And nothing should be done. It is great if the son-in-law prepares the better barbecue.

A young wife was in her living room ironing her husband's shirt for the first time. Her mother-in-law came to visit and noticed that she began ironing on the wrong side. She admonished her daughter-in-law and told her: *Your mother did not even teach you how to iron. That's not how it's done!* At that moment, the daughter-in-law looked at her husband, and then he looked at his mother and quickly reacted: *Do not harass my wife. She should iron the way she believes is best.*

The conversation could have ended differently. The son could have laughed and said: *Why are you in such a hurry? You will spend a lot of time together. There will be other opportunities for a symposium on ironing.*

He could have said: *When I iron, I do it the same way as my Vera. We are a different generation, mother...*

There are many possible endings to that psychodrama. It is only important that it does not turn into the beginning of a conflict where the mother and the daughter-in-law will fight for the love of one man through power play and by trying to prove who is the smarter one around here, who knows something better and who should be listened to.

They also could have fallen silent, and when the mother left for home, the wife could have said to her husband: *I do not want your mother coming here and bothering me. She can barely read and write. What could she possibly teach me?*

Every one of us can surely remember what it was like when our mother, now in her new role of a mother-in-law, admonished her daughter-in-law for the first time. There are similar situations in the case of the "incompetent son-in-law" who does not even know how to wash a car properly. Being used to certain easy tasks and to performing them at a certain speed, according to a routine and some customary procedure, does not give us the right to boast in front of someone who does not share our level of experience.



### The Deepest Feelings

The fact that we love our children immensely must not serve as an alibi for our bad behaviour towards those people our children have brought into the family.

**It is true that the ability of emotional investment we have towards our relatives usually cannot be compared to our feelings towards those who are not of our kin.**

There are, of course, exceptions. There are people who are able to give their love and emotionally invest into some other relationships. However, particularly the biological relatives are often those causing the deepest emotions – both positive and negative ones.<sup>16</sup>

**In family relationships, as in all other relationships, the rule applies that it is not good to give advice nobody asked for. Furthermore: NOBODY likes criticism and admonitions.**

Most people want to have their own rules in their immediate family. It is hard for two people to agree on those rules, and when the number of people having to agree on them increases, the matter becomes more complicated in theory as well as in practice.

Let us consider our grandchildren, for example. Our children treat their children differently than we did them, but our grandchildren are the children of our children and the parents have the right to act in a way they believe is best. If we want to influence that, we really need to behave with utmost tactfulness, patience, and subtlety. Only having good arguments is not enough. We also need a whole array of supplementary methods to convince other people of them. That we feel our arguments to be right is only a small part of the story. In order to have some kind of influence on our relatives, it is important that we have authority, and not fake but real authority. It is important to build emotional relationships because they are the bridges across which we can then deliver even some mild admonitions, but well packaged, of course, in a “sandwich” with two thick slices of compliment and approval.

Relatives share a basis that can make their relationships easier. It is difficult to stop a stranger and address them. It is much easier to say to a relative: *Hello, I am the sister of your sister-in-law; your aunt's aunt; and even your husband's first wife...*<sup>17</sup> If communication is the problem, and the problem lies in the first sentence, a family relationship can make that sentence possible.

A family relationship, by blood or kin, or one we have acquired through marriage, **implies a certain possibility for communication, which is yet to be established in a relationship between acquaintances and especially in one between strangers.**

How important family relationships are in Croatia can also be seen from the following list of kinship terms<sup>18</sup> and similar expressions which define with great precision through whom and how one person is related to another.

### Croatian Kinship Terminology

<i>Number</i>	<i>Croatian term</i>	<i>English term</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
1	majka, mama	mother, mum	a woman who gave birth to a child
2	otac, tata	father, dad	a male parent
3	roditelji	parents	father and mother
4	baka, baba, none	grandmother, grandma, grannie, nan	the mother's or father's mother
5	djed, deda, dida, nono	grandfather, grandpa, granddad, gramps	the mother's or father's father
6	sin	son	a male descendant
7	kći	daughter	a female descendant
8	brat	brother	the parents' son
9	sestra	sister	the parents' daughter
10	stric	(paternal) uncle	the father's brother
11	strina	(paternal) aunt	the paternal uncle's wife
12	ujak	(maternal) uncle	the mother's brother
13	ujna	(maternal) aunt	the maternal uncle's wife
14	tetka, teta	auntie, aunt	the father's or the mother's sister
15	tetak	uncle	the aunt's husband
16	bratić	(male) cousin	the paternal uncle's, the maternal uncle's or the aunt's son
17	sestrična	(female) cousin	the paternal uncle's, the maternal uncle's or the aunt's daughter
18	svekrva	mother-in-law (of wife)	the husband's mother
19	svekar	father-in-law (of wife)	the husband's father
20	punica, tast (punac)	mother-in-law and father- in-law (of husband)	the wife's parents

21	mlada, mladenka	bride	a young woman about to marry
22	mladoženja	groom	a young man about to marry
23	suprug, muž	husband	the man a woman is married to
24	supruga, žena	wife	the woman the husband is married to
25	nevjesta, snaha	daughter-in-law	the son's wife
26	zet	son-in-law	the daughter's husband
27	unuk	grandson	the son's or the daughter's son
28	unuka	granddaughter	the son's or the daughter's daughter
29	svastika	sister-in-law (of husband)	the wife's sister
30	djever	brother-in-law (of wife)	the husband's brother
31	zaova	sister-in-law (of wife)	the husband's sister
32	šurjak	brother-in-law (of husband)	the wife's brother
33	pašanac	brother-in-law	the husband of the wife's sister
34	jetrva	sister-in-law	the wife of the husband's brother
35	svak	brother-in-law	the sister's husband
36	rođak	(male) relative	a man someone is in some way related to
37	rodica	(female) cousin, (female) relative	a woman someone is in some way related to
38	rođaci	relatives	the persons someone is in some way related to
39	rodbina	relatives, kin, kinsfolk	all relatives <sup>19</sup>

The prefix *great* can be added to kinship terms and gives a certain word the meaning of the same family relationship, but from a previous generation, and so the great-grandfather is the grandfather's father, the great-uncle on the maternal side is the grandmother's brother, etc...

Relationships SIMILAR to kinship:

<i>Number</i>	<i>Croatian term</i>	<i>English term</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
1	kum	godfather	the male witness at a person's baptism, confirmation, or wedding
2	kuma	godmother	the female witness at a person's baptism, confirmation, or wedding
3	kumić	godchild	the person for whom another serves as sponsor at baptism or confirmation
4	pomajka	foster-mother, adoptive mother	a woman who adopted a child
5	poočim	foster-father, adoptive father	a man who adopted a child
6	očuh	stepfather	the mother's husband to the children from her previous marriage
7	maćeha	stepmother	the father's wife to the children from his previous marriage
8	pastorak	stepson	the wife's or the husband's son from a previous marriage
9	pastorka	stepdaughter	the wife's or the husband's daughter from a previous marriage
10	posinak	foster-son	a male child raised by foster parents
11	pokćerka	foster-daughter	an adoptive daughter
12	usvojenik, posvojenik	(male) adopted child	foster-son
13	usvojenica, posvojenica	(female) adopted child	foster-daughter
14	pobratim	blood brother	a person who is like a brother
15	posestrima	blood sister	a person who is like a sister
16	skrbnik	male guardian	a male person who is responsible for the care of a person as if he were their father
17	skrbnica	female guardian	a female person who is responsible for the

			care of a person as if she were their mother
18	štićenik	protégé	a person being taken care of as if he were a son
19	štićenica	protégée	a person being taken care of as if she were a daughter

### PART III

#### THE ADVENTURE OF PERSONAL CHANGE

**You are now invited to an adventure of personal change and we would like to persuade you not to sabotage your own life out of fear, shame or insecurity. We are calling it an adventure to emphasize the excitement and the interesting aspect of what follows. We can hear you saying: *Alright, alright, I know I have to work on myself... I just don't know where to start.* Perhaps you should start with the following chapter.**

#### 1. ACTIVE LISTENING

**Do we listen to our conversational partners and do we notice whether they are listening to us?**

*The reason we have two ears and only one mouth is so that we could listen more, and speak less.* (Latin proverb)

It is easy to find people who will talk about themselves and their issues for hours. But it is much harder to find those who are prepared, willing or have the time to listen to you for hours or even only for a short while to catch up.

This leads us to two ideas.

Firstly: listening is rare and thus valuable. Therefore, it is not wise to tempt the patience of your listener.

If we do not take care of our listener, if we are not careful not to tire them when they are listening to us, next time they might not be willing to lend us an ear.<sup>20</sup>

Secondly: if you are prepared to lend an ear to others, you ascribe them rare value.

The art of listening implies many steps that need to be taken: you have to keep yourself from yawning when you feel the urge to yawn; you must not look around all the time; you must try your best not to interrupt, and if you want to confront the other person, you should do it in a tactful manner. Do not nod your head too often to show that you are paying attention; do not throw in expressions such as *Of course! You're right! I agree!* all the time, because that proves you are not really paying attention to your conversational partner.

Most people believe listening is something that happens by default. That is because they associate the ability to communicate with the ability to speak.

People confuse those two skills. They think that someone who can speak and hear also knows how to listen, but that need not be the case. There are people who speak, but do not communicate. For good communication it is equally important to be a good listener as well as a good speaker.

### **What is important in the listening process?**

There are moments when we are able to listen, but actually do not hear what is being said or possibly hear something the other person did not say. In such cases our attention was fixed on something else.

Listening as a communicative skill involves focusing one's attention, interpreting and memorizing what we have really heard. Therefore, we now arrive at the definition of active listening, which implies listening with concentration, with empathy and acceptance of the other person, and also listening responsibly.

Wherever people meet, they seek to be heard. But that happens very rarely because the person they are trying to persuade into listening to them is very impatiently waiting for a chance to – also be heard. There are those well-known phrases: *Right, right, but let me just tell you something...*

## **Instructions for active listening:**

Here are some rules for good active listening.

1. Decide that you will listen! At the beginning of the conversation, say to yourself: *I am now going to listen*. The intention alone will improve your ability to do it.
2. Maintain eye contact with the other person! If you speak or listen without looking your conversational partner in the eye, they will most likely think that you are not interested, that you are distanced or hiding something. People form an opinion about you based on your eyes.
3. Introduce some non-verbal signs into the conversation such as nodding your head or body language!
4. Ask! Think about what you are hearing and ask questions. That way you can make sense of some things you did not understand well, and you are also informing your conversational partner that you are indeed listening to them.
5. Paraphrase! Paraphrasing means repeating what you have heard in your own words. For example: *If I understood you correctly, you are saying that...* or: *Does that mean...?* That helps you see how attentively you listened to and understood your conversational partner.
6. Do not talk too much when you are trying to listen! Most people would rather speak than listen. How many times did you catch yourself not listening but thinking about what you are going to say when the other person stops speaking? If your goal is to listen, do not speak, because it is impossible to do both at the same time.

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## **Translation 2**

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## Glossary

<b>English</b>	<b>Croatian</b>	<b>Resource 1</b>	<b>Resource 2</b>
abbot	opat	Bujas	
allegory	alegorija	<a href="http://hjp.novi-liber.hr/index.php?show=search">http://hjp.novi-liber.hr/index.php?show=search</a>	Solar
alphabet	abeceda	Bujas	
alphabet book	slovarica	<a href="http://centar.erf.unizg.hr/index.php/hr/naslovnica/9-strucni-rad/80-slovarica">http://centar.erf.unizg.hr/index.php/hr/naslovnica/9-strucni-rad/80-slovarica</a>	konzultacija u grupi
Anglo-Saxon	anglosaksonski	<a href="http://hjp.novi-liber.hr/index.php?show=search">http://hjp.novi-liber.hr/index.php?show=search</a>	
anthropomorphic	antropomorfan	<a href="http://hjp.novi-liber.hr/index.php?show=search">http://hjp.novi-liber.hr/index.php?show=search</a>	Blažanović
assistant	savjetnik	<a href="http://hjp.novi-liber.hr/index.php?show=search">http://hjp.novi-liber.hr/index.php?show=search</a>	
astrolabe	astrolab	Bujas	
author	autor	Bujas	Solar
Bible	Biblija	<a href="http://hjp.novi-liber.hr/index.php?show=search">http://hjp.novi-liber.hr/index.php?show=search</a>	Solar
book	knjiga	Bujas	
book of conduct and manners	bonton	<a href="http://hjp.novi-liber.hr/index.php?show=search">http://hjp.novi-liber.hr/index.php?show=search</a>	
boys' school	dječjačka škola	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=123123">http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=123123</a>	<a href="http://www.matica.hr/vijestnic/420/Dah%20kr%C5%A1ne%20Like/">http://www.matica.hr/vijestnic/420/Dah%20kr%C5%A1ne%20Like/</a>
castaway	roman o	konzultacija sa stručnjakom	

novel	brodolomcima		
catechism	katekizam	Bujas	Antunović
Catholic	katolik	Bujas	Antunović
chapbook	pučka knjižica	konzultacija sa stručnjakom	konzultacija u grupi
chapter	poglavlje	Bujas	
character	lik	Bujas	Solar
child	dijete	Bujas	
child reader	dijete čitatelj	<a href="http://bib.irb.hr/prikazi-rad?rad=571334">http://bib.irb.hr/prikazi-rad?rad=571334</a>	<a href="http://www.azoo.hr/images/izdanja/citanje/03.html">http://www.azoo.hr/images/izdanja/citanje/03.html</a>
childhood	djetinjstvo	Bujas	
children's literature	književnost za djecu	Blažanović	
Christian	kršćanin	Bujas	Antunović
collection	zbirka	Bujas	
colloquy	razgovor	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/colloquy">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/colloquy</a>	<a href="http://www.ucalgary.ca/University/eduweb/engl401/texts/frame.html">http://www.ucalgary.ca/University/eduweb/engl401/texts/frame.html</a>
country rhyme	seoske slike u stihovima	konzultacija sa stručnjakom	
crossover work	djelo koje čitaju sve generacije	konzultacija u grupi	
design, n.	namjena	Matasović	
design, v.	namijeniti, osmisлити	Bujas	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search</a>
devotion	pobožnost	Bujas	Antunović
devotional	pobožan	Bujas	
didactic	didaktičan, poučan	Bujas	Blažanović
didactic fiction	didaktička pripovjedna	konzultacija u grupi	

	proza		
didactic literature	didaktička književnost	Blažanović	
didactic poetry	didaktička poezija	<a href="http://proleksis.lzmk.hr/17631/">http://proleksis.lzmk.hr/17631/</a>	
didacticism	didaktičnost	konzultacija sa stručnjakom	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=150609">http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=150609</a>
drama	drama	Solar	<a href="http://proleksis.lzmk.hr/18448/">http://proleksis.lzmk.hr/18448/</a>
education	odgoj, obrazovanje	Bujas	
educational philosophy	filozofija odgoja	<a href="http://www.ffzg.unizg.hr/filoz/diplomski-studij/filozofija-odgoja/">http://www.ffzg.unizg.hr/filoz/diplomski-studij/filozofija-odgoja/</a>	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/6128">http://hrcak.srce.hr/6128</a>
England	Engleska	Bujas	
Evangelical	evangelik	Antunović	
evangelical literature	evangelistička književnost	<a href="http://www.matica.hr/vijenac/167/Usijane%20glave%20treba%20ohladiti/">http://www.matica.hr/vijenac/167/Usijane%20glave%20treba%20ohladiti/</a>	
evangelical mission <sup>21</sup>	evangelizatorska misija	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=61326">http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=61326</a>	Antunović
Evangelical movement <sup>22</sup>	evanđeoski pokret	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/26294">http://hrcak.srce.hr/26294</a>	<a href="http://www.epc.hr/hr/povijest/povijest/">http://www.epc.hr/hr/povijest/povijest/</a>
Evangelicalism	evangelikalizam	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=92012">http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=92012</a>	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=149028">http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=149028</a>
fable	basna	Blažanović	Bujas
fairy tale	bajka	Bujas	Solar
fantasist	fantastičar	<a href="http://www.matica.hr/kolo/212/Vrtlo%C5%BEenje%20mo">http://www.matica.hr/kolo/212/Vrtlo%C5%BEenje%20mo</a>	

		gu% C4% 87nosti, % 20bogati % 20izvodi/	
fiction	fikcija, pripovjedna proza	konzultacija sa stručnjakom	konzultacija u grupi
history <sup>23</sup>	povijest, pripovijetka, priča	Bujas	<a href="http://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/history">http://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/history</a>
hymn	crkvena pjesma	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=38772">http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=38772</a>	
instruct	poučavati, odgajati	Bujas	
instruction <sup>24</sup>	poučavanje	konzultacija u grupi	Bujas
instructional	poučan	Bujas	
instructional work	poučno djelo	Blažanović	<a href="http://proleksis.lzmk.hr/17632/">http://proleksis.lzmk.hr/17632/</a>
Latin	latinski	Bujas	
literate	pismen	Bujas	
literature	književnost	Bujas	Blažanović
mission	misija	Antunović	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search</a>
monastery	samostan	Bujas	
moral instruction	moralni odgoj	Antunović	
moralist	moralist	Matasović	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search</a>
moralistic	moralistički	Bujas	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=e1hkWR">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=e1hkWR</a>

			Q%3D
morality	moralnost	Bujas	
Mt Zion	Cion	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search</a>	<a href="http://portal.lzmk.hr/clanak.aspx?id=36495">http://portal.lzmk.hr/clanak.aspx?id=36495</a>
narrative	priповijed	konzultacija sa stručnjakom	
novel	roman	Bujas	Solar
Oxford	Oxford	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search</a>	
parody	parodija	Blažanović	
periodical	časopis	Bujas	
pilgrim	hodočasnik	Bujas	
pleasurable work	djelo zabavne književnosti	Blažanović	
plowman	orač	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/plowman">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/plowman</a>	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=eFlvUR A%3D">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=eFlvUR A%3D</a>
poem	pjesma	Bujas	Solar
poetic	pjesnički	Bujas	Blažanović
poetry	poezija, pjesništvo	Blažanović	
practical devotion	praktična pobožnost	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/67389">http://hrcak.srce.hr/67389</a>	<a href="http://www.matica.hr/kolo/307/Uskrsnu%C4%87e%20tijela/">http://www.matica.hr/kolo/307/Uskrsnu%C4%87e%20tijela/</a>
practical instruction	praktični odgoj	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/79796">http://hrcak.srce.hr/79796</a>	
preface	predgovor	Bujas	Blažanović
Presbyterian	prezbiterijanac	Antunović	Bujas
primer	početnica	Bujas	<a href="http://proleksis.lzmk.hr/41016/">http://proleksis.lzmk.hr/41016/</a>

produce	stvoriti, izdati (knjigu)	Bujas	
prose	proza	Bujas	Solar
Protestant	protestant	Antunović	Bujas
publication	objavljivanje knjige, (izdana) knjiga, publikacija	Bujas	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search</a>
publish	objaviti, izdati	Bujas	
Puritan	puritanac	Antunović	Bujas
rational	racionalan	Matasović	Bujas
read	čitati	Bujas	
reader	čitatelj	Bujas	Blažanović
reading	čitanje, štivo	Bujas	
religious	religiozan	Bujas	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search</a>
religious instruction	religiozni odgoj	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/22539">http://hrcak.srce.hr/22539</a>	<a href="http://www.kbf.unizg.hr/katedre/xiii_katedra_religiozne_pedagogije_i_katehetike/">http://www.kbf.unizg.hr/katedre/xiii_katedra_religiozne_pedagogije_i_katehetike/</a>
religious work	religiozno djelo	Blažanović	
Romantic	romantičarski	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=dlhnUBc%3D">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=dlhnUBc%3D</a>	Blažanović
Romanticism	romantizam	<a href="http://proleksis.lzmk.hr/44240/">http://proleksis.lzmk.hr/44240/</a>	Solar
Scripture	Biblija, Sveto pismo	Bujas	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search</a>

secular	svjetovni, sekularan	Bujas	Antunović
sensibility	senzibilitet	Blažanović	
social education	društveni odgoj	<a href="http://www.ffzg.unizg.hr/hre-edc/BIBLIOGRAFIJA%20RADOVA.pdf">http://www.ffzg.unizg.hr/hre-edc/BIBLIOGRAFIJA%20RADOVA.pdf</a>	
spiritual work	duhovno štivo	Antunović	
story	priča	Bujas	Solar
student	učenik	Bujas	
study	učiti, proučavati	Bujas	
Suffolk	Suffolk	<a href="http://proleksis.lzmk.hr/4067/">http://proleksis.lzmk.hr/4067/</a>	
Sunday School	nedjeljna škola	<a href="http://www.matica.hr/vijenac/321/Opetovnica%20/">http://www.matica.hr/vijenac/321/Opetovnica%20/</a>	konzultacija u grupi
tale	priča	Bujas	Blažanović
teach	učiti nekoga, poučavati	Bujas	
teacher	učitelj	Bujas	
text	tekst, djelo	Blažanović	<a href="http://www.enciklopedija.hr/Natuknica.aspx?ID=60685">http://www.enciklopedija.hr/Natuknica.aspx?ID=60685</a>
textbook	udžbenik	Bujas	
theological	teološki	Bujas	Antunović
token	memento	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/token">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/token</a>	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search</a>
tract	traktat	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search</a>	Matasović
treatise	rasprava	Bujas	
vernacular	narječje	Bujas	
verse	stih, stihovi	konzultacija sa stručnjakom	Bujas



virtue	krepost	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/theological+virtues">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/theological+virtues</a>	<a href="http://www.djkbfd.unios.hr/mor-posebna1">http://www.djkbfd.unios.hr/mor-posebna1</a>
work	djelo	Bujas	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search</a>
write	pisati, napisati	Bujas	
writing	djela, stvaralaštvo	Bujas	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search</a>
written dialogue	pisani dijalog	<a href="http://www.matica.hr/media/pdf_knjige/933/pero%20segedin%2055.pdf">http://www.matica.hr/media/pdf_knjige/933/pero%20segedin%2055.pdf</a>	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=R1j3IGyyTzQC&amp;lp g=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=R1j3IGyyTzQC&amp;lp g=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>
youth	mladež	Bujas	

### Translation

Što se tiče sentimentalnih priča i knjiga isključivo zabavnog karaktera, moramo naglasiti da ih treba upotrebljavati rijetko, osobito u odgoju djevojčica. Ta vrsta štiva prerano razvija ono što zovemo srcem; umanjuje snagu uma i izaziva ravnodušnost prema onim uobičajenim užicima i aktivnostima koje, bez obzira koliko su same po sebi trivijalne, čine daleko najveći dio naše svakodnevnice sreće. Priče su romani djetinjstva. Iz općeg iskustva znamo koje posljedice pretjerano čitanje romana ima za ženski um. Osobe kojima to postane navika počnu zazirati od svake stvari koja nije predviđena za stvaranje pjesničkih slika; u svakom životnom trenutku traže nešto moralno slikovito, a to nije uvijek uskladio sa zdravim razumom ili običnom stvarnošću. (248)

Maria Edgeworth i njezin otac<sup>25</sup> ističu da priče o duhovima i drugim tajanstvenim bićima kod djece pobuđuju strahove i strasti. Iako su takve i druge „sentimentalne“ priče smatrali osobito opasnim za djevojčice, pustolovne priče po njihovom su mišljenju izrazito loše za dječake jer „želja za pustolovinom apsolutno nije spojiva s ozbiljnom upornošću koja vodi do uspjeha“ (251). Isti ovi autori<sup>26</sup> kritiziraju čak i romane o brodolomcima poput *Robinsona Crusoea* i drugih djela identične tematike<sup>27</sup>. Doista, djela zabavne književnosti osuđivana su u korist religioznih i poučnih djela.

## POUČNA DJELA I DIDAKTIČKA KNJIŽEVNOST

### Udžbenici

Dosad smo se bavili tekstovima za opće čitateljstvo poput basni, pučkih knjižica i bajki, ili djelima poput *Robinsona Crusoea* koja čitaju sve generacije, koja nisu napisana za djecu, ali su ih ona rado čitala ili ih se povezivalo s takvim djelima. Neka djela koja su napisana i objavljena prije 1744. jesu stvorena posebno za djecu, ali gotovo su sva bila religiozni ili poučni tekstovi ili didaktička djela pripovjedne proze<sup>28</sup> i poezije. Neki od najstarijih tekstova napisanih za djecu namijenjeni su za poučavanje. Jedno od najstarijih takvih djela je *Ælfric's Colloquy* (Ælfricov razgovor)<sup>29</sup> koje je izdano oko 1000. godine. Ælfric je bio anglosaksonski opat koji je živio od otprilike 955. do 1020. godine i radio kao učitelj u jednom samostanu blizu Oxforda. Njegov *Colloquy*, odnosno pisani dijalog, obraća se dječacima između sedam i trinaest godina i obuhvaća niz pitanja i odgovora namijenjenih za poučavanje latinskog jezika (Harris 114):

UČENICI: Mi djeca molimo Vas,  
Učitelju, da nas naučite  
ispravnom govoru, jer mi smo  
neuki i govor nam je nečist.

UČITELJ: O čemu biste htjeli  
razgovarati?

UČENICI: Zar je važno o čemu  
razgovaramo? Samo da bude  
točno! Neka bude korisno, ne  
bezvrijedno ili iskvareno.

UČITELJ: Hoćete li biti kažnjeni šibom  
da biste naučili?

UČENICI: Radije bismo bili  
kažnjeni šibom u ime mudrosti nego  
da je ne steknemo. (citirano prema: Harris 118)<sup>30</sup>

HEINRICH HOFFMANN NAPISAO JE JANKA RAŠČUPANKA (1993.)<sup>31</sup> KAO PARODIJU MORALISTIČKE KNJIŽEVNOSTI ZA DJECU POPUT POČETNICE *THE NEW ENGLAND PRIMER*<sup>32</sup>. LIKOVI POPUT ČUPAVOG JANKA PRIKAZIVALI SU POSLJEDICE NEPOSLUŠNOG PONAŠANJA.

Još jedan od ranih poučnih tekstova koji je nastao posebno za djecu bilo je djelo *Treatise on the Astrolabe* (Rasprava o astrolabu) koje je Geoffrey Chaucer napisao za svog desetogodišnjeg sina Lewisa oko 1391. godine. Chaucer u tom tekstu opisuje kako funkcionira astrolab – uređaj koji astronomi koriste za pronalaženje nebeskih tijela i mjerenje vremena – te se bavi vrstama eksperimenata koji se njime mogu provesti. Tekst je značajan ne samo zato jer je rani primjer djela napisanog posebno za dijete, već i zbog Chaucerovog ugleda kao jednog od prvih pisaca koji su se proslavili pišući na engleskom narječju. Povijest književnosti za djecu nanovo se preklapa s poviješću engleske književnosti. Djela poput Chaucerovih i Ælfricovih, zajedno s udžbenicima i početnicama poput *The New England Primer* spomenutih u prethodnom poglavlju, te slovaricama i bontonima čine glavninu djela za djecu do osamnaestog stoljeća. Iako su namijenjeni za praktični odgoj, ti su tekstovi ponekad bili maštoviti. Djelo *Ælfric's Colloquy* uključuje igranje uloga različitih vrsta radnika, poput orača i pastira, a početnica *The New England Primer* upotrebljava stihove za poučavanje abecede. Na temelju tih tekstova možemo vidjeti što se od djece očekivalo, za što se smatralo da vole ili trebaju, te kako su djeca tada živjela. Oni čine važan dio rane povijesti književnosti za djecu.

## **Religiozna djela**

Uz svjetovna poučna djela, još jedan velik dio književnosti za djecu prije osamnaestog stoljeća bio je religiozne naravi. Djelo *A Token for Children* (Memento za djecu)<sup>33</sup> autora Jamesa Janeway, koje je opisano u prethodnom poglavlju, jedan je takav primjer. Puritanci, kojima je osobito važno bilo djecu poučiti čitanju kako bi mogla proučavati Bibliju, stvorili su tržište za pismenu djecu koje je potaknulo objavljivanje mnoštva duhovnih štiva namijenjenih za mlade, uključujući katekizme i druge tekstove religioznog odgoja ili upozorenja. To su bili tekstovi poput *War with the Devil* (Rat s vragom, 1673.) autora Benjamina Keacha i djelo Nathaniela Croucha opisna naziva *Youth's Divine Pastime, Containing Forty Remarkable Scripture Histories Turned into Common English Verse: With Forty Curious Pictures Proper for Each Story: Very Delightful for the Virtuous Employing [sic] the Vacant Hours of Young Persons, and Preventing Vain and Vicious Diversions: Together with Several Scripture Hymns upon Divers Occasions* (Božanstvena razonoda za mlade, koja obuhvaća četrdeset

izvanrednih biblijskih pripovijetki pretvorenih u obične engleske stihove: sa četrdeset neobičnih slika umjesnih za svaku priču: vrlo zabavno za kreposti<sup>34</sup> koje zaokupljaju [sic] slobodno vrijeme mladih osoba i za sprječavanje beznačajne i opake razbibrige: zajedno s nekoliko biblijskih crkvenih pjesama za razne prigode, 1691.). Iako nije napisano za djecu, Warren Wooden tvrdi da su djelo Johna Foxea zvano *Book of Martyrs* (Knjiga mučenika, 1563.) „generacije pobožnih roditelja redovito polagale u ruke protestantske djece u Engleskoj i kolonijama“ (73). To je dug, zastrašujući i ponekad jeziv popis proganjanih kršćana koji posebnu pozornost pridaje protestantima koje su proganjali katolici. Wooden u tom tekstu pronalazi dokaze da je Foxe uzeo u obzir mogućnost da bi to djelo mogla čitati i djeca (78). Margaret Gillespie tvrdi da je „knjiga *Book of Martyrs* za djecu zastrašujuća i užasavajuća“ (83), a Cornelia Meigs napominje da je „kao štivo za djecu izrazito neprimjerena“ (39). To jesu, naravno, moderni senzibiliteti; suprotno od toga, Wooden to djelo naziva „očaravajućim“ i „izvanrednim“ čak za djecu čitatelje (76-77). *Hodočasničko postajanje* (2006.) Johna Bunyana usporedivo je lakše probaviti. Kao kršćanska alegorija, ovo djelo prati putovanje lika po imenu Christian od njegovog doma do brežuljka Cion dok cijelo vrijeme nosi fizičko breme koje predstavlja njegov grijeh. Poput mnoštva drugih djela koja su ovdje spomenuta ni ovo nije bilo namijenjeno isključivo za djecu.

### **Nedjeljna škola<sup>35</sup> i evandeoski pokreti**

Religiozna književnost za djecu doživjela je novi zamah s pokretom nedjeljne škole, koji je počeo sredinom osamnaestog stoljeća i koji je podržalo i izdavačko društvo *Religious Tract Society*<sup>36</sup>, koje je osnovano u Engleskoj 1799. godine da bi izdavalo evangelističku književnost<sup>37</sup>. Krajem devetnaestog stoljeća počela su izlaziti dva od najpoznatijih časopisa za djecu, *The Boy's Own Paper* (Časopis za dječake) i *The Girl's Own Paper* (Časopis za djevojčice) koje je objavljivala ta organizacija. *American Tract Society*<sup>38</sup> izdavačko je društvo osnovano u New Yorku 1825. i na sličan je način bilo usmjereno na djecu radi svoje evangelizatorske misije. Peter Hunt primjećuje da je negdje u to vrijeme došlo do promjene težišta u religioznoj književnosti za djecu sa strogo religioznog ili teološkog odgoja prema više društvenom odgoju<sup>39</sup> djece, žena i siromašnih (45). Anna Letitia Barbauld, prezbiterijanka i spisateljica koje je predavala u dječjačkoj školi koju je njezin muž vodio u Suffolku, u Engleskoj, objasnila je u predgovoru svoje knjige *Hymns in Prose for Children* (Crkvene pjesme u prozi za djecu, 1781.):

Neobična namjena ove knjige jest učvrstiti pobožne slike [osjećaje] u mladom umu što je ranije moguće; s obzirom da je autor posve siguran da ih treba učvrstiti što prije i da bi svako dijete, kako bi osjetilo punu snagu poimanja Boga, trebalo zauvijek zaboraviti doba kad to poimanje nije imalo – treba ih učvrstiti povezivanjem vjere s nizom pojmljivih predmeta; sa svime što vidi, svime što čuje, svime što utječe na njegov mladi um sa čuđenjem i oduševljenjem; i da se tako dubokim, jakim i trajnim asocijacijama stvori najbolji temelj za praktičnu pobožnost u budućem životu. (v-vi)

Drugi istaknuti pisci religiozne književnosti za djecu povezani s pokretom nedjeljne škole ili evangelikalizmom su Sarah Trimmer, čije djelo *Fabulous Stories* (Nevjerojatne priče, 1786.), ponekad zvano *The History of Robins* (Priča o crvendaćima) koristi antropomorfnu obitelj crvendaća za poučavanje moralnih pouka, te Mary Martha Sherwood, čije je djelo *The History of the Fairchild Family* (Priča o obitelji Fairchild, 1818.) s podnaslovom *A Collection of Stories Calculated to Shew [sic] the Importance and Effects of a Religious Education* (Zbirka priča zamišljenih za prikazivanje [sic] važnosti i učinaka religioznog odgoja) bilo bestseler u Velikoj Britaniji. Budući da su autori i autorice poput Barbault, Trimmer i Sherwood stvarali u vrijeme pojave romantizma krajem osamnaestog i početkom devetnaestog stoljeća, njihova religiozna književnost za djecu odražava mnoštvo karakteristika više svjetovnih, didaktičkih i romantičarskih djela za djecu.

### **Racionalni moralisti**

Još jedna grupa pisaca – koje Patricia Demers i Gordon Moyle nazivaju „racionalnim moralistima“ – obuhvaća one na koje su značajno utjecali filozofi poput Lockea i Rousseaua. Demers tvrdi da su ti pisci naglašavali moralni odgoj umjesto isključivo religioznog i da su zagovarali upotrebu racionalnog razmišljanja za postizanje moralnih zaključaka. Demers u tu skupinu ubraja Saru Fielding, Mariu Edgeworth i Thomasa Daya: „Ti su pisci gorljivo vjerovali u moć pomno osmišljenih pripovjedi i pozitivnih i negativnih primjera za oblikovanje dječjeg razumijevanja“ (Demers 143). Dayovo djelo *The History of Sandford and Merton* (Priča o Sandfordu i Mertonu, 1783.) Rousseauovu filozofiju odgoja prenosi u fikciju, prateći obrazovanje bogatog Tommyja Mertona i praktičnog Harryja Sandforda, sina farmera, uz pomoć jednog mudrog učitelja. Maria Edgeworth objavila je nekoliko zbirki priča za djecu poput *The Parent's Assistant* (Savjetnik za roditelje<sup>40</sup>, 1796.) koja je obuhvaćala i priču pod nazivom „The Purple Jar“ („Ljubičasti vrč“). U toj priči sedmogodišnja Rosamond preklinje svoju majku da joj dopusti da kupi predivni ljubičasti vrč, a majka joj ponudi da bira između novih cipela koje joj hitno trebaju i beznačajnog predmeta koji želi. Unatoč majčinom

upozorenju, Rosamond odabere vrč. Kad se vrati kući i isprazni svoji novi ljubičasti vrč, doživi bolno razočaranje: „No, silno se iznenadila i razočarala kad je shvatila da vrč, kad se ispraznio, više nije bio ljubičast. Bio je to običan bijeli stakleni vrč koji je izgledao kao da ima tu predivnu boju samo od tekućine kojom je bio napunjen“ (citirano prema: Demers 180). Rosamond je morala mjesec dana nositi svoje stare cipele, „sve dok u njima više nije mogla ni trčati, ni plesati, ni skakati ili hodati“ (180). Rosamond kroz kombinaciju iskustva i razuma nauči što je bilo bolje odabrati. Iako se književnost racionalnih moralista ne može svesti na didaktičnost, odgoj je ostao njezina glavna funkcija.

### **Didaktičko pjesništvo i pripovjedna proza**

Djela pripovjedne proze, poezije i drame namijenjena za prenošenje praktične ili moralne pouke opisana su kao didaktička djela, ali se ne mogu cijelo didaktičko pjesništvo i proza svrstati pod evangelističku ili racionalno moralističku književnost. Kao što objašnjava Elaine Ostry, autori su u raznim djelima ili čak unutar jednog djela odrazili razna uvjerenja: „Autor je možda poznat kao evangelik, ali piše bajku, književnu vrstu koju strogi evangelici odbacuju kao laž. Ili neka maštovita priča ima jak prizvuk moralne didaktičnosti, za što su fantastičari tvrdili da izbjegavaju. Zaista, sva književnost za djecu prenosi neku vrstu moralnosti, čak i ako za sebe tvrdi da nije didaktičke naravi“ (36-37). Bunyanovo djelo *A Book for Boys and Girls; or, Country Rhymes for Children* (Knjiga za dječake i djevojčice; ili, Seoske slike u stihovima za djecu, 1686.) predstavlja posljednju vrstu knjiga za djecu koja je dominirala prije osamnaestog stoljeća: maštovita djela pripovjedne proze ili poezije čija je glavna funkcija bila da budu poučna, dok su istovremeno stvorena za užitak. Naglasak na poučavanje očigledan je u ovoj kratkoj pjesmi iz Bunyanove zbirke:

Pčela izade i kući Med donese;  
A neki koji Med taj traže žalac pronađu.  
Da bi Med imao i slobodan bio  
Od uboda; prvo Pčelu ubiti moraš. (nije paginirano)

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### **Translation 3**

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## Glossary

<b>Croatian</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Resource 1</b>	<b>Resource 2</b>
akt	act, official document. legal document	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/act">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/act</a>	Bujas
amortizirati	absorb (shock)	Bujas	
apsida	apse	Curl	Fleming
arhitekt	architect	Curl	
arhitektura	architecture	Curl	
arkada	arcade	Curl	
autorstvo	authorship	Bujas	
bastion	bastion	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=r4R2Sl_hbTwC&amp;lpg=PA218&amp;ots=0Gve86jRdB&amp;dq=%22lesene%22%20%22Pilaster-strip%22%20books&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=r4R2Sl_hbTwC&amp;lpg=PA218&amp;ots=0Gve86jRdB&amp;dq=%22lesene%22%20%22Pilaster-strip%22%20books&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>	Bujas
bazilika	basilica	Curl	
bazikalni	basilican	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/basilican">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/basilican</a>	
benediktinski	Benedictine	Bujas	
Blažena Djevica Marija	Blessed Virgin Mary	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/Blessed+Virgin+Mary">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/Blessed+Virgin+Mary</a>	
boja	colour	Curl	
brod	nave	Curl	
Centralna komisija	Central Commission	<a href="http://www.gutenberg.org/files/30548/30548-h/30548-h.htm">http://www.gutenberg.org/files/30548/30548-h/30548-h.htm</a>	
cesta	road	Bujas	
crkveni	ecclesiastic(al)	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedicti">http://www.thefreedicti</a>

			onary.com/ecclesiastica 1
čvrstina	sturdiness	Bujas	
Dalmacija	Dalmatia	Bujas	
dalmatinski	Dalmatian, of Dalmatia	Bujas	
dekoracija	decoration	Curl	
dekorativan	decorative, ornamental	Bujas	
detalj	detail	Bujas	
dijafragmatski luk	diaphragm arch	Curl	Fleming
dimnjak	chimney	Curl	
djelo	work	Bujas	
društvo	society	Bujas	
dvojni grad	dual city	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=NudMWz6_RmEC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=NudMWz6_RmEC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>	
eklektizam	eclecticism	Curl	
eklektičan	eclectic	Bujas	
ekonomičnost	economy	Bujas	Gačić
episkopalan	episcopal	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/episcopal">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/episcopal</a>	
etaža	level, floor, storey	Bujas	Vulelija
feudalan	feudal	Bujas	
fortifikacija	fortification	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/fortification">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/fortification</a>	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=r4R2Sl_hbTwC&amp;lpg=PA218&amp;ots=0Gve86jRdB&amp;dq=%22lesene%22%20%22Pila">http://books.google.hr/books?id=r4R2Sl_hbTwC&amp;lpg=PA218&amp;ots=0Gve86jRdB&amp;dq=%22lesene%22%20%22Pila</a>

			ster-strip%22%20books&hl=hr&pg=PP1#v=onepage&q&f=false
geometrijski lik	geometric figure	Bujas	
geometrijsko tijelo	geometric(al) solid	Bujas	
geometrizacija	geometric arrangement	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=Dmw92fsSbPgC&amp;lpg=PA233&amp;ots=skpW7rsAZx&amp;dq=%22Geometric%20arrangement%22%20%22architecture%22&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PA1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=Dmw92fsSbPgC&amp;lpg=PA233&amp;ots=skpW7rsAZx&amp;dq=%22Geometric%20arrangement%22%20%22architecture%22&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PA1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>	
glavni brod	central nave	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=zE-U_Pqeb80C&amp;lpg=PA1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PA1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=zE-U_Pqeb80C&amp;lpg=PA1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PA1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>	
Gospa	Our Lady	Bujas	
Gospa od Ružarija	Our Lady of the Rosary	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=oMs0-gBAp0kC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP5#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=oMs0-gBAp0kC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP5#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=95824">http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=95824</a>
gospodarska građevina	outbuilding	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/outbuilding">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/outbuilding</a>
gotički	Gothic	Curl	Fleming
gotika	Gothic style	Curl	
grad	town, city	Bujas	
graditelj	contractor	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/contractor">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/contractor</a>	Gačić

gradnja	building, construction, structure	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/building">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/building</a>
gradska vrata	town gates, city gates	Bujas	
građevina	building, edifice	Bujas	
građevno stanje	construction state/conditions		
greben	reef	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/reef">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/reef</a>	<a href="http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/reef">http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/reef</a>
grobna kapela	mortuary chapel	Curl	Vulelija
historicistička arhitektura	historicism architecture	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=rQbuKpqTZ7QC&amp;lpg=PA63&amp;ots=Yk9EZ5A4rJ&amp;dq=%22historicism%20architecture%22&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=rQbuKpqTZ7QC&amp;lpg=PA63&amp;ots=Yk9EZ5A4rJ&amp;dq=%22historicism%20architecture%22&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=38qsAgAAQBAJ&amp;lpg=PA68&amp;ots=8Y9yULad2O&amp;dq=%22historicism%20architecture%22&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=38qsAgAAQBAJ&amp;lpg=PA68&amp;ots=8Y9yULad2O&amp;dq=%22historicism%20architecture%22&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>
historicizam	historicism	Curl	Fleming
interpretacija	interpretation	Bujas	
isklesati	carve out	Bujas	
istaknut	prominent, protruding	Bujas	
istočnjački	oriental, eastern	Bujas	
izgraditi	build	Bujas	
izgradnja	construction, building	Bujas	
izveden	made out of	Bujas	
izvoz	export	Bujas	
Jadran	Adriatic	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/building">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/building</a>

			onary.com/adriatic
javna arhitektura	public architecture	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=VkGrBsTVmOwC&amp;lpg=PA1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PA1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=VkGrBsTVmOwC&amp;lpg=PA1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PA1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=eAbHWb1R7hIC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=eAbHWb1R7hIC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>
kamen	stone	Bujas	
kanal	channel	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/channel">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/channel</a>
kanalizacija	sewerage, sewers	Bujas	
kapela	chapel	Curl	
kapitel	capital	Curl	Fleming
kasino	casino	Bujas	
katedrala	cathedral	Curl	
katolički	Catholic	Bujas	
kazalište	theater, theatre	Bujas	
kompleks	complex	Bujas	
kopno	land	Bujas	
kortina	curtain wall	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=7PXEeoS88lQC&amp;pg=PT471&amp;lpg=PT471&amp;dq=cortina+bailey+wall&amp;source=bl&amp;ots=I39cXvd2_w&amp;sig=7UonjclLzoC6kWQBqzr-CtEeK4&amp;hl=hr&amp;sa=X&amp;ei=FQdeU-KDMqLo4QT8poDoDQ&amp;ved=0CD0Q6AEwAw#v=onepage&amp;q=cortina&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=7PXEeoS88lQC&amp;pg=PT471&amp;lpg=PT471&amp;dq=cortina+bailey+wall&amp;source=bl&amp;ots=I39cXvd2_w&amp;sig=7UonjclLzoC6kWQBqzr-CtEeK4&amp;hl=hr&amp;sa=X&amp;ei=FQdeU-KDMqLo4QT8poDoDQ&amp;ved=0CD0Q6AEwAw#v=onepage&amp;q=cortina&amp;f=false</a>	Curl
kršćanski	Christian	Bujas	
kula	tower	Bujas	

kulturni	cultural	Bujas	
kurija	curia	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=22365">http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=22365</a>	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/curia">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/curia</a>
ladanjska arhitektura	architecture of country houses	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=r4bUdkIhHXEC&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PR1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=r4bUdkIhHXEC&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PR1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>	Vulelija
lezena	lesene, pilaster-strip	Curl	Vulelija
literatura	scholars	consultation with the group	
lučno zaključen prozor	arched window	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=li4Exqm9_ocC&amp;lpg=PP4&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP4#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=li4Exqm9_ocC&amp;lpg=PP4&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP4#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>	
luk	arch	Curl	
luka	harbour, port	Bujas	Vulelija
ljetnikovac	summer house	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=50584">http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=50584</a>	Bujas
materijal	material	Bujas	
maurski	Moorish	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/Moorish">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/Moorish</a>
međa	boundary (line)	Bujas	
mjesto	place, town	Bujas	
Mletačka Republika	Republic of Venice	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=U63ApPjeeoUC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=U63ApPjeeoUC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>	
model	model	Bujas	
moderan	modern	Bujas	
monumentalan	monumental,	Bujas	

	grandiose, stupendous		
more	sea	Bujas	
mornarički	naval	<a href="http://www.istra.hr/en/attractions-and-activities/arts-and-culture/churches/5793-ch-0?&amp;l_over=1">http://www.istra.hr/en/attractions-and-activities/arts-and-culture/churches/5793-ch-0?&amp;l_over=1</a>	
morski put	sea lane, ship route, seaway, waterway	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/sea+lane">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/sea+lane</a>	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/waterway">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/waterway</a>
motiv	motif	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/motif">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/motif</a>
mozaički	mosaic	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/mosaic">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/mosaic</a>	
mozaik	mosaic	Curl	
mudéjar	Mudéjar	Curl	Fleming
nacrt	plan, design, blueprint, layout	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/layout">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/layout</a>
naručitelj	client, developer	Vulelija	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/client">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/client</a>
naselje	settlement, district <sup>xli</sup>	Vulelija	
naseljenost	population	Bujas	
navještenje	annunciation	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=114262">http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=114262</a>	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/Feast+of+the+Annunciation+of+the+Blessed+Virgin+Mary">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/Feast+of+the+Annunciation+of+the+Blessed+Virgin+Mary</a>
neobizantski	Neo-Byzantine	Curl	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=82689">http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=82689</a>
neogotički	Neo-Gothic	Curl	



neoromanički	Neo-Romanesque	Curl	Vulelija
neoromanika	Neo-Romanesque	Curl	Vulelija
obala	coast	Bujas	
oblik	form, shape	Bujas	
oblikovanje	design	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/design">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/design</a>
obod	brim	Bujas	
očišćenje	purification	<a href="http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/92444/Candlemas">http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/92444/Candlemas</a>	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=GNWZgIL5ZCoC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=GNWZgIL5ZCoC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>
odrednica	determinant	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?id_clanak_jezik=16493&amp;show=clanak">http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?id_clanak_jezik=16493&amp;show=clanak</a>	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=46247">http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=46247</a>
odsjek	section	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=eFtvURI%3D&amp;keyword=odsjek">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=eFtvURI%3D&amp;keyword=odsjek</a>	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/section">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/section</a>
ograda	fence	Bujas	
okvir	framework, context	Bujas	
olakšica	deduction, relief	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/deduction">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/deduction</a>	Radoš
opeka	brick	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=r4R2Sl_hbTwC&amp;lpg=PA218&amp;ots=0Gve86jRdB&amp;dq=%22lesene%22%20%22Pilaster-strip%22%20books&amp;hl=hr&amp;p">http://books.google.hr/books?id=r4R2Sl_hbTwC&amp;lpg=PA218&amp;ots=0Gve86jRdB&amp;dq=%22lesene%22%20%22Pilaster-strip%22%20books&amp;hl=hr&amp;p</a>	Vulelija

		g=PP1#v=onepage&q&f=false	
opus	opus, works	Bujas	
ortogonalan	orthogonal	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/orthogonal">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/orthogonal</a>	
ostvarenje	creation	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=rn42AQAAMAAJ&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PR2#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=rn42AQAAMAAJ&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PR2#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/creation">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/creation</a>
osvajanje	conquest, conquering	Bujas	
osvojiti	conquer. seize	Bujas	
otok	island	Bujas	
otpad	waste	Bujas	
otvor	opening	Prager	
parcela	lot, parcel	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/parcel">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/parcel</a>
parcelacija	parcelling	Prager	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=81599">http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=81599</a>
pejzažni prostor	space of landscape	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=bslGSeQGkqIC&amp;pg=PA75&amp;lpg=PA75&amp;dq=%22space+of+landscape%22&amp;source=bl&amp;ots=QB5osNX_g6&amp;sig=sSn11QWoXsmlsnvgPDfBh5URLKE&amp;hl=hr&amp;sa=X&amp;ei=CX9bU86PDqrI4ASb34DYAg&amp;ved=0CEcQ6AEwBw#v=onepage&amp;q=%22space%20of%20landscape%22&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=bslGSeQGkqIC&amp;pg=PA75&amp;lpg=PA75&amp;dq=%22space+of+landscape%22&amp;source=bl&amp;ots=QB5osNX_g6&amp;sig=sSn11QWoXsmlsnvgPDfBh5URLKE&amp;hl=hr&amp;sa=X&amp;ei=CX9bU86PDqrI4ASb34DYAg&amp;ved=0CEcQ6AEwBw#v=onepage&amp;q=%22space%20of%20landscape%22&amp;f=false</a>	<a href="http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/cas/documents/landscapes/onlineintrofinalversion.pdf">http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/cas/documents/landscapes/onlineintrofinalversion.pdf</a>
perivoj	park	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php">http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php</a>	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php">http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php</a>

		?show=clanak&id_clanak_jezik=43755	x.php?show=clanak&id_clanak_jezik=16440
pijac	marketplace	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/marketplace">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/marketplace</a>	Bujas
planirano naselje	planned district <sup>xlii</sup>	<a href="http://www.fremont.gov/DocumentCenter/Home/View/1072">http://www.fremont.gov/DocumentCenter/Home/View/1072</a>	<a href="http://pittsburghpa.gov/dcp/zoning/spds">http://pittsburghpa.gov/dcp/zoning/spds</a>
planiranje	planning	Bujas	
podignuti	build, erect, raise	Bujas	
područje	area, region, district	Bujas	Prager
politički	political	Bujas	
polubastion	demi-bastion, half bastion	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=IPngCjOKxiQC&amp;lpg=PA54&amp;ots=lo_rB9514a&amp;dq=%22demi-bastion%22&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q=%22demi-bastion%22&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=IPngCjOKxiQC&amp;lpg=PA54&amp;ots=lo_rB9514a&amp;dq=%22demi-bastion%22&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q=%22demi-bastion%22&amp;f=false</a>	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=r4R2Sl_hbTWC&amp;lpg=PA218&amp;ots=0Gve86jRdB&amp;dq=%22lesene%22%20%22Pila-ster-strip%22%20books&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=r4R2Sl_hbTWC&amp;lpg=PA218&amp;ots=0Gve86jRdB&amp;dq=%22lesene%22%20%22Pila-ster-strip%22%20books&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>
polukružan	semicircular	Bujas	Vulelija
pothvat	undertaking, enterprise, project	Bujas	
povijesni	historical	Bujas	
povijest	history	Bujas	
pravilnost	regularity, harmony	Bujas	
pravokutan	rectangular	Bujas	
pravoslavan	Eastern	Bujas	

	Orthodox		
prilaz	access road	Bujas	
pristojnost	decency, propriety, seemliness	Bujas	
privatna arhitektura	private architecture	<a href="http://books.google.com.au/books?id=c09lw2071jgC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.com.au/books?id=c09lw2071jgC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=tXHLNpwHSPwC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=tXHLNpwHSPwC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>
pročelje	front, façade	Curl	Bujas
projekt	project	Bujas	
projektiranje	design(ing), planning	Bujas	
projektirati	design	Bujas	
propisnik za izgradnju	rules for construction	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/file/16492">http://hrcak.srce.hr/file/16492</a>	
prostor	space, area	Bujas	
prostorno planiranje	spatial planning	Prager	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=fg6909g39gwC&amp;lpg=PR3&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PR3#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=fg6909g39gwC&amp;lpg=PR3&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PR3#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>
provincijalan	provincial, parochial	Bujas	
prozor	window	Bujas	
prožimanje	saturation, permeation	Bujas	
publicistika	journalism	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/journalism">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/journalism</a>
rasteretni otvor	relieving opening	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=BqahvzeE39YC&amp;lpg=PP1">http://books.google.hr/books?id=BqahvzeE39YC&amp;lpg=PP1</a>	

		&hl=hr&pg=PP1#v=onepage &q&f=false	
razdoblje	period	Bujas	
razveden	indented	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=INV6-HsUppsC&amp;pg=RA3-PA178&amp;lpg=RA3-PA178&amp;dq=%22indented+fa%C3%A7ade%22&amp;source=bl&amp;ots=QnJPopdDvI&amp;sig=icgzp6TW5XsAtLdsvyL-ghUotkM&amp;hl=hr&amp;sa=X&amp;ei=iYRbU73LIciM4ATj54Bo&amp;ved=0CFAQ6AEwCQ#v=onepage&amp;q=%22indented%22&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=INV6-HsUppsC&amp;pg=RA3-PA178&amp;lpg=RA3-PA178&amp;dq=%22indented+fa%C3%A7ade%22&amp;source=bl&amp;ots=QnJPopdDvI&amp;sig=icgzp6TW5XsAtLdsvyL-ghUotkM&amp;hl=hr&amp;sa=X&amp;ei=iYRbU73LIciM4ATj54Bo&amp;ved=0CFAQ6AEwCQ#v=onepage&amp;q=%22indented%22&amp;f=false</a>	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=Ip-tqz1xGkoC&amp;pg=PA73&amp;lpg=PA73&amp;dq=%22indented+fa%C3%A7ade%22&amp;source=bl&amp;ots=MC911xd3RY&amp;sig=P9FPDzmYErLRkylVaobhGtDhB_I&amp;hl=hr&amp;sa=X&amp;ei=iYRbU73LIciM4ATj54Bo&amp;ved=0CFQ6AEwCg#v=onepage&amp;q=%22indented%22&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=Ip-tqz1xGkoC&amp;pg=PA73&amp;lpg=PA73&amp;dq=%22indented+fa%C3%A7ade%22&amp;source=bl&amp;ots=MC911xd3RY&amp;sig=P9FPDzmYErLRkylVaobhGtDhB_I&amp;hl=hr&amp;sa=X&amp;ei=iYRbU73LIciM4ATj54Bo&amp;ved=0CFQ6AEwCg#v=onepage&amp;q=%22indented%22&amp;f=false</a>
redovnice magdalenke	Convent of St. Mary Magdalene	<a href="https://www.google.hr/url?sa=t&amp;rct=j&amp;q=&amp;esrc=s&amp;source=web&amp;cd=3&amp;cad=rja&amp;uact=8&amp;ved=0CD8QFjAC&amp;url=http%3A%2F%2Fhrcak.srce.hr%2Ffile%2F154207&amp;ei=61ldU-aQDseY4wTWnoGwDA&amp;usg=AFQjCNHRSK7NcJapuL_cTR2M4qvVdX_9wA&amp;bvm=bv.65397613,d.bGQ">https://www.google.hr/url?sa=t&amp;rct=j&amp;q=&amp;esrc=s&amp;source=web&amp;cd=3&amp;cad=rja&amp;uact=8&amp;ved=0CD8QFjAC&amp;url=http%3A%2F%2Fhrcak.srce.hr%2Ffile%2F154207&amp;ei=61ldU-aQDseY4wTWnoGwDA&amp;usg=AFQjCNHRSK7NcJapuL_cTR2M4qvVdX_9wA&amp;bvm=bv.65397613,d.bGQ</a>	
Regulatorna osnova	Regulation Plan	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=94166">http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=94166</a>	
regulirati	regulate	Bujas	

renesansa	Renaissance	Curl	
renesansni	Renaissance	Curl	Fleming
repertoar	repertory, repertoire	Bujas	
reprezentativan	representative, showcase	Bujas	
restaurirati	restore	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/restore">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/restore</a>
revitalizacija	revitalization, revival	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/revitalization">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/revitalization</a>	
rizalit	avant-corps	Fleming	<a href="http://encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com/avant-corps">http://encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com/avant-corps</a>
romanički	Romanesque	Fleming	
romanika	Romanesque	Curl	
romantični historicizam	Romantic historicism	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=cbr8DrJ3N6sC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=cbr8DrJ3N6sC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>	<a href="http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/byron_journal/summary/v039/39.1.rawess.html">http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/byron_journal/summary/v039/39.1.rawess.html</a>
rondel	rondel	Curl	<a href="http://www.ipu.hr/uploads/documents/221.pdf">http://www.ipu.hr/uploads/documents/221.pdf</a>
rozeta	rosette	Curl	Fleming
Rundbogenstil	Rundbogenstil	Curl	
sakralan	sacred	Bujas	
sakralna arhitektura	sacred architecture	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=GSujjKW04A4C&amp;lpg=PA3&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PA3#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=GSujjKW04A4C&amp;lpg=PA3&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PA3#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>	Vulelija
sakralni	sacral, sacred	Bujas	
samostan	monastery	Curl	
samostanska crkva	monastic church	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=MTIK0Mx1a38C&amp;lpg=PP">http://books.google.hr/books?id=MTIK0Mx1a38C&amp;lpg=PP</a>	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=r4R2Sl_hbT">http://books.google.hr/books?id=r4R2Sl_hbT</a>

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sedra	tufa	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=kp_DAgAAQBAJ&amp;printsec=frontcover&amp;dq=architectural+terminology&amp;hl=hr&amp;sa=X&amp;ei=FoxSU8eKMoWV7Ab0ioGADw&amp;redir_esc=y#v=onepage&amp;q=tufa&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=kp_DAgAAQBAJ&amp;printsec=frontcover&amp;dq=architectural+terminology&amp;hl=hr&amp;sa=X&amp;ei=FoxSU8eKMoWV7Ab0ioGADw&amp;redir_esc=y#v=onepage&amp;q=tufa&amp;f=false</a>	<a href="https://www.google.hr/url?sa=t&amp;rct=j&amp;q=&amp;esrc=s&amp;source=web&amp;cd=7&amp;cad=rja&amp;uact=8&amp;ved=0CEsQFjAG&amp;url=http%3A%2F%2Fhrca.ak.srce.hr%2Ffile%2F126687&amp;ei=gAxeU8iqGcGbtAbN2YGIBQ&amp;usg=AFQjCNHtCfYuWV3wBR6tkE-Tu3AfiQimbg&amp;bvm=bv.65397613,d.bGQ">https://www.google.hr/url?sa=t&amp;rct=j&amp;q=&amp;esrc=s&amp;source=web&amp;cd=7&amp;cad=rja&amp;uact=8&amp;ved=0CEsQFjAG&amp;url=http%3A%2F%2Fhrca.ak.srce.hr%2Ffile%2F126687&amp;ei=gAxeU8iqGcGbtAbN2YGIBQ&amp;usg=AFQjCNHtCfYuWV3wBR6tkE-Tu3AfiQimbg&amp;bvm=bv.65397613,d.bGQ</a>
sigurnost	safety	Bujas	
sinagoga	synagogue	Curl	
sinagoga arhitektura	synagogue architecture	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=uv1c0gkDgLsC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=uv1c0gkDgLsC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=tfJNHoiMDS0C&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=tfJNHoiMDS0C&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>
sirotište	orphanage	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/orphanage">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/orphanage</a>
sirovina	raw material	Bujas	
srednji vijek	Middle Ages	Bujas	
srednjovjekovna	medieval	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?">http://books.google.hr/books?</a>	<a href="http://books.google.hr/">http://books.google.hr/</a>

arhitektura	architecture	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=mUzMRLjJEe0C&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">id=mUzMRLjJEe0C&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=fyTu1jXwatEC&amp;lpg=PR1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PR1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">books?id=fyTu1jXwatEC&amp;lpg=PR1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PR1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>
srednjovjekovni	medieval	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/medieval">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/medieval</a>
srušiti	tear down, demolish	Bujas	
stambena arhitektura	residential architecture	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=37993">http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=37993</a>	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=qTev6Nf1nIcC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=qTev6Nf1nIcC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>
stepenica	stair	Bujas	
stijena	rock, cliff	Bujas	
stil	style	Curl	
stoljeće	century	Bujas	
struktura	structure	Bujas	
svod	vault	Curl	
temelj	foundation	Curl	
terasa	terrace	Curl	
teren	ground, terrain	Bujas	
teritorij	territory	Bujas	
tipološki	typological	Bujas	
topovska granata	artillery shell	Bujas	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/shell">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/shell</a>
topovski otvor	embrasure	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/embrasure">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/embrasure</a>	
toranj	tower	Bujas	
torion	torion	<a href="http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/cooperation/see/IRPPSAAH/PIL/PIL2008Croa">http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/cooperation/see/IRPPSAAH/PIL/PIL2008Croa</a>	<a href="http://issuu.com/europa-nostra/docs/scientific_bulletin_65/115">http://issuu.com/europa-nostra/docs/scientific_bulletin_65/115</a>



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toskanski	Tuscan	Bujas	
trakast	banded	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/banded">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/banded</a>	
transept	transept	Curl	
trg	square	Bujas	
trgovina	trade	Bujas	
tripartitan	tripartite	Curl	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/tripartite">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/tripartite</a>
trobrodni	three-aved	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=72899">http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=72899</a>	<a href="http://bib.irb.hr/prikazirad?lang=en&amp;rad=28494">http://bib.irb.hr/prikazirad?lang=en&amp;rad=28494</a>
trokut	triangle	Bujas	
udaljenost	distance	Bujas	
udobnost	comfort		
ujedinjenje	consolidation, integration	Bujas	
ukras	adornment, ornament, decoration	Bujas	
ukus	taste	Bujas	
ulica	street	Bujas	
upotpuniti	complete, supplement	Bujas	
uprava	administration	Bujas	Glosar bankarstva
upravni	administrative	Bujas	
urban	urban	Bujas	
urbanist	urban planner	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=00DKhuocaWQC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=00DKhuocaWQC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=p3lSXCRGEc0C&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=p3lSXCRGEc0C&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>

urbanistički plan	urban development plan	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=48587">http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=48587</a>	<a href="http://www.google.hr/url?sa=t&amp;rct=j&amp;q=&amp;esrc=s&amp;source=web&amp;cd=3&amp;ved=0CDwQFjAC&amp;url=http%3A%2F%2Fhrcak.srce.hr%2Ffile%2F16404&amp;ei=np9gU4vpEYH00gWRyoHwBg&amp;usg=AFQjCNE4Ub2IAI3z-Q_UISw0-bwK7SVr1w&amp;sig2=1GSQImkW_BXdnK7OQ2bV9w&amp;bvm=bv.65636070,d.d2k&amp;cad=rja">http://www.google.hr/url?sa=t&amp;rct=j&amp;q=&amp;esrc=s&amp;source=web&amp;cd=3&amp;ved=0CDwQFjAC&amp;url=http%3A%2F%2Fhrcak.srce.hr%2Ffile%2F16404&amp;ei=np9gU4vpEYH00gWRyoHwBg&amp;usg=AFQjCNE4Ub2IAI3z-Q_UISw0-bwK7SVr1w&amp;sig2=1GSQImkW_BXdnK7OQ2bV9w&amp;bvm=bv.65636070,d.d2k&amp;cad=rja</a>
urbanističko planiranje	urban planning	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=37983">http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=37983</a>	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/urban+planning">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/urban+planning</a>
urbanizacija	urbanization	Bujas	
urbanizam	urban development, town planning, city planning, urban planning	Vulelija	<a href="http://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/urban-development">http://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/urban-development</a>
urediti	arrange	Bujas	
utvrda	fortress, fort	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=r4R2Sl_hbTwC&amp;lpg=PA218&amp;ots=0Gve86jRdB&amp;dq=%22lesene%22%20%22Pilaster-strip%22%20books&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=r4R2Sl_hbTwC&amp;lpg=PA218&amp;ots=0Gve86jRdB&amp;dq=%22lesene%22%20%22Pilaster-strip%22%20books&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>	

uznesenje	elevation	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=15280">http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=15280</a>	
vanjski plašt	exterior	Curl	consultation with the group
vijenac	cornice	Curl	Fleming
vila	villa	Bujas	
viseći luk	Lombard band	<a href="https://www.uop.edu.jo/download/research/members/%5BArchitecture_Ebook%5D_Design_and_Construction_in_Romanesque_Architecture.pdf">https://www.uop.edu.jo/download/research/members/%5BArchitecture_Ebook%5D_Design_and_Construction_in_Romanesque_Architecture.pdf</a>	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=Da_pAAAAQBAJ&amp;lpg=PA872&amp;ots=jvIIAnjg90&amp;dq=lombard%20band%20romanesque&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=Da_pAAAAQBAJ&amp;lpg=PA872&amp;ots=jvIIAnjg90&amp;dq=lombard%20band%20romanesque&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>
visina	height	Bujas	
vojni inženjer	military engineer	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/military+engineer">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/military+engineer</a>	
vojničko groblje	military cemetery	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/file/139781">hrcak.srce.hr/file/139781</a>	
zacrtati	map out, chart	Bujas	
zahvat	intervention	Bujas	
zdravlje	health		
zemaljski glavni grad	provincial capital	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/provincial+capital">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/provincial+capital</a>	
zemljište	land, estate	Bujas	
zgrada	building	Bujas	
zidati	build, construct	Bujas	
zidine	walls	Bujas	
znanost	science	Bujas	
zona	zone, area	Bujas	
zvonik	bell tower	Curl	Vulelija

židovska zajednica	Jewish community	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=SA-qnkW9WpYC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=SA-qnkW9WpYC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=efdCXhvgB8EC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=efdCXhvgB8EC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>
židovski hram	Jewish temple	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=bcCv6qXgWFwC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.hr/books?id=bcCv6qXgWFwC&amp;lpg=PP1&amp;hl=hr&amp;pg=PP1#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a>	<a href="http://www.ancient.eu.com/temple/">http://www.ancient.eu.com/temple/</a>
živa stijena	solid rock	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/50674">http://hrcak.srce.hr/50674</a>	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=136618">http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=136618</a>
župna crkva	parish church	Vulelija	<a href="http://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/parish-church">http://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/parish-church</a>

### Translation

## Neo-Romanesque Style in Croatia - Continued

### Catholic sacred architecture

The Church of Our Lady of the Sea in Pula was completed in 1890 as a project by Friedrich von Schmidt and Natale Tommasi, while Victor Luntz also participated in one stage of the designing process. This large church was built in memory of lost sailors and ships, and its construction was also partly financed by emperor Francis Joseph I himself.[7] It is a creation with a typical Romanesque three-naved structure with a transept, a semicircular apse and a motif of Lombard bands. Moreover, some elements known from the region of the northern Adriatic were included in the design, such as capitals based on those in the Euphrasian Basilica in Poreč and a mosaic ornament imitating the mosaics in Saint Mark's Basilica in Venice.[8] There are also discernable elements characteristic of medieval architecture in central and northern Italy, such as relieving openings<sup>xliii</sup> between the diaphragm arches in the

central nave and the banded manipulation of the façade in two colours. Along with the cathedral in Đakovo, the Naval Church in Pula most accurately recreates medieval architecture in a typological as well as a decorative sense.

The bell tower of the cathedral in Zadar is an example of Croatian Neo-Romanesque style due to its last construction phase done by English architect T. G. Jackson. Between 1890 and 1894, Jackson recommended several projects for the completion of the bell tower which had been built only up to the second level. Since these projects were inspired by the English Romanesque style, the Central Commission conditioned a new project to be created in Dalmatian Romanesque style, and it was eventually carried out.[8] The Romanesque principle of gradually increasing openings was applied, while Jackson modelled it on the bell tower of the cathedral on the island Rab.

The Church of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Opatija from 1913 is the work of architect Carl Seidl. The dominant motifs are Romanesque, and the late date of construction is visible from the geometric arrangement of certain elements – primarily the rosette on the main façade.

The Church of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Smokvica on Korčula from 1902 done by architect Ć. M. Iveković combines Romanesque elements with those from Gothic and Renaissance architecture.

The Church of Our Lady of the Rosary in Drniš, presumably the work of I. Kuzel from 1879, is a basilican type of church decorated with stone cornices of Lombard bands which are, along with the lesenes, the most important decoration on the exterior of the church.[8]

The Chapel of the Elevation of the Most Holy Cross in Osijek is an example of a smaller mortuary chapel and on its exterior we can see the imitation of Romanesque elements, especially in the repetition of the motif of Lombard bands below the cornices.[4]

The parish church in Velika Gorica, restored by Herman Bollé in the last decade of the 19th century, marks a departure from his highly eclectic Neo-Romanesque works with its consistency of decoration on the exterior of the church.[4]

## Synagogue architecture

The process of the affirmation of Jewish communities, who were of evident importance for the public life of Croatian towns and cities<sup>xliv</sup> in the 19th century, also contributed to the construction of a large number of synagogues. In contrast to Eastern Orthodox, and especially Christian historicist architecture, Jewish architecture is represented by a design which is based on a decorative approach echoing oriental and Moorish shapes. In the context of synagogue architecture seen in these examples, there is often mention of the Mudéjar (Jewish) style.

Even though it no longer exists today, the Zagreb Synagogue by Franjo Klein (completed between 1866 and 1867) is the most important synagogue structure of Croatian historicism<sup>xlv</sup>. Klein found the inspiration for the Zagreb Synagogue in Förster's Jewish temple on the street *Tempelgasse*<sup>xlvi</sup> in Vienna, built in the 1850s. The façade was constructed according to a tripartite principle with an elevated middle section and its stylistic classification is Neo-Byzantine.[9] Since numerous synagogues were being built in Croatia at that time, from a stylistic point of view, they cannot be sorted into the same group. Moreover, a large number of them have an eclectic quality because they combine elements from different styles. So, for instance, another synagogue by Franjo Klein – the one in Sisak – is an example of Romantic historicism with Neo-Romanesque details, and there are also three examples<sup>xlvii</sup> of a more pronounced Neo-Romanesque style: the synagogues in Slavonski Brod and in Osijek (in Donji Grad)[9] and the synagogue in Vukovar done by Ludwig Schöne dating back to 1889.

## Neo-Romanesque style in public architecture

The building of the Royal Hospital by Ludwig von Zettl (built between 1856 and 1858) is considered the most important Neo-Romanesque creation in public architecture. This large building with its shape enclosing the northern side of the square is dominated by three gabled<sup>xlviii</sup> avant-corps. There are semicircular windows lined along three storeys, while a motif of Romanesque Lombard bands is spread under the building's cornice which is moderately fragmented by avant-corps.

The building of the Royal Forestry Directorate<sup>xlix</sup> by Alexander von Aigner (on the former Academic Square dating back to 1898) is distinguished by its Romantic eclecticism whose decorative repertoire also included the Romanesque style.[10]

The construction of Karlo Klausner's<sup>1</sup> theatre and casino in the district Gornji Grad in Osijek began in 1865. Aside from Neo-Gothic decorative elements, the building's façade also shows dominant elements of a contemporary Rundbogenstil architecture, such as rectangular arched windows and Romanesque Lombard bands following the direction of the cornice on the middle section of the façade.[11]

One of the façades to be built in accordance with influences from that style is also the one laid down in a blueprint for the episcopal complex in Plaški. It was done by Janko Nikola Grahor, an architect of great importance for Croatian historicism. A brief analysis of the decoration on the façades of these works already shows that they partially include elements originating from Romanesque architecture. Still, it is more accurate to stylistically define them as completely Romantic and as creations done by architects who precisely leaned towards combining different styles.[4]

A creation true to the Romanesque style (although its construction date departs from the 19th-century framework) is Bollé's partially finished project for the arcades and the chapel of the military cemetery in Karlovac dating back to 1916. Scholars describe it as his most complete work done in the Neo-Romanesque style.[4]

#### Neo-Romanesque style in residential and private architecture

Private architecture, as well as residential architecture and architecture of country houses, depended on the wishes of the clients.

The Villa Pongratz (built between 1870 and 1880) represents the most stupendous summer house of the second half of the 19th century built in Neo-Romanesque style, with a façade echoing the principle of sacred façades with two towers. There is the problem of authorship because some (like O. Maruševski) see it as one of Franjo Klein's projects, while others do not associate it with any other author so far. Aside from that, the issue of its stylistic

classification is also subject to different interpretations. Scholars define it as either typically Romantic (because it is modelled on the style of villas in Tuscany), while others describe it as Romanesque.[6]

Herman Bollé's curia from 1885 located on 21 Kaptol Street represents a work where the stylistic duality of such buildings is visible in the permeation of Gothic and Romanesque style on the façade.[4]

### **Urban development in Zagreb in the nineteenth century**

The urban development of Zagreb in the 19th century was a long process.

The development of Zagreb as a modern city in the 19th century

The development of a modern city is a long process which presupposes a whole array of previously accomplished conditions so that a provincial place, like Zagreb in the beginning of the 19th century, may grow into an urban centre. The beginning of the 19th century in Zagreb was marked by difficult economic and political circumstances, poverty and hunger. Still a "dual city" with a political, cultural and administrative centre in Gradec, and an ecclesiastical one in Kaptol, Zagreb was stagnating in every way and that also affected the lack of greater construction and urban planning projects. Namely, between Gradec and Kaptol – two territorially and administratively individual wholes – there was no mutual interest for the development and expansion of the city. Moreover, the still feudal society did not exhibit an awareness of the city as an urban centre, and thus also showed no wish for its development. Such circumstances lasted all the way to the middle of the century when the abolishment of the feudal system in 1848 marked the beginning of Zagreb's development as an individual territorial whole with a modernized administration, and led to a social awareness about the city's role as a representative centre.

Beginnings of urban planning in the city of Zagreb

The planning of the city's development and construction was the first step towards creating a modern, representative centre that the cultural and social consciousness of that time



demanded. The second half of the 19th century was marked by a strong urban planning momentum in Zagreb's development from a provincial into an urban centre, primarily with the emersion of the idea of spatial planning. The first indications of deliberations about the city's appearance can be found in the first and most important act following the consolidation of Zagreb's settlements – the Book of building regulations for the provincial capital of Zagreb from 1857<sup>li</sup> – demanding “that the building conditions in the provincial capital Zagreb be raised in the interest of the safety of health, comfort, civility and taste, and to gradually achieve a greater regularity of streets and marketplaces”. The Book of building regulations for the provincial capital Zagreb includes the main determinants of spatial planning for the new part of the city – Donji Grad (English: *Lower Town*) – which were officially approved with the first Regulation Plan, namely the first urban development plan of the city of Zagreb from 1865. The second Regulation Plan from 1887 or 1888 delivered the official approval for the idea of a representative framework of parks and squares in the new centre of the city in the district<sup>lii</sup> Donji Grad – Lenuci's Horseshoe or the Green Horseshoe as a monumental urban development intervention equal to the one that can be seen in Vienna after the construction of the Ringstraße (English: *Ring Road*)<sup>liii</sup>. In the second half of the 19th century, spatial planning of the city focused on the district Donji Grad (as evidenced by the regulation plans), which became an area of urbanization after the unification of the historical Zagreb settlements. However, the second Regulation Plan for the first time also regulated building in the region of Zagreb's northern barrows, where the construction of a district of summer houses was planned.

Josipovac - the district of summer houses in the city of Zagreb

To the north from Donji Grad extends the hilly part of the city where the construction of summer houses was planned. The parcelling of the land belonging to the nuns of the Convent of St. Mary Magdalene, where their monastery was located, and its purchase in 1888 defined the district Josipovac. The construction of summer houses began already in 1887 and lasted until 1896. The emergence of a district of summer houses dates back to the second Regulation Plan from 1887 or 1888 and to the Rules for the construction of buildings in Josipovac from 1888. They regulated construction on the barrows in Zagreb and defined a new street from the present-day British Square to the orphanage on Josipovac (today Nazorova Street). This led to the creation of a new section of land for the construction<sup>liv</sup> of the first planned district of

summer houses, for which purpose an area of twenty parcels was specified.[1] The plan for the new part of the city was adapted to the hilly terrain, which makes it different from the orthogonal model intended for construction on the flat terrain in Donji Grad. Along with the construction of summer houses, the plan involved building stairs and access roads to connect the area with Donji Grad. The first Rules also clearly defined the obligations that the constructors had to uphold, and those include the foundations, the height and exterior design, the fireplace, the rocks along the chimney, the distance from the fence, the road and the neighbours, the sewerage and waste, outbuildings and their distance from the boundary line, as well as the use of the remaining land.[1] Furthermore, deductions for building were prescribed in an attempt to stimulate building in this part of the city and to encourage its revitalization. Already in the beginning of the 20th century, that area turned into a highly populated district, and it represents a space of landscape and of leisure away from the tumult of the city.

## Donji Grad

Gornji Grad (English: *Upper Town*)<sup>lv</sup> kept its medieval structure and so there were no greater urban development interventions in that area in the 19th century. When the walls of Gradec and the city gates were torn down after the unification of Zagreb into a unique territorial whole, Donji Grad turned into a space for the expansion of the city. In the second half of the 19th century, Donji Grad became the site for the planning and realization of the biggest urban development intervention in Zagreb's history – Lenuci's or the Green Horseshoe.

## Lenuci's Horseshoe or the Green Horseshoe

Lenuci's or the Green Horseshoe represents a series of seven squares (Nikola Šubić Zrinski Square, Josip Juraj Strossmayer Square, King Tomislav Square, Dr. Ante Starčević Square, Marko Marulić Square, Ivan, Antun and Vladimir Mažuranić Square, and Marshal Tito Square) along with the Botanical Garden while there are another two squares within the framework of the "horseshoe" – Petar Svačić (Snačić) Square and Petar Preradović Square. It received its name after the Second World War, and in the 1960s that name was accepted by scholars and journalists<sup>lvi</sup> [2]. It was named after Milan Lenuci, the most important urban planner in Zagreb from the end of the 19th to the beginning of the 20th century who is

credited with the idea for the Horseshoe. The name “Green Horseshoe” was devised a little later and represents a kind of compromise because the idea for the Horseshoe was being developed throughout the second half of the 19th century, while Milan Lenuci played one of the key roles in the development and realization of the project. He did this through his concern for the completion of the framework, primarily with various regulation plans where he suggested how to arrange a certain space so that it would suitably correspond with the overall idea.

### **Fortress of St. Nicholas near Šibenik**

**The Fortress of St. Nicholas** (Croatian: *Utvrdna sv. Nikole*) is a defensive sea fortress located on the small island Ljuljevac, at the entrance into the St. Anthony Channel near Šibenik.

#### History

St. Nicholas' Fortress was erected in the middle of the 16th century at the entrance into the Channel of St. Anthony, a narrow waterway leading to Šibenik. It is located on the southern side of the channel, on a small island, and on its southern part is a small path connecting it with the mainland. Its northern side juts out into the opposite side of the channel, enabling control over the ship routes of that area. In the Middle Ages, before the fortress was built, there were two smaller towers not far away from the location of the present-day fortress, between which a chain was pitched to prevent unwelcome ships from entering the channel. After the construction of the fortress, they were torn down.[1] The reason for the construction of St. Nicholas' Fortress was the fall of the town Skradin under the attack of the Turks in 1522.[2] The conquest of Skradin put the Turks in a convenient position for establishing a sea route to the interior of already conquered territory, which was especially important to them because of trade and export of raw materials. If their plan would have been realized, the city and the Šibenik port would have been at risk, and that was unacceptable for one of the strategically most important towns on the Adriatic coast. The town port itself was somewhat secure, and the only entrance into the city was precisely through the narrow Channel of St. Anthony, so a location of the new fortress was easily found. Šibenik requested further aid from the Republic of Venice which was granted, as the Republic also kept in mind the town's

importance and believed that those who hold Šibenik, also hold the most part of that portion of the Adriatic.

Although the proposition for the construction of a fortress already existed in 1524, the construction of St. Nicholas' Fortress began when two renowned military engineers arrived in Dalmatia – the older Michel and his nephew Gian Girolamo<sup>lvii</sup>, both from the family Sanmichelli. Gian Girolamo supposedly produced all the required blueprints which included an improvement of the already existent fortification system, but also the construction of new defensive fortifications.[1] As a site for the construction of St. Nicholas' Fortress in the St. Anthony Channel, Gian Girolamo suggested the small island Ljuljevac. The Venetian government approved the new plans for an improved fortification straightaway, and since the priority was the defence of the town from the sea, the construction work on St. Nicholas' Fortress began that same year, in 1540.[2]

There already was a Benedictine monastery on the island Ljuljevac which was torn down because of this new building. It was also necessary to tear down the monastic church of St. Nicholas, and a new one in the form of a chapel was erected in its place on the north-western part of the fortress's terrace.[1] The description of the fortress was provided by Giovanni Battista Giustiniani<sup>lviii</sup> after its completion in 1553. He mentions a circular section of the fortress, that Sanmicheli himself calls a *torion*<sup>lix</sup>, which is a smaller square where the chapel is located, presumably in the place of the former church. The fortress itself covers the most part of the island, and it was built on a reef and partly embedded in the solid rock. Gian Girolamo designed it as a robust and secure fortress in the form of a triangle with three protruding defensive bastions. It was built from several types of material, and so the lower section of the fortress was built from stone (the parts under and immediately above sea level), while the section above was made out of brick which was common in the period when the fortress was constructed, but unusual in Dalmatia. It is known that the brick was delivered from Veneto which proves that the construction of the fortress itself as well as the material used for that purpose was important to the contractor. Furthermore, using brick was plausible for practical reasons, because it is very good at absorbing the shock from stone artillery shells. On the inside a large amount of tufa can be seen that was used for the construction of the lower section of the brim of the rondel as well as the vaults of most of the embrasures. The solid

rock of the island itself was also important for the sturdiness of the fortress, and it was partly carved out and used in the structure of the edifice.

Possibly the most interesting part of the fortress is its shape. Fortresses with layouts in the shape of a triangle were generally rare in that time in Croatia, as well as in Europe. Still, such shapes can be found in Italy – in the fortress of Sarzanello built in 1493, as well as in Ostia near Rome dating back to 1482. In Croatia, the triangular shape can, for instance, be found in the fortress in Sisak erected in 1544. But the fortress in Šibenik differs from them, because it has no protruding tower. Also, the curtain wall, the demi-bastion and the *torion* are all of the same height and because of that the whole fortress creates the impression of a unique space. It is possible and most presumable that the shape of the Fortress of St. Nicholas was influenced by the shape and the amount of space on the island Ljuljevac itself. Another explanation may lie in the fact that this was the Renaissance period, when it was common to use basic geometrical solids and figures. In light of the economical aspect and the speed of construction, which should also be considered, the triangle comes to mind as the most simple shape for enclosing space.[1]

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#### **Translation 4**

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## Glossary

<b>English</b>	<b>Croatian</b>	<b>Resource 1</b>	<b>Resource 2</b>
accessibility	dostupnost, pristupačnost	<a href="https://www.microsoft.com/Language/en-US/Search.aspx?sString=information+flow&amp;langID=hr-hr">https://www.microsoft.com/Language/en-US/Search.aspx?sString=information+flow&amp;langID=hr-hr</a>	Gačić
accountancy	računovodstvo	Glosar bankarstva	Gačić
analyse	analizirati, pregledati	Bujas	Gačić
anxiety	anksioznost, tjeskoba	Bujas	
asynchronous	asinkroničan, neistodoban	Bujas	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=ehlXw%3D%3D">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=ehlXw%3D%3D</a>
attachment	privitak	<a href="https://www.microsoft.com/Language/en-US/Search.aspx?sString=information+flow&amp;langID=hr-hr">https://www.microsoft.com/Language/en-US/Search.aspx?sString=information+flow&amp;langID=hr-hr</a>	
autonomy	autonomija, samostalnost, neovisnost	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=elnWg%3D%3D">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=elnWg%3D%3D</a>	Gačić
availability	dostupnost, raspoloživost	<a href="https://www.microsoft.com/Language/en-US/Search.aspx?sString=information+flow&amp;langID=hr-hr">https://www.microsoft.com/Language/en-US/Search.aspx?sString=information+flow&amp;langID=hr-hr</a>	Gačić
banking	bankarstvo	Glosar bankarstva	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;</a>

			id=eFpjWQ%3D%3D&keyword=bankarstvo
Bay of Bengal	Bengalski zaljev	<a href="http://proleksis.lzmk.hr/10923/">http://proleksis.lzmk.hr/10923/</a>	
brevity	sažetost, kratkoća, jezgrovitost	Bujas	Gačić
bureaucracy	birokracija	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=dldvUA%3D%3D&amp;keyword=birokracija">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=dldvUA%3D%3D&amp;keyword=birokracija</a>	Bujas
bureaucratic	birokratski	Bujas	Gačić
carbon copy	kopija (CC)	<a href="https://www.microsoft.com/Language/en-US/Search.aspx?sString=information+flow&amp;langID=hr-hr">https://www.microsoft.com/Language/en-US/Search.aspx?sString=information+flow&amp;langID=hr-hr</a>	
Chief Executive	glavni direktor, izvršni direktor	Radoš	
civil servant	državni službenik, javni službenik	<a href="http://eurovoc.europa.eu/drupal/?q=hr/request&amp;view=pt&amp;termuri=http://eurovoc.europa.eu/209718&amp;language=en">http://eurovoc.europa.eu/drupal/?q=hr/request&amp;view=pt&amp;termuri=http://eurovoc.europa.eu/209718&amp;language=en</a>	Gačić
client	klijent	Radoš	Bujas
code of conduct	kodeks ponašanja	<a href="http://www.mvep.hr/files/file/publikacije/GLOSAR_bankarstva_osiguranja_i_ostalih_financijskih_usluga.pdf">http://www.mvep.hr/files/file/publikacije/GLOSAR_bankarstva_osiguranja_i_ostalih_financijskih_usluga.pdf</a>	
colleague	kolega, kolegica	Bujas	

commuting	dnevna migracija, putovanje sa i na posao	Gačić	<a href="http://proleksis.lzmk.hr/53556/">http://proleksis.lzmk.hr/53556/</a>
company	poduzeće, tvrtka, kompanija	Radoš	Gačić
competition	natjecanje	Radoš	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=eF9mUBM%3D&amp;keyword=natjecanje">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=eF9mUBM%3D&amp;keyword=natjecanje</a>
computer	računalo	Bujas	
computer science	informatika	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=fVpiWRc%3D&amp;keyword=informatika">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=fVpiWRc%3D&amp;keyword=informatika</a>	
computer skills	računalne vještine	<a href="https://www.microsoft.com/Language/en-US/Search.aspx?sString=information+flow&amp;langID=hr-hr">https://www.microsoft.com/Language/en-US/Search.aspx?sString=information+flow&amp;langID=hr-hr</a>	
computing power	računalna snaga	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=152058">http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=152058</a>	<a href="http://www.srce.unizg.hr/novosti-i-press/pressroom/dan-srca-2013/">http://www.srce.unizg.hr/novosti-i-press/pressroom/dan-srca-2013/</a>
consultancy	konzalting, savjetništvo, savjetnički položaj, savjetničke usluge	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=tlFK2FaN08IC&amp;pg=PA175&amp;lpg=PA175&amp;dq=ekonomski+rje%C4%8Dnik+%22konzalting%22&amp;source=bl&amp;ots=T">http://books.google.hr/books?id=tlFK2FaN08IC&amp;pg=PA175&amp;lpg=PA175&amp;dq=ekonomski+rje%C4%8Dnik+%22konzalting%22&amp;source=bl&amp;ots=T</a>	Gačić

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consultation	savjetovanje, dogovaranje	Bujas	Gačić
contract	ugovor	Bujas	Gačić
corporate law	pravo trgovačkih društava	<a href="http://www.vtsrh.hr/index.php?page=code&amp;index=0&amp;article_id=193&amp;lang=hr">http://www.vtsrh.hr/index.php?page=code&amp;index=0&amp;article_id=193&amp;lang=hr</a>	<a href="http://www.google.hr/url?sa=t&amp;rct=j&amp;q=&amp;esrc=s&amp;source=web&amp;cd=7&amp;ved=0CFwQFjAG&amp;url=http%3A%2F%2Fhrcaj.srce.hr%2Ffile%2F63807&amp;ei=etpgU46vBILB4wTvkYCABw&amp;usg=AFQjCNHE9BHMfQhN-yHxSWx0CJTSo68dWw&amp;sig2=87dNCGNZkqopNrSHuz-NHw&amp;bvm=bv.65636070,d.bGE&amp;cad=rja">http://www.google.hr/url?sa=t&amp;rct=j&amp;q=&amp;esrc=s&amp;source=web&amp;cd=7&amp;ved=0CFwQFjAG&amp;url=http%3A%2F%2Fhrcaj.srce.hr%2Ffile%2F63807&amp;ei=etpgU46vBILB4wTvkYCABw&amp;usg=AFQjCNHE9BHMfQhN-yHxSWx0CJTSo68dWw&amp;sig2=87dNCGNZkqopNrSHuz-NHw&amp;bvm=bv.65636070,d.bGE&amp;cad=rja</a>
correspondence	korespondencija, dopisivanje	<a href="https://www.microsoft.com/Language/en-US/Search.aspx?sString=information+flow&amp;langI">https://www.microsoft.com/Language/en-US/Search.aspx?sString=information+flow&amp;langI</a>	Gačić

		D=hr-hr	
culprit	krivac	Bujas	
data	podaci	<a href="https://www.microsoft.com/Language/en-US/Search.aspx?sString=information+flow&amp;langID=hr-hr">https://www.microsoft.com/Language/en-US/Search.aspx?sString=information+flow&amp;langID=hr-hr</a>	Gačić
deadline	krajnji rok, zadani rok	Glosar bankarstva	<a href="https://www.microsoft.com/Language/en-US/Search.aspx?sString=deadline&amp;langID=hr-hr">https://www.microsoft.com/Language/en-US/Search.aspx?sString=deadline&amp;langID=hr-hr</a>
department	odjel	Radoš	Gačić
deputy	zamjenik	Bujas	Gačić
digital society	digitalno društvo	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=166391">http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=166391</a>	
distribute	dijeliti	Gačić	
dot.com boom	bum <i>dot.com</i> kompanija, nagli razvoj internet tvrtki	Gačić	
egalitarian	egalitaristički, zasnovan na ravnopravnosti	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=fF1kWRM%3D">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=fF1kWRM%3D</a>	Bujas
egg	Egg	<a href="http://www.index.hr/xmag/clanak/u-televizijskoj-reklami-mackicu-bacilis-nebodera-/114517.aspx">http://www.index.hr/xmag/clanak/u-televizijskoj-reklami-mackicu-bacilis-nebodera-/114517.aspx</a>	<a href="http://www.poslovnih.hr/vijesti/akvizicije-i-jak-dolar-poduprli-europske-indekse-28790">http://www.poslovnih.hr/vijesti/akvizicije-i-jak-dolar-poduprli-europske-indekse-28790</a>
electronic in-tray	pretinac elektroničke	<a href="http://www.mvep.hr/files">http://www.mvep.hr/files</a>	<a href="https://www.vsite.hr">https://www.vsite.hr</a>

	pošte	/file/2012/121031-factsheet_croatia_ast3_hr.pdf	/sites/default/files/Pravilnik_AAI@EduHr%20i%20EduRoam_0.pdf
email	e-pošta, e-poruka, elektronička pošta	Hrvatski pravopis	http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=fFkXxE%3D
employee	zaposlenik, djelatnik	Bujas	Radoš
engineering calculation	tehnički izračun	Gačić	Muljević
etiquette	etiketa, propisano ponašanje	http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=fFtkUBc%3D&keyword=etiketa	Gačić
executive	direktor, rukovoditelj	Gačić	http://eurovoc.europa.eu/drupal/?q=hr/request&concepturi=http%3A%2F%2Feurovoc.europa.eu%2F5080&termuri=http%3A%2F%2Feurovoc.europa.eu%2F217236&language=en&view=pt&ifacelang=hr
expertise	ekspertiza, stručnost	Gačić	Bujas
finance services	financijske usluge	http://www.hnb.hr/supervizija/zastita_potrosaca/informacije_bankovnih_financijskih_usluga_05_11	http://www.europarl.europa.eu/aboutparliament/hr/displayFtu.html?ftuId=FTU_3.

		-1.pdf	2.6.html
flow of information	razmjena informacija, protok informacija	<a href="https://www.microsoft.com/Language/en-US/Search.aspx?sString=information+flow&amp;langID=hr-hr">https://www.microsoft.com/Language/en-US/Search.aspx?sString=information+flow&amp;langID=hr-hr</a>	Gačić
global capitalism	globalni kapitalizam	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=99406">http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=99406</a>	<a href="http://www.books.hr/knjige/publicistika/kriza-globalnog-kapitalizma">http://www.books.hr/knjige/publicistika/kriza-globalnog-kapitalizma</a>
government initiative	vladina inicijativa	<a href="http://www.matica.hr/vijenac/301/Arhitektonski%20natje%C4%8Daji/">http://www.matica.hr/vijenac/301/Arhitektonski%20natje%C4%8Daji/</a>	
hard work	naporan rad	Gačić	
hierarchy	hijerarhija	Bujas	
incur	stvoriti, izazvati	Gačić	
industrialisation	industrijalizacija	Bujas	
information	informacija, obavijest, podatak	Radoš	Gačić
information technology	informacijska tehnologija	<a href="http://eurovoc.europa.eu/drupal/?q=hr/request&amp;view=pt&amp;termuri=http://eurovoc.europa.eu/215929&amp;language=en">http://eurovoc.europa.eu/drupal/?q=hr/request&amp;view=pt&amp;termuri=http://eurovoc.europa.eu/215929&amp;language=en</a>	<a href="http://www.fer.unizg.hr/fer2/eit">http://www.fer.unizg.hr/fer2/eit</a>
interconnect	međusobno (se) spojiti, povezati	Gačić	Bujas
interface	kontakt, veza, povezanost	Bujas	Gačić
internet	internet <sup>lx</sup>	<a href="http://www.zakon.hr/z/182/Zakon-o-elektroni%C4%8Dkim-komunikacijama">http://www.zakon.hr/z/182/Zakon-o-elektroni%C4%8Dkim-komunikacijama</a>	<a href="http://eurovoc.europa.eu/drupal/?q=hr/request&amp;concepturi=http%3A%2F%2Feur">http://eurovoc.europa.eu/drupal/?q=hr/request&amp;concepturi=http%3A%2F%2Feur</a>

			ovoc.europa.eu%2F6088&termuri=http%3A%2F%2Feurovoc.europa.eu%2F417452&language=hr&view=pt&ifacelang=hr
internet bank	internetska banka, e-banka	<a href="http://limun.hr/main.aspx?id=295783">http://limun.hr/main.aspx?id=295783</a>	<a href="http://www.poslovnih.hr/trzista/e-bankakod-nas-zabranjene-139009">http://www.poslovnih.hr/trzista/e-bankakod-nas-zabranjene-139009</a>
intranet	intranet	<a href="https://www.microsoft.com/Language/en-US/Search.aspx?sString=information+flow&amp;langID=hr-hr">https://www.microsoft.com/Language/en-US/Search.aspx?sString=information+flow&amp;langID=hr-hr</a>	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?s-how=search_by_id&amp;id=fVlmXxc%3D&amp;keyword=intranet">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?s-how=search_by_id&amp;id=fVlmXxc%3D&amp;keyword=intranet</a>
job	posao	Radoš	Bujas
knowledge economy	gospodarstvo temeljeno na znanju, gospodarstvo znanja	<a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR-EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32013R1305&amp;from=EN">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR-EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32013R1305&amp;from=EN</a>	<a href="http://eurovoc.europa.eu/drupal/?q=hr/request&amp;concepturi=http%3A%2F%2Feurovoc.europa.eu%2F7951&amp;termuri=http%3A%2F%2Feurovoc.europa.eu%2F212296&amp;language=en&amp;view=pt&amp;ifacelang=hr">http://eurovoc.europa.eu/drupal/?q=hr/request&amp;concepturi=http%3A%2F%2Feurovoc.europa.eu%2F7951&amp;termuri=http%3A%2F%2Feurovoc.europa.eu%2F212296&amp;language=en&amp;view=pt&amp;ifacelang=hr</a>
labour	rad	Bujas	
labour market	tržište rada	<a href="http://eurovoc.europa.eu/drupal/?q=hr/request&amp;view=pt&amp;termuri=http://eu">http://eurovoc.europa.eu/drupal/?q=hr/request&amp;view=pt&amp;termuri=http://eu</a>	Gačić



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laptop	prijenosno računalo	<a href="https://www.microsoft.com/Language/en-US/Search.aspx?sString=information+flow&amp;langID=hr-hr">https://www.microsoft.com/Language/en-US/Search.aspx?sString=information+flow&amp;langID=hr-hr</a>	
leisure	slobodno vrijeme	Bujas	Gačić
management	menadžment, upravljanje, uprava	Glosar bankarstva	Radoš
manager	menadžer, direktor, upravitelj, rukovoditelj, šef	Glosar bankarstva	Gačić
managerial	menadžerski, upraviteljski, upravni, rukovodni	Gačić	Bujas
marginal cost	granični trošak, najmanji troškovi	<a href="http://limun.hr/main.aspx?id=10432&amp;Page=1">http://limun.hr/main.aspx?id=10432&amp;Page=1</a>	<a href="http://www.ijf.hr/hr/korisne-informacije/pojmovnik-javnih-financija/15/trziste/257/trzisni-neuspjesi/258/">http://www.ijf.hr/hr/korisne-informacije/pojmovnik-javnih-financija/15/trziste/257/trzisni-neuspjesi/258/</a>
market	tržište	Bujas	
middle class	srednji sloj, srednji društveni sloj	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=41581">http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=41581</a>	<a href="http://www.matica.hr/kolo/290/Opera%20kao%20dru%C5%A1tveni%20doga%C4%91aj/">http://www.matica.hr/kolo/290/Opera%20kao%20dru%C5%A1tveni%20doga%C4%91aj/</a>
mobile phone	mobilni telefon	<a href="https://www.microsoft.com/Language/en-US/Search.aspx?sString=">https://www.microsoft.com/Language/en-US/Search.aspx?sString=</a>	

		information+flow&langI D=hr-hr	
net	internet	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/net">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/net</a>	
network	mreža	Radoš	Gačić
network society	umreženo društvo	<a href="http://www.superknjizara.hr/?page=knjiga&amp;id_knjiga=100010404">http://www.superknjizara.hr/?page=knjiga&amp;id_knjiga=100010404</a>	
NHS	Nacionalna zdravstvena služba (National Health Service)	<a href="http://www.google.hr/url?sa=t&amp;rct=j&amp;q=&amp;esrc=s&amp;source=web&amp;cd=1&amp;ved=0CCgQFjAA&amp;url=http%3A%2F%2Fhrcaak.srce.hr%2Ffile%2F67026&amp;ei=7ixaU86zLYSt4ATG74DgBQ&amp;usg=AFQjCNHojF-527ex0g5uMdVL8220ZLs0mg&amp;sig2=ThH4r_W6YqO5PzEDxKFSMQ&amp;bvm=bv.65397613,d.bGE&amp;cad=rja">http://www.google.hr/url?sa=t&amp;rct=j&amp;q=&amp;esrc=s&amp;source=web&amp;cd=1&amp;ved=0CCgQFjAA&amp;url=http%3A%2F%2Fhrcaak.srce.hr%2Ffile%2F67026&amp;ei=7ixaU86zLYSt4ATG74DgBQ&amp;usg=AFQjCNHojF-527ex0g5uMdVL8220ZLs0mg&amp;sig2=ThH4r_W6YqO5PzEDxKFSMQ&amp;bvm=bv.65397613,d.bGE&amp;cad=rja</a>	<a href="https://www.google.hr/url?sa=t&amp;rct=j&amp;q=&amp;esrc=s&amp;source=web&amp;cd=6&amp;ved=0CEwQFjAF&amp;url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.pravo.unizg.hr%2F_download%2Frepository%2Fenderby_127-92_HR.docx&amp;ei=xTBaU9-5LMuL4gTEx4Bg&amp;usg=AFQjCNGUodIMCYDsm7xt60PLahIYwfnYiQ&amp;sig2=5Y-S4ZTZDI_dx2vUhvG2aQ&amp;bvm=bv.65397613,d.bGE&amp;cad=rja">https://www.google.hr/url?sa=t&amp;rct=j&amp;q=&amp;esrc=s&amp;source=web&amp;cd=6&amp;ved=0CEwQFjAF&amp;url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.pravo.unizg.hr%2F_download%2Frepository%2Fenderby_127-92_HR.docx&amp;ei=xTBaU9-5LMuL4gTEx4Bg&amp;usg=AFQjCNGUodIMCYDsm7xt60PLahIYwfnYiQ&amp;sig2=5Y-S4ZTZDI_dx2vUhvG2aQ&amp;bvm=bv.65397613,d.bGE&amp;cad=rja</a>
occupational psychologist	organizacijski psiholog	<a href="http://www.psihologija.hr/konferencija/images/pdf/Konferencija_program_">http://www.psihologija.hr/konferencija/images/pdf/Konferencija_program_</a>	<a href="http://psihologija.ffzg.unizg.hr/uploads/fD/TM/fDTMeNT-">http://psihologija.ffzg.unizg.hr/uploads/fD/TM/fDTMeNT-</a>

		5.pdf	ErURgXUZqAT-Jw/2_Psihofest_program_2013.pdf
office	ured	Bujas	
office hours	radno vrijeme	Gačić	
organisation	organizacija, ustanova	Gačić	Radoš
overload	preopterećenje	Bujas	Gačić
part-time	nepuno radno vrijeme <sup>lxi</sup>	Pezo	<a href="http://www.zakon.hr/z/307/Zakon-o-radu">http://www.zakon.hr/z/307/Zakon-o-radu</a>
PC	osobno računalo	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=eV9iXRg%3D&amp;keyword=PC">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=eV9iXRg%3D&amp;keyword=PC</a>	
police, v.	upravljati, nadzirati	Bujas	Gačić
process, v.	obraditi, obrađivati, proučiti predmet	Radoš	Gačić
professional	stručan, profesionalan	Bujas	Gačić
professionalism	profesionalizam	Bujas	Gačić
proliferation	širenje, rast	Gačić	
provider	davatelj usluga, pružatelj usluga	Gačić	
psychologist	psiholog	Bujas	
public sector	javni sektor, državni sektor	Glosar bankarstva	Gačić
receiver	primatelj	<a href="https://www.microsoft.com/Language/en-US/Search.aspx?sString=information+flow&amp;langID=hr-hr">https://www.microsoft.com/Language/en-US/Search.aspx?sString=information+flow&amp;langID=hr-hr</a>	
recipient	primatelj	<a href="https://www.microsoft.com">https://www.microsoft.com</a>	Gačić

		m/Language/en-US/Search.aspx?sString=information+flow&langID=hr-hr	
routine	rutina, redovit tok rada, redovni postupak	Bujas	Gačić
sender	pošiljatelj	<a href="https://www.microsoft.com/Language/en-US/Search.aspx?sString=information+flow&amp;langID=hr-hr">https://www.microsoft.com/Language/en-US/Search.aspx?sString=information+flow&amp;langID=hr-hr</a>	
senior executive	viši direktor	Gačić	<a href="http://www.efos.unios.hr/arhiva/dokumenti/E4%20low%20fraze.pdf">http://www.efos.unios.hr/arhiva/dokumenti/E4%20low%20fraze.pdf</a>
silicon chip	silicijski čip	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=d19Ihg%3D">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=d19Ihg%3D</a>	<a href="http://www.fer.unizg.hr/_download/repository/CobanovSustavi_zastite_neizravnih_izmjenicnih_pretvaraca_za_vucu.PDF">http://www.fer.unizg.hr/_download/repository/CobanovSustavi_zastite_neizravnih_izmjenicnih_pretvaraca_za_vucu.PDF</a>
'silo' organization	organizacija „silosne“ strukture	<a href="http://www.combis.hr/rjesenja-i-usluge/povrsti/komunikacijska-rjesenja/podatkovnicentri">http://www.combis.hr/rjesenja-i-usluge/povrsti/komunikacijska-rjesenja/podatkovnicentri</a>	<a href="http://www.uprava.hr/UserDocsImages/eHrvatska/2011-06%20-%20Arhitektura%20umrezene%20uprave.pdf">http://www.uprava.hr/UserDocsImages/eHrvatska/2011-06%20-%20Arhitektura%20umrezene%20uprave.pdf</a>
skill	vještina	Bujas	
skilled	stručan, kvalificiran	Gačić	
sociologist	sociolog	Bujas	

software company	softverska tvrtka, softversko poduzeće	<a href="http://www.matica.hr/kolo/258/Microsoft%20i%20hrvatski%20sinonimi/">http://www.matica.hr/kolo/258/Microsoft%20i%20hrvatski%20sinonimi/</a>	<a href="http://limun.hr/main.aspx?id=602750">http://limun.hr/main.aspx?id=602750</a>
spatial differentiation	prostorna diferencijacija	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=25253">http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=25253</a>	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=125871">http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=125871</a>
spillover	prelijevanje, efekt prelijevanja, učinak širenja	Cerovac	Gačić
stock	dionica	Ivir	Bujas
stock price	cijena dionice/dionica	Ivir	<a href="http://limun.hr/main.aspx?id=20532&amp;Page=">http://limun.hr/main.aspx?id=20532&amp;Page=</a>
suburb	predgrađe	Bujas	
supervision	nadzor	Bujas	
supplier	dobavljač	Radoš	Gačić
technology	tehnologija	Bujas	
trade-off	zamjena, kompenzacija, kompromis	Radoš	Cerovac
Trojan horse	trojanski konj	<a href="https://www.microsoft.com/Language/en-US/Search.aspx?sString=information+flow&amp;langID=hr-hr">https://www.microsoft.com/Language/en-US/Search.aspx?sString=information+flow&amp;langID=hr-hr</a>	
trust	fond	Gačić	<a href="http://www.google.hr/url?sa=t&amp;rct=j&amp;q=&amp;esrc=s&amp;source=web&amp;cd=1&amp;ved=0CCgQFjAA&amp;url=http%3A%2F%2Fhrcak.sr">http://www.google.hr/url?sa=t&amp;rct=j&amp;q=&amp;esrc=s&amp;source=web&amp;cd=1&amp;ved=0CCgQFjAA&amp;url=http%3A%2F%2Fhrcak.sr</a>

			ce.hr%2Ffile%2F67026&ei=7ixaU86zLYSt4ATG74DgBQ&usg=AFQjCNHojF-527ex0g5uMdVL8220ZLs0mg&sig2=ThH4r_W6YqO5PzEDxKFSMQ&bvm=bv.65397613,d.bGE&cad=rja
turnaround time	vrijeme obrade, vremenski ciklus, vrijeme potrebno za dovršavanje posla	<a href="http://hkmb.hr/preporuke/aktualno/toksini.htm">http://hkmb.hr/preporuke/aktualno/toksini.htm</a>	<a href="https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/477101.ZR_br_1413.pdf">https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/477101.ZR_br_1413.pdf</a>
underling	podređeni, pomoćnik	Bujas	
work	posao, rad	Bujas	
working hours	radno vrijeme	<a href="http://eurovoc.europa.eu/drupal/?q=hr/request&amp;concepturi=http%3A%2F%2Feurovoc.europa.eu%2F1259&amp;termuri=http%3A%2F%2Feurovoc.europa.eu%2F217448&amp;language=en&amp;view=pt&amp;ifacelang=hr">http://eurovoc.europa.eu/drupal/?q=hr/request&amp;concepturi=http%3A%2F%2Feurovoc.europa.eu%2F1259&amp;termuri=http%3A%2F%2Feurovoc.europa.eu%2F217448&amp;language=en&amp;view=pt&amp;ifacelang=hr</a>	
working paper	članak u nastajanju <sup>lxii</sup>	<a href="http://web.efzg.hr/dok/works/Retrospektiva%20-%20konacno.pdf">http://web.efzg.hr/dok/works/Retrospektiva%20-%20konacno.pdf</a>	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/file/138610">http://hrcak.srce.hr/file/138610</a>
workload	radno opterećenje, opseg poslova	Gačić	<a href="http://www.propisi.hr/print.php?id=10751">http://www.propisi.hr/print.php?id=10751</a>

workplace	radno mjesto	Bujas	
World Economic Forum	Svjetski ekonomski forum	<a href="http://www.nacional.hr/clanak/40325/hrvatska-na-16-mjestu">http://www.nacional.hr/clanak/40325/hrvatska-na-16-mjestu</a>	<a href="http://www.enciklopedija.hr/Natuknica.aspx?ID=14047">http://www.enciklopedija.hr/Natuknica.aspx?ID=14047</a>

### Translation

Dnevnik rada o kojem Liz govori može se programirati tako da označuje svako odstupanje od zadane rutine – poput previše pauza za WC ili prečestog „savjetovanja s kolegama“. <sup>lxiii</sup> Ta razina nadzora nadmašuje sve što bi mogao postići čak i najzlobniji šef.

Na nižim razinama tržišta rada informacijska tehnologija često služi povećanju pritiska i smanjenju autonomije. Kod stručnjaka i menadžera <sup>lxiv</sup> situacija je poprilično drugačija – informacijska tehnologija ujedno je povećala *i* pritisak *i* autonomiju. Što je veća razina računalnih vještina nekog zaposlenika, to je veći stupanj anksioznosti. Istraživanje utjecaja informacijskih tehnologija na višoj razini tržišta rada još je u početnoj fazi, ali sve ukazuje na to da su one značajno povećale radno opterećenje. Kako se služimo e-poštom, mobilnim telefonima, internetom i prijenosnim računalima, i zašto oni ne ispunjavaju obećanje iz reklama prema kojem bi nam život trebali učiniti jednostavnijim? Zašto tako mnogo ljudi kaže da im je posao zbog njih zapravo postao teži?

Kod načina na koji tehnologija može povećati opterećenje na poslu nailazimo na dva različita problema: količinu informacija koju nam stavlja na raspolaganje i princip prema kojem povećava našu osobnu dostupnost. Kao prvo, nakon samo nekoliko minuta postaje očigledno kolika količina informacija nam na internetu postaje dostupna. <sup>lxv</sup> Naime, Google pretraga gotovo svakog mogućeg pojma ponudit će tisuće relevantnih rezultata. Osamdeset i dva posto menadžera kao razlog dugog radnog vremena navelo je rastuću količinu informacija kojima se moraju baviti. <sup>14</sup> Materijal koji bi se nekoć čuvao unutar poduzeća ili odjela sad je široko dostupan na internetu ili intranetu. Gospodarstvo znanja promijenilo je protok podataka, tako da se bilo gdje na internetu može nalaziti upravo ona informacija koju tražite. Pa kad biste pristali na bilo što manje od toga?

<sup>14</sup> Max Nathan, et al. „Getting By, Not Getting On: Technology in UK Workplaces“, Work Foundation, 2003.

Ono što ubrzava protok informacija jest činjenica da je cijela ravnoteža napora uloženog u njihovo širenje sad izokrenuta. Nekoć je zahtjev za određenom informacijom možda trebalo otipkati ili fotokopirati i poslati poštom, a danas je dovoljna jedna e-poruka s pravitkom. Granični troškovi koje stvara pošiljatelj ograničeni su na nekoliko minuta, dok troškovi primatelja da pročita, temeljito promisli i razmotri određenu informaciju kao i uvijek zahtijevaju puno vremena. Danas se dijeli više informacija nego ikad prije, ali ono što se nije promijenilo jest naša sposobnost da ih upijemo i obradimo. Zaista ima nekih dokaza da povećani protok informacija zapravo ometa naše mentalne procese i čini nas manje, a ne više produktivnima. Psiholog David Lewis u svojoj knjizi *Information Overload* (Preopterećenje informacijama, 1999.)<sup>lxvi</sup> opisao je kako se mozak umara kad pokušava održati korak, te kako gubi snagu koncentracije i sposobnost za logično ili racionalno razmišljanje. Citirao je Stephena Grossberga, koji u svojim istraživanjima o umu i mozgu upozorava da je jedna od strategija koje mozak upotrebljava za smanjenje umora „usmjeravanje pažnje na bilo što novo, dok se istovremeno ne obazire na ono što je ostalo nepromijenjeno“.<sup>15</sup>

Nadalje, mnoge nove informacijske tehnologije mijenjaju dostupnost. Mobilni telefon poništava mnoštvo prostornih poslovnih ograničenja koja su se pojavila s industrijalizacijom. Razvojem tvornica posao je postao prostorno ograničen i time odvojen od doma. Za srednje društvene slojeve prostorna diferencijacija postala je još izraženija s rastom predgrađa i porastom dnevne migracije. U zadnjih dvadeset godina mobilni telefoni, prijenosna računala, intraneti u poduzećima i osobna računala kod kuće poništili su granicu između našeg posla i naših privatnih života. Istina je da se prelijevanje odvija u oba smjera – primjerice, kad djeca zovu svoje roditelje usred sastanka – ali uspješnije upravljamo tim uplitanjem kućnog života u posao, nego zadiranjem posla u dom. Tako mi je jedan državni službenik u e-poruci napisao: „Često dobivam e-poruke od kolega poslane u 2 ili 3 sata u noći. Štoviše, prijepise odgovora poslane negdje u isto to vrijeme. Nedavno je jedan čovjek na jednom sastanku priznao da se 'išuljao iz kreveta' usred noći da bi riješio svoju e-poštu, pokušavajući ne probuditi svoju partnericu koju 'je to iritiralo'. Neće dogurati ni do pedesete.“

Upravitelj<sup>lxvii</sup> jednog softverskog poduzeća poslao mi je ovu e-poruku: „Na neki sam način uživao u toj žurbi, ali ... s prijateljima ili obitelji nisam htio provoditi vrijeme uvečer ili vikendom, to je jednostavno bilo prenaporno ... Imao sam tajnicu koja bi mi e-poruke

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<sup>15</sup> David Lewis, *Information Overload*, Penguin, 1999.



organizirala u četiri kategorije: hitno i važno, ne hitno ali važno, ne važno ali hitno, itd.. A ja bih samo pročitao i obavio one najhitnije, sve dok ne bih bio spreman na još jednu dugu noć kod kuće za razvrstavanje preostalih – samo da bi me sljedećeg jutra dočekalo pedeset novih ... Najprikladnija metafora za opis tog iskustva jest da zamislite sebe kako stojite na stražnjem dijelu kiperu sa spremnikom punim šljunka. On se polako naginje i pokriva vas šljunkom. Mahnito kopate da biste spriječili da vas prekrije, ali šljunak neprestano pada na vas i nikad ne prestaje. Ako prestanete kopati, umrijet ćete.“

Ali ni frustracija ni ljutnja nisu potakli nikakvu kampanju ili kolektivnu akciju za zaštitu privatnosti. Nije bilo nikakve borbe za postizanje ugovora o „zabrani poziva izvan radnog vremena“, niti prosvjeda protiv povezivanja kućnih računala s intranetom poduzeća. Upravo suprotno, ovaj trojanski konj često je dobro došao. Tako je, prema riječima jedne direktorice, cjelodnevna dostupnost cijena koju vrijedi platiti za veću slobodu pri raspodjeli vlastitog radnog vremena. To je kompromis gdje zauzvrat za određeni stupanj autonomije odustajete od privatnosti i granica. Možda ćete imati dugo, nepredvidivo radno vrijeme, možda će uvijek postojati mogućnost da vam posao zadire u slobodno vrijeme, ali zato imate određen stupanj kontrole i možete si uzeti nekoliko slobodnih sati usred popodneva.

Tehnologija je također promijenila dostupnost unutar organizacija. U tome leži privlačnost e-pošte – privatna je, brza i neposredna. Čini se da prepreke birokratske, hijerarhijske organizacije nestaju čim kliknemo na kućicu „Pošalji“. Nema više tajnica prema kojima se trebamo drsko postaviti, ni podređenih ili zamjenika s kojima se trebamo suočiti. Možemo doći do bilo koga, bilo gdje. E-pošta je razvila vlastiti karakter i prizvuk demokratske neposrednosti i neformalnosti. Naravno, viši direktori ubrzo su otkrili da to dovodi do radnog preopterećenja i svoje su tajnice zadužili za svoju e-poštu. No, njezina dostupnost i privatnost i dalje je privlačna i mijenja ustroj uredskih odnosa, te tako ruši hijerarhije i jača više ravnopravne mreže.

No, e-pošta ima neke značajne nedostatke. Kao sredstvo za komunikaciju razvila se vrlo brzo, s malo etikete ili pravila ponašanja, te ima velikih mana. Tako je korespondenciju e-poštom vrlo teško zadovoljavajuće zaključiti, a zbog svoje jezgrovitosti i brzine vrlo je često veoma neprecizna te uzrokuje mnogo duže dopisivanje radi razjašnjenja određenih problema. Jedno je istraživanje pokazalo da „više od 65 posto svih e-poruka primateljima ne daje dovoljno informacija prema kojima bi mogli djelovati, a dvosmislene i loše napisane e-poruke mogu dovesti do nesporazuma koji mogu izazvati napetosti na radnom mjestu, te

može doći do provođenja pogrešnih uputa“.<sup>16</sup> Organizacijska psihologinja<sup>lxviii</sup> Judy Bendis pozvana je u jednu veliku javnu ustanovu da pomogne u svladavanju rastućeg broja e-poruka. Zaključila je da je tamo najveći problem bio u tome, što su e-poruke predstavljale smetnju. Ljudi su svoju pristiglu poštu provjeravali dva ili tri puta u satu, što im je prekinulo koncentraciju. Svaka provjera trajala je najmanje dvije ili tri minute, i onda još jednu minutu za ponovno uspostavljanje koncentracije. Kad se taj cijeli postupak tijekom dana ponavlja, zaposleniku može oduzeti do 25 posto njegovog vremena. Ono na što su se upravitelji najviše žalili bili su stalni prekidi, a među krivce se ubraja i e-pošta.

No, najveći prigovor od svih jest čisti opseg e-pošte. Što se više penjete u nekoj organizaciji, to je veći vaš pretinac elektroničke pošte. Prosjek od dvadeset i dvije e-poruke na dan na nižoj menadžerskoj razini povećava se na četrdeset i sedam na najvišoj, a ta brojka ne prestaje rasti.<sup>17</sup> E-poruke neravnomjerno utječu na dugo i asocijalno radno vrijeme, jer se njima uobičajeno bavimo na početku ili na kraju dana. Neistodobna komunikacija možda se prvo doimala kao jedan oblik slobode. Odjednom ste mogli u svoje vrijeme naći trenutak za odgovor – ali to doista često jest *u vaše vrijeme*. Bendis je zaključila: „Menadžeri koji veći dio dana ne provedu za svojim stolovima jer su na sastancima, zaostatke mogu nadoknaditi jedino izvan redovnog radnog vremena. Mnogi su ih ispisivali da ih mogu čitati u vlaku ili u podzemnoj ili su se njima bavili vikendom.“ Oni koji rade nepuno radno vrijeme često imaju proporcionalno veći pretinac elektroničke pošte kroz koji moraju proći – nadoknađuju jedan ili više dana kad su bili na godišnjem. Za uzimanje dugog odmora plaća se veliki danak, kad se e-poruke nakupljaju brzinom od pedeset do sto novih na dan, a mnogi priznaju da ih provjeravaju kad su na odmoru, da bi spriječili gomilanje. Mary je viša direktorica u fondu britanske Nacionalne zdravstvene službe (National Health Service):

*Imam zaista golem pretinac elektroničke pošte – u pravilu oko 250 e-poruka koje treba riješiti. Od njih će oko dvjesto imati privitak koji moram pročitati i prokomentirati. Na dan dobijem oko pedeset e-poruka, a s 50 posto njih pozabavim se odmah. Još 25 posto pokušavam obaviti krajem dana i preostalih 25 posto rješavam kasnije. U pravilu ću za vikend ostati kod kuće da svu e-poštu dovedem u red.<sup>lxix</sup>*

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<sup>16</sup> Frazee, citirano prema Anthony Burgess et al., „The Message Defects and Tolerance Levels of Email“, članak u nastajanju Odsjeka za informatiku na Sveučilištu Loughborough

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

*Nedavno sam bila na odmoru i kad sam se vratila, dočekalo me petsto e-poruka. Mnoge sadrže korisne informacije, osobito ako želite ostati u toku s onim što se događa u organizaciji. U prošlosti su menadžeri određene stručnosti morali o tome brinuti sami, ali sad je sve više međusobno povezano.*

Funkcija „kopija (CC)“ uvelike je odgovorna za opseg e-pošte. Višim direktorima često se šalju kopije e-poruka, samo da se zaposlenik tako zaštiti ili u nadi da će time privući pažnju na svoj rad. Bendis je u svom istraživanju zaključila da se e-pošta koristi za skupljanje „pozitivnih poena“. Njih osobito podređeni pokušavaju skupiti kod svojih upravitelja, a pritom odgovor predstavlja modernu verziju tapšanja po ramenu.

Ali kopirana (CC) e-poruka može biti i od velike važnosti. Mary je objasnila kako mora ostati upućena u golem raspon informacija, jer nikad ne zna kad bi određeni razvoj događaja mogao utjecati na njezine obaveze. Komentirala je da bi se prethodnik u njezinoj vrsti posla prije dvadeset godina vjerojatno usredotočio (vjerojatno bi to bio muškarac) na svoj odjel, ali takvo razmišljanje danas se smatra nedostojnim jer stvara organizacije „silosne“ strukture koje ne mogu držati korak s brzinom protoka informacija i tempom promjene. Sociolog Manuel Castells smislio je izraz 'umreženo društvo' za opis odnosa koji nastaju u nepredvidivom digitalnom društvu koje se stalno mijenja. Međusobna povezanost sve veći broj aktivnosti dovodi u međusoban odnos – poduzeće čija cijena dionica raste nakon glasila o vladinoj inicijativi, dobavljača čiji bi ugovori time bili pogođeni, i tako dalje. To je sindrom leptira koji mahne krilima u Bengalskom zaljevu, što prouzrokuje oluje negdje drugdje – mala djela mogu imati nerazmjerne posljedice. Kvaliteta mreže ono je što odlučuje o uspjehu ili neuspjehu organizacije ili pojedinca, jer nikad ne znate otkud će doći informacije koje bi mogle donijeti mogućnost ili gubitak.

Umreženo društvo vrlo jasno utječe na naporan rad. Pojedinaac koji je sagradio mrežu korisnih odnosa našao se nasred čvorišta, gdje se informacije pomno analiziraju, gdje se donose odluke i gdje leži moć. No, to je također mjesto gdje je preopterećenje informacijama najintenzivnije. Što više dodirnih točaka čvor ima, i prema tome što više protoka informacija, to je učinkovitiji proces donošenja odluka i potencijal za pronalazak briljantnih strateških rješenja – i, naravno, tim je više posla ... puno više posla.

To zadatak poslovnog upravljanja čini mnogo kompleksnijim – mnogo je više aspekata koje toga treba uskladiti. Zbog toga koncept profesionalizma, u čijem je okviru

definicija predanosti oduvijek obuhvaćala dugo radno vrijeme i raspoloživost klijentu, postaje nedvojbeno težak. Kontakt s klijentima također postaje sve zahtjevniji. U najkvalificiranijim, najunosnijim dijelovima tržišta rada zahtijevaju trenutčan pristup tijekom gotovo cijelog dana<sup>lxx</sup>, dok pojačano natjecanje ubrzava vrijeme potrebno za dovršavanje posla. Rezultat je radno vrijeme uobičajeno u bankarstvu, pravu trgovačkih društava, računovodstvu i konzaltingu, gdje radni tjedan često zna trajati sedamdeset i četiri sata i gdje bezvremenost cjelodnevnog globalnog kapitalizma isključuje svaku pomisao na ljudsku dobrobit.

### **Brzi jedu spore**

Brzina kojom se informacije obrađuju i provode postaje presudan izvor konkurentnih prednosti. U središtu ubrzanih konkurentnih sektora gospodarstva znanja do ubrzanja posla dolazi kod nepredvidivih izbijanja intenzivne aktivnosti. Daleko je to od postojane rutine koju se smatralo velikim uspjehom industrijaliziranih birokracija. To je mjesto gdje informacijska tehnologija mijenja naš koncept o vremenu, te silno ubrzava mnoštvo procesa i vrši neprekidan, težak pritisak nad sposobnošću ljudskih bića da prilagode svoju organizaciju posla i da ostanu u toku. Računalna snaga silicijskih čipova udvostručuje se svakih osamnaest mjeseci, tako da su tehnički<sup>lxxi</sup> izračuni, koji bi inače 40ih godina prošlog stoljeća trajali mnogo godina, do 1969 trajali dva dana, do 1976 četiri sata, a danas traju samo petnaest minuta. Takva brzina stvara izvanredne mogućnosti, ali konkurencija je jaka. Kao što je rekao Klaus Schwab, predsjednik Svjetskog ekonomskog foruma: „Iz svijeta gdje veliki jedu male prelazimo u svijet gdje brzi jedu spore.“

Za internetsku banku Egg<sup>lxxii</sup> takva je vrsta izjave bila vodeće načelo u njezinoj kratkoj, uspješnoj povijesti. Ova banka ne može biti drugačija<sup>lxxiii</sup> od tvrtke Saltfillas. Stisnuta je u podrum velike viktorijanske palače od crvene cigle osiguravajućeg društva Prudential Insurance<sup>lxxiv</sup> u središnjem Londonu, i sama sebe smatra najvećim davateljem financijskih usluga na internetu te jednim od četiri najuspješnija ostvarenja naglog razvoja internetskih tvrtki nakon Amazona, eBaya i Yahooa. Mike Harris ovu je tvrtku pokrenuo kao njegov prvi izvršni direktor nakon što ju je preuzeo Prudential, te zna puno o brzini i koliko je presudna za uspjeh, a također je svjestan da uzrokuje puno napornog posla. On kaže da jednostavno nema ničega što bi mogao učiniti u vezi sa zahtjevnim zadanim rokovima i prisjeća se vrtoglavog uspona Egga:

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## **Translation 5**

Heyse-Moore, Louis. *Speaking of Dying. A Practical Guide to Using Counselling Skills in Palliative Care*. London & Philadelphia: Jessica Kingsley Publishers, 2009: pp 77-85. Print.

Glossary

ENGLISH	HRVATSKI	SOURCE 1	SOURCE 2	SOURCE 3
acute medicine	hitna medicina	<a href="http://www.google.hr/url?sa=t&amp;rc=j&amp;q=&amp;esrc=s&amp;source=web&amp;cd=4&amp;ved=0CEIQFjAD&amp;url=http%3A%2F%2Fhrcak.srce.hr%2Ffile%2F166127&amp;ei=0JdwU5maLcmB7QaP54D4CA&amp;usg=AFQjCNF4IQvVr28HX7ApXHvXa2wXdxPwEA&amp;sig2=dQAh1G0deKOlpXJjqoLjig&amp;bvm=bv.66330100,d.ZGU&amp;cad=rja">http://www.google.hr/url?sa=t&amp;rc=j&amp;q=&amp;esrc=s&amp;source=web&amp;cd=4&amp;ved=0CEIQFjAD&amp;url=http%3A%2F%2Fhrcak.srce.hr%2Ffile%2F166127&amp;ei=0JdwU5maLcmB7QaP54D4CA&amp;usg=AFQjCNF4IQvVr28HX7ApXHvXa2wXdxPwEA&amp;sig2=dQAh1G0deKOlpXJjqoLjig&amp;bvm=bv.66330100,d.ZGU&amp;cad=rja</a>	<a href="http://www.hzhm.hr/2-kongres-hitne-medicine-s-medunarodnim-sudjelovanjem-2/">http://www.hzhm.hr/2-kongres-hitne-medicine-s-medunarodnim-sudjelovanjem-2/</a>	
adviser	savjetnik	<p>Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik, 2011.</p>	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=dIZmXhc%3D&amp;keyword=savjetnik">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=dIZmXhc%3D&amp;keyword=savjetnik</a>	
armpit	pazuho, pazušna jama	<p>Fabijanić: Medicinsko biokemijsko</p>	<p>Jernej, Englesko-hrvatski</p>	



		farmacijski englesko- hrvatski rječnik	medicinski rječnik, Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2008.	
barrier	zapreka, prepreka, barijera	Fabijanić: Medicinsko biokemijsko farmacijski englesko- hrvatski rječnik	Jernej, Englesko- hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2008.	
body	tijelo	Jernej, Englesko- hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2008.	Čeliković, Miščin, Englesko- hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2005.	
bone	kost, koštano tkivo	Čeliković, Miščin, Englesko- hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2005.	Fabijanić: Medicinsko biokemijsko farmacijski englesko- hrvatski rječnik	
brain metastasis	metastaza u mozgu	<a href="http://www.google.hr/url?sa=t&amp;rc=j&amp;q=&amp;esrc=s&amp;source=web&amp;">http://www.google.hr/url?sa=t&amp;rc=j&amp;q=&amp;esrc=s&amp;source=web&amp;</a>	<a href="http://hlpr.hr/rak/vijest/rak-pluca">http://hlpr.hr/rak/vijest/rak-pluca</a>	

		cd=1&ved=0CCgQFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fhrcak.srce.hr%2Ffile%2F30984&ei=KLFwU7DPC4TG7AbolIH4Cg&usg=AFQjCNFxxFTesIehZg3KPU0NO8Hj-Pb4SQ&sig2=H04Zffj_0NOJh3URc3t6aQ&bvm=bv.66330100,d.ZGU&cad=rja		
breadwinner	hranitelj (obitelji)	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik, 2011.		
capitalise	iskoristiti	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik, 2011.	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=fVljXRg%3D&amp;keyword=iskoristiti">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=fVljXRg%3D&amp;keyword=iskoristiti</a>	
community nurse specialist	patronažna sestra specijalist, medicinska sestra specijalizirana	<a href="http://books.google.hr/books?id=dmBfMp1cTr8C&amp;pg=PA106&amp;dq=%22community">http://books.google.hr/books?id=dmBfMp1cTr8C&amp;pg=PA106&amp;dq=%22community</a>	<a href="http://www.palijativa.hr/korisnici.php?con=con_usluge">http://www.palijativa.hr/korisnici.php?con=con_usluge</a>	<a href="http://www.zakon.hr/z/190/Zakon-o-zdravstvenoj-za%C5%A1titi">http://www.zakon.hr/z/190/Zakon-o-zdravstvenoj-za%C5%A1titi</a>

	za patronažnu zdravstvenu zaštitu	<a href="https://www.micr.com/ty+nurse+specialist%22&amp;hl=hr&amp;sa=X&amp;ei=SCFyU4fHB4OR7AbYq4C4Aw&amp;ved=0CE0Q6AEwBA#v=onepage&amp;q=%22community%20nurse%20specialist%22&amp;f=false">ty+nurse+specialist%22&amp;hl=hr&amp;sa=X&amp;ei=SCFyU4fHB4OR7AbYq4C4Aw&amp;ved=0CE0Q6AEwBA#v=onepage&amp;q=%22community%20nurse%20specialist%22&amp;f=false</a>		
concern	briga, zabrinutost	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko- hrvatski rječnik, 2011.		
concerned	zabrinut	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko- hrvatski rječnik, 2011.		
conflict	sukob	Fabijanić: Medicinsko biokemijsko farmacijski englesko- hrvatski rječnik		
cruelty	okrutnost	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko- hrvatski rječnik, 2011.		
data sheet	list podataka	<a href="https://www.micr.com/">https://www.micr.com/</a>	Muljević:	

		<a href="http://microsoft.com/Language/en-US/Search.aspx?sString=information+flow&amp;langID=hr-hr">rosoft.com/Language/en-US/Search.aspx?sString=information+flow&amp;langID=hr-hr</a>	Englesko-hrvatski elektrotehnički rječnik, 2009.	
defile	okaljati, oskvnuti	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik, 2011.		
discipline	disciplina, struka	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik, 2011.	<a href="http://proleksis.lzmk.hr/17938/">http://proleksis.lzmk.hr/17938/</a>	
dissociation	disocijacija	Čeliković, Miščin, Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2005.	Fabijanić: Medicinsko biokemijsko farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik	
equality	jednakost, ravnopravnost	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik, 2011.		
ethical imperative	etički imperativ	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/file/47112">http://hrcak.srce.hr/file/47112</a>	<a href="http://www.google.hr/url?sa=t&amp;rc=j&amp;q=&amp;esrc=s&amp;source=web&amp;c">http://www.google.hr/url?sa=t&amp;rc=j&amp;q=&amp;esrc=s&amp;source=web&amp;c</a>	

			d=11&ved=0CC cQFjAAOAo&u rl=http%3A%2F %2Fgss.srce.hr %2Fpithos%2Fr est%2Fskruzic% 40unist.hr%2Ffil es%2FEtika%2F Zakljucak%2520 kolegija.pdf&ei =OLdwU9e0Na OP7AbT9IC4C Q&usg=AFQjC NEHnoM0uqHt ZEVNdEO2fVp 1uVJKcA&sig2 =PIHnL4jgQWn T3QPKezld2Q& bvm=bv.663301 00,d.ZGU&cad= rja	
euphemism	eufemizam	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko- hrvatski rječnik, 2011.		
faint	slab, nemoćan	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko- hrvatski rječnik, 2011.	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=eF5mXBI%3D&amp;keyword=nemo%C4">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=eF5mXBI%3D&amp;keyword=nemo%C4</a>	

			<u>%87an</u>	
finding	nalaz, otkriće	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko- hrvatski rječnik, 2011.		
freezing	imobilizacija, umrtvljenje	<a href="http://www.vasezdravlje.com/printable/izdanje/clanak/1230/">http://www.vasezdravlje.com/printable/izdanje/clanak/1230/</a>	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=fVtvWRA%3D&amp;keyword=imobilizacija">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=fVtvWRA%3D&amp;keyword=imobilizacija</a>	
gambit	početni potez, otvaranje	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko- hrvatski rječnik, 2011.		
gauge	ocijeniti, procijeniti	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/gauge">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/gauge</a>	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko- hrvatski rječnik, 2011.	
glucocorticosteroid	glukokortikosteroid	<a href="http://bib.irb.hr/prikazirad?rad=562901">http://bib.irb.hr/prikazirad?rad=562901</a>	<a href="http://www.enciklopedija.hr/Natuknica.aspx?ID=50069">http://www.enciklopedija.hr/Natuknica.aspx?ID=50069</a>	
growth	izraslina, izraštaj	Fabijanić: Medicinsko biokemijsko farmacijski englesko-	Vlasta Tanay: Hrvatsko- engleski rječnik i englesko- hrvatski rječnik medicinskoga	

		hrvatski rječnik	nazivlja, 2003.	
guideline	smjernica, uputa	Fabijanić: Medicinsko biokemijsko farmacijski englesko- hrvatski rječnik		
hopeless	beznadan	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko- hrvatski rječnik, 2011.	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=d11mXA%3D%3D&amp;keyword=beznadan">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=d11mXA%3D%3D&amp;keyword=beznadan</a>	
illusion	iluzija	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko- hrvatski rječnik, 2011.		
impart	pružati, davati	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko- hrvatski rječnik, 2011.		
imperative	nužnost, neophodnost	<a href="http://www.enci.klopedija.hr/Natuknica.aspx?ID=27193">http://www.enci.klopedija.hr/Natuknica.aspx?ID=27193</a>	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko- hrvatski rječnik, 2011.	
inflammation	upala, inflamacija	Fabijanić: Medicinsko biokemijsko farmacijski	Jernej, Englesko- hrvatski medicinski	

		englesko-hrvatski rječnik	rječnik, Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2008.	
intimacy	intimnost, prisnost	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik, 2011.	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=fVImXRY%3D&amp;key_word=intimnost">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=fVImXRY%3D&amp;key_word=intimnost</a>	
inject	injicirati, uštrcati, ubrizgati	Čeliković, Miščin, Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2005.	Jernej, Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2008.	
injure	raniti, ozlijediti	Jernej, Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2008.	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik, 2011.	
jargon	žargon	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik, 2011.	Fabijanić: Medicinsko biokemijsko farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik	



kidney	bubreg	Fabijanić: Medicinsko biokemijsko farmacijski englesko- hrvatski rječnik	Čeliković, Miščin, Englesko- hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2005.	
kidney cancer	rak bubrega	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=141265&amp;lang=en">http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&amp;id_clanak_jezik=141265&amp;lang=en</a>	<a href="http://hrvatsko-onkološko-društvo.com/uploads/pdf/Rak_bubrega_smjernice.pdf">http://hrvatsko-onkološko-društvo.com/uploads/pdf/Rak_bubrega_smjernice.pdf</a>	
limb amputation	amputacija uda	Fabijanić: Medicinsko biokemijsko farmacijski englesko- hrvatski rječnik	Jernej, Englesko- hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2008.	
loss of function	gubitak funkcije	<a href="http://www.hzf.hr/fizioinfo_casopis/fizio_info1_2011_12.pdf">http://www.hzf.hr/fizioinfo_casopis/fizio_info1_2011_12.pdf</a>	<a href="http://www.hkms.hr/data/1384336898_569_mala_Zdravstvena%20njega%20neurokirur%C5%A1kih%20bolesnika.pdf">http://www.hkms.hr/data/1384336898_569_mala_Zdravstvena%20njega%20neurokirur%C5%A1kih%20bolesnika.pdf</a>	
loss of memory	gubitak	Jernej, Englesko-	<a href="http://proleksis.l">http://proleksis.l</a>	

	pamćenja	hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2008.	zmk.hr/51283/	
malignancy	zloćudnost (tumora), malignost, izraslina	Fabijanić: Medicinsko biokemijsko farmacijski englesko- hrvatski rječnik	Čeliković, Miščin, Englesko- hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2005.	
mass	masa	Čeliković, Miščin, Englesko- hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2005.005	Fabijanić: Medicinsko biokemijsko farmacijski englesko- hrvatski rječnik	
medical treatment	medicinski tretman, liječnički tretman	Fabijanić: Medicinsko biokemijsko farmacijski englesko- hrvatski rječnik	Jernej, Englesko- hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2008.	
meeting	sastanak	Fabijanić: Medicinsko biokemijsko		

		farmacijski englesko- hrvatski rječnik		
memory	sjećanje, pamćenje	Fabijanić: Medicinsko biokemijsko farmacijski englesko- hrvatski rječnik	Čeliković, Miščin, Englesko- hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2005.	
minister	svećenik	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko- hrvatski rječnik, 2011.	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/minister">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/minister</a>	
mistrust	nepovjerenje	Jernej, Englesko- hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2008.		
mutilation	osakaćenje, mutilacija	Jernej, Englesko- hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2008.	Fabijanić: Medicinsko biokemijsko farmacijski englesko- hrvatski rječnik	
numb	umrtviti, ukočiti,	Željko Bujas,		

	omamiti	Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik, 2011.		
oncological therapy	onkološka terapija	<a href="http://sonda.sfzg.hr/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/Hiperbaricni-kisik-u-implantologiji.pdf">http://sonda.sfzg.hr/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/Hiperbaricni-kisik-u-implantologiji.pdf</a>	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/file/148786">http://hrcak.srce.hr/file/148786</a>	
painfulness	bolnost	Fabijanić: Medicinsko biokemijsko farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik		
panic attack	napadaj panike	Čeliković, Miščin, Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2005.	Fabijanić: Medicinsko biokemijsko farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik	
paranoid delusion	sumanuta ideja proganjanja, sumanuta paranoidna zamisao	Fabijanić: Medicinsko biokemijsko farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik	Jernej, Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Zagreb: Školska knjiga,	

			2008.	
participant	sudionik	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko- hrvatski rječnik, 2011.		
partner	partner, suprug, supruga	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko- hrvatski rječnik, 2011.		
pendulum	njhalo	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko- hrvatski rječnik, 2011.	<a href="http://proleksis.lzmk.hr/39389/">http://proleksis.lzmk.hr/39389/</a>	
phobia	fobija	Čeliković, Miščin, Englesko- hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2005.	Jernej, Englesko- hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2008.	
phraseology	frazeologija	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko- hrvatski rječnik, 2011.		
pit of the stomach	epigastrij, žličica	Čeliković, Miščin, Englesko- hrvatski medicinski	<a href="http://proleksis.lzmk.hr/19827/">http://proleksis.lzmk.hr/19827/</a>	

		rječnik, Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2005.		
pragmatic	pragmatičan, praktičan	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko- hrvatski rječnik, 2011.		
progress	napredovati	Fabijanić: Medicinsko biokemijsko farmacijski englesko- hrvatski rječnik	Čeliković, Miščin, Englesko- hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2005.	
prohibition	zabrana	Fabijanić: Medicinsko biokemijsko farmacijski englesko- hrvatski rječnik	Jernej, Englesko- hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2008.	
province	struka, djelokrug, područje, domena	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko- hrvatski rječnik, 2011.	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=f1ZhWBI%3D">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=f1ZhWBI%3D</a>	
psychotic	psihotičan	Jernej, Englesko- hrvatski	Fabijanić: Medicinsko biokemijsko	

		medicinski rječnik, Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2008.	farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik	
rage	bijes, gnjev	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik, 2011.		
relative	rođak	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik, 2011.		
remission	remisija, povlačenje simptoma bolesti	Čeliković, Miščin, Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2005.	Jernej, Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2008.	
remission rate	stopa remisije	<a href="http://www.google.hr/url?sa=t&amp;rc=j&amp;q=&amp;esrc=s&amp;source=web&amp;cd=20&amp;ved=0CIsBEBYwCTgK&amp;url=http%3A%2F%2Fhrcaj.srce.hr%2Ffile%2F27186&amp;ei=3atwU5rwIJCy7A">http://www.google.hr/url?sa=t&amp;rc=j&amp;q=&amp;esrc=s&amp;source=web&amp;cd=20&amp;ved=0CIsBEBYwCTgK&amp;url=http%3A%2F%2Fhrcaj.srce.hr%2Ffile%2F27186&amp;ei=3atwU5rwIJCy7A</a>		

		<p>biiICIBg&amp;usg=AFQjCNFxIn_6JCte_qEblW-BxWxQteFoQA&amp;sig2=4WhPfbGO3JMbQ6OIDgM6lw&amp;cad=rja</p>		
renal carcinoma	renalni karcinom, rak bubrega	<p>http://www.lab-breyer.com/pretrage/sve-pretrage/nse?cookie_policy_agree=1</p>	<p>http://www.google.hr/url?sa=t&amp;ct=j&amp;q=&amp;esrc=s&amp;source=web&amp;cd=3&amp;cad=rja&amp;uact=8&amp;ved=0CDgQFjAC&amp;url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.unizg.hr%2Ffrektorova%2Fupload_2010%2FBabic_Crkvicencic_Sinteza_i_karakterizacija_derivata_antitumorskog_lijeka_sorafeniba%2520(1).pdf&amp;ei=ALZwU-e3J4OM7Aax6IC4Cw&amp;usg=AFQjCNHo-Zbo7nWWpC_g98n2n_p9sc6wT</p>	



			g&sig2=NOJh4 OEosLT_XGqG E1rBYw&bvm= bv.66330100,d. ZGU	
repetition	ponavljanje	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko- hrvatski rječnik, 2011.		
resolution	odlučnost	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko- hrvatski rječnik, 2011.		
scenario	scenarij	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=dIZnXxE%3D&amp;keyword=scenarij">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=dIZnXxE%3D&amp;keyword=scenarij</a>	<a href="http://hol.lzmk.hr/clanak.aspx?id=35527">http://hol.lzmk.hr/clanak.aspx?id=35527</a>	
scour	temeljito pretražiti	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko- hrvatski rječnik, 2011.		
sense	osjet, osjećaj	Fabijanić: Medicinsko biokemijsko farmacijski englesko- hrvatski rječnik	Čeliković, Miščin, Englesko- hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Zagreb: Školska knjiga,	

			2005.	
sexist	seksistički	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=dlZjWRg%3D&amp;keyword=seksisti%C4%8Dki">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&amp;id=dlZjWRg%3D&amp;keyword=seksisti%C4%8Dki</a>	<a href="http://www.enciklopedija.hr/Natuknica.aspx?ID=7762">http://www.enciklopedija.hr/Natuknica.aspx?ID=7762</a>	
shame	stid, sram, sramota	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik, 2011.		
sitting room	dnevna soba	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik, 2011.		
specialty	specijalnost, grana medicine	Fabijanić: Medicinsko biokemijsko farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik	Čeliković, Miščin, Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2005.	
spine	kralježnica	Fabijanić: Medicinsko biokemijsko farmacijski englesko-hrvatski rječnik	Čeliković, Miščin, Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Zagreb:	

			Školska knjiga, 2005.	
spread	širiti se, proširiti se	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko- hrvatski rječnik, 2011.	Čeliković, Miščin, Englesko- hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2005.	
state	stanje	Čeliković, Miščin, Englesko- hrvatski medicinski rječnik, Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 2005.		
taxing	težak, zamoran, naporan	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko- hrvatski rječnik, 2011.		
tearfulness	plačljivost	Fabijanić: Medicinsko biokemijsko farmacijski englesko- hrvatski rječnik		
technical knowledge	znanje o struci, stručno znanje	<a href="http://bib.irb.hr/prikazi-">http://bib.irb.hr/ prikazi-</a>	<a href="http://www.google.hr/url?sa=t&amp;r">http://www.goog le.hr/url?sa=t&amp;r</a>	

		rad?&lang=EN. html&rad=6297 39	ct=j&q=&esrc=s &source=web&c d=11&ved=0CC cQFjAAOAO&u rl=http%3A%2F %2Fwww.zemu nik.hr%2FDown load%2Fodluke_ opcinskog_vijec a%2Fodluka%2 520o%2520klasi fikaciji%2520ra dnih%2520mjest a.pdf&ei=RKtw U72xNqmw7Aa pgYH4Bg&usg =AFQjCNF29R Tte8yOqGpsZi1 OjE3r93AC4g& sig2=TqSpWak mHHZDhl2qhsu - w&bvm=bv.663 30100,d.ZGU&c ad=rja	
transition	prijelaz (promjena)	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko- hrvatski rječnik, 2011.		
upset	uznemiriti, uzrujati	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko- hrvatski rječnik,		

		2011.		
value judgement	vrijednosna prosudba	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko- hrvatski rječnik, 2011.		
victim	žrtva	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko- hrvatski rječnik, 2011.		
warning signal	znak upozorenja	<a href="http://www.ordinacija.hr/zdravlje/bolesti-srca/znanstvenici-otkrili-novi-znak-upozorenja-za-srcani-udar/">http://www.ordinacija.hr/zdravlje/bolesti-srca/znanstvenici-otkrili-novi-znak-upozorenja-za-srcani-udar/</a>	<a href="http://www.plivazdravlje.hr/vijesti/clanak/25054/Dnevni-san-kao-znak-upozorenja.html">http://www.plivazdravlje.hr/vijesti/clanak/25054/Dnevni-san-kao-znak-upozorenja.html</a>	
welter	kovitlac, zbrka, kaos	Željko Bujas, Veliki englesko- hrvatski rječnik, 2011.	<a href="http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search">http://hjp.noviliber.hr/index.php?show=search</a>	

## 6. POGLAVLJE

### Priopćavanje loših vijesti

#### POTREBA ZA PRIOPĆAVANJEM LOŠIH VIJESTI

U antičkoj Grčkoj, izaslanik s lošim vijestima bio bi pogubljen, vjerojatno da se odvrti nesreća koju bi donio. Ponekad se pitam zašto bio itko u to doba htio prenositi takve vijesti. U današnje vrijeme s nositeljima loših vijesti ne postupa se tako drastično, ali ipak nisu ni dobrodošli. Onda ni ne čudi, ako se vratimo samo 50 godina unatrag, da liječnici (a to su tada uvijek bili liječnici) obično pacijentima nisu govorili da boluju od raka. Liječnici su lagali, upotrebljavali eufemizme poput 'upale' ili potpuno izbjegavali odgovoriti na pitanje. Nisu htjeli izazvati patnju. Doduše, smatralo se dobrom praksom da se to kaže obitelji, što je između bolesne osobe i njezinih bližnjih stvaralo barijeru šutnje.

Danas je situacija puno drugačija, većinom zahvaljujući radu hospicijskog pokreta na ovom području. U tolikoj je mjeri drugačija da u smjernicama britanske Liječničke komore (2006., 16. str.) namijenjenim za liječnike stoji da imaju etičku dužnost pacijente informirati o tome što s njima nije u redu. Osim toga, obitelj takve informacije smije dobiti samo uz suglasnost pacijenta. Prava je to revolucija, i to ona dobre vrste.

Naravno, priopćavanje loših vijesti izaziva duševnu bol; to je neizbježno. No, postoji još ozbiljniji imperativ. Svaki pojedinac ima pravo na to da ga se poštuje. Ima pravo biti svjestan svoje bolesti. Ako mu se to uskrati, onda se prema njemu postupa kao prema djetetu. Kako bi inače mogao odlučiti što da učini – koje mu je liječenje potrebno, što da kaže obitelji?

Postoje li onda uopće situacije kad bolesnoj osobi ne bi trebalo priopćiti loše vijesti? Nema ih mnogo, ali obuhvaćaju sljedeće:

- osobu koja je jasno napomenula da ne želi znati
- dementnu osobu čiji gubitak pamćenja znači da je pola sata kasnije zaboravila što ste joj rekli; kad informaciju ponavljate, takva osoba uvijek iznova proživljava istu emocionalnu reakciju – nepotrebna okrutnost<sup>lxxv</sup>
- zbunjenog pacijenta koji nije sposoban usvojiti informacije
- psihotične pacijente koji bi informacije koje im date mogli uklopiti u svoje sumanute ideje proganjanja.

## SUDIONICI

Osim samog pacijenta, kod priopćavanja loših vijesti često su prisutni i članovi obitelji, koji mogu sudjelovati u kasnijoj raspravi. Ako je nazočno mnoštvo rođaka, to može oduzeti dio vremena koje je potrebno osigurati bolesnoj osobi. Iznesene informacije neće samo utjecati na sve nazočne pojedinačno, već će se odraziti i na to kako se oni odnose jedni prema drugima na sastanku, pa postoji mogućnost da na vidjelo izađu skriveni sukobi. Sjećam se kako sam jednom sjedio pored kreveta u kojem je ležao pacijent s uznapredovalim<sup>lxxvi</sup> stadijem raka i kako me upitao umire li. Bila je to prilika za koju sam smatrao da je ne bi trebalo propustiti, jer je prije izbjegavao postavljati pitanja o svojoj bolesti. No, njegova je supruga, iza njega gdje je nije mogao vidjeti, mahnito počela mahati rukama kako bi me zaustavila da odgovorim. Našao sam se u dilemi, ali sam smatrao da trebam nastaviti – imao je pravo od svog liječnika dobiti iskren odgovor i to je, uostalom, njegova bolest – pa sam mu odgovorio da doista umire. Zatim sam njegovu suprugu upitao želi li nešto reći, ali ona je odbila. Nakon toga mi je ostao gorak okus u ustima. Gledajući unatrag, možda bi bilo bolje da smo se u okviru razgovora osvrnuli na njezin nijem pokušaj zabrane. No, također sam bio svjestan toga da bi pacijent onda promijenio temu; nikad se nije otvoreno suprotstavio svojoj supruzi. S obzirom na to da sam ja bio taj koji mu je priopćio vijest o njegovoj bolesti, postalo je jasno da mu je supruga to prešutjela, a to predstavlja plodno tlo za razvoj srdžbe s njegove i krivnje s njene strane.

Još jedan scenarij s kojim sam se često susretao uslijedio bi za vrijeme kućnih posjeta. Ljudi bi me primili u svoju kuću i uputili prema dnevnoj sobi, iako bi se pacijent nalazio na

katu u svojoj spavaćoj sobi. Tad bi me nekoliko članova obitelji obavijestilo da pacijentu nitko nije rekao da umire ili čak, ponekad, niti da ima rak i da žele biti sigurni da ga ja neću uznemiriti ako mu to kažem. Pronaći odgovor koji ne bi prekinuo komunikaciju bilo je škakljivo. Uglavnom bih rekao da mu zasigurno neću dati nikakve informacije koje ne želi čuti, ali ako ipak postavi pitanje o svojoj bolesti, tad ima pravo saznati. To bi gotovo uvijek zadovoljilo obitelj i tada bismo mogli otići do pacijenta. Začudilo me koliko često pacijenti *jesu* postavljali pitanja o svojoj bolesti uz nazočnost svog partnera. Znali bi reći da su svjesni da umiru i našli bismo se u nestvarnoj situaciji gdje se oba partnera pokušavaju međusobno zaštititi od nečega što oboje već znaju. Kad bi to shvatili, olakšanje bi se gotovo moglo opipati u zraku; kao da bi nevidljiv zid između njih nestao. To su vrlo često bili dirljivi trenutci, točke iscjeljivanja u njihovoj vezi koja je bila opterećena zbog barijere šutnje između njih.

Osoba koja priopćava loše vijesti treba biti dovoljno upućena u pacijentovu bolest i liječenje kako bi bila sposobna odgovoriti na njegova<sup>lxxvii</sup> pitanja ili pitanja njegove obitelji. U prošlosti je za to bio zadužen liječnik, ali danas su tu ulogu preuzele i medicinske sestre osposobljene za palijativnu skrb. To se osobito odnosi na medicinske sestre specijalizirane za patronažnu zdravstvenu zaštitu<sup>lxxviii</sup> koje rade same i posjećuju pacijente u njihovim domovima. Često su one te koje s tim pacijentima najviše razgovaraju o njihovoj bolesti. Socijalni radnici i savjetovatelji<sup>lxxix</sup> zatim mogu iskoristiti pacijentov uvid i dublje ispitati njegove osjećaje. Svećenici se, slično tome, mogu pozabaviti potencijalnim duhovnim pitanjima pacijenata o njihovoj neizbježnoj smrti. Često je korisno da više disciplina surađuje u priopćavanju loših vijesti. To će najčešće biti liječnik i medicinska sestra, ali u tome može sudjelovati i socijalni radnik.

Članovi obitelji u konačnici mogu odlučiti da tu informaciju prenesu sami, uz ili bez nazočnosti člana osoblja. Takva razmjena informacija može povećati bliskost između njih i pacijenta. No, važno je kasnije provjeriti koliko je toga pacijent pritom uspio razumjeti. Prenesene informacije mogu biti činjenično netočne ili možda neki dijelovi budu prešućeni jer je o njima previše bolno razgovarati. Također u obzir treba uzeti i probleme različitih kultura. Njima ćemo se opširnije baviti u 9. poglavlju.



## **MJESTO**

U jedinicama palijativne skrbi najprikladnija je naravno soba gdje se razgovori mogu odvijati u privatnom okruženju, ali ona nažalost nije uvijek dostupna, kao što smo već imali priliku vidjeti. Iznimka su slučajevi kad se loše vijesti obitelji priopćavaju odvojeno od pacijenta, s obzirom na to da su oni uglavnom u stanju otići u privatnu sobu. Poželjno je da svi prisutni sjede. Osim što to podrazumijeva stvaranje dojma jednakosti, promatramo li situaciju s praktičnog gledišta, ako netko od prisutnih stoji i osjeti slabost ili šok kad čuje vijest, mogao bi pasti i ozlijediti se.

## **LOŠE VIJESTI**

U njih se obično ubraja jedno od sljedećeg:

- dijagnoza raka ili neke druge po život opasne bolesti
- liječenje i njegove posljedice:
  - toksičnost kemoterapije
  - gubitak dijela tijela poput amputacije uda
  - osakaćenje
- neuspjeh liječenja
- nije moguće nikakvo liječenje
- bolest napreduje
- gubitak funkcije poput paralize
- umiranje
- iznenadna smrt ili ozbiljna bolest kod nekoga tko je blizak pacijentu.

Dakle, priopćavanje loših vijesti nije jednokratni postupak. To je proces koji prati svaku novu okolnost u vezi s pacijentovom bolešću.

Zbog promjene običaja kod priopćavanja loših vijesti, većina pacijenata već je upoznata sa svojom dijagnozom prije nego ih se uputi u neku službu palijativne skrbi. Iz toga se razvio novi problem. Moguć je skok u suprotni ekstrem. Neki su mi pacijenti rekli da su o svojoj dijagnozi obaviješteni na grub i bezosjećajan način. Dobili su previše informacija prebrzo, s premalo obzira prema njihovim osjećajima. Dok će većina kliničkih liječnika tom problemu pristupiti pažljivo, nekima to nije lako pa pretjeraju i prisile se izgovoriti ono od čega zaziru te tako ostave dojam indiferentnosti. To je možda djelomično posljedica aktualnog radikalnog preokreta<sup>lxxx</sup> u kliničkoj praksi prema razmjenjivanju informacija s pacijentima, ali je važno naglasiti da nekim kliničkim liječnicima to bolje polazi za rukom nego drugim.

## **PROVJERA STANJA**

Prije nego pacijentu ili njegovoj obitelji krenete priopćavati loše vijesti, moglo bi biti od pomoći ako nekoliko minuta provedete u ležernom razgovoru i pokušate saznati kako pacijent napreduje. Ako zna da je tema razgovora njegova bolest i liječenje, zasigurno će se osjećati anksiozno. Sam razgovor pomaže kod pacijenta ublažiti osjećaj napetosti i vrlo će vam vjerojatno odmah reći što ga sve najviše brine.

## **SIGNALIZACIJA**

Sljedeći korak je da pacijentu date znak upozorenja u vezi sa svrhom sastanka. Primjerice: „Dakle, danas smo ovdje da bismo razgovarali o rezultatima vaših pretraga.“ Tad možete pitati, ako vam pacijent to već nije rekao, ima li određenih pitanja ili briga na koje želi da se osvrnete. Važno je da ih zapamtite i da se njima pozabavite kad bude vrijeme za to.

## **KAKO PRENIJETI LOŠE VIJESTI**

Postoji niz stvari koje treba imati na umu:

## Pojednostavite

Vrlo je lako izgubiti se u zbrci žargona, a to pogotovo vrijedi za liječnike. Pokušajte si predočiti kako to doživljava osoba s kojom razgovarate, koliko toga uspijeva shvatiti. Bolje je pretjerati s pojednostavljivanjem nego obrnuto, a pacijent ili njegova obitelj onda mogu tražiti više detalja ako to žele. Ako pacijentu kažete da ima renalni karcinom u uznapredovalom stadiju<sup>lxxxix</sup> s višestrukim koštanim metastazama, vjerojatno neće razumjeti što znači renalni ili karcinom ili metastaze. Umjesto toga govorite o raku bubrega koji se proširio na kosti.

## Ne žurite

To teško pada kliničkim liječnicima koji imaju pune ruke posla, ali je ipak ključno. Trebate usporiti tako da gotovo svaku činjenicu izgovarate jednu po jednu. Primjerice, počnite s rečenicom: „Imate rak.“ ...stanka... „Rak bubrega.“ ...stanka... „Rak se proširio na vaše kosti.“ ...stanka... „Na kosti vaše kralježnice.“

## Radite česte stanke

Iako sam maloprije jednostavno ubacio stanke, pacijenta trebate dalje promatrati i procjenjivati njegovu reakciju. Moguće je da ne može pojmiti više od prve činjenice. Prema tome, budite spremni napraviti stanku sve dok pacijent nije voljan nastaviti. Jedan je čovjek, kad je dobio dijagnozu raka, opisao osjećaj šoka, kao da ga je netko udario u trbušnu šupljinu<sup>lxxxix</sup> kad je čuo riječ rak. Osjećao je mješavinu imobilizacije<sup>lxxxix</sup> i panike tako da je jedva uspio čuti što je liječnik dalje govorio.

## Ponavljanje

Zbog osjećaja šoka može se dogoditi da informaciju treba ponoviti mnogo puta prije nego se zapamti. Sjećam se jedne žene koja se, kad smo razgovarali, neprestano vraćala na isto pitanje. „Dakle, doktore, mislite da je rak?“ rekla je; tada, nekoliko minuta kasnije: „Rak je, zar ne?“ Tijekom razgovora je to ponovila više puta, dok sam joj ja svaki put kad je pitala nježno potvrdio da je u pravu. Nije mogla pojmiti više od toga.

## **Govorite neutralnim jezikom**

Izbjegavajte raditi vrijednosne prosudbe o lošim vijestima. Radije recite: „Operacija je pokazala da imate rak dojke koji je zahvatio i područje pazuha“, nego: „Žao mi je što vam moram reći da imate uistinu gadan rak dojke koji se proširio na područje pazuha, a to su, bojim se, loše vijesti.“ Druga varijanta dovodi do toga da pacijent zapada u beznadno stanje žrtve. Već ima dovoljno toga s čime se treba nositi dok se suočava s vlastitim osjećajima nakon spoznaje da boluje od raka.

Neki liječnici specijalizirani za hitnu medicinu svojim pacijentima kažu da imaju muški ili ženski rak. Pretpostavljam da pritom misle na to koliko brzo raste. Osobno mi se ne sviđa takav opis. Osim seksističke pretpostavke da su muškarci aktivni, a žene pasivne, on također zanemaruje velike razlike u brzini rasta rakova. Nije li jednostavnije reći da je ovaj rak spororastući, ili da neki drugi najčešće raste brzo, ali da se to razlikuje od osobe do osobe?

Još jedna frazeologija koja mi se ne sviđa jest otvaranje razgovora rečenicama poput: „Imam dobre vijesti i loše vijesti.“ I to još jednom kod bolesne osobe<sup>lxxxiv</sup> stvara očekivanja. Možda ona neće smatrati da su te dobre vijesti stvarno dobre vijesti. Možda će zapravo htjeti umrijeti uskoro jer želi biti sa svojim pokojnim suprugom. Dopustite da to budu samo vijesti, a tada se pozabavite pacijentovim reakcijama.

Također zapamtite provjeriti u kojoj mjeri pacijent zapravo razumije što je rak. Možda ćete se iznenaditi. Jedan mi je čovjek rekao da mu je više puta objašnjeno da ima tumor, izraslinu i malignost. Mislio je da su to sve različite bolesti.

## **Budite iskreni**

Ako i izuzmemo etički imperativ, pacijenti i njihove obitelji često mogu prepoznati da im lažete. To odmah stvara barijeru nepovjerenja između njih i vas, za koju ste vi zaslužni jer znate da niste bili iskreni. To ne znači da pacijentima trebate objasniti svaki detalj o raku ili o nuspojavama kemoterapije te uz to dati informacije o najnovijim znanstvenim otkrićima. Neki pacijenti će to htjeti i uskoro će biti zauzeti kopanjem po internetu i temeljitim pretraživanjem listova podataka o lijekovima da provjere što ste rekli. Većina samo želi znati ono najvažnije o tome kako će to na njih utjecati ili želi razgovarati o svojim strahovima u vezi s nekom komplikacijom. Htjet će se osloniti na vašu stručnu prosudbu, ali treba im biti jasno da mogu

slobodno postavljati pitanja o bilo čemu što ih brine. Također, budite spremni reći: „Ne znam.“ Često ne postoje jednostavni odgovori na pitanje što će se točno dogoditi s rakom ili kako će napredovati njegovo liječenje.

## **Emocije**

Tijekom tog procesa može se pojaviti gotovo svaka emocija. Najčešće su vjerojatno šok i plačljivost. Pacijenti će možda reći da im se to čini nestvarnim. To je obrambeni mehanizam – disocijacija – koji otupljuje bol onoga što čuju. Njihovi će osjećaji na površinu izbiti možda nakon nekoliko sati, dana ili čak ponekad tjedana. Možda će osjećati strah: „Bojim se umiranja.“ Srdžba je često premještena drugamo: „Žalit ću se na svog liječnika opće prakse koji je propustio postaviti dijagnozu.“ No, može se manifestirati i kao gnjev spram vlastite bolesti: „Samo tu prokletu stvar izrežite van.“ Moguće je da se pojavi osjećaj srama zbog takve 'ponižavajuće' bolesti ili osjećaj krivnje jer osoba više nije sposobna biti hranitelj obitelji. Još jedna nesvjesna strategija je poricanje. Sjećam se jednog čovjeka koji je primljen u hospicij u kojem sam radio. Otprije se kontinuirano savjetovao<sup>lxxxv</sup> sa stručnjakom<sup>lxxxvi</sup> na području alternativnog liječenja koji ga je uvjerio da uopće nema rak; ako dovoljno snažno vjeruje da je to iluzija, onda ni ne postoji. Ignorirao je pretrage koje su jasno ukazivale na rak, a nije htio prihvatiti ni činjenicu da u abdomenu ima jasno vidljivu masu. Dok bi najlakše bilo jednostavno optužiti stručnjaka s kojim se savjetovao, mora da je pacijent sam tu strategiju podsvjesno smatrao boljom od prepuštanja osjećaju patnje zbog svoje dijagnoze.

Dakle, treba postojati ravnoteža između aktivnog procesa davanja informacija i receptivnog procesa podrške za vrijeme emocionalnih reakcija koje će uslijediti.

## **Odluke o liječenju**

Rame uz rame s viješću o dijagnozi idu i pitanja o liječenju. Palijativne pacijente po definiciji nije moguće izliječiti, ali postoji širok raspon terapija koje omogućuju remisiju ili ublažavanje boli i simptoma. Kod pacijenata koji boluju od raka to će uglavnom obuhvaćati radioterapiju, kemoterapiju ili kirurške zahvate. Dok će ih savjetovati njihov kirurg i onkolog, pacijenti će te opcije razmatrati i u okviru svoje palijativne skrbi, i to najvjerojatnije s liječnikom zbog razine stručnog znanja koje je potrebno. Ono što me začuđuje jest koliko su često spremni

pokušati gotovo sve u nadi da će tako zaustaviti širenje raka. Prihvatit će, primjerice, visoku toksičnost kemoterapija, čak i onih kod kojih je stopa remisije niska ili koje su eksperimentalne. Njihova želja za preživljavanjem je nevjerojatna. Sjećam se jedne žene koja ja imala rak dojke te fobiju od igala i od toga da joj u tijelo budu ubrizgani toksični lijekovi. No, svejedno je smatrala da mora nastaviti radi svoje obitelji. Zbog toga je trpjela liječenje i prateće napadaje panike. Ja sam to mogao samo promatrati i diviti se njezinoj odlučnosti.

To u jednakoj mjeri predstavlja težak problem za onkologe. Kako da pronađu ravnotežu između razina stopa remisije koje mogu biti od koristi i toksičnosti liječenja? A što bi trebali reći u neizvjesnim slučajevima kad ih pacijent očajno moli za još jednu kuru liječenja?

Treba osigurati da pacijent jasno razumije što sve liječenje obuhvaća, koje su njegove vjerojatne nuspojave i ishod, da bi se omogućila rasprava o njegovim očekivanjima u vezi s tijekom bolesti. Ona mogu biti izrazito nerealna, kad pacijenti vjeruju da će doživjeti još 10 ili 15 godina, a kemoterapija će im zapravo u najboljem slučaju dati možda još par mjeseci.

Drugi su pacijenti pak neodlučni. To se pogotovo odnosi na starije pacijente koji su naviknuti da im liječnici kažu što trebaju napraviti. Teško im je preuzeti odgovornost odabira. Moguće je da vas takav pacijent<sup>lxxxvii</sup> upita što biste vi učinili. Važno je da se ne upustite u takvu raspravu. Vi ste individualna osoba, drugačija od njega, a što je dobro za vas možda nije dobro za njega. Bolje je ispitati pacijentove osjećaje za i protiv nastavka liječenja, njegova očekivanja, anksioznosti i dati mu vremena da o tome razmisli. Možda će htjeti otići i porazgovarati s obitelji, a zatim se za nekoliko dana vratiti s odlukom.

Još jedan razlog zašto je dobro da pacijenti sami donose vlastite odluke jest da im to pomaže da se osjećaju jačima u situaciji u kojoj često imaju dojam da su bespomoćni i prepušteni milosti i nemilosti svoje bolesti. Isto tako se, bez izbjegavanja loših vijesti, dio razgovora može iskoristiti za razmatranje pitanja što se još uz maloprije navedene odluke o hitnom liječenju<sup>lxxxviii</sup> može poduzeti, a to može biti gotovo sve: lijekovi za ublažavanje boli; boravak u hospiciju da bi se pacijentov partner mogao odmoriti; istraživanje po internetu; razgovaranje s djecom; uključivanje vlastitog svećenika ako pacijent to želi; planiranje zadnjeg godišnjeg odmora; i tako dalje. Pacijenti možda neće misliti da su spremni razgovarati o svim takvim problemima u samo jednom razgovoru, ali se oni mogu razmatrati

na kasnijim sastancima. Poruka glasi: oni su još uvijek živi; još uvijek imaju svojih jačih strana.

Ako pacijent nije sposoban sam donijeti odluku, primjerice jer je zbunjen ili boluje od demencije, tada je važno razgovarati s obitelji i ostatkom multidisciplinarnog tima da bi se procijenilo što bi odgovaralo želji pacijenta. Gotovo je uvijek postignut jednoglasan dogovor. No, obitelji nemaju zadnju riječ kod odlučivanja o nastavku pacijentovog liječenja, čak i kad misle da je tome tako. Važno je da u onim rijetkim slučajevima kad postoje različita mišljenja liječnik, koji u takvim situacijama treba donijeti konačnu medicinsku odluku, obitelji objasni što je zaključio pacijent i da s njima razgovara o onome što ih brine. Ako su pacijenti toliko bolesni da ne mogu odlučivati o svom liječenju, tada je malo vjerojatno da će moći podnijeti naporene onkološke terapije. Više je vjerojatno da će se s obitelji prvenstveno raspravljati o palijativnim terapijama poput antibiotika protiv upale pluća, transfuzija krvi ili glukokortikosteroida za metastaze na mozgu.<sup>lxxxix</sup>

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## Endnotes

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<sup>1</sup> The author often uses regionalisms and terms of endearment. There are sometimes several variations of a source language term denoting the same concept. In such cases I chose the most standard one and wrote the other variations in brackets next to it. I used this approach for the Croatian terms 'baka', 'djed', 'majka' and 'teta'.

<sup>2</sup> This source term can denote both a female cousin and a female relative, so I provided both possible solutions in the glossary and in the table in the translation itself. It is a less standard variation of 'rođakinja' mainly used in conversation, usually not in writing.

<sup>3</sup> In the translation, I kept the source term and used a footnote to explain what it denotes.

<sup>4</sup> In the source text, this is one long sentence. I decided to divide it into two sentences in the translation, so that understanding would not be impaired but complicated syntax.

<sup>5</sup> In the source text, the petals are actually *called* love for the children, the partner and the friends, but I believe it sounds more natural to say they *represent* these types of love. Furthermore, the latter solution does not presume using quotation marks which I believe would be required in the first case, even though they were not used in the source text.

<sup>6</sup> I decided to translate the phrase 'često čujemo' as a passive form 'can be heard frequently' to avoid mentioning Croatia, because Croats are mentioned in the target text in the sentence following the everyday examples in Italics.

<sup>7</sup> In this case, I did not specify in the target text that the author of the source text referred to the husband's mother (the wife's mother in law) because it is not important in this context and would also sound strange in such informal language. I used this approach in all such cases where the author is just giving examples from everyday life.

<sup>8</sup> A correct translation of the sentence would be: "What do you call your mother?". The author is playing with words because the Croatian sentence implies both what name the person uses to refer to their mother-in-law and what means they use to contact her. However, this meaning would be lost in the translation if we used the sentence mentioned above. I decided to translate 'kako' as 'how' because I believe that informal, spoken language allows such irregularities.

<sup>9</sup> While this book offers universal truths about human relationships, the examples the author provides are often very culture specific. The Croatian point of view is stressed so often, that I decided against domesticating the source text into the English target culture. For example, in these two sentences the author is trying to explain how the Croatian kinship terminology reflects the way people perceive their relatives. I kept the Croatian terms and explained what they mean. Furthermore, I translated the phrase 'svi znamo' as 'all Croats know'.

<sup>10</sup> I translated 'su s nekim u nekom odnosu' as 'are in some kind of relationship' because I believe translating 's nekim' is redundant here.

<sup>11</sup> Again, I decided to omit the redundant part in the phrase 'mladi ljudi adolescentne dobi' and simply translated it as 'adolescents'.

<sup>12</sup> The website *Hrvatski jezični portal* defines the Croatian term 'predznak' as a sign or as something indicating a future event or action (<http://hjp.novi-liber.hr/index.php?show=search>). The Croatian-English dictionary I provided under 'References' suggests translating it as an 'omen' or 'sign', but I believe that the source language does not allow a direct translation (i.e. 'emotions with a negative or positive omen'). I decided to use the English noun 'indication' and the verb 'to indicate' which *The Free Dictionary* defines as "to serve as a sign, symptom, or

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token of ... signify". The intended meaning stays the same and especially the sentences in the following paragraph sound much more natural.

<sup>13</sup> Here, the author gives an example to explain that love does not presuppose intellectual or cognitive intimacy. She mentions Croatian singers Arsen Dedić and Mišo Kovač. Since this is a specific example, I decided not to change it but to add a short explanation into the text to facilitate understanding for the target reader who has never heard of these artists.

<sup>14</sup> The author of the source text often repeats the adjectives 'krvni' and 'biološki' when referring to people who are related to one another by birth. I provided solutions for both in the glossary, but decided to use the phrase 'biological relative' when both adjectives occur one after the other.

<sup>15</sup> According to *The Free Dictionary*, the words 'aunt' and 'uncle' are capitalized when they are followed by a name.

<sup>16</sup> This text box appears on page 88 in the source text.

<sup>17</sup> This is again informal everyday speech which only serves as an example for the author to make her point. That is why used the simpler English equivalents 'sister-in-law' and 'aunt' for the more specific Croatian terms 'jetrva', 'ujna' and 'strina'. They are explained in detail in the table of kinship terminology.

<sup>18</sup> In the source text, the author seems to make a distinction between 'rodbina' and 'srodstvo'. The website *Hrvatski jezični portal* and the Croatian-English dictionary provided under 'References' both define these terms as synonyms. Both refer to relatives acquired by birth as well as marriage, so I decided to use just the term 'kinship' in this case to avoid unnecessary repetition.

<sup>19</sup> The numbers in the first table in the source text are mixed up after the number 6, so I corrected that in the translation.

<sup>20</sup> I used different phrases denoting the same meaning as the term 'listening' to avoid repetition.

<sup>21</sup> The term 'evangelical' here refers to „preach[ing] “the Christian gospel” (<http://www.thefreedictionary.com/evangelisation>). 'Evangelisation' is translated as 'evangelizacija' which leads to the possible solution 'evangelizacijska misija'. However, there are more online results for 'evangelizatorska misija' as can be seen from the sources provided in the glossary.

<sup>22</sup> In this case, I translated the term 'evangelical' as 'evanđeoski' because there are no sources which would suggest using the collocation 'evangelizatorski pokret' in view of the first endnote. There are some sources where the phrase 'evangelizacijski pokret' is used, but I found more reliable ones (which are provided in the glossary) using the phrase 'evanđeoski pokret' in the sense of preaching the Gospel ('Evanđelje').

<sup>23</sup> When the term 'history' is mentioned in titles of literary works, I translated it as 'pripovijetka' or 'priča' because those are books telling a story about someone or something, not histories in the sense of 'povijest'.

<sup>24</sup> The group decided that the term 'poučavanje' is a better translation for 'instruction' than 'odgoj'. I translated 'instruction' in this way when it appeared as an individual term. However, in phrases such as 'moral instruction', 'religious instruction' and 'practical instruction' I found much more reliable sources where the term 'odgoj' was used.

<sup>25</sup> In the original, the author refers to Maria Edgeworth and her father as 'the Edgeworths'. While a direct translation as 'Edgeworthovi' might function in everyday conversation, such forms are usually not used in standard Croatian. That is why I decided to use a longer and more explanatory phrase.

<sup>26</sup> In order to avoid repetition, I decided to refer to the Edgeworths as "isti ovi autori".

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<sup>27</sup> I found the word 'imitation' to be problematic because 'imitacije' or 'kopije' does not sound natural when used in a context of literary works. I decided to paraphrase and write 'djela identične tematike'.

<sup>28</sup> After consulting with an expert, the group decided to translate the term 'fiction' as 'fikcija' in each instance. However, I suggested also using 'pripovjedna proza' in certain cases where 'fikcija' could lead to confusion for the target readership. In my part of the text 'works of fiction' are mentioned. If I translated them as 'djela fikcije', I believe the target readership might confuse them with 'fiktivna djela', or non-existent literary texts. So I translated them as 'djela pripovjedne proze'.

<sup>29</sup> I decided to translate 'colloquy' as 'razgovor' based on the definition from the source I cited in the glossary where it is defined a 'conversation'. Later in the text it is described as a 'written dialogue'. To avoid repetition, I chose not to translate it as 'Ælfricov dijalog'.

<sup>30</sup> This book has not been translated into Croatian, so I provided my own translation of this excerpt.

<sup>31</sup> This book has been translated into Croatian and I provided the title of the translation as well as the date of publication of the translation in the target text, because the group agreed on this approach.

<sup>32</sup> I decided against translating the title of the primer because it does not provide any additional meaning which the target reader might require. Instead, I offered an explanation preceding the title of the book.

<sup>33</sup> This book also appears in the part of the text Gea Bahun Vlašić had to translate. We both decided to translate 'token' as 'memento' because both terms denote some kind of reminder or warning. James Janeway's goal is to remind children how they should deal with the concept of death and to warn them against a wrongful approach.

<sup>34</sup> Based on the sources I provided in the glossary, I came to the conclusion that Nathaniel Crouch is referring to the three theological virtues – faith, hope, and charity – that young people are supposed to pursue.

<sup>35</sup> Possible translation solutions for the source term 'Sunday School' included 'nedjeljni vjeronauk' or 'nedjeljna škola'. Based on the sources provided in the glossary, the group agreed to use the latter option.

<sup>36</sup> Since this was organization that worked in publishing (<http://www.gutenberg.org/files/40118/40118-h/40118-h.htm>), I did not translate it because that is its name. Instead, I wrote 'izdavačko društvo' so that the target audience might understand what it was.

<sup>37</sup> I decided to translate 'evangelical literature' as 'evangelistička književnost' because the term 'evangelical' here again refers to 'evangelisation' or 'Evangelists' whose Gospel served as the basis for such texts. Furthermore, I could not find reliable sources for other possible solutions such as 'evangelička književnost' or 'evanđeoska književnost'.

<sup>38</sup> In this case I opted for a similar solution as with the 'Religious Tract Society' by explaining what it was.

<sup>39</sup> I translated 'social education' as 'društveni odgoj' instead of 'društveno obrazovanje'. The latter implies learning from textbooks at school, but the sentence in the source text where the collocation is used clearly refers to literary texts.

<sup>40</sup> I translated 'assistant' as 'savjetnik' in view of the collocation 'jezični savjetnik', a book offering guidelines for certain linguistic dilemmas. I opted against 'pomoćnik' because that term is mostly used for people, not objects, whereas 'savjetnik' can be both and facilitates better understanding for the target reader who will probably also make the connection with 'jezični savjetnik'.

<sup>xlii</sup> In the source text the term 'naselje' is often used to describe settlements which were later unified to form the city of Zagreb. This term is also used to describe Josipovac, which was supposed to be one of the cities districts. Therefore, according to context, there are two possible translations for this term.

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<sup>xlii</sup> Authors of some online publications opted for the collocation ‘planned settlement’. However, Josipovac was supposed to be a district, so the term ‘planned district’ is more fitting in this context.

<sup>xliii</sup> This sentence in the source text is not really clear and it seems as if these openings are located on the arches. However, diaphragm arches offer support to the vault precisely by dividing it into sections. I believe the intended meaning was that these ‘otvori’ are then created between the arches.

<sup>xliv</sup> I decided to translate ‘gradovi’ as ‘towns and cities’ because all the source texts mention Zagreb as a larger city and some smaller entities which would be described as towns.

<sup>xlv</sup> This term is applicable to several stylistic periods, and according to the AAE Style Guide such terms should be lowercased.

<sup>xlvi</sup> The Wikipedia Style Guide recommends putting foreign words in Italics. I could not find a translation of the street’s name, so I provided an explanation by adding ‘the street’ before the name to facilitate better understanding. However, this rule does not apply to names of city districts which are not in English.

<sup>xlvii</sup> In the source text, the author states there are two examples, but there are evidently three.

<sup>xlviii</sup> If we consider the photo of the Royal Hospital ([https://www.google.hr/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=3&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CDYQFjAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fhrcaj.srce.hr%2Ffile%2F16529&ei=uYJbU7CIEZTM4QS1voG4AQ&usg=AFQjCNELekWalH6FzufbMi6PL\\_3P6tXIVA&bvm=bv.65397613,d.bGQ](https://www.google.hr/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=3&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CDYQFjAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fhrcaj.srce.hr%2Ffile%2F16529&ei=uYJbU7CIEZTM4QS1voG4AQ&usg=AFQjCNELekWalH6FzufbMi6PL_3P6tXIVA&bvm=bv.65397613,d.bGQ)), the avant-corps on the building have the same shape as a ‘gabled roof’ (<http://www.thefreedictionary.com/gabled>), meaning they have one slope on each side.

<sup>xlix</sup> I believe the author of the source text was referring to ‘Kraljevsko šumarsko ravnateljstvo’, as I have found multiple sources mentioning this building in connection with Alexander Aigner and the years 1898 and 1899 (<http://www.eficent.efi.int/files/attachments/eficent/projects/croatia.pdf>).

<sup>1</sup> In the source text, only the surname of this architect is mentioned. However, I decided to also add his name to make it easier for the target reader to look of additional information about him (see: [http://www.hnk-osijek.hr/hnk/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=19&Itemid=27](http://www.hnk-osijek.hr/hnk/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=19&Itemid=27)).

<sup>ii</sup> The year provided in the source text is 1957. However, the correct year of construction is 1857.

<sup>iii</sup> The second source provided in the glossary suggests translating ‘područje’ as ‘area’ or ‘district’. In such cases when ‘područje’ was used referring to, for instance, Donji Grad or Josipovac, I opted for the latter solution.

<sup>iiii</sup> There is a separate article about this street on Wikipedia. I adapted the spelling of the double ‘s’ to the one from that article and added the translation provided there.

<sup>liv</sup> The phrase ‘građevni odsjek’ does not refer to a department at a university. In this context, it describes a part of a whole, so I translated it freely as a ‘section of land’ to preserve the intended meaning from the source text.

<sup>lv</sup> In similar articles on Wikipedia, names of city districts are not translated and not put into Italics. The original is preserved in the target text and if the name consists of two words, both are capitalized. In the case of ‘Gornji grad’ and ‘Donji grad’, a translation is only sometimes provided in brackets following the original name. I decided to abide by this principle to facilitate easier understanding for the reader and provided a translation in brackets the first time one of these districts is mentioned.

<sup>lvi</sup> The terms ‘znanost’ and ‘publicistika’ cannot be translated directly as ‘science’ and ‘journalism’ in this context. The term ‘publicistika’ also sometimes refers to ‘non-fiction’, but I believe the intended meaning in the source text refers to articles in periodicals, mainly work produced by journalists.

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<sup>lvii</sup> There is a mistake in the source text in the spelling of the name ‘Giangirolamo’ which should actually be ‘Gian Girolamo’ (see: [http://books.google.hr/books?id=G5K8SKVbm10C&pg=PA38&lpg=PA38&dq=%22gian+girolamo+sanmicheli%22&source=bl&ots=IMJklASiwC&sig=fgwdK\\_Jas4LtG0J4IFga62NuHos&hl=hr&sa=X&ei=d3dbU9rEGuiH4AS8-YBI&ved=0CEYQ6AEwBQ#v=onepage&q=%22gian%20girolamo%20sanmicheli%22&f=false](http://books.google.hr/books?id=G5K8SKVbm10C&pg=PA38&lpg=PA38&dq=%22gian+girolamo+sanmicheli%22&source=bl&ots=IMJklASiwC&sig=fgwdK_Jas4LtG0J4IFga62NuHos&hl=hr&sa=X&ei=d3dbU9rEGuiH4AS8-YBI&ved=0CEYQ6AEwBQ#v=onepage&q=%22gian%20girolamo%20sanmicheli%22&f=false), or here: <http://www.matica.hr/vijenac/301/Okrunjene%20kule/>).

<sup>lviii</sup> The name ‘Giovani Battista Giustiani’ is only mentioned in this source text from Wikipedia and a few other websites simply copied it. There are other, more reliable sources which mention the name ‘Giovanni Battista Giustiniani’ in the context of this architectural period and in connection with Šibenik (see: [http://ema2.uni-graz.at:8090/livelinkdav2/nodes/272307/Sander\\_Stephan%20Karl%2029.03.2011.pdf](http://ema2.uni-graz.at:8090/livelinkdav2/nodes/272307/Sander_Stephan%20Karl%2029.03.2011.pdf)).

<sup>lix</sup> The term ‘torion’ is actually simply another name for the rondel of the fortress. I decided to preserve it in the target text, but put it in Italics, since I could not find any reliable source in English where this term would be used.

<sup>lx</sup> In the target culture, the first letter of this term is sometimes written in upper case and sometimes in lower case. The group agreed on the latter option based on reliable resources such as *Hrvatski pravopis* and recommendations of the Institute of Croatian Language and Linguistics (see: <http://savjetnik.ihjj.hr/savjet.php?id=213>).

<sup>lxi</sup> The term ‘part-time’ in the source culture refers to both ‘skraćeno radno vrijeme’ and ‘rad u nepunom radnom vremenu’ in the target culture (<http://www.zakon.hr/z/307/Zakon-o-radu>). After consulting *Pravni leksikon*, we decided to translate it as ‘nepuno radno vrijeme’.

<sup>lxii</sup> The term ‘working paper’ is often translated as ‘radni dokument’, but only in the context of the EU and the documents issued by its institutions. In this context, the author of the source text is referring to a scientific paper and in the sources provided in the glossary such texts are translated as ‘članci u nastajanju’.

<sup>lxiii</sup> We as a group decided to use double quotation marks because they are more common in the target language than single quotation marks.

<sup>lxiv</sup> In the source text, the terms ‘professional job’ and ‘managerial job’ are used in this sentence. The issue of translating ‘professional job’ was discussed in the group and we came to the conclusion that this term describes those professions that would fall under the heading ‘stručnjaci i znanstvenici’ in the Croatian classification of occupations (<http://www.poslovni-savjetnik.com/propisi/statistika-nacionalna-klasifikacija-djelatnosti-zanimanja/nacionalna-klasifikacija-zanimanja>). Finally, we decided to translate it as ‘stručnjaci’.

<sup>lxv</sup> The author of the source text often uses colons or semicolons, but I believe that is not as common in the target culture. That is why, in such instances, I divided the sentence into two separate ones or used a dash, where possible.

<sup>lxvi</sup> The whole group agreed to put the original title into Italics and to provide a translation in brackets, followed by the year of publication of the original.

<sup>lxvii</sup> At some points in the text, we do not know whether the person mentioned is male or female. After discussing this issue, we decided to use just one term in either male or female gender, not mention both terms, to avoid unnecessary clutter in the sentence.

<sup>lxviii</sup> There are other terms used synonymously with ‘organisational psychology’, such as ‘occupational psychology’, ‘work psychology’ or ‘business psychology’. In view of that, both ‘organizational psychologist’ and ‘business psychologist’ can be translated as ‘organizacijski psiholog’.

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<sup>lxxix</sup> In the source text, the phrase “to have a clear-out” is mentioned. I added the term ‘e-pošta’ in the translation to underline what the author is referring to.

<sup>lxxx</sup> In the source text, the author used the phrase ‘waking hours’. I did not translate it directly, because the target language has not equivalent expression. So I decided to write 'gotovo cijeli dan'.

<sup>lxxxi</sup> It is better to translate ‘engineering’ as ‘tehnički’ in this context, because the calculations are undertaken by a machine, and not a person who is an engineer. Also, the *English-Croatian Dictionary of Electrical Engineering* mentions ‘tehnički podaci’ as a possible translation of ‘engineering data’.

<sup>lxxxii</sup> In the source text, the first letter of the name of this bank is lowercased. However, there are more sources on the Internet where the first letter is uppercased, so I also opted for that solution. Moreover, I believe that option is better because it indicates that this is a name.

<sup>lxxxiii</sup> I believe the author was not referring to distance, but to the difference between these two companies.

<sup>lxxxiv</sup> I preserved the original name of the company and added 'osiguravajuće društvo' to explain what it was and to indicate its field of work.

<sup>lxxxv</sup> In the source text, the first letter of this sentence was capitalized and preceded by a full stop. According to orthographic norms of the target language, individual units within a list should not end with a comma or a full stop, except in the case of full sentences. I decided to end the previous utterance with a semicolon and to write the first word of this one in lowercase, so that they both function as one unit. I ended the whole list with a full stop.

<sup>lxxxvi</sup> The spell check is underlining this word and suggesting the correct form ‘uznapredovani’, but the adjective ‘uznapredovali’ was provided in last year’s approved glossary, so I did not change it.

<sup>lxxxvii</sup> Whenever the author of the source text is not referring to a specific patient, I used the noun ‘pacijent’ instead of ‘pacijentica’ and the masculine pronoun in the translation.

<sup>lxxxviii</sup> I discussed the source term ‘community nurse specialist’ with the group. We could not find a reliable source for a translation into Croatian, so we opted for the solution ‘medicinska sestra za patronažnu zdravstvenu zaštitu’ as a parallel to ‘oncology nurse specialist’ which is translated as ‘medicinska sestra specijalizirana za onkologiju’.

<sup>lxxxix</sup> After consulting with an expert, we as a group decided to translate ‘counsellor’ as ‘savjetovatelj’. There are also some reliable sources online where this term is used in the same context: <http://www.psihijatrija.com/bibliografija/radovi/PoredosD%20SocijalniRadHospicij.pdf>.

<sup>lxxx</sup> The Croatian term for ‘transition’, which I provided in the glossary, is ‘promjena’. However, I decided to translate it as ‘preokret’, because it fits better into the context of changing the course or direction of something.

<sup>lxxxxi</sup> In medical jargon the term ‘widespread’ is most commonly used as a synonym for ‘advanced’ and in last year’s glossary ‘advanced disease’ was translated as ‘bolest u uznapredovalom stadiju’. I did not find reliable sources where adjectives such as ‘znatno proširen’ or ‘široko proširen’ would be used preceding the term ‘rak’ or ‘karcinom’, so a literal translation was not an option in this case.

<sup>lxxxii</sup> In the glossary, I provided the target term ‘epigastrij’ as a translation for the source term ‘pit of the stomach’. However, since the author is retelling the patient’s words, it is highly unlikely the patient would have used this medical term, so I decided to explain it with words an average person would understand.

<sup>lxxxiii</sup> This is the first instance in the source text where the term ‘freezing’ is mentioned, before the fight/flight/freeze triad is introduced. I consulted different sources about a patient’s reactions to bad news and

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have not found an example where ‘freezing’ would imply feeling cold, as I first assumed. Therefore, this term is used in the same sense as later on in chapter 7. Since the group decided to translate the freezing reaction as ‘imobilizacija’, I also used this term in this sentence.

<sup>lxxxiv</sup> In the next sentence, the patient is referred to as a woman who might want to die soon to be able to be with her dead husband. I used the gender-neutral noun ‘osoba’ in this sentence because it can denote both a male and a female person, but also allows me to use the female pronoun ‘ona’ both when referring to all patients in general and to this specific female patient.

<sup>lxxxv</sup> I decided to preserve the intended meaning from the source text and did not translate ‘working closely’ as ‘blisko surađivati’ because it would then seem as if the patient and his advisor were co-workers. The author meant that the patient was seeking advice from that person over a longer period of time.

<sup>lxxxvi</sup> Even though the term ‘adviser’ is often translated as ‘savjetnik’, that Croatian term denotes a person in an advisory position in a private company or the public administration. I believe the author was referring to an expert (‘stručnjak’) in the field of experimental medicine who offered advice to the patient on how to cope with his or her condition. I did not translate this term as ‘savjetovatelj’ to avoid confusion with the term ‘counsellor’.

<sup>lxxxvii</sup> The author of the source text used the gender-neutral pronoun ‘they’ to achieve generic meaning and to avoid referring to the patient as either male or female. In the translation I used the masculine noun ‘pacijent’ in singular because, in the following few sentences, using the gender-neutral plural pronoun to refer to a patient is not possible in the target language.

<sup>lxxxviii</sup> The sources I provided in the glossary suggest translating the source term ‘medical treatment’ as ‘medicinski tretman’ or ‘liječnički tretman’. Although I believe this is one possible solution, I have found that it is mostly used on websites of polyclinics offering facial treatments. After discussing this issue with Mirna Hršak (who also had to translate this term), we both opted for the target term ‘liječenje’. The sources we based our decision on were provided in the forum on Omega under the heading “Dodatak glosaru”.

<sup>lxxxix</sup> Vanja Simeunović and I provided different solutions for translating ‘brain metastasis’ in the glossary. After consulting with an expert, we decided to translate it as ‘metastaza na mozgu’ because this term and the source term both describe a kind of tumour that originates in another part of the body and has actually spread to the brain. The term ‘metastaza u mozgu’ (that was provided by me) denotes a tumour created in the brain which may then spread to other organs, but this is not the case here.