

Translation from Croatian into English: Problems and Challenges in Translating Texts of Different Genres

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UNIVERSITY OF RIJEKA
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
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**TRANSLATION FROM CROATIAN INTO ENGLISH:
PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES IN TRANSLATING TEXTS OF
DIFFERENT GENRES**

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the B.A. in English Language and
Literature and Philosophy at the University of Rijeka

Supervisor:

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ABSTRACT

This thesis deals with problems and challenges arising when translating texts of different genres. After a brief introduction, I will move on to translating three texts of different genres. The source language of the texts is Croatian and the target language is English. The first text is an interview focused on topics from the fields of physics, religion, and politics. The second text is a newspaper article dealing with politics and economy. The third text is a scholarly article tackling the ways in which the misuse of drones may pose a serious threat to public safety worldwide. Each translation will be followed by a commentary and analysis. The texts will be analysed based on twelve points: genre, source, audience, purpose of writing, authenticity, style, level of formality, layout, content, cohesion, sentence patterns, and terminology of the subject. Following the aforementioned analysis, the commentary is there to give insight into translation processes used. However, its primary purpose will be to discuss all of the problems encountered while translating the texts. Finally, a conclusion of the thesis will provide a summary of the main points presented in the thesis.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. SOURCE TEXT I - IVICA PULJAK "Ideje koje širim jesu opasne, ali za one koji bi nas vodili u mračni srednji vijek"	3
2.1. TRANSLATION OF THE SOURCE TEXT I	10
2.2. COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS	18
3. SOURCE TEXT II - KAKO JE TODORIĆU PROPALA STRATEGIJA DA SUD UVJERI DA MU U HRVATSKOJ PRIJETI POLITIČKI MONTIRANI PROCES	22
3.1. TRANSLATION OF THE SOURCE TEXT II	28
3.2. COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS	35
4. SOURCE TEXT III - Terorizam dronovima – novi način ratovanja?	39
4.1. TRANSLATION OF THE SOURCE TEXT III	44
4.2. COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS	49
5. CONCLUSION	52
6. BIBLIOGRAPHY	54

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this thesis is to discuss various problems and challenges that translators face while working on their translations. In order to do that, I translated three texts from Croatian into English. Each text is different in terms of its genre and topics it deals with. The first text is an interview covering the topics of politics, religion, and science. The second text is a newspaper article discussing a recent event relevant in the fields of politics and economy. The third text, on the other hand, is a scholarly article whose topic is of a technological nature – drones and dangers of their misuse. Following the translation of each text, I will provide an analysis and commentary on the problems solved while translating.

In the main part of the thesis, I will discuss the process of translation – from the first draft to the final product. I will try to answer a number of related questions. What makes a good translation? What sorts of problems translators come across on a daily basis and how do they get over them? I am here to give insight into my own translation process that I acquired during my time spent at the university. Translation is as easy and straightforward as people often think. It is often assumed that understanding the language and knowing how to speak it automatically makes it easy for the person to translate. However, there is a lot more to translating than just finding words in the target language whose meaning corresponds to words in the source language. Such word-to-word translations are extremely faulty. Google translate is a great example of why word-to-word translation doesn't work. The popular translation service translates sentences as clusters of words which are being translated independently (with the exception of some simple phrases). The end result is often understandable but not very good. Grammatical structures used in the source text are being kept in the target text and this is rarely correct. However, another important issue with word-to-word translation is that it fails to recognise the ways in which words interact with each

other. Idioms and phrasal verbs are the most obvious examples of how meaning can be lost completely in this way. Achieving the equivalence of meaning is extremely important and not always simple to establish. Words may have different connotations in different languages and that is something that translators have to keep in mind.

The work of translators doesn't end with meaning. A good translation needs not only to successfully transfer the meaning from the source text to the translation, but also to preserve the style present in the source text. The twelve main points of text analysis that I will go through after every translation are crucial to understanding how to approach a text. They provide information about the text which can then act as a guideline to our translation process. For example, if a source text is formal and written having a professional audience in mind, then the translation should be written in such a way as well. In that case, colloquial expressions are to be avoided and sentences are usually a lot more complex than in informal texts targeted at general audience.

Translators may use dictionaries and various other tools which help their translation process. This is especially important when they are faced with an unfamiliar topic. The Internet is another invaluable resource to which I often resort myself. However, it is important to be extremely cautious when using the Internet as a source because a lot of false information circulates the Web. All the material and sources I used while translating will be listed in the bibliography at the end of the thesis.

2. SOURCE TEXT I

IVICA PULJAK "Ideje koje širim jesu opasne, ali za one koji bi nas vodili u mračni srednji vijek"

Autor: Jasmin Klarić

Objavljeno: 3. travanj 2018. u 15:18

Ideje se najefikasnije mogu širiti kroz politiku. Stoga je politika najvažnija djelatnost u zemlji u nastajanju kao što je Hrvatska. Zato nagovaram sve ljude koje poznajem, naročito one koji imaju znanja, energije i volje da nam se priključe i grade s nama bolje društvo. Jer, društvo se neće promijeniti samo od sebe, a intelektualci, oni koji imaju više znanja, su odgovorniji za društvo

ZAGREB - Splitski fizičar Ivica Puljak postao je poznatiji javnosti kad je 2012. godine vodio jedan od timova koji su otkrili Higgsov bozon, što je jedno od najvećih otkrića u fizici posljednjih desetljeća. Osim istraživanjem, bavi se i popularizacijom znanosti pa u vrtićima i školama često održava predavanja. Ali se bavi i politikom, član je predsjedništva stranke Pametno. Na nedavnoj sjednici splitskog gradskog vijeća ga je zbog predavanja po školama prozvao Mostov gradski vijećnik Josip Markotić – tvrdeći da djeci govori da je znanost dokazala da Bog ne postoji, što je, po Markotiću, »potpuno neprimjereni ideološki pristup«.

Za početak pustimo politiku. Idemo s malo lakšim pitanjem – koji je smisao života, Svemira i svega ostalog?

– Mislim da ni Svemir ni naš život nemaju neki viši smisao. Moderna znanost ne zna kako je nastao Svemir, nego pretpostavlja da je nastao iz ničega slučajno i da za stvaranje Svemira nije trebalo ništa drugo, ništa specijalno. Slučajno je nastao i život, a slučajno smo nastali i mi. Na predavanjima starijoj djeci i javnosti objašnjavam da se sastojimo od sedam milijardi milijardi milijardi atoma. Nastali smo tako da je naša mama, dok je bila trudna jela, i udisala zrak i ti atomi iz zraka i hrane su se u devet mjeseci spojili u nas. A spojili se tako što je evolucija kroz četiri milijarde godina optimizirala molekularne strojeve da nas sastave iz atoma u utrobama mama. Da se samo nekoliko od svih tih atoma složilo drugačije ne bi nastali mi, nego netko drugi. I vjerojatnost da smo nastali baš mi je tako apsolutno mala i nikakva da moramo biti najsretniji samo što postojimo. Mislim da je smisao života u tome da tih osamdesetak godina koliko su nam moderna znanost i tehnologija omogućile provedemo tako da svijet ostavimo boljim mjestom nego što smo ga našli.

Bog ne postoji

Što je to što pričate djeci na svojim predavanjima da je natjeralo Mostovog vijećnika na onakvu reakciju? Je li i ovo o čemu govorite isto neka ideologija?

– Ha, ako je ideologija pogled na svijet koji želite proširiti na druge, onda bi mogli reći da se radi o ideologiji. Samo, to o čemu pričam je znanost. Djeci prvo pokušam objasniti što je to znanost i ugraditi im ljubav za nju tako da se možda odluče i za znanstvenu karijeru. Možda najvažnije od svega što im želim prenijeti je da je svijet sve bolje i bolje mjesto zbog znanosti i znanja i da će i oni na istim temeljima graditi taj svijet. A za to ih zainteresiram tako da im pričam o zvijezdama, Svemiru, od čega se on sastoji, kako će završiti, kako se zvijezde rađaju i umiru, od čega se ljudi sastoje, kako su atomi došli tu gdje jesu...

Dakle, pričam isključivo o tome. A kad mi djeca postavljaju pitanja, moja je odgovornost kao znanstvenika da im iskreno odgovorim ono što znanost kaže tamo gdje znanost zna odgovore. Kad prestaje znanost, onda im kažem ono što ja mislim. I oni me ponekad, ne baš često, pitaju postoji li Bog. A ja im kažem da mislim da ne postoji i dodam da različiti ljudi imaju različita mišljenja. Kad me pitaju je li Bog stvorio Svemir, to je već kozmološko pitanje. Onda im odgovorim da ne znamo kako je stvoren Svemir jer nismo izmjerili sam trenutak Velikog praska.

Izmjerali smo trenutak kad je Svemir bio star milijuntni dio milijuntnog dijela jedne sekunde. Od tog trenutka do danas, 14 milijardi godina kasnije, konceptualno znamo sve što se događalo. Ono što ne znamo je od nula do milijuntnog dijela milijuntnog dijela jedne sekunde i tu je svašta moguće, ali su vjerojatnije hipoteze utemeljene na dosadašnjem znanju. Hipoteza da nas je netko stvorio nije takva i nema neku veliku vrijednost. Najveći dio znanstvenika koji se time bave misle da je Svemir nastao slučajno i iz ničega. Kad me pitaju jesu li postojali Adam i Eva, kažem im da nisu. To je priča koja je izmišljena, slično kao ona o Djedu Mrazu. Kad me pitaju je li Bog stvorio Zemlju i čovjeka, kažem im da nije, jer znamo da je čovjek nastao evolucijom, a da je Zemlja stvorena iz zvjezdane prašine.

Znanost i vjera

Može li se prostor eventualnog Božjeg stvaranja smjestiti u taj djelić djelića sekunde nakon Velikog praska ili još prije njega, ukoliko uopće možemo pričati i »prije«. Postoji i niz znanstvenika koji su vjernici, mogu li, dakle, znanost i vjera postojati jedna uz drugu?

– Ne. One konceptualno nemaju ništa zajedničko. Prirodu ćete objašnjavati ili na vjerski ili na znanstveni način, ta dva pristupa se ne mogu pomiriti. Kako je danas moderno

društvo takvo da se i ono i priroda baziraju na znanosti, a znanost sigurno funkcionira, mislim da nam religija nije potrebna. Činjenicu da religija postoji u društvu ne treba antagonizirati, jednostavno je treba svesti na privatnu sferu. No kad razmišljamo i o prirodi i o društvu onda to moramo bazirati na znanosti. Ipak, pojedinci u sebi mogu pomiriti različite kontradikcije.

Ja recimo znam da nije dobro jesti slatko, ali ga svejedno jedem. I to je neka vrst kontradikcije. Zato mislim da se ljudi u nekim segmentima svojih života mogu odlučiti da znanstvene principe ne primjenjuju na sve oko sebe i neki znanstvenici su odlučili da ih neće primjenjivati na religiju. Jer je ona, primijene li se znanstveni principi, neodrživa kao intelektualni koncept. Ali, kako stvarno ima vrhunskih znanstvenika koji su ujedno i religiozni, očito je da oni te suprotnosti u sebi mogu pomiriti. Ja ne mogu. Nekad sam bio vjernik, ali više nisam jer u sebi nisam to više mogao pomiriti.

Mislite, dakle, da je znanost potpuno ispraznila prostor religiji?

– Da.

Ne vidite možda prostor u tom dijelu vremena kojeg ne poznamo?

– Svašta je u tom trenutku moguće. Kad nešto ne znate možete spekulirati o bilo čemu. Ali nisu sve spekulacije jednako vrijedne. Možete spekulirati da nas je stvorio neki fizičar u laboratoriju. Ili da smo simulacija... Ali, osim intelektualne znatiželje takve spekulacije nam ne donose ništa novo. One spekulacije koje su vrijedne, bazirane su na znanosti, na ekstrapolaciji sadašnjih znanja u nepoznata područja. I iz njih pokušavamo razumijevati kako je nastao Svemir i sve upućuje na to da je doista nastao slučajno i iz ničega. A što se tiče toga što je bilo prije samog Velikog praska, nedavno preminuli Stepehen Hawking je jedan od

prvih koji je smatrao da je i vrijeme nastalo u trenutku Velikog praska i da nema smisla pitati se što je bilo prije nastanka vremena. To bi bilo kao da se pitate što je sjevernije od sjevernog pola.

Kako kao političar komentirate kritike da širite ideologiju?

– Ne znam razlog, mogu samo spekulirati o tome. Ja se kao znanstvenik i bavim politikom jer mislim da je ona najefikasnije sredstvo za širenje ideja. A te ideje koje širim zaista i jesu opasne za jedan dio društva, za onaj koji nas želi voditi unatrag, u mračni srednji vijek. Jer, ako ćete društvo temeljiti na znanosti, a sve odluke donositi na osnovu podataka, onda će naše društvo biti puno modernije, otvorenije i s mladima koji će u njemu nalaziti perspektivu. Sad me napao Most, a ja, eto, mislim da su ideje koje Most želi proširiti u društvu – nazadne i da bi ih ideje o kojima ja govorim, kad bi se sutra cijelo društvo odlučilo bazirati na temeljima znanosti – pobijedile.

Znanost draža od politike

Nije li pomalo naivno očekivati da se politika može voditi isključivo na znanstvenim podacima? Primjerice, u ekonomiji postoji niz različitih teorija na osnovi sličnih podataka.

– Politika se mora voditi na podacima. I ekonomija se mora voditi na podacima, samo što je ekonomija kompleksna znanost, puno kompleksnija od fizike. Mi akcelerator u CERN-u potpuno kontroliramo. Povećamo napon – poveća se energija protona. Smanjimo – smanji se. U ekonomiji sustav ne kontrolirate. Ali, svaka odluka koju donosite morala bi biti temeljena na podacima, a ne na vašem osjećaju – na takvu vrstu donošenja odluka mislim. Naravno,

kako je ekonomija nepredvidljive budućnosti, morat ćete imati i različite modele, ali bi morali argumentirati zašto ih imate i sve to mora biti temeljeno na podacima. E, to je ono čega fali u domaćoj politici.

Koja je vaša osobna ambicija u politici?

– Kao što sam rekao, ideje se najefikasnije mogu širiti kroz politiku. Stoga je politika najvažnija djelatnost u zemlji u nastajanju kao što je Hrvatska. Zato nagovaram sve ljude koje poznajem, naročito one koji imaju znanja, energije i volje da nam se priključe i grade s nama bolje društvo. Jer, društvo se neće promijeniti samo od sebe, a intelektualci, oni koji imaju više znanja su odgovorniji za društvo. Zato sam se osobno uključio u politiku.

Imam posao na fakultetu koji je dobar i dobro plaćen i moje su ambicije da u politici sutra aktivnije sudjelujem ako zaista mogu mijenjati stvari. Da sam prošao u Sabor na zadnjim izborima otišao bih s fakulteta i samo se posvetio Saboru. Ne može se biti saborski zastupnik i profesor, ili gradonačelnik – to je nemoguće. Ako vas je društvo izabralo i plaća vas da budete saborski zastupnik, to je jedina stvar kojom se morate baviti. Meni je znanost puno draža od politike, ali nije stvar u tome što je meni draže, nego što je bolje za društvo.

Taj stav je dijametralno suprotan od onog koji prevladava kod nas, gdje se ljudi zatvaraju u sebe i peru ruke od političkih tema.

– Je. Ja to čak i razumijem jer i meni svaki dan to padne na pamet. Politika je puno teža od svega što sam radio do sada. Ona zahtijeva puno interakcija sa svakakvim ljudima, traži da budete izuzetno izdržljivi, da ulazite u diskusije s ljudima koji, objektivno, nikad ne bi zaslužili da ulazite s njima u diskusije. Ali, morate, zato što i oni isto tako postoje na

političkoj sceni. Zato je važno da se u politiku uključi što više ljudi. Sad lovimo tamnu materiju i tamnu energiju

Čime se sad konkretno bavite u znanosti, osim njenom popularizacijom?

– Nakon što smo pronašli Higgsov bozon – nastavili smo raditi. Eksperiment koji smo radili na CERN-u prikupio je samo jedan posto podataka od predviđenih. Znači, prikupit ćemo još 100 puta više podataka nego dosad i to će trajati sljedećih tridesetak godina. Sad ćemo precizno izmjeriti Higgsov bozon, a radimo i nove stvari. Istražujemo što se dogodilo još bliže samom početku Svemira. Tražimo čestice koje su odgovorne za tamnu materiju, nje ima pet puta više od obične materije, samo ne znamo što je.

Postoji i tamna energija koja čini 70 posto Svemira i ona će uzrokovati da se Svemir raširi i završi u hladnoj smrti. A mi ne znamo što je tvori. Eksperimenti koje radimo traju zapravo već sto godina. Prvi akcelerator čestica koji smo napravili bio je na stolu. Onda smo ih povećavali, a kako su bivali sve veći, tako smo se približavali samom početku Svemira. Umjesto sadašnjeg akceleratora u CERN-u dužine 27 kilometara planiramo napraviti novi, dužine 100 kilometara.

Kad kažete mi, mislite na ljudsku vrstu?

– Naravno. Na znanstvenike.

2.1. TRANSLATION OF THE SOURCE TEXT I

IVICA PULJAK "My ideas are dangerous, but only to those who'd like to take us back to the Dark Ages"

Author: Jasmin Klarić

Published: April 3rd 2018, 3:18 pm

The fact that ideas are most efficiently spread through politics makes politics the most important activity in an emerging country like Croatia. This is why I'm trying to persuade all of my acquaintances, especially those with knowledge, energy and the will, to join us in building a better society. The knowledge that the intellectuals possess makes them more responsible for the society, because a change won't happen on its own.

ZAGREB – Ivica Puljak, a physicist from Split, became better known to the public in 2012, after leading one of the teams discovering the Higgs boson, one of the greatest recent discoveries in the world of physics. Puljak doesn't only work on researches but also on the popularisation of science, which is why he often holds lectures in kindergartens and schools. On top of that, he is also involved in politics as a member of the presidency of Pametno (English: Smart) party. On a recent assembly of the Split city council, Puljak was called out by Josip Markotić, a councilman from Most (English: the Bridge of Independent Lists) for his lecturing in schools – claiming that Puljak tells children that God doesn't exist, which, according to Markotić, is a 'completely inappropriate ideological approach'.

Let's leave politics aside for now and start with a simpler question – what is the meaning of life, the Universe and everything else?

- I think that neither the Universe or our lives have a higher purpose. The modern science doesn't know precisely how the universe came to be, but it supposes that the Universe was created out of nothing, by chance, and that nothing else, nothing extraordinary, was needed for the creation of it. Life appeared accidentally as well, and so did we. In my lectures I like to explain to the older children and the public that we consist of seven billions of billions of billions of atoms. We were created because our mom was eating and breathing while being pregnant, and those very atoms of air and food combined into us during the nine months of pregnancy. They combined thanks to the evolution optimising the molecular machines over the course of four billion years to put us together in our mothers' wombs. Had only a few of those atoms arranged differently, we wouldn't be the ones we are here today, but someone completely else. The probability of us being born as ourselves is so miniscule and non-existent that we have to be extremely happy simply for existing. I believe the purpose of life lies in using these eighty years or so given to us by modern science and technology, to leave the world a better place than we have found it.

God doesn't exist

What is it that you tell children in your lectures that made councilman Markotić react that way? Is this thing you're talking about also a form of ideology?

– Well, if an outlook on life that you want to spread to other people is an ideology, then you could say so. However, what I talk about is science. The first thing I try to do is explain to children what science is and try to get them to fall in love with it, so that maybe they even decide to pursue a career in science. Perhaps the most important message I want to get across is that science and knowledge are making the world a better place, and that they will be building that better world upon these very foundations. I stir it up by talking about

stars, the Universe and what it's made of, how it's going to end, how stars are born and how they die, what people consist of, how atoms ended up where they are...

I talk exclusively about that. And when children ask me questions, it is my responsibility as a scientist to answer honestly according to the existing scientific answers. When science ends, I let them in on my thoughts. And sometimes, not very often, they ask me whether God exists, to which I tell them that I don't think so, adding that different people have different opinions. When they ask me whether God created the universe, that becomes a cosmological question. What I reply then is that we don't know how the Universe had been created because we didn't measure the very moment of the Big Bang.

We have measured the moment when the Universe was a millionth part of the millionth part of one second old. From this moment on, 14 billion years later, we have conceptual knowledge of everything that happened. What we have no knowledge of is the period from zero to the millionth part of the millionth part of one second, and that's where many things are possible. Still, the hypotheses based upon our current knowledge are more probable. The hypothesis that we were created by someone is not one of those and doesn't hold a lot of value as such. The majority of scientists dealing with this topic think that the Universe came into existence randomly and out of nothing. When I'm asked whether Adam and Eve existed, I say they didn't - it's a made up story, similar to that of Santa Claus. When they ask me if God created the Earth and the man, I say he didn't - because we know that the man is a result of evolution, and the Earth is made of stardust.

Science and religion

Can there be space for a potential divine creation in that fraction of a fraction of a second after the Big Bang, or even before it, provided we are able to talk about

'before'. There are many religious scientists, so is it possible for science and religion to coexist?

– No. They conceptually have nothing in common. You can interpret nature in either a religious or a scientific way, but the two approaches can not be reconciled. Since the modern society and nature today are based on science, and science undeniably works, I believe that we have no need for religion. The fact that religion exists in the society shouldn't be antagonised, but simply reduced to the private sphere. However, when thinking about nature and the society, we have to base our thoughts on science. Still, it is possible for individuals to reconcile numerous contradictions within themselves.

For example, I'm aware that eating sweets isn't good, yet I still eat them. It's also a type of contradiction. That's why I think that people can, in some segments of their lives, decide not to apply scientific principles to everything around them, and some scientists have decided not to apply them to religion. This is because religion is unsustainable as an intellectual concept if we apply scientific principles to it. Nevertheless, the fact that there really are some extraordinary religious scientists makes it clear that they are able to resolve these conflicts. Personally, I can't. I used to be religious but not anymore because I couldn't keep science and religion in harmony.

So you think that science left no space for religion at this point?

– Yes.

You don't see any space, perhaps, in that fraction of time which we aren't familiar with?

– Everything is possible in that moment. When you don't know something, you can speculate about anything. But not all speculations are equally valuable. You can speculate that we were created by some physicist in a laboratory, or that we are living in a simulation... However, except for the intellectual curiosity, these kinds of speculations don't bring anything new to the table. Valuable speculations are those based on science and extrapolation from previous knowledge to the unknown areas. From those kinds of speculations we try to understand how the Universe came into existence, and everything truly points to it being randomly and out of nothing. Speaking of what was there before the Big Bang - recently deceased Stephen Hawking was one of the first to believe that time began at the moment of the Big Bang, and that asking what was there before the incurrence of time is nonsensical. It would be like asking what is norther than the North Pole.

How do you, as a politician, comment on the criticism that you're spreading an ideology?

– I don't know the reason behind it, I can only speculate. As a scientist, I'm involved in politics because I believe that it is the most efficient way to spread ideas. And my ideas are truly dangerous for a part of the society, the part which wants to take us back to the Dark Ages. If you are going to base society on science and make all decisions based on data, then our society will become much more modern, open, with young people seeing a prospect in it. This time I was attacked by Most. I happen to find their ideas to be backwards and believe that my ideas would win over was the entire society to wake up tomorrow and decide to be based on the grounds of science.

Science over politics

Isn't it a little naive to expect that politics can be conducted exclusively on scientific data? For example, in economy there is an array of different theories based on similar data.

– Politics has to be conducted on data, as well as economy. However, we have to take into consideration that economy is a very complex science, much more complex than physics. We have full control over the accelerator at CERN. If we increase the voltage, the energy of the protons increases. If we reduce it, their energy reduces. In economy you don't control the system yet every decision you make still has to be based on data, and not on your feelings - this is the kind of decision making I have in mind. Of course, with the future in economy being so unpredictable, you need to have different models in place which still require solid arguments behind them, and all this has to be based on data. This is exactly what the local politics is lacking.

What is your personal ambition in politics?

– As I said, the fact that ideas are most efficiently spread through politics makes politics the most important activity in an emerging country like Croatia. This is why I'm trying to persuade all of my acquaintances, especially those with knowledge, energy and the will, to join us in building a better society. The knowledge that the intellectuals possess makes them more responsible for the society, because a change won't happen on its own. This is why I got into politics myself.

I have a good and well-paid job at the university and I'd become more active in politics starting tomorrow if I could really bring a change about. Had I gotten into the parliament at

the last elections, I would have left the university and dedicated myself exclusively to the parliament. One can not be both a member of the parliament and a professor or a mayor – it is impossible. If the society has chosen you, and is paying you, to be a member of the parliament, it is the only thing you must do. I like science a lot better than politics, but it's not about what I prefer, but what's better for the society.

That attitude is diametrically opposite to the one prevailing here, where people shut themselves in and try to avoid political topics all together.

– Yes it is. I can even understand it as it crosses my mind every day too. Politics is a lot more difficult than anything I did so far. It requires a lot of interaction with all kinds of people, it demands extraordinary persistence. You have to get into discussions with people who objectively aren't worth your while but you have to do it because they exist on the political scene as well. This is why it's important that more people get involved in politics. Right now we're chasing dark matter and dark energy.

What do you exactly do in science at the moment, other than work on its popularisation?

– After having found the Higgs boson, we continued working. The experiment we conducted at CERN only gathered one percent of the anticipated data so we will gather a hundred times more data than we currently have, and it will take about thirty more years. We are going to precisely measure the Higgs boson now, but we are also working on new things. We are investigating what happened even closer to the very beginning of the Universe – we

are looking for particles responsible for the dark matter, which is five times more prevalent to the regular matter, we just don't know what it is.

There is also dark energy making up 70 percent of the Universe, which will cause the Universe to expand and end up in cold death. Yet we still don't know what's it made of. The experiments we're conducting have actually been ongoing for 100 years. The first particle accelerator we built was large enough to fit on a table. Then we started enlargening them. The larger they got, the closer to the beginning of the Universe they took us. In place of the current CERN accelerator that's 27 kilometers long, we are planning to make a new, 100 kilometers long one.

When you say 'we', you mean the humankind?

– Of course. The scientists.

2.2. Commentary and analysis

Text I: IVICA PULJAK "My ideas are dangerous, but only to those who'd like to take us back to the Dark Ages"

1. genre: Newspaper article, interview

2. source: Article from *Novi List* daily newspaper, published on the newspaper website on April 3rd 2018, URL: <http://www.novolist.hr/Vijesti/Hrvatska/IVICA-PULJAK-Ideje-koje-sirim-jesu-opasne-ali-za-one-koji-bi-nas-vodili-u-mracni-srednji-vijek>

3. audience: General, Novi List readers

4. purpose of writing: To present the general public to the interview with Ivica Puljak, a Croatian physicist and a politician

5. authenticity: Authentic, published as a newspaper article

6. style: Conversational, informative and clear. Scientific concepts are explained in a very easy to understand way.

7. level of formality: Informal (semi-formal)

8. layout: An interview with the exchange of interlocutors. Title is in bold while subtitles are in bold and italics. The questions of the journalist are also in bold in order to retain the readability and comprehensibility of the text. Ivica Puljak's answers are marked with a hyphen at the start.

9. content: After a brief introductory paragraph, Ivica Puljak answers questions about his scientific and political work, accusations from his political rival, religion, and plans for the future.

10. cohesion: Thematic and lexical cohesion created by the repetition of key words relating to main topics (science, politics and religion)

11. sentence patterns: The text follows a conversation so the patterns are similar to those of spoken language; direct speech, short sentences, a lot of listing.

12. terminology of the subject: General; some scientific terms are used but they are explained by Puljak and not overly complicated.

The most difficult aspect of translating this text was achieving cohesion between sentences that was present in the original version. The original interview was easy to follow and I had to keep it that way in the translation. As mentioned in the introductory part, it is equally important to retain the overall style of the source text, as well as making sure the meaning remains unchanged. In my first draft I focused primarily on the meaning and it resulted in artificial sentences. At that point I realised I have to improve the cohesion of the text so I went back and rewrote everything I thought could be improved. In most cases, all it took was a different word order, but sometimes bigger changes were needed (splitting or combining sentences, lexical changes etc.). For example, the very first sentence of the translated article reads: "The fact that ideas are most efficiently spread through politics makes politics the most important activity in an emerging country like Croatia." In the source text this sentence was, in fact, two sentences: "Ideje se najefikasnije mogu širiti kroz politiku. Stoga je politika najvažnija djelatnost u zemlji u nastajanju kao što je Hrvatska." However, after translating the text I realised this is not how a native speaker would form his/her

thoughts. This is a very frequent problem. Very often the translated sentences are unnaturally split or merged and a lot of adjustments have to be made in order to make the text more in line with the spirit of the English language. It can be difficult to recognise mistakes of this kind in a non-native language because of how subtle they can be.

When translating terms from the field of physics, looking them up in a dictionary or a handbook is required because the terminology is fixed (e.g. "the Higgs boson" or "the CERN accelerator"). However, this particular article did not have a lot of difficult terms because it is targeted at the general public.

A Croatian phrasal verb I had trouble translating, however, was "prati ruke od" which would literally translate to "wash one's hands of". The meaning of this expression is to distance oneself from something, not wanting to have anything to do with political topics in the concrete example. Even though the phrase exists in the English language as well, it simply did not seem fitting for the translation. In the end, rephrasing that part of the sentence completely proved to be the best idea: "to avoid political topics all together" as opposed to "to wash their hands of political topics".

Another problem I encountered while translating the source text was translating party names into English. The problem with translating Pametno party into English relates to the party's name, meaning "smart" in Croatian. I believe that showing the meaning behind the name, in this case, may be beneficial to readers because the name itself relates to Puljak as a person, a scientist and an individual working on popularising science. The name of the party is a good indicator of the party's political program, especially when paired with the rest of information presented in the article. The Bridge of Independent Lists, on the other hand, is the official translation of the party's name. Keeping the original title in this case was not necessary because an official translation exists. However, in order to stay consequent, I

decided to keep the original titles in the translation while adding translation in parentheses for both parties.

3. SOURCE TEXT II

KAKO JE TODORIĆU PROPALA STRATEGIJA DA SUD UVJERI DA MU U HRVATSKOJ PRIJETI POLITIČKI MONTIRANI PROCES

Sve je karte bacio na svjedoka stručnjaka...

AUTOR: Vanja Nezirović

OBJAVLJENO: 25.04.2018. u 22:28

Obrana Ivica Todorića na sudu u Londonu nije dokazala kako u Hrvatskoj iza njegova progona stoji politika. Britanska sutkinja je taj argument ocijenila slabim i neutemeljenim te zaključila da ne postoje prepreke za izručenje bivšeg predsjednika uprave Agrokor. Međutim, dok Todorić ne iscrpi sve pravne lijekove u Velikoj Britaniji, sud mu je odredio stroži nadzor od onoga koji je imao dosad: svakodnevno javljanje policiji, zabranu izlaska iz kuće poslije 21 sat, jamčevina mu je pak ostala ista, u visini od sto tisuća funti.

Todorićeva odvjetnica Jadranka Sloković nedugo nakon izricanja takve odluke suda u Londonu rekla je kako je odluka očekivana, što je kasnije ponovio i sam Todorić, koji je otišao i korak dalje te dodao "da će vrlo brzo sam doći u Hrvatsku". Todorić i njegovi pravni timovi kao da nisu baš usklađeni. On govori jedno, njegovi branitelji drugo, a svjedoci stručnjaci koji su bili pozvani da govore u njegovu korist pred sudom u Londonu treće.

Odvjetnica Sloković, primjerice, u medijskim je nastupima kritizirala svjedoka vještaka na čijem je iskazu Todorićeva obrana u Velikoj Britaniji temeljila tezu o političkom progonu u Hrvatskoj. Riječ je o Williamu Johnu Bartlettu, britanskom ekonomistu.

- Taj vještak je britanski državljanin i taj iskaz je viđenje iz njegova kuta. Treba reći da ni na koji način nije od nas pribavljao podatke i da nismo surađivali s njim prije njegova

svjedočenja. Njegov iskaz je vrlo upitan jer ne može netko izvana dovoljno relevantno opisati situaciju u Hrvatskoj - objasnila je odvjetnica Jadranka Sloković u medijima.

Sutkinja Emma Arbuthnot još je tijekom ročišta prije desetak dana na sudu u Londonu argumente o utjecaju politike na istragu ocijenila slabima te rekla da je svjedočenje ekonomista Bartletta bilo slabo i nedovoljno argumentirano.

- To je slabo, na razini dojma i bez konkretnih dokaza, na razini 'možda moguće', to su sve spekulacije - ocijenila je sutkinja Arbuthnot. Nakon toga je pokušala doznati je li Zdravko Marić, ministar financija, kojega je u svom svjedočenju kao vezu između politike i Agrokora isticao ekonomist Bartlett, među optuženima, ali kad je doznala da nije, odbacila je relevantnost tog podatka.

- Ljudi su cirkulirali između Agrokora i hrvatske politike, između pozicija u raznim vladama te izvršnih direktora u koncernu - pokušao je ekonomist Bartlett opisati sinergiju između politike i Agrokora. U svom izlaganju govorio je da su općenito hrvatska politika i privatne kompanije međusobno isprepleteni na razne načine. Tipična slika u Hrvatskoj je, kazao je, "da privatne kompanije imaju bliske veze s ljudima iz politike".

- Ministar financija Zdravko Marić u koncernu je bio upravo u vrijeme njegove najveće ekspanzije, odnosno kupnje Mercatora. Proces ekspanzije Agrokora imao je dramatičan odjek u cijeloj regiji - opisao je važnost tog trenutka Bartlett. Istodobno je dodao kako se ta slika Hrvatske ipak polako mijenja od ulaska Hrvatske u Europsku uniju. Činjenica je, naime, da Hrvatska, komentira odvjetnica Vesna Škare Ožbolt, više nije postkomunistička zemlja i da u zemljama Europske unije "politički progoni nisu tek tako mogući".

- Poglavlje 23 prošli smo trnovito i usvojili standarde Europske unije - ističe odvjetnica Škare-Ožbolt.

No tko je uopće britanski ekonomist William John Bartlett? I zašto je pristao svjedočiti u korist Todoriceve obrane?

Pokušali smo s njim porazgovarati o tome, ali odbio nas je s obrazloženjem da ne može nastupati u medijima dok traje proces u Velikoj Britaniji. Bartlett inače radi kao viši znanstveni suradnik na London School of Economics, a u fokusu je njegova rada politička ekonomija jugoistočne Europe. Iako je tijekom karijere istraživao različite ekonomske probleme, ekonomski i socijalni razvoj regije glavno je područje njegova interesa.

Taj britanski ekonomist obrazovanje je stekao na sveučilištima u Cambridgeu, Liverpoolu i Londonu. Njegov doktorat iz 1979. godine bavi se temom nezaposlenosti i migracija u bivšoj Jugoslaviji. Prije desetak godina objavio je knjigu "Hrvatska: između Europe i Balkana", a 2008. godine uslijedila je druga knjiga "Problematična regija: Gospodarski razvoj, institucionalne reforme i socijalna skrb na zapadnome Balkanu". Uz to, radio je kao savjetnik ili suradnik brojnih međunarodnih institucija koje su bile prisutne na ovim prostorima poput Svjetske banke, Europske komisije ili UNDP-a. Tijekom postupka u Londonu opisao je Agrokor kao "najveću tvrtku u Hrvatskoj".

- Koncern je počeo kao mala kompanija, a danas zapošljava 60.000 ljudi te daje veliki doprinos hrvatskom gospodarstvu - rekao je Bartlett. Agrokor je, smatra, dospio u velike probleme zbog nagle ekspanzije, a upravo je, smatra Bartlett, hrvatska Vlada osigurala okolinu za takav nagli rast.

- Takva brza ekspanzija može biti i opasna sa stajališta konzervativnog shvaćanja ekonomije - dodao je Bartlett, koji, isto tako, smatra da su tvrtke koje na "čelu imaju samo jednog čovjeka i čija je obitelj u vlasničkoj strukturi u pravilu vrlo opasne za posao". Međutim, Bartlett je ipak nastupio pred londonskim sudom s tezom kako je politika znala sve što se događalo u Agrokoru te da je i sama odgovorna, a da je kompaniju mogla restrukturirati

u suradnji s dotadašnjim vlasnikom Todorićem. Samo Bartlettovo svjedočenje, pa i dio njegove argumentacije iznenadili su neke od njegovih stručnih suradnika iz Hrvatske, koji nisu željeli biti imenovani.

- Nisam to očekivao od njega, iako svi znamo da je politika sve znala što se događalo u Agrokoru, ali ovaj slučaj se ipak bazira na nizu ozbiljnih kaznenih djela, što pokušava dokazati Državno odvjetništvo - komentirao je jedan naš sugovornik, a upravo na to je tijekom ročišta u Londonu upozoravala i tužiteljica koja je na londonskom sudu zastupala Republiku Hrvatsku. Bartlett je i tijekom ročišta, kao i u svojim ranijim radovima i knjigama, govorio o pogrešno provedenom postupku privatizacije u Hrvatskoj.

Ekonomist Bartlett bavio se u svojim medijskim nastupima i drugim ekonomskim temama, a surađivao je i s brojnim hrvatskim ekonomistima te napisao niz članaka i knjiga. Ekonomski potencijal Hrvatske vidio je, kako je izjavio u intervjuu u Jutarnjem listu 2013. godine, u "tradicionalnoj vještini u industrijskoj proizvodnji".

- Nažalost, mnoge su od njih propale tijekom tranzicije, dijelom zbog pogrešnog procesa privatizacije koji se dogodio u nepovoljnim uvjetima, u vrijeme rata, i tako je beskrupuloznim tajkunima omogućeno da uzmu imovinu i vode industrijsku bazu zemlje. Od 2000. godine malo je toga učinjeno da bi se popravila konkurentnost ekonomije i zemlja je jedna od najlošije pozicioniranih na ljestvici lakoće poslovanja. Ulazak na tržište nove, male, dinamične i poduzetničke tvrtke jednostavno je blokiran zbog naslijeđenih interesa, političkih veza, dominacije kvazimonopolističkih kompanija.

Napredak ekonomije priječio je i precijenjeni tečaj, međutim njegova prilagodba nije moguća zbog visokog stupnja euriziranosti zemlje. Uz turizam, Hrvatska ima velike potencijale u sektorima kao što su kemijska i farmaceutska industrija, transport, građevinarstvo i prehrambena industrija. Ekonomija ima potencijale u novim visokim

tehnologijama i industrijama koje zapošljavaju visokoobrazovanu radnu snagu, kao i u kulturnoj industriji, uključujući dizajn i inovativne kulturne proizvode.

Bartlett nije bio samo kritičan prema privatizaciji, jer na službenim internetskim stranicama fakulteta dostupan je i njegov članak u kojem oštro kritizira vladavinu Zorana Milanovića.

Objavio ga je 2015. godine pod naslovom "Hrvatska ekonomija pod Milanovićem: recesija i odgovor na politiku".

- Milanovićeva Vlada u Hrvatskoj ušla je u posljednju godinu. Njegova odluka o nastavku prethodne Vladine politike fiskalne konsolidacije zasjenila je početni cilj za poticanje ulaganja - do sramotnih posljedica. Jedina je nada da će se rast nastaviti u EU te da će to podići hrvatsko gospodarstvo.

Članak započinje tvrdnjom da je tijekom tri godine gospodarstvo bilo podvrgnuto kontinuiranoj recesiji koja je rezultirala negativnim rastom BDP-a.

- Stopa nezaposlenosti gotovo se udvostručila od niskih 9 posto u 2008. godini na novi vrh od 17 posto u 2013. Sličan obrazac utjecao je na nezaposlenost mladih, koja je porasla na oko 50 posto do 2014. godine. Prema riječima Europske komisije, ovo je stavilo dodati uteg, dok su niske stope zaposlenosti štetne za rast. Ta slaba ekonomska ostvarenja ukazuju na duboke strukturne probleme, a postavlja se i pitanje prikladnosti ekonomske politike - navodi u svom članku Bartlett.

Dodaje da je Milanovićeva garnitura, kad je došla na vlast, nastavila fiskalnu konsolidaciju koju je najavila prethodna, HDZ-ova, Vlada. Vladin je cilj bio pomak prema modelu rasta povećanjem investicija, istodobno smanjivanja poreza kako bi se poslodavci potaknuli na zapošljavanje. Trebalo je, piše Bartlett, uvesti dodatne reforme na tržištu rada i

socijalnih doprinosa da bi se osigurali dodatni poticaji. U prvom proračunu, 2012. godine, nova Vlada najavila je, piše, smanjenje plaća, subvencija i zdravstvenu potrošnju.

- Mjere su predstavljale nastavak ekonomske politike prethodne HDZ-ove Vlade u kombinaciji s nekim skromnim elementima preraspodjele. Međutim, početni cilj povećavanja investicija bio je zasjenjen odlukom o nastavku prethodne Vladine politike fiskalne konsolidacije - navodi Bartlett. Na kraju članka zaključuje da je Milanovićeva Vlada ostvarila prilično nezgrapan rekord u upravljanju gospodarstvom, jer je Hrvatska u recesiji bila dulje od gotovo bilo koje druge europske zemlje.

- Dok se za početak ekonomske krize mogu kriviti vanjski čimbenici, prvenstveno šok izazvan globalnom financijskom krizom, a potom i učincima prelijevanja krize u eurozoni, nemogućnost hrvatskog gospodarstva da se oporavi od tih šokova upozorava na ozbiljne probleme duboko usađene strukturne prirode i da Vladine politike još nisu dovoljno učinkovite.

Kada je Milanovićeva Vlada došla na vlast 2011. godine, najavili su progresivan politički cilj, a to je bilo pokretanje gospodarskog rasta i kreiranje ravnopravnijeg društva. To se trebalo postići investicijskim programom za povećanje kapaciteta i poboljšanjem produktivnosti te preraspodjelom. Nažalost, malo je tih planova ostvareno. Iako ti ciljevi ostaju opcija za izlazak iz recesije, mala je vjerojatnost da će se ispuniti u okviru postupka prekomjernog deficita Europske unije. Valja se nadati da će se rast nastaviti u EU, i da će to podići hrvatsko gospodarstvo.

3.1 Translation of the source text II

HOW TODORIĆ FAILED TO CONVINCЕ THE COURT THAT HE IS IN DANGER OF A POLITICAL SHOW TRIAL IN CROATIA

He went all in on an expert witness...

AUTHOR: Vanja Nezirović

PUBLISHED: 25.04.2018. at 10:28 pm

Ivica Todorić's defense failed to prove the London court that Croatian politics stands behind his prosecution. The British judge evaluated that argument as weak and unfounded, and concluded that there are no legal obstacles for the extradition of the former president of Agrokor management. However, until Todorić exhausts all legal remedies in Great Britain, the court appointed stricter monitoring than the one he had so far: every day police check-ins and the prohibition of leaving the house after 9 pm. His bail, on the other hand, remains the same, priced at £100,000.

Shortly after the reading of the London court's decision, Todorić's lawyer Jadranka Sloković said that the decision was expected, which was later repeated by Todorić himself. He also took a step further and added that he would very soon return to Croatia on his own. Todorić and his legal teams don't seem to be well-coordinated. He says one thing, his defenders another, and the expert witnesses called to speak in his favour at the London court something completely else.

Lawyer Sloković, for example, publicly criticised the expert witness upon whose statement Todorić's defense based their thesis of a political exile in Croatia. The witness in question is William John Bartlett, a British economist.

- That expert is a British citizen and the statement is an account of his own point of view. It should be added that he didn't receive any information from us and that we didn't cooperate with him prior to his statement. His statement is very questionable because someone from the outside isn't able to explain the situation in Croatia in a sufficiently relevant way – explained the lawyer Jadranka Sloković to the media.

Judge Emma Arbuthnot already evaluated the arguments about the influence the politics has on the investigation as weak about ten days ago, during the London Court hearing, and stated that Bartlett's testimony was weak and poorly argued.

- That's weak, at the level of an impression and without any solid evidence, at the level of 'maybe possible', those are all speculations – assessed judge Arbuthnot. Afterwards, she tried to find out whether Zlatko Marić, the minister of finance whom Bartlett pointed out in his testimony as the link between politics and Agrokor, was on the list of the accused. Once she found out that he was not there, she rejected the relevance of that information.

- People circulated between Agrokor and Croatian politics, between positions in different governments and executive directors at the group – this is how economist Bartlett tried to describe the synergy between politics and Agrokor. At his presentation, Bartlett stated that Croatian politics is in general interwoven with private companies in various ways. A typical image in Croatia, he said, is that 'private companies have close connections with political figures'.

- Minister of finance, Zdravko Marić, was in the group exactly during its greatest expansion, at the time of the Mercator purchase. Agrokor's expansion process had dramatic ramifications in the entire region – Bartlett described the importance of the moment. He then added that the previously described image of Croatia was slowly changing since Croatia had joined the European Union. As commented by Vesna Škare-Ožbolt's lawyer, it is a fact that

Croatia is no longer a post-communist country and "political exiles aren't possible just like that" in EU countries.

- The road through chapter 23 was rocky and we adopted the standards of the European Union – points out Vesna Škare-Ožbolt's lawyer.

But who exactly is that British economist William John Bartlett? And why did he agree to testify in favor of Todorčić's defense?

We tried talking to him about it but he refused us under the excuse of not being allowed to appear in the media while the process in Great Britain is ongoing. Bartlett normally works as a senior research associate at the London School of Economics, and in the focus of his work is the political economy of southeastern Europe. Even though he investigated various economic problems over the course of his career, the primary area of his interest is the socio-economic development of the region.

The British economist got his education at universities in Cambridge, Liverpool and London. His PhD from 1979 deals with the topic of unemployment and migrations in the former Yugoslavia. About ten years ago, he published a book titled 'Croatia: between Europe and the Balkans' and in 2008 his second book followed under the title 'Europe's Troubled Region: economic development, institutional reform and social welfare in the Western Balkans'. Other than that, he also worked as either an adviser or an associate to numerous international institutions present in this region, such as the World Bank, the European Commission or the UNDP. During the proceeding in London, he described Agrokor as 'the largest company in Croatia'.

- The group started as a small company and today it employs 60,000 people thus making a significant contribution to the Croatian economy – stated Bartlett. He believes that Agrokor's sudden expansion is the underlying reason for the grave problems that the company

is facing today and according to him it is the Croatian government that ensured the environment for such rapid growth.

- The conservative approach to economy would even consider such rapid expansion as dangerous – added Bartlett who also believes that "companies headed by only one person, whose family is also present in the ownership structure, are typically very dangerous for business". Nevertheless, Bartlett still appeared before the London court arguing that politics knew of everything happening in Agrokor and that it shares the responsibility for it as well, while the company could be reconstructed in cooperation with former owner Todorčić. Bartlett's testimony, as well as a part of his argument, surprised some of his expert associates from Croatia who did not want to be named.

- I didn't expect that from him. Despite all of us knowing that politics was aware of everything happening in Agrokor, this case is still based on a series of serious offences, which is what the State Prosecutors Office is trying to prove – commented one of our sources. That's also exactly what the prosecutor representing the Republic of Croatia at the hearing in London pointed out. Bartlett spoke about the incorrect privatisation procedure in Croatia, both during the hearing and in his previous works and books.

Economist Bartlett, who cooperated with numerous Croatian economists and had written a series of articles and books, has also tackled other economic topics in his media appearances. As stated in his 2013 interview for Jutarnji list daily newspaper, he saw the economic potential of Croatia in the "traditional skill in industrial manufacture".

- Unfortunately, many of them have collapsed during the transition, partly because of the incorrect privatisation process which took place in adverse conditions, in the wartime. That's how the unscrupulous tycoons were able to seize the property and lead the industrial base of the country. Few things have been done from the year 2000 in order to repair the

competitiveness of the economy and that's why the country is one of the worst-positioned on the ladder of ease of doing business. The entry to the market is completely blocked for new, small, dynamic and entrepreneurial companies due to inherited interests, political connections and the domination of quasi-monopolistic companies.

The economic advancement was also held back by the overpriced exchange rate. However, its adjustment isn't possible due to the high level of euroisation of the country. Besides tourism, Croatia has great potentials in sectors such as chemical and pharmaceutical industry, transport, construction, and food industry. The economy has potential in new high technologies employing highly educated workforce, as well as cultural industry, including design and innovative cultural products.

Bartlett was more than just critical towards privatisation. The article in which he harshly criticises Zoran Milanović's reign is available on the official internet website of the faculty.

He published the article in 2015 under the title "Croatia's economy under Milanović: recession and policy response".

- Milanović's government in Croatia has entered its last year. His decision on continuing the politics of the previous government regarding fiscal consolidation has overshadowed the initial goal for encouraging investments – up to shameful consequences. The only remaining hope lies in the the continuation of growth in the EU and it being able to lift the Croatian economy up.

The article begins with the claim that the economy has been subject to a continuous recession over the course of three years which resulted in the negative GDP growth.

- The unemployment rate has nearly doubled from the low 9% in 2008 to the new peak of 17% in 2013. A similar pattern has influenced the youth unemployment, which rose to about 50% by 2014. According to the European Commission, this has put on an additional weight, along with low employment rates being harmful for growth. Such weak economic achievements point to deep structural problems, but also question the adequacy of the economic policy – states Bartlett in his article.

He adds that Milanović's cabinet continued fiscal consolidation announced by the previous HDZ government. The government's goal was to move towards the growth model by increasing investments while reducing taxes in order to stimulate the employers into hiring. Additional reforms should have been introduced on the labor market and on the field of social contributions in order to ensure additional stimulations, writes Bartlett. In the first budget of 2012, he writes, the new government announced to decrease salaries, subsidies and health expenses.

- The measures represented the continuation of the economic policy of the previous HDZ government in combination with some more modest elements of redistribution. However, the decision on continuing the politics of the previous government regarding fiscal consolidation has overshadowed the initial goal – states Bartlett. At the end of the article he concludes that Milanović's government has achieved a pretty cumbersome record in managing the economy because Croatia has spent more time in recession than nearly any other European country.

- While the blame for the start of the economic crisis can be put on the external factors, primarily the shock caused by the global financial crisis and then the spillover effects of the eurozone crisis, the inability of the Croatian economy to recover from those shocks

warns about serious and deeply rooted structural problems and the lack of efficiency in the government policies.

When Milanović's government rose to power in 2011, they announced a progressive political goal: starting the economic growth and creating a more just society. That should have been achieved by redistribution and an investment program to increase the capacity and improve productivity. Unfortunately, few of those plans have been realised. Even though these goals remain an option for exiting recession, it is unlikely for them to be fulfilled within the frame of the excessive deficit procedure of the European Union. We have to hope that the EU growth continues and manages to lift the Croatian economy up.

3.2. Commentary and analysis

Text II: HOW TODORIĆ FAILED TO CONVINCЕ THE COURT THAT HE IS IN DANGER OF A POLITICAL SHOW TRIAL IN CROATIA

1. genre: Newspaper article

2. source: Article from Jutarnji list daily newspaper, published on the newspaper website on April 25th 2018, URL: <https://www.jutarnji.hr/globus/Globus-politika/kako-je-todoricu-propala-strategija-da-sud-uvjeri-da-mu-u-hrvatskoj-prijeti-politicki-montirani-proces-sve-je-karte-bacio-na-svjedoka-strucnjaka/7286170/>

3. audience: General, Jutarnji list readers

4. purpose of writing: To inform the readers about the outcome of Ivica Todorić's trial in London and to provide insight into the matter

5. authenticity: Authentic, published as a newspaper article

6. style: Informative and clear

7. level of formality: Semi-formal, formal

8. layout: Newspaper article with the title in bold. Quotes are marked with a hyphen both at the start and the end and are found at the beginning of a paragraph, sometimes making up an entire paragraph on their own

9. content: This article discusses the decision of the London Court regarding Ivica Todorić's case, as well as circumstances surrounding the decision. The primary focus being on William John Bartlett, an expert witness testifying in favour of Todorić

10. cohesion: : Thematic and lexical cohesion created by the repetition of key words (e.g. "the British economist") and the use of linking words.

11. sentence patterns: Quotes are closer to conversational than written speech consisting of direct speech, a lot of listing and simpler sentence structures, with the exception of quotes from Bartlett's works which are completely opposite – rich with terminology from the field of economy, more complex sentences. The rest of the article has sentences of varying complexity.

12. terminology of the subject: General, some more difficult terms mostly from the field of economy

The second text encompasses a richer professional terminology from the field of economy. For example, the term "koncern" was a term I haven't come across before. Upon doing research, I found out that the word "concern" existed in English and that it denotes a particular type of a business group, particularly in Europe. However, it doesn't seem to be a common translation, as the word "koncern" can be translated as simply "group". I did not know which translation would be better suited in this case, so I visited Agrokor's official website. The English version of the site clearly used the expression "Agrokor Group" in place of "Agrokor koncern", hence why I opted for using the word "group". Furthermore, "postupak prekomjernog deficita" was a problematic expression for a similar reason. It refers to a specific EU procedure with a specific name which has to be used – "Excessive deficit procedure". "Učinci prelijevanja krize u eurozoni" was another obstacle I faced while translating this text. I approached this problem by dissecting the expression in the following way: učinak = effect, prelijevanje = spilling over, kriza = crisis, eurozona = eurozone. Then I had to check whether something called a spillover effect exists, and whether it means the

same thing in English as it does in Croatian. Expressions like this can often be translated in this way because many of them are originally coined in English and then literally translated into Croatian. Having confirmed the soundness of my translation I ended up with the following translation: "spillover effects of the eurozone crisis". Overall, the situation with economic terms is similar to that of legal terms. It is important to have a dictionary of economic terms at hand to avoid any possible mistakes.

Only a few legal terms were present in this article but they also needed special attention because legal terminology is fixed and it is extremely important to translate everything carefully. For example, the expression "svjedok vještak" translates to "expert witness". Despite the translation being pretty much literal in this case, i still had to check the phrase "expert witness" in a legal dictionary to make sure it is the correct legal term. Another example would be translation of the word "postupak". This word can have various meanings and various translations as such, so it is important to identify exactly what the word signifies. "Postupak" can simply mean "an act", however, in this particular case, the word "postupak" refers to a legal activity, which then translates into English as "proceeding". When it comes to legal language, it is extremely important to use terms precisely. Differentiating between "iskaz" and "svjedočenje", for example, is required. The two seemingly quite similar legal terms can mistakenly both be translated as "testimony" while, in fact, only the word "svjedočenje" should be translated as "testimony". "Iskaz" on the other hand is a "statement". These examples of legal language may be very basic but they still show how tricky it is to translate texts dealing with law.

Furthermore, several Bartlett's works were mentioned in this article and translating their titles required special care. Bartlett wrote his works in English and that means that the titles should be translated accordingly. Original titles should always be used in cases like this. A Google search led me to the official website of the London School of Economics and

Political Science where Bartlett's publications were listed. There, I was able to find the original titles which I needed for my translation: "Europe's Troubled Region: economic development, institutional reform and social welfare in the Western Balkans" and "Croatia's economy under Milanović: recession and policy response". Unfortunately, I was unable to find the title of his first book there so I translated the title myself and ran another Google search to confirm the correct title - "Croatia: between Europe and the Balkans".

4. SOURCE TEXT III

Terorizam dronovima – novi način ratovanja?

STRUČNI ČLANAK

UDK: 323.28

Primljeno: rujan 2016.

Dalibor Sovilj¹, doc. dr. sc. Marina Poje Sovilj²

UVOD

Uporaba bespilotnih letjelica ili popularnije dronova (engl. unmanned aerial vehicles UAV)u Republici Hrvatskoj ozakonjena je u travnju 2015. godine Pravilnikom o sustavima bespilotnih zrakoplova (NN 49/2015. i 77/2015.). Uporaba dronova u zadnjih nekoliko godina dramatično je porasla. Pokazali su se izvrsni u području medija (film, fotografija, marketing), akcijama spašavanja, mapiranju terena, nadzoru nepristupačnih terena, poljoprivredi, znanstvenim istraživanjima, rudarstvu. Neke zemlje poput Ujedinjenih Arapskih Emirata, Australije i Švicarske imaju projekte kojima je cilj razvijanje tehnologije dronova u svrhu pružanja poštanskih usluga (primjerice dostavu pisma i pošiljki) za krajnjeg korisnika. Najdalje je u tome došla Švicarska koja je procesom testiranja dostavila pošiljke mase 1 kg na udaljenost 10 km.³ Cijene dronova kreću se od tri stotine kuna za male modele pa sve do nekoliko tisuća kuna za naprednije modele. Komercijalno dostupni dronovi od svega nekoliko tisuća kuna imaju mogućnost pretvorbe u leteće eksplozivne naprave ili naprave koje mogu

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³ Službena izjava tvrtke Swiss Post objavljena 7. 7. 2015. dostupna na <https://www.post.ch/en/about-us/company/media/press-releases/2015/swiss-post-swiss-worldcargo-and-matternet-start-drone-tests>

raspršivati supstancije opasne za zdravlje ("prljavi dronovi"), a kojima je moguće napasti različite mete, primjerice: nuklearne elektrane, prostorije i službena vozila šefova država, istaknutih vjerskih vođa ili vođa militantnih skupina. Također, prošle godine prijavljeno je 28 bliskih kontakata između dronova i zrakoplova komercijalnog civilnog zrakoplovstva u Velikoj Britaniji – poglavito u blizini aerodroma Stansted, Heathrow, London City i Manchester.⁴ U istoj su zemlji i piloti komercijalnih linija izdali zajednički proglas u kojem upozoravaju organe vlasti na sve veću potencijalnu prijetnju putnicima od neovlaštene uporabe dronova u blizini zrakoplovnih luka.⁵ Preporučene protumjere i regulativni postupci uključuju licenciranje dronova, izgradnju laserskih sustava za zaštitu potencijalnih meta i ometače radiofrekvencija te dozvolu policiji ili vojsci za obaranje neovlaštenih i/ili neprijateljskih dronova.

1. UPORABA/ZLOPORABA DRONOVA

Potencijalna uporaba dronova može se odvijati u tri smjera:

1. stručna i pravilna uporaba od strane educiranih i ovlaštenih pojedinaca ili organizacija.
2. nestručna i nepravilna uporaba od strane needuciranih i neovlaštenih pojedinaca ili organizacija.
3. namjerna i svjesna zloporaba bespilotnih letjelica s namjerom nanošenja štete.

O mogućnostima uporabe dronova već je bilo govora u uvodu ovog rada. Kao i sa svim drugim vrstama tehnologije, prvotno zamišljene u dobre svrhe, određene skupine ljudi i

⁴ <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-36067591> na temelju podataka UK Airprox odbora (Civilnog i vojnog zrakoplovstva: <http://www.airproxboard.org.uk/home/>)

⁵ Službena izjava za medije od strane Britanske udruge pilota (BALPA) izdana 29. siječnja 2016. godine: <https://www.balpa.org/Media-Centre/Press-Releases/Serious-drone-near-misses-prompt-warning-from-pilo>

ovdje su vidjele priliku za zlorabu. Veliki je broj nedavnih primjera nedozvoljenih korištenja dronova, koji vrlo jasno pokazuju njihove mogućnosti:

- Albanski aktivisti su u listopadu 2014. godine prekinuli nogometnu utakmicu protiv Srbije tako što je dron noseći albansku zastavu letio iznad nogometnog terena.⁶
- Antinuklearni aktivisti spustili su dron koji je nosio pijesak onečišćen radioaktivnim materijalom na ured japanskog premijera u travnju 2015.⁷
- Libanonska militantna grupa Hezbollah dronovima je povrijedila zračni promet Izraela. Za spomenutu se militantnu grupu smatra da posjeduje oko 200 takvih letjelica.⁸
- Smatra se da tzv. Islamska država (ISIS) ima interese i planove za izvođenje napada s više dronova istovremeno na veći broj ljudi. ISIS već sada koristi dronove u svojim napadima u Iraku i Siriji.⁹
- U Republici Hrvatskoj incident s dronom dogodio se na inauguraciji predsjednice Kolinde Grabar-Kitarović koji je imao ulogu snimanja svečanosti iz zraka. Međutim, kako nije bio prijavljen, izazvao je uzbunu kod sigurnosnih službi ali i kod prisutnih gostiju.¹⁰ Taj je događaj uzburkao stručnu javnost i zasigurno je potaknuo izdavanje Pravilnika o sustavima bespilotnih zrakoplova u Republici Hrvatskoj i to samo tri mjeseca nakon inauguracije (svibanj 2015.).

2. TERORIZAM DRONOVIMA – NOVA VRSTA TERORIZMA?

⁶ <http://www.sound3set.hr/sport/video-dron-sa-zastavom-velike-albanije-prekinuo-utakmicu-u-beogradu>

⁷ <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/asia/man-arrested-for-landing-radioactive-drone-on-japaneseprime-ministers-roof-10203517.html>

⁸ http://www.israelhayom.com/site/newsletter_article.php?id=6075

⁹ <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-3713075/Fears-ISIS-use-DRONES-launch-terror-attacks-Britain.html>

¹⁰ <http://hr.n1info.com/a29285/Vijesti/Nenajavljeni-dron-iznenadio-policiju-na-inauguraciji.html>

Svakodnevno iz medija doznajemo za događaje u svijetu gdje eksplozivne naprave razaraju i ubijaju veliki broj ljudi, što se pripisuje terorističkim organizacijama. Nažalost u proteklom razdoblju svjedočili smo o razornim, terorističkim napadima i na tlu Europske unije (Pariz, Francuska i Bruxelles, Belgija). Svaki akcidentalni događaj koji ima za posljedicu smrt ili ozljede većeg broja ljudi izaziva paniku stanovništva. U svjetlu novije političke i socijalne situacije unutar Europske unije, a prema upozorenjima nadležnih službi, moguć je i novi vid terorizma na tlu Europske unije – onaj s pomoću dronova. Kao posebno osjetljive mete (a u isto vrijeme istaknute od strane terorističkih skupina) nuklearne su elektrane, jer se smatra kako bi teroristi koristili dronove za aktiviranje eksplozivnih naprava. Početkom travnja 2016. godine bivši britanski premijer David Cameron izvijestio je javnost kako teroristi ISIL-a planiraju koristiti dronove za širenje nuklearnog materijala diljem Zapada u strašnim napadima "prljavim dronovima". "Prljavi dronovi" nuklearni materijal ne bi širili eksplozijama, nego bi nalik na zaprašivače usjeva opasni materijal prostirali na šire područje. U tu se svrhu najčešće koriste sljedeći radionuklidi: ^{241}Am , ^{252}Cf , ^{137}Cs , ^{60}Co , ^{192}Ir , ^{238}Pu , ^{210}Po , ^{226}Ra , ^{90}Sr . Stoga su postrojenja koja kao nusprodukt, krajnji produkt ili otpad tijekom svoga rada proizvode ili koriste ove materijale, pod posebnim režimom osiguranja. Svjetski vođe (britanski premijer, američki i kineski predsjednik) izrazili su zabrinutost budući da džihadisti žele kupiti komercijalno dostupne dronove za transport nuklearnog materijala u same centre velikih gradova čime bi takav udar bio poguban za tisuće ljudi. Na posebnoj je sesiji summita o nuklearnoj sigurnosti održanog u Washingtonu načinjen i plan reakcije u slučaju takvog događaja. Smatra se da ISIL u svom posjedu ima oko 40 kilograma uranija ^{235}U niske aktivnosti kojeg su uzeli s mosulskog sveučilišta kada su zauzeli irački grad Mosul 2014. godine. Prema IAEA-i (International Atomic Energy Agency - Međunarodna agencija za atomsku energiju) njegova je radiotoksičnost smanjena, stoga bi prije uzrokovao paniku nego ozbiljnu štetu. Takav bi napad, osim naravno panike, uzrokovao

i preseljenja i napuštanja dosadašnjeg mjesta življenja i načina života – što je zasigurno sekundarni cilj svih terorističkih napada. Rizik od sekundarnih efekata izloženosti ionizirajućem zračenju, kao što je primjerice obolijevanje od karcinoma, u ovom je slučaju vrlo mali. Scenarij u slučaju da teroristi dođu u posjed visoko aktivnog nuklearnog materijala uz uporabu dronova zaprašivača (koji se koriste za zaprašivanje usjeva), imao bi značajno drugačiju sliku. Slična bi bila i situacija napada dronom s eksplozivom na nuklearno postrojenje, a o takvim mogućim napadima u Europi i drugdje u svijetu izvijestili su neki svjetski mediji.¹¹

¹¹ <http://www.popularmechanics.com/military/weapons/a20334/isis-dirty-drone/>

4.1. Translation of the source text III

Drone terrorism – a new method of warfare?

SCHOLARLY ARTICLE

UDC: 323.28

Received: September 2016

Dalibor Sovilj¹, doc. dr. sc. Marina Poje Sovilj²

INTRODUCTION

The use of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV), popularly called drones, has been legalised in the Republic of Croatia in April 2015 by the Ordinance on unmanned aircraft systems (Official Gazette no. 49/2015 and 77/2015). Over the past few years, the use of drones has increased dramatically. They excel in the field of media (film, photography, marketing), rescue missions, ground mapping, surveillance of inaccessible terrain, agriculture, scientific researches and mining. Some countries, such as the United Arab Emirates, Australia and Switzerland, work on projects aiming to develop drone technology in order to provide the end-user with postal services (e.g. the delivery of letters and shipments). Switzerland came closest to reaching that goal by successfully delivering packages weighing 1 kg to a 10 km distance in the testing process.³ Drone prices range from 300 Croatian kuna for small models, up to a few thousand kuna for more advanced models. Commercially available drones have the ability to transform into explosive devices or devices able to spray hazardous substances ('dirty drones') for the cost of only a few thousand kuna. They can also be used to attack

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³ Official Swiss Post statement published on July 7th 2015, available at <https://www.post.ch/en/about-us/company/media/press-releases/2015/swiss-post-swiss-worldcargo-and-matternet-start-drone-tests>

various targets, for instance: nuclear power plants, premises and official vehicles of state leaders, prominent religious leaders or militant group leaders. Additionally, there were 28 close contacts between drones and airplanes of the commercial civil aviation reported in Great Britain – mainly in proximity of Stansted, Heathrow, London City and Manchester airports.⁴ In the same country, pilots of commercial lines issued a proclamation warning the authorities about the growing potential threat to passenger safety due to unauthorised drone usage in proximity of airports.⁵ Proposed countermeasures and regulatory procedures include drone licensing, building laser systems to protect potential targets, disruptors of radiofrequencies, as well as a permission for the police or the military to take down unauthorised and/or enemy drones.

1. USE/MISUSE OF DRONES

The potential use of drones can branch in three directions:

1. Professional and appropriate use by educated and authorised individuals or organisations.
2. Unprofessional and inappropriate use by uneducated and unauthorised individuals or organisations.
3. Deliberate and conscious misuse of unmanned aerial vehicles with the purpose of causing damage.

Possibilities of drone usage have already been discussed in the introduction of this article.

As with all other types of technology initially envisioned for good purposes, certain groups of

⁴ <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-36067591> based on UK Airprox Board data (Civil and military aviation: <http://www.airproxboard.org.uk/home/>)

⁵ Official British Airline Pilots' Association (BALPA) press statement published on January 29th 2016: <https://www.balpa.org/Media-Centre/Press-Releases/Serious-drone-near-misses-prompt-warning-from-pilo>

people saw an opportunity for misuse in drone usage as well. The number of recent examples of unauthorised drone usage is substantial, clearly displaying their possibilities:

- In October 2014, Albanian activists stopped play in a football match versus Serbia by flying a drone carrying the Albanian flag above the football field.⁶
- In April 2015, antinuclear activists landed a drone carrying sand contaminated with radioactive substances on the roof of the Japanese Prime Minister's home.⁷
- A Libanese militant group Hezbollah has breached Israel's air traffic with drones. It is believed that the said militant group is in possession of about 200 such aircrafts.⁸
- It is believed that the so called Islamic State (ISIS) is interested in and plans carrying out attacks on a larger number of people by simultaneously using multiple drones. ISIS is already using drones in their attacks in Iraq and Syria.⁹
- In the Republic of Croatia, a drone incident occurred at the inauguration of the president Kolinda Grabar-Kitarović. A drone was used to record the ceremony from the air. However, having not been registered, it sounded an alarm with the security services as well as guests present.¹⁰ That event stirred the professional public up and surely encouraged the publication of Ordinance on unmanned aircraft systems in the Republic of Croatia only three months after the inauguration (May 2015).

⁶ <http://www.sound3set.hr/sport/video-dron-sa-zastavom-velike-albanije-prekinuo-utakmicu-u-beogradu>

⁷ <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/asia/man-arrested-for-landing-radioactive-drone-on-japaneseprime-ministers-roof-10203517.html>

⁸ http://www.israelhayom.com/site/newsletter_article.php?id=6075

⁹ <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-3713075/Fears-ISIS-use-DRONES-launch-terror-attacks-Britain.html>

¹⁰ <http://hr.n1info.com/a29285/Vijesti/Nenajavljeni-dron-iznenadio-policiju-na-inauguraciji.html>

2. DRONE TERRORISM – NEW FORM OF TERRORISM?

Every day the media reports about events all over the world attributed to terrorist organisations, in which explosive devices destroy property and kill a large number of people. Unfortunately, in the past, we witnessed destructive terrorist attacks even on territory of the European Union (Paris, France and Brussels, Belgium). Every accident resulting in death or injury of a larger number of people makes the population panic. In view of the newer political and social situation in the European Union, according to warnings of competent authorities, a new form of terrorism on the European Union soil is possible – drone terrorism. Particularly vulnerable targets (also highlighted by terrorist organisations) are nuclear power plants as it is assumed that drones would be used to activate explosive devices. At the start of April 2016, former British Prime Minister David Cameron informed the public about the intentions of ISIL terrorists to use drones in order to spread nuclear material all over the West in horrifying 'dirty drone' attacks. 'Dirty drones' wouldn't spread radioactive substances with an explosion, but, similarly to crop dusters, spray the hazardous material on a wider area. The following radionuclides are most often used for this purpose: ^{241}Am , ^{252}Cf , ^{137}Cs , ^{60}Co , ^{192}Ir , ^{238}Pu , ^{210}Po , ^{226}Ra , ^{90}Sr . This is why facilities producing or using these materials as a by-product, end-product or waste are under special security measures. World leaders (British Prime Minister, American and Chinese Presidents) have expressed their concerns due to jihadists wanting to purchase commercially available drones to transport nuclear material to the very centres of large cities, making such an attack fatal for thousands of people. At a special session of the Nuclear Security Summit held in Washington, a response plan in case of such an event has been made. It is believed that ISIL has about 40 kilograms of depleted Uranium ^{235}U at their disposal. According to the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency), its radiotoxicity has been reduced, so it is more likely to cause panic than serious damage. An attack like that would, other than obviously panic, also cause migration and abandonment of

the previous place of life and lifestyle – which is undoubtedly the secondary goal of all terrorist attacks. The risk of secondary effects of exposure to ionising radiation, like for example the development of cancer, is very low in this case. The case in which the terrorists acquire highly active nuclear material paired with the use of spraying drones (used for aerial application), would have a significantly different outcome. Similar situation would follow an attack of a drone loaded with explosives on a nuclear power plant, and some global media reported on the possibility of such attack in Europe and worldwide.¹¹

¹¹ <http://www.popularmechanics.com/military/weapons/a20334/isis-dirty-drone/>

4.2. Commentary and analysis

Text III: Drone terrorism – a new method of warfare?

1. **genre:** Scholarly article

2. **source:** Article of the Police and Security magazine, Vol.26 No.3/2017. March 2018

3. **audience:** Readers of the Police and Security magazine

4. **purpose of writing:** To point out the dangers that the misuse drones could pose to public security

5. **authenticity:** Original article, the text was published in the Police and Security magazine in March 2018

6. **style:** Informative, clear

7. **level of formality:** Formal (very formal)

8. **layout:** A scholarly article with the title in bold, subtitles bolded, capitilised and numerised (with the exception of the introduction). The directions in which drone usage can go are numerised as well. The examples of unauthorised drone usage are bulleted. All sources are listed in footnotes.

9. **content:** This article discusses the possible misuse of drones arguing they pose a rising threat to the public security by listing concrete examples of the misuse of drones recently

10. **cohesion:** Lexical cohesion of the text is achieved through the repetition of key-words (use/misuse, drones)

11. **sentence patterns:** The texts consists mostly of compound and complex sentences.

12. terminology of the subject: General, scientific (chemistry: listing of radionuclides), technical relating to different types of drones

The text is formal and I had to be careful to use appropriate language in the translation. For example, the use of colloquial expressions and contractions was to be avoided.

One of the first difficulties I faced while translating this text was the issue of translating titles of legal documents. In the first paragraph of the article the authors mention "Pravilnik o sustavima bespilotnih zrakoplova (NN 49/2015. i 77/2015.)". As I already mentioned in the commentary of the translation of the second text, one has to be very careful when translating legal terms because the terminology is fixed in most cases. According to the EU regulations, all legal documents written in Croatian must have an official English translation. That is why I always search for the official translation, which I was to find in this case – "Ordinance on unmanned aircraft systems (Official Gazette no. 49/2015 and 77/2015)". However, it is often not possible to find the official translation. In such cases, a handbook for translating legal documents is invaluable. Another example in which a handbook like that proved to be useful was while translating the word "proglas". "Proglas" refers to a specific kind of an announcement made with the purpose of publicly addressing a serious issue – a proclamation.

"Panika stanovništva" is an example of a seemingly simple term which can be very problematic to translate. When translated literally, the expression "population panic" has a completely different meaning in English. A meaning I wasn't aware of until I translated the expression. "Population panic" apparently relates to overpopulation, and that was not the meaning I needed for this translation. I was looking for something to say "a large number of people panics because of a terrorist attack" and after an extensive research I came across the

term "moral panic". "Moral panic" is defined as the feeling of fear spread among a large number of people caused by an event which seemingly poses a huge threat to the society and its moral standards. That definition came closer to what I was trying to convey but it still had some unfitting connotations. To make sure I don't change the original meaning of the expression, I decided to rewrite it as "make the population panic". When unsure about the meaning of a term, it is often better to adapt the sentence than risk making a mistake.

Overall, translating this text was not particularly difficult. From my experience, it is often more challenging to translate informal texts because colloquial expressions used in them can be extremely hard to translate properly. The most difficult aspect of translating this text was managing long sentences.

5. CONCLUSION

Providing quality translations is an extremely difficult job. Having good knowledge of the source and target languages is only the first step to success – one also needs an extensive knowledge of a variety of topics and the willingness to put in a lot of hard work into every translation. Problem-solving is arguably the most important skill that translators have to develop. Every text is a new challenge and translators have to be able to deal with all problems they encounter. I believe that this skill is developed primarily through experience. As with many other things in life, practice does make perfect. Not only does experience reduce the number of obstacles that translators encounter, but it also makes them more prepared to deal with future problems.

As stated previously in the thesis, both meaning and style are important in a translation. Translators have to stay as close as possible to the source text while making sure the translation sounds natural in the target text. It is easy for translators to move away from the source text while trying to achieve cohesion of the translation. The twelve points of analysis are there to guide translators by making them think about essential components of the source text. Why was the text written? Who is the target audience of the text? What is the style of the text? What is the text about? These are only some of the questions that the points encourage translators to ask themselves. By considering these points, the translators are able to understand the source text better and at the same time have a better idea of how they can transfer the text into the target language without losing out on any important aspect of the text.

Language is constantly evolving to accompany the changes in society. It exists to enable communication and express the entirety of human activity. The role of translators is to

connect people and break the language barriers between them. The work they do is not simple and requires a lifetime of learning and improving. However, translators make sure that ideas and information circulate not only between different languages, but also different cultures and people. Translators are educators in a way, and that makes their work invaluable.

6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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