Analysis of the Occurrence of Errors while Interpreting English-Croatian and Croatian-English False Friends

Barišić Ičanović, Nika

Nika Barišić Ičanović

ANALYSIS OF THE OCCURRENCE OF ERRORS WHILE INTERPRETING ENGLISH-CROATIAN AND CROATIAN-ENGLISH FALSE FRIENDS

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the M.A. in English language and literature and German language and literature at the University of Rijeka

Supervisor:

Dr.sc. Anita Memišević

Rijeka, September 2017

ABSTRACT

The goal of this thesis is to analyze errors during the oral interpretation of false friends from English into Croatian and vice versa. The analysis of errors will be based on the results of three tasks, whereby the first task comprises an isolated word, the second task contains words followed by visual input and the third task includes sentences with false friends. This thesis aims to see whether or not the context and visual input will have an influence on errors made during the interpretation of false friends.

This thesis can be divided into two parts. The first part is of theoretical nature, it deals with the definitions and classifications of false friends. Furthermore, it contains the explanation and definition of bilingualism, which is an important part of false friend phenomenon and it gives a brief insight into the bilingual mind and memory of a bilingual person.

The second part focuses on the present study and data collection and analyses. For the purpose of the study twenty participants of the second year of master's programme of English language and literature were tested. The second part also presents the results of the conducted study, which indicate that the context did influence the number of errors while interpreting false friends. Furthermore, visual input increased the number of errors during the false friend interpretation.

Key words: false friends, bilingualism, errors, bilingual memory

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction

The term false friends refers to a linguistic phenomenon which equally puzzles and concerns both linguists and bilingual speakers. The concept of false friends and their occurrence is not only researched by linguists, but it is also of interest to sociologists, translators, professors, psychologists and many other people whose everyday life includes bilingual communication. In reflection to this, there are various perspectives through which false friends can be defined and understood. Thereby translators and language professors will in most cases focus on the methodological and pedagogical perspective of a false friend, whereas sociologists will focus on the sociological or cultural side of false friends. Although the phenomenon of false friends is not limited to only one field of expertise, the very definition is far more complicated than one may think.

Speech errors together with tips of the tongue, slips of the tongue and false friends are part of a broad area of psycholinguistics. Every research conducted or partially done on this topic gives a better insight into bilingual communication and is considered to be a window into the bilingual brain.

The first use of the term false friends dates back to 1928 when M. Koessler and J. Derocquigny mentioned the same phenomenon under the name faux amis in their work False friends, or, The Treacheries of English Vocabulary: Advice to Translators. Since then, numerous scholars dealt with the issue of false friends, taking into consideration different aspects of false friends. Some linguists such as F. Navarro and D. Buncic suggested various terms, which can be used instead of the term false friend. In his doctoral dissertation Das sprachwissenschaftliche Problem der innerslavischen falschen Freunde im Russischen (2000), Daniel Buncic lists 16 different terms for false friends. Furthermore, F.Navarro (1997) describes false friends with the phrase palabras de traducción enganosa. Although the term false friends is widely accepted in the circle of scholars, it also belongs to a treacherous translation, so it is rational that some scholars are searching for a more suitable term for the phenomenon.

Another critical point of false friends is the categorization, whereby numerous factors of false friends need to be taken into consideration. Even though the basic classification of false friends is the one that divides them into chance and semantic false friends, many researchers

have given their contribution in the categorization of false friends, such as Carrol (1992) in her work On Cognate and Chamizo Dominguez (2006a) in his work False Friends. When describing and classifying false friends, it is relevant to mention the origins and the process of creation of false friends. It is equally necessary to mention that false friends, as a large number of linguistic phenomenon, are subject to changes, which happen as a result of changes in language. It is possible that certain false friends in two languages at a certain point stop being false friends, but the process is reversible as well.

When discussing false friends, it is inevitable to mention bilingualism. The definition of false friends implies the phenomenon, which occurs in a bilingual communication, but false friends can occur in only one language too, between two dialects, which according to some linguists can also be categorized as bilingualism. Clearly, these different descriptions of bilingualism indicate the complexity of bilingualism. Numerous linguists gave their contribution in defining bilingualism, such as Bloomfield (1993), Mackey (1962) and Haugen (1953), which included distinctive factors in defining bilingualism. In his work Language, Bloomfield (1933) followed the maximalist principle while describing a bilingual person, whereby he states that a bilingual person needs to be native-like in both languages. In contrast, in his work, The Description of Bilingualism, Mackey (1962) followed the minimalist principle, whereby he refers that a bilingual person uses more than one language. Therefore, it is not uncommon to conclude that definitions of bilingualism differ in different works.

Furthermore, differences in definitions of bilingualism also evoke various categorizations of bilingual persons, attitudes toward bilingualism and descriptions which refer to bilingualism.

2. Bilingualism

Taking into consideration that in today's population bilingualism is becoming a rule rather than an exception, it is important to take some time to define bilingualism. Defining bilingualism is not nearly as simple as it appears at first sight. However, the definition that everyone agrees on is that bilingualism is an ability of a person to speak two different languages. Even though this definition seems rather simple, and according to some it may be described as self-explanatory, bilingualism itself is far from being simple. This becomes obvious if we look into some definitions proposed by linguists.

Bloomfield (1933) defined bilingualism in his work Language as „native-like control of two languages" (p.55). On the other hand, Mackey (1962) defined bilingualism as „the ability to use more than one language (p.52)" in his book The description of bilingualism. Furthermore, incorporated in his book Languages in contact: Findings and problems Weinreich (1953) represented bilingualism as „the practice of alternately using two languages (p.3)". Because of very different definitions and criterions that were taken into consideration while defining bilingualism, it is very hard to decide which definition of bilingualism is the most adequate one.

Different authors and linguists take various criteria, features, and components into consideration when talking about bilingualism and the categorizations of bilingual speakers. Bilingualism can be discussed within the frames of numerous variables; some of them are socio-economical, cultural, pedagogical and psychological. In the book Bilingualism, N.B. Chin and G. Wigglesworth listed five major descriptors that need to be taken into consideration when talking about bilingualism.

The first one cites the degree of bilingualism as one of them. This one refers to the language proficiency of a speaker, which has to be on a certain level for a speaker to be described as bilingual. The first descriptor can also be found in definitions mentioned earlier. Some linguists consider a person bilingual only if that person perfectly masters and utilizes both languages. Therefore, there are numerous classifications of bilingual speakers in relation to their language proficiency; some of them are balanced, dominant, limited and passive bilingual speakers. The second descriptor of bilingualism specifies the age of the second language acquisition. The general understanding gives a great advantage of native-like proficiency of second language to those speakers, who have started learning a second

language at an early stage of their life. On the other hand, this notion cannot always be considered to be a rule, because there are numerous studies, which compared the language knowledge of two groups of bilingual speakers, where one group started learning the second language later in their life. The results showed that on certain tasks, such as grammar tasks, speakers who started learning a language later, generally achived better results than the first group. The third descriptor refers to the context of bilingual language acquisition, and it is important to state that there is a difference in the manner in which the languages were acquired and learned. Speaker's language proficiency can differ depending on whether the language was acquired in a naturalistic or secondary context. The fourth descriptor lists the domain of language use as one variable in the bilingual process. The domain of use refers to different fields of the speaker's life in which he uses language. It is possible that a speaker uses one language at home, surrounded by his family and another language in school. The fifth descriptor refers to social orientation. This group of descriptors is mainly influenced by the speaker's attitude toward his bilingualism, but also by the attitudes of the community he/she lives in.

Although bilingualism as a phenomenon has a very long and rich history, the attitudes toward bilingualism have changed drastically over time. In the 20th century, bilingualism was not encouraged as it is nowadays. The general opinion was that bilingualism leads to confusion and that a bilingual speaker does not benefit from his knowledge of two languages. Nowadays, bilingual or even multilingual speakers are considered to have more benefits than disadvantages with respect to their languages. With the change of global attitude towards bilingualism, the way of teaching a second language has also changed - from an exclusive grammar and translation centered approach to a cultural and communicative oriented language teaching approach. In conclusion, it is safe to state that with the widespread notion of bilingualism, the very definition, classification and attitudes toward bilingualism have changed and evolved into a very complex and compound phenomenon.

2.1. Bilingualism and false friends

The relationship between bilingualism and false friends is quite self-explanatory. The phenomenon of false friends includes knowledge of two languages, although in some cases this phenomenon is also possible within one language, for example, American and British English. However, one should bear in mind that a certain circle of linguists also considers those two varieties of one language as an example of bilingualism. Despite this example, a false friend is a phenomenon and a term that pressuposes knowledge of two languages, i.e. bilingualism.

To sum up, bilingualism as a term is widely known and used, but its definition is quite complex and comprises a spectrum of different variables. Even though sometimes neglected, bilingualism is a topic that should be discussed within any language, language use, and performance.

3. Bilingual language processing

Language processing is a phrase that describes everything humans do in the process of understanding words together with the processes included in word production. It defines how we use language to express ourselves, the way in which language is processed in our brains and the manner of understanding it.

Although language processing is a certain code used by every single person, the very nature of this code is complex and especially when talking about bilinguals filled with questions and uncertainties. Putting aside the dilemma whether or not two languages are stored as one or two languages in our brain, the questions of lexical access, recognition, and production in a bilingual speaker are of interest to psycholinguist, neuropsychologist, neurobiologist, etc., where every scientific field had a distinctive approach.

What strikes the most when talking about bilingual memory is the issue of whether or not a bilingual person is able to control his/her knowledge of two languages? One of the main issues is whether a bilingual person has control over his/her languages, or in other words, is it possible to completely suppress the second language in a situation when only the first language is required? There are many studies dealing with the same question and they concluded that in every situation both languages are active.

4. Bilingual memory

Bilingual memory refers to the way in which two languages are stored and organized in the speaker's brain. According to R.R. Herdia, there are two major theories or concepts for explaining this storage. The first theory is called shared or interdependence memory hypothesis, which proposes that in speaker's memory only meaning or abstractions are stored and the equivalents of both languages are stored within that one concept or meaning. If we take the English word 'system' and its Croatian equivalent 'sistem' as an example for this concept, it is obvious that this concept implies that only the meaning of those two words is stored as one entity in the speaker's brain. Therefore, the English word 'system' and its Croatian translation or the equivalent 'sistem' are only labeled to the meaning, and they are only stored in the frames of word meaning, rather than separately. The second hypothesis is called the separate or independence memory hypothesis, which advocates that two languages are stored in two different stores, meaning that one language has its own memory store and so does the other language. In this case, the English word 'system' and its Croatian equivalent 'sistem', according to this hypothesis in the speaker's brain would be stored in two separate memory stores as two entities, one belonging to the English language memory storage and the other to Croatian.

There are numerous models explaining bilingual memory, but almost every one of them follows the basic principles of two hypotheses mentioned earlier, but there are also some models that combine two hypotheses.

4.1. Bilingual Dual-Code Theory

The bilingual dual-code theory was proposed by Pavio and Desrocjers in 1980 as a model of bilingual memory. This theory mainly supports the independence hypothesis of bilingual memory, but it also acknowledges the idea of connections between the two language storage areas. The bilingual dual-code theory assumes that there are two verbal systems, related to two language stores in the brain, but those two systems of language, although separate, are in a way connected with each other by verbal1 and verbal2 connectors. One of the concepts in this theory is that translation equivalents (eg. Boy-dečko) will have stronger connectors than bilingual associates (eg. Girl- dečko). Another feature of this model is also an imaging system, which stores non-verbal information independently of the existing systems, but image

store with connectors is also attached to both language systems, therefore it can be influenced by both language storage areas.

This model of bilingual memory can be applied to the phenomenon on false friends, but certain errors that occur during false friends translation can be observed through the window of this model.

5. Definition of false friends

When discussing the definition of false friends, we have to take two terms into consideration. The first one defines false friends as a linguistic phenomenon and the second one defines the term false friend itself. It is important to state that the very term false friend is newer than the phenomenon itself.

The term false friend was first mentioned under the name faux amis in French language, in the work Les faux amis, ou, Les Trahisons du vocabulaire anglais: conseils aux traducteurs (False friends, or, The Treacheries of English Vocabulary: Advice to Translators), written by Maxime Koessler and Jules Derocquigny in 1928. This work lexicalized the term false friend and nowadays it has spread throughout literature, and thereby the term is now used in circles of linguists and translators. As P.J.C.Dominques (2010) states in his book Semantics and Pragmatics of false friends**:** „The term now refers to the specific phenomenon of linguistic interference consisting of two given words in two or more given natural languages are graphically and/or phonetically the same or very alike; yet, their meanings may be totally or partially different. p. 1“ To say it in a different manner, false friends are words that are written and pronounced in a similar way in two or more different languages, but their meaning is completely different in the languages that are taken into consideration. This is the reason why they represent a possible problem for translations and why they might deceive bilingual or multilingual speakers. Throughout history, false friends have caused many misunderstandings and misinterpretations, but despite their deceitful and tricky nature, they have also been used as speech tools for provoking humor.

When talking about false friends in terms of a linguistic phenomenon, it is important to state that the phenomenon itself is as old as bilingualism itself. The first work mentioning this phenomenon can be traced back to the 17th century under the name Nomina Polonica convenientia cum Sveticis, partim eundem partim diversum significantia Sensum Ordine Alphabetico collecta atque disposita (An Alphabetically Provided Collection of Polish Nouns, which Partially Coincide with and Partially Diverge from Swedish Nouns). As the title of the book itself indicates, this work consisted of false friends in the Swedish and Polish language, but Latin was used as the object language. With the increase of bilingual communication and the need for bilingual translations the false friend phenomenon gained more significance and the need for describing the phenomenon expanded.

5.1. Different expressions for false friends

Although the term false friend is widely spread and used by linguists, language professors, and translators it would be wrong to assume that this is the only expression used to describe the same linguistic phenomenon. Numerous linguists and scholars have come up with their own names for false friends. If we come across studies written by F.Navarro we will notice that he terms false friends as 'palabras de traducción engañosa', or in English, misleading translatable words. For the same phenomenon, Vladimir Ivir uses the phrase false pairs and deceptive cognates in his article Serbo-Croat-English false pair types published in Studia romanica at anglica zagrabiensia. Many scholars dealing with the false friend phenomenon have contributed to the terminology. The biggest opus in naming the phenomenon of false friends was that of Daniel Buncic in his study „Das sprachwissenschaftliche Problem der innerslavischen 'falschen Freunde' im Russischen" in 2000, whereby he proposes 17 different terms for false friends. Some of the terms he mentioned in his study might be applicable to a broader spectrum that comprises the appearances of false friends and those are false cognates (first mentioned by Parkes in 1992), deceptive words (primarily referenced by Welna in 1977), false pairs (initially introduced by Ivir 1968), faux amis (originally named by Koessler/ Derocquigny in 1928), treacherous twins (initially quoted by Pascoe/ Pascoe in 1998) and less belles infideles (first mentioned by Hönig in 1997). Despite these different names for the same paradox of false friends, it is quite safe to state that the term false friend is the term that is most widely and frequently used by both scholars, translators and language professors.

5.2. False friends vs. False cognates

The previous chapter gave a short overview of all different terms for false friends. Nevertheless, it is important to mention that out of all those different names false cognates and false friends are usually the most frequently used expressions. Although those two terms are supposed to represent the same phenomenon, using the term false cognates may be misleading and to a certain extent incorrect. In order to get a sense of distinction between these two terms, it is crucial to look into the definitions. As we have already stated earlier, false friends are two or more words that look identical or similar in two or more languages, they may even sound equal or similar in those languages, but their semantics are completely or partially different. False cognates can be defined in the following manner „...False cognate is used in linguistics for those words sharing a common origin, regardless of whether their

meanings have evolved apart or not. p. 2 " as it was stated in the work Semantics and pragmatics of false friends by Dominguez (2010). If we compare these two definitions, it is obvious that the distinguishing feature is word etymology, whereby all false cognates are false friends, but not all false friends are false cognates. According to this, false friends are hypernyms of false cognates.

5.3. Classification of false friends

As it is difficult to define false friends it is also problematic and difficult to come up with one classification of false friends that is universal and that everyone agrees on. Numerous scholars have proposed a colorful spectrum of classification of false friend, and they all used distinctive criteria for their classifications. Gillian Moss proposed 8 criteria for the classification of false friends. In his written paper 'Cognate incognition', he organized false friends in the following manner: number of letters, number of differences between the words in two languages, proportional difference, part of speech, same/different initial and final letter, vowel differences, consonant differences and specific letter differences. In 1997 Postigo Pinazo organized false friends in the following manner: graphic false friends, phonetic, semantic and false friends derived from loanwords.

Despite all the different classifications and criteria used to organize false friends, there are only two groups of false friends that are universal and basic in all categorizations and groupings and those are chance and semantic false friends. Chance false friends, as the name itself hints, are those pairs that have no semantic or etymological explanation for their occurrence. These pairs are written in the same or similar manner and their pronunciation is the same or similar, but their meaning or origin does not reveal the way or the reason why they became false friends. In contrast to chance false friends, semantic false friends share their origin and thereby also the etymology. This type of false friends typically happens for two reasons, they either originate from the same language (e.g. Latin or Greek) or are the result of language borrowing. Furthermore, semantic false friends can be subdivided into two categories, full and partial semantic false friends. The first subcategory comprises pairs that are completely different in meanings in both languages, and the second subcategory includes pairs that share one common meaning in both languages, but other meanings are completely different. To summarize, false friends can be categorized and divided in many different ways, taking into consideration many different features, but they can all be divided into two essential groups, that are chance and semantic false friends.

5.4. Origins of false friends

At the very beginning of this chapter, it is relevant to emphasize that there are certain minor features that additionally contribute to the complicated effort to identify the origins of false friends. First, false friends do not occur only between two or more different languages, but they can also be found in one language between two different dialects of the same language. Second, there are also cases where two words were false friends in the past, but they stopped being false friends in the modern language, in the present. Also, what we now mark as false friends may in the future, with the process of lexicalization, stop being false friends. As a consequence of all those different features of the phenomenon, there are few origins of the occurrence of false pairs named by Dominguez (2010). The first concept is synonymy, which can be defined as a word, phrase or expression that can be substituted by another word, and this substitution will not change the meaning, the notion or value of the sentence. Synonymy is applicable to only one language, or to two or more languages. Bearing that in mind, it can be easily understood how false friends can be misinterpreted as synonyms in a context that does not allow this substitution. The second concept is homonymy, which marks the linguistic phenomenon in which two different words that share the same form but their meaning is completely different. Due to this feature, false friends can be observed and defined as homonyms in two or more different languages. In this group, we can also include homophones (words are the same in phonetic terms, but which differ in respect to semantics) and homographs (words that are written the same, but their meaning is different). This ambiguity of homonymy can mislead when two words in two different languages are not homonyms, but instead, false friends. The third concept is polysemy, defined as a possibility that one word or phrase has more meanings, which are related to each other. These meanings can be related in such a way that one meaning of a word is its literal meaning and another meaning is metaphorical. The fourth concept is register which signifies contexts of the utterance of words. Although synonyms, some words will be used only in a certain context and domain of communication and also under specific circumstances, regardless of their equal meaning. The fifth concept is diachrony, which includes the change of false friends over time. Some texts can only be understood and translated if we understand the meaning of words. However, it is possible that the meaning of a certain word has changed during the time. In order to avoid mistranslations, it is crucial that we fully understand the extent of the meaning of a word from the perspective of the author's text.

5.5. Creation of false friends

Creation of false friends is a long process which includes many different features and the very way for creating a false friend sometimes can be nonlinear. To a great extent, semantic false friends have derived and developed from calques, inheritances, and borrowings. Inheritance is a term that is used for a process in which one language accepts and takes words from its source language, or in other words language from which it originated. Calques represent translations of words or phrases that were borrowed from one language to another in a manner that they were literally translated word-by-word. Borrowings or loanwords are those words that were taken from one language and accommodated for use in another language. Besides these types of creation, it is also possible to create a false friend with tropes of figures of speech. Some of the widely known figures of speech that may result in creating false friends are metaphor, synecdoche, euphemism, irony, and pejoration. The best and most suitable strategy for detecting false friends is definitely the context in which the words occur.

6. The study of the analysis of the occurrence of errors while interpreting English - Croatian and Croatian - English false friends

6.1. Rationale for the study

A great deal of research has been done on false friends and the biggest reason for that, apart from the need for correct translations, is that bilingual or multilingual communication, as well as bilingual or multilingual speakers, nowadays are not an exception, but rather a rule. This study has similar elements as the previous studies on false friends, but the manner in which the study was conducted is different because it focuses on oral interpretation. A similar study exploring speech errors during oral production was conducted by Mirjana M. Kovač: English as a foreign language: A case study of engineering students in Croatia, whose aim was to examine the frequency and dispersion of speech errors. Similar to Kovač's study, this present study aims to investigate the occurrence of errors while interpreting false friends from English to Croatian and vice versa.

Furthermore, this study differs from previous studies in the field of false friends in the tasks, which were distributed in a manner that they investigate three different situations of interpretation of false friends. Furthermore, unlike Kovač's study, this study differs in the number of participants and in the participants' knowledge of the second language, in this case English.

Unlike other studies, this one includes interpretation of false friends from English to Croatian and vice versa, whereby words from both languages were mixed throughout every task and there was no indication of the language in which the given words were written. Instead, participants had to read the words and translate them immediately into another language.

Taking all the previous work in the field of false friends, the present study may give insight into the frequency of errors during oral interpretation of false friends in the Croatian and English language with respect to studies conducted before which were based exclusively on written interpretation or written translation of isolated words or even written translation of texts.

6.2. Research questions

The focal point of the present study on false friends is the analysis of the occurrence of errors during the interpretation of false friends in English to Croatian and vice versa. This study has taken various variables into consideration during the data collection. Firstly, for the purpose of the study, the participants included in the research were not chosen randomly, but they were all students of the second year of the graduate program at the University of Rijeka. Furthermore, all participants' mother tongue was Croatian, and they all studied English language and literature. Secondly, this group of students was chosen because they are representative with respect to their previous knowledge of false friends. Thirdly, the level of language proficiency in both the Croatian and English language was on the same level for all the participants. Because of the participants' high language proficiency in both languages, within the tasks, the two languages were mixed up.

The present study seeks to answer how often the errors occur while interpreting false friends from Croatian to English and backward. Its goal is also to find out, whether or not, the context will influence the rate of errors during the oral interpretation of false friends. In addition, it investigates the errors in the interpretation of isolated words. In the same way, the present study on false friends explores if the visual input interferes with the process of false friends interpretation. This is accomplished by the task that includes pictures that indicate the false friends, and the words that needed to be translated were written below the pictures. Besides, it also focuses on the phenomenon which arose during the data collection, that is, the participants' tendency to read pictures and translate pictures, instead of the words written below, although the instructions were clear that only the words below the pictures needed to be translated.

6.3. Research instruments

In the present study on false friends, a voice recorder and sheets on which were three tasks and instructions for each task written both in English and Croatian were used as research instruments. The tape recorded data was transcribed and after the transcription, the results were organized in tables using the Microsoft Office Excel 2007 tool. The paper sheets, used as a research instrument in the study, were organized into three groups, i.e. types.

The first type of research instrument is presented through the first task. Instructions for the first task preceded the task itself, and they were written in both the Croatian and English language. The instructions indicated that the participants should read the words that followed aloud and give an immediate translation of each word, either in Croatian or English, depending on the language in which the word was written. The first task contained twenty words written in English and Croatian, ten in each language. Participants had to read them and translate them. Words were written in isolation and ten of them were in the left column and ten in the right column. This first task was used with the purpose to see if the translation of false friends when words are written in isolation, will be fertile ground for more errors in translations in comparison to those words that are used in a certain context.

The second type of research instrument is presented through the second task. Before the second task, there were written instructions similar to the instructions in the first task, only in these, it was mentioned that the participant's assignment was to read and translate the words under the pictures. In the second task, there were eighteen words below eighteen pictures that needed to be translated, of which only four words were written in Croatian. The second task had the purpose of showing whether the pictures would influence the correct translation of false friends words.

The third type of research instrument is presented through the third task. The instructions preceded the task, and the instructions were almost the same as those for the first task, with the difference only in the manner that in the third task words that needed to be translated had been put into a certain context, i.e. sentence. The third task consisted of ten sentences, of which four were written in the Croatian language. The participants had to read aloud the given sentence and immediately translate it. However, they did not know that the focus of the task was not on every single word in the sentence, but rather that it focused only on the correctness

of the translation of false friends. This task was formed with the purpose of seeing whether context would increase the rate of correct translations of false friends.

6.4. Aims

The first aim of this research study into false friends is to determine whether or not isolated words that need to be translated will show a greater rate of correctness during the oral interpretation of false friends.

The second aim seeks to answer the question pf whether the to some extent misleading visual input will negatively reflect on the number of correct translations of false friends.

The third aim examines whether or not an adequate context will positively influence the percentage of correct translations of false friends.

6.5. Hypotheses

The present study of the analysis of the occurrence of errors while interpreting false friends from Croatian to English and vice versa is based on three hypotheses.

The first hypothesis is that the oral interpretation of isolated words, which are false friends, will result in more errors during the interpretation of false friends with respect to false friends used in an appropriate context.

The second hypothesis is that a certain misleading visual input will increase the number of errors while interpreting false friends.

The third hypothesis is that the oral translation of false friends within an appropriate context will result in fewer errors during the interpretation of false friends in comparison with the translation of isolated false friends.

6.6. Data collection

The study was conducted among twenty students of the second year of the masters program of English language and literature at the University of Rijeka. The manner of data collection was oral, that is each participant's answers were recorded with a voice recorder. The data were collected in two different phases.

In the first phase, each participant gave answers individually to all three tasks. Before the very beginning of the research, each participant was familiarized with the fact that all answers and further analysis of the study will be used anonymously and only within the framework of the present study. It was stated that no names or personal information about the participants would be used. Furthermore, the participants were informed that they have to fulfill all three tasks and that they can take some time to carefully read the instructions given before each task. In addition, they were instructed that it is of crucial importance for the purpose of the study to interpret words as quickly as possible, but it is allowed to skip the word if it is unknown that it is also possible to return afterward to this same unknown word.

In addition to this the participants were also informed that after each task they will have a short break that lasts a minute, during which their only task is to listen to relaxing music and gather their thoughts for a minute.

In the second phase, students began doing the tasks during which they were recorded constantly.

6.7. Data analysis

After the data collection, data analysis was also organized into stages. The first stage was the transcription of all the recordings together with all the observations of the nonverbal language, i.e. the gestures of the participants.

The second stage in the data analysis were the statistical calculations done in Microsoft Office Excel 2007. The results of translation of words were organized into six groups of answers, as follows: FF meaning false friend translation, CT meaning correct translation, NT meaning no translation, WT implicating wrong translation, in other words a translation that is neither a false friend nor a correct translation, paraphrasing and CT& FF meaning that the participant gave both a false friend and a correct translation of one word. For the word 'deviza' an additional category called term shortening by changing the meaning (TS/CM) was included in the analysis. An additional category was also introduced for the words 'chef' and 'affair', which was named term shortening where the meaning stays intact (TS/MI).

7. Analyses of results

7.1. Background information on participants

All the participants involved in the present study were students of the second year of the masters program of English language and literature at the University of Rijeka. Out of twenty participants, eighteen were female students and two male students, the participants were twenty-four and twenty-five. This sample of participants was chosen because of their previous knowledge of false friends and because of their high language proficiency in the English language. The Croatian language is the mother tongue of every participant.

7.2. The first task

The first task included twenty words, out of which ten were written in Croatian and ten in the English language. The participants had to read the words and translate them immediately. The first task was analyzed within six categories, which were:

- FF – giving a false friend translation
- CT – correct translation of a given word
- NA – no translation (participants were not familiar with the word or they could not recall the correct translation for a given word)
- WA – wrong translation (translation of a word that cannot be categorized either as a correct translation or as a false friend, the translation is of no relation to the given word)
- Paraphrasing – by paraphrasing the participants were trying to avoid direct translation
- FF&CT – both false friend and correct translation (some participants gave two translations of a given word, of which one was a false friend and the other was a correct translation)

The first word that needed to be translated was the English word actual. Out of twenty participants, three provided a false friend (aktualan) as the translation of the word actual, which makes 15%. Furthermore, seven participants or 35% gave the correct translation, which is 'stvaran'. One participant gave no translation, which makes 5% and nine of them or 45% gave the wrong translation. Some of the wrong translations were 'zapravo' and 'pravi'. The analysis of the word 'actual' can be seen in Table 1.

	Actual					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1			1			
Participant 2		1				
Participant 3		1				
Participant 4		1				
Participant 5				1		
Participant 6		1				
Participant 7	1					
Participant 8		1				
Participant 9	1					
Participant 10		1				
Participant 11	1					
Participant 12				1		
Participant 13				1		
Participant 14				1		
Participant 15				1		
Participant 16				1		
Participant 17				1		
Participant 18				1		
Participant 19				1		
Participant 20		1				
Data	3	7	1	9	0	0
%	15	35	5	45	0	0

Table 1 – word actual, task 1

The second word that needed to be translated was the English word sympathetic. Out of twenty participants, three provided a false friend (simpatičan) as the translation of the word sympathetic, which makes 15%. Furthermore, fourteen participants or 70% gave the correct translation, which is 'suosjećajan'. Two participants gave no translation, which makes 10% and one participant or 5% gave the wrong translation. The wrong translation for the given word was osjećajan. The answers for the word 'sympathetic' can be seen in Table 2.

	Sympathetic					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1		1				
Participant 2		1				
Participant 3		1				
Participant 4		1				
Participant 5		1				
Participant 6	1					
Participant 7		1				
Participant 8		1				
Participant 9		1				
Participant 10			1			
Participant 11	1					
Participant 12	1					
Participant 13		1				
Participant 14		1				
Participant 15		1				
Participant 16			1			
Participant 17		1				
Participant 18				1		
Participant 19		1				
Participant 20		1				
Data	3	14	2	1	0	0
%	15	70	10	5	0	0

Table 2 – word sympathetic, task 1

The third word that needed to be translated was the Croatian word 'spiker'. Out of twenty participants, six provided a false friend (speaker) as the translation of the word 'spiker', which makes 30%. No participant gave the correct translation for the given word, which was anchorman, announcer, newsreader or newscaster. Seven participants gave no translation, which makes 35% and also seven of them or 35% gave the wrong translation. Some of the wrong translations were 'zvučnik' and 'govornik'. The analysis of the word 'spiker' can be seen in Table 3.

	Spiker					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1				1		
Participant 2	1					
Participant 3				1		
Participant 4				1		
Participant 5				1		
Participant 6			1			
Participant 7	1					
Participant 8			1			
Participant 9			1			
Participant 10			1			
Participant 11	1					
Participant 12			1			
Participant 13	1					
Participant 14			1			
Participant 15				1		
Participant 16				1		
Participant 17	1					
Participant 18				1		
Participant 19			1			
Participant 20	1					
Data	6	0	7	7	0	0
%	30	0	35	35	0	0

Table 3 – word spiker, task 1

The fourth word that needed to be translated was the English word sensible. Out of twenty participants, fourteen provided a false friend (senzibilan) as the translation of the word sensible, which makes 70%. Four participants or 20% gave the correct translation for the given word, which was razuman or smislen. Only two participants or 10% gave the wrong translation, which was 'osjetilno' and 'suosjećajno'. The analysis of the word 'sensible' can be seen in Table 4.

	Sensible					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1				1		
Participant 2				1		
Participant 3	1					
Participant 4		1				
Participant 5	1					
Participant 6	1					
Participant 7		1				
Participant 8		1				
Participant 9	1					
Participant 10	1					
Participant 11	1					
Participant 12		1				
Participant 13	1					
Participant 14	1					
Participant 15	1					
Participant 16	1					
Participant 17	1					
Participant 18	1					
Participant 19	1					
Participant 20	1					
Data	14	4	0	2	0	0
%	70	20	0	10	0	0

Table 4- word sensible, task 1

The fifth word that needed to be translated was the Croatian word 'realan'. Out of twenty participants, eight provided a false friend (real) as the translation of the word 'realan', which makes 40%. Nine participants or 45% gave the correct translation for the given word, which was realistic. Only one participant or 5% gave no translation for the given word. Two participants or 10% gave the wrong translation, which was 'objective' and 'sensible'. The analysis of the word 'realan' can be seen in Table 5.

	Realan					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1		1				
Participant 2	1					
Participant 3		1				
Participant 4		1				
Participant 5	1					
Participant 6		1				
Participant 7	1					
Participant 8		1				
Participant 9		1				
Participant 10	1					
Participant 11				1		
Participant 12				1		
Participant 13	1					
Participant 14	1					
Participant 15		1				
Participant 16	1					
Participant 17		1				
Participant 18			1			
Participant 19		1				
Participant 20	1					
Data	8	9	1	2	0	0
%	40	45	5	10	0	0

Table 5 - word realan, task 1

The sixth word that needed to be translated was the Croatian word promocija. Out of twenty participants, sixteen provided a false friend (promotion) as the translation of the word promocija, which makes 80%. Three participants or 15% gave the correct translation for the given word, which was graduation ceremony. Only one participant or 5% gave no translation for the given word. The analysis of the word 'promocija' can be seen in Table 6.

	Promocija					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1	1					
Participant 2	1					
Participant 3	1					
Participant 4	1					
Participant 5	1					
Participant 6	1					
Participant 7		1				
Participant 8	1					
Participant 9	1					
Participant 10		1				
Participant 11	1					
Participant 12	1					
Participant 13		1				
Participant 14	1					
Participant 15	1					
Participant 16	1					
Participant 17			1			
Participant 18	1					
Participant 19	1					
Participant 20	1					
Data	16	3	1	0	0	0
%	80	15	5	0	0	0

Table 6 – word promocija, task 1

The seventh word that needed to be translated was the Croatian word gimnazija. Out of twenty participants, five provided a false friend (gymnasium) as the translation of the word gimnazija, which makes 25%. Twelve participants or 60% gave the correct translation for the given word, which was grammar school. Only one participant or 5% gave no translation for the given word. Two participants or 10% gave the wrong translation, which was 'grade school' and 'high school'. The analysis of the word 'gimnazija' can be seen in Table 7.

	Gimnazija					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1			1			
Participant 2	1					
Participant 3		1				
Participant 4				1		
Participant 5		1				
Participant 6	1					
Participant 7		1				
Participant 8		1				
Participant 9	1					
Participant 10		1				
Participant 11				1		
Participant 12		1				
Participant 13		1				
Participant 14	1					
Participant 15		1				
Participant 16		1				
Participant 17		1				
Participant 18		1				
Participant 19		1				
Participant 20	1					
Data	5	12	1	2	0	0
%	25	60	5	10	0	0

Table 7 – word gimnazija, task 1

The eighth word that needed to be translated was the English word direction. All the participants or 100% gave the correct translation, which was smjer or pravac. Nobody listed a false friend (direkcija) as the translation of the word. The analysis of the word 'direction' can be seen in Table 8.

	Direction					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1		1				
Participant 2		1				
Participant 3		1				
Participant 4		1				
Participant 5		1				
Participant 6		1				
Participant 7		1				
Participant 8		1				
Participant 9		1				
Participant 10		1				
Participant 11		1				
Participant 12		1				
Participant 13		1				
Participant 14		1				
Participant 15		1				
Participant 16		1				
Participant 17		1				
Participant 18		1				
Participant 19		1				
Participant 20		1				
Data	0	20	0	0	0	0
%	0	100	0	0	0	0

Table 8 – word direction, task 1

The ninth word that needed to be translated was the English word pardon. Out of twenty participants, nineteen listed a false friend (pardon) as the translation of the word pardon, which makes 95%. Only one participant or 5% gave the correct translation for the word, which was pomilovanje. The analysis of the word 'pardon' can be seen in Table 9.

	Pardon					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1	1					
Participant 2	1					
Participant 3	1					
Participant 4	1					
Participant 5	1					
Participant 6	1					
Participant 7	1					
Participant 8	1					
Participant 9	1					
Participant 10	1					
Participant 11		1				
Participant 12	1					
Participant 13	1					
Participant 14	1					
Participant 15	1					
Participant 16	1					
Participant 17	1					
Participant 18	1					
Participant 19	1					
Participant 20	1					
Data	19	1	0	0	0	0
%	95	5	0	0	0	0

Table 9 – word pardon, task 1

The tenth word that needed to be translated was the Croatian word diverzija. Out of twenty participants, eighteen provided a false friend (diversion) as the translation, which makes 90%. The rest of the participants, i.e. two of them, which makes 10%, gave no translation for the word. Nobody gave the correct translation, which was sabotage or subversion. The analysis of the word 'diverzija' can be seen in Table 10.

	Diverzija					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1	1					
Participant 2	1					
Participant 3	1					
Participant 4	1					
Participant 5	1					
Participant 6	1					
Participant 7	1					
Participant 8	1					
Participant 9	1					
Participant 10			1			
Participant 11	1					
Participant 12			1			
Participant 13	1					
Participant 14	1					
Participant 15	1					
Participant 16	1					
Participant 17	1					
Participant 18	1					
Participant 19	1					
Participant 20	1					
Data	18	0	2	0	0	0
%	90	0	10	0	0	0

Table 10 – word diverzija, task 1

The eleventh word that needed to be translated was the Croatian word eventualno. Out of twenty participants, eight provided a false friend (eventually) as the translation, which makes 40%. Five participants or 25% gave the correct translation, which was maybe, possibly or probably. Four participants or 20% gave no translation. Two of them or 10% provided a wrong translation, such as 'if' and 'actually' and one of them or 5% paraphrased the answer as follows: at some point. The analysis of the word 'eventualno' can be seen in Table 11.

	Eventualno					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1			1			
Participant 2	1					
Participant 3				1		
Participant 4	1					
Participant 5	1					
Participant 6			1			
Participant 7	1					
Participant 8	1					
Participant 9	1					
Participant 10		1				
Participant 11					1	
Participant 12			1			
Participant 13		1				
Participant 14				1		
Participant 15			1			
Participant 16		1				
Participant 17	1					
Participant 18		1				
Participant 19		1				
Participant 20	1					
Data	8	5	4	2	1	0
%	40	25	20	10	5	0

Table 11 – word eventualno, task 1

The twelfth word that needed to be translated was the Croatian word prospekt. Seven participants or 35% provided a false friend (prospect) as the translation. Nine participants or 45% gave the correct translation of the given word, which was flyer, brochure or leaflet. Two participants or 10% gave no translation and two of them or 10% gave a wrong translation. The two wrong translations were 'katalog' and 'prosperity'. The analysis of the word 'prospekt' can be seen in Table 12.

	Prospekt					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1	1					
Participant 2	1					
Participant 3	1					
Participant 4		1				
Participant 5		1				
Participant 6				1		
Participant 7	1					
Participant 8		1				
Participant 9		1				
Participant 10			1			
Participant 11	1					
Participant 12				1		
Participant 13		1				
Participant 14			1			
Participant 15		1				
Participant 16	1					
Participant 17		1				
Participant 18		1				
Participant 19		1				
Participant 20	1					
Data	7	9	2	2	0	0
%	35	45	10	10	0	0

Table 12 – word prospekt, task 1

The thirteenth word that needed to be translated was the English word protection. All the participants or 100% gave the correct translation of the given word, which was zaštita. None of the participants listed a false friend (protekcija) as the translation of the word. The analysis of the word 'protection' can be seen in Table 13.

	Protection					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1		1				
Participant 2		1				
Participant 3		1				
Participant 4		1				
Participant 5		1				
Participant 6		1				
Participant 7		1				
Participant 8		1				
Participant 9		1				
Participant 10		1				
Participant 11		1				
Participant 12		1				
Participant 13		1				
Participant 14		1				
Participant 15		1				
Participant 16		1				
Participant 17		1				
Participant 18		1				
Participant 19		1				
Participant 20		1				
Data	0	20	0	0	0	0
%	0	100	0	0	0	0

Table 13 – word protection, task 1

The fourteenth word that needed to be translated was the English word ordinary. All the participants or 100% gave the correct translation of the given word, which was običan. None of the participants listed a false friend (ordinaran) as the translation of the word. The analysis of the word 'ordinary' can be seen in Table 14.

	Ordinary					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1		1				
Participant 2		1				
Participant 3		1				
Participant 4		1				
Participant 5		1				
Participant 6		1				
Participant 7		1				
Participant 8		1				
Participant 9		1				
Participant 10		1				
Participant 11		1				
Participant 12		1				
Participant 13		1				
Participant 14		1				
Participant 15		1				
Participant 16		1				
Participant 17		1				
Participant 18		1				
Participant 19		1				
Participant 20		1				
Data	0	20	0	0	0	0
%	0	100	0	0	0	0

Table 14 – word ordinary, task 1

The fifteenth word that needed to be translated was the English word accord. Out of twenty participants, eight provided a false friend (akord) as the translation, which makes 40%. Seven participants or 35% gave the correct translation (sporazum, sklad) of the word. Two participants or 10% gave no translation. Three participants or 15% gave wrong translations, such as 'akordan', 'prema' and 'slaganje'. The analysis of the word 'accord' can be seen in Table 15.

	Accord					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1	1					
Participant 2	1					
Participant 3	1					
Participant 4		1				
Participant 5				1		
Participant 6		1				
Participant 7		1				
Participant 8		1				
Participant 9		1				
Participant 10			1			
Participant 11		1				
Participant 12				1		
Participant 13			1			
Participant 14	1					
Participant 15	1					
Participant 16	1					
Participant 17				1		
Participant 18	1					
Participant 19		1				
Participant 20	1					
Data	8	7	2	3	0	0
%	40	35	10	15	0	0

Table 15 – word accord, task 1

The sixteenth word that needed to be translated was the Croatian word evidencija. Out of twenty participants, five provided a false friend (evidence) as the translation, which makes 25%. Nobody gave the correct translation (records, files) for the given word. Eight participants or 40% of them gave no translation. Six participants or 30% of them gave the wrong translations for the word. Some of them were 'evidention' and 'list'. One participant or 5% paraphrased his/her answer in the following manner: a set of evidence. The analysis of the word 'evidencija' can be seen in Table 16.

	Evidencija					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1				1		
Participant 2				1		
Participant 3				1		
Participant 4	1					
Participant 5				1		
Participant 6				1		
Participant 7	1					
Participant 8	1					
Participant 9	1					
Participant 10			1			
Participant 11					1	
Participant 12	1					
Participant 13			1			
Participant 14			1			
Participant 15			1			
Participant 16				1		
Participant 17			1			
Participant 18			1			
Participant 19			1			
Participant 20			1			
Data	5	0	8	6	1	0
%	25	0	40	30	5	0

Table 16 – word evidencija, task 1

The seventeenth word that needed to be translated was the English word representation. Out of twenty participants, nine provided a false friend (reprezentacija) as the translation, which makes 45%. Two participants or 10% gave the correct translation (predstavljanje, predstavništvo, zastupanje) for the given word. Two participants or 10% of them gave no translation. Five participants or 25% of them gave the wrong translations for the word. Some of them were 'primjer', 'predodžba' and 'prikaz'. Two participants or 10% paraphrased his/her answers in the following manner: 'kad netko nešto predstavlja, nemamo mi riječi za to' and 'način na koji je nešto predstavljeno'. The analysis of the word 'representation' can be seen in Table 17.

	Representation					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1	1					
Participant 2	1					
Participant 3	1					
Participant 4	1					
Participant 5	1					
Participant 6					1	
Participant 7			1			
Participant 8	1					
Participant 9				1		
Participant 10				1		
Participant 11			1			
Participant 12				1		
Participant 13		1				
Participant 14	1					
Participant 15				1		
Participant 16				1		
Participant 17	1					
Participant 18					1	
Participant 19	1					
Participant 20		1				
Data	9	2	2	5	2	0
%	45	10	10	25	10	0

Table 17 – word representation, task 1

The eighteenth word that needed to be translated was the Croatian word obdukcija. Out of twenty participants, thirteen provided a false friend (abduction) as the translation, which makes 65%. Only one participant or 5% gave the correct translation, which was autopsy. The rest of the participants, i.e. six of them, which make 30% gave no translation for the word. The analysis of the word 'obdukcija' can be seen in Table 18.

	Obdukcija					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1			1			
Participant 2	1					
Participant 3	1					
Participant 4	1					
Participant 5		1				
Participant 6	1					
Participant 7	1					
Participant 8	1					
Participant 9	1					
Participant 10	1					
Participant 11			1			
Participant 12			1			
Participant 13	1					
Participant 14			1			
Participant 15	1					
Participant 16	1					
Participant 17			1			
Participant 18			1			
Participant 19	1					
Participant 20	1					
Data	13	1	6	0	0	0
%	65	5	30	0	0	0

Table 18 – word obdukcija, task 1

The nineteenth word that needed to be translated was the English word argument. Out of twenty participants, eighteen provided a false friend (argument) as the translation, which makes 90%. The rest of the participants, i.e. two of them, which makes 10%, gave the correct translation of the word. The analysis of the word 'argument' can be seen in Table 19.

	Argument					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1	1					
Participant 2	1					
Participant 3	1					
Participant 4	1					
Participant 5	1					
Participant 6	1					
Participant 7	1					
Participant 8	1					
Participant 9	1					
Participant 10	1					
Participant 11	1					
Participant 12		1				
Participant 13	1					
Participant 14	1					
Participant 15	1					
Participant 16	1					
Participant 17		1				
Participant 18	1					
Participant 19	1					
Participant 20	1					
Data	18	2	0	0	0	0
%	90	10	0	0	0	0

Table 19 – word argument, task 1

The twentieth word that needed to be translated was the Croatian word konzekventan. Out of twenty participants, two provided a false friend (consequent) as the translation, which makes 10%. Nobody gave the correct translation of the word which was consistent. Five participants or 25% gave no translation. The rest of the participants, i.e. thirteen of them, which makes 65% gave the wrong translation of the word. Some of the answers were: 'consequential', 'posljedičan' and 'consequence'. The analysis of the word 'konzekventan' can be seen in Table 20.

	Konzekventan					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1	1					
Participant 2				1		
Participant 3				1		
Participant 4				1		
Participant 5			1			
Participant 6				1		
Participant 7			1			
Participant 8			1			
Participant 9				1		
Participant 10				1		
Participant 11				1		
Participant 12			1			
Participant 13	1					
Participant 14			1			
Participant 15				1		
Participant 16				1		
Participant 17				1		
Participant 18				1		
Participant 19				1		
Participant 20				1		
Data	2	0	5	13	0	0
%	10	0	25	65	0	0

Table 20 – word konzekventan, task 1

To sum up, the general results for the first task are as follows: Out of 400 translations, 162 translations or 40.5% of them were false friends, 136 or 34% of them were correct translations, 44 or 11% of them had no translation, 54 or 13.5% were wrong translations and 4 translations or 4% were paraphrased translations. The general analyses of task 1 can be seen in table 21.

	Task 1					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1	8	5	4	3	0	0
Participant 2	12	5	0	3	0	0
Participant 3	9	7	0	4	0	0
Participant 4	8	9	0	3	0	0
Participant 5	8	7	1	4	0	0
Participant 6	8	6	2	3	1	0
Participant 7	10	8	2	0	0	0
Participant 8	8	10	2	0	0	0
Participant 9	10	7	1	2	0	0
Participant 10	5	7	6	2	0	0
Participant 11	8	5	2	3	2	0
Participant 12	4	6	5	5	0	0
Participant 13	8	9	2	1	0	0
Participant 14	9	4	5	2	0	0
Participant 15	7	7	2	4	0	0
Participant 16	9	5	1	5	0	0
Participant 17	6	8	3	3	0	0
Participant 18	6	6	3	4	1	0
Participant 19	7	9	2	2	0	0
Participant 20	12	6	1	1	0	0
Data	162	136	44	54	4	0
%	40,5	34	11	13,5	1	0

Table 21 – all word statistics, task 1

7.3. Second task

The second task comprised eighteen words, written under the pictures. The instructions for the task were similar to those in the first task. Additionally, the participants were informed through the instructions to translate the words below the pictures. The pictures in the second task served as misleading visual input, whose purpose was to mislead participants to translate given words as false friends. As was the case with the first task, the second one was also categorized into six categories.

The first word that needed to be translated was the English word 'ambulance'. Out of twenty participants, eighteen provided a false friend (ambulanta) as the translation, which makes 80%. Only one participant or 5% gave the correct translation for the word which was 'vozilo hitne pomoći'. Also, only one participant or 5% gave the wrong translation, which was formulated as 'prva pomoć'. The analysis of the word 'ambulance' can be seen in Table 1.

	Ambulance					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1	1					
Participant 2	1					
Participant 3		1				
Participant 4	1					
Participant 5	1					
Participant 6	1					
Participant 7	1					
Participant 8	1					
Participant 9	1					
Participant 10	1					
Participant 11	1					
Participant 12	1					
Participant 13	1					
Participant 14	1					
Participant 15	1					
Participant 16				1		
Participant 17	1					
Participant 18	1					
Participant 19	1					
Participant 20	1					
Data	18	1	0	1	0	0
%	90	5	0	5	0	0

Table 1 – word ambulance, task 2

The second word was the Croatian word 'deviza'. Out of twenty participants, none provided a false friend (device) as the translation of the word and nobody gave the correct translation which was 'foreign currency'. Nine participants, which makes 45% gave no translation. Furthermore, eleven participants or 55% gave the wrong translation for the given word. For this word, an additional category of wrong translation was introduced and named term

shortening by changing the meaning. 7 answers or 63% of all wrong translations, belonged to this category. The only answer that belonged to this category was 'currency', whereby by shortening the term foreign currency, participants actually changed the meaning of the Croatian word 'deviza'. The answers for the word 'deviza' can be seen in Table 2.

	Deviza						WT
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF	TS/CM
Participant 1				1			
Participant 2			1				
Participant 3				1			
Participant 4				1			1
Participant 5				1			1
Participant 6				1			1
Participant 7				1			1
Participant 8				1			1
Participant 9			1				
Participant 10			1				
Participant 11			1				
Participant 12			1				
Participant 13				1			
Participant 14			1				
Participant 15				1			1
Participant 16			1				
Participant 17			1				
Participant 18				1			1
Participant 19				1			
Participant 20			1				
Data	0	0	9	11	0	0	7
%	0	0	45	55	0	0	63,63636

Table 2 – word deviza, task 2

The third word that needed to be translated was the English word 'provision'. All the participants or 100% provided a false friend (provizija) as the translation of the word. No participant gave the correct translation for the given word, which was 'opskrba', 'zaliha' or 'snabdijevanje'. The analysis of the word 'provision' can be seen in Table 3.

	Provision					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1	1					
Participant 2	1					
Participant 3	1					
Participant 4	1					
Participant 5	1					
Participant 6	1					
Participant 7	1					
Participant 8	1					
Participant 9	1					
Participant 10	1					
Participant 11	1					
Participant 12	1					
Participant 13	1					
Participant 14	1					
Participant 15	1					
Participant 16	1					
Participant 17	1					
Participant 18	1					
Participant 19	1					
Participant 20	1					
Data	20	0	0	0	0	0
%	100	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3 – word provision, task 2

The fourth word that needed to be translated was the English word solid. Out of twenty participants, eighteen provided a correct translation ('čvrst', 'krut') of the word, which makes 90%. None of the participants mentioned the false friend 'solidan' as the translation. Only one participant (5%) gave no translation and also only one participant (5%) gave the wrong translation - he/she listed 'mineral' as a translation for the word 'solid'. The analysis of the word 'solid' can be seen in Table 4.

	Solid					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1		1				
Participant 2		1				
Participant 3		1				
Participant 4		1				
Participant 5		1				
Participant 6		1				
Participant 7		1				
Participant 8		1				
Participant 9		1				
Participant 10			1			
Participant 11		1				
Participant 12		1				
Participant 13		1				
Participant 14		1				
Participant 15		1				
Participant 16		1				
Participant 17		1				
Participant 18				1		
Participant 19		1				
Participant 20		1				
Data	0	18	1	1	0	0
%	0	90	5	5	0	0

Table 4 – word solid, task 2

The fifth word in the second task was the Croatian word 'tiket'. Nine participants or 45% translated the word by using the a false friend 'ticket'. None of the participants translated the word correctly ('coupon' or 'medical referral slip'). Only one participant or 5 % gave no translation and ten participants, which makes 50% gave the wrong translation for the given word. Some of the wrong translations were 'karta' and 'ulaznica'. The analysis of the word 'tiket' can be seen in Table 5.

	Tiket					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1				1		
Participant 2				1		
Participant 3			1			
Participant 4				1		
Participant 5				1		
Participant 6				1		
Participant 7	1					
Participant 8				1		
Participant 9	1					
Participant 10				1		
Participant 11				1		
Participant 12	1					
Participant 13	1					
Participant 14				1		
Participant 15	1					
Participant 16	1					
Participant 17	1					
Participant 18	1					
Participant 19	1					
Participant 20				1		
Data	9	0	1	10	0	0
%	45	0	5	50	0	0

Table 5 – word tiket, task 2

The sixth word that needed to be translated was the English word 'programme'. Out of twenty participants, eighteen provided a false friend (program) as the translation, which makes 90%. Only two participants or 10% gave the correct translation for the given word, which was '(tv) emisija'. The analysis of the word 'programme' can be seen in Table 6.

	Programme					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1	1					
Participant 2	1					
Participant 3	1					
Participant 4	1					
Participant 5		1				
Participant 6	1					
Participant 7	1					
Participant 8	1					
Participant 9	1					
Participant 10	1					
Participant 11	1					
Participant 12	1					
Participant 13	1					
Participant 14	1					
Participant 15		1				
Participant 16	1					
Participant 17	1					
Participant 18	1					
Participant 19	1					
Participant 20	1					
Data	18	2	0	0	0	0
%	90	10	0	0	0	0

Table 6 – word programme, task 2

The seventh word that needed to be translated was the English word 'closet'. Out of twenty participants, nine provided a false friend ('klozet') as the translation, which makes 45%. Nine participants or 45% gave the correct translation for the given word, which was 'ormar'. Only one participant or 5% gave the wrong translation for the given word, which was listed as 'WC školjka'. Furthermore, one participant (5%) provided both a false friend and a correct translation for the given word. The analysis of the word 'closet' can be seen in Table 7.

	Closet					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1		1				
Participant 2	1					
Participant 3		1				
Participant 4		1				
Participant 5	1					
Participant 6		1				
Participant 7	1					
Participant 8	1					
Participant 9		1				
Participant 10		1				
Participant 11		1				
Participant 12	1					
Participant 13						1
Participant 14	1					
Participant 15		1				
Participant 16	1					
Participant 17				1		
Participant 18	1					
Participant 19		1				
Participant 20	1					
Data	9	9	0	1	0	1
%	45	45	0	5	0	5

Table 7 – word closet, task 2

The eighth word was the English word 'chef'. Out of twenty participants, ten provided a false friend ('šef') as the translation of the word, which makes 50%. Nine participants or 45% gave the correct translation for the given word, which was 'glavni kuhar'. In the case of this particular word, there was an additional category of correct translation, which was named term shortening, while the meaning stays intact or TS/CM. Out of nine correct translations, eight or 89% belonged to this subcategory. Instead of translating the word with the phrase 'glavni kuhar', participants shortened the term to only 'kuhar', whereby the meaning stays intact. In addition, only one participant or 5% gave the wrong translation, by interpreting the given word as 'gazda'. The analysis of the word 'chef' can be seen in Table 8.

	Chef						CT
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF	TS/MI
Participant 1		1					1
Participant 2	1						
Participant 3		1					1
Participant 4		1					1
Participant 5	1						
Participant 6		1					1
Participant 7		1					1
Participant 8	1						
Participant 9	1						
Participant 10	1						
Participant 11		1					1
Participant 12		1					
Participant 13		1					1
Participant 14	1						
Participant 15		1					1
Participant 16	1						
Participant 17	1						
Participant 18				1			
Participant 19	1						
Participant 20	1						
Data	10	9	0	1	0	0	8
%	50	45	0	5	0	0	88,88889

Table 8 – word chef, task 2

The ninth word was the English word 'camera'. All twenty participants or 100% listed a false friend ('kamera') as the translation for the given word. None of the participants gave the correct translation for the word, which was 'foto aparat'. The analysis of the word 'camera' can be seen in Table 9.

	Camera					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1	1					
Participant 2	1					
Participant 3	1					
Participant 4	1					
Participant 5	1					
Participant 6	1					
Participant 7	1					
Participant 8	1					
Participant 9	1					
Participant 10	1					
Participant 11	1					
Participant 12	1					
Participant 13	1					
Participant 14	1					
Participant 15	1					
Participant 16	1					
Participant 17	1					
Participant 18	1					
Participant 19	1					
Participant 20	1					
Data	20	0	0	0	0	0
%	100	0	0	0	0	0

Table 9 – word camera, task 2

The tenth word that needed to be translated was the English word 'etiquette'. Fifteen participants listed a false friend ('etiketa') as the translation of the given word, which makes 75%.

One participant or 5% gave the correct translation for the given word, which was 'bonton' or 'pravila ponašanja'. Only two participants or 10% gave the wrong translation for the given word, such as 'ponašanje'. Finally, only two participants or 10% gave both a correct translation and a false friend. The analysis of the word 'etiquette' can be seen in Table 10.

	Etiquette					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1	1					
Participant 2	1					
Participant 3	1					
Participant 4						1
Participant 5		1				
Participant 6	1					
Participant 7	1					
Participant 8	1					
Participant 9	1					
Participant 10	1					
Participant 11				1		
Participant 12						1
Participant 13				1		
Participant 14	1					
Participant 15	1					
Participant 16	1					
Participant 17	1					
Participant 18	1					
Participant 19	1					
Participant 20	1					
Data	15	1	0	2	0	2
%	75	5	0	10	0	10

Table 10 – word etiquette, task 2

The eleventh word that needed to be translated was the English word 'fabric'. Out of twenty participants, thirteen provided a false friend ('fabrika') as the translation, which makes 65%. Four participants or 20% gave the correct translation for the given word, which was 'tkanina'. Only three participants or 15% gave a wrong translation for the given word. Some of the answers were 'tvrtka' and 'materijali'. The analysis of the word 'fabric' can be seen in Table 11.

	Fabric					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1	1					
Participant 2	1					
Participant 3		1				
Participant 4		1				
Participant 5		1				
Participant 6				1		
Participant 7	1					
Participant 8	1					
Participant 9	1					
Participant 10	1					
Participant 11	1					
Participant 12	1					
Participant 13		1				
Participant 14				1		
Participant 15				1		
Participant 16	1					
Participant 17	1					
Participant 18	1					
Participant 19	1					
Participant 20	1					
Data	13	4	0	3	0	0
%	65	20	0	15	0	0

Table 11 – word fabric, task 2

The twelfth word was the English word 'manifestation'. Eleven participants or 55% provided a false friend ('manifestacija') as the translation of the word. One participant or 5% gave no translation for the given word. Surprisingly, eight participants or 40% gave the wrong translation, such as 'nekakav događaj' and 'priredba'. Not even one participant gave the correct translation ('pokazatelj') for the word. The analysis of the word 'manifestation' can be seen in Table 12.

	Manifestation					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1	1					
Participant 2	1					
Participant 3				1		
Participant 4	1					
Participant 5				1		
Participant 6				1		
Participant 7	1					
Participant 8				1		
Participant 9	1					
Participant 10	1					
Participant 11				1		
Participant 12	1					
Participant 13				1		
Participant 14				1		
Participant 15	1					
Participant 16			1			
Participant 17				1		
Participant 18	1					
Participant 19	1					
Participant 20	1					
Data	11	0	1	8	0	0
%	55	0	5	40	0	0

Table 12 – word manifestation, task 2

The thirteenth word was the English word 'confectionery'. Out of twenty participants, twelve provided a false friend ('konfekcija') as the translation of the word, which makes 60%. Not even one participant gave the correct translation (slatkiši). Five participants or 25% gave no translation. Only three participants or 15% gave the wrong translation, such as 'odjeća' and 'šivaona'. The analysis of the word 'confectionery' can be seen in Table 13.

	Confectionery					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1	1					
Participant 2	1					
Participant 3	1					
Participant 4	1					
Participant 5			1			
Participant 6				1		
Participant 7	1					
Participant 8	1					
Participant 9	1					
Participant 10			1			
Participant 11			1			
Participant 12	1					
Participant 13			1			
Participant 14	1					
Participant 15	1					
Participant 16			1			
Participant 17				1		
Participant 18				1		
Participant 19	1					
Participant 20	1					
Data	12	0	5	3	0	0
%	60	0	25	15	0	0

Table 13 – word confectionery, task 2

The fourteenth word that needed to be translated was the Croatian word 'recept'. Out of twenty participants, seven provided a false friend ('receipt') as the translation of the word recept, which makes 35%. Two participants or 10% gave the correct translation for the given word, which was 'recipe' and 'prescription'. Eleven participants or 55% gave the wrong translation for the given word, one of them was 'račun'. The analysis of the word 'recept' can be seen in Table 14.

	Recept					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1				1		
Participant 2				1		
Participant 3				1		
Participant 4				1		
Participant 5	1					
Participant 6		1				
Participant 7	1					
Participant 8	1					
Participant 9				1		
Participant 10	1					
Participant 11				1		
Participant 12				1		
Participant 13		1				
Participant 14				1		
Participant 15				1		
Participant 16				1		
Participant 17	1					
Participant 18				1		
Participant 19	1					
Participant 20	1					
Data	7	2	0	11	0	0
%	35	10	0	55	0	0

Table 14 – word recept, task 2

The fifteenth word that needed to be translated was the Croatian word 'karavan'. Out of twenty participants, only one or 5% gave the correct translation for the word, which is 'station wagon'. Ten participants or 50% provided a false friend ('caravan') as the translation of the word. Five participants or 25% gave no answer for the word. Four participants or 20% gave the wrong translation, such as 'car' and 'van'. The analysis of the word 'karavan' can be seen in Table 15.

	Karavan					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1	1					
Participant 2	1					
Participant 3	1					
Participant 4	1					
Participant 5				1		
Participant 6	1					
Participant 7				1		
Participant 8	1					
Participant 9	1					
Participant 10				1		
Participant 11	1					
Participant 12		1				
Participant 13	1					
Participant 14			1			
Participant 15			1			
Participant 16			1			
Participant 17			1			
Participant 18	1					
Participant 19				1		
Participant 20			1			
Data	10	1	5	4	0	0
%	50	5	25	20	0	0

Table 15 – word karavan, task 2

The sixteenth word that needed to be translated was the English word 'receipt'. Out of twenty participants, thirteen provided a false friend ('recept') as the translation of the word, which makes 65%. Six participants or 30% gave the correct translation for the given word, which was 'račun'. Only one participant or 5% gave the wrong translation for the given word, by translating it as 'recipe'. The analysis of the word 'receipt' can be seen in Table 16.

	Receipt					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1	1					
Participant 2	1					
Participant 3		1				
Participant 4		1				
Participant 5	1					
Participant 6		1				
Participant 7	1					
Participant 8	1					
Participant 9		1				
Participant 10	1					
Participant 11		1				
Participant 12	1					
Participant 13		1				
Participant 14	1					
Participant 15	1					
Participant 16	1					
Participant 17	1					
Participant 18				1		
Participant 19	1					
Participant 20	1					
Data	13	6	0	1	0	0
%	65	30	0	5	0	0

Table 16 – word receipt, task 2

The seventeenth word that needed to be translated was the English word 'conductor'. Out of twenty participants, nineteen provided a false friend ('kondukter') as the translation of the word, which makes 95%. Only one participant or 5% gave the correct translation for the given word, which was 'dirigent'. The analysis of the word 'conductor' can be seen in Table 17.

	Conductor					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1	1					
Participant 2	1					
Participant 3	1					
Participant 4	1					
Participant 5		1				
Participant 6	1					
Participant 7	1					
Participant 8	1					
Participant 9	1					
Participant 10	1					
Participant 11	1					
Participant 12	1					
Participant 13	1					
Participant 14	1					
Participant 15	1					
Participant 16	1					
Participant 17	1					
Participant 18	1					
Participant 19	1					
Participant 20	1					
Data	19	1	0	0	0	0
%	95	5	0	0	0	0

Table 17 – word conductor, task 2

The eighteenth word that needed to be translated was the English word 'fan'. Out of twenty participants, fifteen provided a false friend ('fen') as the translation, which makes 75%. Five participants or 25% gave the correct translation for the given word, which was 'ventilator' and 'obožavatelj'. The analysis of the word 'fan' can be seen in Table 18.

	Fan					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1	1					
Participant 2	1					
Participant 3		1				
Participant 4		1				
Participant 5	1					
Participant 6	1					
Participant 7	1					
Participant 8	1					
Participant 9		1				
Participant 10	1					
Participant 11	1					
Participant 12	1					
Participant 13		1				
Participant 14	1					
Participant 15		1				
Participant 16	1					
Participant 17	1					
Participant 18	1					
Participant 19	1					
Participant 20	1					
Data	15	5	0	0	0	0
%	75	25	0	0	0	0

Table 18 – word fan, task 2

To conclude, the general statistics for all the answers in the second task, were as follows: out of the final number of 360 translations, 219 translations or 61% were translations that included false friends, 59 translations or 16% were correct translations, 22 or 6% were without any translation, 57 or 16% were wrong translations and 3 translations or 0.83% were translations that included both false friends and correct translations.

	Task 2					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1	12	3	0	3	0	0
Participant 2	14	1	1	2	0	0
Participant 3	7	7	1	3	0	0
Participant 4	8	6	0	3	0	1
Participant 5	8	5	1	4	0	0
Participant 6	8	5	0	5	0	0
Participant 7	14	2	0	2	0	0
Participant 8	14	1	0	3	0	0
Participant 9	12	4	1	1	0	0
Participant 10	12	1	3	2	0	0
Participant 11	8	4	2	4	0	0
Participant 12	12	3	1	1	0	1
Participant 13	7	6	1	3	0	1
Participant 14	11	1	2	4	0	0
Participant 15	9	5	1	3	0	0
Participant 16	11	1	4	2	0	0
Participant 17	12	1	2	3	0	0
Participant 18	12	0	0	6	0	0
Participant 19	14	2	0	2	0	0
Participant 20	14	1	2	1	0	0
Data	219	59	22	57	0	3
%	60,83	16,39	6,11	15,83	0,00	0,83

Table 19 – all word statistics, task 2

7.3.1. Second task – reading pictures instead of words

During the data analysis procedure, it became obvious that certain participants tended to read pictures instead of the words, despite the clear instructions. The statistics concerning this part were as follows

- Ambulance – 12 participants or 60% read the given word and 8 participants or 40% read the picture during the interpretation
- Deviza - 18 participants or 90% read the given word and 2 participants or 10% read the picture during the interpretation
- Provision - 19 participants or 95% read the given word and 1 participant or 5% read the picture during the interpretation
- Solid - 19 participants or 95% read the given word and 1 participant or 5% read the picture during the interpretation
- Tiket - 11 participants or 55% read the given word and 9 participants or 45% read the picture during the interpretation
- Programme - 17 participants or 85% read the given word and 3 participants or 15% read the picture during the interpretation
- Closet - 10 participants or 50% read the given word and 10 participants or 50% read the picture during the interpretation
- Chef - 17 participants or 85% read the given word and 3 participants or 15% read the picture during the interpretation
- Camera - 19 participants or 95% read the given word and 1 participant or 5% read the picture during the interpretation
- Etiquette - 17 participants or 85% read the given word and 3 participants or 15% read the picture during the interpretation
- Fabric - 6 participants or 30% read the given word and 14 participants or 70% read the picture during the interpretation
- Manifestation - 11 participants or 55% read the given word and 9 participants or 45% read the picture during the interpretation
- Confectionery - 16 participants or 80% read the given word and 4 participants or 20% read the picture during the interpretation

- Recept - 13 participants or 65% read the given word and 7 participants or 35% read the picture during the interpretation
- Karavan - 19 participants or 95% read the given word and 1 participant or 5% read the picture during the interpretation
- Receipt - 13 participants or 65% read the given word and 7 participants or 35% read the picture during the interpretation
- Conductor - 17 participants or 85% read the given word and 3 participants or 15% read the picture during the interpretation
- Fan - 15 participants or 75% read the given word and 5 participants or 25% read the picture during the interpretation

Overall statistics can be found in the table below. It is clear that out of 360 words that needed to be translated, only 269 or 74.72% were translated by reading the words that needed to be translated. Further 91 words or 25.28% of translations were made by reading the pictures.

	Reading words and pictures task 2	
	reading words	reading pictures
Participant 1	11	7
Participant 2	12	6
Participant 3	15	3
Participant 4	13	5
Participant 5	15	3
Participant 6	13	5
Participant 7	15	3
Participant 8	11	7
Participant 9	14	4
Participant 10	13	5
Participant 11	13	5
Participant 12	14	4
Participant 13	14	4
Participant 14	11	7
Participant 15	17	1
Participant 16	15	3
Participant 17	14	4
Participant 18	9	9
Participant 19	16	2
Participant 20	14	4
Data	269	91
%	74,72	25,28

Table-reading words and pictures, task 2

7.4. Third task

The third task comprised ten sentences, that the participants had to read aloud and immediately translate. The translations were organized within six sections, as in the first and the second task. The participants did not know that the focus was not on the whole sentence, but rather on one word, or to be precise on the false friend.

The first sentence was: Mr.Smith had an affair with his secretary. The focus in this sentence was on the word 'affair'. Out of twenty participants, fourteen or 70% translated the word by using a false friend, 'afera'. The correct translation of the word affair had one subcategory, which is term shortening while the meaning stays intact. Only one participant or 5% provided the correct translation, which is 'ljubavna avantura'. Four participants or 20 % paraphrased the translation as 'vezu' or 'tajnu vezu'. The results can be seen in Table 1.

	Affair						CT
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF	TS/MI
Participant 1						1	
Participant 2					1		
Participant 3					1		
Participant 4					1		
Participant 5	1						
Participant 6		1					1
Participant 7	1						
Participant 8	1						
Participant 9	1						
Participant 10	1						
Participant 11	1						
Participant 12					1		
Participant 13	1						
Participant 14	1						
Participant 15	1						
Participant 16	1						
Participant 17	1						
Participant 18	1						
Participant 19	1						
Participant 20	1						
Data	14	1	0	0	4	1	1
%	70	5	0	0	20	5	100

Table 1 – word affair, task 3

The second sentence was: Dodatne reklamacije ne primamo. The focus in this sentence was on the word 'reklamacije'. Out of twenty participants, ten or 50% translated the word by using a false friend, 'reclamations'. Only four participants or 20% provided the correct translation, which is 'complaints'. Six participants or 30 % gave no translation. The results can be seen in Table 2.

	Reklamacije					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1		1				
Participant 2		1				
Participant 3	1					
Participant 4		1				
Participant 5	1					
Participant 6	1					
Participant 7			1			
Participant 8			1			
Participant 9	1					
Participant 10	1					
Participant 11	1					
Participant 12			1			
Participant 13		1				
Participant 14	1					
Participant 15			1			
Participant 16			1			
Participant 17			1			
Participant 18	1					
Participant 19	1					
Participant 20	1					
Data	10	4	6	0	0	0
%	50	20	30	0	0	0

Table 2 – word reklamacije, task 3

The third sentence was: Mrs Smith is a genial person. The focus in this sentence was on the word 'genial'. Out of twenty participants, half of them, i.e. ten or 50% translated the word by using a false friend, 'genijalan'. Only one participant or 5% provided the correct translation, which is 'ugodan, blag'. Two participants or 10 % gave no translation. Seven participants or 35% gave wrong translations, some of them are 'fantastična', 'fenomenalna', 'iskrena' and 'genijalka'. The results can be seen in Table 3.

	Genial					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1	1					
Participant 2	1					
Participant 3	1					
Participant 4	1					
Participant 5	1					
Participant 6			1			
Participant 7	1					
Participant 8			1			
Participant 9				1		
Participant 10				1		
Participant 11	1					
Participant 12				1		
Participant 13				1		
Participant 14	1					
Participant 15	1					
Participant 16	1					
Participant 17				1		
Participant 18				1		
Participant 19		1				
Participant 20				1		
Data	10	1	2	7	0	0
%	50	5	10	35	0	0

Table 3 – word genial, task 3

The fourth sentence was: His boss is always saying that he is more than just an industrious worker. The focus in this sentence was on the word 'industrious'. Out of twenty participants, nine or 45% translated the word by using a false friend, 'industrijski'. Only one participant or 5% provided the correct translation, which is 'marljiv, vrijedan'. Also, only one participant or 5% did not provide any translation. Nine participants or 45 % gave wrong translations, some of them were 'obični' and 'tvornički', " The results can be seen in Table 4.

	Industrious					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1	1					
Participant 2				1		
Participant 3				1		
Participant 4				1		
Participant 5	1					
Participant 6				1		
Participant 7				1		
Participant 8				1		
Participant 9	1					
Participant 10	1					
Participant 11	1					
Participant 12				1		
Participant 13	1					
Participant 14	1					
Participant 15			1			
Participant 16	1					
Participant 17				1		
Participant 18				1		
Participant 19		1				
Participant 20	1					
Data	9	1	1	9	0	0
%	45	5	5	45	0	0

Table 4 – word industrious, task 3

The fifth sentence was: Glavni lik novele Dinka Šimunovića „Duga“ je djevojčica Srna. The focus in this sentence was on the word 'novela'. Out of twenty participants, thirteen or 65% translated the word by using a false friend, 'novel'. Only five participants or 25% gave the correct translation, which is 'short story'. Two participants or 10 % gave a wrong translation, by translating the given word as 'story'. The results can be seen in Table 5.

	Novela					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1		1				
Participant 2	1					
Participant 3		1				
Participant 4	1					
Participant 5		1				
Participant 6	1					
Participant 7	1					
Participant 8				1		
Participant 9	1					
Participant 10		1				
Participant 11	1					
Participant 12	1					
Participant 13	1					
Participant 14	1					
Participant 15	1					
Participant 16	1					
Participant 17				1		
Participant 18		1				
Participant 19	1					
Participant 20	1					
Data	13	5	0	2	0	0
%	65	25	0	10	0	0

Table 5 – word novela, task 3

The sixth sentence was: He is an advocate of environmental rights. The focus in this sentence was on the word 'advocate'. Out of twenty participants, seven or 35% translated the word by using a false friend, 'advokat'. Only eight participants or 40% gave the correct translation, which is 'zagovornik'. Four participants or 20 % gave a wrong translation, by translating the given word as 'zastupnik' or 'borac'. One participant or 5% paraphrased the translation as 'on podupire'. The results can be seen in Table 6.

	Advocate					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1		1				
Participant 2	1					
Participant 3		1				
Participant 4		1				
Participant 5		1				
Participant 6		1				
Participant 7				1		
Participant 8		1				
Participant 9		1				
Participant 10				1		
Participant 11				1		
Participant 12					1	
Participant 13				1		
Participant 14	1					
Participant 15		1				
Participant 16	1					
Participant 17	1					
Participant 18	1					
Participant 19	1					
Participant 20	1					
Data	7	8	0	4	1	0
%	35	40	0	20	5	0

Table 6 – word advocate, task 3

The seventh sentence was: Did you see that dress on that mannequin? It's absolutely gorgeous. The focus in this sentence was on the word 'mannequin'. Out of twenty participants, only two or 10% translated the word by using a false friend, 'manekenka'. Twelve participants or 60% gave the correct translation, which is '(krojačka) lutka'. Three participants or 15% gave no translation. One participant or 5 % gave a wrong translation, by translating the given word as 'izlog'. Two participants or 10% translated the word by giving both the correct answer and a false friend. The results can be seen in Table 7.

	Mannequin					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1		1				
Participant 2		1				
Participant 3			1			
Participant 4		1				
Participant 5		1				
Participant 6		1				
Participant 7		1				
Participant 8		1				
Participant 9	1					
Participant 10	1					
Participant 11		1				
Participant 12			1			
Participant 13		1				
Participant 14		1				
Participant 15						1
Participant 16			1			
Participant 17				1		
Participant 18		1				
Participant 19						1
Participant 20		1				
Data	2	12	3	1	0	2
%	10	60	15	5	0	10

Table 7 – word mannequin, task 3

The eighth sentence was: Izuzetno mi se sviđa ova pjesma. Znaš li možda tko je kompozitor te pjesme. The focus in this sentence was on the word 'kompozitor'. Out of twenty participants, only one or 5% translated the word by using a false friend, 'compositor'. Eight participants or 40% gave the correct translation, which is 'composer'. Seven participants or 35 % gave a wrong translation, by translating the given word as 'author'. Four participants or 20% paraphrased the translation as follows: '... who composed it'. The results can be seen in Table 8.

	Kompozitor					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1				1		
Participant 2		1				
Participant 3				1		
Participant 4		1				
Participant 5		1				
Participant 6					1	
Participant 7				1		
Participant 8					1	
Participant 9				1		
Participant 10					1	
Participant 11		1				
Participant 12		1				
Participant 13		1				
Participant 14		1				
Participant 15	1					
Participant 16				1		
Participant 17					1	
Participant 18		1				
Participant 19				1		
Participant 20				1		
Data	1	8	0	7	4	0
%	5	40	0	35	20	0

Table 8 – word kompozitor, task 3

The ninth sentence was: Nažalost kao student možeš raditi samo honorarne poslove. The focus in this sentence was on the word 'honorarne'. Out of twenty participants, six or 30% translated the word by using a false friend, 'honorary'. Only seven participants or 35% gave the correct translation, which is 'part time'. Three participants or 15 % gave no translation. Four participants or 20 % gave a wrong translation, by translating the given word as 'temporary'. The results can be seen in Table 9.

	Honorarne					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1		1				
Participant 2		1				
Participant 3		1				
Participant 4				1		
Participant 5		1				
Participant 6	1					
Participant 7		1				
Participant 8		1				
Participant 9	1					
Participant 10	1					
Participant 11	1					
Participant 12				1		
Participant 13	1					
Participant 14			1			
Participant 15				1		
Participant 16			1			
Participant 17			1			
Participant 18				1		
Participant 19	1					
Participant 20		1				
Data	6	7	3	4	0	0
%	30	35	15	20	0	0

Table 9 – word honorarne, task 3

The tenth sentence was: His extravagant pretensions only served to excite ridicule. The focus in this sentence was on the word 'extravagant'. Out of twenty participants, eighteen or 90% translated the word by using a false friend, 'ekstravagantan'. No one gave the correct translation, which was 'neumjeren, rasipan'. One participant or 5 % gave a wrong translation, by translating the given word as 'neobične' and also one participant or 5% gave no translation. The results can be seen in Table 10.

	Extravagant					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1	1					
Participant 2	1					
Participant 3				1		
Participant 4	1					
Participant 5	1					
Participant 6	1					
Participant 7	1					
Participant 8	1					
Participant 9	1					
Participant 10	1					
Participant 11	1					
Participant 12	1					
Participant 13	1					
Participant 14	1					
Participant 15	1					
Participant 16			1			
Participant 17	1					
Participant 18	1					
Participant 19	1					
Participant 20	1					
Data	18	0	1	1	0	0
%	90	0	5	5	0	0

Table 10 – word extravagant, task 3

The general statistic for the third task are as follows: Out of 300 translations, 90 or 45% are false friends, 47 or 23.5% are correct translations, 16 or 8% are no translations, 35 or 17.5% are wrong translations, 9 or 4.5% are paraphrased translations and finally 3 or 1.5% are translations that included both a correct translation and a false friend. The results can be seen in Table 11.

	Task 3					
	FF	CT	NT	WT	Paraphrasing	CT & FF
Participant 1	3	5	0	1	0	1
Participant 2	4	4	0	1	1	0
Participant 3	2	3	1	3	1	0
Participant 4	3	4	0	2	1	0
Participant 5	5	5	0	0	0	0
Participant 6	4	3	1	1	1	0
Participant 7	4	2	1	3	0	0
Participant 8	2	3	2	2	1	0
Participant 9	7	1	0	2	0	0
Participant 10	6	1	0	2	1	0
Participant 11	7	2	0	1	0	0
Participant 12	2	1	2	3	2	0
Participant 13	5	3	0	2	0	0
Participant 14	7	2	1	0	0	0
Participant 15	5	1	2	1	0	1
Participant 16	5	0	4	1	0	0
Participant 17	3	0	2	4	1	0
Participant 18	4	3	0	3	0	0
Participant 19	6	2	0	1	0	1
Participant 20	6	2	0	2	0	0
Data	90	47	16	35	9	3
%	45	23,5	8	17,5	4,5	1,5

Table 11 – all word statistics, task 3

8. Discussion

After analyzing and comparing the results of the three tasks, it is certain that the first hypothesis turned out to be true. The oral interpretation of isolated false friends resulted in more errors than the interpretation of false friends within a sentence, whereby the second part confirms the third hypothesis. An appropriate context, i.e. false friends used in a sentence resulted in fewer errors during the oral interpretation. The second hypothesis was also confirmed because misleading visual input did increase the number of errors during the interpretation of the false friend. Another interesting thing could be observed in the second task, not only were the pictures a misleading visual input, but many participants read the pictures instead of reading the actual words. As far as the confirmation of the first and the third hypothesis is concerned, the results are not surprising, because it is quite clear that in some cases the context can play a big role in understanding a certain word. As expected, context did influence false friend interpretation in a way that it reduced the errors. The context may help in understanding a certain word, but it also helps with the translation or interpretation.

The results were also expected because it is well known that people make more errors when distracted or misled. Participants did make a lot of errors while interpreting false friends, and there are two major reasons for that. The first one lies in the manner of translation, i.e. they had to orally interpret everything. For that purpose oral production was taken as the source of the thesis because it makes participants make mistakes and errors. Unlike written translation, oral interpretation leaves no space for the interpreter to think twice or to take some time if needed, it includes constant pressure on the participants. The second reason lies in the instructions. The participants were told that they should translate the words as quickly as possible, which additionally increased their level of stress and also resulted in more errors.

During the data collection, all the participants were searching for the approval of the researcher, some of them directly by asking if they gave an appropriate translation, some of them indirectly by nodding their head. Although it was nowhere mentioned that the study focuses on false friends, the participants immediately concluded that the study was about false friends. Some of them were also trying to buy themselves some time, so they commented the words, or discussed the instructions or just made hesitation pauses.

Their level of stress increased from the first task to the last one. In the second task, the participants realized that the pictures, that is, the visual input is supposed to mislead them. Some of them even said that they saw that the pictures are there to trick them, but regardless of their observation, they still made mistakes by translating the words as false friends.

In certain situations, participants were trying to sound eloquent and proficient, although they knew that the focus of the study was on false friends. For example, the word 'conducter', was frequently translated as 'bakula'. Even though 'bakula' was their first answer, participants were searching for another word in Standard Croatian, because they knew that 'bakula' belongs to a dialect. A similar thing also happened in the case of the translation of the word 'fabric', where participants answered 'fabrika', but after answering they took a short break to find the equivalent in Standard Croatian.

In the third task, some participants focused more on translating the words in the sentences than on the translation of the false friend. Most of the participants also provided more translations for one sentence, because they wanted to sound as formal as possible.

Furthermore, two male students were involved in the study. In task two, when they had to translate the word 'karavan', after the translation, they started to apologize, because they realized that it was expected of them to give a translation of a type of car, but they wanted to highlight that they were not really that much into cars. This is quite interesting because it shows that even for translations there are certain stereotypes and expectations, that individuals impose on themselves. A similar thing was also noticeable among the students whose second major was the Croatian language and literature. In the third task, when they had to translate the sentence with the false friend 'novel', they commented that they talked about that and that they should know this.

The present study can to a certain extent be explained in the frames of the bilingual - dual code theory. It is possible that two systems of languages are stored separately, as the theory suggests, but via connectors, they are connected to each other. During the tasks, the participants did make errors in Croatian-English and English-Croatian false friends, which in a way confirm the connections between the two languages. Nevertheless, after the task was completed, they were able to translate the words correctly without interferences of the second language. In addition, a visual input did interfere in the process of translation, which can be accredited to the fact that an imaging system is connected to systems of both languages.

In some participants, the translating process even evoked creativity, in a way that they invented new words aware that they don't exist, but they thought that a language is missing that word. During the translation of the word representation, one participant provided a non-existing Croatian word as an equivalent. Surprisingly, the participant was aware that the Croatian language does not have that word in its vocabulary, but he/she explained her answer by saying that we, Croatians don't have the real equivalent for the English word representation.

Additionally, some participant were not only bilingual but multilingual, in respect to that during the translation they even used their third language as a bridge between Croatian and English. Furthermore, if they weren't sure about the correct translation they translated the Croatian word into German and then into English.

This study confirmed the existence of different types of bilingual speakers and the partial categorization proposed by Dominguez because neither the participants of this study could all be categorized into one category. Though they have the same English language proficiency, some participants have been better off translating more professional words, while some are better at translating everyday words.

9. Conclusion and further research

The context does influence the number of errors, by decreasing it, while interpreting false friends from Croatian to English and vice versa. The interpretation of isolated words resulted in an increased number of errors of false friends. To conclude, context can make the process of translation easier and increase the percentage of correct translations. As was expected, visual input through misleading pictures actually increased the number of errors during the false friend interpretation.

Since this study had only twenty participants, future research should include a larger number of participants. In this study, the number of false friends through the tasks varied, so future research could have the same number of false friends. In the future, it would be interesting and helpful to conduct a longitudinal study, over a period of nine months, where a researcher would choose a number of false friends and make three different tasks including these exact same false friends. In the first month, the researcher could give the first task to the participants, in which they would have to translate isolated words. After three months, the participants would do the second task, the same false friends but accompanied by misleading visual input. Finally, after another three months, the researcher would give his/her participants the third task with the same false friends used in sentences. This would allow us an even better insight into how and to which extent context influences the rate of errors during false friend interpretation.

10. Bibliographical references

1. Ahlsén, E. (2006). *Introduction to neurolinguistics*. John Benjamins Publishing.

2. Altarriba, J., & Heredia, R. R. (Eds.). (2008). *An introduction to bilingualism: Principles and processes*. Taylor & Francis.

3. Appel, R., & Muysken, P. (2006). *Language contact and bilingualism*. Amsterdam University Press.

4. Beltran, R. C. (2006). Towards a typological classification of false friends (Spanish-English). *Resla*, *19*, 29-39.

5. Bialystok, E. (Ed.). (1991). *Language processing in bilingual children*. Cambridge University Press.

6. Bloomfield, L. (1933). Language, Holt. *New York.*

7. Broz, V. (2008). Diachronic investigations of false friends. *Suvremena lingvistika*, *66*(2), 199-222.

8. Bunčić, D. (2000). *Das sprachwissenschaftliche Problem der innerslavischen› falschen Freunde‹ im Russischen. Staatsexamensarbeit, Universität zu Köln, 2000* (Doctoral dissertation, Universität zu Köln).

9. Carrol, S.E. (1992). *On Cognate*. Second Language Research, 8 (2), 93-119.

10. Chamizo-Domínguez, P. J. (2012). *Semantics and pragmatics of false friends*. Routledge.

11. García, O. (1985). Bilingualism in the United States: Present attitudes in the light of past policies. *The Englirh Language T Odd]. Oxford: Pergamon Institute of English*, 147-158.

12. Hamers, J. F., & Blanc, M. H. (2000). Bilinguality and Bilingualism.

13. Ivir, V. (1968). Serbo-Croat-English false pair types. *Studia romanica et anglica zagrabiensia*, (25-26), 149-159.

14. Ivir, V. (1985). Teorija i tehnika prevođenja. *Novi Sad*.

15. Javier, R. A. (2007). *The bilingual mind: Thinking, feeling and speaking in two languages*. Springer Science & Business Media.

16. Karahan, F. (2005). Bilingualism in Turkey. In *Proceedings of the 4th International Symposium on Bilingualism Somerville, Cascadilla Press, MA* (pp. 152-166).

17. Kaushanskaya, M., & Marian, V. (2007). Bilingual language processing and interference in bilinguals: Evidence from eye tracking and picture naming. *Language Learning*, *57*(1), 119-163.

18. Kovac, M. (2011). Speech errors in English as foreign language: A case study of engineering students in Croatia. *English Language and Literature Studies*, *1*(1), 20.

19. Lewis, K. (2002). Rječnik hrvatskih i slavenskih lažnih prijatelja. *Filologija*, (38-39), 1-6.

20. Ljubičić, M. (2001). Sul ruolo del tedesco come lingua donatrice nella formazione dei falsi amici croato-italiani. *Studia romanica et anglica Zagrabiensia*, *45*, 137-176.

21. Ljubičić, M. (2002). Hrvatsko-talijanski lažni parovi: standardni jezik i dijalekt. *Filologija*, (38-39), 19-31.

22. Ljubičić, M. (2003). Lažni parovi i etimologija. *Filologija*, (40), 79-88.

23. Matešić, J. (1995). Prividnost katkad vara. O" faux amis" u frazeologiji. *Filologija*, (24-25), 239-245.

24. Mackey, W. F. (1962). The description of bilingualism. *Canadian Journal of Linguistics/Revue canadienne de linguistique*, *7*(2), 51-85.

25. Myers-Scotton, C. (2005). *Multiple voices: An introduction to bilingualism*. Wiley-Blackwell.

26. Ng, B. C., & Wigglesworth, G. (2007). *Bilingualism: An advanced resource book*. Taylor & Francis.

27. Olujić, I., & Bošnjak Botica, T. (2008). Rumunjsko-hrvatski lažni parovi. *Rasprave: Časopis Instituta za hrvatski jezik i jezikoslovlje*, *33*(1), 305-324.

28. O'Neill, M., & Catalá, M. C. (1997). False friends: a historical perspective and present implications for lexical acquisition 1. *Bells: Barcelona English language and literature studies*, *8*, 103-115.

29. Paradis, M. (2004). *A neurolinguistic theory of bilingualism* (Vol. 18). John Benjamins Publishing.

30. Poulisse, N. (1999). *Slips of the tongue: Speech errors in first and second language production* (Vol. 20). John Benjamins Publishing.

31. Pouplier, M., & Goldstein, L. Asymmetries in speech errors and their implications for underspecification.

32. Roca, M. L. (2010). The problem of false friends in learner language: Evidence from two learner corpora. *Language windowing through corpora. Visualización del lenguaje a través de corpus. Coruña: Universidad da Coruña*, 717-729.

33. Steinberg, D. D., & Sciarini, N. V. (2013). *An introduction to psycholinguistics*. Routledge.

34. Traxler, M. J. (2011). *Introduction to psycholinguistics: Understanding language science*. John Wiley & Sons.

35. Weinreich, U. (1953). *Languages in Contact. Findings and problems, etc*. The Hague: Mouton.

11. Appendices

11. 1. Tasks

Task 1

Čitajte naglas sljedeće riječi. Pri čitanju dajte odmah odgovarajući prijevod na engleskom ukoliko je riječ napisana na hrvatskom jeziku ili obrnuto prevedite riječ na hrvatski ukoliko je riječ napisana na engleskom jeziku. Molim Vas da čitate i prevađate što je brže moguće.

Please read aloud the following words. While reading give an immediate translation in the English language if the word is written in the Croatian language, or vice versa, translate the words in Croatian if they are written in English. Please read and translate as quickly as possible.

actual	**eventualno**
sympathetic	**prospekt**
spiker	**protection**
sensible	**ordinary**
realan	**accord**
promocija	**evidencija**
gimnazija	**representation**
direction	**obdukcija**
pardon	**argument**
diverzija	**konzekventan**

Task 2

Molim Vas da prevedete riječi koje se nalaze ispod slika na engleski jezik ukoliko su riječi napisane na hrvatskom jeziku ili ih prevedite na hrvatski jezik ukoliko su napisane na engleskom jeziku. Molim Vas da čitate i prevađate što je brže moguće.

Please translate the words under the pictures in the English language if the words are written in the Croatian language and translate them into the Croatian language if they are written in English. Please read and translate as quickly as possible.

ambulance

deviza

provision

solid

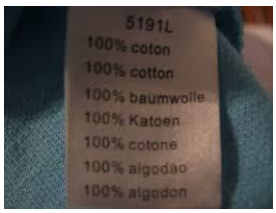
tiket

programme

closet

chef

camera



etiquette

fabric

manifestation

confectionery

recept

karavan

Receipt

conductor

fan

Task 3

Sljedeće rečenice prevedite na hrvatski ili na engleski jezik, ovisno o tome na kojem su jeziku napisane. Molim vas da prvo pročitate rečenice, te je što je brže moguće počnete prevoditi.

Please translate the following sentences into Croatian or English, depending on the language they were originally written in. Please read the sentence, and immediately start translating it.

1. Mr. Smith had an affair with his secretary.

2. Dodatne reklamacije ne primamo.

3. Mrs. Smith is a genial person.

4. His boss is always saying that he is more than just an industrious worker.

5. Glavni lik novele Dinka Šimunovića „Duga“ je djevojčica Srna.

6. He is an advocate of environmental rights.

7. Did you see that dress on that mannequin? It's absolutely gorgeous.

8. Izuzetno mi se sviđa ova pjesma. Znaš li možda tko je kompozitor te pjesme?

9. Nažalost kao student možeš raditi samo honorarne poslove.

10. „His extravagant pretensions only served to excite ridicule.“[1]

[1] pretensions. (n.d.). Retrieved May 15th, 2016, from http://sentence.yourdictionary.com/pretensions

References for the pictures in Task 2

1. Picture 1, hospital[Digital image]. (2013). Retrieved from https://www.hospitalrecords.com/podcast/hospital-radio-rinse-fm-november-2013/

2. Picture 2, Dollar and Euro [Digital image]. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.google.hr/search?client=firefox-b-ab&dcr=0&biw=1467&bih=703&tbm=isch&sa=1&q=deviza&oq=deviza&gs_l=psy-ab.3..0i19k1j0i30i19k1l2j0i5i30i19k1.2366.36769.0.37317.18.13.0.0.0.0.152.1556.1j11.12.0....0...1.1.64.psy-ab..8.8.1105.0..0j0i30k1j0i67k1.S010-4VtM7s#imgrc=DLXpiwWTvShchM:

3. Picture 3, percentage [Digital image]. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.google.hr/search?q=provizija&client=firefox-b-ab&dcr=0&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjxlpzo86LWAhUlDJoKHYJiDbMQ_AUICigB&biw=1467&bih=703#imgrc=TMWQ5zjxcdGUAM:

4. Picture 4, stone [Digital image]. (n.d.). Retrieved from http://www.keywordsking.com/c29saWQgYXM/

5. Picture 5, golden ticket [Digital image]. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.google.hr/search?client=firefox-b-ab&dcr=0&biw=1467&bih=703&tbm=isch&sa=1&q=golden+ticket&oq=golden+ticket&gs_l=psy-ab.3..0i19k1l4.9129.13869.0.14478.15.14.1.0.0.0.172.2070.0j14.14.0....0...1.1.64.psy-ab..0.15.2116...0j0i10i19k1j0i30k1.oHl-FTRtrOI#imgrc=y5l-hyAH7_975M:

6. Picture 6, Cooking TV show [Digital image]. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.google.hr/search?client=firefox-b-ab&dcr=0&biw=1467&bih=703&tbm=isch&sa=1&q=tv+emisija&oq=tv+emisija&gs_l=psy-ab.3..0i24k1l4.9866.15710.0.15936.16.13.3.0.0.0.265.2080.0j11j2.13.0....0...1.1.64.psy-ab..0.16.2224...0j0i67k1j0i30k1j0i5i30k1j0i8i30k1.IsOYEdKh8cU#imgrc=4zsU1oUVU1EgqM:

7. Picture 7, toilet [Digital image]. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://deliciousminutiae.files.wordpress.com/2012/05/toilet.jpg

8. Picture 8, discussion between a boss and her worker [Digital image]. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.google.hr/search?q=%C5%A1ef&client=firefox-b-

ab&dcr=0&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjFl8CL96LWAhVkJpoKHXUMAhcQ_AUICigB&biw=1467&bih=703#imgrc=A8OO4wI7wV5PRM:

9. Picture 9, cameraman [Digital image]. (n.d.). Retrieved from http://2.bp.blogspot.com/-mxyBlRYRCLs/U9g00a8LJ7I/AAAAAAAAHeY/IUYCb2qO0D0/s1600/UTP-00057.jpg

10. Picture 10, label [Digital image]. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.google.hr/search?client=firefox-b-ab&dcr=0&biw=1467&bih=703&tbm=isch&sa=1&q=etiketa+na+odje%C4%87i&oq=etiketa+na+odje%C4%87i&gs_l=psy-ab.3..0i5i30k1.15916.21675.0.22023.10.10.0.0.0.0.163.1480.0j10.10.0....0...1.1.64.psy-ab..0.9.1331...0j0i19k1j0i30i19k1.PImcYdICmL4#imgrc=Dp6KrxOe1cxDYM:

11. Picture 11, factory [Digital image]. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.google.hr/search?q=fabrika&client=firefox-b-ab&dcr=0&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiXwPiP-KLWAhUiApoKHUvTBkAQ_AUICigB&biw=1467&bih=703#imgrc=j14gDSPi2_FWQM:

12. Picture 12, event [Digital image]. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.google.hr/search?q=manifestacija&client=firefox-b-ab&dcr=0&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiasoeH-KLWAhXJO5oKHfngBa0Q_AUICigB&biw=1467&bih=703#imgrc=4PTecUAshIP7KM

13. Picture 13, four suits [Digital image]. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.expatads.com/images/adpics1/2014/6/thumb_http-www-martynewfashion-com-5396bdd9707cd6c5046f.jpg

14. Picture 14, receipt [Digital image]. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.google.hr/search?q=ra%C4%8Dun&client=firefox-b-ab&dcr=0&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwia6f_O-KLWAhVGSZoKHffJCI4Q_AUICigB&biw=1467&bih=703#imgrc=vsaU7coOuPVZ0M

15. Picture 15, station wagon [Digital image]. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:BMW_535i_Touring_(F11)_%E2%80%93_Heckansicht,_15._August_2011,_Mettmann.jpg

16. Picture 16, ricipe [Digital image]. (n.d.). Retrieved from http://fotografblixman.se/2009/february/tva-recept.html

17. Picture 17, ticket collector [Digital image]. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.google.hr/search?q=kondukter&client=firefox-b-ab&dcr=0&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjn6K7P-aLWAhUGDJoKHYfcCM8Q_AUICigB&biw=1467&bih=703#imgrc=Q83lysCeJKdDPM

18. Picture 18, hair dryer [Digital image]. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.google.hr/search?client=firefox-b-ab&dcr=0&biw=1467&bih=703&tbm=isch&q=fen+za+kosu&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiTmuXn-aLWAhVFMZoKHaA6C3QQhyYIIw#imgrc=0IYG5A0_miRAeM

11.2. Tables for second task

	Ambulance	
	reading words	reading pictures
Participant 1		1
Participant 2	1	
Participant 3	1	
Participant 4		1
Participant 5	1	
Participant 6	1	
Participant 7	1	
Participant 8	1	
Participant 9		1
Participant 10		1
Participant 11	1	
Participant 12		1
Participant 13		1
Participant 14		1
Participant 15	1	
Participant 16	1	
Participant 17	1	
Participant 18		1
Participant 19	1	
Participant 20	1	
Data	12	8
%	60	40

	Deviza	
	reading words	reading pictures
Participant 1		1
Participant 2	1	
Participant 3		1
Participant 4	1	
Participant 5	1	
Participant 6	1	
Participant 7	1	
Participant 8	1	
Participant 9	1	
Participant 10	1	
Participant 11	1	
Participant 12	1	
Participant 13	1	
Participant 14	1	
Participant 15	1	
Participant 16	1	
Participant 17	1	
Participant 18	1	
Participant 19	1	
Participant 20	1	
Data	18	2
%	90	10

	Provision	
	reading words	reading pictures
Participant 1	1	
Participant 2	1	
Participant 3	1	
Participant 4	1	
Participant 5	1	
Participant 6	1	
Participant 7	1	
Participant 8	1	
Participant 9	1	
Participant 10	1	
Participant 11	1	
Participant 12	1	
Participant 13		1
Participant 14	1	
Participant 15	1	
Participant 16	1	
Participant 17	1	
Participant 18	1	
Participant 19	1	
Participant 20	1	
Data	19	1
%	95	5

	Solid	
	reading words	reading pictures
Participant 1	1	
Participant 2	1	
Participant 3	1	
Participant 4	1	
Participant 5	1	
Participant 6	1	
Participant 7	1	
Participant 8	1	
Participant 9	1	
Participant 10	1	
Participant 11	1	
Participant 12	1	
Participant 13	1	
Participant 14	1	
Participant 15	1	
Participant 16	1	
Participant 17	1	
Participant 18		1
Participant 19	1	
Participant 20	1	
Data	19	1
%	95	5

	Tiket	
	reading words	reading pictures
Participant 1		1
Participant 2		1
Participant 3	1	
Participant 4		1
Participant 5		1
Participant 6		1
Participant 7	1	
Participant 8		1
Participant 9	1	
Participant 10		1
Participant 11		1
Participant 12	1	
Participant 13	1	
Participant 14		1
Participant 15	1	
Participant 16	1	
Participant 17	1	
Participant 18	1	
Participant 19	1	
Participant 20	1	
Data	11	9
%	55	45

	Programme	
	reading words	reading pictures
Participant 1	1	
Participant 2	1	
Participant 3	1	
Participant 4	1	
Participant 5	1	
Participant 6		1
Participant 7	1	
Participant 8	1	
Participant 9	1	
Participant 10	1	
Participant 11		1
Participant 12	1	
Participant 13	1	
Participant 14	1	
Participant 15	1	
Participant 16	1	
Participant 17	1	
Participant 18	1	
Participant 19		1
Participant 20	1	
Data	17	3
%	85	15

	Closet	
	reading words	reading pictures
Participant 1	1	
Participant 2	1	
Participant 3	1	
Participant 4	1	
Participant 5		1
Participant 6	1	
Participant 7		1
Participant 8		1
Participant 9	1	
Participant 10	1	
Participant 11	1	
Participant 12		1
Participant 13		1
Participant 14		1
Participant 15	1	
Participant 16		1
Participant 17		1
Participant 18		1
Participant 19	1	
Participant 20		1
Data	10	10
%	50	50

	Chef	
	reading words	reading pictures
Participant 1	1	
Participant 2	1	
Participant 3	1	
Participant 4	1	
Participant 5	1	
Participant 6	1	
Participant 7	1	
Participant 8		1
Participant 9		1
Participant 10	1	
Participant 11	1	
Participant 12	1	
Participant 13	1	
Participant 14	1	
Participant 15	1	
Participant 16	1	
Participant 17	1	
Participant 18		1
Participant 19	1	
Participant 20	1	
Data	17	3
%	85	15

	Camera	
	reading words	reading pictures
Participant 1	1	
Participant 2	1	
Participant 3	1	
Participant 4	1	
Participant 5	1	
Participant 6	1	
Participant 7	1	
Participant 8	1	
Participant 9	1	
Participant 10		1
Participant 11	1	
Participant 12	1	
Participant 13	1	
Participant 14	1	
Participant 15	1	
Participant 16	1	
Participant 17	1	
Participant 18	1	
Participant 19	1	
Participant 20	1	
Data	19	1
%	95	5

	Etiquette	
	reading words	reading pictures
Participant 1	1	
Participant 2	1	
Participant 3	1	
Participant 4		1
Participant 5	1	
Participant 6	1	
Participant 7	1	
Participant 8	1	
Participant 9	1	
Participant 10	1	
Participant 11		1
Participant 12	1	
Participant 13	1	
Participant 14	1	
Participant 15	1	
Participant 16	1	
Participant 17	1	
Participant 18	1	
Participant 19	1	
Participant 20		1
Data	17	3
%	85	15

	Fabric	
	reading words	reading pictures
Participant 1		1
Participant 2		1
Participant 3	1	
Participant 4	1	
Participant 5	1	
Participant 6	1	
Participant 7		1
Participant 8		1
Participant 9		1
Participant 10		1
Participant 11		1
Participant 12		1
Participant 13	1	
Participant 14		1
Participant 15	1	
Participant 16		1
Participant 17		1
Participant 18		1
Participant 19		1
Participant 20		1
Data	6	14
%	30	70

	Manifestation	
	reading words	reading pictures
Participant 1	1	
Participant 2	1	
Participant 3		1
Participant 4	1	
Participant 5	1	
Participant 6		1
Participant 7		1
Participant 8		1
Participant 9	1	
Participant 10	1	
Participant 11		1
Participant 12		1
Participant 13		1
Participant 14		1
Participant 15	1	
Participant 16	1	
Participant 17		1
Participant 18	1	
Participant 19	1	
Participant 20	1	
Data	11	9
%	55	45

	Confectionery	
	reading words	reading pictures
Participant 1	1	
Participant 2	1	
Participant 3		1
Participant 4	1	
Participant 5	1	
Participant 6		1
Participant 7	1	
Participant 8	1	
Participant 9	1	
Participant 10	1	
Participant 11	1	
Participant 12	1	
Participant 13	1	
Participant 14	1	
Participant 15	1	
Participant 16	1	
Participant 17		1
Participant 18		1
Participant 19	1	
Participant 20	1	
Data	16	4
%	80	20

	Recept	
	reading words	reading pictures
Participant 1		1
Participant 2		1
Participant 3	1	
Participant 4	1	
Participant 5	1	
Participant 6	1	
Participant 7	1	
Participant 8	1	
Participant 9		1
Participant 10	1	
Participant 11	1	
Participant 12	1	
Participant 13	1	
Participant 14		1
Participant 15		1
Participant 16		1
Participant 17	1	
Participant 18		1
Participant 19	1	
Participant 20	1	
Data	13	7
%	65	35

	Karavan	
	reading words	reading pictures
Participant 1	1	
Participant 2	1	
Participant 3	1	
Participant 4	1	
Participant 5	1	
Participant 6	1	
Participant 7	1	
Participant 8	1	
Participant 9	1	
Participant 10		1
Participant 11	1	
Participant 12	1	
Participant 13	1	
Participant 14	1	
Participant 15	1	
Participant 16	1	
Participant 17	1	
Participant 18	1	
Participant 19	1	
Participant 20	1	
Data	19	1
%	95	5

	Receipt	
	reading words	reading pictures
Participant 1		1
Participant 2		1
Participant 3	1	
Participant 4		1
Participant 5	1	
Participant 6	1	
Participant 7	1	
Participant 8		1
Participant 9	1	
Participant 10	1	
Participant 11	1	
Participant 12	1	
Participant 13	1	
Participant 14		1
Participant 15	1	
Participant 16	1	
Participant 17	1	
Participant 18		1
Participant 19	1	
Participant 20		1
Data	13	7
%	65	35

	Conductor	
	reading words	reading pictures
Participant 1	1	
Participant 2		1
Participant 3	1	
Participant 4		1
Participant 5	1	
Participant 6	1	
Participant 7	1	
Participant 8	1	
Participant 9	1	
Participant 10	1	
Participant 11	1	
Participant 12	1	
Participant 13	1	
Participant 14	1	
Participant 15	1	
Participant 16	1	
Participant 17	1	
Participant 18		1
Participant 19	1	
Participant 20	1	
Data	17	3
%	85	15

	Fan	
	reading words	reading pictures
Participant 1		1
Participant 2		1
Participant 3	1	
Participant 4	1	
Participant 5		1
Participant 6		1
Participant 7	1	
Participant 8		1
Participant 9	1	
Participant 10	1	
Participant 11	1	
Participant 12	1	
Participant 13	1	
Participant 14	1	
Participant 15	1	
Participant 16	1	
Participant 17	1	
Participant 18	1	
Participant 19	1	
Participant 20	1	
Data	15	5
%	75	25

11.3. List of words

Given word	Correct Translation	False friend
Actual	Stvaran	Aktualan
Sympathetic	Suosjećajan, pun razumijevanja	Simpatičan
Spiker	Anchorman, announcer, newsreader, newscaster	Speaker
Sensible	Razuman, smislen	Senzibilan
Realan	Realistic	Real
Promocija	Graduation ceremony	Promotion
Gimnazija	Grammar school	Gymnasium
Direction	Smjer, pravac	Direkcija
Pardon	Pomilovanje	Pardon
Diverzija	Sabotage, subversion	Diversion
Eventualno	Maybe, possibly, probably	eventually
Prospekt	Flyer, brochure, leaflet	Prospect
Protection	Zaštita	Protekcija
Ordinary	Običan	Ordinaran
Accord	Sporazum, sklad	Akord
Evidencija	Records, files	Evidence
Representation	Predstavljanje, /ništvo, zastupanje	Reprezentacija
Obdukcija	Autopsy	Abduction

Argument	Svađa, rasprava	Argument
Konzekventan	Consistent	consequent

Given word	Correct translation	False friend
Ambulance	Kola/ vozilo hitne pomoći	Ambulanta
Deviza	Foreign currency	Device
Provision	Opskrba, zaliha, snabdijevanje	Provizija
Solid	Čvrst, krut	Solidan
Tiket	Coupon, medical refferal slip	Ticket
Programme	(tv) emisija	Program
Closet	Ormar	Klozet, WC, toalet
Chef	Glavni kuhar	Šef
Camera	Foto-aparat	Kamera
etiquette	Bonton, pravila ponašanja	Etiketa
Fabric	Tkanina	Fabrika, tvornica
Manifestation	Pokazatelj	Manifestacija
Confectionery	Slatkiši	Konfekcija
Recept	Prescription, recipe	Receipt
Karavan	Station wagon	Caravan
Receipt	Račun	Recept
Conductor	Dirigent	Kondukter, bakula

Fan	Ventilator, obožavatelj	fen

Given word	Correct translation	False friend
Affair	Ljubavna avantura	Afera
Reklamacije	complaints	Reclamations
Genial	Prijatan, srdačan, blag, ugodan	Genijalan
Industrious	Marljiv, vrijedan	Industrijski
Novela	Short story	Novel
Advocate	Zagovornik	Advokat, odvjetnik
Mannequin	(krojačka) lutka	Manekenka
Kompozitor	Composer	Compositor
Honorarne	Part-time	Honorary
Extravagant	Neumjeren, rasipan	ekstravagantan