Translation of Three Texts from Croatian to English

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TRANSLATION OF THREE TEXTS FROM CROATIAN TO ENGLISH

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ABSTRACT

This B.A. thesis discusses and delves into the process and experience of translating from Croatian to English, focusing on specific examples found in select three texts, all in an attempt to successfully translate them while retaining their authenticity and original tone. Tying in closely with the genre analysis method and following each translated text is a section that discusses the workflow behind it, wherein I will attempt to provide reasoning and outline my own chosen solutions for translating specific sections that proved difficult in some way. Finally, the thesis is concluded by some general thoughts on translation to as a means to round it out.

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1. INTRODUCTION

My thesis focuses on translating three chosen texts, as well as attempting to delineate my own thought process when doing so, also bringing up potential challenges various different texts can pose. The first text, *Tehnologija u Tolkienovom Međuzemlju,* by Matej Tolić, discusses J.R.R. Tolkien's relationship with allegory, particularly relating it to the context of his time, the surge and development of technology and the effects it had on the modern world. The second one is actually an excerpt from a much larger text or study entitled *Prevencija emocionalnog zlostavljanja djece u visokokonfliktnim razvodima roditelja: Analiza stanja u Hrvatskoj* by Mia Roje Đapić. It lends a scientific psychosocial perspective on the consequences high-conflict divorce can have on children, ranging from developmental to behavioral ones. Finally, the third text, *Ekološki aspekti nautičkog turizma* by Vjekoslav Koljatić, deals with just that - the vast, and potentially disastrous effects human influence can have (and has had) on the marine environment of the Adriatic sea. The latter two authors are experts in their respective fields, while the first offers an interesting perspective on the topic at hand from an overlooked angle.

Analyses of the three texts will be based on the genre analysis method which serves to simplify a translator's job in terms of breaking down texts. It is built upon first naming the genre of the text, then its source (and authenticity) and target audience to better contextualize it and lead to conclusions on the purpose of writing. These points already indicate the level of formality, which is usually a given and could easily be inferred from the context (that often comes with its own terminology) and content itself. Important points that cannot be left out tie into the author's own syntactic capabilities: his style of writing, cohesion, sentence patterns. These serve to give an idea of the text and its structure, and will be dealt with in the "Commentary and analysis" sections.

2. SOURCE TEXT 1

Tehnologija u **Tolkienovom Međuzemlju**
Autori: **Matej Tolić**[1]
Mateo Baran, student Pravnog fakulteta u Splitu

Sažetak: Tema članka Tolkienova je filozofska misao o ulozi tehnologije u današnjem svijetu koja se provlači kroz trilogiju „Gospodara prstenova". Iako je trilogija remek-djelo fantastične književnosti i nije alegorijski tekst, u njoj se pojavljuju mnoga pitanja i dileme koje su bile predmet autorovih promišljanja, ali i izazovi koje je moderno doba postavilo prema društvu kao zajednici i čovjeku pojedincu, među kojima je i uporaba tehnologije. U članku je analizirana pojava tehnologije u trilogiji te je razrađen autorov stav koji se iskazuje kroz stavove glavnih i sporednih likova u borbi za uništenje Prstena i obranu Zapada.

Ključne riječi: *Tolkien, tehnologija, Gospodar prstenova*

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1. **UVOD**

Tolkienov „Gospodar prstenova" neizostavni je klasik britanske književnosti 20. stoljeća, a njegova djeca Bilbo, Frodo, Aragorn i ostali junaci Međuzemlja već su generacijama ne samo omiljeni likovi već i nadahnjujući uzori čitateljstvu cijeloga svijeta. Od samoga izlaska 1954., trilogija „Gospodar prstenova" bila je predmet raznih teorija o samom značenju priče i tome krije li se iza maštovitog drevnog svijeta možda slika naše moderne civilizacije. Iako je u više navrata sam otkrivao da pojedini dijelovi imaju dublje značenje, za priču u cjelini tvrdio je da

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[1] Matej Tolić, mag. iur., Hrvatska odvjetnička komora – vježbenik, Sukojišanska 4, Split, matejtolic92@gmail.com

je samo to; priča uz koju bi se trebala zabavljati djeca i svi ljubitelji fantastike. Tolkiena je cijela priča oko traganja za simbolikom i alegorijom razočarala i zaboljela, posebno u trenutku kada je postala zaštitni znak američke hipijevske generacije ili kad su neki zaljubljenici u orkama[2] prepoznali Nijemce zbog autorovih ratnih iskustava u Prvom svjetskom ratu te zbog činjenice da je rad na knjizi trajao tijekom Drugoga svjetskoga rata. S druge strane, naraštaj hipija prepoznao je u Prstenu atomsku bombu i kritiku NATO saveza i Istočnoga bloka. Štoviše, profesor Tolkien izrazio je u Predgovoru „Prstenove družine" svoje antipatije prema alegoriji: „Međutim, ja nikako ne trpim alegorije u svim njihovim pojavnim oblicima, nikad ih nisam volio otkako sam dovoljno star i budan da otkrijem njihovu prisutnost".[3] Tolkien nije imao namjeru napisati alegorijski roman, ali u pojedinim dijelovima romana i filma lako je prepoznati poruke koje su plod autorovih katoličkih svjetonazora[4], političkih stavova i osobnih životnih iskustava, kako je sam rekao: „Dakako da se autor ne može potpuno osloboditi utjecaja svog iskustva, ali načini na koje se klica priče koristi tlom iskustva neobično su složeni, a pokušaji da se taj proces definira potječu u najboljem slučaju od nagađanja, nedostatnih i višeznačnih".[5] Utjecaj kršćanstva u svojem je radu potvrdio svećeniku Murreyu, izjavljujući da se kroz sva njegova djela pojavljuje Bog, iako nigdje nije izravno imenovan.[6]

2. ULOGA TEHNOLOGIJE U ŽIVOTU I DJELU PROFESORA TOLKIENA

Uz vjerske i političke konzervativne stavove u romanu su prepoznate i Tolkienove osobne moralne dvojbe o tehnologiji i njezinu utjecaju na društvo. Neki su kritičari smatrali da je autorov odnos prema tehnologiji dosta jači od puke sumnje pa je nazivan tehnofobom i luditom[7]. Za razumjeti Tolkienovu sumnju prema modernom i tehnologiji trebalo bi navesti nekoliko crtica iz životopisa.

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[2] Brojni su obožavatelji i kritičari iznosili zaključke o tome koga predstavljaju orci pa je tako Tolkien bio optuživan za rasizam i reakcionarstvo jer su se pojavila nagađanja da orci predstavljaju neeuropske narode i radničku klasu.

[3] John Ronald Ruel Tolkien, Gospodar prstenova: Prstenova družina, Algoritam, Zagreb (2005), 9.

[4] Danko Kovačević, „J. R. R. Tolkien – tajni agent kršćanske objave: Hobit, Krist i avantura života", Bitno, https://www.bitno.net/kultura/j-r-r-tolkien-tajni-agent-krscanske-objave-1-hobit-krist-avantura-zivota/, pristupljeno 5. siječnja 2017.

[5] Kovačević, J. R. R. Tolkien.

[6] James E. Personjr, „The Transcedentin Tolkien", The Imaginative Conservative, http://www.theimaginativeconservative. org/2012/12/the-transcendent-in-tolkien.html, pristupljeno 5. siječnja 2017.

[7] James Surowiecki, „Drop the Gun: The Two towers wishful technophobia", The Slate, http://www.slate.com/ articles/arts/culturebox/2003/01/drop_the_gun.html, pristupljeno 5. siječnja 2017.

Tolkien se rodio 3. siječnja 1892. u Južnoj Africi gdje je proveo prve tri godine života, a zatim je s majkom i bratom odselio u okolicu Birminghama, u pitoreskno englesko selo Worcestershire. Tolkienovo je djetinjstvo bilo ispunjeno odlascima u prirodu pa je zavolio engleskog seljaka i njegovu svakodnevicu. Poslije će mu uspomene na djetinjstvo pomoći u stvaranju hobita i njihove domovine Shire. Hobitski Shire i njegove arkadijske krajolike u sukobu Dobra i Zla preplavit će industrija, jednako kao što je u zbilji preplavila Tolkienov zavičaj, što je Tolkienu bilo prvo neugodno iskustvo s tehnologijom.

Drugi neugodni susret veže se uz Prvi svjetski rat. Izbijanjem Velikoga rata 1914., Tolkien nije kao mnogi mladići diljem Engleske odjurio u urede za novačenje, što je razočaralo njegovu rodbinu. O tome je pisao svojem sinu 1941. koji je tada služio u Drugom svjetskom ratu: „U tim danima momci su se javljali u vojsku ili su bili javno omalovažavani. Bila je to nezgodna dvojba za mladića s mnogo mašte i malo fizičke hrabrosti".[8] Sredinom 1915., nakon polaganja završnih ispita, Tolkien se prijavljuje u vojsku. Kao poručnik 74. brigade 25. divizije odlazi u Francusku gdje doživljava svu surovost ratovanja u rovovima koje je poprimilo još veće dimenzije zbog novih tehnologija u smislu tenkova, zračnog ratovanja i bojnih plinova. Sudjelovao je u bitci na Sommi u kojoj je živote izgubilo više od 400 000 britanskih mladića. Zanimljivo je da je u redovima njemačke vojske u istoj bitci sudjelovao Ernst Jünger koji će u svojem „Radniku" također ispitivati odnos čovjeka i tehnologije, a samo nekoliko mjeseci nakon završetka bitke na Sommi na istom geografskom području ratovat će i tada 18-godišnji C. S. Lewis, Tolkienov budući prijatelj i književni suborac u „Inklingsima". Skupina studenata s kojom je Tolkien prijateljevao tijekom studiranja na Oxfordu također je otišla ratovati, no Tolkien je bio jedini koji se vratio.

Tolkien se nakon rata vratio u Englesku, ostavši zatečen posljedicama, pojavom sve jače industrijalizacije i opustjelih sela čija je mladost izginula na francuskim bojištima. Iskustvo Velikog rata svakako je utjecalo na stvaranje Međuzemlja, njegove povijesti i stanovnika. Štoviše, vrlo je uočljiva sličnost životnog puta između Tolkiena i njegovih hobita. Frodo i njegovo društvo silom su prilika i radi zbivanja u vanjskom svijetu na koje nisu mogli utjecati istrgnuti iz svakodnevice vrtlarenja, čitanja knjiga i uživanja u hrani u niz tragičnih događaja

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[8] Linda Bridges, „Tolkien, Lewis and The Great War", National Review, http://www.nationalreview.com/article/
423529/tolkien-lewis-and-great-war-linda-bridges, pristupljeno 5. siječnja 2017.

koji će odlučiti o sudbini svijeta. Upravo se to dogodilo Tolkienu, ali i desetcima tisuća drugih koji su napustili mirne svakodnevice zbog svjetskih zbivanja koja su im bila strana i izvan njihove moći. Štoviše, nije to jedina poveznica autora i polutana jer su oni, kao i mladi Tolkien, narod bujne mašte, ali vrlo malo fizičke hrabrosti koja je izašla na vidjelo tek u pustolovini koja je počela odlaskom iz Hobittona, a završila u Minasu Tirithu i Mordoru. Svakako najznačajnija sličnost jest sumnjičavost prema strojevima. Tako je i u svoj omiljeni narod Međuzemlja Tolkien usadio i sumnjičavost prema strojevima i tehnologiji pa je napisao: „Ne razumiju niti su ikad razumjeli, pa nisu ni voljeli, strojeve složenije od kovačkog mijeha, vodenice ili ručnog razboja, iako su vješto rukovali alatom.“[9] Profesor je u privatnom životu izbjegavao moderne strojeve i uređaje pa tako nikada nije imao televizor, a odustao je i od služenja automobilom.

Tehnologija se u djelima uglavnom pojavljuje kao oruđe sila zla, s naglaskom na Sarumana i ratnike Bijele ruke. U liku Sarumana prepoznajemo totalitarnog i autoritarnog vođu koji odbacuje staro Međuzemlje i ima viziju „boljeg“ svijeta koji je sposoban voditi jedino on i vojska njemu odanih, oslanjajući se na tehnologiju i napredak. Oni se uzdaju u vatru i čelik koji će im donijeti prevagu u konačnom sukobu, dok vilenjaci, ljudi, patuljci i hobiti vjeruju u vrednote svojeg društva, osobne vrline i prirodu. Ta zanimljiva sklonost zla prema tehnologiji u Jacksonovoj je ekranizaciji izvrsno prikazana u scenama Isengarda nakon što Saruman, mudri i dobri čarobnjak, pokazuje svoje pravo lice. Od doma drevne mudrosti, okružen livadama i drevnim šumama, Isengard se pretvara u bučno industrijsko sjedište sila zla u kojemu se bez prestanka kuje oružje u plamenu i lavi, sijeku se prastare šume, a rijeke su zaustavljene branama. Prva žrtva Sarumanovoga ludila drevna je šuma Fangorn koju pak nastanjuju divlji huorni i njihovi pastiri Enti koji simboliziraju prirodu koja se buni protiv industrijalizacije i prisvaja natrag ono što joj pripada. Drvobradaš, vođa Enta, nekadašnji Sarumanov prijatelj, opisao je neograničeno ludilo koje je donijela stihijska industrijalizacija: „Mislim da mi je sad jasno što smjera. Plete spletke ne bi li postao velika sila. Njemu je u glavi sve od kovine i kotačića, i ne mari za stvorenja koja rastu, osim ako mu ne služe u trenutnim planovima.“ Drvobradaš u svojoj kritici iznosi i mišljenje o nastanku novoga soja orka, Uruk Haija: „Obilježje je opakih bića koja su se pojavila u Velikoj tmini da ne podnose sunce, ali Sarumanovi orci podnose sunce, iako ga mrze. Da mi je znati što je učinio! Da nisu to ljudi

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[9] Bridges, „Tolkien“, 11.

koje je on upropastio, ili da nije izmiješao rase orka i ljudi? To bi bilo najveće zlo!"[10] Ovom Drvobradaševom pričom Tolkien želi ukazati na to da stjecanje moći tehnologijom nema moralnih ograničenja, dok bi je moderni čitatelj mogao povezati s genetskim inženjeringom i njegovom zlouporabom, kao što on danas predstavlja tehnologiju koja svojem korisniku daje gotovo božanske stvarateljske moći.

3. ZAKLJUČAK

Uz sve navedeno i još mnogo toga čemu nije bilo mjesta u ovom tekstu, postoje i dijelovi u kojima otkrivamo da Tolkien nije iracionalni ludit i paranoik kakvim ga je kritika nastojala prikazati. Najistaknutiji je Gandalfov zaključak nakon otkrića Palantira koji je služio kao veza između Mordora i Isengarda: „Za sve nas pogibeljni su izumi u umijeću dubljem od onoga što sami posjedujemo."[11] Dakle, izumi i uređaji nisu ti koji su opasni, već čovjek i njegove slabosti. Palantir je oruđe zla, ali koji je u prvome redu služio kao veza kralja Gondora s njegovim saveznicima, dok se sile tame nisu dograbile jednoga od Palantira te tim putem iskvarile Sarumana i Denethora. U „Povratku kralja" odvija se bitka za Shire protiv Sarumana i njegovih razbojnika, bitka za izgubljeni zavičaj. Najveća osveta Sarumana zbog pretrpljenog poraza industrijalizacija je domovine hobita uz podizanje tvornica, dimnjaka i gigantskih vodenica. Otpadnici među hobitima koji ne vole tradiciju svojega naroda i obitelji, ali i oni koji žude za što većim nezasluženim društvenim položajem, postaju sluge i marionete Sarumanove vladavine, potičući rušenje stabala, dizanje dimnjaka i opće zagađenje, nazivajući to boljim Shireom. Dakle, i tu su sluge zla oni koji su prezreli vrijednosti svojega kraja te nemaju moralna ograničenja u postizanju svojih ciljeva.

Osim Drvobradaša, pojavljuju se i drugi likovi koji predstavljaju ideal suživota čovjeka i prirode − Tom Bombadill ili narodi hobita i vilenjaka. Tu su uz već opisane hobite zanimljivi vilenjaci koji su ljubitelji prirode, koji obitavaju u šumama i komuniciraju s prirodom, ali su isto tako vrhunski poznavatelji obrade metala, tvorci Palantira, Žalca i pancirnih košulja od mytrhilla koji su u trilogiji najsofisticiraniji primjeri obrade metala i tajnih znanja. Međutim, vilenjaci su narod koji prednost daje dobroti, estetici i pravednom cilju prije nego tehnologiji.

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[10] John Ronald Ruel Tolkien, Gospodar prstenova: Dvije Kule, Algoritam, Zagreb, (2005.), 82.
[11] Tolkien, Dvije kule, 228.

Dakle, ono što Tolkien želi poručiti nije odbacivanje tehnologije i napretka, već strah da će prekomjerna uporaba tehnologije, odnosno zlouporaba ili u krajnjem slučaju ravnodušnost i ukidanje svih moralnih granica pri uporabi tehnologije, dovesti do društva izvrnutih vrijednosti, do Mordora ljudskoga duha.

2.1 TRANSLATION OF SOURCE TEXT 1

Technology in **Tolkien's Middle-earth**

Authors: Matej Tolić[12]

Mateo Baran, Split Faculty of Law student

Abstract: The theme of this article is the philosophical thought about the role of technology in today's world weaved into the "Lord of the Rings" trilogy. Although the trilogy is a masterpiece of fantasy literature and not an allegory, it raises numerous questions and dilemmas that were not only part of the author's deliberations, but challenges the modern age has set for society, both to the community and the individual man. Use of technology is among those challenges. The article analyzes the emergence of technology in the trilogy, elaborating on the author's stance expressed through those of the main and secondary characters in the battle for the Ring's destruction and defense of the West.

Keywords: *Tolkien, technology, The Lord of the Rings*

1. INTRODUCTION

Tolkien's "Lord of the Rings" is widely regarded as a classic of 20th century British literature, with his children Bilbo, Frodo, Aragorn and the other heroes of Middle-earth being both favorite characters and inspirational role models to readers across the world for generations.

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[12] Matej Tolić, mag. iur., Croatian Bar Association - junior clerk, Sukojišan Street 4, Split, matejtolic92@ gmail.com

Ever since its release in 1954, the "Lord of the Rings" trilogy has been the subject of many theories discussing the very meaning of the plot and whether or not the intricate and ancient world of Middle-earth conceals an image of our own modern civilization. Although he would on many occasions reveal that certain parts have deeper meaning, he would claim for the story as a whole to be just that; a story meant to entertain children and all fantasy lovers. The whole story about the search for symbolism and allegory had disappointed and hurt Tolkien, particularly when it became the trademark of the American hippie generation in addition to some aficionados likening orcs[13] to Germans because of the author's military experiences in World War I, as well as the fact that the writing of the book took place over the course of World War II. On the other hand, the hippie generation saw the Ring as the atomic bomb and a criticism of the NATO alliance and the Eastern Bloc. Furthermore, in the "Fellowship of the Ring" Preface, professor Tolkien expressed his antipathy towards allegory: "I cordially dislike allegory in all its manifestations, and always have done so since I grew old and wary enough to detect its presence".[14] Tolkien had no intention of writing an allegorical novel, though it is easy to find messages that arose from the author's catholic worldview[15], political stances and personal life experiences in particular parts of the novels and movies. As he himself had said: "An author cannot of course remain wholly unaffected by his experience, but the ways in which a story-germ uses the soil of experience are extremely complex, and attempts to define the process are at best guesses from evidence that is inadequate and ambiguous.".[16] He confirmed Christianity's influence on his work to pastor Murrey, stating that God does appear in all of his works, albeit never directly named.[17]

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[13] Conclusions made by numerous aficionados and critics made way for speculations that Orcs represent non-European nations and the working class, which led to Tolkien being accused of racism and reactionaryism.

[14] John Ronald Ruel Tolkien, *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring,* Algoritam, Zagreb (2005), 9.

[15] Danko Kovačević, "J. R. R. Tolkien – the secret agent of Christian proclamation: Hobbit, Christ and the adventure of a lifetime", *Bitno,* https://www.bitno.net/kultura/j-r-r-tolkien-tajni-agent-krscanske-objave-1-hobit-krist-avantura-zivota/,
accessed on 5th January 2017

[16] Kovačević, *J. R. R. Tolkien*

[17] James E. Personjr, "The Transcedentin Tolkien", *The Imaginative Conservative,*
http://www.theimaginativeconservative.org/2012/12/the-transcendent-in-tolkien.html, accessed on 5th January 2017

2. THE ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN THE LIFE AND WORK OF PROFESSOR TOLKIEN

In addition to his conservative religious and political stances, Tolkien's personal moral dilemmas regarding technology and its impact on society are also evident in the novel. Some authors considered his attitude towards technology to be more intense than sheer distrust, thus dubbing him a technophobe and a Luddite.[18] In order to understand Tolkien's distrust for technology and the modern, several notes from his biography need to be listed.

Tolkien was born on the 3rd of January 1892 in South Africa where he spent the first three years of his life, then relocating to the picturesque English village of Worcestershire in the Birmingham area with his mother and brother. Tolkien's childhood was filled with trips to nature, making him fall in love with the English common folk and their day-to-day lives. His childhood memories would later aid him in creating the Hobbits and their homeland of Shire. The Hobbits' Shire and its arcadian landscapes will be beset by industry during the conflict between Good and Evil, not unlike Tolkien's own homeland, leading to his first negative experience with technology.

The second unpleasant encounter has been tied to the World War I. With the breaking out of the Great War in 1914, unlike many young men of England, Tolkien didn't immediately bolt to recruitment offices, disappointing his kin. He wrote about this to his son in 1941, when it was his time to serve in the army during World War II: "In those days chaps joined up, or were scorned publicly. It was a nasty cleft to be in, especially for a young man with too much imagination and little physical courage.[19] After finishing his final exams in mid-1915, Tolkien is voluntarily enlisted into the army. As lieutenant of the 74th brigade 25th division, he leaves for France where he would experience the full brutality of trench warfare which took on even larger dimensions due to such new technologies as tanks, aerial warfare and chemical warfare. He took part in the Battle of the Somme where 400,000 British youth lost their lives. Interestingly enough, among the German ranks was Ernst Jünger who would later also question

[18] James Surowiecki, „Drop the Gun: The Two towers wishful technophobia", The Slate, http://www.slate.com/articles/arts/culturebox/2003/01/drop_the_gun.html, accessed on 5th January 2017
[19] Linda Bridges, „Tolkien, Lewis and The Great War", National Review, http://www.nationalreview.com/article/423529/tolkien-lewis-and-great-war-linda-bridges, accessed on 5th January 2017

the relation between man and technology in "The Worker". Only several months after the Battle of the Somme, the then-18-year old C.S. Lewis, Tolkien's future friend and literary Inklings brother in arms, would also wage war on that same geographical location. The particular group of Oxford students Tolkien associated with would also go to war, but only Tolkien would return.

After the War, Tolkien would return to England, stunned by the consequences and the emergence of an ever-increasing industrialization and depopulated villages whose youth had died on the battlefields in France. His experiences in the Great War has certainly influenced the creation of Middle-Earth, its inhabitants and history. Furthermore, the similarities in the life paths of Tolkien himself and his Hobbit characters are very apparent. As a result of happenings in the outside world outside of their control, Frodo and his companions were ripped away from their everyday lives of gardening, book reading and food pleasure into a sequence of tragic events that would decide the fate of the world. Exactly that happened to not only Tolkien, but tens of thousands of others who had left their peaceful everyday lives because of global events foreign to them that they had no influence over. Furthermore, that is not the only connection between the author and the Halflings as they were, much like Tolkien, a people of vivid imagination, but very little physical courage that came forth only during the adventure that began with their departure from Hobbiton and ended at Minas Tirith and in Mordor. Certainly, the most significant similarity is their distrust towards machines and technology, which Tolkien had implanted into his own favored people of the Middle-Earth, thus writing: "They do not and did not understand or like machines more complicated than a forge-bellows, a water-mill, or a hand-loom, though they were skilful with tools".[20] In his private life, professor Tolkien would avoid modern machines and devices so he never had a television, though he also gave up on using an automobile.

In his work, technology mainly appears as a tool used by the forces of Evil, specifically Saruman and the warriors of the White Hand. The character of Saruman is noted as a totalitarian and authoritarian ruler discarding the notion of old Middle-Earth, envisioning a 'better' world only he and his devotees are capable of leading, relying on technology and progress. They rely on steel and flames that would give them an advantage in the final conflict, while elves, humans, dwarves and hobbits trust in the values of their society, nature and their personal

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[20] Bridges, "Tolkien", p. 11

virtues. The intriguing affinity the forces of Evil have for technology is excellently depicted in Peter Jackson's ecranisation in the scenes of Isengard after Saruman, a wise and good-natured wizard, shows his true colors. Originally a seat of ancient wisdom, Isengard is transformed into a booming industrial hub of evil where weapons are continuously manufactured in flames and lava, where primeval forests are cut down and rivers are dammed. The ancient forest of Fangorn would be the first victim of Saruman's madness, and it is inhabited by wild huorns with Ents as their shepherds, symbolizing nature rebelling against industrialization and taking back what is hers. Treebeard, the leader of the Ents and Saruman's friend of old, describes the limitless madness brought upon by flourishing industrialization: "I think that I now understand what he is up to. He is plotting to become a Power. He has a mind of metal and wheels; and he does not care for growing things, except as far as they serve him for the moment." In his criticism, Treebeard also proceeds to lay out his view on the creation of Uruk Hai, a new breed of Orcs: "It is a mark of evil things that came in the Great Darkness that they cannot abide the Sun; but Saruman's Orcs can endure it, even if they hate it. I wonder what he has done? Are they Men he has ruined, or has he blended the races of Orcs and Men? That would be a black evil!"[21] Through Treebeard's tale, Tolkien wants to indicate that gaining power through technology has no moral boundaries, while modern readers could could correlate it with genetic engineering and its abuses, as today, it stands for technology that grants almost godlike powers of creation to its user.

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[21] John Ronald Ruel Tolkien, The Lord of the Rings: Two Towers, Algoritam, Zagreb, (2005.), p. 82

3. CONCLUSION

In addition to what has already been mentioned and many other points that had no place in this text, there are parts that reveal Tolkien was not really the irrational Luddite and paranoiac critics made him out to be. The most distinguished is Gandalf's verdict after the discovery of Palantir which served as a connection between Mordor and Isengard: "Perilous to us all are the devices of an art deeper than we possess ourselves."[22] Therefore, it is not the devices and inventions that are dangerous, but man and his weaknesses. A Palantir is a tool of evil, though it originally served as a link between the king of Gondor and his allies until the forces of darkness snatched one and used it to corrupt Saruman and Denethor. In "Return of the King", the battle for Shire against Saruman and his marauders takes place, a battle for a homeland lost. Industrialization of the Hobbits' homeland was Saruman's best revenge for suffering such a loss, along with the building of manufactories, smokestacks and gigantic mills. Traitors among Hobbits that do not favor the tradition of their people and families, as well as those yearning for the highest unmerited social position possible, turn into slaves and marionettes of Saruman's reign, inciting further deforestation, smokestack building and general pollution, calling it a better Shire. Therefore, in this case, those rejecting their homeland's values and those without moral boundaries in achieving their goals are also recognized as servants of evil.

Aside from Treebeard, there are other characters representing the ideal of the cohabitation of man and nature - Tom Bombadill, as well as elves and Hobbits, which have already been depicted. The elves are also particularly intriguing as nature-loving forest inhabitants in touch with the wilds, though they are also skilled metalworkers, creators of the Palantir, the Stinger and kevlar vests made of mithril, all of which are the trilogy's most sophisticated instances of metalwork and secret knowledge. However, elves are a people who value goodness, aesthetics and a righteous cause over technology. Therefore, Tolkien's point isn't rejection of technology and progress, but fear that overuse, abuse or at the very least indifference towards it, along with the elimination of moral boundaries upon utilizing technology, will result in a society of upturned values, to the Mordor of the human spirit.

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[22] Tolkien, *Two Towers*, p. 228

2.2 Commentary and analysis

Text 1: *Technology in Tolkien's Middle-Earth*

1. genre: essay
2. source: article in "Renewal: a Culture, People & Politics Magazine", Vol 9 No 1, 2017.
3. audience: general audience interested in the subject
4. purpose of writing: drawing attention to interesting parallels between Tolkien's fictional world and the Earth of his time, specifically with regards to technology and its effect on the world; also touching upon his relationship with allegory
5. authenticity: original article
6. style: while trying to be formal in style, the author attempts to appeal to a casual fan base of Tolkien and his work,
7. level of formality: semi-formal
8. layout: a classic format consisting of three chapters - introduction, discussion and conclusion
9. content: the author begins by musing about the breathtaking effect Tolkien's literature has had on a multitude of people, soon relating it to its apparent allegorical meaning (while also, as said, touching upon Tolkien's view on allegory and how it relates to his work). He further tries to correlate various aspects of his literature to the context of the time period in which it was created, specifically with regards to technology and Tolkien's disdain for it which is similarly reflected in the books.
10. cohesion: usage of Tolkien's personal quotes to make and prove points made throughout the text, referring to terminology relating to belletristic and fantasy literature
11. sentence patterns: a number of longer, complex sentences, although mostly concise
12. terminology of the subject: terminology and nomenclature pertaining to Tolkien's fictional world of Middle-Earth

This text does not contain lots of field-specific terminology; it does not tackle professional specifics and terms generally not understood by laypeople. The specific terminology it does deal in, however, pertaining to Tolkien's fantastical and mythological world, can nonetheless

prove challenging in translating away from its original form. Interestingly, it is often up to translators themselves to invent names for those fictional beings (and oftentimes translations of personal names as well), and as such they are not systematic, meaning that there are more alternatives for the same name. Orcs are an excellent example of that, being translated into Croatian as "orke" or "orkovi". An interesting phenomenon that occurs with multiple alternatives is that readers tend to adopt, and thus prefer the interpretation they are initially presented with, so it seems that translators are often given free reign when dealing with such matters of non-unified words. However, those terms were nevertheless simple enough to translate back into their original form. Translators' own interpretation and the liberties that come with the possibilities it offers sometimes lead to words eventually being twisted - to exemplify, "mithril" becomes "mythrill" in this case, and having looked up the original, I chose to 'correct' the author.

A recurring theme in the text, what I personally found to be one of its more interesting aspects, are Tolkien's own, direct quotes. I elected to use his original ones, although I initially attempted to translate them myself, never quite managing to sound as archaic (for lack of a better word) as his own. Thus "In those days chaps joined up, or were scorned publicly. It was a nasty cleft to be in, especially for a young man with too much imagination and little physical courage." (the original quote), became "In those days, young men would either join the army or face public humiliation. This made for an uncomfortable dilemma for a man with lots of imagination and little physical courage.", and "An author cannot of course remain wholly unaffected by his experience, but the ways in which a story-germ uses the soil of experience are extremely complex, and attempts to define the process are at best guesses from evidence that is inadequate and ambiguous." became "Surely an author cannot fully free himself from the influence of his experiences, though the ways the sprout of a story uses the ground of experience are unusually intricate. Efforts to define that process are assumptions at best, insufficient and ambiguous." I am noting once again that the final version of this thesis does not use the aforementioned quotes (having been able to find the original ones). In the second instance, it seemed better to split the sentence in two as a shortened version would make it easier to translate it elegantly and efficiently, whilst keeping it concise. Had I chosen to keep my own translations and not use the original ones, I would have run the risk of appropriating them in a way, or potentially not conveying their meaning well enough so that the initial point would - ironically - get lost in translation. Lastly, in some cases I purposely opted to use the more archaic alternatives to

certain words, such as "kin" for "rodbina" over "relatives" or even "family" to retain the original tone of the essay and the context surrounding Tolkien (as well as his own wording).

3. SOURCE TEXT 2

Prevencija emocionalnog zlostavljanja djece u visokokonfliktnim razvodima roditelja: Analiza stanja u Hrvatskoj

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Sažetak

Razvod ili razdvajanje roditelja pogađa velik broj djece i mladih, a procjenjuje se da je svaki treći razvod roditelja visokokonfliktan, odnosno da se sukob roditelja s vremenom ne smanjuje, nego perzistira ili čak ojačava. Istraživanja i klinička praksa dosljedno upozoravaju na rizike za djecu u visokokonfliktnom razvodu roditelja, koja se često nađu u središtu njihova sukoba, a time su u riziku od emocionalnog zlostavljanja, bilo da se radi o otuđenju, neprimjerenim pritiscima i/ili manipulaciji djecom jednoga ili obojih roditelja. Od svih oblika zlostavljanja, emocionalno zlostavljanje najmanje je istraženo i u svijetu postoji mal broj sustavnih programa koji bi se bavili njegovom prevencijom. Posljedice emocionalnog zlostavljanja jednake su kao i posljedice drugih oblika zlostavljanja, kratkoročno, dugoročno, pa i transgeneracijski, te uključuju brojne negativne ishode za mentalno zdravlje, socijalno funkcioniranje i probleme u ponašanju. U Hrvatskoj ne postoji sustavna prevencija emocionalnog zlostavljanja djece, a da je posebice specifično usmjerena na djecu u razvodima roditelja. U ovom radu razmatraju se mogući razlozi, postojeći programi u Europi, mogućnost njihove implementacije, sustavne i nesustavne mjere u Hrvatskoj te se predlažu daljnji koraci u razvoju sustavne prevencije te problematike na svim razinama putem intervencijskog spektra.

Ključne riječi: visokokonfliktan razvod, emocionalno zlostavljanje, otuđenje, prevencija

Djeca razdvojenih roditelja

Prema podatcima Državnog zavoda za statistiku (2018) u Hrvatskoj se rastaje približno svaki treći brak, a u kućanstvu u prosjeku odrasta 1,4 maloljetne djece. Uzimajući u obzir netradicionalne obitelji u kojima su rođena djeca, iako roditelji formalno nisu stupili u brak, te nemogućnost dolaženja do podataka o incidenciji njihova razdvajanja, nemoguće je sa sigurnošću utvrditi koliko djece prolazi razdvajanje roditelja. Svakako, radi se o velikom broju djece koja zaslužuju pažnju opće i stručne javnosti. U ovom radu poseban naglasak stavljen je na djecu razdvojenih roditelja u riziku od emocionalnog zlostavljanja, kao i na nedovoljno razvijene mjere prevencije ugrožavanja njihove dobrobiti, uz konkretne prijedloge za unapređenje intersektorske prakse u Hrvatskoj.

Iako neka istraživanja govore o negativnim učincima razvoda roditelja na dijete (npr. Amato i Sobolewski, 2001; Teachman, 2002; Wolfinger, Kowaleski-Jones i Smith, 2003), postaje sve jasnijim da djeci ne šteti sam čin razdvajanja roditelja, nego roditeljski sukob koji je često prisutan prije, za vrijeme braka i nakon razvoda; ni jedan drugi čimbenik ne predviđa prilagodbu djeteta na razvod roditelja tako uspješno kao stupanj roditeljskog konflikta (npr. Cummings i O'Reilly, 1997; Kelly i Emery, 2000; McIntosh, 2003; Lamb i Kelly, 2001; Amato i Afifi, 2006; Kelly, 2008; Buljan Flander, Jelić Tuščić i Matešković, 2014). Osim roditeljskim konfliktom, prilagodba djeteta na razvod roditelja moderirana je brojnim drugim čimbenicima. Leon (2003) u preglednom radu predstavlja najčešće nađene rizične čimbenike i negativne ishode za djecu u razvodu braka: nasilje u obitelji, sukob i neprijateljstvo roditelja, ometanje vršnjačkih odnosa u sklopu razvoda braka, ekonomske teškoće, ometanje rutine i vremena koje je dijete uobičajeno provodilo s roditeljem, rano uključivanje novih partnera/partnerica roditelja, rano stupanje roditelja u novi brak, gubitak kontakta s jednim roditeljem, loša prilagodba jednog ili obojih roditelja na razvod, djetetov gubitak osjećaja sigurnosti i predvidljivosti. Rizični čimbenici za održavanje visokog konflikta roditelja u razvodu u kojem pate djeca su: više nasilnih sukoba i prije razvoda, viša razina emocionalnih smetnji i odstupanja na planu ličnosti te financijska neslaganja (npr. Levite i Cohen, 2012; Sroufe, Duggal, Weinfield i Carlson, 2000; Hudson, 2005; Bonach, 2005).

Zaštitne čimbenike u prilagodbi djece na razvod možemo podijeliti u dvije grupe; one povezane s osobinama djeteta te one povezane s obiteljskim karakteristikama. Od zaštitnih čimbenika povezanih s osobinama djeteta u većini istraživanja identificira se inteligencija

(Rutter, 2006; Flouri, Midouhas, Joshi i Tzavidis, 2015) i sposobnost emocionalne regulacije (Dunsmore, Booker, i Ollendick, 2013). Najbitnijim obiteljskim zaštitnim čimbenicima u prilagodbi djece na razvod roditelja pokazala se niska razina roditeljskog međusobna sukobljavanja, učinkovito i konstruktivno rješavanje sukoba između roditelja, kvaliteta odnosa djece i roditelja, roditeljska uključenost i brižnost, autoritativni stil roditeljstva barem jednog od roditelja i kooperativno suroditeljstvo obilježeno dobrom komunikacijom (npr. McIntosh, 2003; Lamb, 2012; Stallman i Ohan, 2016), čime se opet naglašava uloga roditeljskog odnosa sa što manje sukoba. Navedeni rizični i zaštitni čimbenici sažeto su prikazani u Tablici 1.

Tablica 1. Rizični i zaštitni čimbenici za prilagodbu djeteta na razdvajanje roditelja

Rizični čimbenici	Zaštitni čimbenici	
	Povezani s djetetom	Povezani s obitelji
Nasilje u obitelji, sukobi roditelja	Inteligencija	Niska razina roditeljskog sukoba
Teškoće prilagodbe roditelja na razvod	Emocionalna regulacija	Zrele strategije rješavanja problema roditelja
Ekonomske teškoće (objektivna ili roditeljska neslaganja oko financija)		Kvaliteta odnosa roditelja i djeteta
Ometanje vremena ili rutina djetetova odnosa s jednim ili obojim roditeljima		Uključenost i brižnost obojih roditelja
Rano uključivanje novih partnera roditelja / stupanje u novi brak		Kooperativno suroditeljstvo
Gubitak kontakta djeteta s roditeljem		

U suvremenim teorijama razvodi se dijele upravo prema stupnju konflikta, odnosno prema uspješnosti komunikacije među roditeljima (npr. Oldham, 2017; Gottman, 2014; Mikolai i Kulu, 2018). Prema tim kriterijima razvod može biti (Johnston i Campbell, 1999): (1) prijateljski (roditelji zadržavaju prijateljski odnos); (2) kao sklapanje posla (roditelji se korektno dogovaraju iako nisu bliski) i (3) visokokonfliktni (nastavlja se i ojačava sukob roditelja). Visokokonfliktni razvod ima brojne definicije koje opisuju odnos bivših partnera poput ranije navedene, no Hetherington i Kelly (2002) predlažu definiciju koja fokus stavlja na djecu pa je prema njima visokokonfliktan razvod takav razvod u kojem se ne prekidaju svađe između partnera s protokom vremena, a djeca se nalaze u središtu njihova sukoba.

Istraživanja pokazuju da djeca iz visokokonfliktnih razvoda braka roditelja 2 — 5 puta češće imaju teškoće ponašanja i doživljavanja nego djeca iz drugačijih razvoda roditelja; u djece iz visokokonfliktnih razvoda roditelja u prosjeku se nalazi: više antisocijalnih ponašanja, nepoštovanja autoriteta, teže uspostavljanje i održavanje vršnjačkih odnosa, korištenje nasilja kao strategije rješavanja problema, više školskih poteškoća i poteškoća prilagodbe na školu, prekid normalnog tijeka privrženosti, strah od bliskih odnosa, nestabilniji partnerski odnosi u budućnosti, pretpostavljanje tuđih potreba svojima, niže samopoštovanje, viša razina anksioznosti, depresivnosti i impulzivnosti, krivnje i srama, više zlouporabe sredstava ovisnosti (npr. Boyan i Termini, 2005; Firestone i Weinstein, 2004; Hetherington i Kelly, 2002).

Poseban je rizik u konfliktnim razdvajanjima roditelja otuđenje djeteta od roditelja, što predstavlja niz roditeljskih ponašanja koja namjerno ili drugačije interferiraju i narušavaju odnos djeteta s drugim roditeljem (Baker i Ben-Ami, 2011). Iako je intenzivna polemika struke oko definiranja koncepta otuđenja, postoji konsenzus oko opisa patološkog ponašanja djeteta pod utjecajem roditelja (Woodall i Woodall, 2017).

Fidler i Bala (2010) razlikuju opravdano odbacivanje roditelja (koji je npr. seksualno zlostavljao dijete) i otuđenje koje, također, može biti čisto (odbačeni roditelj je adekvatan) i hibridno (odbačeni roditelj ima neke deficite roditeljskih sposobnosti, čime se otuđujući roditelj koristi da bi otuđio dijete). Postoji cijeli niz otuđujućih ponašanja kojima se roditelji mogu koristiti, a u istraživanjima se uglavnom ispituju klasična Warshakova (2003) otuđujuća ponašanja koja variraju od vrlo suptilnih do vrlo eksplicitnih: pretjerano udovoljavanje djetetu radi zadobivanja naklonosti, izostavljanje drugog roditelja iz razgovora i konteksta djetetova života (osobito lijepih iskustava s njim), prenaglašavanje manjih propusta drugog roditelja, pretjerano kontroliranje i zadiranje u vrijeme koje dijete provodi s drugim roditeljem, opstruiranje kontakata djeteta i drugog roditelja, zabranjivanje kontakata djeteta i drugog roditelja, pokazivanje tuge/brige kad je dijete s drugim roditeljem, negativno karakteriziranje drugog roditelja, lažno optuživanje drugog roditelja za zlostavljanje.

Baker i Darnall (2006), na temelju dubinskih intervjua s otuđenim roditeljima, identificiraju još neke strategije otuđivanja koje nisu pokrivene uvriježenim kategorizacijama, a to su: (1) ograničavanje i pretjerana kontrola poziva i poruka koje dijete izmjenjuje s drugim roditeljem; (2) ograničavanje i pretjerana kontrola simboličkog kontakta djeteta i drugog

roditelja; (3) zakidanje informacija o djetetu; (4) ostalo — ogovaranje drugog roditelja prijateljima, učiteljima, liječnicima i drugim stručnjacima uključenima u skrb o djetetu, stvaranje konflikta djeteta i drugog roditelja, uvjeravanje djeteta da ga je drugi roditelj odbacio, ograničavanje stvari koje dijete smije ponijeti kod drugog roditelja.

Otuđenje može biti blago, umjereno i snažno, no rijetko će se zadržati na blažim oblicima ako se aktivno ne uključi sustav zaštite djece (Woodall i Woodall, 2017). Otuđenje se može lako identificirati prema djetetovu ponašanju (Woodall i Woodall, 2017), a Gardner (2002) navodi osnovne „simptome" otuđenja koji se mogu koristiti diferencijalno dijagnostički: (1) ocrnjivanje odbačenog roditelja doseže razinu kampanje; (2) razlozi za odbacivanje roditelja su apsurdni i banalni; (3) dijete ne pokazuje ambivalenciju u odnosu na roditelje, jednoga vidi apsolutno negativnim, a drugog apsolutno pozitivnim; (4) javlja se fenomen nezavisnog mislitelja, odnosno dijete inzistira da je sve što govori isključivo njegovo mišljenje; (5) dijete koristi posuđene scenarije, odnosno koristi se frazama identičnim frazama otuđujućeg roditelja bez razumijevanja konteksta i stvarnog značenja; (6) dijete ne pokazuje nikakvu krivnju ni empatiju prema odbačenom roditelju; (7) dijete je uvijek na strani otuđujućeg roditelja; (8) dijete počinje odbacivati proširenu obitelj nakon odbačenog roditelja, kućne ljubimce i sve ostalo što ima veze s njim.

Woodall i Woodall (2017) znakove otuđenja smatraju posljedicom psihološkog splittinga (crno-bijelog doživljaja sebe, drugih i svijeta) kao djetetove obrambene reakcije na neizdržive okolnosti razvoja. S neprirodnom mržnjom prema roditelju, kojoj se konstantno podučava dijete i njom se uvjetuje ljubav otuđujućeg roditelja, dolazi do mržnje prema sebi (Baker, 2005) te djetetu postaju potrebni obrambeni mehanizmi da bi se obranilo od te mržnje. Obrambeni mehanizam, koji obilježava otuđenje, psihološki je splitting, a očituje se u idealizaciji jednog roditelja, nasuprot potpuno negativnoj slici o drugom roditelju (Woodall i Woodall, 2017). Prema zdravim i autentičnim emocijama i doživljajima djeteta, ono vidi i pozitivne i negativne strane obojih roditelja, može se primjerice ljutiti na jednog roditelja, prestati se ljutiti na nj, a tijekom cijelog tog procesa i dalje ga voljeti. U kontekstu otuđenja, splitting se odnosi na kognitivnu strategiju djeteta pomoću koje dijete klasificira osjećaje, emocije i misli o svojim roditeljima u dvjema odvojenim polariziranim kategorijama, pri čemu se jedan roditelj doživljava apsolutno savršenim, a drugi apsolutno negativnim, što ne može odgovarati realnoj djetetovoj percepciji o svojim roditeljima (Blagg i Godfrey, 2018). Međutim, splitting predstavlja kognitivnu distorziju i kao takav se ne zadržava samo na jednoj

temi ili području života; u ovom slučaju ne zadržava se samo na doživljaju roditelja — jednoga „crnim", drugoga „bijelim". Kognitivne su distorzije obrasci percipiranja i mišljenja (Beck, Davies i Freeman, 2015). Kao što kaže sama riječ splitting, radi se o cijepanju, jasnu odjeljivanju stvari, događaja, slike o sebi i drugima na način „sve ili ništa" (APA, 2010). Osobe u kojih je razvijen takav obrambeni mehanizam vide sebe, druge i svijet „crno-bijelim", a ne na uravnotežen način, gdje postoji dobro i loše u ljudima i situacijama (Fischer i Ayoub, 1994), što dovodi do ozbiljnih posljedica.

Brojna su istraživanja o posljedicama otuđenja, a Kruk (2018a) ih u recentnom radu sažima u sljedeće skupine:

1. nisko samopoštovanje, depresija i mržnja prema samome sebi
2. narušen socioemocionalni razvoj: povlačenje, izolacija, socijalna anksioznost
3. niska samodostatnost; nedostatak autonomije; ovisnost o roditelju
4. slabije akademsko postignuće
5. lošija kontrola impulsa; teškoće općega mentalnog zdravlja, ovisnosti i samoozljeđivanje

Emocionalno zlostavljanje djece

Zlostavljanje djece može biti emocionalno/psihičko, tjelesno/fizičko i seksualno, a zanemarivanje se odnosi na sustavno neispunjavanje djetetovih potreba (npr. obrazovnih, zdravstvenih, emocionalnih). Prema Svjetskoj zdravstvenoj organizaciji (2019a) zlostavljanje i zanemarivanje sastoji se od svih oblika fizičkoga i/ili emocionalnog neprimjerena postupanja, seksualnog zlostavljanja, zanemarivanja ili nepažljiva postupanja, eksploatacije ili drugih oblika iskorištavanja koji rezultiraju stvarnom ili mogućom povredom djetetova života, zdravlja, razvoja ili digniteta u kontekstu odnosa odgovornosti, povjerenja ili moći. Različite su definicije zlostavljanja i zanemarivanja, ovisno o kulturi, stupnju razvijenosti zemlje i disciplini (primjerice zdravstvo i zakonodavstvo), no, nesumnjivo se radi o rašireni javnozdravstvenom i socijalnom problemu sa značajnim morbiditetom i mortalitetom (Buljan Flander, Čorić i Štimac, 2008).

U izvještaju Svjetske zdravstvene organizacije o nasilju (WHO, 2002) upozorava se na široku rasprostranjenost zlostavljanja djece, uz napomenu da su istraživanja u tom području i dalje rijetka, metodološki neujednačena i teško usporediva. Akmatovo (2011) istraživanje u 29 država iz različitih dijelova svijeta pokazuje da je najviše djece doživljavalo nasilje u afričkim zemljama (83,2 % doživjelo je neki oblik psihičkog nasilja, 64 % doživjelo je neki oblik umjerenog tjelesnog nasilja, a 43 % neki oblik ozbiljnoga tjelesnog nasilja), a djeca u tranzicijskim zemljama doživjela su manje, ali i dalje značajno puno nasilja (56,0 % doživjelo je neki oblik psihičkog nasilja, 46 % doživjelo je neki oblik umjerenoga tjelesnog nasilja, a 9 % neki oblik ozbiljnoga tjelesnog nasilja). Incidencija doživljenog nasilja tijekom mjesec dana kretala se između 11,8 % u Albaniji i 92,3 % u Jemenu.

Istraživanje o incidenciji zlostavljanosti u djetinjstvu u Republici Hrvatskoj, provedeno na uzorku više od 500 zagrebačkih studenata 2002. godine, pokazalo je da je 27 % ispitanika bilo emocionalno zlostavljano, 25 % ispitanika bilo je fizički zlostavljano, 20 % ih je svjedočilo nasilju u obitelji, 18 % imalo je neko iskustvo zanemarivanja, dok je 15 % ispitanika bilo seksualno zlostavljano (Vranić, Karlović i Gabelica, 2002). Ajduković i sur. (2012) donose rezultate međunarodnoga istraživačkog FP7 projekta „BECAN — Balkan Epidemiological Study on Child Abuse and Neglect", prema kojemu su djeca u Hrvatskoj (N = 3644) u obitelji najviše izložena psihičkoj agresiji (5. razred 59,0 %; 7. razred 77,1 %; 2. razred srednje škole 82,5 %). Slijedi tjelesno kažnjavanje (5. razred 56,1 %; 7. razred 68,4 %; 2. razred srednje škole 72,3 %), tjelesno zlostavljanje (5. razred 26,2 %; 7. razred 34,0 %; 2. razred srednje škole 40,7 %) i, kao najmanje prisutno, psihičko zlostavljanje (5. razred 22,8 %; 7. razred 26,8 %; 2. razred srednje škole 34,8 %); prema kategorijama revidirane verzije ISPCAN Child Abuse Screening Tool — Children's Version (ICAST-C).

Emocionalno je zlostavljanje (ili psihičko zlostavljanje) najmanje istraživano u dostupnoj literaturi od svih oblika neadekvatna postupanja prema djeci i mladima (Puhovski, Karlović i Buljan Flander, 2004), što posebno iznenađuje jer je emocionalno zlostavljanje često sekundarno prisutno uz dominantan oblik zlostavljanja (primjerice tjelesno) te prema nekim autorima može dovesti do najrazornijih i najozbiljnijih posljedica za mentalno zdravlje (Iwaniec, 2003). Dio objašnjenja zapostavljanja emocionalnog zlostavljanja u istraživanjima svakako se može pronaći u kulturi takozvanoga tradicionalnog odgoja, u kojem su neka roditeljska ponašanja (primjerice posramljivanje djeteta) bila uobičajena, a danas ih definiramo emocionalno zlostavljajućima. Još jedan istraživački problem leži u relativno tešku

dokazivanju emocionalnog zlostavljanja, u usporedbi s primjerice tjelesnim zlostavljanjem kod kojeg su vidljive ozljede.

Nadalje, operacionalizacije koncepta emocionalnog zlostavljanja variraju ne samo među disciplinama nego i među različitim istraživanjima i mjerodavnim institucijama, te je mogućnost njihove komparacije i ozbiljnijeg istraživačkog napretka svakako smanjena. Prema Američkom profesionalnom udruženju za zlostavljanu djecu (APSAC, 2019), emocionalno zlostavljanje djece može se podijeliti u šest skupina ponašanja skrbnika: (1) odbijanje i ponižavanje djeteta; (2) teroriziranje i prijetnje djetetu; (3) izoliranje djeteta; (4) iskorištavanje djeteta; (5) ignoriranje djeteta i (6) zanemarivanje djetetovih potreba. Svjetska zdravstvena organizacija, također kao mjerodavna institucija, sve oblike zanemarivanja djece smješta u odvojenu kategoriju od emocionalnog zlostavljanja.

Jedna struja istraživača emocionalnog zlostavljanja pri definiranju pojma usmjerava se na položaj djeteta, odnosno posljedice koje emocionalno zlostavljanje (potencijalno) ostavlja. Binggelli i Brassard (2001) emocionalno zlostavljanje definiraju kao postupke zbog kojih se djeca osjećaju nevrijedno, neželjeno, ugroženo, kao da nešto s njima nije u redu i kao da vrijede samo ako zadovoljavaju nečije potrebe. Dijagnostički i statistički priručnik za duševne poremećaje DSM-5 (2014) također definira psihičko zlostavljanje iz te perspektive, odnosno kao „(…) verbalni ili simboličan čin roditelja ili skrbnika koji rezultira ili postoji prilična vjerojatnost da će rezultirati značajnom psihološkom štetom" (str. 719).

Posljedice koje imaju djeca izložena dugotrajnim roditeljskim sukobima, a posebice otuđena djeca (Kruk, 2018b), odgovaraju posljedicama koje trpe djeca zlostavljana na druge načine. Kronična izloženost roditeljskom konfliktu ima jednake posljedice kao tjelesno zlostavljanje i zanemarivanje (Bernet, von Boch-Galhau, Baker i Morrison 2010; von Boch Galhau, 2013; von Boch Galhau, 2018). Baker i Ben-Ami (2011) nalaze da otuđena djeca u odrasloj dobi imaju više teškoća sa samopouzdanjem i osobnom efikasnošću, više simptoma depresije i nesigurne oblike privrženosti, da stoga češće zlouporabljuju sredstva ovisnosti, jednako kao i na drugačije načine emocionalno zlostavljana djeca. Prema rezultatima kvalitativne analize intervjua s odraslima, koji su bili otuđeni kao djeca (Baker i Ben-Ami, 2011), autori nalaze da se otuđena djeca osjećaju nevrijednima ljubavi, da njihov osjećaj osobne vrijednosti ovisi o zadovoljavanju tuđih potreba, da osjećaju potpunu ovisnost o tuđim

utjecajima, što također odgovara posljedicama drugih oblika zlostavljanja (prema Buljan Flander i Kocijan Hercigonja, 2003).

Vezano za otuđenje djeteta (bilo da je u potpunosti ostvareno bilo da se nalaze emocionalni pritisci na dijete u vidu otuđujućih ponašanja) kod roditelja su identificirani čimbenici koji povećavaju rizik za takav oblik emocionalnog zlostavljanja: rana iskustva izostanka odnosa s jednim ili obojim roditeljima, napuštanja i zanemarivanja, neriješenost partnerskog odnosa, projekcija straha i krivnje (od razine obrambenog mehanizma do paranoje), potreba za očuvanjem samopoštovanja nakon razvoda (prema Woodall i Woodall, 2017). Nađena su i neka obilježja djece koja ih čine ranjivijima na otuđenje, poput dobi od sedam do 15 godina ili redoslijeda rođenja (starija djeca u većem riziku), no nisu dovoljno istražena da bismo govorili o njima kao rizičnim čimbenicima (Woodall i Woodall, 2017). Kruk (2018a) navodi da je glavni zaštitni čimbenik što ranije uspostavljena ravnoteža moći između roditelja, odnosno približno podjednaka uključenost roditelja u djetetov život i odgoj.

3.1 TRANSLATION OF SOURCE TEXT 2

Preventing Emotional Abuse of Children in High-Conflict Divorce: Analysis of the State in Croatia

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Abstract

Divorce or parental separation affects a large number of children and youth, and it is estimated that every third parental divorce is noted as high-conflict, meaning that parental strife does not lessen over time, instead persisting and even worsening. Surveys and clinical practice warn against risks high-conflict parental divorce poses on children who often find themselves in the center of their conflict, thus being exposed to the risk of emotional abuse, be it estrangement, inappropriate pressure and/or manipulation of children from one or both parents. Emotional abuse is the least examined among all (possible) forms of abuse, and there are only a few systemic programs in the world that could deal with its prevention. Consequences of emotional abuse are equal to the consequences of other forms of abuse, ranging from short-term and long-term to trans-generational, also including numerous negative outcomes for mental health, social functioning and behavioral problems. Systemic prevention of emotional abuse specifically focused on children undergoing parental divorce in particular does not exist in Croatia. This science paper considers possible reasons, existing programs in Europe, the possibility of their implementation, systemic and non-systemic measures Croatia employs, while also proposing additional steps in the development of systemic prevention of the problem on all levels through an intervention spectrum.

Key words: high-conflict divorce, emotional abuse, estrangement, prevention

Children of Divorced Parents

According to the data provided by the Croatia Bureau of Statistics (2018), every third marriage in Croatia undergoes a divorce, with households being home to 1.4 children on average. Taking into account non-traditional families with children born out of wedlock and the inability to find exact data on the incidence of their divorce, it is impossible to determine with certainty the number of children going through parental separation. Certainly, this involves a large number of children deserving of general public and expert care. This paper particularly accentuates children of divorced parents under the risk of emotional abuse, as well as the insufficiently developed means of preventing the endangerment of their welfare, along with specific proposals for upgrading intersectoral practice in Croatia.

Even though some research speaks of negative impacts of parental divorce on a child (e.g. Amato and Sobolewski, 2001; Teachman, 2002; Wolfinger, Kowaleski-Jones and Smith, 2003), it's becoming increasingly evident that the mere act of divorce itself does not hurt the child, unlike the parental conflict often present prior to, during or after the divorce; no other factor can predict a child's adjustment to parental divorce as successfully as the level of parental conflict (e.g. Cummings and O'Reilly, 1997; Kelly and Emery, 2000; McIntosh, 2003; Lamb and Kelly, 2001; Amato and Afifi, 2006; Kelly, 2008; Buljan Flander, Jelić Tuščić and Matešković, 2014). Parental conflict aside, a child's adjustment to their parents' divorce is moderated by numerous other factors. In his articulate work, Leon (2003) lays out the most common risk factors and negative outcomes for children in divorces: domestic violence, economic hardships, disruption of the routine and time the child used to spend with a parent, early inclusion of their parents' new partners, parents' early entry into new marriages, loss of contact with one parent, bad adjustment of one or both parents to the divorce, and the child's loss of the sense of security and predictability. Risk factors that maintain a high conflict of parents in a divorce in which the children suffer include: a higher number of violent conflicts even before the divorce, a higher level of emotional disturbances, personality deviations as well as financial disagreements (e.g. Levite and Cohen, 2012; Sroufe, Duggal, Weinfield and Carlson, 2000; Hudson, 2005; Bonach, 2005).

Protection factors with the adjustment of children to the divorce can be divided into two groups; those tied to the child's own characteristics and those tied to familial characteristics. Among the protection factors tied to the child's characteristics, the majority of research

findings identify emotional intelligence (Rutter, 2006; Flouri, Midouhas, Joshi and Tzavidis, 2015) and emotional regulation capacity (Dunsmore, Booker and Ollendick, 2013). The most important familial protection factors in a child's adjustment to parental divorce proved to be a low level of mutual parental opposition, effective and constructive conflict resolution between parents, parental involvement and attentiveness, at least one parent employing an authoritative style of parenting, and lastly, co-operative parenting marked by decent communication (e.g. McIntosh, 2003; Lamb, 2012; Stallman and Ohan, 2016), once again emphasizing the role of a parental relationship with the least conflict possible. The aforementioned risk and protection factors are summarily displayed in Table 1.

Table 1 - Risk and protection factors for a child's adjustment to divorce

Risk factors	Protection factors	
Domestic violence, parental conflict	Connection to child	Connection to family
Parents' difficulties adjusting to the divorce	Intelligence	Low level of parental conflict
Economic difficulties (objective difficulties or parents' financial disagreements)	Emotional regulation	Parents' mature problem solving strategies
Disruption of the time and routine of a child's relationship with one or both parents		Parent - child relationship quality
Early inclusion of parents' new partners / early entry into a new marriage		Involvement and attentiveness of both parents
Child losing contact with their parent		Co-operative co-parenting

Modern theories divide divorces according to the levels of conflict, or rather, according to the parents' effectiveness of communication (e.g. Oldham, 2017; Gottman, 2014; Mikolai and Kulu, 2018). According to those criteria, a divorce can be (Johnston and Campbell, 1999): (1) amicable (parents maintaining a friendly relationship); (2) business-like divorce (parents

making proper arrangements despite lack of closeness); (3) high-conflict (conflict continues and worsens). There are numerous definitions of high-conflict divorce describing the relationship of former partners like the aforementioned ones, although Hetherington and Kelly (2002) propose a definition focusing on the children. Therefore, according to them, a high-conflict divorce is a divorce noted by the continuation of the conflict over time that children stand in the middle of.

Research findings indicate that children from high-conflict divorces are 2 to 5 times more likely to develop behavioral and experiential problems than children from differently characterized divorces; high-conflict divorce children are, on average, noted for higher levels of antisocial behavior, disrespect for authority, difficulties building and maintaining relationships, resorting to violence as a problem solving strategy, more difficulties with schoolwork and adjusting to school environments, interruption of a normal flow of attachment, fear of close relationships, unstable future relationships with romantic partners, attributing other people's problems to themselves, lower level of self-respect, higher levels of anxiety, depressivity and impulsivity, guilt and shame, higher level of addictive substance abuse (e.g. Boyani and Termini, 2005; Firestone and Weinstein, 2004; Hetherington and Kelly, 2002).

A particularly notable risk of conflict-ridden parental separations is that of a child's estrangement from their parent as a result of a series of parental behavior that interfere and undermine the child's relationship with their other parent, deliberately or otherwise (Baker and Ben-Ami, 2011). Even though defining the concept of estrangement remains an intense professional polemic, there is a consensus of describing the pathological behavior of a child influenced by its parents (Woodall and Woodall, 2017).

Fidler and Bala (2010) differentiate between justified rejection of a parent (who has, for example, sexually abused the child) and estrangement, which can be total (wherein the discarded parent is adequate) and hybrid (wherein the discarded parent possesses certain deficits of parental ability which the estranging parent uses to alienate the child). Parents can employ a whole series of estranging behavior, while surveys typically examine the classical Warshak (2003) patterns of estranging behavior varying from very subtle to very explicit: excessively indulging the child to gain favour with them, excluding the other parent from conversation and context of the child's life (particularly pleasant experiences with the child), overly emphasizing minor shortcomings of the other parent, obstructing contact between the

child and the other parent, forbidding contact between the child and the other parent, displaying grief/worry whenever the child is with the other parent, negatively characterizing the other parent, and falsely accusing the other parent of abuse.

Baker and Darnall (2006), based on in-depth interviews with estranged parents, have identified several others estrangement strategies not encapsulated by common categorization, and they include (1) limitation and excessive control of calls and messages the child exchanges with the other parent; (2) limitation and control of symbolic contact between the child and the other parent; (3) withholding information about the child; (4) other - slandering the other parent to friends, teachers, doctors and other specialists included in the child's care, creating conflict between the child and the other parent, persuading the child that the other parent has discarded them, and limiting the number of possessions the child can take on their visits to the other parent.

Estrangement can be mild, moderate and strong, although it rarely ever remains in its milder forms unless the child protection system becomes involved (Woodall and Woodall, 2017). Estrangement can be easily identified by the child's behavior (Woodall and Woodall, 2017), and Gardner (2002) lays out the basic estrangement "symptoms" which can be distinguished through differential diagnosis: (1) denigration of the discarded parents reaching the campaign's height; (2) reasons for rejecting a parent are banal and absurd; (3) the child is not ambivalent towards its parents, seeing the one as absolutely negative, and the other as absolutely positive; (4) the emergence of the independent thinker phenomenon, wherein the child insists that everything it says is exclusively its own opinion; (5) the child uses borrowed scenarios, using phrases identical to those of the estranging parent without understanding the context and their actual meaning; (6) the child not displaying any degree of guilt and empathy towards the discarded parent; (7) the child is always on the estranging parent's side; (8) the child starts to reject its extended family after the discarded parent, pet and everything else related to them.

Woodall and Woodall (2017) consider the consequences of signs of estrangement a consequence of psychological *splitting* (a black-white perception of itself, others and the world in general), as well as the child's defensive reactions to the unbearable circumstances of their development. The continuously taught hatred towards the other parent conditions the estranging parent's love, though it also leads to self-hatred (Baker, 2005), leading the child to necessitate defense mechanisms against that hatred as a result. The defense mechanism marked

by estrangement is a psychological *splitting,* and it is primarily noted in an idealized vision of one parent, contrasting a completely negative vision of the other (Woodal and Woodall 2017). Taking into account a child's authentic and healthy emotions and personal experiences, the child observes the positive and negative traits of both parents, and as an example of that, it can be angry with one parent, stop being angry at them, and still loving them throughout the whole process. In the context of estrangement, however, *splitting* refers to a cognitive strategy a child employs to classify feelings, emotions and thoughts about its parents into two distinct polarized categories, wherein one parent is perceived as absolutely perfect, with the other being absolutely negative, which cannot match the child's realistic perception of its parents (Blagg and Godfrey, 2018). However, *splitting* represents a cognitive distortion and as such, it doesn't end on the child's impression of his parents - one 'white' and the other 'black'. Cognitive distortions are also patterns of perception and thought (Beck, Davies and Freeman, 2015). The very word *splitting* signifies the tearing and decoupling of objects, events, images of themselves and others in an "all or nothing" manner (APA, 2010). People with a developed form of this defense mechanism see themselves, others and the world as "black and white" instead of a balanced view with both good and bad in people and life situations (Fischer and Ayoub, 1994), which leads to dire consequences.

The consequences of estrangement are numerous, with Kurk (2018) summarizing them into the following categories in his recent work:

1. Low self-respect, depression and self-hatred
2. Disturbed socio-emotional development: withdrawal, isolation and social anxiety
3. Low self-sufficiency; lack of autonomy; parent dependency
4. Lower academic achievements
5. Weaker impulse control; difficulties with general mental health, addiction and self-harm

Children and Emotional Abuse

Child abuse can be emotional/psychological, physical and sexual, with child neglect referring the systemic failure to meet the child's needs (e.g. educational, health and emotional

needs). According to the World Health Organization (2019a), abuse and neglect encapsulate all forms of inappropriate physical and/or emotional conduct, sexual abuse, neglect or careless conduct, any kind of exploitation resulting in actual or potential hazard to the child's life, health, development or dignity in the context of the relation to responsibility, trust or power. Definitions of abuse and neglect are varied, and they differ depending on culture, the country's level of development and discipline (healthcare and legislation, for example), though it is undoubtedly a widespread social issue, and that of public health with significant morbidity and mortality rates (Buljan Flander, Čorić i Štimac, 2008).

The World Health Organization's account on violence (WHO, 2002) alerts to the widespread issue of child abuse, while also pointing to the rarity, methodological imbalance and difficulty of proving their surveys. Akmat's survey (2011) conducted in 29 countries across the world indicate that children in Africa were the most common to experience violence (83.2% were subjected to some form of physical violence, 64% experienced moderate, while 43% experienced some form of serious physical violence), with children in transitioning countries were subjected a lesser, but nevertheless significant degree of violence (56.0% experienced some form of physical violence, 46% dealt with some form of moderate physical violence and finally, 9% with serious physical violence). The incidence of experienced violence in a month varied between 11.8% in Albania to 92.3% in Yemen.

Child abuse incidence survey in the Republic of Croatia was carried out on a sample of over 500 students in Zagreb in 2002, showing that 27% of the examinees have been emotionally abused, 25% of them physically abused, 20% of them having been witness to domestic violence, 18% experienced some degree of neglect, with 15% of the examinees having been sexually abused (Vranić, Karlović i Gabelica, 2002). Ajduković and sur. laid out the results of the international FP7 "BECAN project - Balkan Epidemiological Study on Child Abuse and Neglect", which notes how children in Croatia (N = 3644) are most exposed to psychological aggression (5th grade 59.0%; 7th grade 77.1%; 2nd year of high school 82.5%). Physical punishment follows (5th grade 56.1%; 7th grade 68.4%; 2nd year of high school 72.3%), as well as physical abuse (5th grade 26.2%; 7th grade 34.0%; 2nd year of high school 40.7%), and lastly, the least prevalent psychological abuse (5th grade 22.8%; 7th grade 26.8%; 2nd year of high school 34.8%); according to the audited ISPCAN Child Abuse Screening Tool - Children's Version (ICAST-C) categories.

Among all forms of inadequate treatment of children and youth is the least researched in available literature (Puhovski, Karlović i Buljan Flander, 2004), emotional (or psychological) abuse is the least researched, which is particularly surprising due to the fact that emotional abuse is oftentimes present secondary to a dominant form of abuse (physical abuse, to name an example), and it can, according to some authors, lead to the most devastating and dire consequences to mental health (Iwaniec, 2003). A part of the reasoning behind the neglect of emotional abuse research can certainly be found within the culture of so-called traditional upbringing, wherein some parental behavior today defined as emotionally abusive have been considered acceptable (such as shaming the child). Another problem causing lack of research lies in the relatively difficult verification of emotional abuse as opposed to physical abuse, which typically results in visible injuries.

Furthermore, the operationalizing of the concept of emotional abuse varies not only across different disciplines, but also among different surveys and competent institutions, making the possibility of their comparison and notable research developments significantly smaller. According to the American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children (APSAC, 2019), emotional abuse of a child can be divided into six groups depending on their guardians' behavior: (1) rejecting and humiliating the child; (2) terrorizing and threatening the child; (3) isolating the child; (4) exploiting the child; (5) ignoring the child; (6) disregarding the child's needs. The World Health Organization, another competent institution, classifies all forms of child neglect into a category separate from emotional abuse.

One movement of emotional abuse researchers, when it comes to defining the term, directs their efforts to the child's position, or specifically the consequences emotional abuse has (potentially) had. Binggelli and Brassard (2001) define emotional abuse as a series of actions making the children feel unworthy, unwanted, jeopardized, like they are somehow invalid and their worth is measured solely on their ability to serve someone's needs. The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders DSM-5 (2014) also defines emotional abuse from that perspective, or rather, as "(...) verbal or symbolic act of a parent or guardian resulting in or highly probably resulting in significant psychological damage" (page 719).

Ramifications suffered from by children exposed to long-lasting parental conflicts, specifically estranged children (Kruk, 2018b) match the ones children suffering from different forms of abuse had to endure. Chronic exposure to parental conflict has effects equal to physical

abuse and neglect (Bernet, von Boch-Galhau, Baker and Morrison, 2010; von Boch Galhau, 2013; von Boch Galhau 2018). Baker and Ben-Ami (2011) find that at an adult age, estranged children face more difficulties with self-esteem, personal effectiveness, more symptoms of depression and unreliable forms of attachment, leading to a more frequent abuse of addictive substances, just as children suffering from different forms of emotional abuse do. The results of a qualitative analysis of interviews carried out with adults that have been estranged as children (Baker and Ben-Ami 2011), lead find that estranged children feel themselves unworthy of love, feel their sense of self-worth completely dependant on meeting the needs of others in addition to feeling complete dependency on other people's feelings. All of that, again, reflects the effects other forms of emotional abuse have on children (according to Buljan Flander and Kocijan Hercigonja, 2003).

With regards to child estrangement (whether it was completely realized and whether the child underwent emotional pressure as a result of enforced estranging behavior), factors increasing risk of such emotional abuse were noted in parents: early life experiences of neglect and abandonment, lack of relationship with one or both parents, projection of fear and guilt (from defense mechanisms to paranoia), and the need to retain self-respect after the divorce (according to Woodall and Woodall, 2017). Child characteristics that make them more vulnerable to estrangement were also found, such as the age range between 7 and 15 years old or birth order (higher risk noted in older children), although those haven't been sufficiently researched to speak of them as risk factors (Woodall and Woodall, 2017). Kruk (2018a) notes establishing the parental balance of power early on as the main protection factor, or rather, both parents having approximately the same level of inclusion into the child's life and upbringing.

3.2 Commentary and analysis

Text 2: *Preventing Emotional Abuse of Children in High-Conflict Divorce: Analysis of the State in Croatia*

1. genre: review, informative, scientific, professional
2. source: an article in "Criminology and Social Integration: a Criminology, Penology & Behavioral Disorder Magazine", Vol 27 No. 2, 2019.
3. audience: scientific community, professionals
4. purpose of writing: reviewing and elaborating on research and survey results regarding children's behavioral changes as a consequence of high-conflict divorce, drawing conclusions based on statistics and ultimately point to solutions for prevention of extreme cases
5. authenticity: original article
6. style: strictly professional and even somewhat rigid style of writing that purely serves to list and delineate issues, their consequences and possible prevention
7. level of formality: formal
8. layout: as this is an excerpt of a much larger article, the translation will only cover two lengthy chapters divided into numerous paragraphs
9. content: elaborating on consequences of divorce, and later dealing with statistical information
10. cohesion: the author often makes individual arguments tying into the specific point discussed by citing scientific research and surveys conducted by different scientists
11. sentence patterns: sentences consist of listing of the various behavioral symptoms and their causes, often resulting in long, complex sentences that are nonetheless easily digestible
12. terminology of the subject: easily understood, but encompasses 'technicalized' terms such as *visokokonfliktno*, *otuđenje, suroditeljstvo* etc.

As a whole, this text doesn't contain convoluted technical terminology that would require further research, but it still proved challenging in some different aspects. In the very abstract of the article I was faced with a dilemma of choosing between "strengthening" and "worsening" as a way to translate "povećava" (as in "sukob čak i ojačava") and eventually chose the latter

as I found it to be much more contextually fitting even though it would yield the exact opposite meaning in a literal translation. Furthermore, "istraživanja" has two possible solutions: "surveys" and "research" with both being fitting given that the article involves both respectively. Another example of a word with equally viable contextually-appropriate alternatives would be "socijalno funkcioniranje" or rather, "functioning" or "functionality". The bracketed word "(possible)" in the same paragraph felt like an appropriate addition (even if slightly redundant) despite not being present in the source text because it adds emphasis, with the original being too all-encompassing for my personal liking. However, a word from the source text that I decided to keep despite it feeling redundant is "reasons" (reasons for the aforementioned being the case?). Additionally, "total estrangement" became the makeshift solution to "čisto otuđenje", matching its intended meaning in Croatian more closely than a literally translated "pure estrangement" would.

In a way, this specific text differs from the other two covered in this thesis because of its rigid scientific, 'survey-reading' tone which technically allows for there to be multiple possible translations for certain words as showcased above ("unconventional" and "untraditional" both being plausible solutions for the word "netradicionalna"; "opposition" and "conflict" being synonymous, etc.). Its general impersonality, however, doesn't always leave room for accentuating specific points. A frequent consequence (and mistake!) of a translation is not carrying over the original tone and emphasis, so I chose to go with "in which the children suffer" over "with suffering children" to translate "...razvodu u kojem pate djeca" to properly stress the point being made. The main challenge in the text, though, was to break the rigid repetition and listing of phenomena, symptoms and their causes, so in some instances I used their synonyms in an attempt to break the monotony and make the text easier to read (e.g. "teškoće doživljavanja" being "experiential problems")

4. SOURCE TEXT 3

EKOLOŠKI ASPEKTI NAUTIČKOG TURIZMA

Navigare necesse est
Vivere non est necesse

SAŽETAK

Problemi zaštite morskog okoliša u razvoju nautičkog turizma su naročiti povod za njihovo razmatranje. Uglavnom ovise o ljudskoj populaciji koja obitava stalno ili povremeno na pomorskim resursima. Između ostalog, značajno je prisutno bogatstvo prirodne i kulturne baštine. Na narušavanje ekosustava plitkih voda, kao što je Jadransko more, najznačajnije utječu onečišćenja različitog porijekla, čemu pridonosi i nautički turizam. Poteškoće u zaštiti okoliša, karakteristični za zemlje u tranziciji, uvjetovane su njihovim socioekonomskim uvjetima. Nastojanja za rješavanje tog problema stratificirana su, tj. treba razmatrati sve bitne aspekte. Postoji, također, velika potreba za pojačanim razvojem ekološke svijesti nautičkih turista, poglavito u pogledu očuvanja kvalitete mora i otoka, te zaštite priobalja.

1. UVOD

Veliki dio Jadranskog mora je, zapravo, manji dio europske obale, koji je očuvan, i to treba cijeniti i štititi. U Jadranu se nalaze izuzetno vrijedna, još dovoljno neistražena, podmorska arheološka nalazišta i endemske vrste. Na otocima se odmaraju ptice selice iz cijele Europe i Republika Hrvatska je odgovorna kao potpisnica međunarodnih konvencija za očuvanje takvih mjesta. Područje Jadrana posjeduje prirodne osobine kao što su: ugodna klima, visoka insolacija, bogato prostorno obilježje (razvedenost obale, raznolikost reljefa, ljepota pejsaža, ekološka očuvanost), privlačne antropogene karakteristike (kulturna obilježja, bogata povijesna i spomenička baština, folklor, narodna nošnja i običaji). Resursi rekreacije na moru i obali za nautički turizam postaju ključnim čimbenikom privlačnosti za turiste. Stoga treba naglasiti potrebu boljeg razumijevanja odnosa između nautičkog turizma i ekologije, naročito u pogledu zaštite plaža, uvala, marina i, općenito, okoliša u cjelini, pri čemu treba pozornost

usmjeriti i na fizički izgled okoliša te njegovu napučenost. U novije vrijeme javljaju se negativne posljedice turističke ekspanzije u ekološkom smislu, kao što su onečišćenje okoliša, narušavanje prirodnih i ambijentalnih vrijednosti, otuđivanje kulturnih dobara. Radi toga je neophodno nadzirati i pratiti ukupno stanje mora i priobalja da bi se moglo djelovati na vrijeme, smanjiti antropogeni utjecaj na eventualne promjene i označiti izvore onečišćenja prije nego prouzroče stalna oštećenja mora ili se, pak, naširoko ne rasprostrane. [2]

Premda je svojstveno našem pučanstvu da je dobar domaćin i susretljiv prema turistima, poglavito po pitanju onečišćenja okoliša i otuđivanju dobara, to mu neće dopustiti međunarodne institucije (UNESCO i dr.) koje se brinu za zaštitu priobalja i bioraznolikosti u moru, za kulturnu i prirodnu baštinu te, naročito, za zaštitu otoka.

S porastom stanovništva u priobalju i ekspanzijom turističke populacije čovjek polaže sve veće nade u more. Nada je opravdana pod uvjetom razumnog korištenja mora i njegove zaštite od onečišćenja. Ne tako davno mislilo se da je bogatstvo mora neiscrpno i da su njegove mogućnosti neograničene glede prihvata svih otpadnih tvari i voda. Suvremeno čovječastvo je spoznalo da sve pozitivne osobine mora, pa i našeg Jadrana, imaju svoje granice i zato se istražuju i donose zakoni o smislenom iskorištavanju, korištenju i zaštiti mora, otoka i priobalja, koji su usko povezani i ne smiju se razmatrati odvojeno.

2. FIZIČKO STANJE OKOLIŠA

Fizičko stanje okoliša je važna komponenta u odlučivanju turista o smjeru putovanju radi korištenja odmora i rekreacije. Posebnu pozornost treba, stoga, posvetiti: onom što turisti zamjećuju u svezi stanja okoline; usporediti zamjećivanja utjecaja stanja okoline na većinu turista, naročito onih koji dolaze prvi put, te procijeniti kako ta zapažanja utječu na zadovoljstvo turista s obzirom na stanje mora, izgled i udobnost plaža i sveukupno zadovoljstvo u svezi putovanja u cjelini.

Na izbor odredišta i pravca putovanja za odmor i rekreaciju utječe zapažanje u nekoliko pravaca. Ponašanje turista je često uvjetovano zapažanjem promjene okoliša, prije nego s nekim objektivnim promjenama. Pojedinci reagiraju na uočene promjene na razne načine kao što su: zanemarivanje promjena, toleriranje promjena, ili prilagođeno ponašanje za svladanje mogućih poteškoća u svezi promjena. Jedno od najizrazitijih zapažanja jest prenapučenost na određenom području na koju turisti reagiraju dvojako. Neki se zbog nezadovoljstva mogu premjestiti na druga područja, koja su pogodnija za njihov način korištenja mjesta za odmor,

drugi u kojem turisti mijenjaju dosadašnje iskustvo, tako da bude kompatibilno s promjenama stanja okoliša, što predstavlja pozitivan pomak. [2]

Ako se turisti premjeste na druge lokacije, pod utjecajem koji je izazvan promjenama na kopnu i aktivnostima na moru, onda to može imati značajan utjecaj na obalni i otočni turizam. Premještanje turista na druga područja ili u druge države može značajnije utjecati na ekonomski doprinos, koji turizam čini u ekonomiji regije pa i države. Turisti, koji su otišli zbog nezadovoljstva, mogu se zamijeniti drugima manje osjetljivim na promjene okoline, naročito ako se smanje pristojbe, odnosno cijene usluga. Istraživanja pokazuju da u tom slučaju prijeti još veće onečišćenje okoliša zbog slabije ekološke svijesti takvih turista, što onda opet može potencirati lošu reklamu, koja se najčešće prenosi govorom.

3. NARUŠAVANJE EKOSUSTAVA-POTENCIJALNI ONEČIŠĆIVAČI

U biosferi se provodi reaktivna kombinacija procesa sinteze, razgradnje i pretvorbe tvari, koja se nalaze u trajnom stanju dinamičke ravnoteže. Dinamička ravnoteža osigurava i održava razvoj života na Zemlji, izravno ovisi o fizikalnim, kemijskim i biološkim čimbenicima samog biotopa na kojem se održava život u najrazličitijim oblicima.

Jadransko more obuhvaća različite ekosustave i svaki od njih ima specifičnu ulogu, naročito u pogledu racionalnog iskorištavanja. Osobito su važni kritični habitati. To su područja koja sadrže bitne biološke, ekološke i/ili biogeografske značajke. U tim područjima događaju se važne biološke funkcije i posebni biološki procesi, koji su od bitnog značenja za proizvodnju hrane. Kritični habitati (ušća rijeka npr.) često imaju najvišu stopu bioprodukcije karakteristične biocenoze, pa zahtijevaju posebnu zaštitu. Ušća rijeka ulaze među najproduktivnija biološka područja. Otočna i priobalna područja, također, imaju važnu funkciju čovječjeg obitavanja, za sport i rekreaciju, proizvodnju hrane i opskrbu, turizam i industriju ali, nažalost, i za odlaganje otpada. U razvoju i korištenju litoralnog okoliša treba računati i na potencijalne nesporazume, koje mogu izazvati te aktivnosti. Određivanje i zaštita kritičnih prebivališta potrebni su radi očuvanja bioloških, kulturnih, ekonomskih i zdravstvenih resursa našeg mora.

Jadranu prijete mnoga onečišćenja. Zbog geomorfoloških, ekoloških i demografskih čimbenika, svi dijelovi Jadranskog mora nisu u jednakoj mjeri izloženi onečišćenju i njegovim posljedicama. Najugroženije područje je plitki i zatvoreni sjeverni Jadran, sa svojom urbanizacijom, turizmom i pomorskim gospodarstvom. Sjeverni Jadran je bogato turističko i

ribolovno područje, te specifičan dio mora s gledišta ekologije i biogeografije. To je u cjelini kritični habitat.

Tijekom dugogodišnjih istraživanja sjevernog Jadrana uočena je velika promjenljivost vrijednosti parametara mora (tablica 1.), što ukazuje na složenost bioloških i oceanografskih procesa koji se zbivaju u tom ekosustavu. Opažene su značajne razlike u rasponu parametara izmjerenim u obalnom području zapadne Istre (područje C) i u Riječkom zaljevu (područje D), vidi sliku 1. Gradijenti prosječnih vrijednosti i rasponi ukazuju na značenje utjecaja donosa rijeke Po. Široki rasponi površinskog saliniteta rezultat su izravnog utjecaja slatkih voda. Međutim, parametari koji karakteriziraju fitoplanktonsku aktivnost i biomasu su znatno manji u Riječkom zaljevu, u odnosu na područje ušća rijeke Po. Razlog tomu je ograničeni utjecaj slatkih voda u Riječkom zaljevu koji se događa u tankom površinskom sloju uskog priobalnog područja.

Razlike saliniteta i parametara primarne proizvodnje u pridnenom sloju mora među područjima su male. Promjene vrijednosti parametara koji su indikatori procesa raspada organskih tvari (udio zasićenja kisikom, koncentracija hranjivih soli) pokazuju da je u zapadnom dijelu Jadrana intezitet tih procesa znatno veći u odnosu na ostala područja, uključujući Riječki zaljev.

Tablica 1. Prosječne vrijednosti oceanografskih parametara u sjevernom Jadranu [1]

Parametar*	Dubina		Područje			
			A	B	C	D
c(Chl a) mg · m^{-3}	0 m	n	124	104	238	339
		x	3,6	1,2	0,9	0,5
		Min	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
		Max	23,3	13,0	8,4	7,4
S · 10^3	0 m	n	129	115	268	425
		x	33,12	35,96	35,98	35,17
		Min	17,61	28,31	30,99	9,61
		Max	38,31	38,66	38,02	38,02
UZK · 10^3	0 m	n	127	112	260	410
		x	112	104	102	105
		Min	16	94	87	90
		Max	198	150	122	144
	Dno	n	140	169	256	406
		x	72	85	93	92
		Min	13	22	54	53
		Max	104	108	108	114
P(C) mg · m^{-3} · hm^{-1}	0 m	n	122	104	208	309
		x	16,0	4,37	3,9	3,5
		Min	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,3
		Max	132,2	30,3	22,6	61,1
zs/m		n	114	90	252	380
		x	7,2	12,5	12,0	15,0
		Min	1,0	4,0	4,0	0,7
		Max	18,0	27,0	29,0	31,5

* c(Chl a) – koncentracija klorofila a; S – salinitet; UZD – udio zasićenja kisikom; P(C) – fotosintetska aktivnost mjerena sa ^{14}C; zs – dubina iščezavanja Secchi ploče (prozirnost mora).

Na narušavanje ekosustava plitkih mora najvidljivije utječu organske tvari (npr.steroidi). Najveći problemi potječu od direktnog izbacivanja u more raznih onečišćivača s jahti kao što su: fekalne vode, smeće i otpad (plastika), ulje, razne kemikalije (deterdženti), podvodne boje, olovo u ribarstvu, rad motora, mogući prijenos algi (caulerpa taxifolija). Nedostatak podataka o količini onečišćivača koji dospijevaju u more otežava praćenje stanja. Nažalost, dobar je pokazatelj uvala gdje noći provode nautičari. [3]

Organski produkti koji potječu od fekalija pod uvjetom da su obrađene i donekle razgrađene, djelovanjem bakterija postaju korisno gnojivo u moru. Ako su, međutim, u golemim količinama, mogu postati veliki onečišćivači. Godine 1975. i 1977. enormno su se razmnožile zelene planktonske alge uz zapadnu obalu Istre, te su noću trošile sav kisik, što je prouzrokovalo pomor ribe. Opasno je i cvjetanje mora, kada se razmnoži veliki broj planktona, koji izlučuju metaboličke otrovne produkte (crveni bičaš).

Deterdženti su stabilni kemijski spojevi, koji se biološki ne razgrađuju, a sastoje se od organskih i anorganskih sastojaka. U ekološkom smislu deterdžent je sintetička površinski

aktivna tvar. Pjena, nastala od deterdženata, pliva površinom mora i ometa proces fotosinteze i izmjenu plinova u vodi. Deterdženti sadrže još uvijek veliku količinu fosfata, koji stimulira brzi rast fitoplanktona. Ako je protok vode spor, iz vode brzo nestaju mnogi organizmi, ona postaje "mrtvom" u kojoj opstaje samo fitoplankton. [4]

4. SPRJEČAVANJE ONEČIŠĆENJA MORSKOG OKOLIŠA

Još davno u korčulanskom zakoniku je zapisano: "Ostavi potomcima ono što si naslijedio" a to je, zapravo, filozofija održivog razvitka, jer more i priobalje nemamo pravo uništavati ili na drugi način rečeno: "Ne mogu se više tražiti tehničko-tehnološka rješenja, ne vodeći računa o ekološkim rješenjima".

Prošlo je više od tisuću godina od prvog spomena ribarstva u našem moru. Zapisi o povlaštenom ribolovu u Limskom kanalu su iz 543. godine. Lov male plave ribe prvi put se spominje 995. u luci Telašćica na Dugom otoku. Danas se postavlja pitanje stanja ribljeg fonda, može li se ono povećati i zaštititi, odnosno gdje je danas biološka ravnoteža? Stoga je nužno odrediti posebno zaštićena područja radi očuvanja flore i faune.

Prema Programu zaštite okoliša Ujedinjenih naroda (UNEP), posebni naglasak dat je zatvorenim morima i njihovom priobalnom području. Mediteran, u čijem je sklopu i Jadransko more, određen je kao posebno područje, gdje se nastoji pomoći obalnim državama u primjeni ambicioznog i sadržajnog Plana djelovanja, koji je prilagođen u Barceloni 1975. godine. Prema Planu, u prvoj fazi, treba osnovati laboratorije s potrebnom opremom i uređajima za praćenje kvalitete mora, sedimenta i morskih organizama, te osposobiti tehničare i znanstvenike. Osim toga, treba uspostaviti mrežu za izmjenu informacija o rezultatima i iskustavima među znanstvenicima i institucijama, naročito u pogledu onečišćenja mora. Druga faza Plana predviđa organizaciju na četiri razine: praćenje-motrenje izvora onečišćenja mora; praćenje priobalja; motrenje ušća rijeka, te praćenje kretanja onečišćenja. [5]

Sveukupno djelovanje za sprječavanje onečišćenja i devastaciju mora neće postići značajnije rezultate bez ekološke kulture turista. Svi su ljudi, zapravo, okolištarci, ali su često nemarni ili ne poznaju dovoljno bit problema. No, neophodno je uspostaviti neonečišćujuće društvo u prvih 20 godina našeg stoljeća jer, u protivnom, ljudskoj vrsti u globalnim smislu prijete velike opasnosti od onečišćenja. Zato treba osnovati banku podataka i neprekidno obavljati motrenje i kontrolirati stanje mora i priobalja. Takvim prostorima treba smisleno gospodariti, tj. ni obalu ni more ne smije se koristiti bez održivog - smislenog planiranja

razvoja. Jer, sve što se radi u nekom području mora, utječe na stanje u drugim dijelovima mora zbog povezanosti ekosustava.

Primjena postupka smislenog upravljanja u priobalju i aktivnostima na moru prihvaćeno je kao ključ za očuvanje morskog okoliša. Svako djelovanje/akcija u regionalnom moru mora se temeljiti na značajnoj i pouzdanoj procjeni za očuvanje i zaštitu okoliša. Sveukupna nastojanja trebaju podlijegati međunarodnoj kontroli radi očuvanja pridruženih ekosustava. Znanstvena istraživanja imaju glavnu ulogu kao integrirani dio upravljanja okolišem u planovima za djelovanje na pojedinim područjima mora. Znanstveni rezultati koriste se za pripremu dokumenata u svezi zabrane onečišćenja, legalizaciju instrumenata za kontrolu i nadzor, te zajedničke mjere za zaštitu područja od onečišćenja. Znanstvena istraživanja potaknut će smanjenje sadašnje neizvjesnosti kod odlučivanja o načinu upravljanja i upoznavanja mehanizama djelovanja onečišćivača, njihove koncentracije i učinka. Mišljenje da se znanost može podijeliti na čistu i primijenjenu je protuproduktivno, jer stvara veći razmak između znanstvenih istraživanja i upravljanja, naročito u regionalnim morima.

More posjeduje ograničenu sposobnost samopročišćavanja, koja se temelji na antibiotičkim tvarima, što ih izlučuju neki morski organizmi, naročito fitoplankton. Patogeni mikrobi iz otpadnih voda uglavnom ugibaju pod utjecajem tih tvari ali se, isto tako, mogu koncentrirati u nekim organizmima, koji se njima hrane i tada postaju potencijalna opasnost za čovjeka. Djelotvorna zaštita mora u cjelini zahtijeva znanstveno planiranje pojedinih čovjekovih aktivnosti i razvoja zemlje/države u svrhu ostvarivanja ekološkog razvoja, koji mora biti u harmoniji s okolišem. [4]

Veliki, možda najveći problem u nautičkom turizmu je smanjena raspoloživost opreme i kapacitet prihvatnih uređaja za skupljanje onečišćivača na odgovarajućim mjestima. U tu svrhu treba djelovati preventivno, postavljanjem dovoljnog broja tih uređaja.

Obilaskom marina i lučica uočeni su česti natpisi da je kupanje i sunčanje zabranjeno! To, u većini slučajeva, odbija turiste, jer ih asocira, između ostalog, da je područje onečišćeno, a i svaka zabrana djeluje ograničavajuće pa i odbojno. Radi toga odlaze u slobodne uvale, gdje si dopuštaju određenu slobodu ponašanja s negativnim ekološkim posljedicama. No, s druge strane, u tim istim lučicama dozvoljeno je čišćenje i držanje ribarskog pribora i alata. Ako bi se dopustilo sunčanje i kupanje, situacija bi se zasigurno bitno izmijenila, jer bi se daleko više pazilo na onečišćenje mora i obale, te na pažljivo ponašanje pojedinaca u sustavu i onih koji se sunčaju, plivača, nautičara i ribara.

5. PRILOG NAČINU IZVEDBE MARINA I LUČICA

Svatko ima pravo uživati blagodati našeg mora, otoka i priobalja ali se, isto tako, svatko mora pridržavati ekoloških normi, kako bi se očuvala i zaštitila prirodna i kulturna baština, jer je naše more očuvano, ako se izuzmu područja uz velike gradove, kojih, na našu sreću, ima tek nekoliko. Zato treba provoditi Barcelonsku konvenciju koja u svojim protokolima predviđa upravljanje, planiranje i osnivanje posebno zaštićenih područja, zaštitu posebno ugroženih vrsta flore i faune, te biocenoze čiju eksploataciju treba posebno regulirati. Trebamo biti svjesni opasnosti koju može donijeti nagli razvoj nautičkog turizma. Mnoštvo naših malih otoka su izuzetno vrijedni "spremnici" bioraznolikosti i tipična staništa pojedinih biocenoza, koje treba štititi. Ako se ne brine o ekosustavu, dopustit će se onečišćenje mora, a time utjecati na smanjenje bioraznolikosti. Zato treba unaprijediti svijest o vrijednostima mora.

Gatove u marinama i lučicama trebalo bi izgraditi na stupovima iznad razine mora čime bi se omogućilo slobodno površinsko i dubinsko strujanje morske vode, radi izmjene i razrjeđivanja vodene mase što omogućuje vrlo djelotvorno pročišćavanje mora. Osim toga, materijal nogostupa na gatu trebao bi omogućiti prolaz Sunčevim zrakama radi nesmetanog provođenja procesa fotosinteze, bilo u obliku rešetaka ili iz prozirnog materijala. U istu svrhu jahte i brodice trebale bi se smjestiti na razmaku ne manjem od 40-60 cm.

Prihvatne uređaje i/ili opremu za prihvat: smeća, otpada, zauljenih voda, ulja i kemikalija trebalo bi postaviti na svim onim mjestima gdje borave nautički i drugi turisti. Trebalo bi osigurati redovito pražnjenje i odvoz onečišćivača, dok bi se, naročito u proljeće, očistilo dno na mjestima boravka turista, a plaže bi trebalo čistiti dnevo u sezoni. Spremnike za skupljanje smeća i otpada trebalo bi postaviti u određenim uvalama na plutače od stiropora ili sličnog materijala s istaknutim natpisom.

Kanalizacijske ispuste treba izvesti izvan marina i lučica ili otpadne vode ispuštati u more preko uređaja za pročišćavanje - biodiskova, npr. Koristiti aeratore u slučaju da je izmjena vodene mase spora, odnosno kada dođe do stratifikacije morske vode, naročito u ljetnim mjesecima. Zabraniti upotrebu disperzanata za čišćenje uljnih mrlja, izuzev ako su biorazgradivi ili, još bolje, u tu svrhu koristiti perje i slične uljnofilne materijale, pod uvjetom da su vodofobni. Za istu namjenu mogu se koristiti i priručni skimeri-obirači. Zabraniti upotrebu olova kao teškog metala u ribarstvu, a umjesto olova koristiti kamen beton ili bezopasne metale. Voditelji jahti i brodica morali bi proći obvezatnu izobrazbu o zaštiti morskog okoliša.

6. ZAKLJUČAK

U biosferi se provodi reaktivna kombinacija procesa sinteze, razgradnje i pretvorbe tvari, koji se nalaze u trajnom stanju dinamičke ravnoteže. Dinamička ravnoteža osigurava i održava razvoj života na Zemlji, a direktno ovisi o fizikalnim, kemijskim i biološkim čimbenicima samog biotopa na kojem život teče u najrazličitijim oblicima. Resursi rekreacije na moru i obali za nautički turizam, postaju ključ privlačnosti za goste. Zamjećivanje fizičkog stanja okoliša je glavna komponenta u odlučivanju turista o putovanju radi korištenja odmora i rekreacije. Jadranu prijete mnoga onečišćenja, a zbog geomorfoloških, ekoloških i demografskih faktora, najugroženije područje je plitki i zatvoreni sjeverni dio Jadranskog mora, sa svojom urbanizacijom, turizmom i pomorskim gospodarstvom.

Primjena postupka smislenog upravljanja u priobalju i aktivnostima na moru prihvaćeno je kao ključ za očuvanje morskog okoliša. Sveukupno djelovanje za sprječavanje onečišćenja i devastaciju mora neće postići značajnije rezultate bez ekološke kulture turista. Prihvatne uređaje i/ili opremu za prihvat: smeća, otpada, zauljenih voda, ulja i kemikalija trebalo bi postaviti na svim onim mjestima gdje borave nautički i drugi turisti. Kanalizacijske ispuste treba izvesti izvan marina i lučica ili otpadne vode ispuštati u more preko uređaja za pročišćavanje.

Sva nastojanja za očuvanje i zaštitu mora trebaju podlijegati međunarodnoj kontroli radi očuvanja pridruženih ekosustava. Izvještaji u svezi toga moraju uključiti i rezultate programa motrenja (praćenja), elemente za procjenu antropogenih aktivnosti na fizičkom, kemijskom, biološkom području mora. Radi toga treba obavljati stalna mjerenja kakvoće morske vode i inovativna istraživanja za sprječavanje onečišćenja mora.

4.1 TRANSLATION OF SOURCE TEXT 3

ECOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF NAUTICAL TOURISM

Navigare necesse est

Vivere non est necesse

ABSTRACT

Problems regarding protection of the marine environment in the context of nautical tourism development set a particular motive for their deliberation.They largely depend on permanent or periodical human inhabitation of maritime resources. Inter alia, its rich natural and cultural heritage is of great significance. Disturbance of shallow water ecosystems such as the Adriatic Sea is primarily attributed to pollution of different origins contributed to in no small part by nautical tourism. Difficulties with environmental protection that transition countries typically struggle with are caused by their socio-economic circumstances. Efforts made to resolve those issues are stratified, which is to say that all the vital aspects are to be taken into consideration. There is also an apparent need for raising environmental awareness with nautical tourists, mainly in terms of preservation of the coastal area.

1. INTRODUCTION

A significant fraction of the Adriatic coast is actually a smaller preserved part of the larger European coast, and such state is to be maintained and treasured. The Adriatic is home to exceptionally valuable yet insufficiently explored underwater archeological sites, as well as endemic species. Its islands serve as a place of respite for migratory birds from all over Europe, the Republic of Croatia being the signatory of international conventions dedicated to preservation of such locales. The Adriatic area possesses natural properties such as a pleasant climate, high insulation, richness in spatial attributes (indented coastline, terrain variety, beautiful landscapes and ecological preservation), inviting anthropogenic characteristics

(cultural marks, abundance of historical and monumental heritage, folklore, folk costumes and customs).

Recreational resources on the sea and its shore utilized for nautical tourism become key factors of tourist attraction. Therefore, the need for a better understanding of the relation between nautical tourism and ecology should be accentuated, particularly in the context of preservation of beaches, marinas, coves and generally, the environment as a whole. Notably, the environment's physical appearance and population should be highlighted as well. Recent times have seen negative consequences of tourist expansion in an ecological sense, some of which include environmental pollution, degradation of natural and ambiental values and cultural heritage theft. This necessitates the monitoring and supervising of the total state of the sea and coast in order to facilitate timely reaction to pollution and reduce anthropogenic impact and possible changes and highlight pollution sources before they're able to cause permanent damage to the sea or spread across a wide area. [2]

Though the common folk are characteristically amiable and welcoming towards tourists, particularly when it comes to environmental pollution and property theft, international institutions (UNESCO et al) dedicated to coast and maritime biodiversity preservation, cultural heritage and specifically island preservation would not allow such behavior.

The growing population in the coastal area as a result of an expanding tourist population leads to an increased reliance on the sea, justified under the circumstance of sensible use and taking into consideration its protection against pollution. Until recently, its wealth in resources was considered inexhaustible, its capacity to withstand wastewater and other waste materials endless. However, the modern man has come to understand that the perks of the sea, and by extension, our Adriatic Sea, are rather limited, leading to exploration and implementation of laws on its rational exploitation, usage and preservation, in addition to islands and coastal areas, all of which are closely related and have to be examined as a whole.

2. PHYSICAL STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The physical state of the environment is a crucial component upon which tourists decide the course of their voyage as a means of vacation and recreation. Therefore, aspects relating to the state of the environment that are most likely to catch a tourist's eye require special attention; comparing the way in which the state of the environment influences individual perception in the majority of tourists, particularly those visiting for the first time. It is also vital to assess the

impact their perception has on their overall satisfaction, and more specifically regarding the state of the sea, appearance of beaches and the level of comfort they offer.

Their perception of various different elements plays a key role in selecting the destination and course of their journey. Tourists' behavior is frequently influenced by their observation of environmental changes, taking priority over certain objective changes. Individuals react to observed changes in various different ways such as: ignoring said changes, merely tolerating them or adapting to them in an attempt to overcome difficulties such changes may cause. One of the more distinct observations includes a specific area being overpopulated, an example with bilateral responses. To some, it causes discontentment, prompting them to move to a different area more suited to their way of utilizing vacation spots, while others make an attempt to alter their present experiences to be more in line with a changing environmental state, representing a positive advancement. [2]

If tourists were to relocate to different areas as a result of changes on land or maritime activities, that could signify a consequential impact on coastal and island tourism. Relocating tourists to different areas or even different countries could have a notable effect on the economic contribution made by tourism in a specific region or country as a whole. Discontent tourists may be replaced by those less susceptible to external developments, especially if they were to be charged less for services. Surveys show that such cases pose an even greater threat of environmental pollution due to lesser environmental awareness such tourists typically possess, potentially facilitating bad publicity even further.

3. DISRUPTING THE ECOSYSTEM - POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS

The biosphere sees a reactive combination of the processes of synthesis, degradation and conversion of matter found in a permanent state of dynamic balance. Such dynamic balance ensures and sustains the development of life on Earth, and is directly dependent on physical, chemical and biological factors of the very biotope that houses the most diverse life forms.

The Adriatic Sea encompasses different ecosystems, each of which carrying a different purpose, especially when it comes to their rational exploitation. As such, critical habitats are of particular importance, being areas that carry important biological, ecological and/or biogeographical properties. Biological functions and processes specific to those areas are of crucial importance for food production. Critical habitats (e.g. river estuaries) frequently note the highest characteristic biocenosis rate, thus requiring special care. River estuaries are some

of the most productive biological areas, while islands and coastal areas are also of great importance to human inhabitation, fulfilling needs for sport, recreation, food supply and production, tourism, industry, and unfortunately, garbage disposal. In developing and utilizing littoral environments and their resources, potential misunderstandings that can arise from such activities should also be taken into account. Highlighting and preserving critical habitats are crucial for preservation of biological, cultural, economical and health resources provided by our Adriatic.

The Adriatic is threatened by many different forms of pollution. Due to its geomorphological, ecological and demographic factors, not all parts of the Adriatic Sea are equally subjected to pollution and the consequences it carries. Its shallow and enclosed northern part is the most endangered as a result of its urbanization, tourism and maritime economy. Northern Adriatic is a prosperous tourist and fishing area, a unique fraction of the Sea in terms of ecological and biogeographical properties, making it a critical habitat in its entirety.

Over the course of a longtime investigation of the northern Adriatic, a significant changeability of the sea parameter value (table 1) has been noted, indicating the complexity of the biological and oceanographic processes in that ecosystem. Remarkable differences in parameter range have been noted, measured in the coastal area of western Istria (area C), as well as the Rijeka bay area (area D), refer to image 1. Gradients of average values and their ranges point to the impact of the river Po. Wide ranges of surface salinity are a result of direct freshwater influences. However, parameters indicating phytoplankton activity and biomass are substantially lower in the Rijeka bay relative to the river Po estuary area. The cause of that is the influence of freshwater in the thin surface layer of the coastal area is limited in the Rijeka bay.

The differences in salinity and parameter of primary production in the demersal area of the sea show little variety among different regions. Changes of parameter values indicative of processes of organic matter decay (oxygen saturation percentage, nutrient salts concentration) indicate that the western part of the Adriatic displays a considerably higher intensity of such processes relative to other regions including the Rijeka bay area.

Table 1 - average values of oceanographic parameters in the northern Adriatic [1]

Parametar*	Dubina		Područje			
			A	B	C	D
c(Chl a) $mg \cdot m^{-3}$	0 m	n	124	104	238	339
		x	3,6	1,2	0,9	0,5
		Min	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
		Max	23,3	13,0	8,4	7,4
$S \cdot 10^3$	0 m	n	129	115	268	425
		x	33,12	35,96	35,98	35,17
		Min	17,61	28,31	30,99	9,61
		Max	38,31	38,66	38,02	38,02
$UZK \cdot 10^3$	0 m	n	127	112	260	410
		x	112	104	102	105
		Min	16	94	87	90
		Max	198	150	122	144
	Dno	n	140	169	256	406
		x	72	85	93	92
		Min	13	22	54	53
		Max	104	108	108	114
P(C) $mg \cdot m^{-3} \cdot hm^{-1}$	0 m	n	122	104	208	309
		x	16,0	4,37	3,9	3,5
		Min	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,3
		Max	132,2	30,3	22,6	61,1
zs/m		n	114	90	252	380
		x	7,2	12,5	12,0	15,0
		Min	1,0	4,0	4,0	0,7
		Max	18,0	27,0	29,0	31,5

*c(Chl a) - chlorophyll concentration; S - salinity; UZK - oxygen saturation rate; P(C) - photosynthetic activity measured in C^{14}; zs - Secchi disk disappearance depth (transparency of the sea)

Organic matter (e.g. steroids) has the most visible impact on the disruption of shallow seas ecosystems. Direct expulsion of pollutants from yachts such as fecal water, litter, waste (plastic), oil, various chemical substances (detergents), underwater dyes, lead-based fishing sinkers, engines, and potential algae transfer (caulerpa taxifolia) are the most problematic contributors. Lack of data on pollutant quantities that make it into the sea makes it harder to monitor its state. Unfortunately, the cove frequented by nautics experts is a good indicator. [3]

Under bacterial activity, organic derivations of feces can assume the role of fertilizer in the sea in a somewhat processed and decomposed state. However, in large quantities, their polluting effect is substantial. Years 1975 and 1977 noted enormous proliferation of green planktonic algae along the western coast of Istria, expending all the entirety of the oxygen at night, thus causing major fishkill. Sea bloom is also a particularly dangerous phenomenon,

noted by the proliferation of a large number of planktons, excreting poisonous substances (red algae).

Detergents are stable chemical compounds that aren't biologically degradable, consisting of organic and inorganic components. In an ecological sense, detergent is a synthetic surface-active substance. The foam coming from the detergent 'swims' across the surface, obstructing the process of photosynthesis and underwater gas exchange. Detergents still contain a large amount of phosphates, which stimulate rapid phytoplankton growth. In case of slow water flow, the water becomes devoid of numerous organisms, turning it into so-called "dead water" in which only the phytoplankton thrives. [4]

4. PREVENTION OF MARINE ENVIRONMENT POLLUTION

A long time ago, the Korčula codex states that "One should leave to one's descendants that which one had inherited", which really ties into the sustainable growth philosophy since it is not within our right to ruin the maritime ecosystem, or to put it differently: "It is no longer viable to look for technical and technological solutions while disregarding the ecological ones".

More than a thousand years has passed since the first fishing agreement on our Adriatic Sea. Records on privileged fishing in the Lim channel originated from the year 543. The first records of small blue fish hunting go as far as 995, and they're from Telašćica port in Dugi otok. Today, the matter of whether or not the state of the fish fund can be enlarged or preserved is in question, or rather, does a biological balance exist in today's world? Therefore, it is necessary to determine which areas are protected for the sake of preserving their flora and fauna.

In accordance with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), special emphasis has been put on enclosed seas and their littoral areas. The Mediterranean, which also encompasses the Adriatic Sea has been marked as a special area, in which an effort is made to assist coastal countries in pursuit of the ambitious and substantial action Plan adapted in Barcelona in 1975. The first phase of the Plan involves training technicians and scientists, as well as founding laboratories with specialized equipment and devices for monitoring sea quality, sediments and marine life. Aside from that, an information network would have to be established, which would enable exchange of information between scientists and institutions, particularly when it comes to marine pollution. The second phase accounts for the littoral areas

on four levels: monitoring-surveillance of maritime pollution sources; monitoring littorals, monitoring river estuaries and monitoring pollution movements. [5]

Total sum of measures and actions for marine pollution and devastation prevention will not amount to measurable results if tourists fail to display ecological culture. All people are actually environmentalists, though they are often careless or insufficiently informed about the heart of the matter. However, it is absolutely crucial to establish a non-polluting society within the first 20 years of our century, or humankind will face dangers brought by pollution on a global level. Due to that, a data bank is to be set up, in which observations should continuously be posted in order to control the state of maritime and coastal areas. Such areas should be exploited in a sensible manner, which is to say neither should be utilized without an established rational growth plan. The interconnectedness of sea as an ecosystem means that action in a single fraction of sea affects it as a whole, amplifying the importance of reasonable planning.

Implementation of procedures for rational littoral and maritime activity management has been accepted as instrumental for preservation of the marine environment. Every action in the regional sea must be based on distinctive and reliable assessments for environment protection and preservation. Total effort in doing so has to be subjected to international regulation in order to preserve the associated ecosystems. Scientific research plays a key role as an integrated part of environmental management in the context of action plans governing specific fractions of the sea. Scientific results are used to prepare documents addressing a ban on pollution, legalization of instruments used to maintain and monitor, as well as common measures meant for pollution protection. Such research is bound to alleviate the current uncertainty in decision-making in terms of manner of operation and acquaintance with pollutants' mechanism of action, as well as their effect and concentration.

The sea possesses a limited capacity for self-purification based on antibiotic substances excreted by certain marine organisms, particularly the phytoplankton. Pathogenic microbes from wastewater generally die under the effect of such substances, though they can similarly concentrate in certain organisms that feed on them, thus becoming a potential danger for man. Effective protection of the sea wholly requires scientific deliberation of individual human actions and development of a state/country as a means to achieving ecological growth which should harmonize with the environment. [4]

Perhaps the greatest problem of nautical tourism is the decreased availability of equipment and capacity of reception devices to assemble pollutants in designated places. Such a cause demands preventive measures, such as placing a sufficient number of such devices.

By touring marinas and ports, one can note frequent signs prohibiting swimming and sunbathing! In most cases, that tends to repel tourists, providing associations of a polluted area, though any kind of prohibition could be deemed severely limiting, even repulsive. This prompts them to visit secluded coves, allowing themselves a certain degree of freedom with negative ecological consequences. On the other hand, those same ports do not prohibit the cleaning and handling of fishing tools and equipment. If swimming and sunbathing were to be allowed, the situation would surely change substantially as more effort would be directed in stopping the sea and shore for getting polluted, dictating cautious individual behavior.

5. ADDENDUM ON PORT AND MARINA CONSTRUCTION

Everyone has the right to enjoy the boons of our Sea, its islands and the coastal area, though they are also required to respect the ecological norms in order to preserve and protect its natural and cultural heritage. Excluding the areas around major cities, of which there are luckily few, our Sea is well maintained. Because of that, the Barcelona convention is to be carried out, its protocols implicating management, planning and founding protected areas, protection for specifically endangered species of flora and fauna, including biocenosis which exploitation needs to be specially regulated. We need to be aware of the danger that a sudden and immediate growth of nautical tourism poses. Numerous small islands are exceptionally valuable biodiversity 'containers', making them typical habitats for individual biocenoses that need protection. Neglecting the ecosystem will result in the sea's pollution, leading directly to a lower biodiversity, which is why awareness about the sea and its values should be raised.

Piers in ports in marinas should be built on pillars above sea level which would allow for free fluctuation of sea water, both on the surface and the deep levels, along with water circulation and dilution of water mass, allowing the sea to effectively purify itself. Aside from that, the pier sidewalk material should allow for rays of sunlight to come through, be it in the form of bars or a transparent material, thus enabling the continuous process of photosynthesis. Yachts and boats should have at least from 40 to 60 cm between them.

Reception devices and/or reception equipment of such pollutants as litter, waste, oily waters, oil and chemicals should be placed in all areas inhabited by tourists. Regular discharge of such devices of pollutants should be organized, with the seabed being cleaned in those areas, particularly in springtime and daily over the course of the tourist season. Waste containers with

distinct signs should be placed on styrofoam buoys (or other similar material) on designated spots in coves.

Sewage vent pipes should be taken out of marinas and ports, or alternatively, they should be filtered into the sea through purification devices such as biodisks. Aerators are to be used in the event that water mass circulation is too slow, or when it comes to sea water stratification, specifically during summer months. The usage of dispersants is to be disallowed for cleaning oil patches unless they are biodegradable or better yet, use feathers or other similar oleophilic materials under the condition that they're hydrophobic. Manual skimmers-pickers could be used for the same purposes. The usage of lead and heavy metal should be disallowed in fishing where concrete rock or harmless metals should be used instead. Boat and yacht owners should undergo compulsory marine environment training.

6. CONCLUSION

The biosphere sees a reactive combination of the processes of synthesis, degradation and conversion of matter found in a permanent state of dynamic balance. Such dynamic balance ensures and sustains the development of life on Earth, and is directly dependent on physical, chemical and biological factors of the very biotope that houses the most diverse life forms. Recreational resources on the sea and its shore utilized for nautical tourism become key factors of tourist attraction. The physical state of the environment is a crucial component upon which tourists decide the course of their voyage as a means of vacation and recreation. The Adriatic is threatened by many different forms of pollution, but due to its geomorphological, ecological and demographic factors, its shallow and enclosed northern part is the most endangered with its urbanization, tourism and maritime economy.

Implementation of procedures for rational littoral and maritime activity management has been accepted as instrumental for preservation of the marine environment. Total sum of measures and actions for marine pollution and devastation prevention will not amount to measurable results if tourists fail to display ecological culture. Reception devices and/or reception equipment of such pollutants as litter, waste, oily waters, oil and chemicals should be placed in all areas inhabited by tourists. Sewage vent pipes should be taken out of marinas and ports, or alternatively, they should be filtered into the sea through purification devices.

Total effort in doing so has to be subjected to international regulation in order to preserve the associated ecosystems. Accounts addressing that need to include monitoring

(tracking) results, elements for assessing anthropogenic activity on a physical, chemical and biological domain of the sea. Because of that, continuous sea water quality tests need to be conducted in addition to innovative research on prevention of maritime pollution.

4.2 Commentary and analysis

Text 3: *Ecological aspects of maritime tourism*

1. genre: scientific, technical, informative
2. source: expert work in Maritime Anthology, vol. 38 No. 1, 2000.
3. audience: anyone interested in maritime subjects or seafaring in general
4. purpose of writing: laying out issues surrounding maritime tourism and threats it poses to the Adriatic sea, as well as offering potential solutions
5. authenticity: original article
6. style: technical jargon, informative
7. level of formality: formal
8. layout: five chapters broken down into numerous smaller paragraphs, with the conclusion consisting of select sentences from the earlier chapters
9. content: the author prefaces the text by briefly describing the natural beauty, as well as economic value of the Adriatic sea, after which he lays out potential threats in following paragraphs where he comprehensively describes said problems and prescribes solutions and fixes
10. cohesion: lexical cohesion is achieved by listing and repetition of author's own prescriptions pertaining to the topic at hand
11. sentence patterns: prevalent use of passive forms, which is unusual for the Croatian language, in addition to inversion and lots of "should" and "must" sentences in which the author gives his propositions
12. terminology of the subject: commonly used terms such as *marine environment, maritime resources, maritime tourism,* specific technical terms such as *demersal, salinity,* etc.

In an attempt to sound more formal, or perhaps to set somewhat of an impersonal, 'scientific' or scholarly tone, the author of the article often resorts to using passive forms, which results in rather archaic-sounding sentences the likes of which are not commonly heard in Croatian. The prevalence of these passive structures (repetition of phrases such as "naglasak je dat", "prihvaćeno je) would, however, prove useful when translating the article, as they are indeed more authentic to the English language and make for more elegant forms in a scientific article,

supporting its tone and additionally contributing to its intended verbosity. The text itself, though, is rather simple to get a grasp of as it does get its point across, despite the possibility of some finding it slightly hard to digest given its reliance on passive structures in its original (Croatian) form. I find that it succeeds in achieving its purpose of pointing to certain issues and making them relatable to the average layman and not necessarily experts reading it. The terminology used never gets technical to the point where I had to go out of my way to familiarize myself with its depths and intricacies (in a way, for example, a geodetic elaborate would require one to learn very specific terms and the exact context they're used in, e.g. geodetic parcel, register, etc.) - terms such as "cvjetanje mora", "salinitet", "biocenoza", "fitoplankton", while rather technical, very simply translate to "sea bloom", "salinity", "biocenosis" (and its plural form "biocenoses") and "phytoplankton", just to name a few examples. Mention of "crveni bičaš" proved to be problematic, though, seeing as an Internet search did not reveal anything about such organisms as opposed to green algae or Zooflagellate, "zeleni bičaš". For the sake of preserving authenticity, though, I still chose to simply translate it as "red algae". Another interesting, colloquial and casual-sounding expression the author used - "okolištarci" - was not hard to find a solution for, as the term "environmentalists" is rather common and well understood in English. In fact, it feels as if it was taken from English and translated to fit the needs of the article. I also took the liberty of transforming some phrases and expressions to fit better contextually, such as "danas" (as in "gdje je danas biološka ravnoteža") turning into "in today's world". Near the very end of the text, or namely its penultimate chapter, in addition to his prescriptions to help preserve the marine environment, the author uses very archaic wording from which he tends to deviate here and there in the article as a whole - the sentence "Voditelji jahti i brodica morali bi proći obvezatnu izobrazbu o zaštiti morskog okoliša." is a solid example of the tone he intends for his article. In my translation, I chose to keep it as stylistically close to the rest of the text as I could. Though I did consider opting for a more archaic alternative in English myself, "obvezatno" simply became "compulsory", and "izobrazba" became "training". The conclusion, though, is an amalgamation of sentences, points made throughout the article that the author chose to form one whole, so I copied their translations from earlier.

5. CONCLUSION

The goal of a translator clearly reaches beyond simply changing the language of a given text - it is up to them to convey the original meaning to the best of their ability, a task that may often prove rather demanding given the often overlooked social and cultural barriers and differences one generally faces. As such, it is crucial to possess more than just knowledge of the two (or more, for that matter) languages in question, and personal creativity can make way for various different solutions in which meaning can be shaped and twisted to fit the needs and context of a given language. Furthermore, speaking of context - to be able to successfully translate a text, one first needs to be able to make sense of it, to understand its meaning, oftentimes dealing with very exact, precise and technical terms they may otherwise be unfamiliar with. It is therefore necessary for a translator to get acquainted, if only on a superficial level, with a wide range of practices and their terminology, sometimes even requiring intense engagement in areas and aspects of life they did not necessarily intend to delve further into. I myself find that particular aspect of translating challenging, albeit very rewarding in that it allows me to keep an open mind and broaden my general knowledge in a meaningful capacity.

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