

# Translation from Croatian into English

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**Undergraduate thesis / Završni rad**

**2015**

*Degree Grantor / Ustanova koja je dodijelila akademski / stručni stupanj:* **University of Rijeka, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences / Sveučilište u Rijeci, Filozofski fakultet u Rijeci**

*Permanent link / Trajna poveznica:* <https://um.nsk.hr/um:nbn:hr:186:815717>

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*Download date / Datum preuzimanja:* **2021-08-05**



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UNIVERSITY OF RIJEKA

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

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**TRANSLATION FROM CROATIAN INTO ENGLISH**

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the B.A. in English Language and

Literature and Croatian Language and Literature at the University of Rijeka

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September 2015

## **ABSTRACT**

The process of translation is a highly demanding and complex procedure of transferring a text from source language to target language while retaining its meaning. This thesis will examine the process of translation from Croatian into English language, pinpointing potential issues and providing solutions for them. Analysis and commentary of the process will also be provided to further elaborate and discuss the issues which came up during the course of the translation. Three texts of different topics, genre and level of formality will be used for analysis.

Key words: Croatin into English, translation, translation issues, analysis

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## **INTRODUCTION**

This thesis will examine the process of translation from Croatian into English language. In order to identify some distinct aspects of both languages and explore their differences, three texts of different topics, genres and levels of formality were chosen for translation. The process of transferring meaning from one language into another can be quite challenging and demanding, even when the target language, as in this case, is English which is widely spread and influential. Many issues can arise during the course of the translation and they have to be solved in order to ensure that the meaning of the text and its message is understandable and acceptable. I have also encountered some of these issues during the course of my translation. The solutions for the issues will be provided in this thesis and they will be further analyzed and discussed. The analysis of all three texts will also be provided and will be carried out by examining these categories: genre, source, audience, purpose of writing, authenticity, style, level of formality, layout, content, cohesion, sentence patterns, terminology of the subject and analysis.

## 1. SOURCE TEXT I - Michael Jordan

**Michael Jordan** rođen je 17. veljače 1963. u Brooklynu, New York. Nedugo zatim, obitelj Jordan preselila se u Wilmington u North Carolini, nedaleko od malenog sela Wallacea, gdje je odrastao Michaelov otac **James Jordan**.

U Wilmingtonu je James radio prvo kao vozač viličara u General Electricu, zatim kao dispečer, a prije mirovine je bio supervizor. Majka **Deloris** je bila zaposlena u banci. Michael je odrastao u sedmeročlanoj obitelji, njegovi roditelji imali su petero djece. Michael je bio četvrti od petero djece (braća **Ronnie** i **Larry** te sestra **Delores** bili su stariji od njega, a sestra **Roslyn** bila je mlađa). U idiličnom ozračju Wilmingtona obitelj Jordan živjela je normalnim životom kao i svaka druga prosječna obitelj.

Michaelova najveća ljubav bio je sport, volio je baseball i košarku. Njegova dječja baseball momčad bila je vrlo uspješna. *“Moja najdraža uspomena iz djetinjstva je ona kad sam dobio MVP nagradu kad je moja momčad osvojila prvenstvo savezne države u beseballu”*, jednom je rekao Michael Jordan.

Jordan je imao 14 godina kad je njegov otac označio dimenzije terena i postavio koševе s obje strane igrališta u dvorištu obiteljske kuće. Košarkaška podloga bila je travnata, ali Michael i njegova braća ubrzo su izlizali svu travu. Michaelove hiper natjecateljske vještine su se razvijale na tom terenu. Uglavnom je igrao jedan na jedan protiv starijeg brata Larryja, kojeg nikako nije mogao dobiti. I upravo je iz tih okršaja Michael razvio strast za takmičenjem. Tada je bio visok 178 centimetara i imao je 14 godina. Igrao je za osnovnoškolsku ekipu i u to je vrijeme prvi puta zakucao iz igre u životu, ukrao je loptu protivničkom igraču i zakucao.

*“Bilo je to baby zakucavanje, čisto obično zakucavanje”*, prisjetio se Jordan svog prvog zakucavanja. *“Tim zakucavanjem sam iznenadio sam sebe. Bio sam ponosan što mogu zakucati.”*

Godine 1978, na drugoj godini srednje škole Laney High, nije uspio ući u srednjoškolsku košarkašku momčad. Ali nije odustao od igranja košarke. Zarekao se da će sljedeće godine biti još bolji. I bio je, na trećoj godini je ušao u momčad gdje se pridružio starijem bratu Larryju. Tražio je dres s brojem 23. Prije sljedeće sezone narastao je do 191 centimetra. Igrao je krilo i imao je tako impresivnu sezonu na trećoj godini srednje škole da je preko ljeta, prije početka četvrtog srednje, pozvan na glasoviti Five-Star Camp u Pittsburghu gdje je odlično odigrao.

Ali sveučilišni skauti nisu baš kucali na vrata Jordanovih i raspitivali se za Michaela. Njegovo ime nije bilo na listi od 300 srednjoškolskih talenata u košarkaškoj publikaciji koja je objavljena prije nego je krenuo u četvrti srednje.

Jordan, međutim, nije bio tako jako tražen među sveučilištima kao drugi bolje poznati srednjoškolski igrači, i na kraju se odlučio da će pohađati sveučilište North Carolina. Njegova majka se prisjeća da je Michael mrzio to sveučilište dok je odrastao. Jordanova legenda počela se pisati već na prvoj godini studija kada je brucš Jordan pogodio pobjednički šut u NCAA finalu 15 sekundi prije kraja utakmice. North Carolina je tada pobijedila Georgetown 83:82.

*“S time je sve počelo”*, rekao je Jordan mnogo godina kasnije.

Iako nakon te prve godine North Carolina nije osvojila više nijedan naslov s Jordanom u ekipi, njegova igra donijela mu je dvije titule sveučilišnog igrača godine (na drugoj i trećoj godini studija). U tri sezone prosječno je zabijao 17,7 koševa po utakmici. Strogi trener **Dean Smith** nije dopuštao nikakve solo dionice i nabijanje vlastite statistike, pa otuda i prosjek manji od 20 koševa u tri sezone. Nakon treće godine sveučilišta Jordan se odlučuje za izlazak na draft. Tu odluku poduprio je i njegov trener Dean Smith.

*“Uvijek ću ga cijeniti zbog te potpore”*, rekao je Jordan za svog trenera.

Houston Rocketsi izabrali su centra **Hakeema Olajuwona** kao prvog na draftu. Drugi su birali Portland Trail Blazersi koji su uzeli još jednog centra, **Sama Bowieja**. Treći pick imali su Chicago Bulls, koji su uzeli Jordana. Kasnije će se pokazati da je Portlandova pogreška što

nisu uzeli Jordana bila jedna od najvećih gafova u NBA povijesti. Kada su Bulls draftirali Jordana ni u najljepšim snovima nisu mogli zamisliti što će on postati.

A Jordan će u međuvremenu **Jerryja Reinsdorfa** i njegovu grupu od 20 ulagača učiniti jako, jako bogatima. Naime, u Jordanovoj rookie sezoni Reinsdorfova grupa kupila je momčad za oko 17 milijuna dolara. Desetak godina kasnije momčad Bullsa vrijedila je više od 350 milijuna dolara.

U rookie sezoni Jordan je prosječno zabijao 28,2 koševa, 6,5 skokova i 5,9 asistencija, postao je prvi rookie nakon **Larryja Birda** koji je bio vodeći u momčadi u tri glavne statističke kategorije. Naravno, bio je i rookie godine.

Sljedeće sezone zbog slomljene noge igra samo 18 utakmica. Na samom početku sezone, u trećoj utakmici je slomio nogu. Vraća se na parket 15. ožujka i do kraja regularnog dijela igra još 15 utakmica. U playoffu Bulls u prvom krugu igraju protiv supersnažnih Boston Celticsa i budućih prvaka te godine. U prvoj utakmici Jordan zabija 49 koševa, a u drugoj se upisuje u povijest: zabio je 63 koša (šut iz igre 22/41), a Bulls su izgubili tu utakmicu nakon dva produžetka. Jordan je u toj utakmici oborio rekord **Elgina Baylora**(61 koš) za najviše koševa u playoffu na jednoj utakmici. Rekord stoji i dan danas i teško da će ga itko oboriti budući da se u playoffu igraju puno bolje obrane nego u regularnom dijelu. Nakon te utakmice Larry Bird izjavljuje: *“To je Bog prerušen u Michaela Jordana.”*

Sezona 1986/87 najbolja je Jordanova statistička sezona. Bio je vodeći u ligi u sedam ofenzivnih statističkih kategorija i osvojio je prvi naslov najboljeg strijelca lige, zabijajući u prosjeku 37,1 koševa po utakmici.

Bulls u prvih šest sezona s Jordanom nisu došli do finala. U playoffu im je najviše poteškoća zadavao Detroit. U sezoni 1987/88. izgubili su u polufinalu Istoka 4-1. Sezonu kasnije izgubili su 4-2 u finalu Istoka. 1989/90. izgubili su 4-3 u finalu Istoka.



Kada je **Phil Jackson** postao glavni trener Chicaga 1989., rekao je da će Jordan i dalje biti opcija broj jedan u napadu, ali da će morati bolje koristiti suigrače kako bi osvojio NBA naslov. Jackson je odlučio da će Bullsi u napadu igrati tzv. trokut napad – rašireni napad u kojem će vještine igrača još više doći do izražaja s pravilnim postavljanjem i kratkim dodavanjima. Postignuća **Scottieja Pippena, Horacea Granta, Johna Paxsona i B.J. Armstronga** su se povećala.

Playoff frustracija konačno je završila u playoffu 1991. Bullsi su se osvetili Detroitu za poraze u prethodne tri godine glatko ih pomevši 4-0 u finalu Istoka. U velikom finalu bili su bolji od Los Angeles Lakersa u pet utakmica. Iako su izgubili prvu u Chicagu, dobili su sljedeće četiri i osvojili prvi naslov u klupskoj povijesti. Jordan je s 28 godina osvojio prvi naslov. U finalu je Jordan zasjenio peterostrukog prvaka **Magica Johnsona**, prosječno je zabijao 31 koš uz šut iz igre 54%, a imao je i 11 asistencija i 6 skokova po utakmici. Naravno, bio je i MVP finala. Dok je primao trofej kojeg šest godina nije mogao osvojiti, televizijska publika mogla ga je vidjeti kako nekontrolirano plače.

Magic je među prvima čestitao Jordanu: *“Vidio sam suze u tvojim očima”*, rekao je Magic. *“Svima si dokazao da si pobjednik i sjajan igrač.”*

Njegov zadatak u sezoni 1991/92 bio je da osvoji uzastopni naslov, da dokaže kako naslov iz 1991. nije bio puka slučajnost. To se i dogodilo, iako im put do finala nije bio nimalo lak. New York Knicksi, pod vodstvom novog trenera **Pata Rileya**, igraju čvrstu fizičku obranu i dovode Bullse do sedme utakmice polufinala Istočne konferencije. Jordan je tu sedmu utakmicu zaključio s 42 koša, a Bullsi su u legendarnom Chicago Stadiumu uništili Knickse, 110:81. U finalu Istoka Bullsi dobivaju Cleveland Cavalierse u šest utakmica. U velikom finalu ih čeka Portland. U prvoj utakmici Jordan je bio nezaustavljiv, u prvom poluvremenu pogodio je šest trica zaredom i završio to poluvrijeme s rekordnih 35 koševa. Nakon šeste trice pogledao je prema TV kameri i samo slijegnuo ramenima, kao da ni sam ne vjeruje da mu se to događa. U

drugom dijelu je zabio samo 4, a Bullsi su uništili Portland 122:89. Devet dana kasnije, u utakmici broj 6, Bullsi pobjeđuju 97:93 i osvajaju drugi naslov. Jordan u zadnjoj četvrtini postiže 14 koševa. Drugi put zaredom proglašen je MVP-jem finala.

Sezona 1992/93 donijet će Jordanu i lijepe i loše trenutke. Nakon što je Chicago u New Yorku izgubio prve dvije utakmice u finalu Istočne konferencije Jordan je napustio New York i zajedno sa svojim ocem Jamesom otišao u Atlantic City kako bi malo kockao. Mediji su se odmah raspisali o tom događaju: kako može igrač čija momčad gubi 2-0 u seriji biti dovoljno relaksiran za kockanje. Jordan je prijetio da će tužiti sve koji su tvrdili da je u 2 sata ujutro bio u kasinu (o čemu je pisao *New York Times*). Jordan je tvrdio da je napustio kasino jedan sat prije ponoći u društvu svog oca.

Jordan je idući dan zašutio, nije davao intervjuje, osim jednog kojeg je dao svom prijatelju **Ahmadu Rashadu**, novinaru NBC-a. *“Kockanje u kasinu je legalno, i nisam se kladio na utakmice Bullsa, pa zašto bi me onda mediji trebali osuđivati?”*

A kako je Jordan odigrao sljedeće utakmice? Nakon početna dva poraza Bullsi su se sabrali i dobili četiri zaredom, u utakmici broj 4 Jordan je zabio 54 koša. U velikom finalu ih je čekao Phoenix predvođen **Charlesom Barkleyem**. U prve dvije utakmice Jordan je zabio 73 koša (u prvoj 31 koš, u drugoj 42), a Bullsi su dobili obje utakmice. *“Sada se radi samo o povijesti,”* rekao je. *“Ovdje smo da napravimo povijest.”*

S riječju *“povijest”* Jordan je aludirao na činjenicu da Bullsi žele postati prva momčad nakon Boston Celticsa iz šezdesetih koja je osvojila tri naslova prvaka zaredom (Celticsi su od 1959. do 1966. osvojili osam naslova prvaka zaredom). Treća utakmica finala 1993. bila je jedna od najboljih u povijesti finala. Bullsi su izgubili nakon tri produžetka 129:121, Jordan je zabio 44 koša. U četvrtoj je Jordan Sunsima utrpao 55 koševa. Unatoč Jordanovom 41 košu Bullsi su izgubili petu utakmicu i Phoenix je smanjio na 3-2. Chicago se sada morao vratiti u Phoenix na šestu. U šestoj utakmici Bullsi su vodili za osam koševa na kraju treće četvrtine, ali u četvrtoj

četvrtini Phoenix se nije predavao te je pod kraj utakmice poveo 98:94. Bullsi su do tada u posljednjoj četvrtini zabili samo devet koševa, a sve ih je zabio Jordan. Phoenix je imao vodstvo od četiri koša i posjed lopte 40 sekundi prije kraja utakmice. Sunsi nisu iskoristili napad, odbijenu loptu uzeo je Jordan i s njom prešao cijelo igralište i zabio za 98:96. Sunsi opet imaju priliku povesti za četiri, ali **Dan Majerle** s pet metara promašuje cijeli obruč. Bilo je to 14 sekundi prije kraja utakmice. Bullse spašava **John Paxson** koji pogađa tricicu za vodstvo Bullsa 99:98 3,9 sekundi prije kraja utakmice. Sunsi opet imaju priliku za pobjedu, ali **Horace Grant** blokira pokušaj šuta **Kevin Johnsona** u zadnjoj sekundi. Jordan je u toj utakmici zabio 33 koša, opet je MVP finala, treći put zaredom. S prosječno 41 košem u finalu postavio je novi rekord finala.

Michael je tada bio na vrhu svijeta. Ali mediji su mu neprestano dosađivali i prčkali po njegovom privatnom životu. Zbog toga je i s ocem već razgovarao o povlačenju iz košarke. Oko mjesec dana kasnije, 22. srpnja, njegov otac otišao je na jedan sprovod u Atkinson u North Carolini. Nakon toga nitko se danima nije čuo s njim. I onda je 3. kolovoza na vidjelo izašla istina. Tog dana je u jednom potoku u South Carolini nađeno tijelo Jamesa Jordana koje se počelo raspadati. Identificirali su ga preko zubnog kartona. Ubijen je s jednim metkom u prsa. Priča navodno ide ovako: izgleda da je James bio umoran pa je odlučio parkirati crveni Lexus (koji mu je Michael darovao) pokraj ceste. Suđenje je pokazalo je da je motiv ubojica **Larryja Martina Demeryja** i **Daniela Greena** bila pljačka.

Kada je Jordan u listopadu 1993. objavio da se povlači iz košarke, javno je optužio medije za nedostatak osjećaja. Njegovi odgovori na pitanja novinara bili su kratki. Jordan je rekao da je otišao zato što više ništa nije morao dokazati u košarci. S njegove strane bio je zadovoljan zato jer je njegov otac vidio njegovu posljednju utakmicu.

Ali ako se već odrekao košarke, nije se mogao odreći natjecateljskog duha. Pokušao je sa svojom prvom sportskom ljubavi, baseballom. Kako je vlasnik Bullsa Jerry Reinsdorf ujedno

bio i vlasnik čikaških White Soxa dao je Jordanu priliku u White Soxima. Ali Jordan nije bio baš neki osobit talent u baseballu pa je ubrzo prebačen u filijalu White Soxa, Birmingham Baronse. Ni tamo nije pružio bog zna kakve partije.

Unatoč prognozama nekih prijatelja koji su rekli da Jordan više nikad neće igrati košarku, to se na veliku radost košarkaških navijača diljem svijeta ipak nije dogodilo. Jordan je posjetio nekoliko treninga Bullsa i već su počele špekulacije o njegovom ponovnom povratku na parket. Bejzbolsku palicu i zelenu travu baseballa zamijenio je narančastom loptom i parketom.

Vratio se s kratkom izjavom: *"I'm back."* To je bilo 19. ožujka 1995. u utakmici protiv Indiana Pacersa. Ali ovaj put s drugim brojem na dresu – 45. Devet dana nakon utakmice protiv Indiane utrpao je 55 koševa New York Knicksima. Ukupno je u 17 utakmica u regularnom dijelu sezone imao prosjek od 26,9 koševa. Ali to nije bio onaj stari Jordan, osim što je bio izvan natjecateljske forme, imao je i šut iz igre za njega loših 41,1% (najgori postotak šuta u jednoj sezoni u karijeri). U playoffu protiv Orlando u drugoj rundi playoffa u ključnom trenutku gubi loptu u prvoj utakmici. Bullsi gube tu utakmicu. Orlando dobiva seriju u šest utakmica.

Tog ljeta je snimio vrlo uspješan košarkaški film *Space Jam*, a i žestoko je trenirao kako bi došao u što bolju kondiciju. Tada je imao 32 godine i u natjecateljskoj košarci nije bio 18 mjeseci, od lipnja 1993. do ožujka 1995. I zato su se mnogi pitali može li Jordan povratiti staru formu i opet odvesti svoju momčad do naslova.

Odgovor je uslijedio u sezoni 1995/96. I to kakav. Te sezone Bullsi su ušli u povijest jer ih je Jordan odveo do 72 pobjede, čime su prestigli prijašnji rekord od 69 pobjeda koji su držali Lakersi iz 1972. U playoffu su doslovno pomeli konkurenciju: u prvoj rundi pao je Miami 3-0, u polufinalu Istoka New York 4-1, u finalu Istoka Orlando 4-0, tek su u velikom finalu Sonicsi predvođeni **Paytonom i Kempom** pružili nešto veći otpor, ali Chicago je dobilo finale omjerom 4-2. Jordan je prosječno zabijao 30,7 koševa u playoffu, a Bullsi su u playoffu ostvarili omjer

15-3. U kompletnoj sezoni (regularni dio plus play-off) ostvarili su omjer 87-13. Jordan je četvrti put proglašen MVP-jem finala.

*“Žao mi je što sam bio odsutan 18 mjeseci”, izjavio je Jordan. “Sretan sam što sam se vratio i sam opet vratio naslov u Chicago.”*

U sezoni 1996/97 Bulls opet igraju veličanstveno. Imaju omjer 69-13, a mogli su opet imati preko 70 pobjeda budući da su u pretposljednjoj utakmici sezone izgubili u gostima od Miamijs, a u posljednjoj su na domaćem terenu izgubili dva razlike od New Yorka. U velikom finalu čekao ih je Utah Jazz predvođen **Karlom Maloneom** i **Johnom Stocktonom**. U prvoj utakmici finala Jordan pogađa pobjednički koš sa zvukom sirene preko **Bryona Russella**. Tu utakmicu je završio s 31 košem, 8 asista i 4 skoka. Bulls su dobili i drugu utakmicu, 97:85, Jordan je zabio 38 koševa uz 13 skokova i 9 asista. Ali Bulls gube sljedeće dvije i Utah u petoj utakmici na svom terenu ima priliku povesti 3-2. Ali tada slijedi jedna od najvećih individualnih predstava ikada. Na kraju se ispostavilo da je to bio jedan od najgorih dana za Jordana, ali i jedna od najboljih noći. Zbog viroze Jordan je na dan utakmice dobio žestoku glavobolju povezanu s mučninom i povraćanjem. S pomoću lijekova i s ispijanjem mnogo tekućine iscrpljeni Jordan je navečer izašao na parket u dvorani Utah Jazza u petoj utakmici finala. 47 sekundi prije kraja utakmice Bulls su zaostajali 85:84, a tada je pogodio slobodno bacanje za izjednačenje, drugo bacanje je promašio, ali je uzeo taj napadački skok. 25 sekundi prije kraja zabio je tricou koja je bila ključna za pobjedu 90:88. Ukupno je zabio 38 koševa (15 koševa u zadnjoj četvrtini) za 44 minute, uz šut iz igre 13/27. Još je imao 7 skokova, 5 asistencija i 3 ukradene lopte. Predstava za povijest, na kraju utakmice je jedva stajao na nogama. U šestoj utakmici u Chicagu Jordan je u pobjedi Bullsa 90:86 zabio 39 koševa uz 11 skokova, i odveo Bullse do petog naslova. U finalu je prosječno zabijao 32.5 koša po utakmici, a bio je i MVP finala (peti put).

U sezoni 1997/98 Bulls su stavljeni na svojevrsni test. Počele su kružiti glasine da je 35-godišnji Jordan istrošen i umoran. Međutim, to nije smetalo Bullsima i Jordanu da odigraju još jednu odličnu sezonu. Bulls su te sezone imali omjer 62-20, a Jordan je peti put u karijeri bio MVP regularnog dijela sezone. Opet je bio prvi strijelac lige, prosječno je zabijao 28,7 koševa po utakmici (prva puna sezona u kojoj je imao prosjek manji od 30 koševa nakon rookie sezone). Ukupno je u karijeri bio 10 puta najbolji strijelac lige, a te sezone je izabran u prvu obrambenu momčad rekordni deveti put.

Bulls su u playoffu u finalu Istoka imali velikih problema s Indiana Pacersima koje je vodio legendarni Larry Bird. Žilavi i borbeni Pacersi uspjeli su izboriti sedmu utakmicu u Chicagu. U toj utakmici Pacersi su četiri minute prije kraja utakmice vodili za sedam. Ali Bulls su se vratili i na kraju pobijedili 88:83, Jordan je zabio 28 koševa. U toj utakmici je pretekao **Kareema Abdul-Jabbara** po ukupnom broju koševa u playoffu. Nakon te utakmice Jordan je imao 5786 koševa u 173 playoff utakmice (prosjek od 33,4 po utakmici).

Drugu sezonu zaredom u finalu su igrali protiv Utah Jazza. Ali ovaj put su prednost domaćeg terena imali Jazzeri. Bulls su povelu u seriji 3-2. U odlučujućoj šestoj utakmici u Salt Lake Cityju Utah je Stocktonovom tricom povelu 86:83 41,9 sekundi prije kraja. Jordan je zabio posljednjih osam koševa Bulls u utakmici, pogodio polaganje, i tada je pri vodstvu Jazzera za 1, dok su Jazzeri imali napad kojim su mogli riješiti utakmicu, prišao Maloneu s leđa i ukrao mu loptu (18,9 sekundi prije kraja utakmice). Jordan je odmah krenuo u napad i nakon kratkog driblinga i lažnjaka kojim se oslobodio Russella, pogodio šut sa pet metara 5,2 sekunde prije kraja. Trica Stocktona sa zvukom sirene odbila se od obruča i Bulls su pobijedili 87:86 i osvojili šesti naslov u osam godina. Jordan je zabio 45 koševa u posljednjoj utakmici u karijeri (bar se tako tada činilo), i to je bilo 23. put u karijeri da je zabio toliko koševa u playoffu. Šesti put (i posljednji) proglašen je MVP-jem finala.

Nakon te sezone se umirovio. Tada je na kontu imao ukupno 29277 koševa, zaostajao je samo za Jabbarom i **Chamberlainom**. Imao je najbolji prosjek koševa u povijesti, kako u regularnom dijelu sezone (31,5) tako i u playoffu (33,4). U sezoni 1997/98 postao je najstariji strijelac lige s 35 godina (prijašnji najstariji strijelac bio je Jerry West, koji je imao 32 godine 1970). Devet puta je biran u najbolju obrambenu petorku lige, osim njega samo je još jedan bek devet puta biran u najbolju obrambenu petorku lige: Gary Payton.

Michael Jordan je otišao iz košarke kao pobjednik, zadnji koš koji je pogodio bio je pobjednički. Kakav završetak. I tako je trebalo ostati za sva vremena. Slika pobjednika. Ali malo je tko vjerovao da će se opet vratiti.

Jednu godinu je bio u uredu Washington Wizardsa, i onda je odlučio da će se vratiti igranju košarke u sezoni 2001/02. Iako je na oproštajnoj konferenciji 1999. rekao da su šanse da više nikad neće igrati 99,9% ipak je ostalo još tih 0,1%. Nakon što je dao otkaz s mjesta predsjednika košarkaških operacija Wizardsa i prodao svoj udio u momčadi rekao je: *“Vraćam se kao igrač igri koju volim.”*

Nakon što su sezonu prije završili s omjerom 19-63 (treći najgori omjer u ligi te sezone), s Jordanom u momčadi Wizardsi su imali 37 pobjeda. Jordan je prosječno zabijao 23 koša po utakmici, ali je zbog ozljeda propustio 22 utakmice i zbog toga se nisu plasirali u playoff. Sezona 2002/03 opet je donijela razočaranje. Jordan je ovaj put odigrao sve 82 utakmice, ali momčad je ostvarila isti broj pobjeda kao i sezonu prije: 37. Playoff im je izmaknuo za pet pobjeda. Jordan nije bio zadovoljan igrom svoje momčadi pa je nakon jednog poraza od New Yorka javno kritizirao svoje suigrače. Nakon te sezone zauvijek se umirovio.

Međutim, ovaj drugi povratak mu uopće nije trebao (i sam je u jednom intervjuu rekao da je pogriješio što je igrao za Wizardse). Momčad je bila prosječna, a osim toga s igranjem u Wizardsima je samo pogoršao ionako impresivnu statistiku. Konačno se umirovio s prosjekom od 30,1 koša po utakmici (za 0,05 bolji od Wiltovog prosjeka: Jordan 30,12, a Wilt 30,07). Da

nije bilo tog nepotrebnog drugog povratka ostao bi na prosjeku od 31,5 po utakmici. Njegovih deset naslova najboljeg strijelca lige (sedam zaredom) također je najviše u povijesti. 50 ili više koševa zabio je 39 puta (31 put u regularnom dijelu, 8 puta u playoffu), i po tome je na drugom mjestu iza nedodirljivog Wilta Chamberlaina.

Godine 1987., u tek trećoj sezoni, Jordan je postao prvi bek u povijesti koji je zabio više od 3000 koševa u jednoj sezoni (3041) i bio je prvi strijelac lige s prosjekom od 37,1 koševa. U toj sezoni postao je i prvi igrač u povijesti koji je imao više od 100 blokada (125) i 200 ukradenih lopti (236). Sljedeće sezone opet je bio prvi strijelac lige i opet je imao više od 200 ukradenih lopti (259) i 100 blokada (131). Te sezone bio je najbolji obrambeni igrač lige, a i u narednim sezonama potvrdit će primat jednog od najboljih obrambenih igrača lige. Svi znaju da Jordan može zabiti, ali ih malo zna da on može igrati i odličnu obranu. U devet sezona Jordan je istovremeno bio najbolji strijelac lige i izabran u NBA All-Defensive prvu momčad i po tome mu nitko nije ravan. Tri puta bio je vodeći u ligi po ukradenim loptama.

Najbolju all-around sezonu imao je sezone 1988/89 kada je prosječno bilježio 32,5 koša, 8 asistencija i 8 skokova. Vrlo blizu triple-doublea. Jordanu niti triple-double nije bio stran, u karijeri je zabilježio 28 triple-doubleova. A zabilježio je i prvi triple-double u povijesti All-Star utakmica kada je 1997. u Clevelandu zabio 14 koševa uz 11 skokova i 11 asistencija. LeBron James je to ponovio 2011. godine.

Najveći od najvećih dobio je još jedno priznanje za sve što je napravio na košarkaškom terenu. Godine 2009. primljen je, zajedno sa svojim suvremenicima i velikim rivalima **Davidom Robinsonom** i John Stocktonom, u Kuću slavnih.

#### **OSOBNI KARTON:**

Ime i prezime: Michael Jordan

Rođen: 17.02.1963., New York

Pozicija: Bek



Visina: 198 cm

Težina: 98 kg

Sveučilište: North Carolina

NBA naslovi: 6

NBA draft: 3. izbor, Chicago Bulls

## 1.1 TRANSLATION OF THE SOURCE TEXT I

**Michael Jordan** was born on 17th of February in 1963 in Brooklyn, New York. Not long after that Jordan family moved to Wilmington in North Carolina, not far from a small village of Wallace, where Michael's father **James Jordan** grew up.

In Wilmington James worked, at first, as a forklift driver at General Electric, then as a dispatcher, and before he retired he worked as a supervisor. Michael's mother **Deloris** worked in a bank. Michael grew up in a family of seven, his parents had five kids. Michael was the fourth child (brothers **Ronnie** and **Larry** as well as his sister **Delores** were older than him, while his sister **Roslyn** was younger than him). In a blissful atmosphere of Wilmington Jordan family lived its normal life same as any other ordinary family.

Michael's greatest love was sport, he loved basketball and baseball. His little league baseball team was very successful. *„My favorite memory from my childhood is the one when I won an MVP award after my team won a state championship in baseball”*, said once Michael Jordan.

Jordan was 14 years old when his father marked courts dimensions and placed hoops on both sides of the court in the backyard of their family house. Basketball surface was made out of grass but Michael and his brothers have soon worn out all of it. Michael's hypercompetitive skills were developed on that court. Mostly he played against his older brother Larry against whom he could never win. It is from these clashes that Michael has developed a passion for competition. Back then he was 178 cm tall and 14 years old. He played for his elementary school's team and at that time he made his first slam dunk in a game by stealing the ball from his opponent and dunking.

*“It was a baby dunk, clean simple dunk”*, remembered Jordan of his first slam dunk. *“I surprised myself with this dunk. I was proud that I was able to do it.”*

In year 1978, at his second year in Laney High high school, he didn't get into his high school basketball team but he did not stop playing basketball. He swore that he will be better next year. And he was. At his third year he made it into the team where he joined his brother Larry. He asked for a jersey with number 23 on it. Before his next season he grew to a height of 191 cm. He played a forward and had such an impressive season in his third year that during the summer, before he started his fourth grade, he got invited to a renowned Five-Star Camp in Pittsburgh where he played great.

Despite all this, college scouts weren't exactly knocking on Jordan's door and asking about him. His name was not present on a list of 300 high school talents in the basketball publication that was published before he went into the fourth grade.

Jordan wasn't as sought-after by colleges as some of the other more known high school players and in the end ended up attending North Carolina University. His mother remembers that he hated this college as he was growing up. Jordan's legend started writing itself in his first year of college when freshman Jordan hit a game winning shot in the NCAA finals 15 seconds before the game ended. North Carolina won against Georgetown 83:82.

*“This is where it all started”*, said Jordan many years later.

Although after this first year North Carolina never won another title with Jordan in their team, his game brought him two titles of college basketball player of the year (at his second and third year of college). In his three seasons he averaged 17, 7 points a game. A strict coach **Dean Smith** did not allow any solo performances and statistic boosting which is why he averaged less than 20 points in three seasons. After his third year of college Jordan decided to participate in a draft. This decision was supported by his coach Dean Smith as well.

*“I will always respect him for his support”*, said Jordan about his coach.

Houston Rockets choose **Hakeem Olajuwon** as a number one pick at the draft. Portland Trail Blazers had a second pick and they choose another center, **Sam Bowie**. Third pick went to

Chicago Bulls, who choose Jordan. Later on it will turn out that Portland's mistake of not drafting Jordan was one of the biggest failures in NBA history. When Bulls drafted Jordan not even in their wildest dream could they have known what he was about to become.

In the meantime Jordan will make Jerry **Reinsdorf** and his group of 20 investors very, very rich. In Jordan's rookie season Reinsdorf's group bought the team for around 17 million dollars. Ten years after that Bulls team was worth more than 350 million dollars.

In his rookie season Jordan averaged 28,2 points, 6,5 rebounds and 5,9 assists, making him the first rookie player after **Larry Bird** who was leading his team in three main statistical categories. Of course, he was named the rookie of the year.

In his next season he played only 18 games due to the leg injury which he sustained in just the third game of the season. He returns to the court on March 15th and plays another 15 games before the end of regular season. In the first round of playoffs Bulls played against super strong Boston Celtics and the future champions of that year. In the first game of that series Jordan scored 49 points, and in the second game he entered history when he scored 63 points (field goals 22/41). Bulls lost that game after two overtimes. Jordan broke **Elgin Baylor's** (61 points) record in that game for most points in a single playoff game. This record stands even today and it is highly unlikely that anyone will break it since defense is played on a higher level in a playoff game than during the regular season. After that game Larry Bird said: *"This is God disguised as Michael Jordan"*

Season 1986/87 was statistically Jordan's best season. He was leading the league in seven offensive statistical categories and he won his first title for the best league scorer by averaging 37, 1 points per game.

Bulls have not reached finals in their first six years with Jordan. In playoffs Detroit was the team that gave them the most trouble. In season 1987/88 they lost Eastern semi-finals 4-1. A season later they lost 4-2 in Eastern finals. In 1989/90 they lost 4-3 in Eastern finals.

When **Phil Jackson** became the lead coach of Chicago in 1989 he said that Jordan will remain first option in offense but that he will have to rely more on his teammates to win a championship. Jackson decided that the Bulls will play a so called triangle offense when they are attacking. This is a widely spread offensive formation in which players' skills are brought to attention when it is aligned properly and when short passes are used. **Scottie Pippen's, Horace Grant's, John Paxson's** and **B.J. Armstrong's** accomplishments have increased.

Playoff frustrations have finally ended in 1991. Bulls got their revenge against Detroit for the losses in previous three years by sweeping them 4-0 in Eastern finals. In a big finale they were better than Los Angeles Lakers in five games. Although they have lost the first game in Chicago, they won 4 consecutive games and won their first championship title in their clubs' history. Jordan won his first title at the age of 28. In the finals Jordan overshadowed five-time champion **Magic Johnson** by averaging 31 points with a 54% field-goal percentage, while also having 11 assists and 6 rebounds per game. Of course, he was also named the finals MVP. While he was receiving the trophy which eluded him for six years, TV audience could see him weeping uncontrollably.

Magic was among first people to congratulate Jordan: *"I saw tears in your eyes"*, said Magic. *"You have proved to all of them that you are a winner and a great player."*

His mission in season 1991/92 was to win back to back titles and to prove that the title from 1991 wasn't a mere coincidence. That was what happened, although the road to finals was not easy. New York Knicks, under the leadership of their new coach **Pat Riley**, played tough physical defense and they took Bulls into Game 7 of Eastern conference semis. Jordan finished this seventh game with 42 points and the Bulls have destroyed Knicks 110:81 in their legendary Chicago Stadium. In Eastern finals Bulls win against Cleveland in 6 games. Portland is waiting for them in a big finale. In Game 1 Jordan was unstoppable, in the first half he hit 6 three-pointers in a row and finished the half with a record breaking 35 points. After his 6th three

pointer he looked at the TV camera and shrugged almost as if even he didn't believe that this was happening. In a second half he scored only 4 points but the Bulls have still destroyed Portland 122:89. Nine days later in Game 6, Bulls win 97:93 and take their second title. Jordan scores 14 points in the last quarter. For a second time in a row he was named the finals MVP. Season 1992/93 will bring Jordan both good and bad moments. After Chicago lost their first two games in New York in Eastern conference finals Jordan left New York and along with his father James went to Atlantic City to gamble a bit. The media have immediately started to write about this event: how can a player whose team is losing the series 2-0 be relaxed enough to gamble. Jordan threatened to sue anybody who claimed that he was in the casino at two o'clock (*New York Times* wrote about this). Jordan claimed that he left the casino an hour before midnight in the company of his father.

Jordan was silent the next day and gave no interviews except one which he gave to his friend, **Ahmad Rashad**, the NBC's journalist. „*Gambling in a casino is legal and I was not betting on Bulls games so why should the media judge?*”

And how did Jordan play his next games? After first two losses Bulls got their act together and won four games in a row and in Game 4 Jordan scored 54 points. In a big final there was Phoenix waiting led by **Charles Barkley**. In first two games Jordan scored a combined 73 points (31 point in the first, 42 in the second) and the Bulls won both games. “*Now it is just about history,*” he said. “*We are here to make history.*”

With the word “*history*” Jordan was alluding to the fact that the Bulls want to be the first team after Boston Celtics from the sixties to win three titles in a row (Celtics have won eight consecutive titles between 1959. and 1966.). Game 3 of 1993 Finals was one of the best games in the history of finals. Bulls lost after three overtimes 129:121, Jordan scored 44 points. In Game 4 Jordan bombarded Suns with 55 points. Despite Jordan's 41 points Bulls lost Game 5 and Phoenix closed the gap to 3-2. Chicago was returning to Phoenix for Game 6. In Game 6

Bulls led by eight at the end of third quarter, but Phoenix wasn't giving up in the fourth and ended up leading 98:94 towards the end. Bulls have scored only 9 points in the quarter up to that point and they were all scored by Jordan. Phoenix had the four point lead and a 40 second ball possession before game ended. Suns weren't able make the most out of their attack, the rebound was taken by Jordan who went coast to coast and scored for 98:96. Suns had another chance to lead by four but **Dan Majerle** missed the whole hoop from a five meter range. This was 14 seconds before the game ended. Bulls were rescued by **John Paxson** who hits a three pointer for Bulls lead 99:98 3, 9 seconds before the games' end. Suns have another shot at winning but **Horace Grant** blocks **Kevin Johnson's** shot attempt in the last second. Jordan scored 33 points in that game. Again he was named the finals MVP, third time in a row. With an average of 41 points in the finals he set the new record.

Michael was at the top of the world at that moment but the media were constantly bothering him and nosing around his private life. This was the reason why he was talking with his father about retiring from basketball. About a month later on July 22nd his father went to a funeral in Atkinson in North Carolina. After that nobody heard anything from him for days. And then on the third of August the truth came to light. On that day in one stream in South Carolina a body of James Jordan was found which had already started to decay. He was identified through his dental records. James was killed with a shot to the chest. This is how the story allegedly goes: it seemed that James was tired when he decided to park his red Lexus (which was a gift from Michael) at the side of the street. The trial has showed that the killers' **Larry Martin Demery** and **Daniel Green** motive was a robbery.

When Jordan announced in October of 1993 that he was retiring from basketball he publicly accused the media for their lack of emotion. His answers to journalist's questions were short. Jordan said that he left because he had nothing else to prove in basketball. From his point of view he was satisfied that his father saw his last game.

But if he already gave up basketball, he could not give up his competitive spirit. He tried with his first sports love, baseball. Since the owner of Bulls Jerry Reinsdorf was also the owner of Chicago White Sox he gave Jordan a chance to play. But Jordan was not much of a talent in baseball and he was soon transferred to a branch of White Sox, Birmingham Barons. Even there he wasn't able to contribute with his game.

Despite the forecasts from some of his friends that Jordan will never again play basketball, to the great joy of basketball fans around the world this wasn't true. Jordan visited few Bulls training sessions and the speculations about his return to the court have started to pass around. Baseball bat and green grass of baseball court were replaced by orange ball and parquet.

He came back with a short statement: *"I'm back."* This was on March 19th in 1995 in a game against Indiana Pacers but this time with another number on a jersey – a number 45. Nine days after the game with Indiana he hammered New York Knicks with 55 points. In seventeen games in regular season he averaged 26, 9 points. But this wasn't the old Jordan. Apart from being out of competitive form, his field goal percentage was, for him, a disappointing 41, 1 percent (worst shot percentage in one season in his career). In playoffs against Orlando in a second round of playoffs he loses the ball in a critical moment in Game 1. Bulls lose this game. Orlando wins the series in six games.

That year he filmed a very successful movie *Space Jam*, and he trained ferociously to get into better form. He was 32 years old then and he was out of competitive basketball for 18 months, since June 1993 until March 1995. This is why many have wondered whether Jordan can return to previous form and lead his team to another title.

The answer followed in season 1995/96. And what an answer it was. That season Bulls entered history when Jordan led them to 72 wins, with which they broke the previous record of 59 games that was held by 1972 Lakers. In the playoffs they literally swept the competition: in first round Miami fell 4-0, in Eastern semis New York 4-1, in Eastern finals Orlando 4-0. It



wasn't until the big finals that the Sonics led by **Payton** and **Kemp** offered some resistance but Chicago won the finals with a 4-2 ratio. Jordan averaged 30, 7 points in the playoffs and the Bulls accomplished a 15-3 ratio in playoffs. In complete season (regular part plus the playoffs) they had an 87-13 ratio. Jordan was named the finals MVP for the fourth time.

*“I feel sorry for being away for eighteen months”, said Jordan. “I am happy to be back and that I was able to return the title to Chicago.”*

In season 1996/97 Bulls again play spectacularly. They had a ratio of 69-13 but again they could have had over 70 wins since they lost second to last game of the season away in Miami, and in last game they lost by two points against New York on their home court. In a big finale Utah Jazz led by **Karl Malone** and **John Stockton** awaited Bulls. In Game 1 of the finals Jordan hits a game winning buzzer beater over **Bryon Russell**. He finished this game with 31 points, 8 assists and 4 rebounds. Bulls have also won Game 2, 97:85. Jordan scored 38 points with 13 rebounds and 9 assists. However, Bulls lose the next two games and Utah has a chance to take the lead 3-2 on their home court. But then came one of the biggest individual performances ever. In the end it turned out that it was one of the worst days for Jordan and one of his best nights. Due to the flu on game day, Jordan got a severe headache accompanied by nausea and vomiting. With the help of medication and consumption of a lot of fluids, exhausted Jordan ran out that evening onto the court in Utah Jazz stadium for the Game 5 of the Finals. 47 seconds before the game ended Bulls were trailing 85:84, then Jordan hit a free throw to equalize. He missed the second one but he took the offensive rebound. 25 seconds before the game ended he hit a three-pointer which was crucial in Bulls 90:88. In total he scored 38 points (15 points in final quarter) in 44 minutes, with field goal ratio 13/27. He also had 7 rebounds, 5 assists and 3 steals. A performance for history. At the end of the game he was barely standing on his feet. In Game 6 in Chicago Jordan scored 39 points with 11 rebounds in Bulls win 90:86 and led Bulls

to their fifth title. In the finals he averaged 32.5 points per game and he was the finals MVP for the fifth time.

In season 1997/98 Bulls were put to the test. Rumors were going around that a 35 year old Jordan is worn out and tired. However, this did not stop Bulls and Jordan to play another great season. Bulls had a 62-20 ratio in that season and Jordan was named the MVP of the regular season for fifth time in his career. Once again he was the league's leading scorer averaging 28, 7 points per game (first full season in which he averaged less than 30 points after rookie season). During the course of his career he was 10 times the best scorer in the league, and that season he was picked into first defensive team for a record ninth time.

The Bulls had big problems in playoffs in Eastern finals against Indiana Pacers who were led by a legendary Larry Bird. Tough and full of fighting spirit Pacers were able to force Game 7 in Chicago. In that game Pacers were leading by 7 four minutes before the final whistle but the Bulls have managed to come back and win 88:83, Jordan scored 28 points. In that game he surpassed **Kareem Abdul-Jabbar** by total points in playoffs. After that game Jordan had 5786 points in 173 playoff games (average of 33, 4 per game)

It was the second season in a row that they played against Utah Jazz but this time the home court advantage belonged to Jazz. Bulls led the series 3-2. In a defining Game 6 in Salt Lake City Utah led by Stockton's three pointer 86:83 41,9 seconds before the end. Jordan scored the last eight Bulls points in a game, converted the layup, and then when Jazz led by one and had an attack with which they could have finished the game, he approached Malone from the back and stole the ball from him (18,9 seconds before the end of the game). Jordan rushed immediately into offense and after a short dribble and a fake he broke free from Russell and hit a shot from five meters 5, 2 seconds before the end. Stockton's three pointer with the buzzer bounced off the hoop and bulls won 87:86 and won their sixth title in eight years. Jordan scored 45 points in the last game of his career (or so it seemed) and it was the 23rd time that he scored

that many points in the playoff. This was the sixth (and final) time that he was named the finals MVP.

After that season he retired. Back then he had 29277 points on his account, trailing only behind Jabbar and **Chamberlain**. He had the best point average in the history of the NBA, both in the regular part of the season (31, 5) and in the playoffs (33, 4). In season 1997/98 he became the oldest scorer in the league with 35 years (previous oldest scorer was Jerry West, who was 32 years old in 1970). Nine times he was chosen into the first defensive team of the league, except him only one other shooting guard was picked into the first defensive team nine times: Gary Payton.

Michael Jordan left basketball as a winner, his last basket he scored was a game winner. What a finish. This is how it should have stayed for all eternity. A picture of a champion. Not many people believed that he would return.

For a year he was at the office Washington Wizards, after that he decided that he would return to playing basketball in season 2001/02. Although he said in a farewell conference in 1999 that the certainty that he would never play again are 99, 9% there were still those 0, 1%. After he resigned from the seat of president of basketball operations at Wizards and sold his share of the team he said: *„I am coming back as a player to the game I love.”*

After they had finished the previous season with the ratio of 19-63 (third worst ratio in the league), with Jordan in the team Wizards had 37 wins. Jordan averaged 23 points per game, but due to the injury he missed 22 games and this is why they didn't enter the playoffs. Season 2002/03 again brought the disappointment. Jordan played all 82 games this time but the team achieved the same number of wins as a year before 37. Playoff eluded them by five wins. Jordan wasn't pleased with the way his team played so he criticized them after one loss from New York. After that season he retired for good.

However, this second return was unnecessary (even he said that he made a mistake by playing for the Wizards). The team was mediocre and besides by playing for the wizards he only worsened his already impressive stats. Finally he retired with an average of 30, 1 points per game (0, 05 better than Wilt's average: Jordan 30, 12, and Wilt 30, 07) and if it weren't for his unnecessary second return he would have stayed at an average of 31, 5 per game. His ten titles as a leading scorer of the league (seven in a row) is the most in the history of the NBA. He scored 50 or more 39 time (31 in regular season, 8 times in playoffs), by that he is in second place, behind the untouchable Wilt Chamberlain.

In year 1987, in only his third season, Jordan became the first shooting guard in history to score more than 3000 points in one season (3041) and he was the best scorer in the league with an average of 37,1 points per game. In that season he became the first player in history to have more than 100 blocks (125) and 200 steals (236). The next season he was again the number one scorer in the league and again he had more than 200 steals (259) and 100 blocks (131). That same season he was the best defensive player in the league and even in the next seasons he would confirm his position as one of the best defensive player. Everybody knows that Jordan can score but not many know that he can also play amazing defense. In his nine seasons Jordan was simultaneously the best scorer in the league and chosen into NBA All-Defensive first team. Nobody is even close to him by these numbers. He led the league in steal three times.

His all-around best season was season 1988/89 when he averaged 32, 5 points, 8 assists and 8 rebounds. Very close to triple double. Jordan was no stranger to a triple double and in his career he had 28 triple-doubles. He also had the first triple-double in the history of All-Star games when he scored 14 points along with 11 rebounds and 11 assists in 1997 in Cleveland.

The greatest of the great got another acknowledgment for everything he did on the basketball court. In year 2009 he was accepted, along with his contemporaries and great rivals **David Robinson** and John Stockton, into the Hall of Fame.

**PERSONAL FILE:**

Name and surname: Michael Jordan

Born: 17.02.1963., New York

Position: Shooting guard

Height: 198 cm

Weight: 98 kg

University: North Carolina

NBA titles: 6

NBA draft: 3. pick, Chicago Bulls

## 1.2 COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS

### Text I: Michael Jordan

1. **genre:** Michael Jordan's biography, describing his life and a career as a basketball player
2. **source:** article from a website „NBA CRO“, 2009
3. **audience:** audience interested in basketball, specifically the NBA league and its players
4. **purpose of writing:** to introduce the reader to one of the greats of the game of basketball, Michael Jordan. Article describes Jordan's life from his early childhood to his retirement from the game of basketball, informing the reader on his achievements and success as a basketball player.
5. **authenticity:** original article, the author is a writer for the web site NBA CRO, he uses citations from Michael Jordan and provides authentic statistics and confirmed life events from Jordan's life
6. **style:** biography
7. **level of formality:** semi- formal, the author provides statistics from Jordan's career and uses technical terms used in basketball, but the text is comprehensible to a wider audience and the events in Jordan's life are described in a light-hearted manner
8. **layout:** The title of the article is found on the bottom left corner of Michael Jordan's picture, colored in white in order to stand out from the background. Beneath the picture and the title is the author's name and a date of publication. The article starts with a two sentence introduction informing the reader on the date and place of birth of Michael Jordan and his family. The article consists of 45 paragraphs, ranging in length from one or two sentences to 18 sentences. Paragraphs describe particular life event or season, provide statistics, or cite some of Jordan's

words or those of his rivals and friends. The names of important people are put in bold font and citations are colored red. At the end Jordan's personal file is presented.

**9. content:** The article starts by giving the reader information on Michael Jordan's date and place of birth. First section of the article describes Michael's early childhood and his first basketball steps and accomplishments in elementary school, high school and college. The article continues in describing each individual season after he got picked into the NBA by providing the statistics of his game and hardships and challenges he had to overcome on his ways to the NBA titles while also providing the descriptions of some significant events in Jordan's life in between the seasons such as his father's death, his retirement and his short adventure into the world of baseball.

**10. cohesion:** Unity of the text is achieved by the repetition of the most important words such as: "*basketball, season, points, scorer, MVP, Bulls, playoffs, career, game, finals, NBA, etc.* " Furthermore the text progresses linearly in time by describing Michael's childhood, adulthood and in the end his retirement, which makes it easier to follow and comprehend the article.

**11. sentence patterns:** The author uses the Simple Past and Present sentences in order to describe moments in Jordan's life that already happened.

**12. terminology of the subject:** basketball terminology, e.g. ,, *rebound, point, assist, MVP, triple-double, shooting guard, playoffs, field goals, shot percentage, Eastern finals/semis, Finals, slam dunk etc.*“

**13. analysis:** When translating this biographical article concerned with the life of a basketball player some of the issues had to be resolved: First of all the basketball terminology in Croatian language and in English language are not equivalent. For example the word *skok* in Croatian. It is a term for the action in which a basketball player grabs the ball as it bounces off the hoop or off the board, could not be translated literally as ,, *jump*“ into English due to the fact that it does not make sense and because the correct equivalent in English is "*rebound* ". Other such

examples would be “*bek*” for “*shooting guard*”, “*krilo*” for “*forward*” (players’ positions on the court), “*šut iz igre*” for “*field goal*”, “*prešao cijelo igralište*” for “*went coast to coast*”, “*prije kraja*” for “*before the final whistle*”, “*zaostajali*” for “*trailing*” and “*pobjednički koš sa zvukom sirene*” for “*a game winning buzzer-beater*”.

Moreover, changes in the grammatical structure, syntax and semantics had to be made in order to keep the flow of the article and to make the article sound more natural and comprehensive. For example sentence „*Ali sveučilišni skauti nisu baš kucali na vrata Jordanovih i raspitivali se za Michaela*“ was turned into „*Despite all this, college scouts weren't exactly knocking on Jordan's door and asking about him.* „*Despite all this*“ sounded much more natural than simply using „*but*“ due to the fact that Jordan's efforts to get into college basketball were described earlier.

Another change that was made in order to make the text more fluent was combining these two sentences in Croatian: „*Sljedeće sezone zbog slomljene noge igra samo 18 utakmica. Na samom početku sezone, u trećoj utakmici je slomio nogu.*“ into „*In his next season he played only 18 games due to the leg injury which he sustained in just the third game of the season.*“ in English. Since both of the sentences refer to and contain a phrase “*sломio nogu*” they could easily be combined into one to make it more fluent and to get rid of redundant elements.

Similar correction was made in a sentence “*Jackson je odlučio da će Bulls u napadu igrati tzv. trokut napad – rašireni napad u kojem će vještine igrača još više doći do izražaja s pravilnim postavljanjem i kratkim dodavanjima.*” but this time the correction was made in a different direction. The sentence in Croatian was divided into two sentences in English in order to make the meaning of “*triangle offense*” or “*trokut napad*” clearer. It ended up looking like this: “*Jackson decided that the Bulls will play a so called triangle offense when they are attacking. This is a widely spread offensive formation in which players’ skills are brought to attention when it is aligned properly and when short passes are used.*” Also, the term “*rašireni napad*”



was switched to “*a widely spread offensive formation*” instead of using the term “*wide attack*” because it felt more natural and provided better explanation of the term. Such changes in structures of sentences and combining and dividing sentences for the sake of their clarity were made several times during translation.

In the end some of the mistakes in the original text had to be revised. One such is “*pao je Miami 3-0*” which had to be changed into “*Miami fell 4-0*” because playoff series are played until one team wins 4 games and not 3 as stated in the original text.

## **2. SOURCE TEXT II – MILJENKO JERGOVIĆ Životom Tomislava Salopeka ucijenjeni su hrvatski muslimani, uglavnom Bošnjaci**

### **Životom Tomislava Salopeka ucijenjeni su hrvatski muslimani. Ucjenu je uputila Islamska država, a na njenoj doradi uznastojali su oni koji se protiv nje bore**

Da se država ranije o njemu brinula onako kako je to činila prvih dana kolovoza 2015, nikada **Tomislav Salopek** ne bi otišao u Egipat, da radi za neku krajnje sumnjivu francusku tvrtku, u uvjetima koji nisu ratni nego su neusporedivo gori od ratnih. Tu nećeš samo tako poginuti, nego ćeš biti otet i tvoj će se mali život, ili ono što je od njega ostalo, pretvoriti u snuff-porno spektakl. I sve to za dnevnicu od 100 eura. A što je, opet, tri tisuće eura mjesečno: novac koji se u Hrvatskoj ne može zaraditi. Da se država, županija, općina ili barem mjesni odbor tako brinuo o Tomislavu Salopeku kao što su se za njega početkom kolovoza 2015. pobrinuli hrvatski tabloidi, ne bi mu na um palo da ide u Egipat. Ili bi, možda, pobjegao glavom bez obzira - ravno u Egipat.

Sve do prije nekoliko dana Tomislav Salopek bio je anonimni građanin Hrvatske koji se ni po čemu, osim po jedinstvenom matičnom broju i OIB-u, nije razlikovao od ostala četiri i pol milijuna duša. Ne znamo kakav je tada bio. Ali kakav god da je bio, bio je svojim bližnjima, rodbini, prijateljima, znancima, i nikome drugom. Nakon toga njegov život došao je u posjed ratnika Islamske države. Njegove intime dočepali su se novinari. A njegov je “slučaj” na sebe preuzela hrvatska diplomacija. I tako je, učas oka, nesretni čovjek postao metafora.

Takvim su ga učinili ratnici Islamske države, ISIL-ovci, ili teroristi, kako ih se u nas uobičajilo nazivati. Zato su ga, uostalom, i oteli. I zato su oteli sve one ljude koje bi zatim oblačili u narančaste odore, istovjetne onima u koje Amerikanci oblače zatočene muslimane u koncentracijskom logoru Guantanamo, i pokazivali ih na internetu. Smisao otmice, potom

ucjene za koju znaju da je Zapad neće ispuniti, a zatim i javnog pogubljenja pred internetskim očima cijeloga svijeta upravo je u pretvaranju ljudi u metafore. Ratnici Islamske države nemaju ama baš ništa protiv Tomislava Salopeka osobno, kao ni protiv svih onih ljudi, novinara, humanitaraca, kršćanskih misionara, avanturista, zaštitara, fizičkih radnika, inženjera, kojima bi oblačili narančaste odore mučenika iz Guantanamo. Svi oni poslužili su im za metaforu. U Salopekovom slučaju im je, izgleda, ponestalo narančastog platna.

Smisao metafore je jasan, i istovjetan za obje strane: za Kalifat i za ostatak Svijeta. Ulovljeni čovjek predstavlja sve ljude s istoka i sa zapada koji se odbijaju podčiniti Kalifatu, te još izravnije - zemlju i društvo iz kojega je potekao. Njegov život je život svijeta njih. Tako je to za gledatelje televizije i čitatelje žutog tiska u Hrvatskoj, ali je isto tako i za Kalifat i njegove islamske ratnike. Oko metafore postoji stopostotno slaganje jer da nije toga, ne bi bilo ni otmica i internetskih pogubljenja. Da nisu shvatili koliko efikasno oružje imaju u rukama, i da nisu svjesni njegove značenjske, epistemološke i semiotičke biti, odavno bi oni to prestali raditi, i okrenuli bi se nekom drugom sredstvu i oružju, možda jednako strašnom kao što je i ovo, a možda i još strašnijem.

Ali svaki put nakon što bi svijet odgledao snuff-porno spektakl u režiji ISIL-a planula bi poneka muslimanska škola u Nizozemskoj, letjela bi u zrak džamija u predgrađu Londona ili u Sjedinjenim Američkim Državama, čupali bi se po Parizu hidžabi s glava mladih muslimanki, a život mirnoga arapskog, turskog i pakistanskog svijeta na Zapadu bio bi još za nijansu gorči, neugodniji i nedostojniji života. I onda bi se u svakoj od tih zemalja pojavili neki novi tinejdžeri, dojučerašnji gimnazijalci, dobri mladići iz susjedstva, u kojima bi se probudio novi bijes pa bi se iz osjećaja povrijeđenosti, ali i urođenoga ljudskog osjećaja za pravdu, počeli okretati prema Islamskoj državi, nalazeći u njoj nadu i spas. I tako se metafora nanovo realizira u stvarnosti, a svaki dekapitirani nesretnik sa Zapada regrutira novih deset, pedeset, tisuću ratnika Islamske države.

Muslimani na Zapadu žive u uvjetima zapadnoga svijeta pa vlastito dostojanstvo i slobodu mjere dostojanstvom i slobodom pripadnika većinske sekularno-kršćanske zajednice. Na Istoku je drukčije: ono malo preostalih iračkih, sirijskih, egipatskih, pa čak i turskih kršćana za vlastito dostojanstvo i slobodu imaju ponešto niže kriterije. Ali krivo je, glupo je, od muslimana na Zapadu očekivati da gledaju kako je kršćanima na Istoku. Njima ne znači ništa što su irački ili sirijski kršćani pred naletom ISIL-a obespravljeni i progonjeni do te mjere da nemaju ni teoretskog prava na život, pa čak ni na to da glavu spasu primanjem islama. Njima ne znači ništa kada negdje na obalama Mediterana ratnici Islamske države sijeku glave egipatskim Koptima, čiji je jedini grijeh njihova kršćanska vjera. Ili im taj prizor znači onoliko koliko i bilo kojem drugom čovjeku na Zapadu.

Međutim, kada se mladom pariškom Arapinu dogodi da mu sestri na ulici zderu hidžab s glave, ili kada se, svako malo, holandske džamije pretvaraju u plamteće olovke, to je dovoljan razlog da se taj pariški mladić, i da se ti nizozemski mladići, osjete do te mjere obespravljenima da požele uništenje društva u kojem žive, i da nešto urade na tom planu. Besplodno je, besmisleno i pokvareno govoriti da je kršćanima na Istoku gore. Opasno je od muslimana očekivati da prihvate svoj podređeni položaj na Zapadu, jer ih je upravo Zapad učio da nitko ne smije biti u podređenom položaju. Opasnije od toga je samo ne primjećivati da su još od Jedanaestog rujna muslimani na Zapadu u mnogo čemu i prečesto građani drugog reda. Ako ne vjerujete, pođite na aerodrom i provjerite kako će aerodromska kontrola tretirati vas, a kako vašeg prijatelja Arapina...

Životom Tomislava Salopeka ucijenjeni su, međutim, hrvatski muslimani, uglavnom Bošnjaci. A među njima najviše onaj obični, brižni svijet, koji živi od prvog do prvog, školuje djecu, otplaćuje kredite, slavi bajrame i ne želi se većinskom svijetu nikad i ni u čemu naći na putu. Ucjenu su uputili ratnici Islamske države, a na njenoj doradi i zaokruženju uznastojali su oni

koji se protiv Islamske države, tobože ili stvarno, bore. Pomalo političari i diplomati, mnogo više televizija, a ponajviše hrvatski tiskani i internetski tabloidi.

Recimo, krenuli su u istraživanje po internetskim forumima i facebook grupama, među lokalne i regionalne podržavatelje ISIL-a, odakle su u medijsku sferu prenijeli što takvi likovi imaju za reći o Tomislavu Salopeku i njegovu slučaju. I kada je iz poluprivatnoga ili privatnog konteksta, kakav predstavljaju društvene mreže i forumi, poruka prenijeta u javni kontekst i na portale i u novine koje, možda, jesu tabloidni, ali se u Hrvatskoj smatraju regularnim “sredstvima informiranja”, pa čak i ozbiljnim medijima, kojima **Vesna Pusić**, **Zoran Milanović** ili **Tomislav Karamarko** pružaju mainstream legitimitet, jer im daju redovne intervjue, pretvorila se u neku vrstu potjernice za “podržavateljima” i “simpatizerima” ISIL-a u našim krajevima. Naravno, mi ne znamo njihova imena i prezimena, ali ih, po narudžbi tabloidnog i povijesnog trenutka, počinjemo prepoznavati među susjedima krivih imena i prezimena.

Sudbina Tomislava Salopeka, koliko god hrvatski mediji i diplomati za čovjekom lili krokodilske suze, tiče se samo njegovih bližnjih. Samo njima je stalno na pameti, dok ga se ostali sjete kad pogledaju u novine ili uključe televizor, pa se prepuste sladostrasnoj mržnji, misleći da su zabrinuti za čovjeka s kojim dijele istu plastiku osobne iskaznice, konfiguraciju jedinstvenog broja građanina i broj cifri u OIB-u. A nisu zabrinuti, nego samo mrže onom mržnjom koju im je ponudio Kalifat u suradnji s hrvatskim novinarima, političarima, diplomatima. Ta mržnja neće poslužiti ničemu drugom osim regrutaciji novih ratnika Islamske države.

U vrijeme svoje najveće moći, Otomanska imperija bila je u stanju integrirati milijune i desetine milijuna podanika kršćanske vjere. A kada su španjolski kraljevi iz svoje zemlje prognali sve Jevreje, to ih je muslimansko carstvo primilo k sebi. Tisuću-dvije godina drevna je bila tradicija

integriranja kršćana u različita muslimanska društva i zajednice. Ta je tradicija počela kopniti u dvadesetom stoljeću, da bi danas gotovo sasvim nestala ili se pretvorila u lijepo sjećanje. Iako se radi o različitim državama i zajednicama, pa čak i različitim tumačenjima islama i islamskim vjerskim nominacijama, u svakom od tih društava napuštanje takve tradicije bilo je znak vlastite propasti, krize i odumiranja. Na Zapadu je tradicija integriranja muslimana mnogo kraća: nije prošlo ni stoljeće i pol otkako je na Zapadu dopušteno naseljavanje i suživljavanje muslimana. Toliko to traje i u Hrvatskoj. Cilj Kalifata je razbijanje te kratke i krhke tradicije. Nakon što na Zapadu nestane muslimana, bit će ga lako uništiti. Lakše nego je Zapadu bilo uništiti Libiju, Siriju, Irak...

## 2.1 TRANSLATION OF THE SOURCE TEXT II

**With Tomislav Salopek's life Croatian Muslims have been blackmailed. Blackmail was carried out by the Islamic State and its revision was made by those who fight against it.**

If the country had taken care of him like it did in the first days of August of 2015, **Tomislav Salopek** would have never left for Egypt to work for some shady French company in conditions which aren't warlike but much worse than that. You won't just die here. You will be abducted and your little life, or what is left of it, will be turned into a snuff-porn spectacle. And all of it for a 100 euros a day, which is, then again, three thousand euros a month; money which can't be earned in Croatia. If either the country, the county, the municipality or even local board had taken such care of Tomislav Salopek as the Croatian tabloids did in August 2015 he would not be thinking about going to Egypt. Or, maybe, he would run away as quickly as possible- straight to Egypt

Until few days ago Tomislav Salopek was an anonymous citizen of Croatia who was no different, except for his Identification Number and OIB, than the rest of four and a half million souls. I don't know what he was like back then but whoever he was, he was important to his family, friends, acquaintances, and nobody else. After that his life came into the hands of the warriors of Islamic State. Journalists have grabbed hold of his private life. His „case“ was taken up by Croatian diplomacy and in a blink of an eye this unlucky man became a metaphor.

This is what ISIS, the warriors of Islamic State or terrorists, as we usually call them, made of him. This is, after all, why they kidnapped him. This is why they have kidnapped all of those other people who would then be dressed into orange uniforms, the same ones in which Americans dress captured Muslims in the Guantanamo concentration camp, and showed on the Internet. The point of the kidnapping and then blackmailing with terms which they knew the West wouldn't fulfill, as well as the public execution in front of the eyes of the Internet public

was exactly to turn these people into metaphors. The Islamic warriors have nothing personal against Tomislav Salopek, and they have nothing against all those other people, journalists, humanitarians, Christian missionaries, adventurers, body guards, physical workers and engineers, whom they would dress into orange uniforms of Guantanamo martyrs. They were all used for metaphor. In Salopek's case it looks like they have ran out of orange canvas.

The point of the metaphor is clear and identical for both sides: for the Caliphate and for the rest of the world. The captured man represents all of the people from the East and the West who refuse to bow down to the Caliphate, or even more directly- to the country and society from which he came from. His life is the life of all of us. This is what it feels like to the television viewers and readers of yellow press in Croatia, but also for the Caliphate and his Islamic warriors. There is a hundred percent agreement on the meaning of the metaphor, because if it weren't for that there would be no kidnappings and internet executions. If they hadn't figured out what an efficient weapon they have in their possession and if they weren't aware of its epistemic and semiotic meaning, they would have stopped doing it a long time ago and turned to some other means or weapons, maybe even equally terrifying as this one, or maybe even more horrible.

But every time the world would end watching snuff- porn spectacle directed by ISIS, one of the Muslim schools in the Netherlands would be set on fire, a mosque would be blown up in the suburb of London or USA, hijabs would be pulled of the young Muslim women's heads in Paris, and the life of peaceful Arab, Turkish and Pakistani world in the west would be a bit more bitter, unpleasant and unworthy of living. This is when, in every of this countries, some new teenagers, former high school students, good young boys from the neighborhood, in whom the new rage would start to build, turn to Islamic State not just for the hope and salvation because the feeling of being hurt, but also because of innate humane sense of justice. The



metaphor is renewed in reality, and every decapitated wretched soul from the West ends up recruiting another ten, fifty, thousand warriors of the Islamic State.

Muslims in the West live in the conditions of the western world, which is why they measure their own dignity and freedom with dignity and freedom of the majority of secular-Christian community. In the East it is different: those Iraqi, Syrian, Egyptian, and even Turkish Christians that are left there, have somewhat lower criteria for their dignity and freedom. But it is wrong and stupid to expect that the Muslims in the West will realize what it is like for Christians in the East. It doesn't matter to them that Iraqi or Syrian Christians have no rights and are oppressed by ISIS until the point where they don't have even the theoretical right to live, or even the right to save their heads by converting to Islam. It doesn't matter to them that the warriors of Islamic State cut off the heads of Egyptian Copts somewhere on the coasts of the Mediterranean, whose only sin is their Christian religion, or that scene means the same to them as to any other man in the West.

However, when it happens to the young Arab in Paris that his sisters' hijab is torn off from her head, or when, every now and then, Holland mosques turn to torches, such events seem to be a reason enough for that lad from Paris, and those Dutch youngsters to feel disempowered on such a level that they wish to destroy the society they live in and to do something about it. It is fruitless, pointless and wrong to say that Christians in the East have it worse. It is dangerous to expect that the Muslims will accept their subordinate position in the West because it was exactly the West who taught them that nobody should be in a subordinated position. The only thing more dangerous than that is not noticing that since the September 11<sup>th</sup> Muslims in the West have been considered in many ways second-rate citizens. If you don't believe it, go to the airport and see how the airport control will treat you and how it will treat your Arab friend.

With Tomislav Salopek's life Croatian Muslims have been blackmailed, mostly Bosnians and among them those ordinary, caring people, who live modestly, educate their children, pay credit

bills, celebrate Bayram and don't want to find themselves in the middle of the world's problems. Blackmail was carried out by the Islamic State, and its revision and completion was made by those who, supposedly or really fight against it. By politicians and diplomats but mostly by Croatian press and internet tabloids.

They have started researching about Tomislav Salopek and his case around internet forums and Facebook groups, among local and regional supporters of ISIS, from where they have transferred this information to the media. When this message was transferred from the semi-private or private context, which represents social networks and forums, into the public context such as portals and newspaper, which, may be tabloids, but in Croatia they are considered as a conventional "means of providing information" or even as a serious media to which **Vesna Pusić**, **Zoran Milanović** and **Tomislav Karamarko** provide mainstream legitimacy by giving interviews on a daily basis, the message turned into some kind of APB for „supporters" of ISIS in our region. Of course we don't know their names and surnames, but, by the order of tabloid and historic moment, we start to recognize them among our neighbors who have wrong names and surnames.

The fate of Tomislav Salopek, regardless of the media and diplomats shedding crocodile tears over this man, should concern only those close to him. He is constantly on their mind, while everyone else remembers him when they read the newspaper or turn on the TV and then let themselves go to voluptuous hate thinking that they are worried about a man with whom they share the same plastic ID card, configuration of the unique Identification number and a number of digits on their social security number. They are not worried, they just hate with that hatred which was offered to them by the Caliphate in association with Croatian journalists, politicians and diplomats. That hatred won't contribute to anything else than to recruitment of new warriors of Islamic State.

In the time of its greatest power, the Ottoman Empire was capable of integrating millions and tens of millions of citizens of Christian faith. When Spanish kings persecuted Jews the Muslim empire accepted them. The tradition of integrating Christians into different Muslim communities and societies is about two thousand years old. This tradition started to wither away in the 20th century. Although different countries and communities have different interpretations of Islam and Islamic religious nominations, abandoning such a tradition was a sign of their own destruction, crisis and death in all of these societies. In the West, the tradition of integrating Muslims is much shorter: it hasn't passed a century and a half since the West has let Muslims to settle and live here. The same applies to Croatia. The aim of the Caliphate is to shatter this short and fragile tradition. After the Muslims disappear in the West, it will be easy to destroy it. Much easier than when the West destroyed Libya, Syria, and Iraq...

## 2.2 COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS

**Text II: MILJENKO JERGOVIĆ Životom Tomislava Salopeka ucijenjeni su hrvatski muslimani, uglavnom Bošnjaci**

1. **genre:** newspaper article
2. **source:** article from a website „Jutarnji list“, 2015
3. **audience:** wider audience, readers of news website “Jutarnji list”
4. **purpose of writing:** to inform the readers on political situation and give them another (authorial) perspective on the problem
5. **authenticity:** original article, since it was published on the “Jutarnji list” web site, and the author is a renowned journalist and writer Miljenko Jergović, this article can be considered authentic
6. **style:** informative, commentary
7. **level of formality:** informal, the author provides his perspective and subjective view on the matter
8. **layout:** The title of the article is in bold. In the first position is author’s name in upper case letters followed by the name of the article. After that once again the author’s name is stated and the date of publication is given. The title of the article is mentioned once again but is expanded and is in form of a full paragraph. It is also in bold. The article contains 11 paragraphs which vary in length.
9. **content:** The author presents his views on the political matter of ISIS, terrorism and the execution of Tomislav Salopek
10. **cohesion:** Cohesion of the text is achieved by the repetition of the key words such as: “*ISIS, Islam, Tomislav Salopek, Muslims, blackmail, kidnaping, East, West, politicians, diplomats,*

*Christian, religion etc.* “ Moreover, the text is cohesive due to the fact that its themes progress fluidly and naturally, and every thought is supported and well explained.

**11. sentence patterns:** The author uses sentences of different lengths and complexity.

**12. terminology of the subject:** political and administrative terminology: e.g. „, *ISIS*, , *terrorism, Identification number, politicians, diplomats, blackmail, kidnaping, execution APB etc.*”, religious, nationality and historical terms: e.g. “ *Muslims, Christians, Ottoman empire, Caliphate, Islam, Iraqi, Syrian, Egyptian, Turkish, Bosnians etc.*”, colloquial expressions: “ *blink of an eye, run away as quickly as possible, torches, youngsters, lad*

**13. analysis:** During the course of translation several issues had to be resolved and some revisions had to be made. The most notable and the most noticeable revision was the use of linking words. The author in Croatian tends to start a sentence by using a conjunction at the very beginning of the sentence which just does not fit into the structure and fluidity of the English language. Conjunctions were replaced by other more appropriate linking elements and some of the sentences were connected together as they should have been in the first place. Here are some examples to make my point clearer: “*Ne znamo kakav je tada bio. Ali kakav god da je bio, bio je svojim bližnjima, rodbini, prijateljima, znancima, i nikome drugom*” these two sentences were connected into one to gain fluidity and to get rid of the conjunction but at the start of the sentence “*I don't know what he was like back then, but whoever he was, he was to his family, friends, acquaintances, and nobody else.*” The conjunction “I” at the start of the sentence “*I onda bi se u svakoj od tih zemalja...*” was switched with “*This is when...*” instead of using conjunction and, conjunction “I” in the sentence “*I tako se metafora nanovo realizira...*” was left out completely and starts with noun phrase “*The metaphor is renewed...*” There were several other such instances but as already mentioned conjunctions were either replaced by some other more fitting linking element or left out completely.

In some cases the structure of the sentence had to be changed in order to make it more fitting for the target English language: “*Takvim su ga učinili ratnici Islamske države, ISIL-ovci, ili teroristi, kako ih se u nas uobičajilo nazivati.*” was translated as “*This is what ISIS, the warriors of Islamic State or terrorists, as we usually call them, made of him.*” where “*učiniti*” at the beginning of the Croatian sentence was put at the end of English sentence as “*made of him*” to render a more appropriate and emphatic structure. Another such example is the sentence “*I onda bi se u svakoj od tih zemalja pojavili neki novi tinejdžeri, dojučerašnji gimnazijalci, dobri mladići iz susjedstva, u kojima bi se probudio novi bijes pa bi se iz osjećaja povrijeđenosti, ali i urođenoga ljudskog osjećaja za pravdu, počeli okretati prema Islamskoj državi, nalazeći u njoj nadu i spas*” was translated as “*This is when, in every of this countries, some new teenagers, former high school students, good young boys from the neighborhood, in whom the new rage would start to build, turn to Islamic State not just for the hope and salvation because the feeling of being hurt, but also because of innate humane sense of justice*”. I have to say that this sentence proved to be quite a challenge due to the fact that it is quite lengthy and has many elements combined together. I had to rearrange it a couple of times before I was really satisfied with the translation, but I think that I was right in putting the “*Islamic state*” closer to subjects “*teenagers, student and young boys*” and then proceeding to add the further descriptions.

### **3. SOURCE TEXT III - UTJECAJ RAZLIČITIH RAZINA ALKOHOLA U KRVI NA URADAK U PSIHOMOTORNIM ZADACIMA**

#### **RASPRAVA**

Prikazani rezultati daju relativno jasnu sliku o djelovanju različitih (malih) količina alkohola na navedene psihomotorne zadatke. Opći je trend takav da bi se moglo reći - što je razina alkohola veća, a zadaci zahtjevniji, to je utjecaj izraženiji. U svim slučajevima kada je taj utjecaj bio i statistički značajan, trend rezultata upućuju na "oštećenje" u obavljanju psihomotornih sposobnosti za vrijeme intoksikacije alkoholom.

Ti su rezultati vrlo sukladni istraživanjima drugih autora (iako u prijašnjim istraživanjima zadaci slijeđenja mete nisu bili kao u ovom istraživanju). Primjerice, kod zadatka vremena reakcije u našem istraživanju razlike su bile u rasponu do 40 milisekundi, što je gotovo identičan slučaj i s nekim drugim istraživanjima koja su koristila slične zadatke vremena reakcije i slične količine alkohola u krvi (Schulte, Müller-Oehring, Strasburger, Warzel i Sable, 2001; Maylor i Rabbitt, 1993). Kod zadataka slijeđenja mete, istraživanja koja su koristila takve varijable (primjerice, slijeđenje mete koja se nesustavno kretala samo lijevo-desno po pravcu) pokazuju da je postojao efekt alkohola kada je koncentracija bila iznad 0,3 do 0,5 g/kg (Moskowitz i Fiorentino, 2000). Vrlo je sličan rezultat i kod nas. No ono što naše istraživanje donekle razlikuje od ostalih jesu četiri razine alkohola, pa se može promatrati trend rezultata, a ne samo kada je učinak alkohola zabilježen. Općenito govoreći, za naše se rezultate ne može sasvim nedvosmisleno reći jesu li promjene u učinku linearne kako povećavamo koncentraciju alkohola. Kod VR i najteže mete to bi se i moglo tvrditi, dok kod kontinuirane mete s vidljivom stazom i ne sasvim. Kod ostalih rezultata linearnost je možda najbliži opis trenda rezultata.

Jedna od racionala ovog istraživanja bila je uzeti relativno kratkotrajne zadatke, kako bi se provjerio “čisti” utjecaj alkohola, bez utjecaja varijabli poput dugotrajnosti obavljanja zadatka (utjecaj umora, dosade, smanjene motivacije sudionika).

Stoga naši rezultati jesu dodatna, a smatramo i dobra osnova za zaključak da za učinak malih količina alkohola nije potrebna dodatna interakcija s nekom varijablom koja se može pojaviti s vremenom obavljanja zadatka. U zadacima slijeđenja mete, koji su trajali tek jednu minutu, već se može izmjeriti efekt alkohola. Konkretno kod najtežeg zadatka slijeđenja mete čak i kod razine od 0,3 g/kg alkohola u krvi taj efekt postoji. Kod zadatka vremena reakcije, trajanje je isto tako bilo relativno kratko (3-4 minute), što je na granici metodoloških zahtjeva za valjanim prosječnim mjerama brzine reagiranja, a efekt alkohola je ipak zamijećen.

Za svaki zadatak postojale su po dvije mjere uspješnosti, kako bi se eventualni efekt alkohola što pouzdanije izmjerio. Sukladnost variranja tih dviju mjera dodatno pokazuje da je efekt alkohola stabilan. Ponešto je u tom smislu neočekivan rezultat neosjetljivosti broja pogrešaka kod vremena reakcije, ali kako smo to već naveli, najvjerojatnije je tome razlog općenito mali broj reakcija koje smo mjerili. To bi moglo značiti da su pogreške ipak nešto što se kod djelovanja alkohola pojavljuje u dužem vremenskom razdoblju.

S praktičnog stajališta, s obzirom na pojavnu valjanost korištenih zadataka, moglo bi se reći da i male količine alkohola dovode do slabljenja učinka kod vještina koje jesu uključene u “prometno ponašanje”. Kako je navedeno, apsolutne razlike između pojedinih eksperimentalnih situacija nisu dramatične (30 ms kod VR). Primjerice, zaustavni put automobila bit će pri brzini od 60 km/h duži za oko pola metra zbog 30 ms “zakašnjenje” reakcije, što se ne čini puno. Međutim, treba imati na umu da su ovi rezultati dobiveni u eksperimentalnim, tj. strogo kontroliranim uvjetima te da bi u realnim uvjetima usporavajući efekt alkohola vjerojatno bio i veći. I kod zadataka slijeđenja mete, rezultati pokazuju praktičnu vrijednost. Možda su u tom smislu interesantniji podaci o prosječnoj pogrešci (odstupanju od centra mete), koje je bilo



osjetljivo kod svih zadataka. Fillmore, Blackburn i Harrison (2008) dobili su slične rezultate, ali u uvjetima simulirane vožnje automobila. Bilo je više odstupanja kretanja automobile od idealnog pravca, više prelaženja preko linije, kako sa stajališta broja takvih prijelaza tako i sa stajališta varijabilnosti u veličini prijelaza pod utjecajem alkohola. Naši rezultati, iako u manje prirodnim uvjetima, pokazuju gotovo iste trendove.

Što naši rezultati znače u teorijskom smislu? Koji su to procesi bili pod utjecajem malih količina alkohola? Na to pitanje općenito još nema jasnog odgovora.

Naime, u svakom pa i najjednostavnijem psihomotornom zadatku postoji niz psiholoških procesa koji se ponekad mogu, a ponekad ne zasebno promatrati i analizirati.

Isprepletenost svih procesa koji se mogu svrstati pod kognitivne (percepcija, pažnja, donošenje odluka) je redovito takva da se teško može dati jasan odgovor je li neki proces više pod utjecajem alkohola od drugog.) u meta analizi pokazuju kako je efekt alkohola to veći što je zadatak složeniji i duži (npr. ista razina alkohola produžit će jednostavan zadatak vremena reakcije za manji iznos nego složeniji zadatak vremena reakcije). To je njima osnova za promišljanje da je učinak alkohola na općoj, a ne specifičnoj razini. Ryan, Russo i Greeley (1996), pokušali su svojim sličnim analizama dodatno provjeriti takvu pretpostavku da alcohol usporava ljudsko djelovanje s nekim konstantnim multiplikativnim faktorom, pa ako je duže trajanje neke faze procesiranja, veći će biti i efekt alkohola. Oni zaključuju da su ipak neke faze osjetljivije, poput "procesiranja" podražaja, u što bi ulazili procesi pažnje i percepcije te izbora odgovora. Hernández, Vogel-Sprott i Ke-Aznar (2007), te Schweizer, Vogel-Sprott, Dixon i Jolicouer (2005) pokazali su da je premotorno vrijeme reakcije osjetljivo na utjecaj alkohola, dok motorno nije. To bi moglo značiti da je kognitivna komponenta osjetljiva na male količine alkohola, dok to isto ne vrijedi za izvođenja pokreta.

U svakom od naših zadataka bile su prisutne sve faze obrade, od percepcije, donošenja odluka pa do motoričkog ponašanja. Nacrt našeg istraživanja i nije bio locirati elemente procesa

psihomotorne reakcije koji su više a koji manje osjetljivi na različite razine alkohola, ali se može tvrditi da procesi pažnje, najšire definirani, jesu odgovorni za utjecaj alkohola. S obzirom na uočenu razliku djelovanja alkohola kod jednostavnijih i složenijih zadataka slijeđenja mete, moglo bi se posredno zaključiti da su upravo procesi koji su povezani s predviđanjem budućih odluka bili oni koji su najosjetljiviji na djelovanje alkohola. Zadatak sudionika u svim zadacima bio je relativno sličan sa stajališta motoričkog ponašanja (zakretanje upravljalom po dimenziji lijevo-desno). Razlika je bila u predviđanju kretanja mete te usklađivanju pokreta koji su zahtijevali predviđanje putanje mete. Što je to predviđanje bilo teže

(zbog oblika i vidljivosti mete) to je efekt alkohola bio izraženiji. Alkohol vjerojatno dovodi do deficita u održavanju i alociranju pažnje pa time dolazi i do posljedica u obradi nadolazećih podražaja, brzini prepoznavanja i vrednovanja onih koji su se pojavili, a što onda može određivati brzu i točnu reakciju.

Što se tiče utjecaja alkohola na inhibitorno ponašanje, kao teorijskog koncepta koji ima relativno puno eksperimentalnih potvrda, naši rezultati to nisu u cijelosti pokazali. Naime, broj grešaka kao mjera slabljenja inhibicije odgovora nije se pokazao povezan s prisutnošću alkohola, na bilo kojoj razini. Što se tiče brzine reakcije, tu bi se ponovo rezultati mogli objasniti time da alkohol ima utjecaj na nečiji kapacitet da se obrati pažnja na neki nadolazeći podražaj – npr. za vrijeme kodiranja I kategorizacije nekog podražaja (radi li se o slovu ili broju), čineći time vrednovanje podražaja i određivanje reakcije na taj podražaj manje efikasnim.

Rezultati ovog istraživanja jasno pokazuju da su relativno male količine alkohola dovoljne da dovedu do oslabljenog učinka u jednostavnim psihomotornim zadacima. Baš kako i u citiranim istraživanjima, čini se da je razina od 0,5 g/kg alkohola u krvi nekakav prag za većinu psihomotornih vještina kada se može zamijetiti oslabljujući efekt alkohola. Utjecaj alkohola bit će to veći što su zadaci složeniji. Sa stajališta moguće pogubnog djelovanja alkohola u svakodnevnom ponašanju, a prije svega u vožnji i sličnim profesionalnim aktivnostima (rad s

opasnim strojevima, na opasnim mjestima i sl.), može se općenito zaključiti da je i mala količina alkohola rizičan čimbenik. On će kao takav biti izraženiji kod složenijeg i dugotrajnijeg ponašanja.

### 3.1 TRANSLATION OF THE SOURCE TEXT III

#### DISCUSSION

The results shown give a relatively clear picture about the influence of different (small) amounts of alcohol to the aforementioned psychomotoric tasks. The general trend is such that it could be said that if the alcohol level is greater and the tasks are more demanding, its influence is more clearly manifested. In all of the cases when that influence was also statistically significant, the result trends point to „damage,, in performance of psychomotoric abilities during alcohol intoxication. This results are very similar to the research carried out by other authors (although in previous research, target following tasks were not like in this research). For example, with the reaction time tasks in our research the differences were in a range of 40 milliseconds, which is almost an identical case with some of the other research that have used similar reaction time tasks and similar amounts of alcohol in the blood (Schulte, Müller-Oehring, Strasburger, Warzel and Sable, 2001; Maylor and Rabbitt, 1993). In target following tasks, the research that has used the same variables (for instance, following a target which moved unsystematically left and right in a straight line) show that the alcohols' effect was present when the concentration was over 0.3 to 0.5 g/kg (Moskowitz and Fiorentino, 2000). We got a very similar result. But what takes our research somewhat apart from the others are four levels of alcohol, which is why we can follow the result trend and not just observe when the influence of alcohol was registered. Generally speaking, it cannot be unequivocally said for our results that the changes in effect are linear as we increase the concentration of alcohol. With the results of VR and the most demanding target that could be claimed, while with the continuous target with visible path it could not be done. In other results linearity is probably the closest description of trend results. One rationale of this research was to take a relatively brief tasks in order to examine the “pure”

effect of alcohol, without the influence of variables such as longevity needed to perform the task (the impact of fatigue, boredom, and decrease in participants' motivation).

Therefore our results are sufficient, and we consider them to be a solid basis for the conclusion that for the influence of smaller amounts of alcohol no additional interaction with any variable is needed that could arise from the time needed to perform the task. In a target following tasks which lasted just a minute, the effects of alcohol could already have been measured. Specifically, in the most difficult target following task even at the level of 0,3 g/kg of alcohol in the blood this effect is present. With the reaction time tasks, duration was also relatively short (3-4 minutes), which is on the verge of methodological requirements for a valid average reaction time measurements and the effect of the alcohol was still present. For every task there were two measurements of success in order to measure the potential effect of the alcohol more reliably. Compliance of variations of these two measures further prove that the effect of the alcohol is stable. In that sense a somewhat unexpected result was the insensitivity to the number of errors in reaction time, but as we have already stated, most likely the reason for it is a generally small number of responses that we have measured. This could mean that the errors influenced by alcohol are something that appears during the longer period of time.

From a practical point of view, in regard to the recurring validity of used tasks, it could be said that even the small amounts of alcohol lead to weakening the effectiveness of skills which are included in "traffic behavior". As it has been stated before, the absolute differences between certain experimental situations are not dramatic (30ms in VR). For example the stopping distance at the speed of 60 km/h will be about half a meter longer due to 30ms "slower" reaction, which does not seem a lot. However, one has to bear in mind that these results have been gathered in an experimental i.e. in a strictly controlled environment, and that in the realistic conditions the slowing effect of the alcohol would probably be higher. The target following tasks also show some practical value. In that sense maybe the most interesting data is on average

error (deviation from target's center) which was felt in all of the tasks. Fillmore, Blackburn and Harrison (2008) got similar results but in a simulated car-driving conditions. There was more deviation in the cars' movement away from ideal course, more crossing over the line, not only regarding the number of such cross-overs but also the variability in the magnitude of the crossings under the influence of alcohol. Our results, although in the less natural conditions, show almost the same trends.

What do our results mean in a theoretical sense? Which are the processes that were under the influence of small amounts of alcohol? There is still no answer to that question. In every and even the most simple psychomotoric tasks there is a sequence of psychological processes that sometime can and sometimes cannot be observed and analyzed separately. The intertwining of these processes, which can be classified under cognitive (perception, focus, decision making), is regularly such that it can be difficult to give a clear answer whether some process is more under the influence of alcohol than the other. Maylor and Rabbit (1996) in target analysis show that the effect of the alcohol is greater when the task is longer and more complicated (eg. Same amount of alcohol will prolong a simple time reaction task for a lesser amount of time than a more complicated time reaction task). For them this was the basis for consideration that the effect of alcohol is present on a general, and not on a specific level. Ryan, Russo and Greeley (1996), tried, in their similar analysis, to additionally verify the assumption that alcohol slows human activity with some constant multiplying factor, meaning that if the phase of processing is longer, the greater will be the effect of the alcohol. They have concluded that some of the phases are more sensitive, such as stimuli „processing“, which would include processes of focus and perception as well as choosing an answer. Hernández, Vogel-Sprott and Ke-Aznar (2007), as well as Schweizer, Vogel-Sprott, Dixon and Jolicouer (2005) have shown that premotoric reaction time is sensitive to the influence of alcohol, unlike the motoric one. This could mean that cognitive component is sensitive to small amounts of alcohol, while the same does not

apply to movement performance. In all of our tasks all of the phases of processing were present, from perception and decision making to the motoric behaviour. The plan of our research was not to locate the elements in process of psychomotoric reaction that are more or less sensitive to different influences of alcohol, but it can be claimed that the processes of attention, most generally defined, are responsible for the effect of alcohol. In regard to the observed difference in the influence of alcohol in simple and complex tasks of following a target, it could be indirectly concluded that exactly those processes that are connected to anticipation of future decisions were the ones most sensitive to the effect of alcohol. The assignments given to participants in all of the tasks were relatively similar from the perspective of motoric behaviour (turning the controlling device on the left-right course). The difference was in anticipation of the targets' movement as well as in coordination of movement that required the anticipation of targets' trajectory. As this anticipation was made more difficult (due to the targets shape and visibility) so were the effects of the alcohol more pronounced. Alcohol can probably lead to deficit in maintaining an allocated attention thus leading to the consequences in processing of the upcoming stimuli, the speed of recognition and validation of those stimuli that appeared, which then determine a fast and accurate response. As for the impact of alcohol on the inhibitory behavior, which is a theoretical concept that has considerable experimental verification, our results have not shown it in their entirety. The number of errors as a measurement for decline of answer inhibition has not proved to be associated with the presence of alcohol at any level. As far as the speed of reaction is concerned, results could, again, be explained by the fact that the alcohol has an influence on one's capacity to pay attention to an upcoming stimulus- eg while coding and categorizing some stimuli (whether it is a number or a letter), thereby making the evaluation of that stimuli and determining the reaction to it less effective. Results of this research clearly show that relatively small amounts of alcohol are sufficient to lead to a weakened performance in a simple psychomotoric tasks. Just like in cited research, it seems

that the level of 0,5 g/kg of alcohol in the blood is a kind of threshold for most of psychomotoric skills when you can notice the debilitating effects of alcohol. The influence of alcohol will be greater as the tasks are more complex. From the perspective of a possible lethal effect of alcohol in everyday behaviour, and foremost in driving and similar professional activities (work with dangerous machinery, in dangerous places and the like), it can be generally concluded that even a small amount of alcohol is a risk factor. As such this effect will be more pronounced with a more complex and prolonged behaviour.



### 3.2 COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS

#### **Text III: UTJECAJ RAZLIČITIH RAZINA ALKOHOLA U KRVI NA URADAK U PSIHOMOTORNIM ZADACIMA**

1. **genre:** research paper
2. **source:** article from portal of scientific journals of Croatia “Hrčak”, 2009
3. **audience:** audience interested in the field of psychology and its research
4. **purpose of writing:** to provide the reader with scientific findings in research on the influence of alcohol on psychomotoric tasks
5. **authenticity:** authentic research paper
6. **style:** scientific, informative
7. **level of formality:** formal
8. **layout:** The article has a layout of a research paper. It contains an abstract, an introduction, methodology, results and discussion. Due to its length only final part (discussion) of the paper was translated. It consists of 8 paragraphs.
9. **content:** The subject of the article is the influence of alcohol on psychomotoric skills. Through various tasks researcher tries to pinpoint the effect of alcohol and tries to apply his findings to practical situations (driving a car, using heavy machinery)
10. **cohesion:** Cohesion is gained by the repetition of key words such as: “*alcohol, results, general trend, effect, influence, processes, psychomotoric, stimuli, focus, etc.* “
11. **sentence patterns:** Present and Past tense, passive structures typical of scientific articles and conditionals when describing possible implications of the results
12. **terminology of the subject:** psychological terminology, e.g. „ *focus, psychomotoric, inhibitory behaviour, perception, reaction time, attention*

**13. analysis:** Due to the fact that this is a research article, written in a scientific and formal style that is used to describe results, thesis and findings in as clear and unambiguous way as possible, there was no problem during translation with sentence structures. Almost none of the sentences were restructured since there was no need for such revision.

However some problems did arise during the course of translation. In a sentence “*..pa se može promatrati trend rezultata, a ne samo kada je učinak alkohola zabilježen..*“ which was translated as *„which is why we can follow the result trend and not just observe when the influence of alcohol was registered.”* “*promatrati*” was switched to “*follow*” and “*observe*” was added to make the whole sentence more coherent and fluid.

Another such instance where some extra word had to be inserted to make its meaning and intention clear was in a sentence “*To je njima osnova za promišljanje da je učinak alkohola na općoj, a ne specifičnoj razini.*” It was translated as “*For them this was the basis for consideration that the effect of alcohol is present on a general, and not on a specific level.*” where the word “*present*” was added to connect the elements and make them seem more natural.

Translating several specific terms of psychology also posed certain problems. Term *„pojavnost valjanost”* was translated as *„ recurring validity”*, the syntagm *„kontroliran uvjeti”* was translated as *„controlled environment”* instead of *„controlled conditions”*, and term *„upravljalo”* was translated as *„controlling device”*.

The word order in some of the phrases had to be changed: *„vrijeme reakcije”* became *„reaction time”*, *„zadatak slijeđenja mete”* became *„a target following task”*, *„procesiranje podražaja”* became *„stimuli processing”*, and *„efekt/utjecaj alkohola”* became *„the influence /the effect of alcohol”*.

## CONCLUSION

In the end we can see that the process of translation can be quite challenging and demanding. Translator cannot simply transfer the source text into a target language “word for word” because the meaning of the message could be changed or made incomprehensible. This is why the translator needs to translate the text “meaning for meaning”, taking into account the differences in grammar and semantics, as well as paying attention to cultural differences. The traditions and ways of thinking are different in every culture, and it is the translator who needs to bridge this gap between the cultures in order to achieve the full potential of the translated text. Alongside bridging the cultural gap the translator needs to inform himself about various fields (science, philosophy, humanities, sports, etc.) in order to be able to translate the field specific terms and grasp their meaning.

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