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SVEUČILIŠTE U RIJECI
FILOZOFSKI FAKULTET

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**TRANSLATION FROM CROATIAN INTO ENGLISH:
TRANSLATION AND ANALYSIS OF THREE TEXTS OF POPULAR SCIENCE
GENRE**

DIPLOMSKI RAD

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

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TRANSLATION FROM CROATIAN INTO ENGLISH:

TRANSLATION AND ANALYSIS OF THREE TEXTS OF POPULAR SCIENCE

GENRE

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the M.A. in the Division of
Translatology

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ABSTRACT

This thesis delves into the challenges of translating texts from Croatian into English within the popular science genre. It focuses on three distinct yet related texts: a technology-themed professional article, an environmental science paper, and a social science paper. Each text is introduced with relevant context, followed by its translation into English. The analysis addresses key translation challenges, such as handling specialized terminology, maintaining the original tone, and adapting the structure to suit the target audience. The commentary also explores the translator's decision-making process, with an emphasis on the importance of preserving the intended meaning and accessibility of the original texts. The thesis concludes with a reflection on the insights gained from these translation exercises and their implications for the field of translation studies.

Key words: *translation, Croatian, English, analysis, problems, challenges, solutions, technology-themed professional article, environmental science paper, social science paper*

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1. INTRODUCTION

“Translation is a complex process that involves transferring meaning from one language to another while considering the linguistic and cultural nuances of both source and target languages.”¹ The task is far from straightforward, requiring the translator to navigate a complex series of decisions to ensure that the final product resonates with the target audience in a manner consistent with the author's original intentions. To achieve a quality translation, it is essential to consider various factors such as the target audience, the genre, the level of formality, and the stylistic characteristics of the text.

As French theorist Dubois states, “Translation is the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences.”² This definition highlights the dual challenge of maintaining both the meaning (semantic equivalence) and the tone or style (stylistic equivalence) of the original text—an aspect that becomes particularly crucial when translating specialized texts. Translating such texts requires more than just linguistic expertise; it demands familiarity with the subject matter to accurately reflect technical terminology and context.

In the realm of translation, each text presents its unique challenges. The translation process typically begins with a thorough analysis of the source text, during which the translator seeks to understand the intended message, determine the target audience, and identify potential translation issues. This preliminary step is crucial, as it guides the translator in selecting the most appropriate approach for the task at hand. The complexity of translation is compounded by the diverse nature of texts, which can vary significantly in terms of genre, style, and content. For instance, the translation of a legal document requires a more literal approach, while a literary text may demand a more figurative and nuanced translation.

Translating specialized texts, such as legal, scientific, or technical documents, presents particular challenges. These fields often require precision in terminology, as even minor deviations from the original meaning can lead to misunderstandings. Therefore, the translator must strike a balance between accuracy and fluency, ensuring the final translation remains clear

¹ Elhadary, Tariq (2023). *Linguistic And Cultural Differences Between English and Arabic Languages and Their Impact on The Translation Process*. Tuijin Jishu, Vol. 44 No. 5, p. 1655

² Dubois, Jean et al. (1973). *Dictionnaire de linguistique*. Translated by Bell, R.T. (1991). *Translation and Translating: Theory and Practice*. Longman, p. 5

and comprehensible to the target audience. This thesis explores the strategies and decision-making processes involved in translating such specialized texts.

In this thesis, I will explore the process of translating three texts, each of which represents a distinct domain of knowledge. The first text is a technology-themed professional article that delves into advancements in drone technology. The second text is a social science paper that examines the power and influence of modern media on society. The third text is an environmental science paper focusing on the impact of climate change on vulnerable populations. Each of these texts poses its own set of challenges, requiring a tailored approach to translation.

By examining the translation of these diverse texts, I aim to demonstrate how specialized translation requires a nuanced approach that accommodates both the content and the broader context of the subject matter. The translation process is not just about transferring words from one language to another but about conveying the original intent in a way that resonates with the target audience while maintaining the integrity of the original text.

2. Introduction to the source text 1

The first text, titled *Terorizam dronovima – novi način ratovanja?*, is published in the journal *Policija i sigurnost*, which focuses on policing and security issues. This professional article examines the emerging threat of drone terrorism, discussing how drones are being used in modern warfare and the implications for global security.

As a technology-themed article, this text is rich in technical details and specialized terminology, which are essential for conveying the intricacies of drone-related issues. The target audience includes security professionals, policymakers, academics in the field of security studies, as well as readers interested in technology, security, and counterterrorism. The text is structured to provide a detailed and authoritative analysis of the subject, combining technical information with significant insights.

The translation of this text was particularly challenging due to the need for precision in technical terminology and the importance of maintaining the original article's urgency and relevance. Ensuring that the translated text was both technically accurate and easily comprehensible was crucial, as was the need to preserve the article's critical perspective on the use of drones in modern warfare.

2.1 SOURCE TEXT 1

STRUČNI ČLANAK

UDK: 323.28
Primljeno: rujan 2016.

DALIBOR SOVILJ, MARINA POJE SOVILJ

Terorizam dronovima – novi način ratovanja?

Sažetak

Uporaba dronova u zadnjih nekoliko godina dramatično je porasla: u medijske svrhe, u akcijama spašavanja, prilikom mapiranja i nadzora terena, u poljoprivredi i drugdje. Jedan od važnijih razloga za to je i njihova komercijalna dostupnost te relativno niska cijena. Osim njihove komercijalne uporabe u zadnje je vrijeme prisutna i njihova zlouporaba u terorističke svrhe. Navedeni su i neki nedavni primjeri zlouporabe dronova i u Republici Hrvatskoj i u svijetu. Nedovoljno poznat zakonski okvir uporabe dronova u RH na snazi je više od godinu dana (Pravilnik o sustavima bespilotnih zrakoplova, travanj 2015. godine), a ovdje je detaljno opisan i može biti od koristi i komercijalnim korisnicima dronova ali i policijskim službenicima u njihovom reaktivnom djelovanju. Iskustva policija drugih država u borbi protiv neovlaštene i nenajavljene uporabe dronova također su opisana, kao i službena uporaba dronova u svakodnevnim policijskim zadaćama.

Ključne riječi: *dronovi, Pravilnik o sustavima bespilotnih zrakoplova, dozvola za snimanje iz zraka, terorizam, ionizirajuće zračenje.*

UVOD

Uporaba bespilotnih letjelica ili popularnije dronova (engl. *unmanned aerial vehicles* UAV) u Republici Hrvatskoj ozakonjena je u travnju 2015. godine Pravilnikom o sustavima

bespilotnih zrakoplova (NN 49/2015. i 77/2015.). Uporaba dronova u zadnjih nekoliko godina dramatično je porasla. Pokazali su se izvrsni u području medija (film, fotografija, marketing), akcijama spašavanja, mapiranju terena, nadzoru nepristupačnih terena, poljoprivredi, znanstvenim istraživanjima, rudarstvu. Neke zemlje poput Ujedinjenih Arapskih Emirata, Australije i Švicarske imaju projekte kojima je cilj razvijanje tehnologije dronova u svrhu pružanja poštanskih usluga (primjerice dostavu pisma i pošiljki) za krajnjeg korisnika. Najdalje je u tome došla Švicarska koja je procesom testiranja dostavila pošiljke mase 1 kg na udaljenost 10 km. Cijene dronova kreću se od tri stotine kuna za male modele pa sve do nekoliko tisućakuna za naprednije modele. Komercijalno dostupni dronovi od svega nekoliko tisuća kuna imaju mogućnost pretvorbe u leteće eksplozivne naprave ili naprave koje mogu raspršivati supstancije opasne za zdravlje ("prljavi dronovi"), a kojima je moguće napasti različite mete, primjerice: nuklearne elektrane, prostorije i službena vozila šefova država, istaknutih vjerskih vođa ili vođa militantnih skupina. Također, prošle godine prijavljeno je 28 bliskih kontakata između dronova i zrakoplova komercijalnog civilnog zrakoplovstva u Velikoj Britaniji – poglavito u blizini aerodroma Stansted, Heathrow, London City i Manchester. U istoj zemlji i piloti komercijalnih linija izdali zajednički proglas u kojem upozoravaju organe vlasti na sve veću potencijalnu prijetnju putnicima od neovlaštene uporabe dronova u blizini zrakoplovnih luka. Preporučene protumjere i regulativni postupci uključuju licenciranje dronova, izgradnju laserskih sustava za zaštitu potencijalnih meta i ometače radiofrekvencija te dozvolu policiji ili vojsci za obaranje neovlaštenih i/ili neprijateljskih dronova.

1. UPORABA/ZLOPORABA DRONOVA

Potencijalna uporaba dronova može se odvijati u tri smjera:

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

O mogućnostima uporabe dronova već je bilo govora u uvodu ovog rada. Kao i sa svim

drugim vrstama tehnologije, prvotno zamišljene u dobre svrhe, određene skupine ljudi i ovdje su vidjele priliku za zlorabu. Veliki je broj nedavnih primjera nedozvoljenih korištenja dronova, koji vrlo jasno pokazuju njihove mogućnosti:

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

1.1. Pravilnik o sustavima bespilotnih zrakoplova

Pravilnik je stvorio pravni okvir za sve one koji žele upravljati dronovima, bilo iz hobija ili u komercijalne svrhe. Odredbe ovog Pravilnika primjenjuju se na bespilotne sustave operativne mase do i uključujući 150 kilograma. Odredbe ovoga Pravilnika ne primjenjuju se na sustave bespilotnih zrakoplova kada se koriste za državne aktivnosti (vojne, policijske, sigurnosno-obavještajne, carinske, potrage i spašavanja, gašenja požara, obalne straže i slične aktivnosti ili službe). Prema navedenom Pravilniku bespilotni zrakoplovi kojima se izvode letačke operacije s obzirom na operativnu masu, dijele se na tri klase:

1. Klasa 5: do 5 kilograma,
2. Klasa 25: od 5 kilograma do 25 kilograma,

3. Klasa 150: od 25 kilograma do i uključujući 150 kilograma.

U odnosu na izgrađenost, naseljenost i prisutnost ljudi, područja letenja dijele se na klase (tablica 1):

1. Klasa I – Područje u kojem nema izdignutih građevina ili objekata i u kojem nema ljudi, osim rukovatelja i osoblja koje je nužno za letenje.
2. Klasa II – Područje u kojem postoje pomoćni gospodarski objekti ili građevine koje nisu namijenjene za boravak ljudi i u kojem nema ljudi, osim rukovatelja i osoblja koje je nužno za letenje. Dozvoljen je samo povremeni prolazak, bez zadržavanja, ljudi kroz područje (biciklisti, šetači i sl.).
3. Klasa III – Područje u kojem postoje građevine ili objekti primarno namijenjeni za stanovanje, poslovanje ili rekreaciju (stambene zgrade, stambene kuće, škole, uredi, sportski tereni, parkovi i slično).
4. Klasa IV – Područje uskih urbanih zona (središta gradova, naselja i mjesta).

Tablica 1: Kategorija letačkih operacija bespilotnih letjelica

Klasa sustava bespilotnog zrakoplova	Klasa područja letenja			
	I Neizgrađeno područje	II Izgrađeno nenaseljeno područje	III Naseljeno područje	IV Gusto naseljeno područje
5 $OM \leq 5 \text{ kg}$	A	A	B	C
25 $5 \leq OM \leq 25 \text{ kg}$	A	B	C	D
150 $25 \leq OM \leq 150 \text{ kg}$	B	C	D	D

U slučaju prijavljenog incidenta u koji je uključena bespilotna letjelica (dron) za policijskog službenika koji dolazi na mjesto događaja najvažniji dijelovi Pravilnika navedeni su u daljnjem tekstu.

Letjelica mora biti označena čvrsto pričvršćenom negorivom, jasnom oznakom (pločicom ili naljepnicom) koja mora sadržavati sve osnovne podatke o vlasniku ili operatoru drona. Suglasnost za složenije letačke operacije (klasificirane sa D u tablici 1) mora izdati Hrvatska agencija za civilno zrakoplovstvo. Pravilnik također opisuje način na koji se

dronom mora rukovati: rukovatelj mora osigurati uvjete da se let bespilotnog zrakoplova izvodi na način da ne predstavlja opasnost za život, zdravlje ili imovinu ljudi zbog udara ili gubitka kontrole nad sustavom bespilotnog zrakoplova i da ne ugrožava ili ne ometa javni red i mir. Rukovatelj mora osigurati da se let bespilotnog zrakoplova odvija danju, prije leta mora provjeriti i uvjeriti se u ispravnost sustava bespilotnog zrakoplova, prikupiti sve potrebne informacije za planirani let i uvjeriti se da meteorološki i ostali uvjeti u području leta osiguravaju sigurno izvođenje leta, te se mora pridržavati još cijelog niza obaveza te treba:

- osigurati da je sva oprema ili teret na bespilotnom zrakoplovu odgovarajuće pričvršćen na način da ne dođe do njegova ispadanja,
- osigurati da bespilotni zrakoplov tijekom uzlijetanja ili slijetanja sigurno nadvisuje sve prepreke,
- tijekom leta osigurati sigurnu udaljenost bespilotnog zrakoplova od ljudi, životinja, objekata, vozila, plovila, drugih zrakoplova, cesta, željezničkih pruga, vodenih putova ili dalekovoda, ne manju od 30 metara,
- osigurati da je minimalna udaljenost bespilotnog zrakoplova od skupine ljudi 150 metara,
- osigurati da se let bespilotnog zrakoplova odvija unutar vidnog polja rukovatelja i na udaljenosti ne većoj od 500 m od rukovatelja,
- osigurati da se let bespilotnog zrakoplova odvija izvan kontroliranog zračnog prostora,
- osigurati da se let bespilotnog zrakoplova odvija na udaljenosti najmanje 3 km od aerodroma i prilazne ili odlazne ravnine aerodroma, osim u slučaju kada su posebno predviđene procedure za letenje bespilotnih zrakoplova definirane napatkom za korištenje aerodroma,

• osigurati da se tijekom leta iz ili s bespilotnog zrakoplova ne izbacuju predmeti. Operator mora imenovati odgovornu osobu koja ima ukupnu odgovornost nad aktivnostima operatora, te treba uspostaviti sustav vođenja i čuvanja zapisa o letu koji sadržava najmanje sljedeće podatke:

- (a) datum leta,
- (b) vrijeme početka i završetka izvođenja letačkih operacija i trajanje leta,
- (c) ime i prezime rukovatelja koji je obavio let,

- (d) lokaciju izvođenja letačke operacije,
- (e) klasifikaciju područja letenja,
- (f) operativnu masu bespilotnog zrakoplova, i
- (g) napomene o događajima za koje operator procijeni da su od značaja za izvođenje letačkih operacija.

Zapise o letu i procjene rizika izrađene prije samog leta moraju se čuvati dvije godine od datuma leta.

Operator mora imati izrađen operativni priručnik koji mora sadržavati minimalno sljedeće dijelove i upute:

- (a) sadržaj,
- (b) status izmjena i listu važećih stranica,
- (c) dužnosti i odgovornosti osoblja uključenog u aktivnosti operatora,
- (d) standardne operativne postupke,
- (e) održavanje sustava bespilotnog zrakoplova,
- (f) postupke u nuždi,
- (g) ograničenja za izvođenje letačkih operacija,
- (h) izvješćivanje,
- (i) upravljanje rizicima,
- (j) osposobljenost rukovatelja,
- (k) vrste i rokove čuvanja zapisa.

Operator mora osigurati da je operativni priručnik kontinuirano usklađen s primjenjivim propisima i odredbama letačkog priručnika ili uputa za upotrebu, te da je priručnik dostupan osoblju a osoblje je upoznato s dijelovima priručnika koji se odnose na njihove zadaće. Operator mora izvoditi aktivnosti u skladu s odredbama operativnog priručnika.

Kada je Pravilnikom propisano ishođenje odobrenja za izvođenje letačkih operacija sustavom bespilotnog zrakoplova, operator mora dostaviti Hrvatskoj agenciji za civilno zrakoplovstvo (u daljnjem tekstu: *Agencija*):

- (a) ime i adresu podnositelja zahtjeva,
- (b) opis namjeravanih letačkih operacija,

- (c) broj i tipove sustava bespilotnih zrakoplova koje će koristiti u izvođenju letačkih operacija u okviru traženog odobrenja,
- (d) dokaze o ispunjavanju operativnih i tehničkih zahtjeva za izvođenje letačkih operacija,
- (e) fotografije sustava bespilotnih zrakoplova koji će se koristiti,
- (f) dokumentaciju procjene rizika namjeravanih letačkih operacija,
- (g) operativni priručnik, i
- (h) izjavu propisanu člankom 18. ovoga Pravilnika za izvođenje odobrenja za izvođenje letačkih operacija kategorije D.

U svrhu izdavanja odobrenja Agencija može provesti nadzor operatora i zatražiti izvođenje demonstracijskih letova. Odobrenje se izdaje na rok od dvije godine.

Prilikom izvođenja letačkih operacija rukovatelj je odgovoran da sa sobom ima sljedeće dokumente:

- (a) letački priručnik ili upute za upotrebu sustava bespilotnog zrakoplova,
- (b) izvornik ili ovjerenu presliku odobrenja za izvođenje letačkih operacija, ako je primjenjivo,
- (c) policu osiguranja, kada je primjenjivo,
- (d) dodatno uz dokumente iz točaka (a) do (c) za kategorije A i B letačkih operacija, dokaz o poznavanju primjenjivih zrakoplovnih propisa, psihofizičkoj sposobnosti i osposobljenosti za upravljanje tipom/modelom sustava bespilotnog zrakoplova u skladu s Dodatkom 4 – Pravilnika (starosna dob, liječničko uvjerenje, vozačka dozvola, pilotska dozvola i dr.), i
- (e) dodatno uz dokumente iz točaka (a) do (c) za kategorije C i D letačkih operacija:
 - i. Operativni priručnik
 - ii. Dokaz o osposobljenosti za upravljanje sustavom u skladu s Dodatkom 4 Pravilnika (starosna dob, liječničko uvjerenje, vozačka dozvola, pilotska dozvola i dr.),
 - iii. Pilotsku dozvolu ili potvrdu o položenom teorijskom ispitu iz poznavanja pravila letenja koji provodi Agencija, i
 - iv. Dokaz o psihofizičkoj sposobnosti u skladu s Dodatkom 4 Pravilnika (starosna dob, liječničko uvjerenje, vozačka dozvola, pilotska dozvola i dr.), za upravljanje

sustavom bespilotnog zrakoplova.

Na osnovi ovog Pravilnika oni koji upravljaju bespilotnim letjelicama morat će pribaviti dozvole za njihovo korištenje. Za korištenje drona noću, bit će potrebne dodatne dozvole. Pravilnik opisuje mjere uporabe, a svako kršenje Pravilnika smatra se zloporabom. Očito je kako procedura pribavljanja dozvole za rukovanje dronom i dozvole za snimanje iz zraka nije jednostavna. K tome treba naglasiti da nakon pribavljenih dozvola i izvedenog leta i snimanja, snimku treba dostaviti Državnoj geodetskoj upravi odmah nakon snimanja odnosno najkasnije osam dana od snimanja.

1. 2. Dozvola za snimanje iz zraka pomoću drona

Hrvatska agencija za civilno zrakoplovstvo (HACZ) nadležna je za utvrđivanje činjenice udovoljava li letačka operacija sustavima bespilotnih zrakoplova sigurnosnim uvjetima za letenje bespilotnim zrakoplovom. Za ishođenje odobrenja potrebno je udovoljavati uvjetima propisanim Pravilnikom o sustavima bespilotnih zrakoplova. Za ishođenje svih drugih odobrenja i dozvola nadležne su druge institucije. Tako je na temelju Zakona o obrani donesena Uredba o snimanju iz zraka. Ovom uredbom propisuju se uvjeti koje pravne i/ili fizičke osobe moraju ispuniti kako bi mogle snimati iz zraka kopnena područja i vodene površine u Republici Hrvatskoj, razvijati, umnožavati i/ili objavljivati snimljene materijale, postupke i uvjete pod kojima je dopušteno iznositi snimke iz zraka iz Republike Hrvatske te proceduru i način pregledavanja snimaka prije njihova korištenja. Navedeno je da je zrakoplov za snimanje iz zraka svaki zrakoplov koji se koristi u operacijama snimanja iz zraka uključujući i letjelice bez posade opremljene uređajem za snimanje. Snimanje, prema Uredbi, mogu izvoditi pravne i fizičke osobe koje su registrirane za snimanje iz zraka, pri Trgovačkom sudu. Također i operator zrakoplova mora imati važeću svjedodžbu za radove iz zraka te odobrenje za snimanje iz zraka koje izdaje HACZ. Jedina snimanja koja su izuzeta iz ove Uredbe su ona snimanja iz zraka koja provode ministarstva nadležna za obranu i unutarnje poslove. Snimanje iz zraka može se obaviti tek nakon pribavljenog odobrenja za razvijanje zračnih snimaka. Naručitelj snimanja mora Državnoj geodetskoj upravi – DGU podnijeti zahtjev za izdavanje odobrenja za snimanje ili razvijanje. Odobrenje se može izdati iznimno za više pojedinačnih snimanja u slučaju izvješćivanja o izvanrednim događajima kao što su prirodne nepogode, prometne nesreće i slično. Odobrenje se izdaje na razdoblje najviše do mjesec dana. Uredbaje donesena na temelju Zakona o obrani, za koje je nadležno

Ministarstvo obrane. Što znači da DGU za sve postupke na području ovoga posla odgovara spomenutom ministarstvu. Svako odobrenje ili suglasnost koje izda DGU šalje se na pregled Ministarstvu. Snimku treba dostaviti Državnoj geodetskoj upravi odmah nakon snimanja odnosno najkasnije osam dana od snimanja. Nakon toga, Povjerenstvo kojeg je osnovalo Ministarstvo obrane Republike Hrvatske i Državna geodetska uprava, pregledat će dostavljene snimke, te u roku od 15 dana odlučiti koje se od njih smiju koristiti. Nakon toga će u skladu s donesenim zaključkom Državna geodetska uprava izdati odobrenje za upotrebu zračnih snimaka. U Zakonu o obrani u dijelu prekršajnih odredbi stoji da će se kazniti za prekršaj županija, Grad Zagreb, pravna osoba odnosno poslodavac ako snima iz zraka bez dopuštenja ili ako zračne snimke ne pošalje na pregled prije njihove uporabe - novčanom kaznom od 5.000,00 do 25.000,00 kuna. Mnogi operateri bespilotnih zrakoplova nisu ni upoznati s ovom prekršajnom odredbom, niti s Uredbom o snimanju iz zraka. Isto tako većina onih koji su upoznati ne slažu se s tim, pa često zapravo rade izvan zakona.

2. TERORIZAM DRONOVIMA – NOVA VRSTA TERORIZMA?

Svakodnevno iz medija doznajemo za događaje u svijetu gdje eksplozivne naprave razaraju i ubijaju veliki broj ljudi, što se pripisuje terorističkim organizacijama. Nažalost u proteklom razdoblju svjedočili smo o razornim, terorističkim napadima i na tlu Europske unije (Pariz, Francuska i Bruxelles, Belgija). Svaki akcidentalni događaj koji ima za posljedicu smrt ili ozljede većeg broja ljudi izaziva paniku stanovništva. U svjetlu novije političke i socijalne situacije unutar Europske unije, a prema upozorenjima nadležnih službi, moguć je i novi vid terorizma na tlu Europske unije – onaj s pomoću dronova. Kao posebno osjetljive mete (a u isto vrijeme istaknute od strane terorističkih skupina) nuklearne su elektrane, jer se smatra kako bi teroristi koristili dronove za aktiviranje eksplozivnih naprava. Početkom travnja 2016. godine bivši britanski premijer David Cameron izvijestio je javnost kako teroristi ISIL-a planiraju koristiti dronove za širenje nuklearnog materijala diljem Zapada u strašnim napadima "prljavim dronovima". "Prljavi dronovi" nuklearni materijal ne bi širili eksplozijama, nego bi nalik na zapašivače usjeva opasni materijal prostirali na šire područje. U tu se svrhu najčešće koriste sljedeći radionuklidi: ^{241}Am , ^{252}Cf , ^{137}Cs , ^{60}Co , ^{192}Ir , ^{238}Pu , ^{210}Po , ^{226}Ra , ^{90}Sr . Stoga su postrojenja koja kao nusprodukt, krajnji produkt ili otpad tijekom svoga rada proizvode ili koriste ove materijale, pod posebnim režimom osiguranja. Svjetski

vođe (britanski premijer, američki i kineski predsjednik) izrazili su zabrinutost budući da džihadisti žele kupiti komercijalno dostupne dronove za transport nuklearnog materijala u same centre velikih gradova čime bi takav udar bio poguban za tisuće ljudi. Na posebnoj je sesiji summita o nuklearnoj sigurnosti održanog u Washingtonu načinjen i plan reakcije u slučaju takvog događaja. Smatra se da ISIL u svom posjedu ima oko 40 kilograma uranija ²³⁵U niske aktivnosti kojeg su uzeli s mosulskog sveučilišta kada su zauzeli irački grad Mosul 2014. godine. Prema IAEA-i (*International Atomic Energy Agency* - Međunarodna agencija za atomsku energiju) njegova je radiotoksičnost smanjena, stoga bi prije uzrokovao paniku nego ozbiljnu štetu. Takav bi napad, osim naravno panike, uzrokovao i preseljenja i napuštanja dosadašnjeg mjesta življenja i načina života – što je zasigurno sekundarni cilj svih terorističkih napada. Rizik od sekundarnih efekata izloženosti ionizirajućem zračenju, kao što je primjerice obolijevanje od karcinoma, u ovom je slučaju vrlo mali. Scenarij u slučaju da teroristi dođu u posjed visoko aktivnog nuklearnog materijala uz uporabu dronova zaprašivača (koji se koriste za zaprašivanje usjeva), imao bi značajno drugačiju sliku. Slična bi bila i situacija napada dronom s eksplozivom na nuklearno postrojenje, a o takvim mogućim napadima u Europi i drugdje u svijetu izvijestili su neki svjetski mediji.

3. REAKTIVNO DJELOVANJE POLICIJE PREMA DRONOVIMA U REPUBLICI HRVATSKOJ I DRUGIM ZEMLJAMA – PROBLEMI I ISKUSTVA

U Republici Hrvatskoj policija prema neovlaštenoj uporabi dronova mora reagirati prema gore opisanom Pravilniku o sustavima bespilotnih zrakoplova, prema kojem moraju provjeriti osposobljenost operatora za upravljanje dronom, te ishodovane sve potrebne dozvole tražeći potrebnu dokumentaciju na uvid.

Međutim, možda je ovo pravo mjesto za postavljanje pitanja i početak razmatranja problematike stručne javnosti vezane uz reakcije policije u situacijama ugroze velikog broja ljudi i/ili objekata od posebne važnosti uslijed napada dronom.

Policija zbog prirode svog posla ima normativno uređen najveći broj sredstava prisile. Sredstva prisile koje policijski službenik može upotrijebiti propisane su Zakonom o policijskim poslovima i ovlastima: tjelesna snaga, palica, sredstva za vezivanje osobe, uređaj za prisilno zaustavljanje motornog vozila, službeni psi, kemijska sredstva, službeni konji, vatreno oružje, uređaj za izbacivanje mlazova vode, posebna vozila i posebne vrste

oružja i eksplozivna sredstva.

Od svih ovdje navedenih sredstava, u slučaju intervencije nad dronom, očito su jedino moguća sredstva prisile uporaba vatrenog oružja ili uporaba posebnog oružja (npr. prijateljski dron kojim bi se srušio neprijateljski dron).

Pravni okvir uporabe sredstava prisile policije vezan je uz sljedeće propise, uzevši u obzir njihovu moguću primjenu u rizičnim situacijama vezanim uz dronove:

- a) Zakon o policijskim poslovima i ovlastima u svom dijelu Policijski poslovi i opća pravila njihova obavljanja, propisani su svi policijski poslovi i primjena policijskih ovlasti, te na temelju njih moraju biti ispunjeni zakonski uvjeti za uporabu sredstva prisile, te policijski službenik mora postupati na način da primjena policijskih ovlasti bude u skladu s Ustavom i zakonom. Prema ovom Zakonu jedna od policijskih ovlasti je i uporaba sredstava prisile.
- b) Zakon o policijskim poslovima i ovlastima u članku 81. govori o svim sredstvima prisile, dok se u sljedeća dva članka opisuje njihova primjena od strane policijskih službenika. U Zakonu je sadržano opće pravilo o ciljevima uporabe sredstava prisile – ti ciljevi su: zaštita života ljudi, svladavanje otpora, sprječavanje bijega ili odbijanje napada. Prema propisu dozvoljena je uporaba sredstva prisile tek kada mjere upozorenja i zapovijedi ne jamče da su stvoreni uvjeti za načelo postupanja i iznimnosti.
- c) Nadalje isti Zakon govori da će policijski službenik uporabiti vatreno oružje nad osobama u nužnoj obrani i krajnjoj nuždi ako na drugi način nije mogao otkloniti istodobnu ili izravno postojeću neskrivljenu opasnost za vlastiti život ili život druge osobe koja se na drugi način nije mogla otkloniti. U slučaju potrebe primjene sredstava prisile primjenjuje se najblaže sredstvo prisile, gdje se poštuje načelo razmjernosti. Najblažim sredstvom prisile treba smatrati ono koje ima najblaže posljedice prema osobi na kojoj se one primjenjuju.
- d) Kazneni zakon Republike Hrvatske govori o kaznenim odredbama za kazneno djelo terorizma: tko s ciljem ozbiljnog zastrašivanja stanovništva, ili prisiljavanja države ili međunarodne organizacije da što učini ili ne učini, ili ozbiljnog narušavanja ili uništavanja temeljnih ustavnih, političkih, gospodarskih ili društvenih struktura države ili međunarodne organizacije, počini jedno od sljedećih djela koje može ozbiljno naštetiti državi ili međunarodnoj organizaciji. U današnje vrijeme ovo

kazneno djelo počinje biti ozbiljna opasnost za stanovništvo i teritorij mnogih zemalja, pa tako i Republike Hrvatske, te se sve više u svijetu za to kazneno djelo koriste upravo dronovi.

Uzevši u obzir gore navedeni pravni okvir, nužno se nameću neka pitanja između kojih je svakako razmjernost uporabe vatrenog oružja u slučaju napada dronom na veći broj ljudi i/ili zgrade od posebnog značaja. Autori smatraju kako je potreban poseban članak u Zakonu o policiji i/ili Zakonu o policijskim poslovima i ovlastima, koji bi se bavio primjenom sredstava prisile (vatreno oružje, posebno oružje) na dronove, kao što se primjerice posebni članci Zakona o policijskim poslovima i ovlastima bave uporabom vatrenog oružja u progonu plovnog objekta.

Postoji niz primjera reaktivnih mjera policije i policijske uporabe sredstava prisile u drugim zemljama. Primjerice, policija u japanskom glavnom gradu Tokiju poduzela je odlučne korake u borbi protiv ilegalnih bespilotnih letjelica u njihovom zračnom prostoru. Riječ je o tzv. dronu presretaču, koji je opremljen mrežom za onemogućavanje neprijateljskih dronova u daljnjem kretanju. Trenutačno je u upotrebi nekoliko takvih dronova presretača. Policijski dron opremljen je i kamerom, tako da je njegovo upravljanje olakšano u akcijama zaustavljanja ilegalnih dronova. Ipak, iz japanske policije poručuju da će prije nego što pošalju svoj dron presretač da zaustavi ilegalni dron, vlasnik/operator biti upozoren razglasom daprekine let, prije nego njegova imovina eventualno bude uništena.

Nizozemska policija, suočena sa sve većim brojem ilegalnih dronova koji predstavljaju prijetnju javnoj sigurnosti, krenula je u zanimljiv pokusni projekt: obučavanje orlova za rušenje bespilotnih letjelica. Za projekt kažu da je "niskotehnološko rješenje za visokotehnološki problem". Ideja se pojavila zbog velikog porasta amaterskog korištenja dronova. Policija se zabrinula zbog bespilotnih letjelica oko zračnih luka ili iznad javnih događaja poput političkih skupova. Moguća rješenja koja je nizozemska policija razmatrala uključuju bacanje mreža na dronove, ometanje njihovih radiosignala i preuzimanje kontrole nad njima kao i rušenje pomoću ptica grabljivica. Policija je objavila videosnimku na kojoj se vidi orao koji kandžama hvata dron i odnosi ga na tlo.

Policija Republike Srbije planirala je koristiti elektronske ometače (ometače frekvencija, tzv. jammer) dronova na nogometnom stadionu kako bi spriječila ponavljanje već spomenutog incidenta od prije nekoliko godina. Ipak, nužan je poseban oprez u korištenju ometača frekvencija budući da on tijekom svog rada ometa u potpunosti mobilnu telefoniju

u svom dometu, kao i rad policijskog TETRA sustava.

Važno je spomenuti kako u nekim zemljama (Sjedinjene Američke Države) policija koristi dronove u proaktivnom i preventivnom radu u svrhu suzbijanja kriminalnih aktivnosti i neželjenog ponašanja. Primjerice, zabilježena je policijska uporaba dronova za puštanje suzavca, videonadzor i uočavanje izgređnika na masovnim okupljanjima (prosvjedi, utakmice). Vrlo su često korišteni u nadzoru granice (danju i noću) i nepristupačnih terena. U novije vrijeme pojavili su se i podvodni dronovi koji mogu izvrsno poslužiti u podvodnim istraživanjima ali i nadzoru morske granice. Ovdje svakako vidimo i priliku za primjenu sličnih metoda u Republici Hrvatskoj koja ima čak 2.375 km kopnene i gotovo 1.000 km morske granice.

4. ZAKLJUČAK

Kroz ovaj je rad dan kratki osvrt na uporabu i zlorabu dronova u Republici Hrvatskoj i u svijetu, te na mogućnosti protudjelovanja policije u pojedinim zemljama. Također dan je i kratak, iako nimalo manje važan, pravno-sigurnosni aspekt kontrole uporabe dronova u Republici Hrvatskoj. Iako je njihova korist višestruka, a njihov broj na nebu kontinuirano raste, proporcionalno raste i broj načina njihove zlouporabe.

Iz procedura koje proizlaze iz Pravilnika o sustavima bespilotnih zrakoplova, evidentan je važan sigurnosni propust. Činjenica da Pravilnik niti u jednom koraku ne predviđa obavještanje MUP-a o mjestu, vremenu, naručitelju i svrsi leta drona, autorima ovog rada je neprihvatljiva. Mišljenja smo da bi Hrvatska agencija za civilno zrakoplovstvo, prilikom izdavanja svoje suglasnosti za potencijalnu uporabu drona u nekoj letačkoj operaciji, morala obavijestiti o tome MUP RH. Autori smatraju kako je nužno uvrstiti u Pravilnik ovaj jednostavni korak koji bi značajno unaprijedio dosadašnju praksu u sigurnosnom smislu.

Važno je napomenuti da se u kazneno-pravnim sankcijama (Zakon o policijskim poslovima i ovlastima, Zakon o policiji, Kazneni zakon, Prekršajni zakon) Republike Hrvatske eksplicitno ne spominje zloraba dronova, ali niti pravni okvir za postupanje policijskih službenika, kao niti policijska uporaba sredstava prisile u slučaju takvog događaja. Fizička ili pravna osoba kažnjiva je prema Zakonu o obrani, u dijelu o prekršajima novčanom kaznom od 5.000,00 do 25.000,00 kuna. Navedene sankcije nikako ne mogu biti odgovarajuće obzirom na štetu koja može biti počinjena. Ta činjenica, zbog okolnosti u

kojima živimo i tehnološkog napretka s kojim živimo, treba postati centar interesa stručne javnosti.

Budućnost dronova, baš kao i sve ostale tehnologije, ide u smjeru smanjivanja dimenzija pojedinih komponenti a zatim i cijelog uređaja. Danas govorimo i mikroelektronici (pa čak i nanoelektronici) koja na taj način u budućnosti može dovesti i do minijaturnih, jedva primjetnih letjelica ali jednako učinkovitih i/ili jednako destruktivnih.

Autori žele još jednom naglasiti potrebu za posebnim člancima u Zakonu o policiji i/ ili Zakonu o policijskim poslovima i ovlastima, te u represivnim pravnim okvirima, koji bi se bavili pravnim okvirom i jasno definiranom primjenom sredstava prisile (vatreno oružje, posebno oružje) u incidentalnim slučajevima koji uključuju dronove, kao i primjerene sankcije za počinitelje, za ovu novu potencijalnu prijetnju. Na ovaj bismo način mogli proaktivno djelovati (i prije samog nemilog događaja) na incidentalne slučajeve koji bi uključivali dronove. Dobar vodič mogu biti i iskustva, te praksa policije u drugim zemljama, a što je ujedno ukratko predstavljeno u ovome radu.

2.2 Translation of the source text 1

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Drone terrorism – a new way of warfare?

Abstract

The use of drones has increased dramatically in recent years: for media purposes, in rescue operations, in mapping and monitoring terrains, in agriculture and for other purposes. One of the important reasons for this is their commercial availability and relatively low price. Besides the commercial use, the abuse of drones for terrorist purposes has recently been present. Some recent examples of drone misuse both in Croatia and in the world are listed. The legal framework, which did not reach wide recognition, for drone use in the Republic of Croatia has been in force for more than a year (Regulation on Unmanned Aircraft Systems, April 2015). Here, it is described in detail, making it useful for both commercial drone users and police officers in their reactive actions. The experience of the police of other countries in the fight against unauthorized and unannounced use of drones is also described, as well as the official use of drones in everyday police tasks.

Keywords: *drones, Regulation on Unmanned Aircraft Systems, aerial survey permit, terrorism, ionizing radiation.*

INTRODUCTION

The use of *unmanned aerial vehicles* (UAVs) popularly called drones in the Republic of Croatia was legalized in April 2015 by the Regulation on Unmanned Aircraft Systems (NN 49/2015 and 77/2015). The use of drones has increased dramatically in recent years. They have proven to be excellent in the field of media (film, photography, marketing), rescue

actions, terrain mapping, surveillance of inaccessible terrains, agriculture, scientific research, mining. Some countries like the United Arab Emirates, Australia and Switzerland have projects aimed at developing drone technology for the purpose of providing postal services (such as letter and parcel delivery) to the end user. Switzerland came the furthest in the process of testing, which delivered shipments weighing 1 kg at a distance of 10 km. The prices of drones range from three hundred kuna for small models to several thousand kuna for more advanced models. Commercially available drones which cost only a few thousand kuna offer the ability to be converted into flying explosive devices or devices that can disperse substances dangerous to health ("dirty drones"), and with which it is possible to attack various targets, for example, nuclear power plants, premises and official vehicles of heads of state, prominent religious leaders or leaders of militant groups. Also, 28 close contacts between drones and commercial civil aviation aircraft in the UK were reported last year – mainly near Stansted, Heathrow, London City and Manchester airports. In the same country, commercial line pilots issued a joint proclamation warning authorities of a growing potential threat to passengers from unauthorized use of drones near airports. Recommended countermeasures and regulatory procedures include the licensing of drones, the construction of laser systems to protect potential targets and radio frequency jammers, and the permission for the police or military to shoot down unauthorized and/or enemy drones.

1. USE/MISUSE OF DRONES

The potential use of drones can occur in three ways:

1. professional and proper use by educated and authorized individuals or organizations.
2. unprofessional and improper use by uneducated and unauthorized individuals or organizations.
3. deliberate and intentional misuse of drones with the intent to cause damage.

The possibilities of using drones have already been discussed in the introduction to this paper. As with other types of technology originally designed for beneficial purposes, certain groups of people have also seen opportunities for misuse. There are a number of recent examples of the illicit use of drones, which very clearly demonstrate their capabilities:

- In October 2014, Albanian activists interrupted a football match against Serbia by flying a drone carrying an Albanian flag over the football field.

- Anti-nuclear activists landed a drone carrying sand contaminated with radioactive material on the office of Japan's prime minister in April 2015.
- Lebanese militant group Hezbollah violated Israeli air traffic with drones. The aforementioned militant group is considered to possess about 200 such aircraft.
- It is considered that the so-called Islamic State (ISIS) has interests and plans to carry out attacks with several drones on a large number of people at the same time. ISIS is already using drones in its attacks in Iraq and Syria.
- In the Republic of Croatia, a drone incident occurred during the inauguration of President Kolinda Grabar-Kitarović, where the drone was used to film the ceremony from the air. However, as the drone was not registered, it caused alarm to the security services, as well as to the guests present. This event had stirred the professional public and certainly prompted the issuance of the Regulation on Unmanned Aircraft Systems in the Republic of Croatia only three months after the inauguration (May 2015).

1. 1. Regulation on Unmanned Aircraft Systems

The Regulation has created a legal framework for all those who intend to operate drones, whether for recreational or commercial purposes. The provisions of this Regulation shall apply to unmanned systems with an operating mass up to and including 150 kilograms. The provisions of this Regulation do not apply to unmanned aircraft systems when used for state activities (military, police, security-intelligence, customs, search and rescue, firefighting, coast guard and similar activities or services). According to the aforementioned Regulation, unmanned aircraft performing flight operations with regard to the operating mass are divided into three classes:

1. Class 5: up to 5 kilograms,
2. Class 25: from 5 kilograms to 25 kilograms,
3. Class 150: from 25 kilograms up to and including 150 kilograms.

In relation to the construction, population and presence of people, flying areas are divided into classes (Table 1):

1. Class I – Area free of buildings, facilities and people, except operators and personnel necessary for flying.

2. Class II – Area where there are auxiliary economic facilities or buildings that are not intended for the stay of people and where there are no people, except operators and personnel necessary for flying. Only occasional passage of people through the area (cyclists, walkers, etc.) is allowed without extended presence.
3. Class III – Area in which there are buildings or facilities primarily intended for housing, business or recreation (residential buildings, residential houses, schools, offices, sports fields, parks, etc.).
4. Class IV – Area of dense urban zones (centres of cities, settlements and towns).

Table 1: Category of unmanned aerial vehicle flight operations

Unmanned aircraft system class	Flight Area Class			
	I Unbuilt area	II Built-up uninhabited area	III Inhabited area	IV Densely populated area
5 OM ≤ 5 kg	A	A	B	C
25 5 ≤ OM ≤ 25 kg	A	B	C	D
150 25 ≤ OM ≤ 150 kg	B	C	D	D

In the event of a reported incident involving an unmanned aerial vehicle (drone) for a police officer arriving at the scene, the most important parts of the Regulation are listed below.

The aircraft must be marked with a firmly attached non-combustible, clear mark (plate or sticker), which must contain all the basic information about the owner or operator of the aircraft. The consent for more complex flight operations (classified with D in Table 1) must be issued by the Croatian Civil Aviation Agency. The Regulation also describes how the drone must be operated: the operator must ensure that the flight of the unmanned aircraft is carried out in such a way that it does not pose a danger to the life, health or property of people due to the impact or loss of control over the unmanned aircraft system and does not endanger or disturb public order. The operator must ensure that the flight of the unmanned aircraft takes place during the day. Before the flight, the operator must check and verify the correctness of the unmanned aircraft system, collect all necessary information for the

planned flight, and confirm that meteorological and other conditions in the flight area ensure safe execution of the flight. Additionally, the operator must comply with a number of other obligations and should:

- ensure that all equipment or cargo on the unmanned aircraft is properly secured in such a way that it does not fall out;
- ensure that the unmanned aircraft safely overcomes all obstacles during take-off or landing;
- during the flight, ensure a safe distance of the unmanned aircraft from people, animals, facilities, vehicles, vessels, other aircraft, roads, railways, waterways or transmission lines, not less than 30 meters;
- ensure that the minimum distance of an unmanned aircraft from a group of people is 150 meters;
- ensure that the flight of the unmanned aircraft takes place within the operator's field of vision and at a distance of not more than 500 m from the operator;
- ensure that the flight of the unmanned aircraft takes place outside the controlled airspace;
- ensure that the flight of the unmanned aircraft takes place at a distance of at least 3 km from the airport and the approach or departure plane of the airport, except in the case when specific procedures for flying unmanned aircraft are defined by the airport operating instruction;
- ensure that no objects are ejected during the flight from the inside or from the surface of the unmanned aircraft.

The operator must appoint a responsible person who has overall responsibility over the operator's activities, and establish a system of keeping and storing flight records containing at least the following information:

- (a) date of flight,
- (b) time of commencement and completion of flight operations and flight duration,
- (c) name and surname of the operator who performed the flight,
- (d) location of the flight operation,
- (e) flight area classification,

- (f) the operating mass of the unmanned aircraft, and
- (g) notes on occurrences judged by the operator to be relevant to the performance of flight operations.

Flight records and risk assessments made before the flight itself must be kept for two years from the date of flight.

The operator must have an operations manual that must contain at least the following parts and instructions:

- (a) table of contents,
- (b) status of changes and list of valid pages,
- (c) duties and responsibilities of personnel involved in the operator's activities,
- (d) standard operating procedures,
- (e) unmanned aircraft system maintenance,
- (f) emergency procedures,
- (g) limitations on the performance of flight operations,
- (h) reporting,
- (i) risk management,
- (j) operator competence,
- (k) types and deadlines for storing records.

The operator must ensure that the operations manual is continuously compliant with the applicable regulations and provisions of the flight manual or operating instructions, and that the manual is accessible to personnel and personnel are familiar with the parts of the manual related to their tasks. The operator must carry out the activities in accordance with the provisions of the operations manual.

When the Regulation prescribes the obtaining of approval for the performance of flight operations with the unmanned aircraft system, the operator must submit to the Croatian Civil Aviation Agency (hereinafter: *the Agency*) the following:

- (a) name and address of the applicant,
- (b) a description of the intended flight operations,
- (c) the number and types of unmanned aircraft systems to be used in the performance of flight operations within the required approval,

- (d) evidence of the fulfilment of operational and technical requirements for the performance of flight operations,
- (e) photos of the unmanned aircraft system to be used,
- (f) documentation of the risk assessment of the intended flight operations,
- (g) operations manual, and
- (h) statement prescribed by Article 18 of this Regulation for obtaining approvals for performing Category D flight operations.

For the purpose of issuing approvals, the Agency may inspect operators and request demonstration flights. The approval is issued for a period of two years.

When performing flight operations, the operator is responsible for having the following documents:

- (a) flight manual or instructions for use of the unmanned aircraft system;
- (b) the original or a certified copy of the approval for performing flight operations, if applicable;
- (c) insurance policy, where applicable;
- (d) in addition to the documents referred to in points (a) to (c) for categories A and B of flight operations, proof of knowledge of applicable aviation regulations, psychophysical ability and competence to operate a type/model of unmanned aircraft system in accordance with Appendix 4 of the Regulation (age, medical certificate, driving licence, pilot licence, etc.); and
- (e) in addition to the documents referred to in points (a) to (c) for categories C and D of flight operations:
 - i. Operations manual;
 - ii. Proof of competence to operate the system in accordance with Appendix 4 of the Regulation (age, medical certificate, driving licence, pilot licence, etc.);
 - iii. A pilot licence or a proof of completion of theoretical flight rules exam conducted by the Agency; and
 - iv. Proof of psychophysical ability in accordance with Appendix 4 of the Regulation (age, medical certificate, driving licence, pilot licence, etc.), for operating the unmanned aircraft system.

Pursuant to this Regulation, those operating unmanned aerial vehicles will have to

obtain permits for their use. Using the drone at night will require additional permits. The Regulation describes the measures of use, and any violation of the Regulation constitutes an abuse. It is obvious that the procedure for obtaining a permit to operate a drone and a permit for aerial photography is not easy. In addition, it should be emphasized that after obtaining permits and performing the flight and aerial photography, the recording should be submitted to the State Geodetic Administration immediately after the photography, i.e. no later than eight days after the photography.

1. 2. Permit for aerial photography using a drone

The Croatian Civil Aviation Agency (CCAA) is responsible for determining whether the flight operation of unmanned aircraft systems meets the safety requirements for flying an unmanned aircraft. In order to obtain approval, it is necessary to comply with the conditions prescribed by the Regulation on Unmanned Aircraft Systems. Other institutions are responsible for obtaining all other approvals and permits. Thus, on the basis of the Defence Act, the Regulation on Aerial Photography was adopted. This Regulation prescribes the conditions that legal and/or natural persons must meet in order to be able to photograph land areas and water surfaces in the Republic of Croatia from the air, and later on develop, reproduce and/or publish recorded materials. It also prescribes procedures and conditions under which it is allowed to take aerial photographs out of the Republic of Croatia and the procedure and manner of reviewing the recordings before using them. It is stated that the aircraft for aerial photography is any aircraft used in aerial photography operations including unmanned aerial vehicles equipped with a recording device. Recording, according to the Regulation, may be performed by legal and natural persons registered for aerial photography, at the Commercial Court. Also, the aircraft operator must have a valid aerial work certificate and an aerial photography permit issued by CCAA. The only recordings exempted from this Regulation are aerial recordings carried out by the ministries responsible for defence and internal affairs. Aerial photography can only be performed after obtaining permission to develop aerial recordings. The party commissioning the photography must submit an application for approval for the recording or development to the State Geodetic Administration – SGA. Approval may be granted exceptionally for several individual recordings in case of reporting of extraordinary events such as natural disasters, traffic accidents and the like. The approval shall be issued for a maximum period of one month.

The Regulation was adopted on the basis of the Defence Act, which is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defence. Which means that SGA answers to the aforementioned ministry for all procedures in the field of this work. Any approval or consent issued by the SGA shall be sent to the Ministry for review. The recorded material should be submitted to the State Geodetic Administration immediately after the recording or no later than eight days after the recording. After that, the Commission established by the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Croatia and the State Geodetic Administration will review the submitted recordings and decide within 15 days which of them may be used. Subsequently, in accordance with the conclusion reached, the State Geodetic Administration will issue an approval for the use of aerial recordings. In the Defence Act, in the part of misdemeanour provisions, it is stated that the county, the City of Zagreb, a legal entity or an employer will be punished for an infraction with a fine of HRK 5,000.00 to HRK 25,000.00 if they record from the air without permission or if they do not send aerial recordings for review before their use. Many unmanned aircraft operators are not even familiar with this misdemeanour provision, nor with the Regulation on Aerial Photography. Likewise, most of those who are familiar with the Regulation disagree with its content, thus often operating outside the law.

2.DRONE TERRORISM – A NEW KIND OF TERRORISM?

Every day, we learn from the media about events in the world where explosive devices destroy and kill a large number of people, which is attributed to terrorist organizations. Unfortunately, in the past period, we have witnessed devastating, terrorist attacks on the territory of the European Union (Paris, France and Brussels, Belgium). Any accident that results in the death or injury of a large number of people causes panic in the population. In the light of the recent political and social situation within the European Union, and according to the warnings of the competent services, a new form of terrorism on the territory of the European Union is possible – that with the help of drones. Nuclear power plants are considered to be particularly sensitive targets (and at the same time regarded as significant by terrorist groups), as it is believed that terrorists would use drones to detonate explosive devices. In early April 2016, former British Prime Minister David Cameron reported to the public that ISIS terrorists planned to use drones to spread nuclear material across the West in horrific "dirty drone" attacks. "Dirty drones" would not disperse nuclear material with explosives, but like crop sprayers, they would disperse dangerous material over a wider area. The following radionuclides are most commonly used for this purpose:²⁴¹Am, ²⁵²Cf, ¹³⁷Cs,

^{60}Co , ^{192}Ir , ^{238}Pu , ^{210}Po , ^{226}Ra , ^{90}Sr . Therefore, plants that produce or use these materials as a by-product, end product or waste during their operation are under a special insurance regime. World leaders (the British prime minister, the American and the Chinese president) have expressed concern because the jihadists want to buy commercially available drones to transport nuclear material to the very centres of large cities, which would be devastating for thousands of people. At a special session of the nuclear security summit held in Washington, a response plan was made in the case of such an event. ISIS is thought to have in its possession about 40 kilograms of uranium-235, low activity uranium taken from a Mosul university when ISIS seized the Iraqi city of Mosul in 2014. According to the IAEA (*International Atomic Energy Agency*), its radiotoxicity is reduced, so it would cause panic rather than serious damage. Such an attack, in addition to panic, would also cause relocation and abandonment of the current place of living and way of life – which is certainly a secondary objective of all terrorist attacks. The risk of secondary effects of exposure to ionizing radiation, such as cancer, is very low in this case. The scenario in which terrorists come into possession of highly active nuclear material with the use of spray drones (used to spray crops) would paint a significantly different picture. Similar would be the situation of a drone attack with explosives on a nuclear plant, and the possibility of such attacks in Europe and elsewhere in the world has been reported by some world media.

3. REACTIVE POLICE MEASURES TOWARDS DRONES IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES – PROBLEMS AND EXPERIENCES

In the Republic of Croatia, the police must react to the unauthorized use of drones according to the above-described Regulation on Unmanned Aircraft Systems, according to which they must verify the competence of the operator to operate the drone and all acquired permits by requesting the necessary documentation for inspection.

However, this may be the right moment to ask questions and start considering the issues of the professional public related to the reactions of the police in situations of endangerment of a large number of people and/or facilities of special importance due to drone attacks.

Due to the nature of their work, the police have the largest number of coercive measures regulated in normative terms. The means of coercion that a police officer may use are prescribed by the Police Affairs and Powers Act: body strength, baton, means of restraining a person, device for forced stopping of a motor vehicle, service dogs, chemical agents,

service horses, firearms, water cannons, special vehicles and special types of weapons and explosive devices.

Of all the means listed here, in the case of intervention over a drone, the only possible means of coercion are obviously the use of firearms or the use of special weapons (e.g. a friendly drone that would shoot down an enemy drone).

The legal framework for the use of means of coercion by the police is related to the following regulations, taking into account their possible application in risky situations related to drones:

- a) The Police Affairs and Powers Act, in its section on Police Affairs and General Rules for Their Performance, prescribes all police affairs and the application of police authority. On their basis, the legal conditions for the use of coercive measures must be met, and the police officer must act in such a way that the application of police powers is in accordance with the Constitution and the law. According to this Act, one of the police powers is the use of coercive measures.
- b) The Police Affairs and Powers Act in Article 81 discusses all means of coercion, while the following two articles describe their application by police officers. The Act contains a general rule on the goals of the use of coercive measures – these goals are: protecting people's lives, overcoming resistance, preventing escape or repelling attacks. According to the regulation, the use of coercive measures is allowed only when the warning measures and orders do not guarantee that the conditions for the principle of conduct and exceptionality have been created.
- c) Furthermore, the same Act states that a police officer will use a firearm against persons in a necessary defence and as a last resort if he or she could not otherwise eliminate the simultaneous or directly existing unprovoked danger to his or her own life or the life of another person which could not be averted in any other way. In case coercive means need to be used, the mildest means of coercion shall be applied, where the principle of proportionality is respected. The mildest means of coercion should be considered the one that has the mildest consequences for the person to whom they are applied.
- d) The Criminal Code of the Republic of Croatia talks about criminal provisions for the criminal offence of terrorism: whoever, with the aim of seriously intimidating the population, or forcing a state or an international organization to do or not do

something, or seriously violating or destroying the fundamental constitutional, political, economic or social structures of a state or an international organization, commits one of the following acts that can seriously harm a state or an international organization. Nowadays, this criminal offence is posing a serious danger to the population and territory of many countries, including the Republic of Croatia, and drones are increasingly being used in the world for this criminal offence.

Taking into account the above legal framework, some issues necessarily arise, among which the proportionality of the use of firearms in the event of a drone attack on a large number of people and/ or buildings is of particular importance. The authors believe that a special article in the Police Law and/or the Police Affairs and Powers Act is required, which would deal with the application of means of coercion (firearms, special weapons) to drones, as for example special articles of the Police Affairs and Powers Act deal with the use of firearms in the pursuit of a craft.

There are a number of examples of reactive police measures and police use of coercive measures in other countries. For example, police in the Japanese capital Tokyo have taken decisive steps to combat illegal drones in their airspace. It is a so-called interceptor drone, which is equipped with a net to disable enemy drones in further movement. Several such interceptor drones are currently in use. The police drone is also equipped with a camera, so its control is facilitated in actions to stop illegal drones. However, the Japanese police say that before sending their interceptor drone to stop an illegal drone, the owner/operator will be warned by a loudspeaker to stop the flight, before his property is potentially destroyed.

The Dutch police, faced with an increasing number of illegal drones that pose a threat to public safety, embarked on an interesting experimental project: training eagles to take down drones. The project is said to be "a low-tech solution to a high-tech problem". The idea arose due to a large increase in amateur use of drones. Police worried about drones around airports or over public events such as political rallies. Possible solutions considered by Dutch police include dropping nets on drones, jamming their radio signals and taking control of them, as well as taking them down using birds of prey. The police have released a video showing an eagle grasping the drone with its claws and taking it to the ground.

The police of the Republic of Serbia planned to use electronic jammers (frequency jammers) of drones at the football stadium in order to prevent the recurrence of the aforementioned incident from several years ago. However, special care must be taken in the use of the frequency jammer, as it completely interferes with mobile telephony in its range

during its operation, as well as with the operation of the police TETRA system.

It is important to mention that in some countries (the United States) the police use drones in proactive and preventive work for the purpose of combating criminal activities and unwanted behaviour. For example, police use of drones to release tear gas, video surveillance and spotting rioters at mass gatherings (protests, matches) has been recorded. They were very often used in border (day and night) and inaccessible terrain surveillance. Recently, underwater drones have also appeared, which can be used effectively in underwater exploration, as well as in the surveillance of the sea border. Here we certainly see an opportunity to apply similar methods in the Republic of Croatia, which has as much as 2,375 km of land and almost 1,000 km of sea border.

4. CONCLUSION

This paper provides a brief overview of the use and misuse of drones in the Republic of Croatia and in the world, as well as the possibilities of police counteraction in certain countries. The paper also presents a brief, although no less important, legal and security aspect of the control of the use of drones in the Republic of Croatia. Although their benefits are multiple, and their number in the sky is continuously growing, the number of ways in which drones can be abused is also increasing proportionally.

An important safety omission is evident from the procedures stemming from the Regulation on Unmanned Aircraft Systems. The fact that the Regulation does not in any way provide for informing the Interior Ministry about the place, time, contracting party and purpose of the drone flight is unacceptable to the authors of this paper. We are of the opinion that the Croatian Civil Aviation Agency, when issuing its consent for the potential use of the drone in a flight operation, should inform the Interior Ministry of the Republic of Croatia. The authors believe that it is necessary to include this simple step in the Regulation, which would significantly improve the current practice in terms of safety.

It is important to note that the criminal and civil penalties (Police Affairs and Powers Act, Police Law, Criminal Code, Misdemeanour Law) of the Republic of Croatia do not explicitly mention the misuse of drones, nor the legal framework for the actions of police officers, nor the police use of coercive measures in the case of such an event. A natural or legal person is punishable under the Defence Act, in the part on misdemeanours with a fine

of HRK 5,000.00 to 25,000.00. Those penalties cannot in any way be appropriate in view of the damage that may be caused. This fact, given the circumstances of modern life and the technological progress we are faced with, should become the centre of interest of the professional public.

The future of drones, just like all other technologies, is heading towards reducing the dimensions of individual components and then the entire device. Today, we are also talking about microelectronics (and even nanoelectronics), which can lead to miniature, barely noticeable aircraft in the future, yet equally effective and/or equally destructive.

The authors want to emphasize once again the need for special articles in the Police Law and/or the Police Affairs and Powers Act, as well as in repressive legal frameworks, which would address the legal framework and clearly defined application of coercive measures (firearms, special weapons) in incidental cases involving drones, as well as appropriate sanctions for offenders, for this new potential threat. In this way, we could act proactively (even before the unfortunate event itself) on incidents involving drones. Experience and practice of police in other countries can also be a useful guide, which is briefly presented in this paper.

2.3 Commentary and analysis

The translation of the professional article *Terorizam dronovima – novi način ratovanja?* presented several challenges, particularly concerning terminology, sentence structure, and stylistic consistency. The source text is an article focusing on the emerging threat of drone terrorism and its implications in modern warfare. The following analysis will delve into the key aspects of the translation process, highlighting the strategies employed to address specific difficulties while ensuring that the translation remains faithful to the original text in both meaning and tone.

The first challenge I encountered in translating this text emerged right from the title, which required careful consideration. The original Croatian title, although semantically clear to a Croatian speaker, posed difficulties in capturing the precise tone and familiarity of the concept in English. After analysing various options, *Drone Terrorism – A New Way of Warfare?* seemed the most appropriate and effective translation. The phrase *Drone Terrorism* is widely recognized and flows naturally within English-language discourse, paralleling terms like *cyberterrorism* or *ecological terrorism*. Alternatives such as *Terrorism with Drones* or *Terrorism by Drones* were valid but felt less fluid or intuitive to an English-speaking audience. The second part, *A New Way of Warfare?* retains the original's speculative tone, reflecting the exploration of the novelty of using drones in warfare. Hence, the title serves as a strong example of how even from the outset, finding precise equivalents while maintaining readability and clarity posed a key translation challenge.

In translating the article, I encountered a range of technical and legal terms that required careful consideration to ensure both accuracy and clarity. For example, I translated the term *Uredba* as *Regulation*, which is the standard legal term in English. However, I also had to deal with the term *Pravilnik*, which is usually translated as *Ordinance*, as indicated in the translation handbook *Priručnik za prevođenje pravnih propisa Republike Hrvatske na engleski jezik*. Although *Pravilnik* often refers to a more specific set of rules, it is commonly rendered as *Regulation* in English, particularly in areas related to aviation and technical standards. After analysing the legal and technical context, I ultimately chose *Regulation* for translating both *Uredba* and *Pravilnik* in order to maintain consistency without compromising clarity in the translation. The decision was supported by regulations regarding unmanned aircraft systems available on the official website of the European Union Aviation Safety Agency.

Furthermore, the word *prekršaj* posed a challenge, as I considered several possible solutions throughout the translation process. The list of crime types in English is extensive, and initially, *misdemeanour* seemed the most fitting term, as indicated in the translation handbook *Priručnik za prevođenje pravnih propisa Republike Hrvatske na engleski jezik*, where the translation for *prekršaj* (in criminal law) is *misdemeanour*. However, *prekršaj* can also be translated as *minor offence*. In legal contexts, the term *misdemeanour*, according to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary, generally refers to crimes considered less serious than felonies but more severe than infractions, typically carrying penalties such as fines or community service. Conversely, *offence* is a broader term that encompasses any violation of a law or rule, including misdemeanours, felonies, and infractions. Infractions represent minor violations that usually do not carry the possibility of jail time and are often resolved with fines rather than criminal penalties. In the context of drone regulations, infractions are frequently discussed concerning penalties and fines. For instance, violations of Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations in the U.S. can result in fines and are typically categorized as infractions. I concluded that using *infraction* in the translation of *prekršaj* is the most appropriate choice, as it reflects the lesser severity of the violation and aligns with the context of drone regulations, ensuring clarity and precision while respecting the legal framework of the Defence Act mentioned in the text. This choice allows for a more appropriate representation of the nature of the violation and the corresponding penalties involved.

In translating regulatory or technical texts, the choice of words can significantly influence the tone and clarity of the final version. In the source text, *Rukovatelj mora osigurati da se let bespilotnog zrakoplova odvija danju ... prikupiti sve potrebne informacije za planirani let i uvjeriti se da meteorološki i ostali uvjeti u području leta osiguravaju sigurno izvođenje leta*, the phrase *uvjeriti se* is used, which would typically be translated as *make sure*. However, in the translation, I opted for the more formal and precise term *confirm* instead. While both are grammatically correct, *confirm* conveys a stronger sense of verification and assurance, aligning with the expectations of regulatory or technical contexts, where precision is essential. *Make sure* tends to have a more conversational tone, suitable for everyday language, but *confirm* adds clarity and reinforces the seriousness of the operator's responsibility to ensure all conditions are met.

When translating *načelo postupanja i iznimnosti* as *principle of conduct and exceptionality*, I had to rely on a nuanced understanding of both languages. I carefully chose the term *exceptionality* over more common alternatives like *uniqueness* or *rarity* because it better

reflected the formal, legal context of the original text. In this case, *exceptionality* captured the idea that coercive measures should only be applied in rare or unusual circumstances, emphasizing that such actions are not the norm but are justified only when absolutely necessary. By making this choice, I aimed to preserve the legal tone while ensuring that the translation accurately conveyed the original meaning, aligning with the concept that these measures are reserved for exceptional situations.

Moreover, throughout the translation of the original Croatian text, I encountered a challenge with its complex and lengthy sentences. Croatian language allows for longer sentences with multiple clauses, which are often difficult to replicate in English without losing clarity. For instance, the sentence *Ovom uredbom propisuju se uvjeti koje pravne i/ili fizičke osobe moraju ispuniti kako bi mogle snimati iz zraka kopnena područja i vodene površine u Republici Hrvatskoj, razvijati, umnožavati i/ili objavljivati snimljene materijale, postupke i uvjete pod kojima je dopušteno iznositi snimke iz zraka iz Republike Hrvatske te proceduru i način pregledavanja snimaka prije njihova korištenja*, was divided into two separate sentences in English to improve clarity and readability: *This Regulation prescribes the conditions that legal and/or natural persons must meet in order to be able to photograph land areas and water surfaces in the Republic of Croatia from the air, and later on develop, reproduce and/or publish recorded materials. It also prescribes procedures and conditions under which it is allowed to take aerial photographs out of the Republic of Croatia and the procedure and manner of reviewing the recordings before using them*. I found this division crucial to maintain the natural flow, avoid overloading the reader, and ensure that the translation remained accessible to an English-speaking audience.

Similarly, I had to carefully restructure the following sentence: *Zakon o policijskim poslovima i ovlastima u svom dijelu Policijski poslovi i opća pravila njihova obavljanja, propisani su svi policijski poslovi i primjena policijskih ovlasti, te na temelju njih moraju biti ispunjeni zakonski uvjeti za uporabu sredstva prisile, te policijski službenik mora postupati na način da primjena policijskih ovlasti bude u skladu s Ustavom i zakonom*. In English, the sentence was rendered as: *The Police Affairs and Powers Act, in its section on Police Affairs and General Rules for Their Performance, prescribes all police affairs and the application of police authority. On their basis, the legal conditions for the use of coercive measures must be met, and the police officer must act in such a way that the application of police powers is in accordance with the Constitution and the law*. This restructuring maintained the logical flow of information while making the text easier to follow.

In several instances, I had to find a balance between literal translation and semantic equivalence. For example, when translating *imao bi značajno drugačiju sliku* as *would paint a significantly different picture*, I carefully considered the phrasing. While *would have a significantly different picture* might be a more literal translation, I chose *would paint* to preserve the idiomatic expression and fluidity in English. This decision reflects the strategy of ensuring that the translation is not only accurate but also natural-sounding in the target language.

Certain phrases in the original text were inherently ambiguous, requiring careful interpretation in the translation. I translated the phrase *izravno postojeću neskrivljenu opasnost* as *directly existing unprovoked danger*. The term *neskrivljenu* is somewhat unusual in this context, both in Croatian and English, but I selected *unprovoked* as the closest equivalent to convey the idea of a danger that was not caused or incited by the person affected. This choice indicates my effort to remain faithful to the original meaning while ensuring the phrase is comprehensible within the broader legal context of the sentence.

In translating the phrase *uređaj za izbacivanje mlazova vode*, I faced the challenge of balancing literal accuracy with contextual relevance. A more direct translation, such as *device for ejecting water jets*, could have been technically accurate but lacked the clarity needed for the context of police equipment and coercive measures. Water cannons are commonly used in law enforcement scenarios, and using the literal translation would have risked confusion or an overly technical description. By translating the phrase as *water cannons*, I aimed to balance accuracy with clarity, ensuring the translation aligned with common terminology while still staying true to the original text. I became even more confident in my choice after checking the word *cannon* in the Online Oxford Collocation Dictionary, where I found *water cannon* listed as a collocation along with an example that illustrated its use in the context of police and riots.

Repetition of certain terms or structures in the original text presented a challenge in maintaining a smooth and varied flow in English. For example, the phrase *...zbog okolnosti u kojima živimo i tehnološkog napretka s kojim živimo...* was translated as *...given the circumstances of modern life and the technological progress we are faced with...* I decided to use *progress we are faced with* instead of *progress we live with* to avoid using the word *live* immediately after *life*, thereby improving the stylistic quality of the translation and creating a natural-sounding sentence in English.

Additionally, throughout the translation process, I had to tackle challenges related to the structure and flow of the text. For instance, the sentence *Iz procedura koje proizlaze iz*

Pravilnika o sustavima bespilotnih zrakoplova, evidentan je važan sigurnosni propust. was translated as *An important safety omission is evident from the procedures stemming from the Regulation on Unmanned Aircraft Systems.* I rearranged the order of the sentence parts to align with English syntax and to ensure that the main focus—the safety omission—was emphasized properly.

The translation of the word *eventualno* as *potentially* instead of *eventually* is a notable example of how I dealt with false friends—words that look or sound similar in two languages but have different meanings. In Croatian, *eventualno* implies something that may happen (*possibly* or *potentially*), while *eventually* in English refers to something that will happen at some point (*in the end* or *finally*). In other words, translating *eventualno* as *eventually* in the sentence *prije nego njegova imovina eventualno bude uništena* would significantly alter the meaning. Instead, I translated it correctly as *before his property is potentially destroyed*, preserving the intended meaning.

Another lexical challenge I encountered involved the phrase *naručitelj snimanja*, which I translated as *the party commissioning the photography*. I chose this phrase over simpler terms like *client* or *customer* to emphasize the formal and legal relationship between the parties involved, making it more suitable for the legal and technical context. Moreover, I avoided more complicated phrases like *contracting party of the photography* because they could confuse readers. My goal was to ensure clarity and straightforwardness, making it easier for the audience to understand the role of that party. Essentially, the phrase *the party commissioning the photography* indicates that this party is the one who has requested or contracted the photography services, thus initiating or authorizing the work to take place.

3. Introduction to the source text 2

The second text translated for the purpose of writing this thesis is *Narcis u zagrljaju medija*, which appears in the media philosophy journal *In Medias Res*. This professional paper explores the concept of narcissism in the context of media, analysing how modern media platforms foster and amplify narcissistic behaviour.

The text bridges the fields of social science and media studies, offering an insightful analysis that is both accessible and thought-provoking. The paper's intended audience includes academics, students, and media professionals who are interested in understanding the psychological and social impacts of media in contemporary society. The structure of the text is logical and coherent, guiding readers through complex ideas effectively.

Translating this paper required a nuanced approach to language, particularly in terms of capturing the author's critical tone and ensuring that the complex ideas were clearly communicated. The balance between readability and maintaining the depth of the analysis was a key focus in this translation, as was the need to faithfully convey the subtleties of the original argument.

3.1 SOURCE TEXT 2

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Stručni rad
Professional paper
Primljeno:11.11.2016.

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Narcis u zagrljaju medija

Sažetak

U radu se preispituje odnos mitologije, imaginacije i medija u današnjem vremenu. Čovjek je oduvijek bio inspiriran božanskim i natprirodnim pojavama. Mitovi postoje u svim civilizacijama i zaokupljaju našu imaginaciju. Od najranijeg vremena čovjek je koristio simbole i mitove da bi izrazio svoje iskustvo stvarnosti, koje nadilazi fizičku realnost koja ga okružuje. Oživljavanje mitskih elemenata putem medija kao što su reklamni panoi, televizija, časopisi i internet dovelo je do uspostavljanja novih odnosa mitologije i imaginacije. Mediji imaju veliku moć i utjecaj na stvaranje vjerovanja, stavova, mišljenja i stilova života. Proučavajući povijest od starih Grka preko Michelangela i renesanse pa do današnjeg modernog doba možemo zamijetiti kako se kroz nju provlači mit ljepote koji stvara novi tip kulture, narcističke kulture. Suvremeno društvo putem medija stvorilo je samodovoljnog „savršenog“ čovjeka – narcisa. Standardi ljepote koji se promiču kroz medije predstavljaju imaginaciju i marketinški trik. Suprotnost imaginaciji jest kritičko mišljenje koje je neophodno da bi nas povezalo s vanjskim svijetom te kako bi se odredila jasna granica između naših fantazija i želja i onoga što dolazi izvana.

Ključne riječi: mitologija, imaginacija, mediji, narcistička kultura.

Utjecaj medija na vjerovanja, stavove i ponašanje ljudi izuzetno je velik. Utjecaj modernih medija više se ne može promatrati osobitošću ovog ili onog društva. Ono što je kod elektroničkih medija bila novina njihov je globalni utjecaj: prvi put u povijesti oni su stvorili mogućnost trenutne komunikacije između bilo koje dvije točke globusa – „globalnog sela“.

Elektronički mediji imaju snažne učinke na karakter vremena i prostora. Televizija i ostali mediji imaju veliki utjecaj na publiku, namećući im standarde i norme ponašanja, to jest što je prihvatljivo a što ne. Jasno je da elektronički mediji oblikuju globalnu kulturu, potpomognuti globalnim kapitalizmom utječu na društva i kulture.

McLuhan se bavio pojmom medija, a već se pri određivanju tog pojma razilazi sa suvremenom teorijom masovnih komunikacija. Medij predstavlja poruku. Osnovno polje teorije je djelovanje medija u uvjeravanju, propagandi, indoktrinaciji, pranju mozgov, a sve to s ciljem da se između tehnike, postupaka kojim će se ta znanja optimalno primijeniti na polju reklamiranja, izbora tehnike, manipuliranja javnim mnijenjem. Dakle, riječ je o izrazito pragmatičnoj orijentaciji“. Polazna je hipoteza da sadržaj poruke koju prenosi medij u velikoj mjeri određuje ponašanje primaoca, utječe na stvaranje stavova i mišljenja te da pospješuje devijantna ponašanja – kao što je narcisoidno.

Masovni mediji pružaju podršku narcističkim snovima o slavi i sjaju i na taj način ohrabruju prosječnog čovjeka da se poistovjeti sa zvijezdama, sve više mu otežavajući prihvaćanje banalnosti svakodnevnog života.

Helenski mit o Narcisu bavi se jednom činjenicom ljudskog doživljaja. Narcis potiče od helenske riječi narcosis, što znači otupjelost. „Narcis je bio sin riječnog boga Kefisa i Leripe. „dok je narcis još bio dijete, prorok Tiresija predskazao mu je da će doživjeti duboku starost ako sebe nikada ne vidi. Narcis je odrastao i postao lijep mladić koga bi zavolio svatko, ali toliko gord i hladan da ga je neki mladi čovjek prokleo da voli ono što ne može postići. Jednoga dana Narcis je sjedio kraj jezera koje je stvorio izvor na brdu Helikonu. Pogledao je u vodu i spazio svoj lik, koji se oslikavao ljepotom kakvu čovjek može samo poželjeti. Neprimjetno počeo je da voli vlastitu sliku, koja očigledno nije mogla da mu uzvрати ljubav. Narcisa je naposljetku zamorila uzaludnost njegove ljubavi pa se pretvorio u cvijet sa žutim i bijelim laticama koji je po njemu nazvan – Narcis.

Možemo slobodno reći da se prilagodio svom produžetku i postao zatvoren sustav. Ono što se može vidjeti iz mita je da ljude zasjenjuje svaki njihov produžetak u svakom materijalu koji nije dio njih samih. Mnogi čimbenici ukazuju na to da se mladići zaljubljuju u djevojke u kojima nalaze vlastiti lik. Predrasude naše izrazito tehnološke kulture, i otud narkotične kulture, možda je nagovijestila priča o Narcisu koju odavno tumačimo tako da je njezin smisao da se on zaljubio u samoga sebe, da je uobrazio da odraz u vodi predstavlja narcisa.

Psihološki gledano, mnogo činjenica govori u prilog tome da nas vlastiti produžetak dovodi u stanje otupjelosti. S pojavom i razvojem tehnologije čovjek je produžio izvan sebe novi model središnjeg živčanog sistema. Otupljenost kod Narcisa izazvao je njegov lik, tako običan čovjek promatrajući i upotrebljavajući svoj produžetak u novim tehnologijama, putem medija i društvenih mreža stavlja sebe u narcističku ulogu.

Po riječima psihoterapeuta Ivana Paunovića: „možemo reći da smo svi, u nekom trenutku, okrenuti zdravim narcisoidnim potrebama i narcisoidnim ciljevima – bavimo se slikom o sebi i vlastitom vrijednošću, koja se temelji na zdravom samopoštovanju. Narcisizam, s druge strane, može biti i individualna slika društva i vremena u kome živimo, u kome se bavimo više pojavama, „imidžima“, nego suštinom. Na taj način zanemarujemo negativne aspekte sebe i društva.

Suvremeni kritičari novog narcizma koriste ovaj termin za „asocijalni individualizam“, koji uništava suradnju, ljubav, bliskost s drugima. Marketinške agencije i odnosi s javnošću promoviraju važnost stvaranje dobre slike o nama i našim životima.

Suvremeni Narcis vidi svijet kao svoje ogledalo, a izvanjski ga događaji zanimaju samo u onoj mjeri u kojoj odražavaju njegovu vlastitu sliku. Utjecaj na narcistički tip ličnosti je „mehanička reprodukcija kulture, širenje vizualnih i auditivnih slika u „društvu spektakla“. Živimo u vrtlogu slika i odjeka koji zahvaćaju doživljaj i ponovo ga prikazuju usporeno. Život se prikazuje kao niz slika i elektroničkih signala, utisaka koji su snimljeni i reproducirani fotografijama. Suvremeni je život tako revnosno posredovan elektroničkim slikama da ne možemo izbjeći odnositi se prema drugima kao da se njihovo ponašanje – i naše vlastito – snima i istovremeno prenosi nevidljivoj publici ili se pohranjuje za kasnije pognije ispitivanje. Sve veća upotreba slika uništava naš osjećaj za stvarnost“.

Društvene mreže postale su glavna mjesta na kojima ljudi komuniciraju i na kojima se plasira kultura narcizma. Veliki se broj istraživanja bavi proučavanjem veze između narcizma i

ponašanja na društvenim mrežama, izučavajući kako bi one mogle biti proizvod ili doprinos narcisoidnoj kulturi.

Facebook i Twitter najpopularnije su društvene mreže koje omogućuju da kroz postavljanje sadržaja ili slika korisnik postane „poznat“. One su doprinijele promjenama u distribuciji informacija i promoviranju kulturalnih normi društva. Omogućuju svakoj osobi da se samopromovira, informira i postavlja slike, održava kontakte s drugima, stvara svoj imidž i identitet.

Kada se govori o slikama, „selfi“ je trenutno najpopularniji oblik fotografije. On predstavlja fotografiju na kojoj osoba fotografira samu sebe u nekom ambijentu. Oni su popularni širom svijeta i ljudi ih postavljaju na internet. Određene kompanije koriste popularnost selfija da bi promovirali sebe i tako organiziraju nagradne igre u kojim će selfi s najviše lajkova dobiti određenu nagradu.

Narcizam predstavlja ovisnost osobe o drugima, koji su potrebni da bi izgradio samopoštovanje. Da bi zadovoljio potrebe mora postojati publika koja će mu se diviti. „Njegova očigledna sloboda od porodičnih veza i institucionalnih stega ne daje mu slobodu da bude sam i da se ponosi svojom individualnošću. Upravo obrnuto, ona pridonosi njegovoj nesigurnosti koju može nadvladati jedino videći odraz svog „veličanstvenog sepstva“ u pažnji drugih ili pripajajući se onima koji zrače slavu, moć ili karizmu“.

Pojava selfija samo je dio narcističke kulture i opsesivne samopromocije i stalne potrage za validacijom vlastite vrijednosti. Dijagnoza narcisoidnosti postojala je i mnogo prije pojave medija i društvenih mreža. Ali s njihovom pojavom narcistička kultura sve se više širi, odnosno, pomoću njih dolazi do ekspanzije samopromoviranja i samoljublja. Pojava širenja ovog poremećaja posebno je primjetna kod mlađe populacije, koja najviše koristi društvene platforme. I to je ono zbog čega su psiholozi najviše zabrinuti.

„Paralelno s porastom narcizma, analitičari bilježe smanjenje empatije i altruizma. Drugi ljudi nas zanimaju samo kada želimo da saznamo što misle o nama – da li su nam „lajkali“ sliku ili ostavili neki komentar. Ovaj fenomen, kada prevelika povezanost i bliskost izaziva u ljudima antisocijalno ponašanje, opisao je Frojd. On je to nazvao „ježeva dilema“. Prema njemu, ljudi su kao ježevi tokom zime – moraju da se zbiju jedni uz druge da bi se zagrijali, ali ne smiju da se približe previše, jer će početi jedni druge probadati bodljama“.

Narcizam u ljudima je postojao od pamtivijeka, ali s pojavom društvenih mreža on se brže očituje i sačinjava svakodnevicu. Ranije je glavni medij bio televizija, i nije svako mogao postati slavan.

S pojavom interneta to se mijenja i svako dobiva šansu da postane zvijezda. S pojavom interneta pojavljuje se i novi problem a to je ovisnost od njega, ali psiholozi i tu vide narcizam, jer svaki put kada se postavi nova slika ili komentar očekuje se „lajk“ ili neka reakcija, i to stvara opsesiju i vezanost za društvene mreže.

Ono što se javlja kao najveća opasnost formiranje je lažnog samopouzdanja i očekivanja, koja se u stvarnom svijetu ne ostvaruju.

Velika količina lajkova sakupljenih na društvenim mrežama ne znači da su uspjeli u svojoj namjeri ili da su dobili potvrdu kakvu su željeli u stvarnom svijetu.

Društvene mreže poput Facebooka nude korisnicima pogodnu metodu za održavanje velikog broja slabih veza. Dok održavanje jakih veza obično zahtjeva i podrazumijeva znatno veći utrošak vremena i energije, slabe se veze mogu zadovoljiti isključivo preko društvenih mreža. Facebook omogućuje svojim korisnicima da prate promjene u životima svojih slabih veza pregledavajući njihove objave na svom news feedu te čitanjem informacija koje su objavili na svojim profilima. Načini interakcije koje Facebook nudi su dopisivanje na timelineu, u komentarima, slanje privatnih poruka, komentiranje fotografija i bockanje.

Također, društvene mreže su pogodne za narcise jer korisnici mogu kontrolirati profile, slike, status, komentare, biografije, listu događaja koje posjećuju i popis prijatelja. Na taj način mogu dati iskrivljenu sliku o sebi, a sve to u cilju da bi se prikazali dopadljivim.

„Internet, kao mjesto gdje je najveća koncentracija ljudi na jednom mjestu, u isto vrijeme možemo stupiti u kontakt sa nekim preko oceana, s nekim u drugoj državi, gradu itd. Samim tim, veća je šansa za iskazivanje poremećaja ličnosti, pogotovo zbog anonimnosti i nedostatka F2F (face to face) komunikacije i interakcije. Na taj način ljudi mogu iskazati druge, ponekad i tamne strane svoje ličnosti, predstavljati se onako kako požele, točnije mogu imati svoj pseudo-, iliti onlajn- identitet. Samim tim, uočljivija je i veća koncentracija narcisa i narcizma kao pojave na društvenim mrežama“.

Koliko je selfi popularan i koliko ga ljudi koriste, govori i činjenica da selfi štap postaje predmet koji nije poželjan i na nekim mjestima je zabranjen. Na primjer, na jednoj plaži u Francuskoj uvedena je zabrana fotografiranja selfija. Posjetioci ove plaže žele privatnost i

uživanje, ne žele da ih tko ometa. Zbog ove zabrane uvedene su patrole policije koja se brine da se ovo pravilo ne prekrši.

„Prilično glasno odjeknula je vijest da Europska unija priprema zakon kojim će se zabranjivati objavljivanje fotografija turističkih znamenitosti, odnosno kulturno-povijesnih spomenika na društvenim mrežama, a to uključuje naročito selfi-fotografije. Ukoliko se usvoji novi zakon, korisnici Facebooka, Instagrama i Twittera će biti tuženi za objavljivanje fotografija s ovakvim sadržajem. Najpopularnija mjesta za fotografiranje su, prema nekim istraživanjima, Eiffelov toranj, Disneyland u Orlandu, Burj Kalifa u Dubaiju, Big Ben u Londonu, Koloseum u Rimu i tako dalje. Smatra se da se dnevno objavi oko milijun ovakvih fotografija, a ljudi koji se zalažu za očuvanje kulturnih znamenitosti smatraju da ovako nastale fotografije potpuno urušavaju istinski značaj tih znamenitosti. Disneyland u Orlandu, u američkoj državi Florida, jedna je od prvih institucija koja je zabranila upotrebu selfi-štapova, posebno na toboganima i drugim atrakcijama parka. Takozvani selfi-štap za sada je zabranjen na nekim prometnim turističkim destinacijama u Londonu zbog straha da bi osoba štapom mogla povrijediti druge posjetioce ili im zakloniti pogled na znamenitost. Također, ulaz u arenu Wembley, O2 arenu i akademiju Brixton, bit će zabranjen svima koji se pojave s “tim uvredljivim štapom”.

Proizvođači mobilnih telefona zbog globalne popularnosti selfija promoviraju kvalitetnije kamere radi boljeg selfija. Ovaj trend diktiraju potrošači, a proizvođači telefona otvoreno govore o tome koliko se trude da im omoguće dobar selfi. Ali, s obzirom da se dosta govori o ovom načinu fotografiranja kao o narcističkom i egoističkom, kompanije za proizvodnju telefona smatraju da to i nije dobro za njihov imidž.

Ljudi se žele fotografirati pored kulturnih znamenitosti i to je razumljivo. Oni žele imati uspomenu na neko putovanje, draga mjesta i ljude. Tako da s te strane ne treba biti toliko isključiv prema tim ljudima.

Sve što se radi u životu, treba raditi s mjerom. Tako je i sa selfijima, trebalo bi naći mjeru da ovaj trend ne bi dobio narcističke razmjere.

Zaključak

Televizija i novi mediji izuzetno su moćni. Oni su aktivni tvorci stvarnosti. Imperativ gledanosti vodi k tome da se mediji utrkuju pružajući ekskluzivnost. Mediji nas danas informiraju, utječu na naše stavove, vjerovanja i način na koji se ponašamo. Govore nam što je

poželjno a što nije. Kako da izgledamo, čime da se bavimo, a ono što je najbitnije, postavljaju standarde uspjeha i lijepog. Daju nam šansu da budemo opaženi.

„Za neke naše filozofe (i pisce) „biti“ znači „biti opažen na televiziji“, to jest, sve u svemu uzevši, da vas novinari primijete, morate „biti“ kako se kaže poželjan sugovornik novinarima (što podrazumijeva mnogo kompromisa i dosluh s njima). Budući da takvi autori nikako ne mogu računati na svoje djelo kako bi opstali u kontinuitetu javnog života, istina je da oni nemaju drugog izbora osim da se što češće pojavljuju na ekranu, pa dakle i da pišu u pravilnim vremenskim intervalima i to što je moguće kraća djela kojima je, kako je primijetio Gilles Deleuze, osnovna svrha da njihovim autorima omoguće česte pozive za sudjelovanju na televiziji. Upravo na ovaj način televizijski ekran je danas i postao neka vrsta Narcisovog ogledala, a televizija mjesto narcisoidne egzibicije.

Helenski mit o Narcisu govori o mladiću koji je zamijenio svoj vlastiti odraz u vodi s nekom drugom osobom. Taj njegov produžetak otupio mu je osjećaj u tolikoj mjeri da je postao ovisnik svog vlastitog produženog ili ponovljenog lika. Tolika otupjelost sputava samo prepoznavanje. Svaki pronalazak ili razvoj tehnologije predstavlja produžetak ili samoamputaciju naših fizičkih tijela. Televizijska slika ima djelovanje koje se mijenja od jedne kulture do druge u skladu s postojećim čulnim odnosima u svakoj kulturi.

Pojam „Idola“ u hebrejskom jeziku veoma je sličan pojmu Narcisa. Promatranjem idola i upotrebom nove tehnologije ljudi se identificiraju s njima. To je način čulnog dovršavanja.

Možemo reći da nove tehnologije predstavljaju samoamputaciju naših organa. „Upravo to neprestano prihvaćanje naše tehnologije u svakodnevnoj upotrebi stavlja nas u narcisovski ulogu potpražne svjesnosti i otupjelosti u odnosu prema tim slikama naših vlastitih ličnosti.“

Mediji i društvene mreže predstavljaju produžetke koji stvaraju narcisovo ogledalo. Nove platforme omogućavaju svakome da postane „opažen“, da objavi sliku ili komentar. Da uspostavi veliki broj prijatelja koji će reagirati ili lajkati te sadržaje. Opasnost koja je uočena jest da slika ili imidž koji se postiže medijima ne mora odgovarati stvarnoj slici. To je velika zamka zato što predodžbu koju imamo o sebi, koju smo stvorili društvenim mrežama, obično nije realna i tu dolazi do velikih razočarenja.

Možemo konstatirati da narcisoidna kultura dostiže svoj vrhunac. I pored velike povezanosti na globalnom nivou, ljudi su usamljeni i izolirani. Internet i društvene mreže ubrzale su komunikaciju, ali do izražaja dolaze narcisizam i egoizam, a sve je manje ljudske bliskosti.

Otkad je naš središnji živčani sustav produžen, od tada doba nespokojstva i ravnodušnosti. Čovjek po prvi put postaje svjestan tehnologije kao produžetka svog fizičkog tijela. Naš privatni i društveni život otvoren je za javnost, a i to uvodi potpuno novu kategoriju „društvenog učešća“ u naš život koji dobiva novo ogledalo.

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Narcissus in the Embrace of Media

Abstract

The paper examines the relationship between mythology, imagination and the media in today's world. Humans have always been inspired by divine and supernatural phenomena. Myths exist in all civilizations and occupy our imagination. From the earliest times humans have used symbols and myths to express their experience of reality, which transcends the physical reality that surrounds them. The revival of mythical elements through media such as billboards, television, magazines and the Internet has led to the establishment of new relationships between mythology and imagination. The media have great power and influence in shaping beliefs, attitudes, opinions and lifestyles. Studying history from the ancient Greeks through Michelangelo and the Renaissance to the present modern age, we can observe the recurring myth of beauty that creates a new type of culture, a narcissistic culture. Modern society through the media has created a self-sufficient 'perfect' human – a narcissist. The beauty standards promoted through the media represent imagination and marketing trickery. The opposite of imagination is critical thinking, which is necessary to connect us with the outside world and to draw a clear line between our fantasies and desires and what comes from outside.

Keywords: *mythology, imagination, media, narcissistic culture.*

The influence of the media on people's beliefs, attitudes and behaviour is extremely strong. The influence of modern media can no longer be observed by the particularity of this or that society. What was new about electronic media was their global impact; for the first time in history, they created the possibility of instantaneous communication between any two points of the globe – a 'global village'.

Electronic media have profound effects on the nature of time and space. Television and other media exercise a great influence on the audience, imposing standards and norms of behaviour on them, that is, what is acceptable and what is not. It is clear that electronic media shape global culture, supported by global capitalism influencing societies and cultures.

McLuhan dealt with the concept of media, and his interpretation of the concept diverges from contemporary mass communication theory at the very point of its definition. The medium represents the message. The basic field of theory is the role of the media in persuasion, propaganda, indoctrination, brainwashing, all with the aim of improving the technique and procedures for optimal application in advertising, choice of technique, and manipulation of public opinion. Thus, it is a highly pragmatic orientation. The starting hypothesis is that the content of the message conveyed by the media largely determines the behaviour of the recipient, influences the formation of attitudes and opinions, and promotes deviant behaviours – such as narcissism.

The mass media support narcissistic dreams of glory and glamour and thus encourage the average person to identify with the celebrities, making it increasingly difficult to accept the banality of everyday life.

The Hellenic myth of Narcissus deals with one aspect of human experience. Narcissus derives from the Hellenic word *narcosis*, meaning numbness. Narcissus was the son of the river god Cephissus and Liriope. When Narcissus was still a child, the prophet Tiresias foretold him that he would live to a ripe old age if he never saw himself. Narcissus grew into a handsome young man, admired by everyone, but his pride and coldness led a young man to curse him, condemning him to fall in love with something he could never attain. One day Narcissus was sitting by a lake created by a spring on Mount Helicon. He looked into the water and saw his image, which was reflected in the beauty that one can only wish for. Imperceptibly, he began to love his own image, which obviously could not love him back. Narcissus eventually grew tired of the futility of his love and turned into a flower with yellow and white petals named after him –Narcissus.

We can freely say that he adapted to his self-extension and became a closed system. What can be seen from the myth is that people are overshadowed by each of their self-extensions in any material that is not part of themselves. Many factors suggest that young men fall in love with girls in whom they find their own image. The prejudices of our extremely technological culture, and hence a narcotic culture, may have been foreshadowed by the Narcissus story, which we have long interpreted as his falling in love with himself, perceiving his reflection in the water as a representation of himself, ultimately making him a narcissist.

From a psychological perspective, many facts support the idea that our self-extension leads us to a state of numbness. With the emergence and development of technology, humans have extended beyond themselves a new model of the central nervous system. The numbness in Narcissus was caused by his image. Similarly, an ordinary person, by observing and projecting their self-extension through new technologies, media, and social networks, places themselves in a narcissistic role.

In the words of psychotherapist Ivan Paunović: "We can say that we are all, at some point, turned to healthy narcissistic needs and narcissistic goals; we are dealing with the image of ourselves and our own worth, which is based on healthy self-esteem. Narcissism, on the other hand, can also be an individual reflection of the society and the time we live in, focusing on appearances, 'images,' rather than essence. In this way, we neglect the negative aspects of ourselves and society."

Contemporary critics of the new narcissism use this term for 'asocial individualism', which destroys cooperation, love, closeness with others. Marketing agencies and public relations promote the importance of creating a good image of ourselves and our lives.

Modern Narcissi see the world as their mirror, and they are only interested in external events to the extent that these reflect their own image. The influence on the narcissistic personality type includes "the mechanical reproduction of culture, the proliferation of visual and auditory images in the 'society of the spectacle'. We live in a whirlwind of images and echoes that capture the experience and render it in slow motion. Life is portrayed as a series of images and electronic signals, impressions that are recorded and reproduced in photographs. Contemporary life is so zealously mediated by electronic images that we cannot avoid treating others as if their behaviour – and our own – were recorded and simultaneously transmitted to an invisible audience or stored for later and closer examination. The increasing use of images is destroying our sense of reality."

Social networks have become the main venues where people communicate and where the culture of narcissism is disseminated. A large number of studies are focused on examining the relationship between narcissism and behaviour on social networks, exploring how they might be a product or contributor to the narcissistic culture.

Facebook and Twitter are the most popular social networks that allow the user to become 'famous' by posting content or images. They have contributed to changes in the distribution of information and the promotion of cultural norms of society. They enable each person to self-promote, inform and post images, maintain contacts with others, create their self-image and identity.

When it comes to images, 'selfie' is currently the most popular form of photography. It represents a photo of a person photographing themselves in a particular setting. They are popular worldwide, and people post them online. Certain companies use the popularity of selfies to promote themselves and thus organize contests in which the selfie with the most likes wins a prize.

Narcissism represents a person's dependence on other people, as they are essential for building their self-esteem. To satisfy these needs, there must be an audience to admire them. "Their apparent freedom from family ties and institutional constraints does not grant them the liberty to be alone and take pride in their individuality. On the contrary, it contributes to their insecurity, which they can only overcome by seeing the reflection of their 'magnificent self' in the attention of others or by associating with those who radiate fame, power, or charisma."

The emergence of selfies is only part of narcissistic culture and obsessive self-promotion and the constant search for validation of one's self-worth. The diagnosis of narcissism existed long before the emergence of media and social networks. But with their advent, narcissistic culture is spreading more and more, that is, through them, the expansion of self-promotion and self-admiration occurs. The spread of this disorder is particularly noticeable among the younger population, who are the most active on social platforms. And that is what psychologists are most concerned about.

“In parallel with the rise of narcissism, analysts note a decrease in empathy and altruism. We are only interested in other people when we want to know what they think of us – whether they 'liked' our photo or left us a comment. This phenomenon, where too much connection and closeness provoke antisocial behaviour in people, was described by Freud. He called it the 'hedgehog's dilemma'. According to him, people are like hedgehogs during the winter –

they have to huddle together to stay warm, but they must not get too close, or they will start to prick each other with their spines."

Narcissism in people has existed since time immemorial, but with the advent of social networks, it manifests itself faster and constitutes everyday life. Previously, television was the main medium, and not everyone could become famous.

With the advent of the Internet, this changes, and everyone now gets a chance to become a star. Along with the advent of the Internet, a new problem has emerged: addiction to it. Psychologists see narcissism in this as well, because every time a new picture or comment is posted, there is an expectation for a 'like' or some reaction, which creates obsession and attachment to social networks.

The greatest danger that arises is the formation of false self-confidence and expectations that are not fulfilled in the real world.

A large number of likes accumulated on social networks does not mean that one has succeeded in their intention or received the confirmation they desired in the real world.

Social networks like Facebook offer users a convenient method to maintain a large number of weak connections. While maintaining strong connections usually requires and implies a significantly greater expenditure of time and energy, weak connections can be satisfied exclusively through social networks. Facebook allows its users to track changes in the lives of their weak connections by browsing their posts on their *news feed* and reading the information they posted on their profiles. The interaction methods that Facebook offers include messaging on timelines, in comments, sending private messages, commenting on photos, and 'poking'.

Additionally, social networks are suitable for narcissists because users can control profiles, pictures, statuses, comments, biographies, and a list of events they visit, as well as their friend lists. In this way, they can present a distorted image of themselves, all with the aim of appearing likable.

"The Internet, as a place with the highest concentration of people in one place, allows us to contact someone across the ocean, someone in another country, city, etc. Therefore, there is a greater chance of personality disorders, especially due to anonymity and lack of F2F (face to face) communication and interaction. In this way, people can display other, sometimes darker aspects of their personality, represent themselves as they wish, more precisely, they can have their pseudo- or online identity. Consequently, there is a more noticeable and higher

concentration of narcissists and narcissism as a phenomenon on social networks."

The popularity of selfies and how much people use them is reflected in the fact that selfie stick is becoming undesirable object and is banned in some places. For example, on a beach in France, a ban on taking selfies has been introduced. Visitors to this beach want privacy and relaxation, they don't want to be disturbed. Due to this ban, police patrols have been introduced to ensure that this rule is not violated.

"The news that the European Union is preparing a law to ban the posting of photos of tourist attractions, specifically cultural and historical monuments, on social networks, has echoed quite loudly, particularly regarding selfies. If the new law is passed, Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter users will be sued for posting such photos.

According to some research, the most popular places for taking photos include the Eiffel Tower, Disneyland in Orlando, Burj Khalifa in Dubai, Big Ben in London, the Colosseum in Rome, and so on. It is estimated that around one million such photos are posted daily, and those advocating for the preservation of cultural monuments believe that these photos completely undermine the true significance of these landmarks. Disneyland in Orlando, Florida, was one of the first institutions to ban the use of selfie sticks, especially on roller coasters and other park attractions. The so-called selfie stick is currently banned at some busy tourist destinations in London due to fears that someone with the stick might injure other visitors or obstruct their view of the attraction. Additionally, entry to Wembley Arena, the O2 Arena, and Brixton Academy will be prohibited to anyone appearing with 'that offensive stick'."

Due to the global popularity of selfies, mobile phone manufacturers are promoting higher-quality cameras for better selfies. This trend is driven by consumers, and phone manufacturers openly discuss how hard they work to enable a good selfie. However, since this mode of photography is often discussed as narcissistic and self-centred, phone companies believe that it may not be beneficial for their image.

People want to take photos next to cultural landmarks, and that is understandable. They want to have a memento of a trip, cherished places, and people. From this perspective, one should not be too exclusive towards these people.

Everything in life should be done in moderation. The same applies to selfies; a balance should be found so that this trend does not take on narcissistic proportions.

Conclusion

Television and new media are extremely powerful. They are active creators of reality. The imperative of viewership drives media to compete by offering exclusivity. Today, media inform us, influence our attitudes, beliefs, and behaviour. They tell us what is desirable and what is not. How we should look, what we should do, and most importantly, they set the standards for success and beauty. They give us a chance to be noticed.

"For some of our philosophers (and writers), 'to be' means 'to be noticed on television.' In other words, to be noticed by journalists, you must 'be' a desirable interviewee (which implies numerous compromises and collusions with journalists). Since such authors cannot rely on their work to sustain them in the continuity of public life, the truth is that they have no choice but to appear on screen as often as possible. Thus, they write in regular intervals, often producing shorter works with, as Gilles Deleuze noted, the primary purpose of enabling their authors to receive frequent invitations to participate on television. In this way, the television screen has become a sort of Narcissus's mirror, and television a venue for narcissistic exhibitionism."

The Hellenic myth of Narcissus tells the story of a young man who mistook his own reflection in the water for someone else. This self-extension dulled his senses to such an extent that he became addicted to his own extended or repeated image. Such numbness hinders self-recognition. Every technological invention or development represents a self-extension or self-amputation of our physical bodies. The effect of television images varies from one culture to another, in accordance with the existing sensory relationships in each culture.

The concept of 'Idol' in Hebrew is very similar to the concept of Narcissus. By observing idols and using new technology, people identify with these idols. This is a way of sensory completion.

We can say that new technologies represent self-amputation of our organs. "It is precisely this constant acceptance of our technology in everyday use that puts us in a Narcissus-like role of subconscious awareness and numbness towards these images of our own selves."

Media and social networks represent self-extensions that create a Narcissus's mirror. New platforms allow everyone to become 'noticed', to post a picture or comment, and to establish a large number of friends who will react or like the content. The danger observed is that the image or impression achieved through media may not correspond to the actual reality. This

is a major trap because the image we have of ourselves, created by social networks, is usually not real, leading to great disappointments.

We can state that narcissistic culture is reaching its peak. Despite the great connectivity on a global level, people are lonely and isolated. The Internet and social networks have accelerated communication, but narcissism and egoism are coming to the fore, and there is less and less human closeness.

Since our central nervous system has been extended, an era of restlessness and indifference has begun. For the first time, humans become aware of technology as a self-extension of their physical body. Our private and social life is open to the public, introducing a completely new category of 'social participation' into our lives, which takes on a new mirror.

3.3 Commentary and analysis

Translating *Narcis u zagrljaju medija* presented a complex array of challenges, requiring meticulous attention to detail and strategic decision-making. The title itself, *Narcis u zagrljaju medija*, is a profound allusion to the Greek myth of Narcissus, a young man who fell in love with his reflection in a pool of water. This metaphor explores the intricate relationship between modern media and self-obsession, particularly in social networks. The challenge here was not only translating the title but also preserving the cultural resonance of this metaphor in English. By choosing *Narcissus in the Embrace of Media*, I retained the mythological reference while effectively conveying the text's critical exploration of media culture.

One of the initial challenges I encountered in the translation process was dealing with unpaired quotation marks found in the source text. Although it may seem like a minor issue, the presence of unpaired quotation marks can create significant confusion in the translation process. As a translator, I had to decide whether to omit these quotation marks or insert them in what seemed to be the correct location. In most cases, I chose to omit them to avoid introducing potential misunderstandings or misinterpretations into the translated text. This decision was crucial in maintaining the readability and coherence of the English version.

A related issue involved using quotation marks around the term *poking* in the sentence *The interaction methods that Facebook offers include messaging on timelines, in comments, sending private messages, commenting on photos, and 'poking'*. In the source text, *poking* is rendered as *bockanje*, which is not placed between quotation marks. According to Hrvatski jezični portal, *bockanje* has the figurative meaning of *peckati koga* or *zadirktivati*. My decision to include quotation marks around *poking* in the translation was based on two primary considerations. First, quotation marks highlight this specific term, drawing attention to it as a distinct action within Facebook's interaction methods. Second, they indicate that *poking* is used figuratively in a non-standard sense, signalling to readers that it refers to a particular feature unique to Facebook rather than a general action. This careful use of punctuation helps clarify the meaning and ensures that the reader understands the term within its specific context.

In translating the sentences *What was new about electronic media was their global impact; for the first time in history, they created the possibility of instantaneous communication between any two points of the globe – a 'global village'*, and *We can say that we are all, at some point, turned to healthy narcissistic needs and narcissistic goals; we are dealing with*

the image of ourselves and our own worth, which is based on healthy self-esteem, I had to carefully adapt the punctuation to suit English norms. In the first sentence, the colon used in Croatian text was replaced by a semicolon to create a smoother connection between two independent clauses in English. I also had to adjust the type of quotation marks to single ('*global village*'), since double quotation marks (“x”) are typically reserved for direct quotes in English. Similarly, in the second sentence, I replaced the dash (–) used in Croatian with a semicolon, as English often requires more precise punctuation for separating closely related ideas. These examples illustrate how punctuation usage can vary significantly between Croatian and English, and how careful attention to these differences is necessary to maintain clarity and flow in translation.

Furthermore, translating *društvo spektakla* represented a significant terminological challenge. After careful consideration, I determined that *society of the spectacle* would be a more appropriate translation than *spectacle society*. This choice is grounded in the established use of the phrase in academic and critical theory, particularly in connection with Guy Debord's seminal work, *The Society of the Spectacle*. Using this specific phrasing not only maintains the connection to Debord's critique of modern society but also ensures that the translation resonates with readers familiar with this body of work.

A particularly interesting lexical choice involved translating the word *doprinosa* as *contributor* instead of *contribution* in the sentence *Veliki se broj istraživanja bavi proučavanjem veze između narcizma i ponašanja na društvenim mrežama, izučavajući kako bi one mogle biti proizvod ili doprinosa narcisoidnoj kulturi*, which is discussing the role of social networks in fostering narcissistic culture. I did not make this decision lightly. I chose the word *contributor* because it more accurately conveys the idea that social networks actively contribute to the culture of narcissism rather than merely being a passive factor. In this context, *contributor* highlights the active role these platforms play in shaping and perpetuating certain behaviours, aligning with the overall critical tone of the text.

The translation process also involved enhancing clarity and readability by adjusting sentence structure. Croatian often features longer, more complex sentences, which may not flow as naturally in English. To address this, I divided several sentences into shorter, more digestible parts. For example, the sentence *S pojavom interneta pojavljuje se i novi problem a to je ovisnost od njega, ali psiholozi i tu vide narcizam, jer svaki put kada se postavi nova slika ili komentar očekuje se 'lajk' ili neka reakcija, i to stvara opsesiju i vezanost za društvene mreže* was translated as *Along with the advent of the Internet, a new problem has emerged: addiction*

to it. Psychologists see narcissism in this as well, because every time a new picture or comment is posted, there is an expectation for a 'like' or some reaction, which creates obsession and attachment to social networks. The introduction of a colon and the division into two sentences improves the overall flow and comprehension for English-speaking readers.

Similarly, the sentence *Za neke naše filozofe (i pisce) 'biti' znači 'biti opažen na televiziji,' to jest, sve u svemu uzevši, da vas novinari primijete, morate 'biti' kako se kaže poželjan sugovornik novinarima (što podrazumijeva mnogo kompromisa i dosluh s njima)*, was divided into two parts: *For some of our philosophers (and writers), 'to be' means 'to be noticed on television.'* In other words, *to be noticed by journalists, you must 'be' a desirable interviewee (which implies many compromises and collusions with them).* This restructuring not only enhances readability but also ensures that the original meaning is preserved while making the text more accessible to the target audience.

The translation required careful handling of cultural and contextual elements. For instance, translating the phrase *Disneyland u Orlandu, u američkoj državi Florida, jedna je od prvih institucija koja je zabranila upotrebu selfi-štapova, posebno na toboganima i drugim atrakcijama parka* posed a challenge with the word *tobogani*. While *tobogani* typically translates to *slides*, this term would be contextually inappropriate in reference to Disneyland attractions. I concluded that *roller coasters* would better capture the intended meaning in this context. My decision to make this change was influenced by numerous articles I read about Disney banning selfie sticks, which referred to roller coasters and rides, but did not mention slides at all. This example illustrates the importance of critical thinking and referencing various sources in translation, where a translator must sometimes deviate from a literal translation to ensure accuracy and coherence in the target language.

Moreover, when translating the sentence *Čovjek je oduvijek bio inspiriran božanskim i natprirodnim pojavama* into *Humans have always been inspired by divine and supernatural phenomena*, I carefully considered how to translate the term *čovjek*. While *man* has traditionally been used in English to represent humanity, modern translation standards prioritize gender-neutral language to avoid implicit gender bias. Using *man* would not have been appropriate, as it excludes other genders and reinforces outdated male-centric language. More inclusive alternatives such as *humankind*, *humans*, *people*, or *person*—which I also used in the translation—better reflect contemporary linguistic norms. In this case, I opted for

humans, ensuring the translation remained both inclusive and accurate, while considering evolving sensitivities in language use.

In translating the phrase *narcisoidna kultura*, I chose to use *narcissistic culture* rather than *narcissism culture*. This decision reflects a broader interpretation of the term as it relates to a cultural phenomenon rather than a specific psychological condition. *Narcissistic culture* effectively communicates the widespread nature of narcissistic behaviours and attitudes fostered by social networks, a central focus of the original text.

The phrase *stvarnoj slici* in the sentence *Opasnost koja je uočena jest da slika ili imidž koji se postiže medijima ne mora odgovarati stvarnoj slici*, presented another challenge. I avoided the literal translation, *real image*, to prevent repetition of the word *image* within the sentence. Instead, I opted for *actual reality*, resulting in the translation: *The danger observed is that the image or impression achieved through media may not correspond to the actual reality*. This choice not only avoids redundancy but also reinforces the distinction between media-created perceptions and the truth, a key theme in the text.

Another lexical challenge was translating the phrase *kompromisi i dosluh s njima* in the context of media relationships. I translated the phrase as *compromises and collusions with journalists*, capturing the nuanced criticism of how media interactions often involve a level of complicity or strategic cooperation. The choice of *collusions* instead of a more neutral term like *agreements* or *understandings* underscores the potentially unethical or manipulative nature of these interactions, which is a critical aspect of the original text's argument. After doing a quick search on the Merriam-Webster Dictionary, I confirmed that *collusion* represents a secret agreement or cooperation, especially for an illegal or deceitful purpose, which further reinforced my belief in the appropriateness of the term in this context.

4. Introduction to the source text 3

The third and final chosen text is *Prisilne migracije uslijed klimatskih promjena*, a professional paper published in the interdisciplinary scientific and professional journal *Holon*. This paper delves into the pressing issue of forced migration caused by climate change, discussing how environmental shifts are increasingly leading to the displacement of vulnerable populations.

The text belongs to the domain of popular science, addressing a topic that sits at the intersection of environmental science and social issues. The paper's intended audience includes researchers, policymakers, and the general public, reflecting the broad relevance of the subject matter. Given the complexity of the topic, the paper is written in an accessible style that seeks to engage a wide readership while maintaining a clear and informative approach.

Translating this text posed several challenges, particularly in accurately conveying the specialized terminology associated with climate science and migration studies while maintaining the paper's accessible tone. It was crucial to ensure that the translated text remained informative and intriguing for a broad audience, preserving the depth and nuance of the original content.

4.1 SOURCE TEXT 3

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Neven Tandarić

PRISILNE MIGRACIJE USLIJED KLIMATSKIH PROMJENA

Sažetak

Posljedice klimatskih promjena postaju sve izraženije uzrokujući različite okolišne, ali i društvene promjene. Jedna od glavnih i globalno najuočljivijih promjena je intenzifikacija prisilnih migracija izazvanih klimatskim promjenama. Takvi prisilni migranti, zbog međunarodne legislative koja nema ugrađene kriterije za reguliranje statusa izbjeglica nastalih uslijed okolišnih razloga, uključujući i klimatske promjene, ne mogu ostvariti navedeni status i predstavljaju problem čitave međunarodne zajednice dovodeći do značajnih socijalnih, ekonomskih, političkih i kulturnih promjena u globalnom okviru.

Ključne riječi: *klimatske promjene, klimatske izbjeglice, prisilne migracije*

1. Uvod

U suvremeno doba klimatske promjene postaju jedan od ključnih faktora svjetskih migracija. Brojne zemlje, posebice one slabije razvijene, zbog posljedica klimatskih promjena doživjet će prisilno iseljavanje dijela ili čitavog stanovništva. Ti će iseljenici biti tzv. klimatske izbjeglice i postat će globalni problem, a njegovo rješavanje globalna odgovornost (Shamsuddoha i Chowdhury, 2009). Izraelski geograf Nurit Kliot (2004) tvrdi da su masovne migracije uzrokovane klimatskim promjenama već postale važna tema međunarodne zajednice, a oksfordski profesor Norman Myers (2005) tvrdi da bi do 2050. godine na svijetu moglo biti 200 milijuna klimatskih izbjeglica.

2. Klimatske promjene kao uzrok prisilne migracije

Osnovni su potencijalni uzroci klimatski uvjetovanih migracija prema Međuvladinom odboru za klimatske promjene (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2007b):

- porast učestalosti i intenziteta vremenskih nepogoda poput tropskih ciklona, obilnih padalina i poplava;
- porast učestalosti suša i nestašica vode, te
- porast morske razine.

Osim šteta na imovini koje mogu uzrokovati učestalije i intenzivnije vremenske nepogode, one se kroz smanjenje plodnosti tla i dostupnosti pitke vode odražavaju i na poljoprivrednu proizvodnju kao glavni izvor hrane u većini pogođenih zemalja (Drabo i Mbaye, 2011; Shamsuddoha i Chowdhury, 2009). Osim toga, nestašica pitke vode mogla bi do 2050-ih pogoditi više od milijardu ljudi (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2007a). Porast morske razine smanjit će površinu mnogih država s niskim obalnim zonama, a mnoge otočne zemlje potpuno će nestati s karte svijeta što znači neminovno preseljavanje njihovih stanovnika. Drugi težak problem je intruzija morske vode u kopnene vodonosnike što će smanjiti dostupnost pitke vode i mogućnosti poljoprivredne obrade zemlje (Biondić i dr., 2000; Shamsuddoha i Chowdhury, 2009). S obzirom na to da je porast morske razine dugoročan proces on ostavlja veće mogućnosti za prilagodbu koja će ponajprije ovisiti o socioekonomskom stupnju razvoja stanovništva pogođenih područja (McLeman, 2008). Zbog geografskih uvjeta, slabih financijskih mogućnosti i gospodarske ovisnosti o poljoprivredi koja je izrazito osjetljiva na klimatske promjene, najviše će trpjeti slabije razvijene zemlje i najsiromašniji građani (Shamsuddoha i Chowdhury, 2009). Države s velikim obalnim nizinama i niske otočne države (s nadmorskom visinom manjom od 10 metara) najosjetljivije su na porast morske razine, a mnoge od njih su upravo slabije razvijene zemlje sa stalno rastućom populacijom i demografskim pritiskom u priobalnim zonama. Naime, iako ti dijelovi kopna obuhvaćaju samo 2,2 % svjetskog kopna, na njima trenutno živi 10,5 % svjetske populacije, većina u Aziji, a gotovo polovica u najslabije razvijenim zemljama (Kolmannskog, 2008; McLeman, 2008). Do kraja ovog stoljeća more će preplaviti desetke tisuća otoka nižih od jednog metra (poput Maldiva, Tuvalua i Kiribatija) na kojima živi ukupno

146 milijuna ljudi koji će ostati bez vlastite države i biti prisiljeni migrirati (Piguet, 2008). Slabije razvijene zemlje naći će se tako pod istodobnim pritiskom: rapidnog demografskog rasta, potencijalne ugroženosti proizvodnje hrane, materijalnih gubitaka izazvanih sve češćim vremenskim nepogodama, ionako slabih financijskih mogućnosti, te smanjenja teritorija, prvenstveno onih dijelova koji su najgušće naseljeni (Drabo i Mbaye, 2011), što će potaknuti brojne iseljenike na migracije u potrazi za opstankom.

3. Karakterizacija klimatski uvjetovanih migracija

Migracije potaknute posljedicama klimatskih promjena mogu se diferencirati na unutarnje i vanjske ili prekogranične (Anwer, 2012). Unutarnje migracije obuhvaćaju preseljenja iz pogođenih u manje pogođene dijelove države, i najčešće su posljedica pomoći izbjeglicama od strane rodbine i prijatelja koji žive u manje pogođenim dijelovima države. Često su takve unutarnje migracije usmjerene prema gradovima (McLeman, 2008) koji su također pogođeni posljedicama klimatskih promjena što često samo produljuje agoniju i na kraju dovodi do prekograničnih migracija. Kad su svi dijelovi teritorija pogođeni posljedicama klimatskih promjena (npr. male otočne države), ili su uvjeti opstanka nepodnošljivi, izbjeglice migriraju izvan vlastite države.

Međunarodne klimatske izbjeglice najvećim će dijelom potjecati iz slabo razvijenih zemalja svijeta koje se zbog socioekonomskih uvjeta nisu mogle adekvatno prilagoditi klimatskim promjenama i ublažiti njihove posljedice (McLeman, 2008). Takve migracije iz primarno financijskih, a potom i kulturoloških, razloga većinom će biti usmjerene prema razvijenijim zemljama u kojima će izbjeglice očekivati uvjete za opstanak, a najviše će izbjeglica pritjecati u razvijenije zemlje pogođenih regija (McLeman, 2008): iz Oceanije i južne Azije prema Australiji i Novom Zelandu, iz Supsaharske Afrike prema Mediteranu i Europi, te s Kariba i Srednje Amerike prema Angloamerici. Te zemlje morat će se pripremiti prihvatiti i osigurati smještaj i životne uvjete za desetke tisuća klimatskih izbjeglica, međutim veliko pitanje ostaje jesu li razvijene zemlje spremne prihvatiti i udomiti te izbjeglice.

4. Pravna nepriznatost klimatskih izbjeglica

Veliki problem predstavlja još uvijek nepostojanje međunarodnog priznanja izbjeglica koje migriraju zbog klimatskih promjena. Prema pravnom okviru Visokog povjerenika Ujedinjenih naroda za izbjeglice (UNHCR) i Međunarodne organizacije za migracije (IOM) pojmovi klimatskih ili okolišnih izbjeglica nemaju pravni temelj. Naime, izbjeglice su prema Ženevskoj konvenciji o statusu izbjeglica iz 1951. godine definirane kao osobe (1) izvan svoje nacionalne zemlje ili mjesta stanovanja koje (2) su izvrgnute progonu zbog rasnih, religijskih, političkih ili etničkih razloga, pripadnosti određenoj društvenoj skupini ili političkom stavu, i koje (3) ne mogu očekivati zaštitu od vlastite države zbog maltretiranja i strahova ili se ne mogu u nju vratiti zbog straha od progona (Docherty i Giannini, 2009; Shamsuddoha i Chowdhury, 2009). Klimatske izbjeglice ne zadovoljavaju te kriterije da bi se mogle smatrati izbjeglicama iz dva osnovna razloga: prvo, jer klimatske izbjeglice većinom migriraju unutar državnih granica zbog čega ne zadovoljavaju prvi kriterij (prekogranični bijeg), i drugo, čak i one koje migriraju preko državnih granica, ne zadovoljavaju drugi kriterij (progon) (McLeman, 2008).

Migranti koji su prisiljeni napustiti mjesto stanovanja zbog različitih okolišnih razloga, koji uključuju i klimatske promjene, u međunarodnom pravu su definirani kao raseljene osobe unutar države (engl. *internally displaced persons*) jer po definiciji ostaju unutar vlastite države. Stoga se očekuje da ih zaštiti njihova vlastita država (Shamsuddoha i Chowdhury, 2009). Dakle, u međunarodnom pravu ne postoji kategorija osoba koje su prisiljene zbog različitih okolišnih (pa stoga i klimatskih) razloga napustiti državu u kojoj stanuju. Prema tome, stanovnike malih otočnih država koje će more do kraja stoljeća preplaviti, iako su prisiljeni migrirati iz vlastite države iz razloga preživljavanja, Ujedinjeni narodi ne smatraju izbjeglicama i stoga ne mogu pružiti životne uvjete koje ostvaruju imigranti koji zadovoljavaju kriterije za izbjeglice.

Docherty i Giannini (2009) predlažu definiciju klimatskih izbjeglica kao osoba prisiljenih migrirati izvan granica vlastite države zbog klimatskih promjena i njihovih posljedica. Shamsuddoha i Chowdhury (2009) pak traže da se uvede pravna kategorija klimatskih (i okolišnih) izbjeglica te da se one moraju tretirati kao trajni imigranti u državi koja ih prihvati. Do danas to pitanje, međutim, nije riješeno.

5. Međunarodna nastojanja ublažavanja uzroka klimatski induciranih migracija

Međunarodna zajednica ima dvije mogućnosti: otvoriti imigracijske kanale kroz pravno prepoznavanje okolišnih, pa tako i klimatskih, izbjeglica, ili pomoći ranjivijim državama u ublažavanju posljedica klimatskih promjena i njihovom prilagođavanju (Piguët, 2008). Klimatske izbjeglice često ne predstavljaju poželjne imigrante zbog svojih kulturoloških, obrazovnih i ekonomskih karakteristika, stoga je prihvatnim državama u cilju pomoći ranjivim državama u ublažavanju i prilagođavanju klimatskim promjenama jer će to u budućnosti doprinijeti smanjenju potrebe za prisilnom emigracijom. Izuzev sprječavanja izbjegličkih kriza, razlog je također i stabilnost tržišta budući da slabije razvijene zemlje izvoze sirovine i poljoprivredne proizvode važne razvijenim zemljama (McLeman, 2008). Prema Sternu (2007) financijski troškovi razvijenih zemalja za prevenciju klimatske katastrofe u slabije razvijenim zemljama, koja bi sigurno uzrokovala prisilne migracijske tokove prema razvijenim zemljama, prihvatljivi su i umjereni u odnosu na rizik nedjelovanja.

Prema Kolmannskog (2008) prilagodba najizloženijih i najranjivijih država na klimatske promjene i njihove posljedice mora biti međunarodni zadatak, a kao glavni razlog navodi veću odgovornost razvijenih zemalja za takve promjene. Anwer (2012) izlaže primjer kako Bangladeš, iako izrazito malo pridonosi emisiji ugljika, plaća vrlo visoku cijenu za posljedice globalne emisije ugljika. Naime, uslijed povećanja učestalosti tajfuna, poplava, intruzije morske vode u vodonosnik te erozije riječnih terasa milijuni ljudi izloženi su materijalnim i financijskim gubicima. Āurková i dr. (2012) pak za primjer daje Tuvalu koji se smatra jednom od najslabije razvijenih zemalja svijeta s minimalnim udjelom u globalnoj emisiji ugljika, a prema pojedinim hidroklimatskim modelima stanovnici Tuvalua će, najprije zbog nedostatka pitke vode, a potom i poplavlivanja morem, do 2050. godine ostati bez vlastite zemlje i biti prisiljeni emigrirati.

6. Zaključak

Emigranti za čije su napuštanje vlastitog doma krive posljedice klimatskih promjena prema postojećim međunarodnim regulacijama ne zadovoljavaju kriterije za status izbjeglica zbog čega ne mogu ostvariti imigracijska prava unatoč činjenici da se njihova migracija realno može kategorizirati kao prisilna. Budući da će broj klimatskih izbjeglica u skorij budućnosti

rasti, Ujedinjeni narodi morat će uložiti napore u rješavanje pitanja njihovih migracija koje će imati utjecaja na socijalne, ekonomske, političke i kulturne promjene u čitavom svijetu, a prvenstveno u pogođenim regijama gdje će razvijenije zemlje biti temeljna meta prisilnih imigracijskih tokova uzrokovanih posljedicama klimatskih promjena.

4.2 Translation of the source text 3

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FORCED MIGRATIONS CAUSED BY CLIMATE CHANGE

Abstract

The consequences of climate change are becoming increasingly pronounced, causing various environmental and social shifts. One of the main and globally most noticeable shifts is the intensification of forced migrations caused by climate change. Such forced migrants, due to international legislation that has no built-in criteria for regulating the status of refugees due to environmental reasons, including climate change, cannot obtain refugee status and pose a problem for the entire international community, leading to significant social, economic, political, and cultural shifts on a global scale.

Keywords: *climate change, climate refugees, forced migrations*

1. Introduction

In the contemporary world, climate change is becoming one of the key factors in global migration. Numerous countries, especially those less developed, will experience forced displacement of part or all of their populations due to the effects of climate change. These displaced individuals will be so-called climate refugees and will become a global problem, with its resolution being a global responsibility (Shamsuddoha and Chowdhury, 2009). Israeli geographer Nurit Kliot (2004) asserts that mass migrations caused by climate change have already become an important topic for the international community, and Oxford professor

Norman Myers (2005) claims that by 2050 there could be 200 million climate refugees worldwide.

2. Climate change as a cause of forced migration

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2007b), the primary potential causes of climate-induced migrations are:

- Increased frequency and intensity of weather disasters such as tropical cyclones, heavy rainfall, and floods;
- Increased frequency of droughts and water shortages; and
- Rising sea levels.

In addition to the property damage caused by more frequent and intense weather disasters, these events also impact agricultural production, the main food source in most affected countries, by reducing soil fertility and the availability of drinking water (Drabo and Mbaye, 2011; Shamsuddoha and Chowdhury, 2009). Moreover, water shortages could affect more than a billion people by the 2050s (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2007a). Rising sea levels will reduce the land area of many countries with low coastal zones, and many island nations will completely disappear from the world map, necessitating the relocation of their populations. Another serious problem is the intrusion of seawater into inland aquifers, which will reduce the availability of drinking water and the feasibility of agricultural land use (Biondić et al., 2000; Shamsuddoha and Chowdhury, 2009). Since sea-level rise is a long-term process, it leaves more room for adaptation, which will primarily depend on the socio-economic development level of the affected populations (McLeman, 2008).

Due to geographical conditions, limited financial resources, and economic dependence on agriculture, which is highly sensitive to climate change, less developed countries and the poorest citizens will suffer the most (Shamsuddoha and Chowdhury, 2009). Countries with large coastal lowlands and low-lying island nations (with elevations less than 10 meters) are most vulnerable to rising sea levels, and many of these are precisely the less developed

countries with ever-growing populations and demographic pressure in coastal zones. Although these land areas cover only 2.2% of the world's landmass, they currently house 10.5% of the world's population, mostly in Asia, and almost half in the least developed countries (Kolmannskog, 2008; McLeman, 2008). By the end of this century, the sea will inundate tens of thousands of islands lower than one meter (such as the Maldives, Tuvalu, and Kiribati), home to a total of 146 million people who will be left without their own state and forced to migrate (Piguet, 2008). Less developed countries will thus be under simultaneous pressure: rapid population growth, potential threats to food production, material losses caused by increasingly frequent weather disasters, already limited financial resources, and reduced territory, especially in the most densely populated areas (Drabo and Mbaye, 2011). These factors will drive many emigrants to migrate in search of survival.

3. Characterization of climate-induced migrations

Migrations triggered by the effects of climate change can be categorized into internal and external or cross-border migrations (Anwer, 2012). Internal migrations involve relocations from affected to less affected areas within a country and are often a consequence of assistance provided to refugees by relatives and friends living in the less affected regions. These internal migrations frequently target urban areas (McLeman, 2008), which are also affected by the effects of climate change, often merely prolonging the agony and eventually leading to cross-border migrations. When all parts of the territory are affected by the effects of climate change (e.g., small island states), or the conditions for survival become unbearable, refugees migrate outside their own country.

International climate refugees will predominantly come from the world's less developed countries, which, due to socio-economic conditions, have been unable to adequately adapt to climate change and mitigate its effects (McLeman, 2008). Such migrations, primarily driven by financial reasons and secondarily by cultural factors, will mainly be directed towards more developed countries where refugees will seek survival conditions. Most refugees will flow into the developed countries within the affected regions (McLeman, 2008): from Oceania and South Asia towards Australia and New Zealand, from Sub-Saharan Africa towards the Mediterranean and Europe, and from the Caribbean and Central America towards Anglo-America. These

countries will need to prepare to accept and provide housing and living conditions for tens of thousands of climate refugees. However, a significant question remains whether developed countries are ready to accept and accommodate the refugees.

4. Legal non-recognition of climate refugees

A significant issue is the continued lack of international recognition for refugees who migrate due to climate change. According to the legal framework of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the terms "climate refugees" or "environmental refugees" have no legal basis. Specifically, refugees are defined by the 1951 Geneva Convention on the Status of Refugees as individuals who (1) are outside the country of their nationality or habitual residence, (2) have a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion, and (3) cannot seek or obtain protection from their own country due to persecution, harassment, or well-founded fears (Docherty and Giannini, 2009; Shamsuddoha and Chowdhury, 2009). Climate refugees do not meet these criteria for being considered refugees for two main reasons: first, because they primarily migrate within national borders, they do not satisfy the first criterion (cross-border flight); and second, even those who migrate across borders do not meet the second criterion (persecution). (McLeman, 2008).

Migrants forced to leave their place of residence due to various environmental reasons, including climate change, are defined in international law as *internally displaced persons (IDPs)* because they remain within their own country. Therefore, they are expected to be protected by their own state (Shamsuddoha and Chowdhury, 2009). Consequently, there is no legal status in international law for persons forced to leave their country due to various environmental reasons, including climate change. For instance, residents of small island nations that will be inundated by the sea by the end of the century, although forced to migrate out of their country for survival, are not considered refugees by the United Nations and therefore cannot access the living conditions granted to migrants who meet the criteria for refugees.

Docherty and Giannini (2009) propose defining climate refugees as individuals forced to

migrate beyond their country's borders due to climate change and its effects. Shamsuddoha and Chowdhury (2009) call for the introduction of a legal category for climate (and environmental) refugees and argue that they should be treated as permanent immigrants in the country that accepts them. However, this issue remains unresolved to date.

5. International efforts to mitigate the causes of climate-induced migration

The international community has two options; to open up immigration channels through legal recognition of environmental, including climate, refugees, or to help more vulnerable countries mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change (Piguet, 2008). Climate refugees are often not perceived as desirable immigrants due to their cultural, educational, and economic characteristics. Therefore, it is in the interest of the host countries to help vulnerable states mitigate and adapt to climate change, as this will reduce the need for forced emigration in the future. Besides preventing refugee crises, another reason is market stability, as less developed countries export raw materials and agricultural products important to developed countries (McLeman, 2008). According to Stern (2007), the financial costs for developed countries to prevent climate disaster in less developed countries, which would inevitably cause forced migration flows to developed countries, are acceptable and moderate compared to the risk of inaction.

Kolmannskog (2008) states that adapting the most exposed and vulnerable countries to climate change and its effects must be an international task, citing the greater responsibility of developed countries for such changes as the main reason. Anwer (2012) sets out an example of how Bangladesh, despite its minimal contribution to carbon emissions, is paying a very high price for the consequences of global carbon emissions. Due to the increased frequency of typhoons, floods, seawater intrusion into aquifers, and river terrace erosion, millions of people are exposed to material and financial losses. Āurková et al. (2012) mention Tuvalu as an example, which is considered one of the least developed countries in the world with minimal contribution to global carbon emissions. According to certain hydroclimatic models, the inhabitants of Tuvalu are anticipated to lose their land by 2050 primarily due to a lack of drinking water and subsequently from flooding caused by rising sea levels, which will force them to emigrate.

6. Conclusion

Migrants who are forced to leave their homes due to the effects of climate change do not meet the criteria for refugee status under current international regulations. As a result, they cannot obtain immigration rights despite their migration being realistically categorized as forced. Since the number of climate refugees is expected to increase in the near future, the United Nations will need to make efforts to address the issue of their migrations, which will impact social, economic, political, and cultural shifts worldwide, particularly in affected regions where developed countries will be the main target of forced immigration flows caused by the effects of climate change.

4.3 Commentary and analysis

The translation of the paper *Prisilne migracije uslijed klimatskih promjena* posed numerous challenges, particularly in rendering the specialized terminology and complex ideas related to climate science and migration studies. At the beginning of the translation process, I realized the importance of preserving the depth and nuance of the original text while making the content accessible to a broad audience, including both experts and lay readers. This required a careful balance between accuracy and readability, as well as a deep understanding of the subject matter.

One of the primary challenges was ensuring that the terminology used in the translation accurately conveyed the scientific and technical concepts discussed in the original text. For instance, I translated the Croatian term *prisilno iseljavanje* as *forced displacement* rather than *forced emigration*. While both terms are related, *forced displacement* is more commonly used in the context of environmental migration and better reflects the nuances of the original meaning. This distinction was crucial because displacement implies a lack of choice, suggesting that people are being compelled to leave their homes due to adverse conditions, such as those caused by climate change. In contrast, migration is a broader term that can encompass voluntary movement for various reasons, including economic opportunities or personal preference. By using *displacement*, the translation emphasized the involuntary nature of the movement, highlighting that these populations are forced to leave their homes due to the unavoidable and severe impacts of climate change, rather than choosing to move for other reasons. This subtle yet important difference helped me accurately convey the urgency and seriousness of the issue at hand. Similarly, I translated *iseljenici* as *displaced individuals* to align with the terminology typically used in English-language discourse on migration, further ensuring that the translation accurately captured the intended meaning and context.

Beyond terminology, the translation process required careful attention to the syntactical and structural differences between Croatian and English. Croatian sentences tend to be longer and more complex, often containing multiple clauses. In contrast, English generally favours shorter, more direct sentences. To improve the flow and clarity of the translated text, I found it necessary to break down some of the longer Croatian sentences into shorter, more manageable ones. For example, the sentence *Takve migracije iz primarno financijskih, a potom i kulturoloških, razloga većinom će biti usmjerene prema razvijenijim zemljama u kojima će izbjeglice očekivati uvjete za opstanak, a najviše će izbjeglica pritijecati u razvijenije zemlje*

pogođenih regija (McLeman, 2008): iz Oceanije i južne Azije prema Australiji i Novom Zelandu, iz Supsaharske Afrike prema Mediteranu i Europi, te s Kariba i Srednje Amerike prema Angloamerici. was divided into two sentences: *Such migrations, primarily driven by financial reasons and secondarily by cultural factors, will mainly be directed towards more developed countries where refugees will seek survival conditions. Most refugees will flow into the developed countries within the affected regions (McLeman, 2008): from Oceania and South Asia towards Australia and New Zealand, from Sub-Saharan Africa towards the Mediterranean and Europe, and from the Caribbean and Central America towards Anglo-America.* This restructuring not only made the text more readable but also aligned it more closely with the stylistic norms of English. By breaking down the sentence, I was able to convey the same information in a way that was easier for English-speaking readers to process, ensuring that the translation was clear and accessible without sacrificing the original meaning.

Another example of previous approach can be seen in the sentence *Klimatske izbjeglice često ne predstavljaju poželjne imigrante zbog svojih kulturoloških, obrazovnih i ekonomskih karakteristika, stoga je prihvatnim državama u cilju pomoći ranjivim državama u ublažavanju i prilagođavanju klimatskim promjenama jer će to u budućnosti doprinijeti smanjenju potrebe za prisilnom emigracijom.* which I split into two sentences: *Climate refugees are often not perceived as desirable immigrants due to their cultural, educational, and economic characteristics. Therefore, it is in the interest of the host countries to help vulnerable states mitigate and adapt to climate change, as this will reduce the need for forced emigration in the future.* This division allowed for a more logical flow and greater clarity, particularly in conveying the complex relationship between climate change and migration. By making the sentence structure more straightforward, I aimed to enhance the readability of the translation while preserving the original intent and message.

One of the most significant challenges in translating this text was dealing with legal and institutional language, particularly when it came to references to international conventions and legal definitions. A key example of this was the translation of the sentence *Naime, izbjeglice su prema Ženevskoj konvenciji o statusu izbjeglica iz 1951. godine definirane kao osobe (1) izvan svoje nacionalne zemlje ili mjesta stanovanja koje (2) su izvrgnute progonu zbog rasnih, religijskih, političkih ili etničkih razloga, pripadnosti određenoj društvenoj skupini ili političkom stavu, i koje (3) ne mogu očekivati zaštitu od vlastite države zbog maltretiranja i strahova ili se ne mogu u nju vratiti zbog straha od progona...* In translating this passage, I opted for a rendering that closely aligns with the official English text of the 1951 Geneva

Convention on the Status of Refugees: *Specifically, refugees are defined by the 1951 Geneva Convention on the Status of Refugees as individuals who (1) are outside the country of their nationality or habitual residence, (2) have a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion, and (3) cannot seek or obtain protection from their own country due to persecution, harassment, or well-founded fears...* This translation significantly alters the structure and phrasing of the original Croatian sentence, particularly in the latter part. However, given the importance of accurately reflecting the legal definitions set out in international law, I decided that it was more appropriate to adhere to the language of the official English text of the Convention rather than attempting a more literal translation of the Croatian text. This approach ensured that the translated text remained consistent with internationally recognized legal terminology and provided the necessary clarity for readers who may be familiar with the Convention.

In translating the sentence *Dakle, u međunarodnom pravu ne postoji kategorija osoba koje su prisiljene zbog različitih okolišnih (pa stoga i klimatskih) razloga napustiti državu u kojoj stanuju*, a challenge arose in selecting the appropriate term for *kategorija osoba* within the legal context of international law. The phrase *category of persons* is commonly used in legal contexts to refer to defined groups, such as refugees or displaced individuals. However, given the evolving discourse surrounding climate refugees and the absence of formal recognition for such groups under international law, I opted for *legal status (for persons)* rather than *category of persons* in the translation. A quick check in the Online Oxford Collocation Dictionary confirmed that *legal status* is a suitable collocation, providing a clearer, more precise reference to the lack of formal legal recognition for individuals forced to migrate due to environmental reasons. The revised translation *Consequently, there is no legal status in international law for persons forced to leave their country due to various environmental reasons, including climate change* more accurately conveys the legal nuance and avoids potential ambiguity, while maintaining the formality and precision required in legal texts.

Another challenge in translating this text was making appropriate lexical choices that would preserve the intended meaning of the original Croatian text while resonating with an English-speaking audience. For instance, I translated the word *očekivati* in the sentence *Takve migracije iz primarno financijskih, a potom i kulturoloških, razloga većinom će biti usmjerene prema razvijenijim zemljama u kojima će izbjeglice očekivati uvjete za opstanak...* as *seek* rather than

expect. I made this choice because *seek* better conveys the proactive nature of refugees looking for survival conditions, which aligns more closely with the intended meaning of the original text.

Similarly, I opted for *terms* instead of *concepts* in translating *pojmovi* in the sentence *Prema pravnom okviru Visokog povjerenika Ujedinjenih naroda za izbjeglice (UNHCR) i Međunarodne organizacije za migracije (IOM) pojmovi klimatskih ili okolišnih izbjeglica nemaju pravni temelj*. I decided on the word *terms* because it more accurately reflects the legal and technical context in which these words are used, thereby providing greater clarity to the reader.

Moreover, I made minor adjustments to the word order and phrasing to enhance clarity and align with English syntax in the following sentence: *...a prema pojedinim hidroklimatskim modelima stanovnici Tuvalua će, najprije zbog nedostatka pitke vode, a potom i poplavlivanja morem, do 2050. godine ostati bez vlastite zemlje i biti prisiljeni emigrirati*. I translated it as: *According to certain hydroclimatic models, the inhabitants of Tuvalu are anticipated to lose their land by 2050 primarily due to a lack of drinking water and subsequently from flooding caused by rising sea levels, which will force them to emigrate*. I found it necessary to incorporate the phrase *are anticipated to* and reorder the clauses to ensure that the sentence flows naturally in English. By adjusting the structure and making these subtle modifications, the translation retained the intent of the original content while making it accessible to English-speaking readers.

5. CONCLUSION

This thesis explores the translation of three texts within the popular science genre, illustrating the various challenges encountered in the translation process. While these texts share a classification, each presented its own set of difficulties, ranging from managing specialized terminology to preserving the tone and intent of the original, all while ensuring clarity for the target readers.

The translation of the professional article *Terorizam dronovima – novi način ratovanja?* posed significant linguistic, cultural, and stylistic challenges. From navigating specialized terminology and avoiding false friends to restructuring complex sentences, every decision was aimed at ensuring syntactic clarity and maintaining the text's formal tone. This project emphasized the significance of a nuanced approach when dealing with technical and legal language, ensuring both accuracy and accessibility. Addressing these issues demonstrated how translation can effectively convey complex content while aligning with the conventions of the English language.

The process of translating *Narcis u zagrljaju medija* highlighted the importance of critical thinking and cultural sensitivity. The paper's subject matter—modern media's influence on society—required careful adaptation to ensure that the message was accessible and resonated with English-speaking readers. Every choice, from terminology to sentence structure, was made to retain the original's impact while ensuring coherence in the target language. This process reaffirmed the significance of adapting the translation to both the cultural context and expectations of the target audience.

Similarly, the translation of *Prisilne migracije uslijed klimatskih promjena* offered valuable insights into translating specialized scientific and legal content. Balancing accuracy with readability was particularly challenging in this text, where dense terminology needed to be clear and coherent. Throughout this process, I learned that in scientific texts, maintaining precision is essential, but so is ensuring that the translation remains accessible to a broader audience. Research and consulting reliable sources were critical in achieving this balance, as was flexibility in finding creative solutions for difficult phrases and concepts.

Common themes emerged across all three texts, despite their different subject matter. The constant need to strike a balance between accuracy and clarity, maintain the original text's

intended meaning, and adapt the translation to suit the target audience became central challenges. In all cases, a thorough pre-translation analysis, focused on understanding the text's intended message, tone, and audience, was key to guiding the translation process. The act of revising and refining the translations further reinforced the dynamic and iterative nature of translation work. Through the experience of tackling these texts, I gained not only practical translation skills but also a deeper appreciation for the intellectual and creative demands of translation. The lessons learned in this process—about research, maintaining textual integrity, and producing translations that resonate with readers—are invaluable.

Ultimately, this thesis contributes to a broader understanding of translation as a field, demonstrating that effective translation demands a blend of linguistic expertise, cultural sensitivity, and strategic decision-making. This complexity is further illustrated by Johnson and Whitelock's assertion that “the professional (technical) translator has access to five distinct kinds of knowledge: target language (TL) knowledge; text type knowledge; source language (SL) knowledge; subject area ("real world") knowledge; and contrastive knowledge.”³ The insights gained from this exploration not only illuminate the specific challenges of translating specialized texts but also highlight the importance of a translator's competence in navigating these challenges. Throughout this thesis, I have reaffirmed my understanding that translation is not merely a mechanical task of converting words from one language to another; it is a creative and intellectually demanding process that requires attention to detail, adaptability, resourcefulness, and a deep understanding of both the source and target languages.

³ Johnson, Roderick, Whitelock, Peter (1985). *Machine Translation as an Expert Task*. Association for Computational Linguistics (ACL), p. 146

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