

University of Sarajevo  
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Master`s Thesis

Translation of Non-literary Texts: Comparative Analysis of  
*Virgin Forests of Bosnia and Herzegovina*

Prevod neknjiževnih tekstova: Komparativna analiza knjige  
*Prašume Bosne i Hercegovine*

*Završni magistarski rad*

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## Abstract

The aim of this paper is to analyse the English edition of the photomonograph *Virgin Forests of BiH* originally entitled *Prašume BiH* by Vladimir Beus. Forests can be found in many places around the world. Bosnia and Herzegovina is not an exception. One of the reasons why I chose this topic was because I wanted to give a certain insight into our virgin forests which are still pretty much intact. I want people to realize how important these forests are and how beneficial they can be for the whole community. However, my main goal was to see how our translators coped with the translation of this work. I also think that it is important for people to learn more about our forests, so that they can protect them for future generations. Realizing how important these forests are and how beneficial they can be for the whole community I decided to give more insight to the general public about them, but the primary reason why I decided to write about this topic is to see how this photomonograph was translated.

Key words: virgin forest, photomonograph, Bosnia and Herzegovina, translation.

Cilj ovog rada je analiza engleskog izdanja fotomonografije *Virgin Forests of BiH* originalnog naziva *Prašume BiH* urednika Vladimira Beusa. Šume se mogu naći na mnogim mjestima širom svijeta. Bosna i Hercegovina nije izuzetak. Jedan od razloga zašto sam odabrao ovu temu je taj što sam želio dati određeni uvid u naše prašume koje su još uvijek prilično netaknute. Želim da ljudi shvate koliko su ove šume važne i koliko mogu biti korisne za cijelu zajednicu. Prvenstveno sam želio da vidim kako su se naši prevodioci nosili s prevodom ovog djela. Također mislim da je važno da ljudi saznaju više o našim šumama, kako bi ih zaštitili za buduće generacije. Shvativši koliko su ove šume važne i koliko mogu biti korisne za cijelu zajednicu odlučio sam dati više uvida široj javnosti o njima, ali primarni razlog zašto sam odlučio pisati o ovoj temi je da vidim kako je ova fotomonografija prevedena.

Ključne riječi: prašume, fotomonografija, Bosna i Hercegovina, prevod.

## **Introduction**

Translation of non-literary texts is never an easy job. When it comes to translation of these texts, we have to be informed about the topics themselves and we have to know the details and information important for the translation of texts that are of this type. Staying informed about a certain topic is not always easy and sometimes not even attractive. That is the reason I chose this topic. It is interesting and also quite important, because forests are really important for everybody, and we feel good when we are walking through the woods. It is not quite easy to analyse literature about virgin forests and forests in general, since there are not many translations from Bosnian into English in this area. When it comes to literature there is not much of it that is concerned with topics like this one. Since there are not plenty of books out there, it was quite a task trying to find decent one for my Master`s Thesis. My Master`s Thesis will inform the readers about the Virgin Forests of Bosnia and Herzegovina and about the translation equivalents between English and Bosnian when it comes to this topic. This Master`s Thesis will try to give more information about translation analysis. It will not be an easy task, when it comes to the analysis of this type. Due to the particular and complex vocabulary and certain characteristics of both languages it is quite a task trying to write this type of work. Topics such as the one I chose are never easy to analyse, besides English and Bosnian words, there are quite often words from Latin and some other languages too. By analysing books such as this one, I will try to do my best to give insight into the Virgin Forests of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the overall translation of the photomonograph.

## Rainforests in BiH

Rainforests belong to the most pristine and undisturbed forests on the planet. Virgin forests of BiH are indeed pristine and they can be found in almost all geographical positions in our country. Virgin forests in BiH are amongst the most protected areas in all of Europe. Virgin forests in our country are typical temperate rainforests and they are a place in which many animal and plant species live. Many endangered animals such as the lynx, European brown bear and Bosnian wolf live here. These animals were driven to extinction in much of Europe. Throughout the centuries wolves for example were persecuted and killed by farmers, hunters, but also by radical catholic clerics due to their religious beliefs. Many other animals' species, such as birds, also live in our rainforests. The most famous rainforest in Bosnia and Herzegovina is the Perućica rainforest.

*Perucica is Europe's largest rainforest, covering 3 500 acres of land in enchanting, ancient growth. Running down deep valleys and along the slopes of towering limestone peaks, this part of Europe still feels wild and little-explored...making it the perfect place for adventure!*

( <https://www.skratch.world/post/perucica-europes-biggest-rainforest> ).

*The primeval forest, also called “the lungs of Europe“, spreads at 1434 ha. Living world of Perućica, expressed through vegetation is very numerous and rich. Within this strict natural reserve, besides forest parts of beech, fir and spruce, also parts of subalpine beech, pure or with mountain maple, subalpine spruce, vegetation of pines and mountain grassy vegetation are protected. About the richness of the primeval forest, testifies the fact that over 170 species of trees and bushes, and also over 1000 species of herbaceous plants are registered. The area has exceptionally conservation significance due to the scale of its old growth forests, which include extensive undisturbed areas where natural processes are on-going.*

(<https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/6260/>)

*List of bird families (in the entire Park) includes nine species of woodpeckers (family-Picidae). This represents 90% of the Picidae family in Europe and this number shows how this forest area and environmental diversity of the park suit them. Woodpeckers depend on old, diseased and dead trees, because it is their food source but also very important for building their nests.*

[\(https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/6260/\)](https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/6260/)

*A waterfall named Skakavac (grasshopper) is in the very heart of the forest and is 75 metres in height – certainly one of the most attractive natural phenomena.*

*A view from Dragoš sedlo to Skakavac is memorable, a captivating sight that is a symbol of this landscape. Perućica is a true natural treasure, one of the last preserved in Europe. Given that the forest is very dense, in some parts even impassable and protected, the visit is permitted only with the announcement and accompanying guide from the National Park Sutjeska.*

[\(https://tobosnia.com/virgin-forest-perucica/\)](https://tobosnia.com/virgin-forest-perucica/)

These texts really prove the fact that Perućica rainforest is one of the most popular temperate rainforests of Europe. Since many people around the world and in Europe know the importance of this forest, it is our utmost duty to protect them, so that they can be preserved for future generations too.

And the list goes on: Plješevica, Ravna Vala, Mačen Do, Trstionica, Janj, Bobija, Crni Vrh, Lom are all rainforests which can be found in our homeland. One of the most significant rainforests, along with Perućica of course, is the Plješevica rainforest. This virgin forest is located in north-west Bosnia. It is significant not only, because of the amount of trees which are located in the forest, but also because it forms a green corridor which connects the remaining virgin forests in the north-west corner of the country. These green areas which are interconnected, represent one of the last remaining undisturbed places of Europe. These corridors provide safe place for various animal species, but also they produce oxygen, and they protect from heat and sun during the long summer months.

Virgin forests Bobija, Crni Vrh, Janj and Lom are part of that greater forest corridor ecosystem which spans in much of the north-west. Since all these forests are interconnected they also represent valuable timber which is necessary for wood industry. Although wood industry is a relatively developed industry in our country these forests are protected and logging is prohibited. But, despite these restrictions illegal logging still happens in some parts of these forests. That is why it is important to educate people about the importance of virgin forests. Virgin forest Ravna Vala is a great example of a virgin forest that is located near a major urban centre. This virgin forest is located on Mt. Bjelašnica and it is near the capital city of Sarajevo. This also means that there is a big tourist potential in this region since the capital attracts many tourists, both foreign and domestic. Although one is not allowed to venture alone in the virgin forest, you can explore it with a guide, and usually those guided tours are done in bigger groups, so you do not have to worry about bear attacks. And if you are hiking alone you should always carry a bear spray, since bears live here, and there are also some other hidden dangers, like wolves and stray dogs.

Along with these virgin forests, there are also some areas which are not recognized as protected virgin forest areas, but have the necessary potential to be recognized as such in the future. These areas are: Virgin forest reserve Malovčića Dolina Sanski Most, Virgin forest reserve Golija, Forest reserve Masna Luka Blidinje. Two of these three areas are located in Herzegovina, which also proves a fact that beautiful forest areas are present across whole of BiH, including the Herzegovina region, not just Bosnia.

Many of the above areas have minefields and it is not safe to travel alone, which is why it is important to always have an experienced guide.

Janj and Lom virgin forests are also widely known in the world too, along with other virgin forests. These beautiful forests have some reputation, and this text proves it.

*Two smaller primary forests of great interest are Janj and Lom, which have strictly protected core areas of 57.2 and 55.8 ha in size, respectively. These primary forests are classified as Piceo-Abieti-Fagetum dynaricum plant associations. Like Perućica, they have been officially protected since 1954, although it is generally believed that even before the official protection, the primary forests in Bosnia and Herzegovina were not exposed to logging activities.*

<https://www.remoteforests.org/state.php?id=12,bosnia&language=en>



## The Corpus

The corpus that I have chosen for this task is the photomonograph entitled *Virgin Forests of Bosnia and Herzegovina*. This photomonograph is an important book and its main task is to keep the population informed about the virgin forests and forests of Bosnia and Herzegovina in general. The photomonograph itself was published in 2019. The editor in chief is Vladimir Beus, member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This book shows heavily protected areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Bosnia and Herzegovina is a country that has plenty of potential when it comes to conservation and protection of certain areas that are heavily forested and which have a strong diversity of plants and animals. This photomonograph was co-funded by the Fund for the Protection of environment of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This photomonograph is one of the main resources for explorers and other researchers who want to explore and learn more about virgin forests of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is important for the local population to know more about the forests that are located in Bosnia and Herzegovina. By knowing more about forests we can do more to actually protect them and preserve them for future generations. Forest service is heavily involved in protection and research of certain protected areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and this book proves that, because this photo monograph was developed in coordination with experts from the Faculty of Forestry and other experts whose job and field of study revolves around protection and preservation of forests and protected grounds of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is a detailed book which consists of both text and pictures which show certain areas, their exact location and their overall value. There are 9 areas which are designated as protected virgin forest areas, and there are additional 3 nature reserves which are not classified as fully protected virgin forest areas, since they need to be fully investigated and examined in order to see whether they are fit to be fully protected. Approximately 1000 copies went into circulation, and they were published by the Forestry Association of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. As I have said before, its goals are multiple, but the sole and main goal of this book is to introduce the public of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the value and importance of conservation of virgin forests in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is important to say that it consists of plenty of information about each protected area and that it shows multiple plant and tree species, some of which are endemic and unique to this part of the world. Not only that, but there is also a full map which shows us BiH and the forest cover inside it. Map is detailed and it shows various plant and tree species which grow in different parts of BiH, the overall forest coverage in BiH. By educating the public about

things like this we can certainly preserve these forests more for the future generations and help them to understand their importance and how those forests affect the overall environment in which they live. These forests are important for the overall planet. This book is also important literary work for the people working in the forest industry whose job is to protect, promote and use forest resources in a proper manner. This photomonograph is not a hard literary work to read, it is totally understandable for both older and younger people, especially students and children that are interested in these types of topics.

## **Why this Corpus?**

I primarily chose this topic, because I think that it is important to know more about forests in general, but more importantly about forests of our country. The general public has to be informed about the value and significance of the forests that are located in our country. People need to learn about different types of terrain and how the forests impact terrain and soil, people need to know that mass deforestation and degradation of soil destroys waterways, rivers, lakes and tributaries. By destroying rivers and forests we destroy the very habitat that we are living in. Forests are important for us, but also for plenty of animals that inhabit them. I also chose this topic, because I think that many young men and women today are unfamiliar with forests of our country and that they do not know much about this topic. Also, I chose this topic because I think that there is not plenty of writing about this topic, and that we need to do more so that we can learn more about it. There is also this problem that many translators face and that is the lack of knowledge about topics like this and vocabulary that surrounds it. Many translators face problems and they think that they are unable to properly translate and face challenges with vocabulary that is concerned with topics like this. And this is a problem for many young translators who are only at the start of their career. By analysing certain examples and vocabulary elements from this book I will try my best to see whether the translators did a proper job, or did they fail to properly analyse and translate some elements from Bosnian into English. By knowing more about topics like this we can do more to protect our environments and to protect our forests. By protecting forests and other resources we can make the habitats better and more suitable for many animals that live inside them. I think that more and more people need to learn about the forests and that more and more people need to do much more, in terms of protection and preservation of these beautiful areas.

## About translation

Translation is a process in which a person tries to render the meaning of a text in to another language. It was explained by Peter Newmark: *Often, though not by any means always, it is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way the author intended the text.* (Newmark 1988, p.5) People need to realise first what is translation and how it effects everyday life in order to be able to translate after all. This is important for us translators especially. The first step in translation studies is to know what translation is and how important it is. Translators face many challenges, not only when it comes to non-equivalence, although non-equivalence is one of the major problems. But some other issues include the following, as it was stated by Peter Newmark: *Needless to say, there are many other tensions in translations, for example between sound and sense, emphasis (word order) and naturalness (grammar), the figurative and the literal, neatness and comprehensiveness, concision and accuracy.* (Newmark 1988, p.5) So, it is important to know grammar of the target and source language, but also be precise and accurate in your translation analysis. Translation is used for communication. This just proves the fact that translation can be used for things which are needed today for human beings, especially when we are talking about documents, treaties and such. The translation of many documents in the UN from one language to another proves this fact. Translators are a vital part of the UN. It is important to realise for many people that translators have an important role in the society. Translation is a complex process, and although many people believe that it is easy to do that job, people need to realise that it is not. It is important to protect the rights of translators so that they can help their societies in which they live and work for many years to come.

## Theoretical Framework

My analysis will be based on two theoretical sources, from Mona Baker and Peter Newmark. These books will help me to understand my task better and I will be able to analyse better the given text. The book from Mona Baker is entitled *In Other Words* and is important for every translator and writer who is doing either translation from one language to another or for a student whose job is to write an assignment for a certain subject. The book from Peter Newmark is also quite important, and it is also one of the classical books of translation and translation analysis. The book consists of examples that are really important for both native speakers and non-native speakers. Book is full of examples that are useful for translators, students and people who want to deal with translation and learn more about their own language, but also English language too. Both books and especially book from Mona Baker is also good for translation training. It is especially helpful to students, because it helps them to reflect on things that they are doing, especially when they are focused on translation and translation studies. Peter Newmark says in his book: *My purpose in this book is to offer a course in translation principles and methodology for final-year-degree and post-graduate classes as well as for autodidacts and home learners* (Newmark 1988, p.3). So, he clearly states that his job here is to make things easier for final-year-degree students, category to which I also belong now, but also to help home learners and offer some ways in which they can make better progress. Mona Baker states the following: *Unlike medicine and engineering, translation studies is a relatively young discipline in academic terms, though it is increasingly featuring as a subject of study in its own right in many parts of the world* (Baker1992, p.4). And also, my MA thesis is another example of that, since translation and translation studies were not much widespread and popular in our country until they were introduced at our Faculty. By doing work such as this me and other students can actually work on popularity of translation studies and thus make it more popular and appealing to many more students and those who want to deal with this fairly young discipline. I quoted these two writers since I will be using their literature and they both are important for translation studies and their books are important for many students, since most students use their coursebooks as main literary elements for their studies and education. These books are not only important for students and people alike, but also for many professional translators too, whose job revolves around translation and translation analysis. They are the primary books which serve as an entry level to translation studies.

## Non-equivalence and Other Problems

Mona Baker stresses the fact that it is important to deal with non-equivalence, and that certain strategies should be applied for that. Non-equivalence is also specific, because it actually revolves around specific problem, and that problem is the non-existence of certain translation equivalents that do not exist in Bosnian and English languages. These problems occur in many more languages too, but Bosnian and English are specific, since they are quite different languages in both their grammar and semantics. Many times, there is no equivalent in the target language, and that can be a big problem for translators, since they have to come up with alternative solutions. Although they are both Indo-European languages, they are distinct, and the main reason for that is that they are actually located far from one another. English developed separately from other Germanic languages, due to its isolation in the British Isles, also English language was heavily influenced by the French language, since the country was invaded by the Normans in 1066. Because of this admixture the English language developed in its own and separate way from not just only other Germanic languages, but also from other European languages too. Many words in English vocabulary also come from Latin language since the language itself was actually under Latin influence for many years, because of the Roman invasion of the British Isles. English can be very difficult to learn, especially for Slavic speakers and especially for Bosnian speakers since English language has fewer grammatical cases, only three grammatical cases, and those are nominative, genitive and accusative, although some linguists argue that there are also dative and vocative. In the Bosnian language however, there are multiple cases such as: Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, Instrumental and Locative. Another problem which arises in the English language is when sometimes certain affixes are used to make new words so that they sound funny and humorous. It is also stated in Mona Baker`s book: *Examples of creative use of affixes can often be found in advertisements and other types of promotional literature* (Baker 1992, p.23). This clearly indicates that English is a versatile language and that it can be very hard to translate sometimes, especially for speakers and translators who speak some of the non-Germanic languages in Europe. Also, there is the problem of the complexity of words, meaning that a particular source-language word may actually be semantically complex. It is stated in Mona Baker`s book that: *We do not usually realize how semantically complex a word is until we have to translate it into a language which does not have an equivalent for it* (Baker 1992, p. 20). This means that there are actually many words in various languages that can be hard to translate and that in some languages there

actually might not be any equivalents for it. And this is one of the major problems which occurs in linguistics and translation. How do you translate a word which does not have a proper equivalent, what a translator can do there. It is really important to stress the following: *The source and target languages make different distinctions in meaning.* (Baker 1992, p.20). This means that certain languages make distinctions for certain everyday situations that can happen, and those languages have different ways of expressing things. As it is stated in this book in Indonesian language there is a specific distinction which a person can make when he or she goes out and sees that it is raining, and when a person knows that it is raining and still goes out. In English language however that distinction doesn't exist. This again creates certain barriers which make it impossible sometimes to properly translate or analyse certain things in much easier way, since certain expressions do not exist in certain languages. This can be tricky sometimes and it is one of the problems that a translator must face. Another problem is that a target language can lack superordinates. This can happen frequently. As it is stated by Mona Baker in her book. She says: *The target language may have specific words (hyponyms) but no general word (superordinate) to head the semantic field.* (Baker 1992,p.21). This is also one of the problems that we can face when doing this type of job. Semantic fields are conceptual fields which reflect divisions and subdivisions which are imposed by a linguistic community on the continuum of experience. Semantic field is basically a set of words or lexemes which are related in meaning. The general word is called as superordinate and more specific term is called hyponym. *For example, in the field of VEHICLES, vehicle is a superordinate and bus, car, truck, coach and so on are all hyponyms of vehicle.* (Baker 1992, p.18). In this particular case we can see that the main word or general word or superordinate which is "connecting" all the other words related to it is *vehicle*. Vehicle is superordinate, because it is a main word, and it represents a type of machine which is used by humans for travel. Now, we know that there are various types of vehicles, such as buses, cars, trucks etc. All these machines are vehicles; thus they are seen as hyponyms of the word *vehicle*. Also, an example could be a tree. When we have a tree in our garden, we know that it is a plant which is inside our garden, but we also know what type of tree, or what species is it. It can be beech, spruce, alder, oak, and many more. Superordinate word to all those different species is *tree*. All those different tree species are actually hyponyms, and they are absolutely dependant on their superordinate, when it comes to speech and the everyday usage of words in languages around the world. I will give my own example. That example would be the word *animals*. Animals is a word which we use to describe many species of living beings that are not human. The word *animals* is a superordinate and words such as fish, dog, cat are hyponyms of that word, because the word *animals* is

superordinate to those words. It is used to describe all animals, regardless if they are dogs, cats, lions, bears, monkeys, etc.

And the problems of non-equivalence continue. Amongst many problems of non-equivalence are also certain differences in expressive meaning. These differences suggest the following: *There may be a target-language word which has the same propositional meaning as the source-language word, but it may have a different expressive meaning. The difference may be considerable, or it may be subtle but important enough to pose a translation problem in a given context.* (Baker 1992, p.22) This indicates that certain words do pose a problem for translator, especially if their expressive meaning differs to the point where they simply are hard to translate, since they do have the same propositional meaning as the source-language word, but they have totally different expressive meaning. An example of that would be the word *homosexuality*. *Homosexuality is not an inherently pejorative word in English, although it is often used in this way. However, the traditional equivalent expression in Arabic, shithuth jinsi (literally: `sexual perversion`), is inherently more pejorative and would be quite difficult to use in a neutral context without suggesting strong disapproval.* (Baker 1992, p.22) From this example we could actually see that some words in some languages have totally different expressive meanings. This word indicates that people view this behaviour as totally alien-like and something that is disapproved in their society. Although in the English language there is the less pejorative word, in some culture those words can have totally different expressive meanings and because of these things a translator always has to be in top form. In the Bosnian language for example the word *batinati*, means *to batter*. And this word is pretty similar the word *to batter*. But not all words are like this, as previously shown in the example of the word *homosexuality* in the Arabic language.

Another common problem is that there can be certain differences in form between the target and the source language. In Bosnian, like in many Indo-European languages, prefixes are usually derived from certain prepositions and adverbs. In English language however many words often have no direct equivalents in other languages. English has many couplets, such as employer/employee, trainer/trainee and payer/payee. It makes frequent use of suffixes, such as *-ish* (e.g., greenish) and *-able* (e.g. conceivable, retrievable, drinkable). In English affixes also play an important role, since they are usually used in order to make some new words, and those words are usually funny and humorous in a certain way. Affixes can also be used in some advertisements. It is stated in the book by Mona Baker that: *Examples of creative use of affixes can often be found in advertisements and other types of promotional literature.* (1992, p.23)



This means that they are actually pretty important for non-humoristic elements as well, since they can be used in promotional literature and in advertisements, and this is one of the advantages that the English language has, since there are some other languages which certainly cannot use affixes in such a way.

Translators need to know how to deal with affixes and suffixes since they can be really tricky to translate sometimes, because of these difficulties that actually pop up. That is why it is important for a translator to be educated in many things that can pose a problem when we are talking about translation.

When talking about non-equivalence it is also important to mention the differences in frequency and the purpose of using specific forms. Mona Baker suggests the following: *Even when a particular form does have a ready equivalent in the target language, there may be a difference in the frequency with which it is used or the purpose for which it is used.* (1992,p.23) This clearly indicates that some words might be problematic for a translator since there are some languages that use certain linguistic forms much less frequently than others. It is widely known that English for example actually uses particular continuous *-ing* form for binding clauses in a much frequent way than other languages that might have some equivalents for it. Bosnian is different of course and it does not have these specific linguistic elements.

Another very interesting fact that can pose a problem to a translator who is translating from Bosnian to English and vice versa, is the usage of certain loan words which pop up from time to time. These words mainly come from other languages and they actually are exactly what their name suggests, they are loan words. For example in English language there is a word *chic* which is actually a loan word from French language. This word is used when we want to emphasize how prestigious or nice looking something or someone is. It is mainly used when people are talking about fashion and good looks. In Bosnian language there is also a translation equivalent, and it is *šik*. It is important not just for me, but also other students and translators to know things like this, since in my specific case it will be helpful in the further development of this work, since there are some words which are used in the forest industry and which may indicate certain meanings.

Although these words do exist, there are also certain words which are called false friends. These words actually sound almost the same in both languages in which they are used. For example the Italian word *accidente* and the English word *accident*.

In the end it is up to us to recognize these problems and the issues which surround the non-equivalence. As it is suggested by Mona Baker: *These are some of the more common examples of non-equivalence among languages and the problems they pose for translators. In dealing with any kind of non-equivalence, it is important first of all to assess its significance and implications in a given context.* (1992,p. 24)

## **Strategies Used for Dealing with Non-equivalence**

Since it is important to assess the significance and implications in a given text, as it was suggested by Mona Baker, it is also important to implement certain strategies which can help us deal with problem, which is called non-equivalence. There are some general strategies, implemented by translators from around the world which can actually help us with this issue. By using these strategies a translator can much more easily develop necessary skills that are helpful when dealing with non-equivalence.

Mona Baker states the following: *Each chapter offers an explanation of key concepts, identifies potential sources of translation difficulties related to those concepts and illustrates various strategies for resolving these difficulties.* (1992. p. 2) Clearly here the author suggests that there are certain strategies which can be used to resolve certain difficulties that a translator can face when he or she is doing a job which resolves around translation. And Mona Baker continues: *The strategies are not preconceived, nor are they suggested as ideal solutions; they are identified by analysing authentic examples of translated texts in a variety of languages and presented as actual strategies used rather than the correct strategies to use.* (1992, p. 6) The author is clearly trying to say here that the strategies are not pre-planned, rather they can be identified through analysis of examples from translated texts, and then after that analysis of certain examples can be presented as exact strategy, so this basically means that a good translator will always try to analyse work of another translator and after that translator will determine whether the previous translator did a good job.

### ***Translation by a more general word***

The first strategy which is presented in this book is called: *Translation by a more general word (superordinate)*. This strategy is fairly common, and it is actually really helpful and it can be used when dealing with the problems of non-equivalence.

Example of the word *shampoo* is really nice, since there is also this word in Bosnian language which is *šamponirati*. By using this specific word we are able to distinguish a certain action from some other actions. *Šamponirati* in Bosnian is also used to refer to an action that can only happen when person is `washing` hair.

My example for this strategy would be the following:

*You are barbarian !*

*Ti si bandit !*

In these two examples we can see that the word *barbarian* was translated as *bandit*. The word *barbarian* could be used to describe a person who is rude. Here the translator used the strategy of a translation by a more general word, because the word *bandit* is much more familiar to speakers of Bosnian language.

### **Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word**

This is a widely used strategy. An example for this strategy would be the following:

*Bosnians in Africa were furious about changes in the motherland.*

*Bosanci u Africi su bili bijesni zbog promjena u rodnoj grudi.*

The example here indicates that it is clear that the translator went for a more subtle solution. Here the word *rodnoj grudi* is more appropriate for usage. This can sometimes be a proper problem for many translators, since often it is quite hard to find a suitable word for such a situation, but by using this strategy things can get a little bit easier for us.

### **Translation by cultural substitution**

There is also the translation by cultural substitution which is also important and significant for translation. *This strategy involves replacing a culture-specific item or expression with a target-language item which does not have the same propositional meaning but is likely to have a similar impact on on the target reader, for instance by evoking a similar context in the target culture.* (Baker 1992, p. 30) This strategy is used lots of times by translators and people alike. Translators usually replace some expression with a word from the target language, and that word usually does not portray the same meaning, but psychologically speaking it impacts the reader in the same way, and thus it conjures similar meaning in that particular target culture.

Example for this strategy:

*Tomorrow they will have a Halloween party.*

*Oni će sutra imati maskenbal.*

### **Translation using a loan or a loan word plus explanation**

Another strategy commonly used is the translation using a loan or a loan word plus explanation. This strategy is pretty similar to Translation by cultural substitution. Since there are many different words that cannot be properly translated from Bosnian into English and vice-versa, this strategy can help translators overcome these obstacles. What can be done here is the following. Translators can actually try to translate these words in the best possible way, and then they can easily use certain explanations to explain even further, the proper meaning of those words and the closest meaning of a particular word in both source language and target languages.

And these explanations than can easily describe meanings of certain things in a much clearer way. It is really helpful and can help people who are struggling with trying to figure out what a certain word means, these explanations can clarify things to a much greater extent.

An example for this strategy:

*Visa cards come in different colors.*

*Visa kartice dolaze u različitim bojama.*

### **Translation by a paraphrase using a related word**

Translation by paraphrase using a related word is another strategy which is used when translators are having difficulties with non-equivalence. Mona Baker explains the following: *This strategy tends to be used when the concept expressed by the source item is lexicalized in the target language but in a different form and when the frequency with which a certain form is used in the source text is significantly higher than would be natural in the target language.* (1992. p. 38)

Example of this strategy would be the following:

*Fresh tears squeezed out between her lids.*

*Svježe suze su iscurile između njenih kapaka.*

### **Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words**

Similar to this strategy is another strategy. Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words. It is explained by Mona Baker in the following manner: *If the concept expressed by the source item is not lexicalized at all in the target language, the paraphrase strategy can still be used in some contexts. Instead of a related word, the paraphrase may be based on modifying a superordinate or simply on unpacking the meaning of the source item, particularly if the item in question is semantically complex.* (1992, p. 40)

An example of this strategy:

*She was changing her peach silk dress set she had bought for honeymoon.*

*Mijenjala je svoju svilenu haljinu roze boje koju je kupila za medeni mjesec.*

## **Translation by omission**

Translation by omission is one of many strategies which can be found in Mona Baker`s book. This strategy is based on the fact that, if there is a certain word which is not necessary for the text and its omission from the translation won`t affect anything particular, the word itself can be omitted.

*Sastati ćemo se u hotelu Hilton.*

*We will meet at Hilton.*

Mona Baker explains: *If the meaning conveyed by a particular item or expression is not vital enough to the development of the text to justify distracting the reader with lengthy explanations, translators can and often do simply omit translating the word or expression in question.* (1992, p. 43)

In the example above, the word *hotel* is removed since Hilton is a famous multinational company that owns thousands of hotels and resorts in the world, that is why it is familiar term to the reader.

## **Analysis of the Photomonograph *Virgin Forests of Bosnia and Herzegovina***

As I have mentioned before virgin forests are an important part of the ecosystem. These old-growth forests are important, because a lot of animals live in them and there are many plant and tree species which are unique and important for humans too. I will analyse 6 most important virgin forests from the book *Virgin forests of Bosnia and Herzegovina*.

After a short re-introduction of the photomonograph, so to speak, it is time for the analysis of translation from Bosnian to English and vice versa.

In the following passage I will use examples from the book *Virgin forests of Bosnia and Herzegovina*.

I am going to start off first with the title itself. Title of the book in Bosnian language is *Prašume Bosne i Hercegovine*. Bosnian word *prašume* when translated into English means *prehistoric forest*. And in Bosnian it also literally means prehistoric forest, a word used to describe a very old forest which had large trees etc.

The next part that I would like to analyse is the following text included in the foreword: *Osim ovog časopisa, izdavačku djelatnost Udruženja inženjera tehničara šumarstva FBiH karakteriziraju brojne i različite publikacije, od kojih su neke kapitalnog značaja, npr.:*

- „*Šume Bosne i Hercegovine* “- *fotomonografija*,
- „*Varijabilnost hrasta lužnjaka ( Quercus robur L.) u Bosni i Hercegovini*“ - *monografija*,
- „*Varijabilnost obične jele ( Abies alba Mill.) u Bosni i Hercegovini* – *monografija*,
- „ *Priručnik za zaštitu šuma u Bosni i Hercegovini*“.

(Forestry Association of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina,2019, p.5)



And the translation of the following text is as follows:

*Apart from Our Forests journal, the Association of Forestry Engineers and Technicians of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has a number of diverse publications, some of which are of capital importance, such as:*

- *The Forests of Bosnia and Herzegovina- a Photo monograph,*
- *The variability of the Common Oak ( Quercus robur L.) in Bosnia and Herzegovina-monography,*
- *The variability of the Silver Fir ( Abies alba Mill.) in Bosnia and Herzegovina-monography,*
- *A Handbook of Forest Protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina.*

(Forestry Association of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2019, p. 5)

What is interesting here is the fact that at the beginning of this part of the text translator mentions the name of the magazine *Our forests*, which was not mentioned in the part, which was written in the source language, although there is the mention of the magazine prior to that. Also, the translator could have left the word *magazine* instead of *journal* since it has the same meaning as the word in Bosnian language, and it is almost the same, except the *e* at the end of it.

The rest of the part until colon is pretty interesting, although some parts of the text after colon have article *the*, which was used multiple times. Article *the* is used most of the time, when a person wants to give emphasis on something, it is used for something very specific and for determination of something precisely. For example, The United States of America, would be an example of that. Here, however the translation of *Varijabilnost hrasta lužnjaka ( Quercus robur L.) u Bosni i Hercegovini – monografija*, was translated into English with usage of article *the*, two times. Same thing happened with translation of Silver Fir (*Abies alba Mill.* ). Although articles are used for something specific when we want to specify something, it was not necessary, at least to this extent. The variability of the Silver Fir could have been translated with variability of silver fir, and it would have been right too, because we later have the acknowledgment that it is from Bosnia and Herzegovina, so it is already something specific and articles are maybe not necessary.

Another interesting part in publisher foreword, which I have encountered is the fifth paragraph which talks about photo monograph *Virgin Forests of Bosnia and Herzegovina*. Here is the part in Bosnian:

*U nizu značajnih publikacija je i knjiga „Prašume Bosne i Hercegovine,, – fotomonografija, čije karakteristike i specifikacije su kroz odabir kvalitetnih fotografija i uz koncizan tekst prikazane u ovoj knjizi. (Forestry Association of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2019, p. 5)*

And the following is the exact translation into English language:

Among some notable publications is a book “Virgin Forests of Bosnia and Herzegovina- photo monograph “, with their characteristics and specificities are presented in this book, along with the selection of the photographs of the highest quality and a concise text. (Forestry Association of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2019, p.5)

And what I have found interesting here is this part *čije karakteristike i specifičnosti su kroz odabir kvalitetnih fotografija i uz koncizan tekst prikazane u ovoj knjizi*. Here that word *čije* is translated as with their. It could have been translated as *whose*, since that is the meaning of word in source language when translated to English. I personally think that the meaning was changed. The words *sa njihovim* are much different than *čije*.

Next, I would like to analyze certain sections of the foreword. I will continue with the analysis of the very first sentence in this part:

*Šumskim ekosistemima u planinskom sistemu Dinarida posebno obilježje daje prisustvo šumskih sastojina prašumskog karaktera. (Autori, Prašume Bosne i Hercegovine, 2019, p. 6).*

And the translation of that part is as follows:

The forest ecosystems of Dinaric Alps are characterized by forest elements typical to virgin forests. “(Authors, Virgin Forests of Bosnia and Herzegovina,2019,p. 6)

The first sentence from Bosnian into English language could have been translated in this manner: *Forest ecosystems in the mountain system of the Dinaric mountains are characterized by the presence of forest stands with features of the old-growth forest.* This is an example of how I would have translated this part, but this is my opinion since I am not authorized to tell anyone how they should translate certain things. They added up a word and changed the meaning to an extent. The translators here used the strategy of translation by a more general word.

Next part that I would like to analyze is the following part from page 7:

*Sljedeći taj niz predstavljene su prašume u Bosni u ovoj monografiji.* (Authors, Virgin Forests of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2019, p.7)

And the translated English version goes like this:

*The virgin forests of Bosnia are shown in this monography by the following geographic order.* (Authors, Virgin Forests of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2019, p.7)

I would not that this was not translated in a proper manner, but I would say that the word order was changed. It could have been translated in this: *In this photo monograph the virgin forests of Bosnia are shown in the following geographic order.* I would translate it in this way, because it is concise and more precise.

On the previous page translation was done in the following manner. Text in Bosnian:

*Na početku uspostavljanja Austrougarske uprave u Bosni i Hercegovini, 1878. godine, bile su zastupljene na velikim površinama prašumske zajednice.* (Authors, Virgin Forests of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2019, p.6)

This is the text in English:

*At the inception of the establishment of Austro- Hungarian rule in Bosnia and Herzegovina, more precisely in 1878, virgin forests were present in large areas of the Dinarides.* (Authors, Virgin Forests of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2019, p.6)

What I can see here is the fact that the the Dinaric mountains or Dinarides are nowhere mentioned at all. Dinaric mountains or the Dinarides were not mentioned at all in the text on Bosnian language, authors omitted that word, but it was added by translators in the target language. In the source text is said that virgin forests were present in large areas of BiH, there is no mention of the Dinarides at all. The thing about this is that this translation which was done in this way does not actually show us whether the authors were talking about virgin forests in BiH or in the Dinarides, and those are two totally different terms. The Dinarides are way much bigger than BiH, and a mountain range and one country inside that same range are not the same thing.

There is also this part in the foreword of the book which I found. It goes like this:

*Značaj ove knjige je i u pružanju određenih podataka koji mogu poslužiti uspostavljanju mreže Natura 2000 u Bosni i Hercegovini, u skladu sa EU direktivama zaštite prirode i pokretanju aktivnosti na zakonskoj regulativi i uspostavljanju novih zaštićenih područja- prašumskih rezervata u Bosni i Hercegovini, identificiranih i izdvojenih od strane šumarskih stručnjaka.* (Authors, 2019in Forests of Bosnia and Herzegovina,p. 7)

And in the English version it was translated in this manner:

*Another factor that adds to the significance of this book is that it provides data that could be used to establish Natura 2000 network in Bosnia and Herzegovina in accordance with EU Nature Protection Directives, as well as regulating activities by law and establishing new protected areas-virgin forest reserves in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which would be identified and chosen by forestry experts. (Authors, 2019, Virgin Forests of Bosnia and Herzegovina, p.7)*

In the source language text, there is simply no mention of factors and in the English translation we have *Another factor*. The word *značaj* means importance, when something is significant. Word *another factor* is not *značaj*. *Another factor* would be translated as *još jedan faktor*, which is totally different and has a totally different meaning. It seems to me that translators here used strategy of translation using more neutral word, since words in both English and Bosnian languages are quite similar.

## Part 1: *Perućica* virgin forest, Sutjeska

The first virgin forest that needs to be analysed is the *Perućica* virgin forest. This forest is located in the south of the country, next to the border with Montenegro. It is the largest remaining rainforest of that type of the Balkan Peninsula and Europe.

The part which I would like to analyze in part 1 is the following text in the Bosnian language:

*Zbog političke situacije i Drugog svjetskog rata ova inicijativa nije realizovana što će se dogoditi tek kasnije.* (Authors, 2019, Virgin Forests of BiH, p.12)

And the translation is as follows:

*This initiative was realized after the Second World War.* (Authors, 2019, Virgin Forests of BiH, p.12)

In this translation we can see that the text in Bosnian and the text in English are absolutely different, in the translated English version there is no mention of the political situation. Sentence in Bosnian was also ambiguous and unclear, although we could say a sentence like this in this particular order in Bosnian language, it certainly is not common. So, the thing that is missing here is the word political situation, which is nowhere to be found in the translated version of the text, although it is clearly present in the text on Bosnian language. Strategy of omission was clearly implemented here.

The following part is interesting:

*Rješenjem br. 678 od 03.06.1954. godine Zemaljski zavod za zaštitu spomenika kulture i prirodnih rijetkosti proglašava rezervat zaštićenim spomenikom prirode i predaje ga na upravljanje Institutu za naučna šumarska istraživanja u Sarajevu.* (Authors, 2019, Virgin Forests of BiH, p.12)

Translation:

*On 3.6.1954, National Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments and Natural Rarities of Bosnia and Herzegovina proclaimed this reserve a protected natural monument and turned over its administration to the Institute for the Scientific Forestry Research in Sarajevo. (Authors,2019, Virgin Forests of BiH,p.12)*

The thing that I found interesting is the fact that the word *br. 678* which means *No. 678* was left out. It seems that the translators here went for the translation by omission strategy. They wanted this to be left out. And actually it is fine, it does not break the word order or the structure of the sentence and the meaning is still pretty much the same. So the translators did a fine job here.

The next part:

*Klima ovog rezervata pokazuje izrazitu heterogenost. (Authors, 2019, Virgin Forests of BiH, p.12)*

Translation:

*The climate of this forest is notably heterogenous, which is caused by a large altitude span, among other things. (Authors, 2019, Virgin Forests of BiH, p.12)*

The thing that I found here interesting is the fact that the translator did not stop where they were supposed to, on the word *heterogenous*, instead the translator continued translating other sentence below that part, although we can see full stop at the end of the sentence. So, this means that we have a part of text which was added to the translation.

## Part 2: *Ravna Vala* virgin forest, Bjelašnica

*Ravna Vala* is a virgin forest which is located on mount Bjelašnica. It is one of the biggest forests of the Sarajevo region. It is usually filled with beech, fir and spruce. There are some other plant and tree species, but these are the most predominant ones.

The first sentence in this part which I would like to analyse is the following:

*“Buffer“zonu predstavljaju odjeli 104,105,107,108 i 109, a prosječna visina stabala granicu ove zone prašumskog rezervata.“* (Authors, Virgin Forests of BiH, 2019, p.48)

Translation:

*“Buffer“zone is represented by sections 104,105,107,108 and 109, and the border of the virgin forest reserve is determined by the mean tree height.* (Authors, Virgin Forests of BiH, 2019, p.48)

This word phrase *prosječna visina stabla* was translated in this way. This when translated into English means *average tree height*. On the other hand *mean tree height* means *srednja visina stabla* and it does not have the same meaning as previous word phrase. Average tree height is defined as a maximum height to which a tree usually grows. Mean tree height is the height which represents growth of the tree during one year.

Next part I would like to analyse is this part:

*Podloga su jedri i dolomitizirani krečnjaci sa karakteristikama karsta na kojima su razvijena vrlo heterogena zemljišta (crnice, smeđe-krečnjačko zemljište, luvisol i dr.)* (Authors, Virgin Forests of BiH, 2019, p.48)

Translation:

*The base is made of firm, dolomitized limestone that shows characteristics of karst; on this base, many heterogenous types of soil (humus, brown limestone soil, luvisol etc.) are developed.* (Authors, Virgin Forests of BiH, 2019, p.48)



In this part we can see that the translators did add one part in translation, namely *on this base* was added to the translation. This added phrase indicates to us that the translators used Translation by a more neutral-less expressive word strategy. Translators wanted to affirm that this is the soil on which the dolomitized limestone develops with characteristics of karst.

This following part is interesting:

*Glavne šumske vrste su jela i bukva, a u primjesi se javljaju smrča, gorski javor i drugi lišćari.* (Authors, Virgin Forests of BiH, 2019, p.48)

Translation:

*The predominant species are beech and silver fir, but spruce, sycamore maple and other species can also be found.* (Authors, Virgin Forests of BiH, 2019, p.48)

What I found interesting here is the fact that the word *drugi lišćari* was translated as *other species*. This could have been translated as *other deciduous trees*. But the translation itself is actually fine and there is no problem in translating it in that manner, I just wanted to point out that there is a different way of translating this word. Translation by omission was used here, since the word *deciduous* was left out.

More info about *Ravna Vala*. *Ravna Vala is located at an altitude of 1280 to 1450 meters on an area of 45 ha. The geological base is limestone-dolomite on which very heterogeneous soils have been developed. The main forest species are fir and beech, but spruce, maple and other deciduous trees occur in the admixture.* ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ravna\\_Vala](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ravna_Vala))

### **Part 3: Mačen Do virgin forest, Kladanj**

This virgin forest is located in north-eastern part of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is one of the most important forests in Tuzla canton. It is one of the most important remnants of virgin forests in this part of the country and it is of huge significance for the country.

The very first part in this photomonograph that I found interesting is the following:

*Prašuma je sjeverne-sjeveroistočne ekspozicije i nalazi se u visinskom rasponu od 470 do 1.020 m.n.v. (Authors, Virgin Forests of BiH, 2019, p.70)*

Translation:

*The exposition of this forest is north-northeast, with an altitude span of 470 to 1020 m. (Authors, Virgin Forests of BiH, 2019, p.70)*

What I found interesting is the way how the word in Bosnian language *ekspozicija* was translated. It was translated into English as *exposition*. Translations which I found suggested that in the English language it is said exposure, when it comes to the slope exposure and not exposition. And we know that slope exposures are measured in degrees and that they are important for research in geography, mathematics etc.

#### **Part 4: *Trstionica* virgin forest, Kakanj**

This virgin forest is located again in the northern to north-eastern part of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is part of continuous forests which span from mountain Ozren in the north and continue south towards the forests and mountains of the Sarajevo region.

First example from this part which I would like to analyse is the following:

*Podlogu čine krečnjaci sa serijom zemljišta i verfenski sediment ( glinci i kvarcni pješčari) sa distričnim kambisolom na kiselim silikatnim stijenama.* (Authors, Virgin Forests of BiH, 2019, p.92)

Translation:

*The base is limestone and a series of different soils, as well as werfen sediment (shale and quartz sand) with distric cambisol on acidic silicate rocks.* (Authors, Virgin Forests of BiH, 2019, p.92)

This could have been translated in a different way. One of the solutions for this was that the sentence could have been translated in this way: *The base consists of limestones and a series of different soils, as well as werfen sediment (shale and quartz sand) with distric cambisol on acidic silicate rocks.* But, again, I am not here to correct the translators and tell them what to do, this is only a mere example which was done by me. This is just an example of this could have been translated and it is one of the many solutions which can be implemented here.

Another sentence which I think that needs to have attention is the following:

*Klima je umjereno planinska.* (Authors, Virgin Forests of BiH, 2019, p.92)

English version:

*The region has moderate mountain climate.* (Authors, Virgin Forests of BiH, 2019, p.92)

Here the translators added the word region, because they wanted to emphasize the overall region in which the forest is located. Although the word *region* is mentioned in the text in Bosnian, and in the translation the word region is used, it is not mentioned which region, where or what does it talk about, but we know that since it is mentioned in the photomonograph.

## Part 5: Janj Virgin forest, Šipovo

This virgin forest is in west-central part of Bosnia and Herzegovina near the small town of Šipovo. Although pretty small, after Perućica rainforest it is one of the most important protected areas in the country. It is used mainly for scientific exploration and other activities without supervisors in the forest are strictly prohibited. It is also one of the wettest places in BiH.

Without further due lets continue with the analysis. First example which I would like to analyse is the following:

*Strogi rezervat prirode „Prašuma Janj“stavlja se pod zaštitu u svrhu očuvanja netaknutih, očuvanih i jedinstvenih šumskih ekosistema, kao područje neizmijenjenih prirodnih odlika, sa reprezentativnim ekosistemima, namijenjenim isključivo očuvanju izvorne prirode i ekološke ravnoteže, naučnim istraživanjima(kojima se ne narušavaju osnovna obilježja i vrijednosti), praćenju pojava i procesa u prirodi, kao i obrazovanju koje ne ugrožava slobodno odvijanje prirodnih procesa. (Authors, Virgin Forests of BiH, 2019, p.114)*

Translation:

*The Nature Reserve “Janj Virgin forest“is protected in order to preserve the unspoilt, preserved and unique forest ecosystems. It is meant for the preservation of nature and ecological balance, scientific research that doesn't interfere with this balance, to observe many natural processes and phenomena and for the education respectful to these processes. (Authors, Virgin Forests of BiH, 2019, p.114)*

First thing I noticed is how the very first sentence or should I say part was translated. The sentence in Bosnian language begins with *stavlja se pod zaštitu u svrhu...*; while in the translation we can see that there is nowhere *is placed under protection*, but rather *is protected in order to preserve...* etc. The word *unspoiled* could have replaced *unspoilt* in the original translation. Although both forms are an adjective, the word *unspoiled* is a much better solution, and besides it is widely used unlike *unspoilt* which is totally not common these days. Also the

translators could have continued translating without placing the full stop in the translation, since they have damaged the “momentum“of the sentence, but nevertheless there is not much to complain about in this paragraph.

Something else I found interesting in this part of the book is how this part was translated from Bosnian into English language:

*Prosječna godišnja temperatura zraka kreće se od 6,5 °C (na najnižim tačkama toplih ekspozicija) do 5 °C na vrhu Ivik 1.151 m.n.v. (Authors, Virgin Forests of BiH, 2019, p.114)*

Translation:

*The mean annual temperature varies from 6,5 °C in the lowest points of the virgin forest to 5 °C on Ivik summit (1511 m). (Authors, Virgin Forests of BiH, 2019, p.114)*

What is interesting here is that the word *prosječna* means *average*. Here it was translated as *mean*, which when translated into Bosnian language means *srednja*. And mean and average annual temperatures are not the same thing and are two different terms which are used in meteorology. I think that the translators here used strategy of translation by a more general word-superordinate. Average temperature usually represents the measurements of the entire year, while mean temperature represents measurements of the temperature during a single day or month.

## Part 6: *Bobija* Virgin forest, Grmeč

This virgin forest is located in the very north-east of the country. It is mainly located on mountain Grmeč, a huge mountain range which spans over several hundred square kilometres. In my opinion, it is the most important untouched part of old-growth forests in the north-east. Forest corridors from that forest span all the way down to the Una National Park. Many animals use these corridors to travel from one place to another, another reason to protect and preserve this old forest.

The first part that I would like to analyse is the following:

*Usljed specifičnih orografskih i geoloških karakteristika karstifikovanog područja izražena je varijabilnost zemljišta: na krečnjacima kalkomelanosol-kalkokambisol-luvisol serija, odnosno rendzina na dolomitu. (Authors, Virgin Forests of BiH, 2019, p.136)*

Translation:

*Specific orographic and geological characteristic of the karstified area have created a great variability of soils: series of calcomelanosol-calcocambisol-luvisol on limestones and rendzina on dolomite. (Authors, Virgin Forests of BiH, 2019, p.136)*

I think that the translation of this sentence shows us how the translators used the strategy of more neutral less expressive word. Translator could have said *is expressed* or *is manifested by* instead of *have created*. Translators here could have translated it in the following manner: *Because of the orographic and geological characteristics of the karstified area, the variability of the soil is pronounced: on limestones, the calcomelanosol-calcocambisol-luvisol series, i.e., rendzina on dolomite.* But they did not, because they probably thought that it would be too direct.

Also, the translation does not have the suffix *s* at the end of the word *characteristic*, since we are not talking about one characteristic, but about many, because the word *characteristic* is mentioned in plural in Bosnian source text.

Another example from this part which I would like to analyse is the following:

*Najviše je zastupljena jela, zatim bukva, te gorski brijest, gorski javor, bijeli jasen, lipa i smrča.* (Authors, Virgin Forests of BiH, 2019, p.136)

Translation:

*Silver fir is the most prevalent tree species, followed by beech, Scotch elm, sycamore maple, European ash, linden and spruce.* (Authors, Virgin Forests of BiH, 2019, p.136)

The capital letters were written properly where they were supposed to be written. It is important to capitalize nouns and adjectives that occur in a name, in this case in European ash and Scotch elm, although both words could have been translated as *mountain elm* and *mountain ash*.

One interesting part which I would analyse is actually on page 138 of the photomonograph, and it depicts moss which grows in the forest. The short sentence itself is below the photograph which was taken in the forest itself:

*Sinuzije mahovine u prašumi.* (Authors, Virgin Forests of BiH, 2019, p.138)

Translation:

*Mosses sinusion in the virgin forest.* (Authors, Virgin Forests of BiH, 2019, p.138)

I think that the word *mosses* is problematic here because *mosses* is plural. Here the plural would have been *mahovine* and not *mahovina* in Bosnian language, since *mahovina* is considered singular in Bosnian language. We could say that in the Bosnian version a collective noun was implemented in order to refer to multiple things, in this case plant species which are together at a same place. But, still I am more inclined to think that the proper translation would have been *Moss sinusion in the virgin forest*. I think that the author who wrote the sentence in Bosnian language tried to refer to moss in singular and not in plural.



## **Conclusion**

When it comes to this Master`s Thesis it is important to stress once more the fact that translation is one of the more important aspects of human communication and how people communicate in general. Translators do important work, since they have to translate and analyse certain texts and books. It is never an easy job. In this case I think that the translation of certain parts of the book had to be better. Especially the translation of the Perućica part. There were certain instances which proved to be incorrect, and some translations had totally different meaning in English, some words were left out for no good reason, etc. Overall, I think that the book needs an upgrade in terms of a new translation, some things cannot be tolerated, and certain translations seem unprofessional. This book deserves a better translation, so that the public can read and enjoy and also learn more about the protected areas and virgin forests of our country. Bosnia and Herzegovina are one of the few remaining countries which have these protected areas and untouched natural parts which are home to many plant and animal species.

My analysis tried to encompass the most important and most interesting parts, although I did not analyse all virgin forests from this book, I did analyse those which I think are most important forests in our country and which are almost untouched by human presence.

This analysis can be used for further research and implementation of new translation strategies and solutions so that parts of this book can have a brand-new translation and that people can enjoy reading it.

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