

History of the City of Split

Croatian transcript:

Ja dolazim iz Splita, to je, znači¹, grad koji postoji već tisuću i sedamsto godina. Početak, znači, u biti kada je osnovan grad, to je, znači, osnovao ga je car Dioklecijan, rimski car koji je živio negdje 300. godine. On je u Splitu sagradio svoju ljetnu rezidenciju, dakle, Dioklecianova palača, koja je jezgra grada... I, znači, danas je dosta očuvana, očuvane su, dakle, naravno te zidine Dioklecijanove palače. Međutim, kroz povijest unutar palače, dakle, rađene su mnogobrojne nekakve, ne mogu se izraziti... Preinake, znači, unutar palače rađene su mnoge preinake, tako da danas je sačuvano, znači, jako malo tih izvornih građevina, tipa taj Dioklecijanov mauzolej, koji je danas... Koji, znači, danas je Katedrala Sv. Dujma. To je jedna od starijih katedrala, ja mislim u Evropi, znači Katedrala Sv. Duje. Jako zanimljivi su Dioklecianovi podrumi koji su također očuvani, i u njima se često održavaju raznorazne kulturne manifestacije, tipa koncerti, izložbe, razni sajmovi – sajam cvijeća, sajam knjiga i tako. Imamo jako lijepu rivu, znači šetnicu uz more, koja je odmah uz zidinu Dioklecijanove palače – tu su naknadno zasađene palme – i jako lijep pogled na luku, splitsku luku Matejušku, i... Split je, dakle, grad koji ima i more, i ima i svoje malo brdo na koje se ponosi, to je brdo Marjan; u biti rekreacijsko, rekreacijsko brdo, mada nije napravljeno baš, je li, u svrhu rekreacije, ali u Splitu nema baš puno prostora, znači... Općenito, za rast grada, dosta je nekako ograničen... Pored Splita, znači, već imamo jako puno tih malih i gradića i mjestašaca, tako da što se tiče Splita, njemu više nema rasta, znači, to je to. Ima negdje oko 200 tisuća stanovnika.

English translation:

I come from Split. It's a city which has existed for about 1,700 years. It originates from... I mean, it was founded by Emperor Diocletian, a Roman Emperor who lived around the year 300 AD. He built his summer palace known as Diocletian's Palace, which represents our city center. I mean, it is still quite well-preserved today; the walls of the palace are preserved, I mean. However, throughout history, the palace interior – numerous... were made; it's on the tip of my tongue... alterations, I mean, many alterations were made inside the palace, and so today only a small number of the original features are preserved. One example is Diocletian's Mausoleum, which is now... This, I mean, is now the Cathedral of St. Domnius. It is one of the oldest cathedrals in Europe, I think, this Cathedral of St. Domnius. The basement of the palace is very interesting; it was also well preserved, and it is often host to different cultural events, such as concerts, exhibitions, different shows – flower shows, book fairs, etc. We also have a gorgeous promenade by

¹ *Znači*: (lit. trans. “meaning”) A filler more common in South Serbia and northern Montenegro than in Croatia. In this transcript, it was translated as “I mean” to clearly mark it as a filler in English as well. Please note that this word has other meanings, and that it sometimes might be difficult to discern whether it is a filler or a regular part of speech.

the sea called *Riva*, which is right next to the walls of Diocletian's Palace, with palms which were planted at a later time, and a beautiful view of the harbor, the Split harbor of *Matejuška*, and... Split is a city which has both the sea and its own small hill that it's proud of, called *Marjan*. It's a recreational hill, although it wasn't planned² for the purpose of recreation, but there isn't much space in Split, I mean... Generally, it is quite limited in terms of further growth... I mean, there are many small towns and hamlets surrounding Split, so as for Split, it can't expand any further. It has about 200,000 citizens.

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² The hill of Marjan was a barren rocky hill before 1950s, when the then-Yugoslav government undertook a large-scale project of transforming the hill into a forest park. The hill was intensively forested. Many recreational facilities were built, including jogging tracks, a road system encircling the peninsula, a maritime research institute, the Split City Zoo, a botanical garden and a water pipeline reaching the top of the hill. The authorities also constructed the city weather station and two look-out points as resting places connected with a long stairway which leads all the way to Diocletian's Palace, the Riva promenade and the rest of the city center.