

Peta lekcija • Lesson Five

A1

37,38

| | | | |
|---|--------------------|--|---------------|
| dosad <u>a</u> n, dosad <u>no</u> , dosad <u>na</u> | boring | pec <u>iv</u> o | bread roll |
| drug <u>i</u> , drug <u>o</u> , drug <u>a</u> | other, another | pet | fifth |
| đak | pupil | pet <u>i</u> , pet <u>o</u> , pet <u>a</u> | five |
| ići, idem | to go (I) | piti, pijem | to drink (I) |
| jagoda | strawberry | po | each |
| jesti, jedem | to eat (I) | pomorandža; <i>Gpl</i> -i [S] | orange |
| kamo [C] | [to] where | priča | story |
| kazati, kažem | to say (I/P) | ptica | bird |
| koliko | how much, how many | puno | a lot |
| kuća | house | slab | weak |
| kuda [B,S] | [to] where | smokva | fig |
| malo | a little | šaren, šareno, šarena | colorful |
| mного | a lot | učitelj | schoolteacher |
| narandža; <i>Gpl</i> -i [C] | orange | uzimati, uzimam | to take (I) |
| narandža; <i>Gpl</i> -i [B] | orange | zao, zlo, zla | evil |
| odgovarati, odgovaram | to answer (I) | zmija | snake |

PET MAČAKA I PET PASA

Bosnian

Kratka priča:

Pet velikih mačaka i pet debelih pasa ide u grad.

- Gdje idete, mačke? - pitaju psi.
- Idemo od jedne kuće do druge - kažu mačke.
- Koliko imate kuća? - pitaju psi.
- Imamo pet malih kuća za pet velikih mačaka - kažu mačke.
- Zašto idete od kuće do kuće? - pitaju psi.
- Da jedemo kruške. Gladne smo - odgovaraju mačke.
- Malo krušaka ili puno krušaka? - pitaju psi.
- Svaka uzima po dvije kruške - kažu mačke.

Croatian

Kratka priča:

Pet velikih mačaka i pet debelih pasa ide u grad.

- Kamo idete, mačke? - pitaju psi.
- Idemo od jedne kuće do druge - kažu mačke.
- Koliko imate kuća? - pitaju psi.
- Imamo pet malih kuća za pet velikih mačaka - kažu mačke.
- Zašto idete od kuće do kuće? - pitaju psi.
- Da jedemo kruške. Gladne smo - odgovaraju mačke.
- Malo krušaka ili puno krušaka? - pitaju psi.
- Svaka uzima po dvije kruške - kažu mačke.

Serbian

Kratka priča:

Pet velikih mačaka i pet debelih pasa ide u grad.


- Kuda idete, mačke? - pitaju psi.
- Idemo od jedne kuće do druge - kažu mačke.
- Koliko imate kuća? - pitaju psi.
- Imamo pet malih kuća za pet velikih mačaka - kažu mačke.
- Zašto idete od kuće do kuće? - pitaju psi.
- Da jedemo kruške. Gladne smo - odgovaraju mačke.
- Malo krušaka ili puno krušaka? - pitaju psi.
- Svaka uzima po dve kruške - kažu mačke.

✎ Replace mačka and pas with these pairs: momak and devojka [E] djèvojka [J]; ptica and zmija; student and studentica [B,C] studentkinja [S]; učitelj and đak.

✂️ Replace *kruška* with: jabuka, jagoda, nàranča [C] nàrandža [B] pomòrandža [S], pecivo, òrah, smokva, šljiva.

✂️ Replace *jesti* with *piti*, *glàdan* with *žèdan*, and use the names of beverages introduced in exercise 4A3. Leave off the last line in this version.

✂️ Replace *veliki* and *dèbeli* with *dosadni*, *slabi*, *srečni* [S] *sretni* [B,C], *šareni*, *tanki*, *zli*.

When counting on your fingers in BCS your palm is horizontal and turned toward you. Start with your thumb pointing upward for *one* , then extend your index finger, *two*, the middle finger, *three*, the ring finger, *four* and the little finger, *five*.

GRAMMAR

* Genitive plural *

There are two different endings for the Genitive plural [Gpl], *-a* and *-i*. The ending *-a* is required by all neuter nouns, nearly all masculine nouns, and most feminine nouns in *-a*. [57a] The ending *-i* is required by all feminine nouns in a consonant and three masculine nouns (*mesec* [E] *mjesec* [J], *ljudi*, and *sat* in the meaning “hour”); it is also found in a sizeable number of feminine nouns in *-a*. [57b] The vowels in both endings are distinctively long, and the vowel preceding the genitive plural [Gpl] ending *-a* is also lengthened. If the Gpl ending *-a* follows two consonants other than *st*, *zd*, *št*, *žd*, *šč*, *šć* or *ždž*, another *-a* must be inserted between them. [57a] The ending for all adjectives in Gpl is *-ih*. [57c] Below are examples.

| | Nominative singular | Genitive singular | Genitive plural |
|----------------|---|--|---|
| masculine | <i>dobar mòmak</i> <i>velik grad</i> <i>jèdan sat</i> | <i>dobrog mòmka</i> <i>velikog grada</i> <i>dva sata</i> | <i>dobrih mòmaka</i> <i>velikih gradova</i> <i>pet sati</i> |
| neuter | <i>kratko pišmo</i> <i>veliko gnijèzdo</i> | <i>kratkog pišma</i> <i>velikog gnijèzda</i> | <i>kratkih pišama</i> <i>velikih gnijèzda</i> |
| feminine -a | <i>mlàda sèstra</i> <i>dobra majka</i> | <i>mlade sèstre</i> <i>dobre majke</i> | <i>mladih sestara</i> <i>dobrih majki</i> |
| feminine -cons | <i>velika stvar</i> | <i>velike stvari</i> | <i>velikih stvari</i> |

* Uses of the genitive plural *

The Gpl is used after adverbs of measure such as *malo* “a little” *mnogo* “much, many,” *puno* “a lot,” *koliko* “how much, how many.” The Gsg is used only when the noun following refers to something that cannot be counted; for instance *puno kiše* “a lot of rain,” *malo vode* “a little water.” [59a] The Gpl is also used after all numbers other than 1-4 (or compound numbers ending in them, such as 21-24, 31-34, etc.). If such a phrase is the subject of a sentence, the verb is 3rd singular; for instance: *Pet mačaka ide u grad* “Five cats are going to town.” Below are the numbers from 5-19 and the multiples of 10 up to 100. [58]

| | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 5 <i>pet</i> | 9 <i>devet</i> | 13 <i>trinaest</i> | 17 <i>sedamnaest</i> | 30 <i>trideset</i> | 70 <i>sedamdeset</i> |
| 6 <i>šest</i> | 10 <i>deset</i> | 14 <i>četnaest</i> | 18 <i>osamnaest</i> | 40 <i>četrdeset</i> | 80 <i>osamdeset</i> |
| 7 <i>sedam</i> | 11 <i>jedanaest</i> | 15 <i>petnaest</i> | 19 <i>devetnaest</i> | 50 <i>pedeset</i> | 90 <i>devedeset</i> |
| 8 <i>osam</i> | 12 <i>dvanaest</i> | 16 <i>šesnaest</i> | 20 <i>dvadeset</i> | 60 <i>šezdeset</i> | 100 <i>sto</i> |

* Adverbs of direction *

To ask “where” in the sense of “whither” (= where to), Croatian uses *kamo*. Bosnian and Serbian use either *kuda* or *gde / gdje* to ask this question; there is no difference in meaning. [55c]

*** Distributive po”**

The preposition *po* expresses the idea of distribution, and is best translated “each” or “apiece.” The case following it is determined by the particular sentence, although it is almost always the accusative. [59c]

VOCABULARY

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| ako | if | pàre (pl form) | money |
| ban̄ka | bank | peške [S] | on foot |
| benz̄in, benz̄ina | gasoline | pješice [B,C] | on foot |
| bioskop [S] | movie theater | pješke [B,S] | on foot |
| čekati, čekam | to wait (I) | posle + Gen | after |
| četiri | four | poslije + Gen | after |
| dati, dam | to give (P) | pozorište [B,S] | theater |
| devet | nine | pre + Gen | before |
| doći, dođem | to come (P) | prije + Gen | before |
| dolaziti, dolazim | to come (I) | problem, problēma | problem |
| fakultet, fakulteta | academic dept. | ručak, ručka | lunch, dinner |
| hteti, hoću, hoćeš | to want (I) | sat; Gpl sati | hour, o'clock |
| htjeti, hoću, hoćeš | to want (I) | šest | six |
| ima | there is, there are | što se mene tiče | as far as I'm concerned |
| jedanaest | eleven | tičati se, tiče se + Gen | to concern (I) |
| kazalište [C] | theater | uzeti, uzmem | to take (P) |
| kino [B,C] | movie theater | večera | supper |
| novac, novca | money | vreme, vremena | time |
| odmah | immediately | vrijeme, vremena | time |

NEMA NOVCA!

Bosnian and Croatian

1. Ako ima vremena prije ručka, idem na fakultet.
2. Ima vremena, ali nema para.
 1. Nema novca?! Idem odmah u banku, ako daš auto!
 2. Ne možeš uzeti auto, jer nema benzina.
 1. Nema problema. Idem pješice do banke, a poslije banke idem na fakultet.
 2. A poslije fakulteta?
 1. Evo me! Dolazim na ručak u četiri sata!
 2. Što se mene tiče, možeš doći i u šest. Ručak te čeka, ako ga hoćeš jesti.

✎ **Replace ručak with večera and (na) fakultet with** (u) bioskop [S] (u) kino [B,C], (u) kazalište [C] (u) pozorište [B,S], **and** 4:00 p.m. **with** 9:00 p.m., 6:00 p.m. **with** 11:00 p.m.

Serbian

1. Ako ima vremena pre ručka, idem na fakultet.
2. Ima vremena, ali nema para.
 1. Nema novca?! Idem odmah u banku, ako daš auto!
 2. Ne možeš da uzmeš auto, jer nema benzina.
 1. Nema problema. Idem pješke do banke, a posle banke idem na fakultet.
 2. A posle fakulteta?
 1. Evo me! Dolazim na ručak u četiri sata!
 2. Što se mene tiče, možeš da dođeš i u šest. Ručak te čeka, ako hoćeš da ga jedeš.

Mealtimes: Breakfast is between 6:00 and 7:00 a.m. Most jobs start at 8:00. At work people have a late-morning snack, and then they have dinner, or lunch (*ručak*), the main meal of the day, with their family when everyone gets home from work and school in the late afternoon, around 4:00 or 5:00 p.m. Supper (*večera*) follows between 7:00 and 8:00 p.m. and is usually more of a snack than a full meal.

The universities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, and Serbia are loosely knit institutions linking a number of separately run departments or schools called *fakulteti*, each dedicated to a range of subjects (the humanities, engineering, architecture, political science, etc.) similar to US medical, law or business schools. Most of the universities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, and Serbia have no central campus, so a student would be more likely to say that s/he is going “to the faculty” (*na fakultet*) to take a class or to study, rather than “to the university” (*na sveučilište* or *na univerzitet*).

⚙️ GRAMMAR

* Uses of the genitive case, continued *

The unchanging word *nema*, signifying the non-existence or absence of something or someone, always requires the genitive. The unchanging word *ima*, signifying existence or presence, uses the nominative for a single unit which can be counted, but requires the genitive if the meaning is partitive. [59b] Certain verbs also require a genitive object. One is *bojati se* “fear,” and another is *tižati se* “concern,” which usually appears in the phrase *što se tiže* + Gen “as concerns” [60] Certain other fixed phrases can take a genitive object, for instance *igrati lopte* “play ball.”

* Prepositions with the accusative case *

When used with the accusative case, both *u* and *na* denote “motion toward.” Some nouns take *u* in this meaning and others take *na*; the identity of nouns as “*u*-words” or “*na*-words” must be learned. “*U*-words” tend to be those which denote enclosed, three-dimensional spaces, and “*na*-words” tend to be those which denote surfaces or more abstractly conceived concepts. [55a]

* Telling time *

The time of day is identified by the number plus the correct case form of the word for “hour” (*sat*); the preposition *u* specifies the time something happens. Thus: *u četiri sata* “at 4:00,” *u pet sati* “at 5:00.” Time after the hour is expressed by the conjunction *i* and time before the hour by the preposition *do*. Thus: *u pet i deset* “at 5:10 (at ten past five),” *u pet do deset* “at 9:55 (at five to ten).” [61c]

* Motion verbs and aspect *

The imperfective verb *ići* means “go.” Perfective verbs are made from it by adding prefixes, e.g. *dōći* “come.” Imperfective verbs are then made from each of these perfectives by adding the same prefix to the relatively rare verb *laziti*; thus *dōlaziti* is the imperfective verb meaning “come” [54]

* The verb “want” *

The present tense of “want” (infinitive *hteti* [E] *htjeti* [J]) is the only BCS verb other than *moći* whose 1st singular ends in *-u*. Both 3rd singular and 3rd plural end in *-e*, but 3rd plural has a long vowel. The negated form has its own separate conjugation, in which the segment *ne-* replaces the syllable *ho-* of the affirmative form. [52d]. See p. 130 for more information on these forms.

| <i>hteti</i> or <i>htjeti</i> | | want | not want | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--|
| <i>hoću</i> | <i>hoćemo</i> | <i>neću</i> | <i>nećemo</i> | |
| <i>hoćeš</i> | <i>hoćete</i> | <i>nećeš</i> | <i>nećete</i> | |
| <i>hoće</i> | <i>hoće</i> | <i>neće</i> | <i>neće</i> | |



The Bank of Vojvodina, Belgrade



Pedestrians

VOCABULARY

| | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| advokāt, advokāta [B,S] | attorney | prevoditelj [C] | translator |
| amidža [B] | paternal uncle | sedmica [B,S] | week |
| amidžinica [B] | pat. uncle's wife | stanica | station |
| budem | am (P) | stric [B,C,S] | paternal uncle |
| daidža [B] | maternal uncle | strina [B,C,S] | pat. uncle's wife |
| daidžinica [B] | mat. uncle's wife | sudac, suca [C] | judge (m) |
| dočekati, dočekam | to greet arrival (P) | sudija [B,S] | judge (m) |
| idući, iduće, iduća | next, coming | svoj, svoje, svoja | one's own |
| kako za koga | a matter of taste | teča [S] | aunt's husband |
| kolodvor [C] | railway station | tetak, tetka [B,C,S] | aunt's husband |
| lekarka [S] | doctor (f) | tetka | aunt |
| liječnica [C] | doctor (f) | tjedan, tjedna [C] | week |
| ljekarka [B,S] | doctor (f) | ujak [B,C,S] | maternal uncle |
| nedelja [S] | week | ujna [B,C,S] | mat. uncle's wife |
| nedjelja [B,S] | week | zanimljiv, zanimljivo, zanimljiva | interesting |
| odvjetnik [C] | attorney | železnička stanica [S] | railway station |
| pak | and, but rather | železnička stanica [B,S] | railway station |
| pisac, pisca | writer | živeti, živim | to live (I) |
| posao, posla | job | živjeti, živim | to live (I) |
| prevodilac, prevodioca [B,S] | translator | | |

KO DOLAZI? [B,S] TKO DOLAZI? [C]

Bosnian

- Iduće sedmice u srijedu, u pet sati, idem na stanicu nekoga dočekati.
- Ko dolazi?
 - Brat mog oca.
- Znam da je daidža majčin brat. Da li se kaže "amidža" za oćevog brata?
 - Da! Tako je. To je moj amidža.
 - Šta radi i gdje živi?
 - On je sudija i živi u Bihāću.
- Sudija! Da li je amidžin posao zanimljiv?
 - Kako za koga. On svoj posao voli.
 - Ja želim da budem advokat.

Serbian

- Iduće nedelje u sredu, u pet sati, idem na železničku stanicu da nekoga dočekam.
- Ko dolazi?
 - Brat mog oca.
- Znam da je ujak majčin brat. Da li se kaže "stricu" za oćevog brata?
 - Da! Tako je. To je moj stricu.
 - Šta radi i gde živi?
 - On je sudija i živi u Novom Sadu.
- Sudija! Da li je stričev posao zanimljiv?
 - Kako za koga. On svoj posao voli.
 - Ja želim da budem advokat.

Croatian

- Iduće tjedna u srijedu, u pet sati, idem na kolodvor nekoga dočekati.
- Tko dolazi?
 - Brat mog oca.
- Znam da je ujak majčin brat. Kaže li se "stric" za oćeva brata?
 - Da! Tako je. To je moj stric.
 - Što radi i gdje živi?
 - On je sudac i živi u Rijeci.
- Sudac! Da li je stričev posao zanimljiv?
 - Kako za koga. On svoj posao voli.
 - Ja pak želim biti odvjetnik.

KINSHIP CHART

Uncles and Aunts

BLOOD RELATIVES

maternal uncle

ujak [B,C,S].....

daidža [B].....

maternal or paternal aunt

tetka

paternal uncle

stric [B,C,S].....

amidža [B].....

THEIR SPOUSES

maternal uncle's wife

ujna [B,C,S]

daidžinica [B]

maternal or paternal aunt's husband

tejak [B,C,S], *teča* [S]

paternal uncle's wife

strina [B,C,S]

amidžinica [B]

✂️ Replace *brat* with *sestra*, *otac* with *majka*, *amidža* [B] *stric* [B,C,S] with *amidžinica* [B] *strina* [B,C,S] and make further versions inserting *daidža* [B] *ujak* [B,C,S], *daidžinica* [B] *ujna* [B,C,S], *teča* [S] *tetak* [B,C,S], *tetka* wherever relevant.

✂️ Replace *šudac* [C] *šudija* [B,S] and *advokat* [B,S] *odvjetnik* [C] with *lèkarka* [S] *liječnica* [C] *ljèkarka* [B,S] and *medicinska sèstra* or *pisac* and *prevodilac* [B,S] *prevoditelj* [C].

✂️ Make a list of the differences among B, C, and S found in this exercise.

Self-study learners: Extend this list to include material from the preceding four lessons as well.

⚙️ GRAMMAR

* Genitive phrases of time *

When an “adjective + noun” phrase specifies a point in time, it takes Gsg without a preposition. For instance: *iduće subote* “next Saturday,” *ovog vikenda* “this weekend.” [61b]

* Verbs and aspect *

Perfective verbs are usually made by adding a prefix to a basic imperfective verb. Sometimes this changes the meaning, essentially creating a new (but related) verb. For instance, adding *do-* to the imperfective verb *čekati* “wait” creates the perfective verb *dočekati* “meet someone [on arrival].” [53b]

* The possessive adjective *svoj* *

The possessive pronominal adjective *svoj* “one’s own” is declined exactly like *moj* and *tvój*. It is used if the possessor is the subject of the sentence. It is optional in 1st and 2d persons (thus “I like my work” can be *volim moj posao* or *volim svoj posao*). However, it is required in the 3rd person in the meaning “one’s own,” and impossible in the meaning “another’s.” Thus, *on voli svoj posao* means “he likes his [= his own] work” while *on ne voli njegov posao* means “he doesn’t like his [= another’s] work.” [72a]

* The verb *budem, budeš* etc *

The verb *biti* has a second present tense, used in contexts requiring a perfective verb. It is a regular *e*-conjugation present tense formed from the stem *bud-*. [52c] These forms are used in perfective meanings of the verb “to be,” such as after the conjunction *da* (as in *želim da budem advokat* “I want to be a lawyer”). This is also the stem for the imperative (see Lesson 7).

| | singular | plural |
|-----|--------------|---------------|
| 1st | <i>budem</i> | <i>budemo</i> |
| 2nd | <i>budeš</i> | <i>budete</i> |
| 3rd | <i>bude</i> | <i>budu</i> |

* Bosnian vocabulary *

Bosnian has a number of Turkish-derived words which reflect its Islamic cultural heritage. Among these are names for family relations. Thus, the word for “mother’s brother” is *ujak* in S and C but *daidža* in B, and the word for “father’s brother” is *stric* in S and C but *amidža* in Bosnian. Similarly, “grandmother” is *baba* or *baka* in S and C, but *nèna* in B. [176a]

VOCABULARY

| | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| deset | ten | ne dolazi u obzir | out of the question |
| dvanaest | twelve | pojesti, pojedem | to have something to eat (P) |
| izlazak | going out | popiti, popijem | to have something to drink (P) |
| kada | when | popodne | afternoon |
| kafana [B,S] | café | predstava | performance |
| kako da ne | of course, definitely | uveče [S] | in the evening |
| kavana [C] | café | vani [C] | outside |
| muzej, muzeja | museum | vikend | weekend |
| napolju [B,S] | outside | zar | really? |
| naveče [B] | in the evening | zar ne | isn't that so? |
| navečer [C] | in the evening | zar ne možemo? | can't we? |

IZLAZAK U GRAD

Bosnian and Croatian

1. Kada možeš doći sutra?
2. U četiri sata *popodne*.
1. A u koliko sati onda možemo ići u *kino* da gledamo *film*?
2. U pet sati.
1. Želiš li da idemo poslije nešto pojesti i popiti?
2. Kako da ne!
1. Mama, do kada on i ja možemo biti vani?
3. Do deset sati.
1. Zar ne možemo do dvanaest?
2. Ne dolazi u obzir! Sutra nije vikend.
Dobro, možete biti vani do jedanaest sati.

Serbian

1. Kada možeš da dođeš sutra?
2. U četiri sata *popodne*.
1. A u koliko sati onda možemo da idemo u *bioskop* da gledamo *film*?
2. U pet sati.
1. Da li želiš da idemo posle nešto da popijemo i pojedemo?
2. Kako da ne!
1. Mama, do kada on i ja možemo da budemo napolju?
3. Do deset sati.
1. Zar ne možemo do dvanaest?
2. Ne dolazi u obzir! Sutra nije vikend. Dobro, možete biti napolju do jedanaest sati.

✎ **Replace** *kino* [B,C] *bioskop* [S] **with** *grad*, *kafana* [B,S] *kavana* [C], *kazalište* [C] *pozorište* [B,S], *muzej* **and** **replace** *film* **with** *ljudi*, *predstava*. **Replace** 4:00 with 7:00 or 11:00.

Note. Both expressions of the infinitive (želim BITI and želim DA BUDEM) are used throughout B, C, S, but the frequency varies significantly. The first is vastly more common in C, so C as presented here uses only that form. The second is more frequent in S, so S as presented here uses that form predominantly but not exclusively. Since in this matter B tends more to the C usage, in this book B is usually (though not always) presented with the infinitive form. Students will learn the subtleties of usage via exposure to the language.



Dubrovnik cafe



National Museum, Belgrade

GRAMMAR

* Negation *

Questions which expect a negative answer or which express surprise begin with the particle *zar*, followed by a negated verb, as in, for instance, *zar nè možete dõći danas?* “can’t you come today?” [56d] The BCS prefix *ni-* turns the question words *ko*, *tko* and *šta* into negative pronouns. Thus, *niko* [B,S] *nitko* [C] (Acc-Gen *nikoga*) means “nobody, and *ništa* means “nothing.” Whenever these words appear in a sentence the verb must also be negated, as in, for instance, *nè vidim nikoga* “I don’t see anyone.” [56a] The compound conjunction *ni... ni* means “neither... nor.” If that which is contrasted is a verb, this conjunction takes the form *niti... niti*. [56c]

* Aspect and prefixation *

Adding a prefix to a verb makes it perfective, and usually changes to meaning to a certain extent. For some verbs, however, adding a prefix simply indicates a single completed instance of an action. Thus the imperfective verbs *jesti* and *piti* mean “eat” and “drink” in general terms, while the perfectives *põjesti* and *popiti* mean “finish eating” or “drink up” (referring in each case to a particular item of food or particular drink on a particular occasion). [53b]

* More on vocabulary differences *

The vast majority of words in B, C, and S are used by all speakers of B, C, and S with the same meaning. A number of words, however, are clearly recognized as either Croatian or Serbian, and these words are marked [C] and [S], respectively, in vocabulary lists. Thus, pairs like *vani* and *napolju* “outside,” *kazalište* and *pozorište* “theater,” *kino* and *bioskop* “cinema,” *vlak* and *voz* “train,” and *tjedan* and *nedelja* “week,” are markedly C vs. S words. [172a] Sometimes B will use both (as in the case of “outside”), sometimes it will prefer the Serbian word (as in the case of “theater” and “train”), sometimes it will prefer the Croatian word (as in the case of “cinema”), and in a few instances it will have its own word altogether, as in the case of family terms. But there are also a number of words which, although they are not used with equal frequency throughout the entire region, are not limited to one area. Thus, for instance, *abecõda* [B,C,S] “alphabet” is used everywhere, while *azbuka* [S] “alphabet” is used only in Serbian. In similar fashion, *paradajz* [B,C,S] “tomato” is used everywhere, while *rajõica* [C] is used only in Croatian; and *trenutak* [B,C,S] “instant, moment” is also used everywhere, while *momenat* [B,S] is used in the same meaning only in Bosnian and Serbian. In these cases, the markings [S] or [C] do not carry the same meaning as they do in the first group of words. [172b]



Croatian National Theater

VJEŽBE [J] VEŽBE [E]

B1

Bosnian


1. Šta to nosiš?
2. Nosim dvanaest jabuka.
1. A koliko je studenata ovdje?
2. Ima nas deset studenata.
1. Onda svaki student može uzeti po jednu, a tj i ja po dvije jabuke.
2. Kako da ne!


Croatian

1. Što to nosiš?
2. Nosim dvanaest jabuka.
1. A koliko je studenata ovdje?
2. Ima nas deset studenata.
1. Onda svaki student može uzeti po jednu, a tj i ja po dvije jabuke.
2. Kako da ne!

Serbian

1. Šta to nosiš?
2. Nosim dvanaest jabuka.
1. A koliko je studenata ovde?
2. Ima nas deset studenata.
1. Onda svaki student može da uzme po jednu, a tj i ja po dvije jabuke.
2. Kako da ne!

 **Replace *jabuka* with** čaša *vina*, komad [B,C] *parče* [B,S] *sira*, kruška, *olovka*, oraš, pecivo, slatkis, šljiva.

 **Replace *student* with** devojka [E] *djevojka* [J], đak, momak, prijatelj [B,C] *drug* [S].

B2

Bosnian


1. Šta to imaš?
2. Imam voća.
1. Puno ili malo voća?
2. Puno!
1. Kakvog voća ima?
2. Imam krušaka, narandži i jabuka.
1. Koliko imaš krušaka, narandži i jabuka?
2. Ima pet krušaka, tri narandže i sedam jabuka.

Croatian

1. Što to imaš?
2. Imam voća.
1. Puno ili malo voća?
2. Puno!
1. Kakvog voća ima?
2. Imam krušaka, narandži i jabuka.
1. Koliko imaš krušaka, narandži i jabuka?
2. Ima pet krušaka, tri narandže i sedam jabuka.

Serbian

1. Шта то имаш?
2. Имам воћа.
1. Много или мало воћа?
2. Много!
1. Каквог воћа има?
2. Имам крушака, поморанџи и јабука.
1. Колико имаш крушака, поморанџи и јабука?
2. Има пет крушака, три поморанџе и седам јабука.

 **Replace italicized words with:** jagoda, oraš, smokva, šljiva.

B3

Bosnian and Serbian

1. Čega ima mnogo, a čega malo?
2. Ima mnogo *vremena*, a malo *novca*.

Croatian

1. Čega ima puno, a čega malo?
2. Ima puno *vremena*, a malo *novca*.

 **Replace *vreme* [E] *vrijeme* [J] and *novac* with the pairs:**

a) *bela* [E] *bijela* [J] *mačka*, *crni* pas; b) *srećni* [S] *sretni* [B,C] *student*, *tužni* student; c) *teški* posao, *lahki* [B] *lak* [B,C,S] *odmor*; d) *žuta* kruška, *crvena* jabuka.

B4

Bosnian

1. Šta želiš da radiš *idućeg* vikenda?
2. *Idućeg* vikenda hoću da idem u *London*.

Croatian

1. Što želiš raditi *idućeg* vikenda?
2. *Idućeg* vikenda hoću ići u *London*.

Serbian Cyrillic

1. Шта желиш да радиш *идућег* викенда?
2. *Идућег* викенда хоћу да идем у *Лондон*.

✎ **Replace *vikend* with:** *nedelja* [S] *sedmica* [B] *tjedan* [C].

✎ **Replace *London* with** Bosna i Hercegovina, Crna Gora, Grčka, Hrvatska, Mađarska, Pariz, Srbija.

B5

1. Imam *deset* *slatkih sokova*.
2. Kada uzmem *šest*, koliko ih onda imaš?
1. Onda imam *četiri* *slatka soka*.

✎ **Replace the numbers 10 and 6 with others, and replace *slatki sok* with:** *dobro pitanje*, *dugo pismo*, *slobodna nedelja* [S] *sedmica* [B] *slobodni tjedan* [C], *tužni film*, *važna stvar*.

B6

Bosnian

1. Idem do *amidže*! Nema me do 9 sati naveče! Idemo zajedno u *grad*.
2. Ne tiče me se šta radiš kod *amidže*, ali moraš doći do 8:00.
1. Kako mogu doći u 8:00 ako smo vani do 9:00?
2. Moraš. Ove sedmice ideš u školu *ujutro*.

Croatian

1. Idem do *strica*! Nema me do 9 sati navečer! Idemo zajedno u *grad*.
2. Ne tiče me se što radiš kod *strica*, ali moraš doći do 8:00.
1. Kako mogu doći u 8:00 ako smo vani do 9:00?
2. Moraš. Ovog tjedna ideš u školu *ujutro*.

Serbian

1. Idem do *strica*! Nema me do 9 sati uveče! Idemo zajedno u *grad*.
2. Ne tiče me se šta radiš kod *strica*, ali moraš da dođeš do 8:00.
1. Kako mogu da dođem u 8:00 ako smo napolju do 9:00?
2. Moraš. Ove nedelje ideš u školu *ujutro*.

✎ **Replace *grad* with:** *bioskop* [S] *kino* [B,C], *kafana* [B,S] *kavana* [C], *kazalište* [C] *pozorište* [B,S].

✎ **Replace *amidža* [B] *stric* [B,C,S] with** *amidžinica* [B] *strina* [B,C,S], *dajdža* [B] *ujak* [B,C,S], *dajdžinica* [B] *ujna* [B,C,S], *tetka*.

✎ **Replace *ujutro* with** *popodne*.


✎ **Redo** B6 to read as if there are two parents speaking instead of one.

Elementary and secondary schools in the cities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, and Serbia generally work in two shifts. Students alternate, attending morning classes one week, and afternoon classes the next.

B7

Answer the following questions, which make reference to the dialogues in 5A1, 5A2, 5A3 and 5A4:

- A1. a. [B,S] Kuda idu mačke i zašto?
[C] Kamo idu mačke i zašto?
b. Zar mačke jedu kruške?
c. Koliko krušaka uzima svaka mačka?
- A2 a. Zašto ide broj 1 u banku i kako?
b. U koliko sati dolazi broj 1 na ručak i zašto?
- A3 a. [B,S] Ko dolazi na stanicu, majčin ili očeov brat?
[C] Tko dolazi na kolodvor, majčin ili očeov brat?
b. [B,S] Šta on radi i zašto?
[C] Što on radi i zašto?
- A4 a. [B,C] U koliko sati idu broj 1 i broj 2 u kino?
[S] U koliko sati idu broj 1 i broj 2 u bioskop?
b. [B,C] Žele li nešto pojesti i popiti poslije kina? Ako žele, zašto žele? Ako ne žele, zašto ne žele?
b. [S] Da li žele nešto da pojedu i popiju posle bioskopa? Ako žele, zašto žele? Ako ne žele, zašto ne žele?
c. [B,C] Zašto oni ne mogu biti vani do dvanaest sati?
c. [S] Zašto oni ne mogu biti napolju do dvanaest sati?

 **Prepare** two questions of your own, based on the dialogues in the A sections, to ask another student in class. Use the question words *zar*, *koliko*, *odakle* or *zašto*.



Lock & Key
Production and sale of
secure locks, safes and cylinders
Founded in 1970

DOMAĆA ZADAĆA [B,C] DOMAĆI ZADATAK [S]

C1

Mala Mara i njene životinje


| | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| čuti, čujem | to hear (I/P) | pevati, pevam | to sing (I) |
| igrati, igram | to play (I) | pjesma | song |
| kod kuće | at home | pjevati, pjevam | to sing (I) |
| lopta | ball | ptičiji, ptičije, ptičija [B,S] | bird (<i>adj</i>) |
| najbolje | the best | ptičji, ptičje, ptičja [C] | bird (<i>adj</i>) |
| najzad | finally | razred | class, grade (year in school) |
| nè volī da čuje | won't hear of it | škola | school |
| niti | neither | voditi, vodim | to take, lead (I) |
| niti ... niti | neither ... nor | za vrēme | during |
| nositi, nosim | to take, carry (I) | za vrijeme | during |
| odmor | recess, rest period | zviždati, zviždim | to whistle (I) |
| pesma | song | životinja | animal |


Mala Mara ima (veliki žuti pas). Njen pas se zove “Žučko.” Ona ima i (mala mačka) (crna boja). Mara i Žučko često igraju lopte zajedno. Mačka ne igra lopte. Ona to ne voli. Mara ima i (ptica) (plava boja). Marina ptica vrlo lijepo pjeva kad je Mara kod (kuća). Najzad, Mara ima i (jedna šarena zmija). Šarena zmija je tanka i duga. Ona niti igra lopte, niti pjeva.

Mara ide svaki dan u (škola). Ona je đak prvog razreda. U (ponedjeljak) vodi (žuti pas) u (škola). Marin učitelj voli (Žučko). Za vrijeme (odmor) svi đaci igraju lopte zajedno. U (utorak) Mara vodi (crna mačka) u (škola). Ni mačka ni učitelj to ne vole. Niko ne igra lopte. Mačka gleda (učitelj), i učitelj gleda (mačka).

U (srijeda) Mara nosi (ptica) (plava boja) u (škola). Svi vole (ptica), jer tako lijepo pjeva. Ne mogu da pjevaju kao ptica, ali mogu da zvižde uz (ptičja pjesma). Svi to rade svaki put kad ona pjeva. U (četvrtak) Mara nosi (zmija) u (škola). Niko to ne voli – ni učitelj, ni zmija, ni drugi đaci. Niko ne zna šta da rade.

U (petak) Mara ništa ne vodi niti šta nosi u (škola). Sve njene životinje su kod kuće. Učitelj kaže da je to najbolje. Ali Mara ne voli to da čuje.

 **Write** this story out, giving the words in parentheses the endings they require.

 **Try** to figure out whether this story is written in Bosnian, Serbian or Croatian. Which are the words that might help you decide? Try to make this decision on your own before looking at the answer at the bottom of p. 78. Then list all the words which prove this to be the right answer.

C2

Provide opposites for the following words.

| <u>Bosnian and Croatian</u> | <u>Serbian</u> | <u>Bosnian and Croatian</u> | <u>Serbian</u> |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| adjectives | adjectives | adverbs | adverbs |
| zao | зао | mного | многo |
| lak [lahak] | лак | daleko | далеко |
| dosadan | досадан | pronouns | pronouns |
| dug | дуг | neko or netko | неко |
| мали | мали | nešto | нешто |
| topao | топао | | |
| crn | црн | | |
| ružan | ружан | | |
| debeo | дебео | | |
| nizak | низак | | |
| ozbiljan | озбиљан | | |

C3

Translate into B, C, or S:

1. I have ten colorful cats.
2. They go to the theater, we go to a cafe.
3. Alexander is hungry. First, he eats ten oranges, five figs, three apples, and seven pieces of cheese, and then he is not hungry.
4. Three heavy dictionaries and three light books are near the window.
5. Two happy (female) students see six sad (male) students.
6. There are no fat birds.
7. Next week I am going to South America!
8. Students watch professors and teachers every day.
9. His maternal uncle's wife and her maternal uncle's wife are friends, and they are arriving at the station on Saturday at 10 o'clock.

C4

Here are verbs from the first five lessons. For each infinitive, provide its English meaning, and the 1st person singular (ja) and 3rd person plural (oni) forms.

-a- conjugation

igrati
pevati
pjevati
pitati
gledati
imati
odgovarati
stvarati

играти
певати
пјевати
питати
гледати
имати
одговарати
стварати

-e- conjugation

kazati
teći
moći
ići
doći
čuti
piti
jesti
zvati se
uzeti
poznati

казати
тећи
моћи
ићи
доћи
чути
пити
јести
звати се
узети
познати

-i- conjugation

voditi
nositi
dolaziti
moliti
tražiti
raditi
misliti
želiti, željeti
videti, vidjeti
voleti, voljeti

водити
носити
долазити
молити
тражити
радити
мислити
желети, жељети
видети, видјети
вољети, вољети

special conjugation

biti
htjeti, hteti

бити
хтети, хтјети

C5

Životinje

Connect word to animal:

pas



majmun



mačka



medved, medvjed



zmija



ptica



C6

Place the word in column B into the sentence in column A where it belongs.

| <u>Column A</u> | <u>Column B</u> |
|---|--------------------|
| a. Zmìje nìsu zle su žìvòtinje. | ali |
| b. Ùčitelj nè zna kolìko ìma đàka. | ako |
| c. Mała Màra pjeva ptica ptica nè pjeva mała Màra. | čak kao |
| d. Màra vodi psa Žučka u školu, pas i đàci ìgraju lopte zajedno za vrije ^{me} òdmora. | jer onda već |
| e. Ùčitelj kaže da je najbolje u pètak sve su Màrine žìvòtinje kod kuće. | |
| | |
| a. Змије нису зле су живòтиње. | али |
| б. Учитељ nè зна колìко ìма ђака. | ако |
| в. Ма̀ла Ма̀ра пева птица птица nè пева ма̀ла Ма̀ра. | чак као |
| г. Ма̀ра води пса Жу̀чка у школу, пас и ђаци ìграју лопте заједно за вре ^{ме} òдмора. | јер онда већ |
| д. Учитељ каже да је најбоље у пèтак све су Ма̀рине живòтиње код куће. | |

C7

List the time-related expressions found in the dialogues in 5A2, 5A3, 5A4 and 5C1 and then explain the grammar of each one.

Example: The phrase *u četiri sata* in 5A2 is an accusative expression of time.



Answer to the question on p. 75: The story is written in Serbian ijekavian.

VOCABULARY

| | |
|-----------|---------|
| oko + Gen | around |
| zemlja | country |

For help in answering these questions consult the maps below and the map at the beginning of the book.

- [B,C] Jesu li Srbija i Crna Gora sada jedna zemlja ili dvije?
[S] Да ли су Србија и Црна Гора сада једна земља или две?
- [B,C] Који су неки од српских i црногорских градова?
[S] Који су неки од српских и црногорских градова?
- [B,C] Како се зову ријеке које теку кроз Црну Гору?
[S] Како се зову реке које теку кроз Црну Гору?
- [B,C] Како се зову ријеке које теку кроз Србију?
[S] Како се зову реке које теку кроз Србију?
- [B,C] Које су земље око Црне Горе?
[S] Које су земље око Црне Горе?
- [B,C] Које су земље око Србије?
[S] Које су земље око Србије?



Priča: Albahari

Read Part II of the story “Osam malih priča o mojoj ženi” by David Albahari (p. 341).