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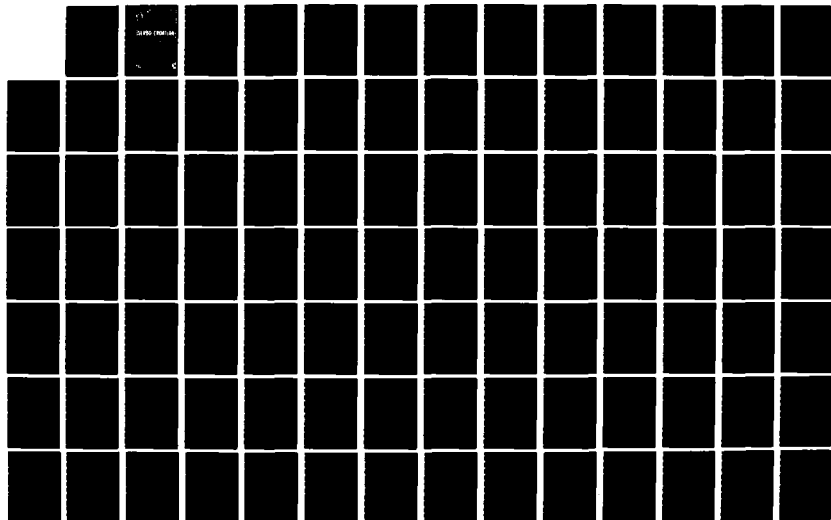
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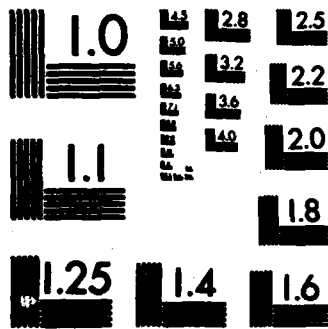
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Part I

Basic Structure

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SERBO-CROATIAN
BASIC STRUCTURE

↓
The Basic Structure of Serbo-Croatian is the first part (Phase I) of a three part extensive study of the language. It introduces the basic grammar rules in 13 lessons. Each lesson coordinates with separate exercises and readings in another volume. This program has been modeled after the traditional teaching approach of the Russian Program and other language programs of the National Cryptologic School. The native track of this course supports, facilitates and leads to a thorough in-depth study of Serbo-Croatian.

Any comments or suggestions regarding this text book will be appreciated and may be incorporated in subsequent editions.

Dr. Ludmilla Jasenovic

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Dr. Ludmilla Jasenovic

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Language

Serbo-Croatian is a Slavic language which has been the common language of most of the Yugoslavs - the Serbs, Croats, Montenegrins, Bosnians, and Hercegovinans - since the Vienna Agreement of 1850.

Slavic languages are categorized in two groups: the eastern and the western. Russian and Serbian, which use the Cyrillic alphabet, belong to the eastern group, and Czech and Polish, which use the Latin alphabet, belong to the western group.

The Dialects

Spoken Serbo-Croatian has three basic dialects: ČAKAVIAN, KAJKAVIAN and STOKAVIAN. They are differentiated by how the meaning what? is used, "ČA?," "KAJ?" or "STO?," although they have other differences as well. The čakavian dialect is spoken mainly in the west of the country by the people in the Adriatic islands and on a comparatively narrow strip of the coast itself. Kajkavian is used in northern Croatia and has more in common with the neighboring Slovene Croats (other than those just mentioned) and by all Serbs and Montenegrins. Both of these are still spoken and occasionally written, but stokavian stands out as the accepted basis of the standard written and spoken language. All educated speakers of SerboCroatian use it as their literary language. We have, therefore, used it throughout this grammar.

The Sub-dialects

The stokavian dialect itself has three sub-dialects which emerged as a result of different developments in the pronunciation of the long vowel e from the earlier common slavonic language. The speakers of one sub-dialect came to pronounce it as i, those of a second as e and those of a third as ie or ije. The word for child, for instance, is "dite," "dete" or "dijete," according to which sub-dialect is used. The word for milk, similarly, has the forms "miko," "mleko" and "mlijeko"; while I sing may be "pivam," "pevam" or "pievam."

1. The first of these sub-dialects is known as ikavian. It is spoken mainly by Croats and Muslims in Western Bosnia, west of the river Bosna, in Hercegovina west of the river Neretva, in South Slavonia, in the Western Vojvodina, in N.W. parts of Dalmatia and in parts of western Croatia.

2. The second, called ekavian is spoken mainly in the east (in Serbia and the rest of the Vojvodina).

3. The third, ijekavian, is used by all the remaining stokavians (i.e., in most of Croatia, in western Serbia, Montenegro, Southern Dalmatia east of the Neretva and in Bosnia and Hercegovina east of the rivers Bosna and Neretva. Serbs living in Croatia west of the rivers Bosna and Neretva speak ijekavian.)

The ikavian sub-dialect, though still spoken, has now virtually disappeared as a literary language. The other two dialects are the basis of literary Serbo-Croatian today, and have given rise to two variants of the language. The eastern variant is centered in Belgrade, the administrative capital of Yugoslavia, and is taught in schools where ekavian is spoken. The majority, though not all, of Yugoslavs who use this eastern variant of the literary language use the ekavian spelling and the Cyrillic alphabet. The other variant of Serbo-Croatian, the western, is centered in Zagreb, is used in the west and is taught in schools of the ijekavian, cakavian and kajkavian areas. It is generally written in the Latin alphabet.

The Alphabets

Both the Latin and the Cyrillic alphabets are still used to write the one Serbo-Croatian language. The Serbs use the Cyrillic alphabet, which is based on the Greek language, because they accepted Christianity through the Eastern (Orthodox) Church. The alphabet was called Cyrillic because, until recently, it was thought to have been invented by the Greek missionaries Cyril and Methodius when they were sent by the Byzantine Emperor in the 9th century to convert the Slavs of Moravia to the Christian faith. Now it is believed that this alphabet was, in fact, composed by Constantine the Priest at the end of the 9th century and that earlier in this century Cyril invented the older slavonic alphabet, known as glagolitic. Influenced by their great philologist Vuk Karadžić (1787-1864) the Serbs attempted to make their Cyrillic alphabet completely phonetic, that is, to represent one sound of the spoken language by one and the same symbol. V. Karadžić's principle was: "Write as you speak, read as you write!"

The Croats, who originally adopted the earlier glagolitic alphabet have used a modified form of the Latin alphabet since the 14th century, when they were converted to Christianity by the West and the Western Church. At first this alphabet varied somewhat according to geographical position. The orthography of the Croatian littoral in Dalmatia was influenced by the Italian letters, whereas regions on the borders of Hungary preferred Hungarian variants, particularly for sibilants and palatal consonants. In the first half of the 19th century, as a result of spelling reforms for which Ljudevit Gaj (1809-1872) was largely responsible, the letters for palatal and palatalized consonants as used in Czech and Polish were adopted (viz. ž, š, č, dž, ć) and the new Croatian alphabet (called "latinica") became phonetic and constant. The exceptions are lj, nj and dž, where two letters still represent only one sound.

The Cyrillic alphabet of the Serbs and the Latin alphabet of the Croats have precise equivalents so that one can be exactly transliterated into the other. Every letter is pronounced and there are no silent letters, as in English.

LESSON 1

THE ALPHABET

Speech consists of sentences. Sentences consist of words. Words contain syllables, and syllables are divided into sounds. Sounds form words and they are all registered in a certain pattern in alphabets, which in Serbo-Croatian are called abeceda, azbuka, or alfabet.

Serbo-Croatian has two alphabets: Latin and Cyrillic. The Latin alphabet is called abeceda, because the first letters are a, b, c, d, etc... The Cyrillic alphabet is called azbuka, because in Old Church Slavonic the first letter was called az, the second buk, etc. A third alphabet, which is not used in Serbo-Croatian, comes from the Greek in which the first letter was called alpha and the second beta.

LATIN ALPHABET - Abeceda

We will start our course by learning the Latin alphabet.

A a = a /ah/	mama, ako, da, baba, taj, ta
B b = b	biber, bolo, bor, breme, britva
C c = ts	cipela, crn, cveće, cigan, cigareta
Č č = ch (hard)	časa, sličan, čarapa, čuven, citati
C c = ch (soft)	mostly, but not always at the end of words and surnames. Jasenović, Petrović, Matic, Mihajlović, čuran, ćilim, tekuci, ćirilica, sreća
D d = d	divan, drvo, drug, dete, debeo, dosta
Dž dž = hard "j" as in John.	Occurs in many Turkish words such as džep, džigerica, Džerdap, predodžba.
Đ đ = soft "j" as in Jim.	Đorđe, đavo, đak, đubre
E e = e /eh/	evo, Englez, eto, Elizabeta, elegantan, Milena, belo.
F f = f	film, Francuska, frizer, fotograf
G g = g	glup, gora, grad, glas, govor
H h = h	hrana, hram, Hrvatska, hrast, klob, hemija, hasis, hajde, hartija
I i = i /e/	ići, iluzija, ime, indeks, instalacija, inspekcija, institut
J j = j	consonantal "j" like in "you, "boy". Jovan, junak, jebro, jesen, jedno, jasno, jak, jelen
K k = k	koza, kada, Kanada, kamen karakter, kasika, kcer, klasa, kum
L l = l	lampa, lipa, elektrike, lopte, loza, ludost, luk, lutka
Lj lj = soft l as in "brilliant."	ljen, ljek, ljep, ljubiti, ljudi, ljuto, ljubav
M m = m	mama, meter, more, muž, molba, moć, model
N n = n	Nikola, neko, ne, nos, nekada
Nj nj = soft n as in "lenient" or "new."	nju, njoj, njih, njuska, njegov, Njemačka, Njujork
O o = o	opera, on, ona, oba, ocana

P p = p Petar, Pavle, polje, pljusak, ples, pijan pokret
 R r = r racun, roba, rad, rub, roj, Rusija, Ruzica, ruzan
 S s = s suza, sestra, sever, sirot, skijas
 S s = sh sala, sansa, secer, siti, skola
 T t = t taj, ta, to tacka, Talijan, Talas, tebe, ti tehnika,
 teći, tetka
 U u = u /o/ usta, u ao, ubiti, ugalj, ukus, univerzitet, unuk, Urugvaj
 V v = v vazduh, voda, vino, Vera, vuk
 Z z = z zavod, Zagreb, zreo, zakon, zemlja
 Z z = z as in "azure." život, želja, živko, žito, žena, životinja, žuć, žlezda

As you can see in the above letters, there is always one sign (letter) for every sound. For example, English X would be represented by ks in Serbo-Croatian.

CLASSIFICATION OF SOUNDS

The vowels in Serbo-Croatian are a, e, i, o, u and r. The letter r is, however, considered a semi-vowel.

Keep in mind that the following consonants are SOFT.

c, č, ć, đ, dž, j, lj, nj, š, žd, ž, and sometimes r and z.

II. PHONOLOGY

A. CONSONANTS

1. The Consonantal System depends largely on the operation of rules for (a) voicing or non-voicing and (b) palatalization or non-palatalization. These rules are:

(a) Voiced and Unvoiced Consonants

Of the 25 Serbo-Croatian consonants seven are voiced and have no unvoiced equivalents. They are:

j, l, lj, r, m, n, nj.

Three consonants are unvoiced and have no voiced equivalents. They are:

h, f, c.

Fourteen consonants form seven pairs, the only difference in sound between the members of each pair is that one is voiced and the other unvoiced. The pairs are:

<u>Voiced:</u>	b, d, g, z, ^v ž, dj, dž.
<u>Unvoiced equivalent:</u>	p, t, k, s, š, c, č.

Voiced consonant v and its unvoiced equivalent f both occur, but do not form a "pair," like the above 14 consonants which can be alternated in certain linguistic conditions.

(b) Soft (Palatal and Palatalized) and Hard (Non-palatalized) Consonants

When a consonant's sound is obtained by raising the tongue to the palate, this consonant is said to be "palatal." The palatal consonants in Serbo-Croatian are:

c, č, c̆, đ, dž, s, ž, j.

When the distinguishing sound of a consonant is obtained not by raising the tongue to the palate but by some other means, such as pressing the tongue against the teeth (t, d, n), this consonant is said to be non-palatal or nonpalatalized. Such a consonant may, however, be articulated with the tongue raised towards the palate as for the articulation of j so that this consonant and the j are spoken simultaneously. Such consonants are then said to be "palatalized." In Serbo-Croatian the palatalized consonants are:

lj, nj.

The palatal and palatalized consonants are all classified as "soft." These soft consonants are:

c, č, ć, š, đ, dž, ž, lj, nj, j.

All other consonants are hard.

2. Consonantal Assimilations

Since the spelling of Serbo-Croatian is phonetic, any consonantal assimilations occurring in speech within the body of a word during word-compounding or morphological change are also recorded in spelling. Certain consonants regularly replace certain others in specific linguistic conditions. There are two main kinds of such mutations. One set is associated with sonority (voicing or non-voicing), the other with palatalization.

(a) Mutations caused by voicing or devoicing concern the plosive and sibilant consonants, since no mutations exist of consonants f, h, c, j, r, v. The plosives and sibilants mutate as follows:

p alternates with b	p/b	s alternates with z	s/z
t alternates with d	t/d	š alternates with ž	š/ž
k alternates with g	k/g	c alternates with đ	c/d
	č alternates with dž	ć/dž	

Consonants mutate according to the following rule:

When any two or more of the fourteen "paired" consonants occur in juxtaposition (i.e., appear next to each other), in a consonant cluster, mutation takes place and all become voiced or unvoiced according to the last.

Thus, if the last consonant of the group is unvoiced (p, t, k, s, s', c', c'), any voiced consonant preceding it (b, d, g, z, z', d, dž) changes both in speech and in spelling to its unvoiced equivalent.

Example: "rob" (slave), "ropstvo" (slavery)

In its masc. sing. form the adjective sweet is "sladak"; but when in fem. sing. the mobile a disappears, causing the two consonants to occur in juxtaposition, the d is changed to t under the influence of k, viz. "slatka";

"drugi" (different), "drukčiji" (more different);

"grizem" (I bite), "gristi" (to bite);

"tezak" (heavy, m.s.), "teska" (heavy, f.s.).

Conversely, if the last consonant of the group is b, d, g, z, z', d, dž then any preceding p, t, k, s, s', c, c', will change to its voiced pair.

• Examples:

"top" (gun), "tobdzija" (gunner)

"svat" (wedding-guest), "svadba" (wedding)

"svaki" (every), "svagdašnj" (everyday)

"s bogom" (with God), "zbogom" (farewell)

"naručiti" (to order), "narudžba" (an order)

(b) Mutations associated with palatalization concern alternating non-palatalized s, z, with their palatal equivalents; thus: s/s', z/z'.

Rule: When a non-palatalized s, z, occurs before any palatalized or palatal consonant, it will be replaced by its palatal equivalent.

Example: "misliti" (to think), "misljenje" (thought).

The verb to be cautious is "paziti," but in word-formation where the z of the root occurs before -ng or -lj, the z changes to z'; caution is therefore "pažnja," cautious is pažljiv." Please note that this mutation

takes place in only one direction, unlike mutations caused by voicing or devoicing which take place in both directions. A palatal or palatalized consonant does not become depalatalized under the influence of a following non-palatalized consonant.

Examples: "kisa" (rain), "kisa[˘]" (rainy, f.s.);
"vlažan" (moist, m.s.), "vlažna[˘]" (moist, f.s.).

(c) A third type of mutation concerns the nasal n. The plosive b causes any preceding n to change to m. Examples:

"zelen" (green), "zelembac[˘]" (green-lizard).

In newly-compounded words not yet considered one word, assimilations are not reflected in spelling;

e.g., "vanpartijski" (non-party); "vanbracni[˘]" (illegitimate).

Mobile A

Consonant groups which occur at the end of a word are -st, -st, -zd and -zd. If a word is going to end in any other consonant group, you must insert an a, known as mobile a, before the last consonant. Examples of this occur in many foreign nouns which have been adopted in Serbo-Croatian; e.g.,

"fakat" (fact), "centar" (centre), "akcenat" (accent).

This is an important feature. Mobile a occurs only in the Nom. sing.* and occasionally in the Gen. pl.* In the other cases, the consonant cluster is not final. The Gen. sing.*, for instance, of the above examples is "fakta," "centra," "akcenta".

Change of Final l into o

Frequently, the l at the end of a word is changed into an o. This occurs with nouns; e.g., "posao" (work); with the masc. past participle of verbs; e.g., "cuo" (heard), or "kupao" (bathed); and with adjectives in the masc. sing.; e.g., "veseo" (gay). In such words the original l recurs instead of o when it ceases to be final, for instance, in oblique cases of the nouns (gen. sing. is "posla"); or the fem. past participles "cula," "kupala"); or the feminine of adjectives (vesela). However, this replacement of l or o does not occur in all words; e.g., "glagol" (verb), and "bol" (pain), and never occurs in foreign words recently assimilated into the language; e.g., "general," "kanal," "konzul," "zurnal." Now, there is a tendency, particularly in western Serbo-Croatian, to revert to the original form, even in words where the change to o occurred. The forms "vol" (oxen), "stol" (table) and "sokol" (falcon), for instance, are now regularly used once more in the literary language, though until recently the forms, "vo," "sto" and "soko" had become the standard spelling.

*Note: See p. 61 for case explanations.

Consonantal Contractions

(a) There are no double consonants. If you were forming a word and two identical consonants happened to occur in juxtaposition, you would eliminate one; e.g., "bez" (without) and "zakon" (law) give "bezakonje" (lawlessness). The same rule applies when two consonants would be identical as a result of the laws of assimilation. For example, in "otac" (father) and "sudac" (judge), the a preceding final c is mobile and disappears when declensional suffixes are added in the oblique cases. Thus otc- and sudc- would remain as the stem. But since c represents the affricate ts whose first element is t, the preceding t disappears and the stems in fact are oc- and suc-. The Gen. Sing. is "oca" (of the father) and "suca" (of the judge).

Other examples of this rule are: "pet" (five) and "deset" (ten) which give "pedeset" (fifteen). Superlatives of adjectives beginning with j are an exception e.g. "najjužniji" (most southern). The double jj remains.

(b) Consonants t and d disappear between two consonants of which the first is a sibilant¹.

Examples: "častan" (honorable, m.s.), "časna" (honorable, f.s.)

"nuždan" (necessary, m.s.), "nužna" (necessary, f.s.)

"bolest" (illness), "bolesnik" (sick person)

This rule does not apply to some less commonly used words; e.g., "stanovništvo" (population).

Effects of e and i on preceding k, g, h

(a) Velar consonants k, g, h change to c, z, s respectively when followed by i during certain specific morphological changes; namely:

(1) throughout the plural declension of masc. and neuter nouns ending in k, g, h except for the masc. Gen. and for the neuter Nom., Acc. and Gen.

(2) in the Dat. and Prep. sing. of most fem. nouns whose last consonant is k, g, h.

(b) When followed by e the same consonants change to c, z, s respectively during certain other specific morphological changes; namely:

(1) Voc. sing. of masculine nouns.

(2) 2nd and 3rd person sing. of the aorist tense.

¹The sibilants are: s, š, z, ž.

Examples:

Nom. sing.	Nom. pl.	Voc. sing.
junak hero	junaci	junace!
vrag devil	vrazi	vraže!
duh spirit	dusi	duše!

(c) In verbal formations, when e follows these velar consonants certain similar mutations occur; e.g., "vikati" (to shout) becomes "vičem" (I shout), the k changing to c throughout the present tense.

Assimilation Caused by j

Sound j affects most non-palatalized consonants preceding it as follows:

d+j gives đ	"sladak" (sweet), "sladī" (sweeter) (derived from *slad-ji)
t+j gives c	"smrt" (death), "smrcu" (by death) (derived from *smrt-ju)
g+j gives z	"drag" (dear), "drazi" (dearer) (derived from *drag-ji)
s+j gives s	"prostiti" (to request), "prosen" (requested) (derived from *pros-jen)
z+j gives z	"voziti" (to drive), "vozen" (driven) (derived from *voz-jen)
h+j gives s	"njihati" (to rock), "njisem" (I rock) (derived from *njih-jem).

When bi-labials or labio-dentals p, b, v, m are followed by j an l is inserted before the j.

p+j gives plj	kap drop of liquid, kaplja-bead
b+j gives blj	riba fish, riblji-fish (adj.)
v+j gives vlj	Moskva Moscow, Moskovljanin-Muscovite
m+j gives mlj	Rim Rome, Rimljanin-Roman.

B. VOWELS

The main thing to remember about the vowel system is that you cannot reduce vowels, hence no diphthongisation, and that every vowel including r has syllabic value.

Vowel Length

All vowels including r may be either long or short. Length may be significant; i.e., replacing a long vowel with its short equivalent may change the meaning. Compare "grad" (town) with its long vowel to "grad" (hall) where the vowel is short. (See Accents p. 14.)

Vowel Mutations

o/e. Formerly, e replaced o after a soft (palatal or palatalized) consonant. This change only takes place now in certain categories. They are:

(1) Possessive adjectives. The characteristic ending of such adjectives is -ov e.g. "vojn^{ik}" (soldier), "vojn^{ikov}" (soldier's). However, after a soft consonant the -ov ending changes to -ev; e.g.,

"kralj" (king), "kraljev" (king's); "orac[√]" (ploughman), "oracev[√]" (ploughman's).

(2) Derived verbs whose infinitive would end in -ovati have the -evati suffix after a soft consonant. Compare "banovati" (to rule as a ban) and "kraljevati" (to rule as a king).

(3) The instrumental case of Masc. and Neuter sing. nouns. Normally this ends in -om; e.g., "vojn^{ikom}" (with a soldier), "selom" (by way of the village).

However, after soft consonants this -om changes to -em; e.g., "oracem" (with the plowman or farm worker), "Kraljem" (with the king), "poliem" (by way of the field). But even after soft consonants the regular -om ending may be used with non-slavonic foreign proper nouns which are still felt to be foreign; e.g., "Be^{com}" (via Vienna), "Napulj^{om}" (via Naples).

Other important vowel mutations connected with verb formation are explained in the section on verbal aspect.

ACCENT - STRESS

In Serbo-Croatian the stress can fall on any syllable except the last (with few exceptions).

1. In a two-syllable word, the stress will always be on the first syllable:

voda, mcra, zakon, pero, ruka

2. In a three-syllable word, the stress may be on the first or on the second syllable:

godina, kultura, zadruga, Milenko

Serbo-Croatian has a polytonic stress, a musical one (the only among the slavic languages), in which stresses exist with various pitches: falling, rising, even, high and low.

" indicates a falling tone on a short vowel in the accented position of a word;

' indicates a rising tone on a short vowel in the accented position of a word;

˘ indicates a falling tone on a long vowel in the accented position of a word;

/ indicates a rising tone on a long vowel in the accented position of a word.

Thus, there are two tones, one rising and one falling, which coincide with accents; vowel length, or its absence in the accented syllabic, is the component which makes for the four accents rather than two. Other accent markings can be and have been devised (e.g., length of the accented vowel can be indicated by a macron or a double vowel) but the traditional marks are widely understood and indeed have a certain economy of their own. Some examples of the four accents follow:

Short fall
sláva fame

Short rise
magla mist

Long fall
právdá justice

Long rise
gláva head

Vowel length after the accent is marked with a macron, e.g. G. sg. gláve. The operating rules for this system are the following:

- (1) The falling accent (" or ˘) occurs only on the first syllable of a word; e.g., prijatelj, "friend," putnik, "traveler."

- (2) Monosyllabic words can have only a falling accent; e.g.,

"
pop (G sg.popa), "priest,"
kralj (G sg.kralja), "king."

- (3) No accent can occur on a final syllable.

- (4) The rising accent (' or /) can occur on any syllable except the final; e.g.,

voda, "water,"
 trava, "grass,"
 dubina, "depth,"
 napisati, "to write,"
 Dalmatinac, "Dalmatian."

- (5) Length () can occur on any syllabic nucleus except before the accent; that is, it occurs either as part of the accent (pravda, glava) or after the accent; e.g. učenik, "pupil," G pl. učenika.

WORDS DIFFERING IN TONE

short falling (˘)		versus	short rising (ˊ)	
pucina	surface of sea		pucina	large crowd
prasník	pistil		prasník	powder-hole
predati	to be afraid		predati	to hand over
pod(j)elica	charity		pod(j)elica	piece of land
umiti	to reason		umiti	to wash
pouzak	rather narrow		pouzak	connecting link
prtiti	to load		prtiti	to remove snow
srcan	brave		srcan	pertaining to heart
long falling (˘˘)		versus	long rising (ˊˊ)	
Luka	Luke		luka	port
majka	mother		majka	grandmother
licim	I paint		licim	I resemble
crnim	I blacken		crnim	I become black
pustin	I empty		pustin	I become empty

DIFFERENCE IN ACCENTUAL QUANTITY

short falling (˘)		versus	long falling (˘˘)	
pas	dog		pas̄	belt
grad	hail		grad	city
luk	onion		luk	arch
pustin	I free		pustin	I empty
beg	bey		beg [ekavian]	flight
Vlasi	Vlachs		vlasì	hair
short rising (ˊ)		versus	long rising (ˊˊ)	
zora	dawn		Zora	Zora [woman's name]
pero	pen		Pero	Pero [man's name]
pometati	to arrange		pometati	to disturb
slagati	to tell a lie		slagati	to stack up
sedeti [ek.]	to sit		sedeti [ek.]	to become gray

ACCENTEDNESS VERSUS UNACCENTEDNESS

oko	eye	oko	around
kraj	end	kraj	by the side of
m(j)esto	place	m(j)esto	in place of

Use both the short and long stress since they have such diverse meanings.

<table style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>grad</td><td>=</td><td>hail</td></tr> <tr><td>luk</td><td>=</td><td>onion</td></tr> <tr><td>pas</td><td>=</td><td>dog</td></tr> <tr><td>gen. sing. sala</td><td>=</td><td>lard</td></tr> <tr><td>dosada</td><td>=</td><td>boredom</td></tr> </table>	grad	=	hail	luk	=	onion	pas	=	dog	gen. sing. sala	=	lard	dosada	=	boredom	<table style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>grad</td><td>=</td><td>city</td></tr> <tr><td>luk</td><td>=</td><td>arch</td></tr> <tr><td>pas</td><td>=</td><td>belt</td></tr> <tr><td>sala</td><td>=</td><td>hall</td></tr> <tr><td>dosada</td><td>=</td><td>up till now</td></tr> </table>	grad	=	city	luk	=	arch	pas	=	belt	sala	=	hall	dosada	=	up till now
grad	=	hail																													
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dosada	=	boredom																													
grad	=	city																													
luk	=	arch																													
pas	=	belt																													
sala	=	hall																													
dosada	=	up till now																													

In genitive sing. usually switches the stress like:

brod	gen. singular	broda
plot	"	plota
lonac	"	lonca
starac	"	starca

In prolonged plurals we have:

sin	sinovi
zid	zidovi
kamen	kamenje

While through contraction of two vowels we usually get one long vowel:

mojega	moga
tvojega	tvoga

WORD ORDER

Unlike other foreign languages, word order in Serbo-Croatian follows certain simple rules.

In Statements:

1. The verb always takes the second position in a sentence.

1 2 3
Lekcija pocinje ovako.

1 = Subject, 2 = verb, 3 = prep. phrase or direct-indirect object.

For emphasis the sentence can also be:

3 2 1
Ovako pocinje lekcija. (verb again in second position).

When a sentence begins with a long phrase, the phrase is treated as a clause and the same rule applies.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Modifies Subject</u>
Nasa sela i gradovi	su se redjali	jedni za drugim
<u>Prep. Phrase</u>		
ispred nas.		

In this example we use the short form su, from the helping verb biti in second place.

All short forms of biti must occur in second place, except "je" which occurs first if used in a question. If not in a question, je must also take second place. If both occur in a sentence, then li will take second place and the verb je will immediately follow:

Je li je on dosao?

2. When several short forms (enclitics), pronominal (ih, mu, ju, ga, etc.) or verbal ones (sam, si, smo, ste, su, except je) are in a sentence the verbal stands before pronominals:

without personal pronoun: Videli su ga u kazalistu. but
Video ga je u kazalistu.

with personal pronoun: Oni su ga videli u kazalistu and
On ga je video u kazalistu.

3. The word order of nouns and pronouns in sentences follows the following rules:

a) With nouns the accusative follows the dative:

Dao sam Ani moje knjige. - I gave Ann my books.

b) In sentences with pronoun and noun, the pronoun precedes the noun:

Dao sam joj moje knjige. - I gave her my books.

or

Dao sam ih Ani. - I gave them to Ann.

c) If both direct and indirect object are pronouns dative comes first:

Dao sam joj ih. - I gave her them.

Since the enclitics (short forms) play an important role in formation of word order, we will summarize the rules as follows:

1. An enclitic never stands at the beginning of a clause or phrase, except for the verb "je" when used in a question, which then assumes stress and ceases to be an enclitic.

2. Enclitics must normally occur immediately after the first word: in this context "i" and "a" meaning and or but do not count as words.

3. Enclitics are replaced by their stressed equivalent when they would occur immediately after an independent clause. Compare:

Primorske su kuće [✓]cvrste.
Houses on the coast are strong.

Primorske kuće, koje su [✓]obično gradene od kamena, jesu [✓]cvrste.
Houses on the coast, which are usually built of stone, are strong.

4. When more than one enclitic occurs in the same sentence or clause their order of precedence must be strictly observed:

a) "Li" precedes all others, except "je" when used in a question.

Da li ste mu dali [✓]naliv-pero?
Have you given him the fountain-pen?

Jeste li bili kod Petra?
Have you been at Peter's?

Je li [✓]dosao?
Has he come?

b) "Se" takes last position.

[✓]Cini mi se da je [✓]otisao.
I think he has gone out.

- c) All verbal enclitics except "je" come next after "li."

Da li si mu to rekao?
Have you told him that?

Da li ce doći?
Will he come?

Da li bi dosao u Beograd?
Would he have come to Belgrade?

"Je" occurs first if starting a question; otherwise it occurs last of all enclitics unless "se" also occurs:

Da li vam je dao knjigu?
Has he given you the book?

Je li vam dao knjigu?
Has he given you the book?

- d) Pronominal enclitics follow verbal enclitics (except "je" when beginning a sentence), and precede "se" and verbal "je" when it does not start a question. When there is more than one pronoun, their order must be: DATIVE, GENITIVE, ACCUSATIVE:

Sinoc sam joj sve kazao.
Last night I told her everything.

Ja ga se ne bojim.
I am not afraid of him.

5. Verbal "je" may be omitted when pronouns "me," "te" or "se" already occur. Both of the following sentences are correct:

Pitala me je zasto nisam pisala pismo.
Pitala me zasto nisam pisala pismo.

She asked me why I had not written the letter.

6. "Je" may also be omitted in a dependent clause when another je already occurs in the main clause.

In Questions:

Questions are usually made with Da + li or Je + li: Does...

Da li lekcija pocinje ovako? - Does the lecture begin like that?
Je li lekcija pocinje ovako? - Does the lecture begin like that?

Li as mentioned above is always in second place.

Sentences with da li may have the subject before or after the participle if the latter is not followed by other predicate forms.

Da li su vasi otac i majka dosli? - Did your father and mother come?

Da li su dosli vasi otac i majka? - Did your father and mother come?

If other predicate forms are associated with the participle, the subject usually comes before it.

Da li su vasi otac i majka dosli? - Did your father and mother come?

A question can also be made by starting with the verb + li:

Hocemo li u setnju?

Znate li koliko je sati?

In Negative Statements:

The negative particle "Ne" always directly precedes its verb:

Ja ne znam ovog coveka. - I don't know this man.

Studenti ne misle. - Students don't think.

In compound tenses ne directly precedes the auxiliary:

Ti nisi isao u skolu. (Always ni instead of ne with auxiliary biti.)

On nece da dodje danas.

In subordinate clauses, the verb always follows the conjunction:

Docu cu, mada ne znam točno kada. - I will come, although I don't know when.

Kupio sam novi auto, iako nisam imao dosta novaca. - I bought a new car, although I didn't have enough money.

Note on ARTICLES

Serbo-Croatian has no articles, such as the English definite article "the" and indefinite article "a"/"an." Therefore, Serbo-Croatian nouns, such as knjiga, slika, and prijatelj, can be translated as "the book" or "a book," "the picture," or "a picture," "the friend" or "a friend." The phrase "To je knjiga" can be translated as "This is a book" or "This is the book," depending on context. Which article to use when translating into English can only be determined by context.

LESSON 2

PARTS OF SPEECH

When we hear a cluster of sounds arranged in a certain order, a word is formed. The word u-c-i-t-e-lj has a specific order of sounds which immediately evoke the concept of a person who teaches something. This cluster of sounds has a meaning. The meaning of a word is that perception, concept or person which the cluster of letters creates. If we change the order of those sounds; e.g., u-t-i-c-e-lj, the results would be a non-word without meaning. A word has to have meaning to exist. A word may vary in length, but it must have meaning to be valid. A single sound such as a or i can be a word because each has the conjunctive meaning of "and/but."

Meaning and changes in meaning are studied in semantics (from the Greek *semainein* = to mean). Words can be studied in three ways:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) structure of sounds (letters) - form | (1) ucitelj |
| (2) meaning or concept of content | (2) = a man who teaches others |
| (3) function of a word or words in a sentence | (3) ucitelj predaje; predavanje
ucitelja; uciteljevo |

All words can be divided into the following parts of speech:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A) Inflected words | 1. Nouns (Substantives) — Imenice |
| | 2. Adjectives — Pridevi |
| | 3. Pronouns — Zamenice |
| | 4. Numbers — Brojevi |
| | 5. Verbs — Glagoli |
| B) Non-inflected words: | |
| | 1. Adverbs — Prilozi |
| | 2. Prepositions — Prijedlozi |
| | 3. Conjunctions — Vznici |
| | 4. Exclamations — Uzvici |

NOUNS

In Serbo-Croatian all nouns have one of three categories of gender: masculine, feminine or neuter. Every noun belongs grammatically to one of these three categories.

The gender of animate nouns is determined mainly by the sex of the person or animal: nouns which refer to men are masculine, nouns referring to women are feminine.

Masculine

brat - brother
otac - father
sin - son
teca - uncle
muz - husband (man)

Feminine

Zena - woman, wife
sestra - sister
cerka - daughter
majka - mother
tetka - aunt

Masculine nouns always end in a consonant:

stol	-	table
covek	-	human being (man)
pas	-	dog
prst	-	finger
prozor	-	window
miris	-	scent, smell
sud	-	court (of law)
mir	-	peace
rat	-	war
vojn ^{ik}	-	soldier
komesar	-	komessar
ministar	-	minister (pol.)
sapun	-	soap
glad	-	hunger
sistem	-	system
ples	-	dance
rok	-	period of time

Feminine nouns always end in -a:

zena	-	woman	knjiga	-	book	cena	-	price, value
kuca	-	house	klupa	-	bench	rijeka	-	river
ruka	-	hand	marka	-	stamp	rodaka	-	relative (f.)
noga	-	foot	sreca	-	luck	tacka	-	point
glava	-	head	stoka	-	cattle	borba	-	battle, struggle
snaga	-	force	zemlja	-	land, country			
slika	-	picture	molba	-	plea			

Neuter nouns end in -o or -e:

<u>celo</u>	- forehead	<u>veselje</u>	- cheerfulness
<u>selo</u>	- village	<u>polje</u>	- field
<u>telo</u>	- body	<u>bratstvo</u>	- brotherhood
<u>ime</u>	- name	<u>veslo</u>	- oar
<u>pleme</u>	- tribe		
<u>znanje</u>	- knowledge		
<u>pevanje</u>	- singing		
<u>more</u>	- sea		

Noun gender is an important grammatical concept which must be observed in syntactic environments. All modifiers and past tense verb forms related to a noun must reflect the same gender. For example, if one were to say "intelligent wife" in Serbo-Croatian, the adjective meaning "intelligent" would have to agree with "wife" which is a feminine noun in Serbo-Croatian: "inteligentna žena." If a past tense verb is attached to the noun phrase "inteligentna žena" which would represent the action done by the subject phrase, "inteligentna žena," the past tense verb form would also have to agree with the gender of the subject. Ex. Moja inteligentna žena je radila ovde. - My intelligent wife worked here. If the noun is masculine, the same concept of gender agreement applies.

Dobar covek je ziveo ovde.
A nice man lived here.

Likewise for neuter nouns:

Ovo je bilo lepo selo.
This was a nice village.

GRAMMATICAL GENDER vs. LOGICAL GENDER

Most animate nouns in Serbo-Croatian logically represent the category of gender to which they grammatically belong. However, some animate nouns in Serbo-Croatian are logically feminine or masculine but belong grammatically to a different category of gender. For example, "teca" meaning "uncle" is logically masculine. But, since the word ends in -a, it is grammatically feminine. This means that the word teca will function (decline) like a feminine noun. But, if teca is modified by an adjective, possessive pronoun, number, etc., and/or past tense verb form, the modifiers and past tense verb forms will be masculine to agree with the logical gender of teca.

Eg. Moj stari teca je radio ovde.
Poss.Adj. Noun Pt.verb

My old uncle worked here.

The following are examples of masculine nouns which are grammatically feminine:

teca - uncle
sluga - servant
staresina - chief, superior
vojvoda - duke, marshall
vladika - bishop
pijanica - drunkard
kukavica - coward

Some masculine nouns are grammatically neuter. As nouns they will decline like neuter nouns in -o, -e, but their modifiers will be masculine:

petao - cock
posao - work, labor, job
smisao - meaning, sense (o was originally l)

Proper names:

Marko
Branko
Radoje

The following words resemble either neuter or masculine nouns but are feminine. All agreeing forms associated with these nouns will be feminine.

laz - lie
raz - rye
pec - stove, furnace
krv - blood
stvar - thing
misao - thought, reflection idea

All nouns ending in the suffix -ost:

sigurnost - safety
buducnost - future
umetnost - art
milost - mercy, grace, favor

PLURALITY - NON-PLURALITY

Some nouns are used only in the plural and some only in the singular.

Nouns used only in the singular:

a) Collective nouns ending in the suffixes -ad and -je

telad	-	calves
jagnjad	-	sheep
granje	-	branches
pruce	-	twigs

b) Nouns denoting some kind of material:

zlato	-	gold
šrebro	-	silver
željezo	-	iron
mleko	-	milk
vino	-	wine
voda	-	water
ulje	-	oil
zito	-	grain
meso	-	meat
pesak	-	sand

If these nouns appear in the plural they take on the meaning of "different kinds of" or phenomena that occur in different places or at different time.

kise	-	rains
snjegovi	-	snow
vatre	-	fire
mrazovi	-	frost

c) Some abstract nouns occur only in the singular:

bijes	-	anger
gnjey	-	anger
plac	-	cry
smijeh	-	laughter
zalost	-	sorrow
tuga	-	sadness
zdravlje	-	health
veselje	-	joy

Nouns used only in the plural:

feminine:

grablje	-	rake		
gusle	-	bow-fiddle	pronoun:	one
ljestve	-	ladder	pronoun:	one
naocari	-	eyeglasses	pronoun:	oni
novine	-	newspaper	pronoun:	one
kola	-	vehicle	pronoun:	ona
leda	-	back	pronoun:	ona
prsa	-	chest	pronoun:	ona
usta	-	mouth	pronoun:	ona
vrata	-	door	pronoun:	ona

Nouns denoting pairs:

cipele	-	shoes	pronoun:	one
carape	-	stockings	pronoun:	one
rukavi	-	sleeves	pronoun:	oni
rukavice	-	gloves	pronoun:	one

Plural of Nouns

The plural of masculine nouns is formed by adding -i to the noun stem.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
prozor	prozor-i
prst	prst-i
sistem	sistem-i
✓ ucitelj	✓ ucitelj-i
turist	turist-i
komesar	komesar-i
prijatelj	prijatelj-i
miris	miris-i

Sometimes the noun stem goes through certain changes when a plural ending is added. These changes are:

- 1) Mobile -a-. In some nouns the last vowel of the noun stem will be dropped, especially for nouns ending in -ar, -ak, -ac, -anj, and a few in -an:

metar - metri-i	pas - male dog	-	psi-i
brezuljak-brezuljc-i	otac - father	-	otc-i
stranac-stranc-i = foreigner	san - dream, sleep	-	sn-i
pisac-pisc-i = author			

- 2) Mutation of the final consonant

jezik - language	jezi <u>ć</u> -i
putnik - traveller	putni <u>ć</u> -i
duh - spirit, ghost	du <u>s</u> -i
vrag - enemy	vra <u>z</u> -i

Monosyllabic Masculine Nouns

Most monosyllabic masculine nouns use -ov and -ev infixes to form the plural. -Ov is added to hard stems and -ev is added to soft stems.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
grad	grad-ov-i
brod	brod-ov-i
kralj	kralj-ev-i
mac [✓]	mac [✓] -ev-i
boj	boj-ev-i
knez	knez [✓] -ev-i
nos	nos-ev-i
steg	steg-ov-i
sud	sud-ov-i
stub	stub-ov-i
plan	plan-ov-i
plod	plod-ov-i
puž [✓]	puž [✓] -ev-i

Some monosyllabic masculine nouns do not use the infix -ov or -ev to form the plural.

dan - day, days	dan-i
zub - tooth, teeth	zub-i
konj - horse, horses	konj-i

Alternations in Plural Formation o > l, l < o

o > l

Masculine nouns in -a/o like posao and petao drop the mobile -a and -o alternates with l, and the plural ending -i is added. Sometimes there is an infix -ov or -ev.

posao	posl-ov-i
petao	petl-i

l > o

Masculine nouns ending in the suffix -lac drop the mobile -a, -l alternates with -o and the plural ending -i is added.

rukovodilac	-----	rukovodi-l- a -c	+ i	-----	<u>rukovodi-o-c-i</u>
		.			
		.			
		.			
		o			
✓ citalac				✓ cita <u>o</u> ci	
nosilac				nosio <u>o</u> ci	

Irregular Plurals

These forms have to be memorized, since these plurals cannot be derived from the singular.

✓ covek - person	ljudi - people
dete - child	deca - children

Neuter Nouns

The plural ending for neuter nouns is -a. The neuter singular ending -o or -e is dropped and -a is added to the noun stem.

<u>English</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
sea	more	mora
village	selo	sela
hill	brdo	brda
food	jelo	jela
national dance	kolo	kola
place	mesto	mesta
beer	pivo	piva
wine	vino	vina
island	ostrvo	ostrva
singing	pevanje	pevanja
opinion	misljenje	misljenja
platform	podnozje	podnozja
word, letter	slovo	slova
glue	lepilo	lepila
leadership	vodstvo	vodstva
brotherhood	bratstvo	bratstva
morning	jutro	jutra
nest	gnezdo	gnezda

Feminine Nouns

The plural ending for feminine nouns is -e. The feminine singular ending -a is dropped and -e is added to the noun stem.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
kuca - house	kuce
ruka - hand, arm	ruke
knjiga - book	knjige
rupa - hole	rupe
lampa - light, lamp	lampe
slika - picture	slike
macka - cat	macke
stolica - chair	stolice
tasna - purse	tasne
obala - shore	obale
sestra - sister	sestre
majka - mother	majke
devojka - girl	devojke
marka - stamp	marke
sljiva - plum	sljive
jabuka - apple	jabuke
komisija - commission	komisije
nacija - nation	nacije
vojska - army	vojske
grupa - group	grupe
crkva - church	crkve
dama - woman, lady	dame
godina - year	godine
nedelja - Sunday, week	nedelje
borba - struggle, battle	borbe

Feminine Nouns ending in a consonant are pluralized by adding -i to the stem.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
stvar	stvari
pec	peci
laz	lazi
sigurnost	sigurnosti
krv	krvi
rec	reci
misao	misli *

* o > l alternation

TABLE OF SINGULAR AND PLURAL NOUN ENDINGS

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
MASC.	NEUT.	FEMININE	MASC.	NEUT.	FEMININE
---	-o, -e	-a, ---	-i -ovi -evi	-a	-e, -i

AUXILIARY VERB: "BITI"

In order to form sentences, you must learn the present tense of "biti" - to be. It is an irregular verb, just like the verb "to be" in English.

Singular

ja sam - I am
ti si - you are
on je - he is
ona je - she is
ono je - it is

Plural

mi smo - we are
vi ste - you are (formal)
on su - they are (m)
one su (f)
ona su (n)

Examples:

Ja sam ucitelj. - I am a teacher.
Ti si student. - You (familiar) are a student.
On je doktor. - He is a doctor.
Ona je majka. - She is a mother.
Mi smo amerikanci. - We are Americans.
Vi ste Srbi. - You are Serbian.
Oni su Englezi. - They are Englishmen.
One su zene. - They are wives.

In negative sentences, such as, "I am not a teacher," the negative particle for "not" in Serbo-Croatian is "ni" when "biti" is the verb of the sentence. The particle "ni" attaches directly to the auxiliary verb.

Ja nisam ucitelj. I am not a teacher
Ti nisi student. You are not a student.
On nije doktor. He is not a doctor.
Mi nismo amerikanci. We are not Americans.

FORMS OF ADDRESS

When addressing a person by his or her first name, like Marija, Olga, Ivan, or Dusan, use the familiar you form "ti"; e.g.,

Mara, ti si ucenica?

Ivan, ti si ucenik?

When addressing titled persons, such as gospodin (Mr.), gospoda (Mrs.) or gospodica (Miss), or doktor (Dr.), etc., the formal "vi" form is used.

Gospoda Petrovic, vi ste doktor? or Da li ste vi doktor?

Gospodin Petrovic, vi ste profesor?

Gospodica Petrovic, vi ste student?

INTERROGATIVES

Question words in Serbo-Croatian occupy first position in an interrogative sentence. They are:

gde - where	Gde je knjiga? - Where is the book?
ko - who	Ko je on? - Who is he?
šta - what	Šta je to? - What is that?
kada - when	Kada učite? - When do you study?
kako - how	Kako ste vi? - How are you?
zasto - why	Zasto niste dosli? - Why didn't you come?

In addition, Serbo-Croatian has two interrogative particles, "da li" and "je li," which are comparable to the English phrases: "Am I...?," "Are you...?," "Is he...?," "Are they...?," "Do you...?," "Do I...?," "Does he...?," etc. These interrogative particles are followed by a verb which agrees with the subject. For example:

- Da li sam ja ucitelj? - Am I a teacher?
Da li si ti student? - Are you a student?
Je li je ona majka? - Is she a mother?
Je li ti govoris srpski? - Do you speak Serbian?

Da li and je li are synonymous and are completely interchangeable.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Pronouns are words that take the place of and refer to a noun. In English these words are I, you, he, she, it, we, they. Serbo-Croatian uses more personal pronoun words. "You," for example, has two forms: one is the familiar address used only when addressing friends, family members and children, and another is the "polite" form used to address one or more persons, regardless of the formality of the situation. In addition, Serbo-Croatian has three third person plural pronouns: *oni* to refer exclusively to masculine inanimate or animate nouns and mixed groups (neut. + fem. + masc. nouns), a second to refer exclusively to feminine nouns for females, and a third to refer to neuter nouns. The following chart summarizes these forms.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
ja = I	mi = we
ti = you (familiar)	vi = you (polite and plural)
on = he	oni = they (masc. and mixed groups)
ona = she	one = they (feminine)
ono = it	ona = they (neuter)

For third person pronouns, noun gender will dictate which pronoun will be used, regardless of whether the noun is animate or not.

The pronoun on will refer to not only people such as

brat - brother,
otac - father,
teća - uncle,

but also things,

stol - table,
prst - finger,
sistem - system.

Ona could refer to animate nouns such as

✓
zena - wife,
sestra - sister,

as well as to inanimate nouns such as

ruka - hand, arm, and
knjiga - book.

Ono functions the same way; it can stand for animate nouns such as

dete - child

and inanimate nouns such as

mesto - place,
more - sea.

Oni is used to refer to groups of masculine nouns; e.g.,

stol i zadatak = oni, masculine,

and feminine nouns; e.g.,

brat i sestra = oni,

and feminine and neuter nouns; e.g.,

zene i deca = oni.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Possessive pronouns are derived from personal pronouns and denote possession. In English they are my, your, his, her, its, our, their. Serbo-Croatian possessive pronouns are summarized in the following charts. Unlike English pronouns, Serbo-Croatian possessive pronouns agree with the gender, number (singular or plural), and case of the object or noun they modify.

First Personal Singular: Eng. "my"

	Masculine	moj
Singular	Feminine	moj+a
	Neuter	moj+e

	Masculine	moj+i
Plural	Feminine	moj+e
	Neuter	moj+a

Second Person Singular: Eng. "your"

	Masculine	tvoj
Singular	Feminine	tvoj+a
	Neuter	tvoj+e

	Masculine	tvoj+i
Plural	Feminine	tvoj+e
	Neuter	tvoj+a

Third Person Singular: Eng. "his" + "its," | "her"

	Masculine	njegov	njen
Singular	Feminine	njegov+a	njen+a
	Neuter	njegov+o	njen+o

	Masculine	njegov+i	njen+i
Plural	Feminine	njegov+e	njen+e
	Neuter	njegov+a	njen+a

First Person Plural: Eng. "our" / Second Person Plural: Eng. "your"

	Masculine	nas	vas
Singular	Feminine	nasta	vas+a
	Neuter	naste	vaste

	Masculine	nas+i	vas+i
Plural	Feminine	naste	vaste
	Neuter	nasta	vas+a

Third Personal Plural: "Eng. "their"

	Masculine	njihov
Singular	Feminine	njihov+a
	Neuter	njihov+o

	Masculine	njihov+i
Plural	Feminine	njihov+e
	Neuter	njihov+a

SVOJ

Serbo-Croatian has another possessive pronoun, which is reflexive. Reflexive possessive pronouns do not exactly exist in English. However, the closest equivalent in English is the possessive pronoun own used in conjunction with my, your, his, her, its, etc. In Serbo-Croatian svoj means "my own," "your own," "his own," etc., depending on context. Svoj is used exclusively to refer to the subject of the sentence. In addition, it is used mainly for the third person singular and third person plural. Svoj avoids contextual confusion. For example, the statement: "Ivan took his book to class," presents some ambiguity in English as to whose book we are talking about. Is it Ivan's own book or is it some other male person's book? In Serbo-Croatian, if we are referring to Ivan's book, svoj will be used. But, if the book is someone else's book, njegov will be used.

Ivan je uzeo svoju knjigu u razred.
Ivan took his (own) book to class.

Ivan je uzeo njegovu knjigu u razred.
Ivan took his (someone's) book to class.

Whenever you encounter svoj, think of the pronoun as "his own," "her own," etc. Svoj functions grammatically like the previously examined pronouns.

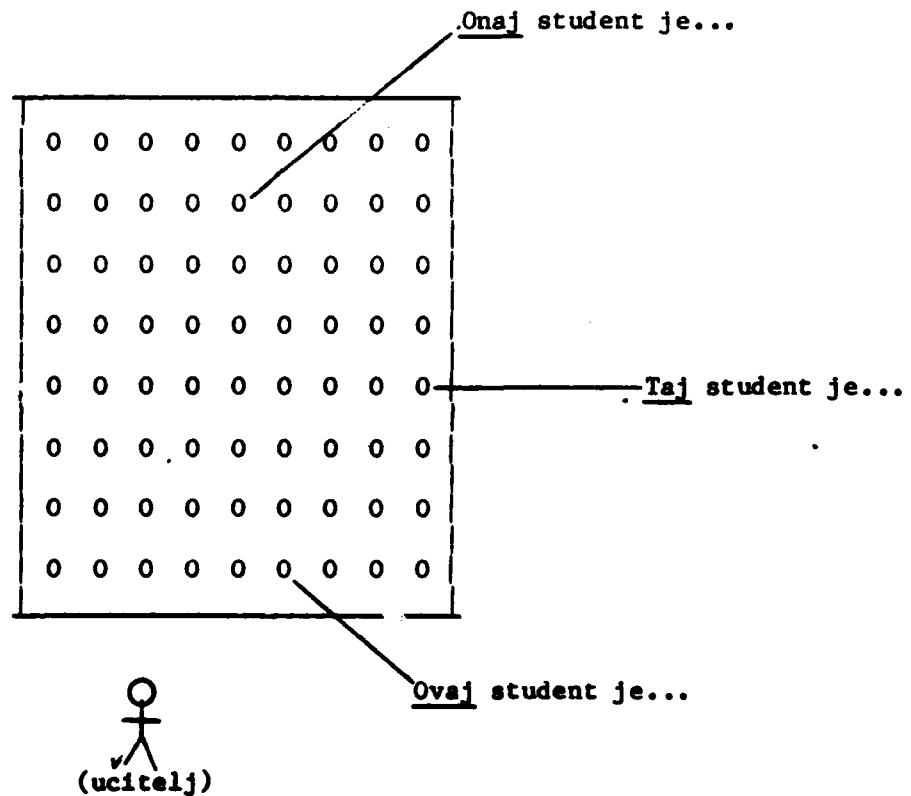
	Masculine	svoj
Singular	Feminine	svoj+ <u>a</u>
	Neuter	svoj+ <u>e</u>

Plural	Masculine	svoj+ <u>i</u>
	Feminine	svoj+ <u>e</u>
	Neuter	svoj+ <u>a</u>

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

English has two demonstrative pronouns: this and that. Both are used to refer to some specific person or object. In Serbo-Croatian, demonstrative pronouns operate the same way; however, there are three demonstrative pronouns: ovaj, taj, and onaj. Ovaj is equivalent to "this" in English, and both taj and onaj mean "that." To decide which word to use for "that" when you are referring to several people or items, see where the person or object is. Call the one nearest you taj and the one furthest away onaj.

For example, the teacher is the speaker in the following picture and is referring to various students.



Demonstrative pronouns reflect the gender, number and case of the thing or person they modify.

		Singular			Plural		
		<u>masculine</u>	<u>feminine</u>	<u>neuter</u>	<u>masculine</u>	<u>feminine</u>	<u>neuter</u>
this	=	ovaj	ova	ovo	ovi	ove	ova
that	=	taj	ta	to	ti	te	ta
	=	onaj	ona	ono	oni	one	ona*

* Do not confuse the personal pronoun ona, ono, oni with the demonstrative pronouns onaj, ona, ono, oni, one, ona. If the latter, onaj, ona, ono, oni, etc., are followed by a noun they are demonstrative pronouns. If the words ona, ono, oni are not followed by a noun, they are personal pronouns.

AGREEMENT OF DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS WITH NOUNS

Examples:

ovaj, taj, onaj	čovek, učenik, sat
ova, ta, ona	žena, knjiga, skola
ovo, to, ono	dete, selo, vino, pero
ovi, ti, oni	ljudi, učenici, satovi
ove, te, one	žene, knjige, škole
ova, ta, ona	deca, sela, vina, pera

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS USED IN INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

Frequently demonstrative pronouns are used in questions. The demonstrative neuter form "to" is used most frequently in questions; e.g.,

Sta je to? - What is that?

Answer: To je knjiga. That is a book

Sta je ovo? - What is this?

Answer: Ovo je moja slika. This is my picture.

Ko je to? - What is that?

Answer: To je moja žena. That is my wife.

Ko je ovo? - Who is this?

Answer: Ovo su moja deca. These are my children.

Je li to tvoja žena? - Is that your wife?

Answer: Da, to je moja žena. Yes, that is my wife.

Ne, to nije moja žena. No, that is not my wife.

Da li je ovo tvoja knjiga? - Is this your book?

Answer: Ne, ovo nije moja knjiga. No, this is not my book?

etc.

GLOSSARY

automobil

✓
recnik

knjiga

✓
skola

student

učitelj

sestra

majka

otac

sin

prijatelj

drug

dete, deca

✓
covek, ljudi

✓
zena

brat

dobro jutro!

dobar dan!

dobro vece!

laku noc!

dovidjeuj!

molim

hvala

zbogom

zdravo!

car

dictionary

book

school

student

teacher

sister

mother

father

son

friend

comrade

child

man (human being), people

woman, wife

brother

good morning!

good day!

good evening!

good night!

so long!

reply as welcome, or pardon me

thank you

good bye

hi!

kuca

house

stan

apartment

soba

room

prozor

window

pismo

letter

rec (f)

word

slovo

alphabetical letter

muzej

museum

radio

radio

stolica

chair

vino

wine

pivo

beer

pas, psi

dog

ja

I

ti

you (f)

on

he

ona

she

ono

it

mi

we

vi

you (p.)

oni

they (masc.)

one

they (feminine)

moj

mine

tvoj

yours (f.)

njegov	his
njen	hers
nas	ours
vas	your (p.)
njihov	theirs
ovaj	this (masc.)
ova	this (fem.)
ovo	this (neuter)
taj	that (masc.)
ta	that (fem.)
to	that (neuter)
onaj	that (further) (masc.)
ona	that (further) (fem.)
ono	that (further) (neuter)
ovde	here
tamo	there
sta?	what (thing)?
ko?	who?
kada?	when?
kako?	how?
i	and
gde?	where?

biti	to be
sam	am
si (f.)	are
je	is
sno	are (we)
ste	are (p.)
su	are (they)
konj	horse
macka	cat
zdravo!	hi!
zbogom!	good bye!
izvinite	I am sorry or forgive me
oprostite	excuse me

LESSON 3

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives, like possessive and demonstrative pronouns, agree with the nouns they modify. They agree in gender, number and case. Agreement is shown in the endings.

Masculine Singular

novi covek - a new person
mladi covek - a young person
lepi covek - a nice person

Masculine Plural

novi ljudi - new people
mladi ljudi - young people
lepi ljudi - nice people

Feminine Singular

nova zena - a new wife
mlada zena - a young wife
lepa zena - a nice wife

Feminine Plural

nove zene - new wives
mlade zene - young wives
lepe zene - nice wives

Neuter Singular

novo selo - a new village
mlado selo - a young village
lepo selo - a nice village

Neuter Plural

nova sela - new villages
mlada sela - young villages
lepa sela - nice villages

You should memorize the following list of the most common adjectives.

teski, teska, tesko - hard, difficult
laki, laka, lako - easy
dragi, draga, drago - valuable, dear
novi, nova, novo - new
stari, stara, staro - old
mladi, mlada, mlado - young
lepi, lepa, lepo - beautiful, nice, handsome
kratki, kratka, kratko - short

dugacak*, dugacka, dugacko	-	long
mali, mala, malo	-	small
veliki, velika, veliko	-	big
dobar**, dobra, dobro	-	good
losi, losa, lose***	-	bad
vruci, vruca, vruce	-	hot
hladan**, hladna*, hladno	-	cold

*Note the mobile a.

**The definite adjectival form will be dealt with later.

***Soft ending adjectives have the ending -e in the neuter instead of -o according to the spelling rules.

ADVERBS

Adverbs are words that modify verbs; e.g., "He drives carefully," "She reads well," "I walk fast." Adverbs describe the way in which an action is done, and they answer the question "how" -- "kako" in Serbo-Croatian. Adverbs in Serbo-Croatian are derived from adjectives. They usually take the ending o, the neuter adjectival form.

Adjective:	dobar	dobra	dobro = dobro - adverb
	mali	mala	malo = malo - adverb
	laki	laka	lako = lako - adverb

Note the usage of adverbs as opposed to adjectives, because adverbs translate differently than adjectives. For example, dobro can be translated as good when used as an adjective (dobro dete - a good child), and well when used as an adverb (On je dobro radio juce. - He worked well yesterday.)

Translation as an Adjective / as an Adverb

malo =	small	/ little, a bit
(ne) obicno =	(un) usually	
lako =	light (in weight)	/ easy
cesto =	often	
lose =	bad	/ badly, poorly
retko =	seldom, rarely	
tesko =	hard, difficult	/ with difficulty

Adverbs can further be divided into several categories: (1) adverbs of time, and (2) adverbs of location.

Adverbs of time answer the questions "when?" - kada, or "how long?" - kako dugo.

juce	-	yesterday
danas	-	today
sada	-	now
dugo	-	for a long time

Adverbs of location answer the question "where?" - gde.

ovde	-	here
tamo	-	there
kod kuće	-	at home

CONJUNCTIONS i, a, nego, ali, ili

Conjunctions are words that connect clauses, nouns, verbs, etc., in a series, and show a specific relationship between the parts of the sentence or series which are being connected. For example,

i = and This conjunction is used to connect phrases, verbs or nouns in a sentence. I is an additive conjunction.

Brat i sestra su citali. The brother and sister read.

✓
Zene su radile i govorile. The wives sat and talked.

Otac je bio ovde i onda je kazao to. Father was here and then said that.

nego
a =

These conjunctions are used to show a contrast between the actions or qualities connected by nego and a. The contrast these conjunctives show is one that denotes mutual exclusion. For example:

Ovo je bila dobra devojka, a ona nije.
This was a nice girl, but that one over there is not.

Pismo nije ovde, a tamo. (or nego tamo)
The letter is not here, but there.

On nije mlad, nego star.
He is not young, but old.

ali = This conjunction is contrastive like nego, and a, but does not denote a contrast of mutual exclusion.

Ova knjiga je stara ali interesantna.
This book is old, but interesting. (The contrast of old and interesting does not mutually exclude one another.)

Ona nije inteligentna ali je dobra.
She is not intelligent, but she's nice. (good)

ili = This conjunction is a distributive conjunctive that denotes a choice between the items separated by the conjunctive. Ili is used in questions or statements in which a choice is to be made.

Ili ja ili ti.... Either you or I....

VERBS

The key element in a Serbo-Croatian sentence is the verb. Dictionaries and glossaries list the infinitive form of a verb. The infinitive is the basic form of the verb. Infinitive forms of verbs are marked by the endings -ti or -ci. The infinitive form does not convey who is performing the action or when the action takes place. Infinitives in English are "to walk," "to play," "to attack," etc. In Serbo-Croatian the "to" of English infinitives is not translated.

The simplest verb tense in Serbo-Croatian is the past tense. It is a compound tense consisting of the present tense of the verb biti plus the past participle of the verb. The past participle is formed from the infinitive form of the verb by removing the -ti or -ci and adding -o for masculine singular, -la for feminine singular and -lo for neuter singular, -li for masculine and neuter plural, -la and -le for feminine plural. Both the present tense of biti and the past participle of the verb must agree with the noun or pronoun in gender and number.

The following chart of the past tense endings and present tense forms of biti summarize the basic components of past tense formation.

Past tense of "govoriti" - to talk, speak.

Singular

ja sam govorio (masculine)

ja sam govorila (feminine)

ti si govorio (masculine)

ti si govorila (feminine)

on je govorio

ona je govorila

ono je govorilo

Plural

mi smo govorili (masculine, or mixed)

mi smo govorile (feminine)

vi ste govorili (masculine or mixed)

vi ste govorile (feminine)

oni su govorili (masculine or mixed)

one su govorile (feminine)

You can translate the past tense from Serbo-Croatian into English in a variety of ways. Since Serbo-Croatian does not have the separate forms for the progressive or emphatic forms that English has, a past tense formation like "ja sam govorio" can be translated as "I spoke," "I was speaking," "I did speak."

When a question is asked, the answer should always contain the answer yes or no first. In Serbo-Croatian yes = da and no = ne. Sometimes jeste is used instead of da for affirmative answers.

PAST TENSE AGREEMENT

Masculine Singular

Petar	je		
ja (man speaking)	sam		
ti	si		-- bio
on	je		
ko?	je		

Feminine Singular

Marija	je		
ja (woman speaking)	sam		
ti (to a woman)	si		-- bila
ona	je		

Neuter Singular

pismo	je		
selo	je		
ono	je		-- bilo
to	je		
ovo	je		
✓ sta?	je		

Masculine Plural

Petar i Marija	su		
stolovi	su		
mi	sno		-- bili
vi (p.)	ste		
oni	su		

Feminine Plural

Olga i Ana

su

knjige

su

vi (to women)

ste --- bile

one

su

mi

smo

Neuter Plural

deca

su

vina

su

pisma

su

ona

su

--- bila

GLOSSARY

pero	pen
olovka	pencil
mesto	place
ulica	street
vrata	door
zgrada	building
varos, grad	city, town
zadatak	homework, assignment
novine* (always plural)	newspaper
ispit	exam
rec (f.)	word
devojka	girl
dan	day
slika	picture
mali	small
veliki	big
novi	new
teski	heavy, difficult
laki	easy, light
mladi	young
stari	old
dobar	good
losi	bad

kratak	short
dugacak	long
vruci	hot
hladan	cold
lepi	beautiful, handsome
dragi	dear
sovjetski	Soviet
engleski	English
drugi	other
interesantni	interesting
kada?	when?
kako?	how?
i	and
a	but
ali	but, however
nego	but, rather
ovde	here
tamo	there
kod kuće	at home
sada	now
dugo	for a long time
danas	today
sutra	tomorrow
juče	yesterday
zasto	why?

Singular	kakav, kakva, kakvo,	what kind?
Plural	kakvi, kakve, kakva	
Singular	takav, takva, takvo	that kind, such
Plural	takve, takva, takvi	
Singular	ceo, cela, celo,	whole
Plural	celi, cele, cela	

(ne) obicno (un) usually

često often

retko seldom, rarely

kazati, kazem	- to say
govoriti, gororim	- to speak
misliti, mislim	- to think
učiti, učim	- to study, learn
imati, imam	- to have
kupiti, kupim	- to buy
dobiti, dobidem	- to get, receive
biti, sam (irreg.)	- to be
pisati, pišem	- to write
čitati, čitam	- to read
živeti, živim	- to live
raditi, radim	- to work, do
skup (adj.)	- expensive
jeftin (adj.)	- cheap
nešto	- something
ništa	- nothing

LESSON 4

VERB CLASSIFICATION CASES

VERBS

There are three types of verbs in Serbo-Croatian: (1) transitive, (2) intransitive, and (3) reflexive.

Transitive Verbs

Transitive verbs are verbs which require a direct object. A direct object is a noun or pronoun to which the action expressed in the verb pertains. In the sentence, "I eat an apple," the direct object is "an apple" - the object of the verb. Transitive verbs always take a direct object. In the sentence, "We read a book," the book is the direct object.

Direct objects appear in the accusative case. When nouns and pronouns are the subject of the sentence, they appear in the nominative case. For example: "The book is on the table." "The book" is the subject of the sentence because no action is being done by or to it. It will be in the nominative case to reflect its role in the sentence as the subject. The nominative case is the dictionary form of the noun. In the sentence "We read a book," an action is being done to the book via the transitive verb "read," and, therefore, will reflect its role in the accusative case as the direct object.

The following verbs are a few examples of transitive verbs that require a direct object.

videti	-	to see
znati	-	to know
pisati	-	to write
citati	-	to read
kupiti	-	to buy
voleti	-	to love
gledati	-	to see
razumeti	-	to understand
jesti	-	to eat
piti	-	to drink

Intransitive Verbs

These verbs do not take an object, because no action is being done to anything. Verbs like "to stand," "to sit," "to lie" do not function with a direct object because they denote stative or assumptive states.

Reflexive Verbs

These verbs also do not take an object. Instead, the action of the verb is transposed onto the subject of the verb; that is, the action of the verb is "reflected" back to the subject. These verbs agree with the gender and number of the subject and are followed by the particle "se" which means "self." Some reflexive verbs can be derived from transitive verbs by putting the se after the verb. For example: prati means "to wash" someone or something. It is transitive in this usage. By putting "se" after it, prati se means "to wash oneself." The transitive verb meaning "to shave" -- "brijati" can be changed into a reflexive verb by adding the "se." Therefore, "brijati se" means "to shave one's beard," "covek se brije" -- the man is shaving.

CASES

Since Serbo-Croatian is a highly inflected language, it has a case system. Any noun in any sentence is in some case. Each case has a set of endings for both singular and plural nouns and all genders. The case of a noun or pronoun tells the reader or listener what role the noun or pronoun plays in the sentence. Given below are the primary functions of all the cases.

<u>Case Name</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Primary Function</u>
Nominative	Nom. of N.	For the subject of the sentence.
Accusative	Acc. or A.	Direct object. Destination with verbs of motion.
Genitive	Gen. or G.	Possession. Absence. Numbers. Modification.
Dative	Dat. or D.	Indirect object, person affected.
Instrumental	Instr. or I.	Instrument or means of accomplishing the action.
Prepositional (Locative)	Prep. or P.	Location of activity, usually with a preposition.
Vocative	Voc. or V.	For calling or addressing persons.

The underlined portions of the following sentences show which case is being used in English. In Serbo-Croatian the case reflects itself in the endings of the nouns, which we will go into detail later.

The children are playing cowboys and Indians. Nominative - Subject

The students are reading their books. Accusative - Direct object

We are going to the movies. Accusative - Destination with verbs of motion "to go."

He is on the top of the hill. Genitive - possession

Mary's car is broken down. Genitive - possession - modification

There is no way out. Genitive - Absence

Five apples are rotten. Genitive - Numbers

Mila gave me a book. Dative - Indirect object, recipient of direct object.

He threatened me with a gun. - Instrumental - means of accomplishing the action.

I am studying at the library. - Prepositional - location

Mary, come over here. - Vocative - Address

The word "case" comes from the Latin word "casus" which means "to fall." Ancient grammarians named inflectional endings by cases because they imagined that the noun "falls" from one form to another. In Serbo-Croatian, padez takes its root from the verb padati - to fall.

The various cases in Serbo-Croatian can be divided into two categories based on which syntactic environment motivates the use of cases: dependent and independent. Inner, casual ties of the subject and predicate in a sentence motivate the use of the accusative and genitive cases.

The accusative case is used to indicate completeness within a sentence, which shows a noun upon which the action of the verb is performed: something into which one enters; e.g., destination, something one touches, possesses, feels, etc.

The genitive case indicates origin, partiality, possession negation, absence.

In sentences dealing with dynamic or static circumstances the dative, instrumental, and locative cases are used.

The dative case is used to indicate dynamic circumstances, such as direction; e.g., to whom an action or thing is directed; intention, e.g., recipient of an action or thing.

The instrumental case designates the means by which something is accomplished, the time in which something happened; i.e., accompanying pertinent circumstances.

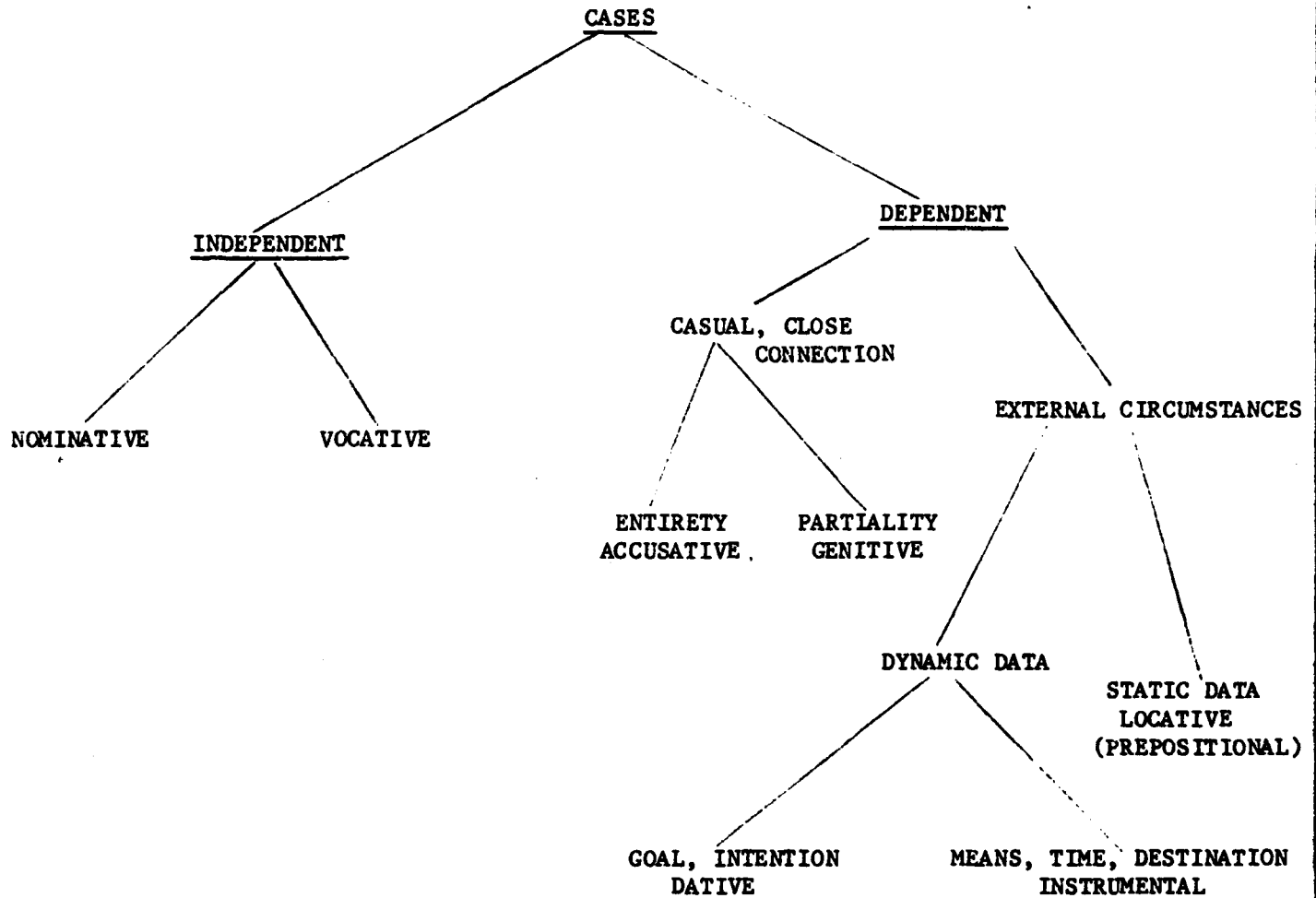
The locative case is used to specify static data; e.g., a place where something happened and the time when the action is performed.

The accusative, genitive, dative, instrumental and locative cases are dependent cases because they function in close relationship with other circumstances being described within the sentence.

The only two cases which are independent from other sentential factors are the nominative and vocative cases. Since the nominative case is used exclusively for the subject of a sentence, no other circumstances in a sentence would motivate the use of any other case. No extenuating circumstances change the function for nouns in the vocative case.

Vocative case is used exclusively for addressing or calling persons and the rest of the sentence has no bearing on the function of that case.

The following scheme summarizes the concept of case categories.



By looking at the end of a word in Serbo-Croatian, we can determine whether the word is a noun or verb. Cases pertain to nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and numbers. Some case endings can have different meanings. For example, the noun žena has an -a ending. That tells us that it is a feminine, singular noun in the nominative case. However, the -a ending on the word čoveka tells us that it is not in the nominative case, because we know that čovek is the nominative case. -A in this instance means that čoveka is in the genitive case and that it is still masculine and singular. -A in the word sela indicates that the word may be genitive singular or nominative plural because -a is the morphological ending for both situations. In determining what case, number and gender the noun is one must fully know the noun's gender and the environment in which the noun is located in the sentence. Other information must be gleaned from the syntax of the sentence and in some cases from intonation. For example:

a) "Uzbunila su se sva sela." In this sentence the verb tells us that the subject is plural. Therefore, sva sela, which is the subject, is plural.

b) "Razorili su sva sela." Here the verb does not agree with the noun sva sela. The verb is third person plural masculine and therefore eliminates sva sela as the subject. (NB. The subject always agrees with the verb.) Therefore sva sela is in the accusative case because it is the object of the transitive verb razoriti - to destroy.

c) "Dolaze iz sela." The only way you can tell whether sela is singular or plural is from intonation, a certain rising or falling of voice for emphasis.

d) "Dosao je iz sela." Here again only the speaker's intonation can indicate whether sela is singular or plural.

e) "Dosao je iz svog sela." The possessive pronoun svog indicates quite clearly that sela is genitive, singular. In this, sentence we can determine the case and number of the noun without hearing the intonation.

LESSON 4

GLOSSARY

kaput	coat
odelo	suit
haljina	dress
suknja	skirt
izgubiti	to lose
stanica	station
put	trip
kava or kafa	coffee
caj	tea
voda	water
meso	meat
dobar dan	good day
dobro jutro	good morning
dobro vece	good evening
laku noc	good night
kako ste?	how are you? (p.)
kako si?	how are you? (familiar)
sve je u redu	everything is all right
s bogom	good-bye
zdravo!	Hi!
do vidjenja	so long

vruc, topao	hot
hladan	cold
svaki	every
neki	some
nesto	something
nista	nothing
izvinite oprostite	excuse me

jedan		one, some (pl.)
jedna		
jedno		
jedni		

sedeti	to sit
pitati	to ask
jesti	to eat
videti	to see
voleti	to love
kupiti	to buy
piti	to drink
doneti	to bring
imati	to have
zuriti se	to hurry
slusati	to listen
prijatno	pleasant (adv. or adjec.)
godina	year
mesec	month
nedelja	week
cas, sat	class, hour

pitanje

question

odgovor

answer

uvece

at night

ujutro

in the morning

koliko?

how much?

toliko

so many

kuda?

where to

kako?

how

tako

so

LESSON 5

ACCUSATIVE CASE

Sentences containing transitive verbs also have a direct object. Direct objects take the accusative case. Nouns and pronouns can be direct objects.

When nouns are direct objects, you must distinguish whether the noun is animate or inanimate. Animate nouns refer to humans, animals, and anything that has the characteristics of a living organism;

e.g., otac, majka, sestra, brat, učitelj, dete, student, predsednik, pas, doktor.

Inanimate nouns refer to objects and living things that do not move; e.g., plants, abstract qualities, ideas. Examples of this are:

prozor, kuća, stol, zadatak, olovka, rec, slika, etc.

For the time being we will deal with the accusative case for inanimate nouns. The accusative case for masculine inanimate nouns and neuter nouns is the same as the nominative case. The accusative case for feminine nouns ending in a consonant, e.g. noun with the suffix -ost, and ending -c, is the same as the nominative case. Feminine nouns in -a are the only ones that change endings for the accusative case. The accusative feminine ending for feminine nouns is

-a and -u.

The following chart summarizes the endings for masculine inanimate nouns, neuter nouns and feminine nouns ending in a consonant of -a.

SINGULAR				PLURAL		
Masculine same as Nominative	Neuter same as Nominative	Feminine Same as -u Nom.		Masculine	Neuter same as pl. nom. in -a	Feminine same as pl. nom. in -e, -i
grad	pero	kuc-u	pec [✓]	student-e	per-a	kuc-e
ispit	selo	sestr-u	rec [✓]	ispit-e	pism-a	sestr-e
prozor	pismo	majk-u	ludost	prozor-e	mest-a	majk-e
dan	vino	devojk-u	glupost	zadatk-e		pec-i [✓]
	mesto	ulic-u	varos [✓]	gradov-e		rec-i [✓]
						ludost-i

In a sentence like: "Ja sam vidio majku, Olgu, prozor, grad, pismo, pec, glupost, kuće i sestre," the only nouns that change endings are the feminine nouns in -a, majka and Olga.

When you learn a language with a case system, you must memorize the gender of any unfamiliar noun in order to use the case structure for deriving the correct ending for direct and indirect objects, locations, possession, etc.

Whenever a noun is in a specific case, all of its modifiers will also be in that case. Therefore, case agreement must be observed. If "green grass" is a direct object of a sentence, we know that "grass" has to reflect the correct ending for that case. The modifier, in this phrase an adjective "green," must also have an accusative case ending.

ACCUSATIVE CASE FOR ADJECTIVES

Singular		Plural			
Masc. Nom.	nov	Acc. nov	Nom. novi	Acc. nove	
Neu. "	novo	" novo	" nova	" nova	
Fem. "	nova <u>a</u>	" novu <u>a</u>	" nove	" nove	

Note that feminine adjectives have -u for Acc./sg., and masculine adjectives change from -i in the nominative plural to -e in accusative plural.

Mi smo videli malu devojku. sg.
 Mi smo videli male devojke. pl.

On je citao dobru knjigu. sg.
 On je citao dobre knjige. pl.

Jam sam voleo veliku sobu. sg.
 Jam sam voleo velike sobe. pl.

On je imao mali stan. sg.
 On je imao male stanove. pl.

Ona je kupila lepi automobil. sg.
 Ona je kupila lepe automobile. pl.

Ti si citao kratko pismo. sg.
 Ti si citao kratka pisma. pl.

ACCUSATIVE CASE FOR PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Since pronouns can be used in certain contexts to replace nouns, they too have inflected forms. In addition to preserving the gender and number of their antecedent, they also appear in all the cases. Here we will introduce the accusative case for all personal pronouns.

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Masc. (on)	njega	(oni) njih
Fem. (ona)	nju	(one) njih
Neu. (ono)	njega	(ona) njih

Examples:

Ja sam videla kucu. - I saw the house.

Ja sam videla nju. - I saw it (referring to the house which is feminine, singular and in the accusative case).

Ja sam videla kaput. - I saw the coat.

Ja sam videla njega. - I saw it. (the coat)

Ja sam videla vino. - I saw the wine.

Ja sam videla njega. - I saw it. (the wine)

All personal pronouns also have short forms. The plural short form for accusative is ih. For masculine and neuter pronouns njega, ga is the short form, and je is the short form for the feminine singular pronoun nju. The short form, used only in certain syntactic situations, requires a change in sentence word order. This point will be dealt with later.

ACCUSATIVE CASE FOR POSSESSIVE AND DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

The accusative case for possessive and demonstrative pronouns follows the same pattern as the accusative for adjectives. Only the feminine singular changes from -a to -u and the masculine plural ending changes from -i to -e.

	M.	<u>Singular</u> N.	F.	M.	<u>Plural</u> N.	F.
<u>Nom.</u>	moj	moje*	moja	moji	moja	moje
<u>Acc.</u>	moj	moje	moju	moje	moja	moje
<u>Nom.</u>	tvoj	tvoje	tvoja	tvoji	tvoja	tvoje
<u>Acc.</u>	tvojeg(a)	tvoje	tvoju	tvoje	tvoja	tvoje
<u>Nom.</u>	njen	njeno	njena	njeni	njena	njene (F.)
<u>Acc.</u>	njenog	njeno	njenu	njene	njena	njene
<u>Nom.</u>	njegov	njegovo	njegova	njihovi	njegova	njegove (M. N.)
<u>Acc.</u>	njegovog	njegovo	njegovu	njegove	njegova	njegove
<u>Nom.</u>	nas	nase	nasa	nasi	nasa	nase
<u>Acc.</u>	nas	nase	nasu	nase	nasa	nase
<u>Nom.</u>	vas	vase	vasa	vasi	vasa	vase
<u>Acc.</u>	vaseg	vase	vasu	vase	vasa	vase
<u>Nom.</u>	njihov	njihovo	njihova	njihovi	njihova	njihove
<u>Acc.</u>	njihovog	njihovo	njihovu	njihove	njihova	njihove
<u>Nom.</u>	ovaj	ove	ova	ovi	ova	ove
<u>Acc.</u>	ovaj	ove	ovu	ove	ova	ove

* -e is the ending here instead of -o because *moj* has a soft ending.
-j makes the ending soft.

<u>Nom.</u>	taj	te	ta	ti	ta	te
<u>Acc.</u>	taj	te	<u>tu</u>	te	ta	te

Examples:

On je kupio tu knjigu.

On je kupio te kuće.

On je kupio taj kaput.

On je kupio to meso.

On je kupio ta sela.

ACCUSATIVE CASE FOR TIME EXPRESSIONS: LENGTH OF TIME AND FREQUENCY

The following time expressions are used in the accusative case with no preposition.

celi (ceo) dan	-	all day
celu nedelju	-	all week
svaki dan	-	every day
svaku nedelju	-	every week
svaki mesec	-	every month
svaku godinu	-	every year
svako jutro	-	every morning

Any noun or adjective-noun combination that answers the question "kako dugo" (how long) or "kako često" (how often) will appear in the accusative case with no preposition.

On je radio tamo jedan sat. - He worked there one hour.

Oni su živeli ovde celu godinu. - They lived here a whole year.

Svaku nedelju mi smo videli jedan novi film. - Every week we saw a new film.

Celi dan nisam nista jela. - I didn't eat all day.

Celi sat je slusala muziku. - She listened to the music a whole hour.

Svaku godinu je kupila novi kaput. - Every year she bought a new coat.

The accusative case is used with the preposition u, na = to, and kroz = across, over.

When u and na are used in a sentence containing a verb of motion, the accusative case is always used for the destination.

Doneo sam u sobu knjigu.

Doneli su u skolu novu haljinu.

(NB: There are two accusatives in these sentences. One is the destination, the other a direct object.)

Certain nouns take na instead of u for location and direction.

na univerzitet
na sat
na stanicu
na putu

The accusative case is used for the answers to the questions

koga? = who?

što? = what?

kuda? = where (to)?

VERBAL ASPECT

Verbs. Verbal Aspect. Present and Future Tenses.

Thus far, we have only discussed verbs in Lesson 3, when we talked about classification. Now we will deal with verbs, tenses and aspect in greater detail. The verb is an inflected word which is "the heart of communication."

A verb is an inflected word that expresses an action, state of being or a process.

In addition to classifying verbs according to transitivity, intransitivity and reflexivity, we can also classify verbs into:

(a) durative verbs which indicate that the action expressed by the verb extends over an unlimited period of time, or that the action is never completed. The concept of completion and non-completion does not exist in English. But in the Slavic languages, the idea of whether an action has come to an end or resolution, or whether the action has no end plays an extremely important role. Durative verbs, in general, focus on the activity of the action rather than on the termination of that activity at a specific point in time. These verbs are called IMPERFECTIVE VERBS. The following are imperfective verbs.

čítati	-	to read (čítam)
raditi	-	to do (radim)
govoriti	-	to speak (govorim)
misлити	-	to think (mislim)
spavati	-	to sleep (spavam)
živeti	-	to live (živim)
ići	-	to go (idem)
učiti	-	study (učim)
voziti	-	to drive (vozim)
pisati	-	to write (pišem)
činiti	-	to do (činim)

Imperfective verbs do not emphasize the accomplishment of any action. They can be used to indicate an action taking place over a long period of time. They can be translated into English by using the progressive forms of the present tense.

b) iterative verbs which indicate a repetitive action. These are also imperfective verbs. Repetitive actions are actions that occur many times.

Examples:

ubijati - to kill many times (ubijem)

zatvarati - to close all the time (zatvaram)

dolaziti - to come constantly (dolazim)

otvarati - to open all the time (otvaram)

PERFECTIVE VERBS. These are verbs which indicate that an action has come to an end, a resolution. They may also indicate that an action has been completed in a specific period of time and is not in progress. Perfective verbs may also indicate the beginning or ending point of an action.

Examples:

uraditi, uradim - to accomplish something; to do, make.

uciniti, ucinim - to accomplish something; to do, make.

skociti, skocim - to jump (one time)

pasti, padnem - to fall

napisati, napisem - to finish writing

pomisлити, pomislim - to get an idea (start thinking)

kazati, kazem - to say

nauciti, naucim - to finish learning (master)

procitati, procitam - to finish reading

odgovoriti, odgovorim - to answer

As you can see from the above examples, perfectives are formed simply by adding a prefix: skociti, pomisлити, nauciti, odgovoriti, napisati, procitati, uciniti, etc. Other imperfective verbs have completely different perfective forms: govoriti - to speak (impf.) and kazati - to say (pf.). Similarly perfectives can sometimes be derived from imperfectives by alternating certain vowels in the root and infinitive suffix: a > i, a > o,

e.g., zatvarati (impf.) zatvoriti (pf.), otvarati > otvoriti

by truncating suffixes

e.g., -ijati > -iti, ubijati (impf.) > ubiti (pf)

Always note whether a verb is perfective or imperfective. Dictionaries and glossaries frequently specify the aspect of a verb. This should always be memorized because both aspects have their own peculiarities to take into account. For example, perfective verbs are rarely used in present tense.* The action expressed by a perfective verb can never be translated into English with progressive forms of the present tense. The semantic functions of the perfective aspect do not logically permit their use in present tense. For example, "to speak" is an imperfective action, an action which may take place over a period of time. But, "to say" (something) in Serbo-Croatian would connote a single juncture in time that a thing was said. Perfective actions belong only to the realm of the past and future. "To study" is an action which spans a period of time and therefore is an imperfective action. But, having studied something up to an ending point, "mastered" is a perfective action.

Compare:

Imperfective: Sta ste radili? = What were you doing?

Perfective: Sta ste uradili? = What have you done?

Imperfective: Marko je pisao zadatak. - Mark was working on his homework.

Perfective: Marko je napisao zadatak. - Mark finished his homework
(lit: finished writing).

Imperfective: Avion je leteo u Pariz. - The plane was flying to Paris.

Perfective: Avion je poleteo u Pariz. - The plane took off for Paris.

Imperfective: Petar je gledao film. - Peter was watching a movie.

Perfective: Petar je pogledao na ulicu. - Peter looked out onto the street.

* However, some verbs can be both imperfective and perfective in meaning. Take for example the verb "to see" - "viditi." It is normally imperfective: Vidim auto, dete, ulicu, etc. - I see a car, a child, the street, etc. It can also be used to denote a future perfective action.

E.g. "Vidiš li dete?" "Ne, kad vidim dete, kazacu ti." (Do you see the child? No, when I see the child, I'll tell you.)

Even in English the present tense often has future meaning. The verb "kazati" (pf.) may have present tense meaning: "Sta on kaze?" What is he saying?

WAYS OF IDENTIFYING ASPECT

Determining the aspect of a verb is important for learning the verb and later using the verb.

- A) Perfective verbs are usually prefixed. The most commonly used prefixes are do-, od-, u-, iz-, na-, s-, pre-, po-, pro-, za-, o-, ot-, etc.
- B) The infix -iva-, -ova- always indicates the imperfective aspect.
- C) Changes of the infinitive stem vowel like -i to -a always indicate an imperfective verb.

USAGE OF IMPERFECTIVE VERBS

Since imperfective verbs are used to denote a habitual action, or an action that repeats, adverbs like "uvek" - always, "nekad" - sometimes, and "obično" - usually will be used only in combination with imperfective verbs. Other adverbs of time and time expressions like "često" - often, "svaki dan" - every day, "dugo" - for a long time, etc., will also be used with imperfective verbs.

When the verbs početi- to begin and svršiti - to end are used to describe "beginning" or "ending" a certain action, the verb denoting the action per se will always be in the imperfective.

E.g. Ona je počela učiti. She began to study.

Ona je svršila učiti. She finished studying.

VERB CONJUGATION

Introduction

In studying Serbo-Croatian verbs, we usually start with the infinitive of a verb and then present its other forms. This does not mean that the infinitive is the basic form of the verb or the form most commonly encountered in speech or writing. It is, however, the only uninflected, "neutral" form of the verb and is the form in which the verb is found in the dictionary. You must learn to conjugate the remaining forms of the verb, from infinitive to an inflected form and vice-versa. This is fundamental to the study of Serbo-Croatian. The easiest way to do this is to memorize the complete conjugation, along with the meaning, whenever you find a new verb. Where the verb is a part of an imperfective/perfective pair, you should learn both together. This can be helpful because the consonant permutation in one verb of the pair often gives clues to the conjugation of the other.

Eventually, after the conjugational patterns become second nature, you won't have to memorize more than the first and second person singular, third person plural of the present tense and masculine past tense. From these, you can derive the rest of the forms. All of this will be much easier if you understand the various forms of a Serbo-Croatian verb and the stems and endings that make up these forms. Because some verb forms are derived from the infinitive base and others from the present tense base, you must learn both infinitive and present tense roots or stems. In many verbs these two bases are the same, but in many others they are not.

The differences between the infinitive and the present tense mostly occurs because of the consonant alterations studied in the Phonology Chapter. We will summarize them here again as they pertain to verb formations.

Palatalizations before the vowel - E -

KE	=	✓ CE
GE	=	ZE
HE	=	SE
TE	=	CE
DE	=	ĐE
CE	=	ČE
ZE	=	ŽE
SE	=	ŠE
LE	=	LJE
NE	=	NJE
ME	=	MLJE
PE	=	PLJE
BE	=	BLJE
VE	=	VLJE
SKE	=	ŠTE, SCE
STE	=	ŠTE, ŽDE
ZGE	=	ZĐE
ZDE	=	ŽĐE

Palatalization before the vowel - I -

GI	=	ZI
HI	=	SI
KI	=	CI

FORMATION OF TENSES

Perfective and imperfective verbs have the same endings for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd persons singular and plural in the past and present tenses.

Imperfective: pisao, pisala, pisalo, pisali, pisale, pisala

Perfective: napisao, napisala, napisalo, napisali, napisale, napisala

The present tense is formed from the infinitive (the dictionary form) by dropping the infinitive suffix and ending: -ati, -eti, -i^{ti}, -ovati, -evati, -avati, and adding the personal endings listed below which fall into 5 categories.

		I	II	III	IV	V
Sing.	1.	-am	-in	-em	-ujem	-ajem
	ti	2. -as [✓]	-is [✓]	-es [✓]	-ujes [✓]	-ajes [✓]
	on, ona, ono	3. -a	-i	-e	-uje	-aje
Plural	ni	1. -amo	-imo	-emo	-ujemo	-ajemo
	vi	2. -ate	-ite	-ete	-ujete	-ajete
	oni, one, ona	3. -aju	-e	-u	-uju	-aju

The five different series of endings are characterized by the vowel running through each series. Which series to use to form the present tense of a verb depends on the verb.

Group I

Verbs that end in -ati like imati, pitati, znati, and gledati form their present tense forms with the endings in Group I.

	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plural</u>		<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1.	<u>imam</u>	<u>imamo</u>	:	<u>pitam</u>	<u>pitamo</u>
2.	<u>imas[✓]</u>	<u>imate</u>	:	<u>pit[✓]as</u>	<u>pit[✓]ate</u>
3.	<u>ima</u>	<u>imaju</u>	:	<u>pita</u>	<u>pitaju</u>

1.	<u>znam</u>	<u>znamo</u>	:	<u>gledam</u>	<u>gledamo</u>
2.	<u>znas[✓]</u>	<u>znate</u>	:	<u>gled[✓]as</u>	<u>gled[✓]ate</u>
3.	<u>zna</u>	<u>znaju</u>	:	<u>gleda</u>	<u>gledaju</u>

Group II

Verbs that end in -iti, as in *govoriti*, *misliti*, and in -eti, as in *videti* and *voleti*, form their present tense forms with the endings in Group II.

	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plural</u>	:	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1.	govorim	govorimo	:	vidim	vidimo
2.	govoriš	govorite	:	vidiš	vidite
3.	govori	govore	:	vidi	vide

1.	mislím	mislímo	:	volím	volímo
2.	mislíš	mislíte	:	volíš	volíte
3.	mislí	mislé	:	voli	vole

Group III

The endings in this group are used for verbs in which the final stem consonant mutates. (See pg. 6 for a list of consonant mutations.) The final stem consonant is the last letter left after the infinitive suffix and endings are dropped; e.g. *pisati* - *pis-a-ti*.

	<u>pisati</u>		:	<u>kazati</u>	
	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plural</u>	:	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1.	pišém	pišémo	:	kazém	kazémo
2.	pišés	pišéte	:	kazés	kazéte
3.	piše	pišú	:	kaze	kazú

	<u>brisati</u>		:	<u>iskati</u>	
1.	bríšém	bríšémo	:	íšcém	íšcémo
2.	bríšés	bríšéte	:	íšcés	íšcéte
3.	bríše	bríšú	:	íšce	íšcú

For disyllabic verbs with the infinitive ending -ti, like siti and piti, a -j is inserted before the personal endings of Group III.

		<u>siti</u>		:	<u>piti</u>	
		<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plural</u>	:	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1.		šijem	šijemo	:	pijem	pijemo
2.		šiješ	šijete	:	piješ	pijete
3.		šije	šiju	:	pije	piju

		<u>liti</u>		:		
		<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plural</u>	:		
1.		lijem	lijemo	:		
2.		liješ	lijete	:		
3.		lije	liju	:		

Group IV

The endings in this category are used for the present tense forms for infinitives with the suffix -iva- or -ova- plus the infinitive ending -ti. Here again the suffix and infinitive endings are dropped and the Group IV endings are added.

		<u>kupovati</u>		:	<u>pokazivati</u>	
		<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plural</u>	:	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1.		kupujem	kupujemo	:	pokazujem	pokazujemo
2.		kupuješ	kupujete	:	pokazuješ	pokazujete
3.		kupuje	kupuju	:	pokazuje	pokazuju

Please note that some verbs have the -iva-, (-А), or -ova as part of their root. If the infix exists as part of the root of the verb, then the verbs will take the endings of Group I for the present tense (future if the verb is perfective).

<u>uzivati</u>		<u>razgovarati</u>	
<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1. uživam	uživamo	1. razgovaram	razgovarmo
2. uživaš	uživete	2. razgovaraš	razgovarate
3. uživa	uživaju	3. razgovara	razgovaraju

If the iva or ova from deriving an imperfective from a perfective, like kupiti - kupovati then Group IV endings are used.

Group V

Verbs that have an infinitive suffix of -ava-, which is not part of the root, take Group V endings for the present tense. In verbs like spavati, the infix -ava- is not an infinitive suffix. Therefore, for verbs that do not have the -ava- suffix but an -ava- infix which may or may not be part of the root, Group I endings are used in the present tense.

<u>prodavati</u>	
<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1. prodajem	prodajemo
2. prodaješ	prodajete
3. prodaje	prodaju (not to be confused with the third person plural or prodati the perfective of prodavati. Both have the same form for the third person plural, because Groups I and V have the same third person plural ending, -aju.)

FUTURE TENSE

The future tense in Serbo-Croatian is a compound tense formed by the auxiliary verb hteti and the verbal infinitive. The verb hteti is also used in other contexts as a modal meaning "to want, wish." Its conjugation is irregular and should be memorized. The full form below is used to convey "want, desire, etc." in sentences like "I want to go home." The abbreviated form which is underlined below is used to form the future tense.

Present tense of hteti

<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plural</u>
ja h <u>ocu</u>	mi h <u>ocemo</u>
ti h <u>oces</u>	vi h <u>ocete</u>
on h <u>oce</u>	oni h <u>oce</u>

As an auxiliary "helping" verb, the short form of hteti is used for the future tense.

ja <u>cu</u> gledati - I will look
ti <u>ces</u> gledati - You will look
on <u>ce</u> gledati - He will look
mi <u>cego</u> gledati - We will look
vi <u>cete</u> gledati - You will look
oni <u>ce</u> gledati - They will look

Note that the third person singular and plural have the same form for the auxiliary.

The perfective future is formed in the same way as the imperfective future is; i.e., with the use of hteti.

Ja <u>cu</u> pogledati film. - I will see the film.
Ti <u>ces</u> pogledati " . - You will see the film.
On <u>ce</u> pogledati " . - He will see the film.
Mi <u>cego</u> pogledati " . - We will see the film.
Vi <u>cete</u> pogledati " . - You will see the film.
Oni <u>ce</u> pogledati " . - They will see the film.

The future tense also has a short form which eliminates the use of a personal pronoun. These short forms given below are frequently used.

pogledaću film - I will see the film.

pogledaćeš film - You will see the film.
etc.

pogledaće

pogledaćemo

pogledaćete

pogledaće

To form this version of the future tense, the -ti infinitive ending is dropped and the short form of the hteti verb is attached to the stem of the verb.

USAGE OF "DA"

In compound verb sentences those that contain two verbs; e.g., "I came to see you," "I want to read," the particle "da" is used to separate the two verbs. Both verbs agree in gender and number with the subject. The particle "da" is used frequently in written and spoken Serbo-Croatian.

In present tense both verbs have present tense endings.

Ja radim da [✓]živim. - I work to live.

Please note that the second verb is not an infinitive like in English.

The past tense is expressed only in the first verb. The second verb remains in the present tense form.

Voleo sam da radim ovde. - I liked working here.

The future tense is also expressed only in the first verb. The second verb remains in the present tense.

On ce raditi da [✓]živi. - He will work to live.

GLOSSARY

Imperfective

odgovarati (N.A.)	I
√siti	III
misliti	II
pokazivati	IV
kupovati	IV
√pocinjati	III
svrasavati	I
raditi	II
√ciniti	II
√citati	I
pisati	III
jesti	III
piti	III
gledati	I
ići*	II
liti	III
davati	III
radovati	IV
napredovati	IV

Perfective

odgovoriti	II	to answer
√sasiti	III	to sew
pomisliti	II	to think, get an idea
pokazati	III	to show
kupiti	II	to buy
√poceti	III	to start
svrsiti	II	to finish, conclude
uraditi	II	to do, accomplish
√uciniti	II	to do, accomplish
√procitati	I	to read
napisati	III	to write, write up
pojesti	III	to eat, eat up
popiti	III	to drink, drink up
pogledati	I	to look at
otici	II	to go, to leave
proliti	III	to pour, to spill
dati	I	to give
dobradovati	IV	to make happy
		to make progress

* past tense of this verb is irregular:

isao, isla, isli, isle, islo

č [✓] asa	-	glass
fla [✓] sa	-	bottle
mleko	-	milk
vo [✓] će	-	fruit
pov [✓] rće	-	vegetable
ve [✓] c	-	already
ci [✓] m	-	as soon as
ka [✓] d	-	when
neka [✓] d	-	sometime
uve [✓] k	-	always
če [✓] sto	-	often
obi [✓] čno	-	usually
du [✓] go	-	for a long time
ni [✓] ka [✓] d	-	never

časa	-	glass
flasa	-	bottle
mleko	-	milk
voće	-	fruit
povrće	-	vegetable
već	-	already
čin	-	as soon as
kad	-	when
nekad	-	sometime
uvek	-	always
često	-	often
obično	-	usually
dugo	-	for a long time
nikad	-	never

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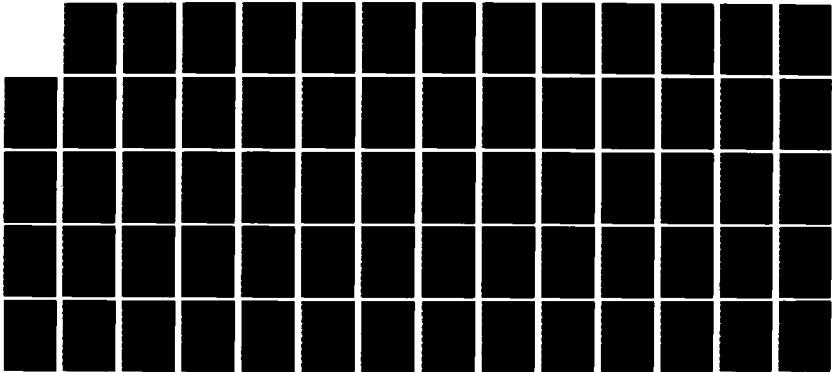
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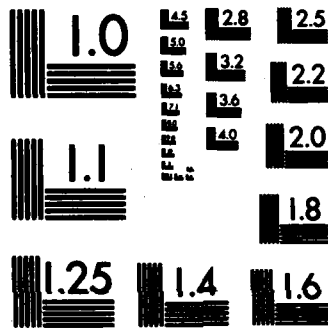
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LESSON 6

GENITIVE CASE

The primary function of the genitive case is to show possession which is similar to the English possessive form of nouns by use of the 's or the word "of"; e.g. Mary's, Peter's teacher's, the days of the week, the beginning of class, the end of the book. Genitive case has many other functions which are summed up below.

a) Possession and specification

knjiga studenta - the student's book
centar grada - the center of the city
početak romana - the beginning of the novel.

b) A relationship between one object and another

otac devojke - the girl's father
žena muža - the husband's wife
učitelji škole - the teachers of the school
Koja je to strana knjige? - What page of the book is that?
Čekamo dolazak broda. - We are waiting for the boat to arrive.
Hrvatska je socijalistička republika Jugoslavije. - Croatia is a socialist republic of Yugoslavia.

c) The object toward which an action is directed

✓
citanje pisma - reading (of) the letter
produkcija automobila - production of cars

d) Quantity or measure (Genitive is always used after the quantifiers mnogo - much, a lot, and malo - a little, few)

kilogram mesa - a kilogram of meat
komad hleba - a piece of bread
mnogo knjiga - many books
Ja imam malo novaca. - I have a little bit of money.
Ona ima mnoga drugova. - She's got a lot of friends.
Mi imamo mnogo prijatelja. - We've got a lot of friends.

e) Absence of an object (Genitive always after "nema" - there is/are not)

✓
Nema škole. - There are no schools.
On nema novaca. - He has no money.
Na ovoj ulici nema restorana. - There are not restaurants on this street.

f) Partial quantity (translated into English as "some")

Mi smo uzeli sa sobom vina i hleba. - We took some wine and bread with us.

- g) Genitive case after certain prepositions: od - from, iz - from, kod - at, sa - from, bez - without, prije - before, posle - after, zbog - because of

Pao je sa stolice. - He fell off of the chair.

Dosao je iz Evrope. - He came from Europe.

Živim kod brata. - I live at my brother's (house).

On je bez majke. - He doesn't have a mother. (He is without a mother.)

- h) Genitive case after cardinal numbers. The genitive singular after 2, 3, 4, and genitive plural after 5.

Vidim dva automobilaa.

On ima deset studenataa.

Ja imam tri sestrea on ima pet sestaraa.

GENITIVE ENDINGS FOR NOUNS

	Singular	Plural
Masc. & Neuter	-a	-a (stress changes mobile <u>a</u> *) *an <u>a</u> is inserted between any two consonants other than <u>st</u> , <u>zd</u> , <u>st</u> , and <u>zd</u> occurring in the stem.
Feminine	-e -i (for -ost or -s, -c endings)	-a -i

MASCULINE

NOM

otac

turist

novac

student

brod

brat

GEN. SG.

otca

turista

novca

studenta

broda

brata

GEN. PL.

otaca

turista

novaca

studenata

brodova

brace

NEUTER

<u>NOM</u>	<u>GEN. SG.</u>	<u>GEN. PL.</u>
selo	sela	sela
jutro	jutra	jutara
pismo	pisma	pisama
vino	vina	vina
dete	deteta	dece

FEMININE

pec	peci	peci
kuca	kuce	kuca
soba	sobe	soba
devojka	devojke	devojaka
sestra	sestre	sestara
knjiga	knjige	knjiga
milost	milosti	milosti

Here are some examples of the genitive case.

kuca majke - mother's house
director fabrike - director of the factory
ucitelj skole - a teacher of the school
muz sestre - sister's husband
kraj knjige - end of the book
pocetak romana - beginning of the novel
centar grada - center of the city
pero studenta - student's pen
novac otca - father's money
pismo brata - brother's letter
crkva sela - the village church
casa vina - a glass of wine
flasa piva - a bottle of beer
kraj pisma - the end of the letter
zadaci studenata - assignments of the students
muzevi sestara - the husbands of the sisters
autor knjige - author of the book
majke sinova - mothers of the sons
slova recnika - words of a dictionary

ANIMATE MASCULINE NOUNS

Animate masculine nouns have the same endings for both the accusative and genitive cases.

e.g. Acc. Ja vidim Petra, Pavla, brata, oca (otac).

Gen. To je knjiga Petra, pavla, brata, oca.

Here is a list of the most common masculine nouns which have identical genitive and accusative cases.

<u>Nom.</u>	<u>Gen.</u>	<u>Acc.</u>
brat	brata, pl. brace	brata
doktor	doktora	doktora
inženjer	inženjera	inženjera
muž	muža, pl. muževa	muža
sin	sina, pl. sinova	sina
drug	druga, pl. drugova	druga
učitelj	učitelja	učitelja
student	studenta	studenta
otac	oca, pl. otaca	oca
geolog	geologa	geologa
Ivan	Ivana	Ivana
Petar	Petra	Petra
Tito	Tita	Tita(u)*

Please note that if a masculine proper name ends in an -a like in Vasa, Mica, etc. it will decline like a feminine noun, even though the name denotes a male.

e.g. Ja vidim Vasu. (Acc.)
Dobio sam od Vase knjigu. (Gen.)

* -u in colloquial speech

Modifiers, however, will retain the logical gender, which is masculine in this case.

Ja vidim lepoga Vasu. (Acc.)
Dobio sam od staroga Vase knjigu. (Gen.)

The genitive case always answers the question "čije" - whose, or "od koga" for persons - from whom.

Čija je ovo knjiga? - Petra, Ane, Pavla.
Whose book is this? - Peter's, Ann's, Paul's

Čije su to novine? - Petra, Ane, Pavla, studenta.
Whose newspaper is this? - Peter's Ann's, Paul's, the student's.

Od koga je ovo pismo? Od brata, našega brata. naše majke.
Whom is this letter from? From (my) brother, our brother, our mother.

The genitive case is used to indicate physical properties of color and size.

e.g. Kakve boje je ova kuća? Ova kuća je bele boje.
What color is this house? This house is white.

Kakve veličine je ta kuća? What size is that house?

GENITIVE CASE OF MODIFIERS

Modifiers (possessive, demonstrative pronouns and adjectives) take the following endings in the genitive.

	Singular	Plural
Masc.	-og, -eg (soft)	-ih
Neuter	-og, -eg (soft)	-ih
Feminine	-e	-ih

od dobro[✓]g coveka - from a nice person
 od dobre sestre - from a nice sister
 iz lepog sela - from a nice village

od dobrih ljudi - from nice people
 od dobrih sestara - from nice sisters
 iz lepih sela - from nice villages

GENITIVE CASE OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS

<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>	
<u>NOM.</u>	<u>GEN.</u>	<u>NOM.</u>	<u>GEN.</u>
ja	mene (me)	mi	nas
ti	tebe (te)	vi	vas
on	njega (ga)	oni	njih
ona	nje	one	njih
ono	njega (ga)	ona	njih

The abbreviated forms are in brackets.

On živi bez nje, njega, tebe, nas, vas, njih.

Mi smo dobili pismo od nje, njega, tebe, etc.

GENITIVE CASE OF POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

<u>MASC. OR NEUTER</u>		<u>FEMININE</u>	
Sing.	Plural	Sing.	Plural
(ja) mojeg or mog	mojih	moje	mojih
(ti) tvojeg or tvoj svojeg or svog	tvoih svojih	tvoje	tvojih svojih
(on) njegovog	njegovih	njegove	njegovih
(ona) njenog	njenih	njene	njenih
(mi) našeg	naših	nase	naših
(vi) vašeg	vaših	vase	vaših
oni) ona)- njihovog one)	njihovih	njihove	njihovih

INDEFINITE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

ovo ----> ovoga

to ----> toga

ono ----> onoga

These pronouns stand alone, are not followed by nouns and do not modify anything. They are used like the pronoun "this" in English and are followed by the verb:

This is -----> ovo je -----

That is -----> to je -----

That (farther away) is -----> ono je -----

In Serbo-Croatian another form of possessive adjective occurs only in singular and is formed by adding suffixes to the noun.

Masculine = -ov/-ev

Markov, muzev, bratov
Marc's, husband's, brothers,

Neuter = -ov/-ev

detetov
child's

Feminine = -in

sestrin, Olgin, majcin
sister's, Olga's, mother's

GLOSSARY

boja	- color	jedan	- one
beli	- white	dva	- two
plavi	- blue	tri	- three
✓ zuti	- yellow	cetiri	- four
crn	- black	pet	- five
crveni	- red	sest	- six
zeleni	- green	sedam	- seven
✓ ciji	- whose	osam	- eight
(od) koga	- whom (only for people)	devet	- nine
		deset	- ten
✓ pocetak	- begin	posle	- after
kraj	- end	prije	- before
crkva	- church	od	- from (person), of
		do	- until
ime	- name	kod	- at (a place of a person)
dobiti	- to get	iz	- from (place, country) out of
<u>kod kuće</u>	- at home	sa	- from (motion verbs) off of
<u>kuci</u>	- home (motion)	bez	- without
		mnogo	- much, a lot
		malo	- a little
		blizu	- near by
		za vreme	- during
		oko	- near, around
		od kuda	- where from

kosulja - shirt
cipele - shoes (used mostly in plural)
bluza - blouse
hlace - trousers, slacks
adresa - address
drug - comrade

vojnuk - soldier
vojska - army
drzava - country, state
rat - war
mir - peace
dete,
deca - child, children

stolica - chair
vrata - door
strana - page, side
ispit - exam
novac - money
hleb - bread
komad - piece

LESSON 7

TIME EXPRESSIONS

Modal Verbs

Cyrillic Alphabet

In English, a given time expression can have many meanings. Time expressions usually consist of a preposition and a time designator. Take for example, "in a week."

He did the work in a week. (Here the time expression indicates "within" a week's time.)

We will begin the work in a week. (Here the same time expression indicates a time period after a week, "a week from now.")

Another common time expression "for a week" can designate two different periods of time.

He worked there for a week. (Here a time period during which the action occurred is indicated.)

He returned to Belgrad for a week. (Here a time period subsequent to the action of the verb is indicated.)

Serbo-Croatian has different constructions to tell the various meanings of time expressions.

Time expressions with "In"

When the time expression answers the question "within" what period of time a certain action was, is, or will be completed, the preposition za is used with the accusative case for the time designator.

On je to uradio za dva dana.

He did this in two days.

The question this time expression answers is: "Za koje vreme je to uradio?" - How long did it take him to do this?

When the expression answers the question "when" or "after what period of time," the preposition za is also used.

Kada cete doći?	Za nedelju dana.	- a week from today
	Za mesec dana.	- a month from today
	Za dva dana.	- in two days
	Za jedan sat.	- in an hour

When will you come? In a week, month, two days, one hour.

When the time expression designates the duration of the action of the verb, no preposition is used, but the time designator is in the accusative case.

On je radio tamo celu godinu. - He worked there a whole year.

Nisam spavala celu noc. - I didn't sleep the whole night.

The question this construction answers is "kako dugo?" - "how long?"

How long did he work there?

How long didn't you sleep?

To translate time expressions of duration into English, the preposition "for" in English may be occasionally or optionally left out. E.g. He worked there (for) a whole year. In Serbo-Croatian there is never a preposition in durative time expressions:

When the time expression specifies a period of time which follows the verb's action, the preposition na and the accusative case are used. In translating these constructions into English, "for" can never be omitted from this type of sentence.

On se vratio u Beograd na nedelju.

He returned to Belgrad for a week.

Ja cu putovati u Evropu na mesec.

I will travel to Europe for a month.

This type of construction answers the question "na kakvo vreme?" - "for how long."

When the time expression specifies a period up to which an action is, was or will be accomplished, the preposition do followed by the genitive case is used. This type of time expression is rendered into English as "by (a certain time)."

E.g. do subote - by Saturday

do srede - by Wednesday

etc.

DAYS OF THE WEEK

To express "on" with a day of the week in Serbo-Croatian, the preposition u with the accusative case is used.

U ponedeljak - On Monday

U sredu - On Wednesday

U subotu - On Saturday

The days of the week are nouns with regular declensional patterns and are not capitalized.

The preposition u is also used in expressions denoting certain times of the day.

u jutro - in the morning

u več^ve - in the evening

The time period before and after noon in Serbo-Croatian is designated by the prepositions prije - before and posle - after plus the time designator podna - noon. Both prepositions take the genitive case.

prije podne - before noon

posle podne - after noon

The preposition u is also used for time expressions denoting the hour at which something is, was, or will be happening, performed, accomplished, etc.

E.g. u tri sata - at three o'clock

u deset sati - at ten o'clock (Note the genitive plural after numbers 5 and above.)

All of the above constructions answer the question "kada" - when.

ODMAH AND SADA

Both of these adverbs of time denote "now, at this time." Odmah denotes a sense of urgency, and therefore can be translated as "right away."

Dodi odmah! - Come right away!

Odmah cu to uraditi. - I will do it right away.

Odmah je to razumio. - He understood it immediately.

Sada denotes "now" in a broader sense of "nowadays, currently, at the present time."

Sada se nose kratke suknje. - Nowadays short skirts are in fashion.

Sve je gotovo sada. - Everything is ready now.

Sada nemam vremena. - I don't have time now.

KO AND STO, SVI AND SVE

The interrogative pronouns ko - who, and sto (sta) - what and svi - everyone, and sve - everything have the following accusative and genitive endings.

<u>Nom.</u>	<u>Gen.</u>	<u>Acc.</u>
ko	koga	koga
što	čega	što (sta)
svi	svih (sviju - fem.)	svih
sve	svega	sve

Koga ste videli? - Whom did you see?

Čega nema ovde? - What is not here?

Čega se sećate? - What do you remember?

Koga se sećate? - Whom do you remember?

Vidim svih ljudi. - I see all the people.

Dobila sam poklon od svih studenata. - I got a gift from all the students.

On je kupio sve što treba. - He bought everything he needed to.

Dao je od svega malo. - He gave a little bit of everything.

Kupio je sve što je vidio. - He bought everything he saw.

MODAL VERBS

Six verbs in Serbo-Croatian indicate intention, purpose or volition and are always used with da in addition to the main verb. These are:

hteti	to want
moci*	being able to do something
morati	being obliged to do something
trebati	ought to do something
voleti	liking to do something
zeleti	wishing to do something

The last two verbs can also be used separately as main verbs; then they are not considered modal verbs.

On voli Mariju. - He likes Maria. or

Zelim ovu knjigu. - I wish (to have) this book.

Present Tense of hteti:

hocu	hocemo
hoces	hocete
hoce	hoce

As a modal, it must always be used in full form since its abbreviation (cu, ces, ce, cemo, cete, ce) is used to form the Future Tense.

Hocu da idem u varos. - I want to go to downtown.

Hoces da mi kupis to? - Do you want to buy me this?

Kako hocete. - As you please.

* moci has an irregular present tense:

ja mogu	mi mozemo
ti mozes	vi mozete
on moze	oni mogu

On može to da reši. - He can solve this.

Ne mogu da ti kazem. - I can't tell you.

Oni mogu to da plate. - They can pay this.

Morati has the strongest connotation of intention; it tells a duty to perform a certain action. It is used most with a personal construction:

Moras da mi kazes. - You must tell me, or, you have to tell me.

Deca moraju da spavaju. - Children have to sleep.

Trebati is mostly used in impersonal construction and denotes more of a necessity of the action of the main verb:

Treba da ides. - You ought to go.

Vi treba da radite vise. - You (plur.) ought to work more.

Treba da kupim mleko. - I ought to buy milk.

Ne treba o tome govoriti. - One shouldn't talk about it.

In the eastern variant, the verb valjati sometimes replaces trebati and you will find:

Valja da ides. - You ought to go.

Valjati can mean having some worth:

Nista ne valja. - It is no good.

One nista ne valjaju. - They (fem.) are good for nothing.

Voliti is used in personal construction and denotes to like an action:

Volim da slusam muziku. - I like to listen to the music.

Ona ne voli da kuva. - She doesn't like to cook.

✓
Zeliti has the weakest connotation of intention. It expresses desire and is used in a personal construction:

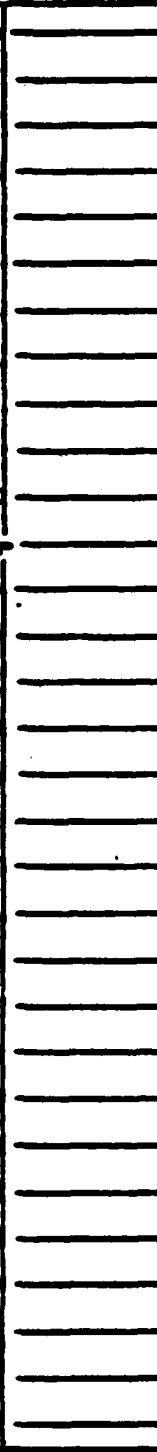

On [✓]zeli da je iznenadi. - He wants to surprise her.

Ne [✓]zelim da te vidim. - I don't want to see you.

✓
Sta [✓]zelite? - What do you wish? (What do you want?)

THE CYRILLIC ALPHABET

- А, а _____ Александар, алфавит, азбука, армија.
- Б, б _____ Бет, Бернард, Босон, бео, Бостон.
- В, в _____ Вашингтон, Вера, ваш, вода, ви.
- Г, г _____ гитара, град, глуп, гуска, голуб.
- Д, д _____ Дунав, дубок, дрво, Динар, доктор.
- Ђ, ђ _____ Ђорђе, Ђуро, Ђердап, Ђилас.
- Е, е _____ Европа, ево, Емануел.
- Ж, ж _____ живот, жут, жаба, жалост.
- З, з _____ завод, зима, Зора, задруга.
- И, и _____ Иван, Илија, ипак, истра.
- Ј, ј _____ Јован, југ, језик, јагода,
- К, к _____ коза, кисело, крив, Кикинда.
- Л, л _____ ливада, лук, леп, лопов.
- Љ, љ _____ Љиљана, љубав, љуска.
- М, м _____ море, мост, морал, могућност.
- Н, н _____ нов, немир, не, нико.
- Њ, њ _____ његов, њен, њихов.
- О, о _____ Олга, опера, ово, овај.
- П, п _____ Петар, писмо, певати.
- Р, р _____ Русија, рад, река, риба, ребро.
- С, с _____ Стеван, сат, сир, сухо.
- Т, т _____ Торонто, ти, твој, требати.
- Ђ, ђ _____ Марија, хелија, чевалчићи.
- У, у _____ универзитет, увоз, уста.
- Ф, ф _____ Филип, футбол, физика, фотографија.
- Х, х _____ хетија, хиљада, краст, хлеб
- Ц, ц _____ ципела, цев, циган, цешура.
- Ч, ч _____ чалч, чарола, Чикаго, четири.
- Џ, џ _____ џеп, џулабије.
- Ш, ш _____ Шабан, Шеран, шетир, шва.

FONEMS	b p d t g k c z š h v l j i m n ŋ r i e a o u r
LATIN ALPHABET	
SMALL	b p d t g k c d z š h v l j i m n n j r i e a o u r
BIG	B P D T G K C D Z Š H V L J I M N N J R I E A O U R
CYRILLIC ALPHABET	
SMALL	б п д т г к ц ч њ ф з с ж ш х в л љ ј м њ њ р и е а о у р
BIG	Б П Д Т Г К Ц Ч Њ Ф З С Ж Ш Х В Л Љ Ј М Њ Њ Р И Е А О У Р

GLOSSARY

čekati	-	to wait	svi	-	all, everybody
dočekati	-	wait until	sve	-	everything
čistiti	-	to clean	naravno	-	of course
očistiti	-	to clean up	hvala	-	thanks
vratiti se	-	to return, to be back	molim	-	please
secati se	-	to remember	čisti	-	clean, adjective
zakašniti	-	to be late	ukusno	-	tasteful
spavati	-	to sleep	opet	-	again
kuvati	-	to cook, prepare food	gotovo	-	ready
raditi	-	to work			
			ponedeljak	-	Monday
smeti	-	to be allowed	utorak	-	Tuesday
morati	-	have to	sreda	-	Wednesday
želeti	-	wish to	četvrtak	-	Thursday
hteti	-	want to	petak	-	Friday
voleti	-	like to	subota	-	Saturday
moci	-	be able to	nedelja	-	Sunday
trebati	-	need to, ought to			
valjati	-	to be of worth			
			celi	-	whole, entire, intact
vreme	-	time	čitav	-	whole, all duration
(gen.: vremena)			posle podne	-	of time afternoon
rucak	-	lunch	prije podne	-	morning (before noon)
vecera	-	supper	svaki	-	every
dorucak	-	breakfast	odmah	-	right away, just
ukus	-	test	sada	-	now
jezik	-	language, tongue			
poklon	-	the gift			

LESSON 8

-ci and -sti Verbs

Verbs of Motion

Infinitive and Present Tense Stems

Up to this point, we have dealt with verbs (mainly in Chapter V) whose infinitive ending is -ti and whose infinitive and present tense stems are the same (notwithstanding consonant mutations). In this chapter, we will deal with another group of verbs which end in -ci or -sti in the infinitive form and which have different infinitive and present tense stems.

The infinitive ending -ci resulted from an abbreviation of consonants which were juxtaposed (standing side by side) through the historical development of the infinitive. Originally this group of verbs ending in -ci had a basic infinitive stem in g, k, d, or h plus the usual infinitive ending -ti. The final stem consonant plus the t of the infinitive ending gradually assimilated into -c under the influence of the front vowel -i. The original consonants g, k, and d are, however, preserved in the present tense stem.

The following -ci verbs are listed below next to their original derivational forms.

ici derives from id + ti

pomoci derives from pomog + ti

peci derives from pek + ti

vrci derives from vrh + ti

zeci derives from zeg + ti

moci derives from mog + ti

The present tense for this group of verbs is formed from the present tense base which ends in the original consonants g, k, d, and h plus Group III endings (in -e-). Occasionally an n is added between the final consonants of the base and the present tense ending. Also, there may be other mutations of the final stem consonant in the conjugational pattern.

PRESENT TENSE OF -CI VERBS

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
<u>íci</u>	id <u>em</u> id <u>eš</u> id <u>e</u>	id <u>emo</u> id <u>ete</u> id <u>u</u>
<u>pomoci</u>	pomog- <u>n-em</u> pomog- <u>n-eš</u> pomog- <u>n-e</u>	pomog- <u>n-emo</u> pomog- <u>n-ete</u> pomog- <u>n-u</u>
<u>pečí</u>	pe <u>cem</u> pe <u>češ</u> pe <u>če</u>	pe <u>čemo</u> pe <u>čete</u> pe <u>ču</u>
<u>vrčí</u>	vr <u>sem</u> vr <u>šeš</u> vr <u>še</u>	vr <u>simo</u> vr <u>šite</u> vr <u>hu</u>
<u>žecí</u>	ze <u>zem</u> ze <u>žeš</u> ze <u>že</u>	ze <u>zemo</u> ze <u>žete</u> ze <u>žu</u>
<u>moci</u>	mo <u>gu*</u> mo <u>žeš</u> mo <u>že</u>	mo <u>zemo</u> mo <u>žete</u> mo <u>žu</u>
<u>stici</u>	stign <u>em</u> stign <u>eš</u> stign <u>e</u>	stign <u>emo</u> stign <u>ete</u> stign <u>u</u>

*Please note the archaic -u in the first person singular like in the modal hteti - hoću.

Verbs which end in -sti may have different present tense and infinitive stems. The present tense stem usually ends in a plosive (t, d, p, and b). Historically an -s- was inserted before the -ti infinitive ending for reasons of pronunciation. In the present tense the s insert and -ti ending are dropped. If the -sti follows a vowel, the present tense and infinitive stems will be different; e.g., jesti - jed-em, provesti - proved-em, etc. If the -sti follows a consonant, both present tense and infinitive stems may be the same; e.g., gresti - greb-em (note that before an unvoiced consonant, like -s-, b will become unvoiced p).

Compare the following infinitive and present tense stems.

jesti - to eat (from jed-ti) has the present tense stem jed-
 provesti - to spend time (from proved-ti) has tense stem proved-
 plesti - to knit (from plet-ti) " " plet-
 grepsti - to scratch (from greb-ti) " " greb-
 gristi - to chew (from griv-ti) has the present tense stem griz-
 krasti - to steal (from krad-ti) " " " " " krad-
 musti - to milk (from muz-ti) " " " " " muz-
 presti - to purr, spin (from pred-ti) " " " pred-

The present tense of these verbs are:

jedem	jedemo	
jedes	jedete	-jesti
jede	jedu	
<hr/>		
kradem	krademo	
krades	kradete	-krasti
krade	kradu	
<hr/>		
sretnem	sretnemo	
sretnes	sretnete	-sresti
sretne	sretnu	
<hr/>		

A small number of verbs have -r- in their infinitive stem; e.g., prati - to wash, brati - to pick. They also have an -e- fill vowel in their present tense stem.

prati -	perem	peremo
	peres	perete
	pere	peru
brati -	berem	beremo
	beres	berete
	bere	beru

Differences between the present tense and infinitive stems are also conditioned by consonant mutations which occur very frequently in Serbo-Croatian. The basic consonant mutations were discussed in Chapter 1 and are dealt with in verbal conjugation in Chapter 5. The following serve to augment what has been previously discussed in these chapters.

Consonant mutation

h > s̄

g > ž

k > c̄

z > ž

t > c̄

Conjugation

jahati - jaš^ém, jaš^ěš, jaš^é, jaš^émo...

lagati - laž^ém, laž^ěš, laž^é, laž^émo...

vikati - vič^ém, vič^ěš, vič^é, vič^émo...

stizati - stiž^ém, stiž^ěš, stiž^é, stiž^émo...

kretati - kreč^ém, kreč^ěš, kreč^é, kreč^émo...

Many other irregularities in verbal conjugation show the differences between the present tense and infinitive stems (which belong mainly to Group III verbs). These verbs will be discussed later.

VERBS OF MOTION

Verbs of motion in Serbo-Croatian are distinguished from other verbs because they require the accusative case for the noun, indicating the direction of the action of the verb. E.g.

Ja idem u školu. - I go to school.

Mi prolazimo kroz sobu. - We pass by the room.

On je odneo pismo u kuću. - He took the letter into the house.

Ona je prešla ulicu. - She crossed the street.

Oni idu u restoran. - They go to the restaurant.

Whenever you encounter a verb of motion, keep the concept of "towards" in mind. The direction of the motion is indicated by a prepositional phrase in the accusative case. Verbs of motion always answer the question "kuda?" - "whither, where to?" This is opposed to the question "gde?" - "where?" which requires locative case.

Most verbs of motion are prefixed. Prefixed verbs of motion are formed by adding regular prepositions to the verbs. For example,

			<u>Perfective</u>	<u>Imperfective</u>
ići - to go	+ pro-	=	proći - to pass by	prolaziti
			pronaći - to find out discover	pronalaziti
	+ za-	=	zaci - to drop in	zalaziti
	+ do-	=	doći - to come	dolaziti
	+ po-	=	poći - to start going	polaziti
	+ u-	=	ući - to enter	ulaziti +
	pre-	=	preći - to cross, overpass	prelaziti
	+ na-	=	naći - to find*	nalaziti
	+ od-	=	otići - to leave	odlaziti

*Some verbs change in meaning when prefixed, although their basic root is (i)ći = to go.

nositi - to carry	+ u-	=	uneti - to bring in	unositi
	+ za-	=	zaneti - to push aside (to drift)	zanositi
	+ pre-	=	preneti - to carry across	prenositi
	+ iz-	=	izneti - to take out (to)	iznositi
	+ od-	=	odneti - to take away	odnositi
	+ do-	=	doneti - to bring	donositi
leteti - to fly	+ po-	=	poleteti - to fly, take off	poletati
voditi - to lead	+ od-	=	odvesti - to lead away, take away	odvoditi
voziti - to drive				

Certain verbs such as gledati and slati are also considered verbs of motion, because there is motion toward a goal, "to look at," and "to send to." The "to" is not always translated, but it is always implied.

Kuda gledate? - Where (to) are you looking?

Kuda [✓]saljete ovo pismo? - Where are you sending this letter (to)?

The answers to these questions must always be in the accusative case to convey the motion directed to the goal.

Gledam u prozor, kucu, ulicu, sobu, etc. (prep. na with people).
I am looking at the window, house, street, room, etc.

[✓]Saljem pismo u Evropu, Ameriku, Pariz, London, etc.
I am sending the letter to Europe, America, Paris, London, etc.

REVIEW OF THE PREPOSITIONS WITH THE ACCUSATIVE AND GENITIVE CASES

u + Acc. is used to show direction towards which action is directed, e.g. entering a room, hall, etc.

Idem u sobu, kucu, restoran, teater, skolu, crkvu, muzej, ducan.
I am going into the room, house, restaurant, theater, school, church, museum, and store.

iz + Gen. is used to show origin of direction out of a place or enclosure.

Dolazim is crkve, sobe, kuće, restorana, teatra, škole, muzeja, dućana.
I am coming from the church, room, house, restaurant, theater, school.

Please note:

If one goes to (visit) a person rather than a place, k + Dat. is used.
The verb prici - to approach, come, also uses k + Dat. with persons and places.
The dative case will be studied later.

do + Gen. is used to show the direction up to a certain place where the verb of motion is used. If one arrives at a certain place but does not enter it, do + Gen is used.

Doći do ulice, kuće, škole, dućana, muzeja.
To come to the street, school, house, store, museum.

od + Gen. is used to show departure away from a person.

Otišao je od žene, brata, majke, sestre.
He left his wife, brother, mother, sister.

kroz + Acc. is used to indicate "crossing" or "passing through" something.

On ide kroz ulicu, most, grad, etc.
He goes through the street, bridge, city, etc.

oko + Gen. is used to indicate direction "around" a certain place or person.

On ide oko crkve, kuće, parka, ugla, čovjeka, etc.
He goes around the church, house, park, corner, man, etc.

sa + Gen. is used to indicate the origin of the motion conveyed by the verbs pasti - to fall, and sici - to descend. Sa can be translated as "from."

Sisao je sa aviona, tramvaja, autobusa (in the sense of "to get off"
He got off the plane, tramway, autobus. a certain vehicle).

Pao je sa stolice.
He fell from the chair.

Prevod sa srpskog jezika. - A translation from Serbian.

na + Acc. is used to indicate direction towards certain places which are not distinct enclosures like railroad stations, bus stops and post offices.

Idem na poštu, stanicu, pijacu (market).
I go to the post office, station, market.

na + Acc. is also used for future plans, to indicate a duration of an action.

He will come for two days. - On ¹ce ¹docí na 2 dana.

bez + Gen. is always used with the genitive case to denote "without."

Idem bez brata, zene, druga, etc.

I go without my brother, wife, friend, etc.

preko + Gen. across - motion or no motion.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS WITH VERBS OF MOTION

Different interrogative pronouns are used in sentences with verbs of motion. To answer a question that has "kuda" - "where to" as the interrogative, use either a prepositional phrase with the accusative case indicating a direction (as was discussed above). The word used for answering "kuda" - "where to" is "tamo" - "over there." For the question "odakle" - "from where" the answer is odavde or odande. The word is "ovamo" - "over here."

GLOSSARY

- ici - to go (idem - isao)
- poci (p) - to set out for (podem - posao)
- peci - to bake (pecem - pekao)
- vrći - to thresh (vrsim - vrhao)
- zeci - to burn (zezem - zegao)
- sresti - to meet (sretnem - sreo)
- rasti - to grow (rastem - rastao)
- gristi - to bite (grizem - grizao)
- pomoci (p), pomagati - to help (pomognem - pomogao; pomazem - pomagao)
- jesti, pojesti (p) - to eat, to eat up (jedem - jeo; pojedem - pojeo)
- provesti - to spend (time) (provedem - proveo)
- plesti - to knit, weave (pletem - pleo)
- gresti - to scratch (grebem - grebao)
- krasti, ukrasti (p) - to steal (kradem - krao)
- sesti (p), sedeti - to sit (down) (sednem - seo; sedim - sedeo)
- prati, oprati (p) - to wash (perem - prao)
- spavati, zaspati (p) - to sleep, to fall asleep (spavan - spavao; zaspim - zaspala)
- doneti (p), donositi - to bring (donesem - doneo; donosim - donosio)
- leteti, poleteti (p) - to fly, to take off (letim - leteo)
- nositi - to carry, to wear, to bear (nosim - nosio)
- voditi, odvesti (p) - to lead to, to lead away (vodim - vodio; odvedem - odveo)
- sici, silaziti - to get off (down) (sidjem - sisao; silazim - silazio)

ucitelj - teacher

vrata - door (considered plural, feminine modifiers)

prijatelj - friend

tata - daddy (considered feminine noun, modifiers masculine)

mama - mom

već - already

daleko - far

nedaleko - not far away

nekoliko - a few

samo - only

ovamo - over here (motion)

ovde - here (stationary)

juče - yesterday

sutra - tomorrow

LESSON 9

DATIVE CASE

REFLEXIVE VERBS

IMPERATIVE

DATIVE CASE

The Dative case is used to indicate the indirect object of the verb (i.e. the receiver of the object acted upon by the verb of the sentence). The name of this case "dative" is derived from the Latin verb, "to give" - "do-dare..." Indirect objects which are always in the Dative case tend to be people, e.g. "I give the book to John." In this sentence John is the indirect object, while the book is the direct object of the verb give. Verbs of communication, e.g. showing, explaining, saying, talking, etc., usually presume an indirect object to which the action is directed. The verbs listed below all take the Dative case without the use of any prepositions:

Perfective

dati - to give

pokazati - to show

objasniti - to explain

poverovati - to believe, trust

isplatiti - to pay

pokloniti - to give a gift

pomoci - to help

kazati - to say

Imperfective

davati

pokazivati

objasnjavati

verovati

placati

poklanjati

pomagati

govoriti

The Dative case shows to whom the action of the verb is directed.

One very important use of the Dative case is for impersonal verbal constructions. Impersonal constructions are phrases and sentences which have no nominative subject, but rather a logical subject affected by the verb. The verb form will always be in the third person singular and neuter if in the past tense. In English, impersonal constructions are formed using "it"; e.g., it's cold, it seems to me, it is necessary, difficult, nice, etc.

In Serbo-Croatian impersonal constructions, there is no use of ono = it. The verb of the sentence is third person singular and the adverbial form of the adjective is used (e.g. the neuter form of the adjective).

Hladno je. - It is cold.

Treba da... - It is necessary to...

Lepo je. - It is nice.

Impersonal constructions may indicate a state of being, necessity, physical or mental well-being, or meteorological phenomena, e.g. weather. The person who is affected by these impersonal factors is always in the dative case.

Meni je hladno. - I am cold.

Drago mi je. - I am pleased.

Tebi je hladno. - You are cold.

Zao mi je. - I am sorry.

Njoj je hladno. - She is cold.

Milo mi je - I am glad.

Njemu je hladno. - He is cold.

Nama je hladno. - We are cold.

Vama je hladno. - You are cold.

Njima je hladno. - They are cold.

The person who experiences the state of being described by the impersonal adverbial predicate is therefore in the dative. In addition, an infinitive complement to the predicate may also be present.

Meni je teško govoriti srpski.

In this example, govoriti srpski is a verbal complement added to show what is difficult. Trans: "It is hard for me to speak Serbian." This would be an accurate translation into English, although a personal construction in English would also convey the same meaning: "I have trouble speaking Serbian." When translating impersonal constructions into English, an English impersonal or personal equivalent may be used depending on the expression.

Nama je prijatno sedeti ovde. - (Impers.) = It is pleasant for us to sit here.

(Pers.) = We like to sit here.

When impersonal constructions occur in the past tense, the third person singular neuter form is used, regardless of the number and gender of the person affected by the state described by the predicate.

Nama je prijatno bilo sedeti ovde.

We liked to sit here.

Meni je prijatno bilo sedeti ovde.

I liked to sit here.

Njoj je prijatno bilo sedeti ovde.

She liked to sit here.

Njima je prijatno bilo sedeti ovde.

They liked to sit here.

Vama je prijatno bilo sedeti ovde.

You liked to sit here.

Mariji je prijatno bilo sedeti ovde.

Mary liked to sit here.

Petru je prijatno bilo sedeti ovde.

Peter liked to sit here.

Marku i Ani je prijatno bilo sedeti ovde.

Mark and Ann liked to sit here.

DATIVE CASE OF NOUNS

<u>Masc./Neuter</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Plural</u>
-u	-i	-ama (f) -ima (m, n)
m. sin <u>u</u> n. bratu <u>u</u> n. drugu <u>u</u> n. selu <u>u</u> n. vinu <u>u</u> n. oknu <u>u</u>	ženi <u>i</u> Veri <u>i</u> Ani <u>i</u> Mariji <u>i</u> sestri <u>i</u> majci <u>i</u>	ženama f. sestrama f. drugovima m. selima n. sinovima m. oknima n.

In the Dative case, certain consonant mutations occur before the vowel i.

k + i = c majka - Dat. majci, ruka - Dat. ruci

g + i = z noga - Dat. nozi

h + i = s duh - Pl. nom. dusi

MODIFIERS IN DATIVE CASE

	<u>masc./neuter</u>	<u>fem.</u>	<u>plural (m.f.n.)</u>
hard stem	-om	-oj	-im
soft stem	-em	-ój	-im

MASCULINE/NEUTER

<u>Nominative</u>	<u>Dative Singular</u>	<u>Dative Plural</u>
novi	novom	novim
veliki	velikom	velikim
drugi	drugom	drugim
moj	mojem	mojima
tvoj	tvojem	tvojima
svi	-----	svima
ovaj	ovom	ovima

FEMININE

nova	novoj	novim
mala	maloj	malim
ova	ovoj	ovim
druga	drugoj	drugim
velika	velikoj	velikim
moja	mojoj	mojim
sve	-----	svima
ta	toj	tim

DATIVE CASE OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS

<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
ja - meni (mi)*	mi - nama
ti - tebi (ti)	vi - vama
on - njemu (mu)	oni - njima
ona - njoj (joj)	
ono - njemu (mu)	

The Dative case always answers the question "kome?" = to whom.

* Abbreviated forms called enclitics will be discussed later.

PREPOSITIONS REQUIRING THE DATIVE CASE

- k - This preposition, which was mentioned in Lesson 8, means "to go towards, up to, approach." It is usually accompanied by a verb of motion which will be prefixed by pri- if the direction is not directed towards a person.

On je prisao k stolu, prozoru, automobilu, vratima, etc.
He approached the table, window, car, door, etc.

If, on the other hand, the motion is directed towards a person the prefix pri- will not be used to prefix the verb of motion.

On je otisao k bratu, sestri, ocu, majci, etc.
He went to his brother, sister, father, mother, etc.

Ona je isla k prijatelju svaki dan.
She went to her friend every day.

If the preposition k is used with a verb of motion prefixed with pri- then the sentence would denote direction to "someone's place," "to see someone."

Although all verbs of motion require the accusative case when a destination is involved, k with the dative case is used to indicate direction "towards."

- po - This preposition governs the dative case and, when used with a verb of motion, indicates the way in which the direction is maintained: "along, via, by, around."

On ide po ulici, parku, sobi, koridoru, muzeju. - He goes on the street, in the park, in the room, in the corridor, in the museum.
Autobus ide po ovoj ulici. - The bus goes along this street.
Poslati po postu - to send by mail
Slusati po radiu - to listen to the radio
Gledati po televiziji - to look at T.V.
Zvati, govoriti po telefonu - to call on, talk on the telephone

- prema - This preposition denotes "relationship towards" when people are involved, and "in the direction of" when a verb of motion is involved.

On je dobar prema njoj. - He is good to her.

On putuje prema Berlinu. - He is travelling towards Berlin.
(no implication that he going to enter Berlin as his destination)

REFLEXIVE VERBS

A. Reflexive verbs are commonly referred to as transitive verbs in which the action of the verb is turned back to the subject of the sentence. Reflexive verbs are regular infinitives plus a separate abbreviated form of sebe, se present. All forms of the verbs, both singular and plural keep this reflexive pronoun.

Singular

ja se kupam
ti se kupas
on se kupa

Plural

mi se kupamo
vi se kupate
oni se kupaju

In simple tenses like the present tense, the se follows the personal pronoun, but in compound tenses the se follows the helping verb; i.e., precedes the main verb.

Singular

ja sam se kupao
ti si se kupao
on se je kupao

Plural

mi smo se kupali
vi ste se kupali
oni su se kupali

Past tense

ja ću se kupati
ti ćeš se kupati
on će se kupati

mi ćemo se kupati
vi ćete se kupati
oni će se kupati

Future tense

Some other reflexive verbs are:

vratiti se - to return (oneself)

prati se - to wash (oneself)

brijati se - to shave (oneself)

oblaciti se - to dress (oneself)

česljati se - to comb one's hair

B. In Serbo-Croatian there is another kind of reflexive verb which indicates a reciprocal action between two or more people; e.g.

to see each other - videti se

to write to each other - dopisivati se

to reach an agreement - dogovoriti se

to meet each other - sresti se

C. To generalize in Serbo-Croatian, a non-reflexive verb will frequently take a se, thereby becoming reflexive to show a general state of affairs; e. g.,

It is obvious. - Vidi se. (Note the third person singular form of the verb.)

It is said. - Kaže se.

It is thought... - Misli se...

It is understood... - Razume se (could be translated also as "obviously")

The store is closing. - Dućan se zatvara.

D. Many verbs are always reflexive although a transitive form of these verbs does not exist.

smejati se - to laugh

bojati se - to be afraid

radovati se - to be glad, look forward to

plašiti se - to be afraid

These verbs denote emotions and are always abstract.

I M P E R A T I V E

Affirmative Imperative

Izvinite!

Oprostite!

Idite kuci!

Dajte mi kafu!

Dodjite sutra!

Pitaj ga!

Govori glasno!

These are examples of imperative of verbs. The imperative ending itself is -i or -j. As a rule -i occurs after consonants while -j after vowels. The above examples may be grouped according to verb type:

a-verb	i-verb	consonant ending	vowel ending
pitaj (te)	izvini (te)	dones- <u>ite</u>	da- <u>j-te</u>
	oprosti (te)	dodj- <u>ite</u> id- <u>ite</u>	
		govor- <u>ite</u>	

An a-verb has the formative suffix -a before the imperative ending. Most verbs have no stem formative suffix before the imperative -i or -j: (izvin-), (opros), (dones-), etc.

The imperative in -i or -j alone, without the -te is the second person singular familiar: pitaj, izvini, govori, idi, daj, etc. This is to be used only with children or relatives; otherwise, it is considered impolite to address adults.

The first person plural ending -mo is occasionally used; e.g., donesimo = let's carry, or idemo = let's go. The later is commonly replaced by the defective verb hajde, hajdemo.

Giving order to a third person singular or plural the word n e k a - present tense form is used:

Neka (on, ona) dodje. - Let (her, him) come.

Neka (on, ona) govori. - Let (him, her) speak. but

Neka (oni) govore. - Let them speak.

Keeping in mind that the imperative is formed from the present tense stem we can observe the following rules:

1) When the 3 pl. present tense ends in -e or -u, after a consonant, or -ju after a long vowel, the imperative ending is -i, -ite

idu - idi, idite
govore - govori, govorite
misle - misli, mislite
dodju - dodji, dodjite

2) When the 3 pl. present tense ends in -ju after a short vowel, the imperative ends in a long vowel plus -j, -jte:

daju - daj, dajte
stoje - stoj, stojte (-j in stem remains!)
kupuju - kupuj, kupujte
pevaju - pevaj, pevajte

3) Verbs with -ci endings have effects of palatalization rules:

Infinitive:	peci	-	root:	pek-	Imperative:	peci, pecite	
"	reci	-	"	rec-	"	reci, recite	but
"	maci	-	"	mak-	"	makni, maknite	

4) Verbs with -sti endings as in (3) have effects of palatalization rules:

Infinitive:	gresti	-	root:	greb-	Imperative:	grebi, grebite	
"	plesti	-	"	plet-	"	pleti, pletite	but
"	pasti	-	"	padn-	"	padni, padnite	
"	sesti	-	"	sedn-	"	sedni, sednite	

Also keep in mind those verbs in which a vowel is not a part of the root; e.g.,

In brisati, the root is bris-; therefore, the imperative is brisi, brisite. With reflexive verbs, the se follows the verb form: radujte se, etc.

Negative Imperative

The negative imperative, that is ne plus Imperative, occurs with all imperfective verbs: ne kupujte, ne govorite, ne dolazite. Ne rarely occurs with perfective verbs, but a few are so used: ne dajte.

The negative imperative is not used as much as the negative verb nemojte plus infinitive;

Nemojte me mučiti! - Don't torture me.

Ako ste umorni, onda nemojte nigde ići. - If you are tired don't go anywhere.

Nemoj to dozvoliti! - Don't allow it.

Nemoj is a defective verb, occurring only in the imperative and corresponds to English don't. It is followed by the infinitive, usually the imperfective. It may also be followed by perfective infinitives, though not of all verbs. (nemojmo) (НЕ)

With reflexive verbs in negative imperative the se precedes the main verb:

Nemojte se plašiti. - Don't be afraid.

Nemoj se kupati. - Don't take a bath.

GLOSSARY

prvi	first
drugi	second, other
jug	south
zapad	west
istok	east
sever	north
kratak	short
dugacak	long
star	old
mlad	young
kasno	late
rano	early
stvar	thing
prozor, okno	window
misao	though (fem.)
ruka	hand
noga	face
prst	finger
glava	head
muz	husband
ocena	grade
bioskop	movie theater
racun	bill
ulaz	entrance
izlaz	exit

lampa

lamp

pijaca

food market

pitanje

question

odgovor

answer

VERB GLOSSARY

platiti, isplatiti	to pay, to pay off
verovati, poverovati	to believe
pokazivati, pokazati	to show
objasnjavati, objasniti	to explain
putovati, oputovati	to travel, travel away
kuvati, skuvati	to prepare food
zvati, pozvati	to call
voziti, povesti	to take by vehicle
trcati, potrcati	to run, start running
cuti, slusati	to hear, to listen
obecavati, obećati	to promise (+dat)
donositi, doneti	to bring
oblaciti se, obući se	to get dressed
kupati se, okupati se	to take a bath
smejati se, zasmejati se	to laugh
bojati se	to be afraid (+gen)
radovati se, obradovati se	to be glad
svidjati se	to be pleased with (+dat), to be appealing to (+dat)
slati, poslati	to send

LESSON 10

Instrumental Case

Vocative Case

The Expression: Zar ne?

The instrumental case derives its name from its function of denoting the instrument or means of accomplishing an action. This function of the instrumental case requires no preposition. The noun which denotes the instrument or means of accomplishing the action (which normally follows the verb) is in the instrumental case.

Pisem olovkom. - I am writing with a pencil.

Vidim očima. - I see with my eyes.

Cujemo usima. - We hear with our ears.

Govorimo ustima. - We speak with our mouths.

Putujemo automobilom, vozom, aeroplanom. - We travel by car, by train, by plane.

Do not use a preposition if the verb could not show action of the verb without the following noun.

Passive constructions formed from transitive verbs (which we will learn later) use the instrumental case when the sentence includes "the doer," by whom the action is done. E.g.

Knjiga je napisana učiteljem. - The book is written by the teacher.

We will always translate such a construction into English using the preposition by.

Certain prepositions require the instrumental case:

s (a) = with

On je otisao sa ženom.

- He left with his wife.

Ja govorim sa prijateljima.

- I speak with my friends.

Ona sluša sa interesom muziku.

- He listens to the music with interest.

Ona sluša sa uzivanjem muziku.

- She listens to the music with pleasure.

zajedno s = together with

Mi jedemo zajedno s drugim studentima. - We eat with the other students.

sresti se s = to meet with

Sreo sam se sa majkom, ocem, Petrom, etc. - I met my mother, father, Peter, etc.

za = behind, in the back of, beyond, on the other side of, at

Ja sedim za stolom. - I sit at the table.

Automobil stoji za kucom. - The car is behind the house.

On ide za ovom devojkom. - He is after this girl.

Ona ide za cigaretama. - She is going to get cigarettes.

The following prepositions of position take the instrumental case when the verb does not indicate motion towards a goal.

nad = above

nad glavom - overhead

Lampa visi nad stolom. - The lamp hangs over the table.

nad = on

Raditi nad knjigom, problemom.

To work (over) on a book, problem.

pod = under

pod stolom, krevetom, snegom, etc. = under the table, bed, snow, etc.

medju = between, among

medju zidovima - between the walls

medju prijateljima - among friends

medju knjigama - among the books

pred = in front of

pred kucom - in front of the house

pred prozorom - at the window

Pred is used in time expressions to mean "before." In contrast to do (which also means before or until when it governs the genitive case) pred means "just before." E.g.

Mo smo govorilo pred dolaskom ucitelja. - We chatted just before the arrival of the teacher.

pred pocetkom filma - before the beginning of the film

Certain adverbs of time are formed in the instrumental case. These adverbs of time pertain to the days of the week.

petak - Friday

subota - Saturday

nedelja - Sunday

petkom - on Fridays

subotom - on Saturdays

nedeljom - on Sundays

The noun denoting the day of the week is in the instrumental case and is translated "on _____s."

The instrumental case without a preposition always answers the question "how?" When the preposition s is used, the question is then "s kim?" - "with whom?", or "s cim?" - "with what?"

INSTRUMENTAL CASE OF NOUNS

	Singular		
<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Masculine</u>		<u>Neuter</u>
-om ✓ -cju ✓ -scu* ✓ -lju ✓	hard -om	soft -em	hard -om soft -em
✓ zenom majkom knjigom kucom ✓ sigurnoscu pecju mišlju	bratom, stolom, turistom čovekom poslom	ocem kraljem	perom, selom vinom staklom imenom
	Plural		
-ama or -ima	-ima		-ima
zenama majkama knjigama rukama sigurnostima pećima mislama	stolovima turistima ljudima kraljevima poslima		perima selima staklima morima imenima

* Fem. Sing. Irreg. -ost ✓
" Plural " -ima ✓
-scu ✓

INSTRUMENTAL CASE OF ADJECTIVES

-om	-im	-im
novom lepom starom	novim lepim starim	novim lepim starim

All Plurals

-im(a)	-im(a)	-im(a)
novim(a) lepim(a) starim(a)	novim(a) lepim(a) starim(a)	novim(a) lepim(a) starim(a)

INSTRUMENTAL CASE OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS

<u>Nom.</u>	<u>Instr.</u>	<u>Nom.</u>	<u>Instr.</u>
ja	sa* mnom	mi	s nama
ti	s tobom	vi	s vama
on	s njim(e)	oni	s njima
ona	s njom	one	s njima
ono	s njim		

sebe sobom - On govori sam sa sobom. - He is talking to himself.

*If the preposition s is followed by a cluster of consonants, an -a is added to the preposition for pronunciation. An -a is also added if the following noun starts with a vowel.

INSTRUMENTAL CASE OF POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Possessive pronouns take the same endings as adjectives.

s mojim lepim drugom

s vašim inteligentnim bratom

s vašom lepom ženom

s njihovom malom kućom

s njihovim malim kućama

s vašim dobrim psima (pas)

s svojim zutim novim autom

THE VOCATIVE CASE

This case remains in Serbo-Croatian but is used only when the speaker is directly addressing another person:

majko, brate, druž^ě, pukovnic^ě, vojn^{ic}^ě, etc.

In sentences like: "Gde stanujete, gospodine" or "Gospidjo, gde je posta" the precise meaning of "gospodine" and "gospodjo," are sir and madam. Such forms are still normally used and may be regarded as replacing the English please.

The vocative of nouns is formed like their Nominative, except for the masculine singular. These get -e after hard consonants and -u after soft consonants: kralju, muž^u.

Before the -e, ending consonants k, g, h change according to mutation rules

k/c čovek-čove^ć
g/z Bog - Bož^e
drug-druž^e

Nouns ending in -r may have -u endings: nospodar- gospodaru.

Nouns ending in -ak (mobile a) following consonants t, d, c, s, z, s^ć, z^ć may also take an -u ending:

muz^ć - muz^u
puz^ć - puž^u

The feminine noun in -a invariably has -o ending for vocation of both hard and soft stems: gospodjo, Maro, Ano, except for words ending in -c when we have: Marice, Ljubice, kolegice. From the gospodin the irregular collective plural gospoda has the vocative: gospodo. Personal names which in the Nom. Singular end in -o or in -e, have vocative sing. as nominative.

Modifiers are rarely, if ever, used in the vocative case. If they are used, then the modifier will be in the nominative case with the noun in the vocative case.

E.g. dobri prijatelj^u!
lepa žen^o!
hrabri vojn^{ic}!

VOCATIVE ENDINGS

<u>Adjectives</u>		<u>Nouns</u>	
<u>Sing.</u>			
M.	-i*		-e (or u after soft cons.)
F.	-a*		-o (-i for -ost or other irr.)
N.	-o/e*		*-o/e
<u>Plur.</u>			
M.	-i*		*-i
F.	-e*		*-e (-i for final cons. nouns)
N.	-a*		*-a

*same as Nominative

Ex. Sing. gospodin N. Plur. gospoda N.
 gospodine V. gospodo V.

Sing. gospoda N. Plur. gospode N.
 gospodo V. gospode V.

THE EXPRESSION "ZAR NE?"

This expression is used if the speaker wants to affirm a statement preceding the question "zar ne?"

Ti imaš[✓] dece, zar ne? - You have children, don't you?

Vi govorite srpski, zar ne? - You speak Serbian, don't you?

Mi smo se videli pre dva dana, zar ne? - We met two days ago, didn't we?

On će doći sutra, zar ne? - They will come tomorrow, won't they?

Jako je lepo vreme danas, zar ne? - Such nice weather today, isn't it?

If a sentence starts with zar ne, the translation should be: "Don't you...", e.g. Zar ne vidite? - Don't you see?

Zar ne never changes, regardless of who performs the action, when it was performed, or what verb was used in the statement.

If zar is used without the ne it can be translated in a variety of ways to express wonder about a possibility of something, surprise, reaffirmation.

Zar niste[✓] culi? - Didn't you hear that? (Is it possible that you didn't hear that?)

Zar on jos[✓] uvek pije? - Does he really still drink? (Is it possible that he still drinks?)

Zar jos[✓] spavas[✓]? - Are you still sleeping?

GLOSSARY 10

most	-	bridge
✓ caj	-	tea
limun	-	lemon
kafa	-	coffee
kafana	-	coffee house, restaurant
kino, bioskop	-	movie theater
✓ garaza	-	garage
radnja, ducan	-	store
reka	-	river
planina	-	mountain
✓ suma	-	forest
sunce	-	the sun
pas	-	dog
✓ macka	-	cat
tajna	-	secret
predavanje	-	lecture
krevet	-	bed
granica	-	border limit
rat	-	war
mir	-	peace
vlada	-	government
vreme je...	-	it is time...
<hr/>		
✓ zasto	-	why
zato ✓ sto	-	because
vrlo	-	very
vrlo mnogo	-	very much

tako mnogo - so much
rado - gladly, nicely
odmah - right away
uvek - always
nikad - never
nekad - sometimes

zalaziti/zaci - to set (what the sun does), to go behind (zalazim/zadem)

lagati/slagati - to lie (lazem...)

igrati se - to play

lopta - ball

dolaziti/doci - to arrive (dolazim/dodem)

odlaziti/otici - to leave (odlazim/otidem)

pevati/zapevati - to sing

razumeti - to understand

poznaveti/upoznati - to get acquainted, to be acquainted with (poznajem)

pozdraviti/pozdravljati - to greet

zaboraviti/zaboravljati - to forget

✓
uzivati - to enjoy

✓
uzivanje - enjoyment

LESSON 11

Preposition (Locative) Case

Prepositions

The Prepositional (Locative) case is almost always used with a preposition to indicate a location: a place where the action of the verb is performed. In Serbo-Croatian, difference exists between using this case to indicate a location where something is happening and using the accusative case to indicate motion. Some prepositions can be used for both cases to indicate either motion (in the accusative) or a location (in the prepositional case). The noun following the preposition indicates motion towards a goal or a stationary state.

E.g. Ja idem u sobu. (Acc.) - I go (walk) into the room.

Ja sam u sobi. (Loc.) - I am in the room.

On ide u kuhinju. (kitchen - Acc.) - He goes into the kitchen.

On kuva u kuhinji. (Loc.) - He cooks in the kitchen.

Deca trce u park. (Acc.) - The children run into the park.

Deca se igraju u parku. (Loc.) - The children play in the park.

Prepositions governing the preposition case are:

- a) u and na when the verb does not indicate motion. - it can be translated:
in, at on

On je u restoranu. - He is in the restaurant.

Ona radi na željeznickoj stanici. - She works at the railroad station.

Voda je na stolu. - The water is on the table.

- b) o which means "about."

Govorim o Petru, Ani, Ivanu, Mariji. - I speak about P, A, I, M.

Ja znam o njemu sve. - I know everything about him.

On piše o Jugoslaviji. - He writes about Yugoslavia.

- c) prema - "towards," "according to."

Ona je dobra prema majci. - She is good to her mother.

Prema njegovom mišljenju. - According to his opinion...

d) pri - "in the presence of, during the time of"

Imas li pri ruci dva dolara? - Do you have two dollars on you (on hand)?

Sedeli smo pri vinu. - We were sitting having wine.

Pri kraju dana... - At the end of the day...

e) po - "according to, in..." (Not used distributively here.)

Po mome misljenju. - In my opinion...

Po ovim zakonima... - According to these laws...

Prepositional Case of Nouns

<u>Singular</u>			<u>Plural</u>		
<u>Masc.</u>	<u>Neuter</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Masc.</u>	<u>Neuter</u>	<u>Fem.</u>
-u	-u	-i	-ima	-ima	-ama
stolu psu Petru Marku	vinu selu oknu oku	kuci Ani Mariji	stolovima psima nozevima	oknima selima vinima ocima	kucama sestrama ulicama

Prepositional Case of Nouns

<u>Singular</u>			<u>Plural</u>		
<u>Masc.</u>	<u>Neuter</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Masc.</u>	<u>Neuter</u>	<u>Fem.</u>
hard -om	-om	-oj	-im	-im	-im
soft -em	-em	-oj	-im	-im	-im

Masculine: lepom coveku, [✓]mojem lepom coveku [✓]

Sing. Neuter: Velikom oknu, njegovom velikom oknu

Feminine: mladoj sestri, njegovoj mladoj sestri

Masculine: lepim ljudima, mojim lepim ljudima
Plural Neuter: velikim, oknima, njegovim velikim oknima
Feminine: mladim sestrama, mojim mladim sestrama

Prepositional Case of Personal Pronouns

ja - meni	mi - nama
ti - t ^o bi	vi - vama
on - njemu	oni - njima
ona - njoj	one - njima
ono - njemu	

Prepositions

Prepositions show different relations of meaning to a noun. The noun itself, on the other hand, has its own intrinsic meaning as regards the verb. Therefore, a noun with a particular preposition creates a cohesive unit of thought which plays a specific role in a sentence. These words are called prepositions because they are put in front of the noun, pronoun, or adjective to which they correspond.

Some prepositions encompass many case usages and have different meanings. Other prepositions can only be used with one case. Below is a detailed list of preposition usages which you should memorize carefully.

Prepositions which are used in three cases: u and za

u - can be used with the Genitive case to indicate possession:

U Milice mnogo dece. - Milica has many children.

u - can be used with the Accusative case if it answers the question kamo? (kuda?) with verbs of motion. - (to or into)

Idemo u skolu. - We go to school.

u - with Locative if it answers the question gde? with stationary verbs. (in, at, on)

U skoli je hladno. - It is cold in the school.

za - with Genitive case if it designates a period of time in which something happened, i.e. if it answers the question "kada?"

Za moje mladosti zivot je bio smireniji.
During my youth life was quieter.

za - with Accusative case if it answers the question, kuda-kamo?

Mesec se sakriva za oblake.
The moon is hiding behind the clouds. (motion)

za - with Instrumental case if it answers the question gde? (location)

Za kucom..., - Behind the house...

Other prepositions can be used with two cases, Accusative and Locative.

na - + Acc. if used in a sentence with a verb of motion, and if it answers the question: kuda-kamo?

On je dosao na stanicu. - He came to the station. (motion)

na - + Locative if it answers the question gde? with verbs indicating stationary actions.

Jelo je na stolu. - The food is on the table. (location)

o - + Acc. if it answers the question kuda-kamo?

On je udario glavom o zid. - He hit his head on the wall. (motion)

o - + Loc. if it answers the question gde? indicating a stationary action.

Slika visi o zidu. - The picture is hanging on the wall.

o - + Loc., Prep. if it answers the question o kome, o [✓]cemu?

Govorim o Petru. - I'm speaking about Peter.

Mislím o knjigama. - I think about books.

po - + Acc. with verbs of motion answering the question: kuda-kamo?

Poslao ga je po vodu. - He sent him to get water.

po - + Loc. if it answers the question gde?

Ima mnogo ljudi po ulici. - There are many people on the street.

Prepositions used in the Accusative and Instrumental

medu - + Acc. if it answers the question kuda-kamo?

✓
Posao je medu ljude... - He went among the people.

medu - + Instrumental if it answers the question gde? or kuda?

Ja sedim medu Petrom i Anom. - I am sitting between Peter and Ana.

✓
Setao je medu drvecem. - He walked between the trees.

nad - + Acc. if motion is implied.

Nad njega su padale bombe. - The bombs fell over him.

nad - + Inst. if it answers the question gde?

Oblaci su viseli nad gradom. - The clouds were hanging over the city.

pod - + Acc. if motion is implied.

Sjeo je pod drvo. - He sat down under the tree.

pod - + Inst. if it answers the question gde?

Pas je pod krevetom. - The dog is under the bed.

pred - + Acc. if motion is implied.

On je stavio pred sebe stol. - He put the table in front of himself.

pred - + Instr. if it answers the question gde?

Pred kućom je auto. - In front of the house is a car.

Prepositions used with the Genitive and Instrumental Cases

s(a) + Gen. if it answers the question odakle? (where from) or zbog čega? (what for).

Kamen je pao sa krova. - A stone fell from the roof.

Sa svih strana su došli ljudi. - People came from all over the country.

Sa tih razloga nemogu doći. - I can't come because of these reasons.

s(a) - + Instr. if it answers the questions s kim (with whom) or s čim (with what).

Sreo sam se s njom. - I met her.

Borio se s poteškocama. - He fought with difficulties.

All other prepositions take only one case:

Prepositions of the Dative case: k, prema, nasuprot, unatoc, uprkos.

Prepositions of the Accusative: kroz, niz, uz.

Prepositions of the Locative: pri.

Prepositions of the Genitive:

bez	poput
blizu	pozadi
do	pored
duz	
inspred	
ispod	
iz	
iza	
između	
iznad	
izvan	
kod	
kraj	
mimo	
mjesto	
nakon	
nakroj	
nasred, usred	
navrh	
nize	
od	
oko	
osim	
pokraj	

Prepositions of Gen. Case con't: poslije
preko
prije
protiv
radi
sred
uoci
umjesto
zbog

The nominative and vocative cases never require prepositions because they are independent cases.

Summary of interrogatives for each case

ko, [✓]sto? - Nom.

koga, [✓]cega? - Gen.

kome, [✓]cemu? - Dat.

kuda, koga, [✓]sto? - Acc.

s kim, s [✓]cim? - Instr.

gde, o kome, o [✓]cemu? - Loc.

Use of the prepositions u, na, and k to show location

raditi:	u školi	na pošti	
	u bolnici	na stanici	
	u biblioteci	na univerzitetu	
	u bioskopu	na akademiji	
biti:	u parku	na suncu	
	u šumi	na moru	
	u bioskopu	na planini	
	u restoranu	na jugu	
	u školi	na ulici	
	u klubu	na severu	
	u cirkusu	na stadionu	
		na slobodi	
		na trgu	
		na ulici	
		na konferenciji	
		na akademiji	
zivet:	u Jugoslaviji	na istoku	
	u Americi	na zapadu	
	u Evropi	na jugu	
	u Parizu	na severu	
	u varoši	na moru	
	u predgrađu	na Uralu	
		na bulevaru	
		na selu	
ići:	u školu	na ručak	k bratu
	u bioskop	na večeru	k sestri
	u kuću	na koncert	k prijatelju
	u sobu	na predavanje	k roditeljima
	u park	na ulicu	k profesoru
		na more	k majci
		na planinu	k studentu
			k doktoru

GLOSSARY 11

kuhinja	-	kitchen	dragi	-	dear
vrt, basta	-	garden	jug	-	south
krov	-	roof	sever	-	north
aerodrom	-	airport	istok	-	east
zgrada	-	building	zapad	-	west
posao	-	job, work			
dug	-	debt			
dugovati	-	to owe			
zid	-	wall			
slika	-	picture			
pesma	-	song			
cerka	-	daughter			
drugarica	-	girl friend			
voz, vlak	-	train			
ulica	-	street			
pravilo	-	rule			
noz	-	knife			
viljuska	-	fork			
kasika, zlica	-	spoon			
tanjur	-	plate			
rucak	-	lunch			
vecera	-	supper			
bolnica	-	hospital			
toplo	-	hot			
hladno	-	cold			
ugodno, prijatno	-	pleasant			

Months of the year:

januar
februar
mart
april
maj
juni
juli
august
septembar
oktobar
novembar
decembar

VERB GLOSSARY

brinuti se/zabrinuti se	-	to worry
zasluziti/zasluzivati	-	to earn, to deserve
nagovarati, nagovoriti	-	to persuade
ustati/ustajati	-	to get up
ustanak	-	upheaval, revolution
lezati, leci	-	to lie down
stajati/stati	-	to stand (stojim; stanem)
vikati/viknuti	-	to shout (vicem; viknem)
primecivati, primetiti	-	to observe (to see) (primecujem; primetim)
razgovarati	-	to converse
stanovati	-	to dwell, live
stanovnistvo	-	population
otvarati, otvoriti	-	to open
zatvarati, zatvoriti	-	to close
dugovati	-	to owe (dugujem)

LESSON 12

NUMERALS

The numerals are as follows:

<u>Cardinal</u>	<u>Ordinal</u>
1 = jedan, jedno, jedna	1st = prvi, prvo, prva ¹
2 = dva, dv(ij)e	2nd = drugi, drugo, druga
3 = tri	3rd = treci, trece, treca
4 = četiri	4th = četvrti, četvrto, četvrta
5 = pet	5th = peti, peto, peta
6 = šest	6th = šesti, šesto, šesta
7 = sedam	7th = sedmi, -o, -a
8 = osam	8th = osmi, -o, -a
9 = devet	9th = deveti, -a, -a
10 = deset	10th = deseti, -o, -a
11 = jedanaest	11th = jedanaesti, -o, -a
12 = dvanaest	12th = dvanaesti, -o, -a
13 = trinaest	13th = trinaesti, -o, -a
14 = četrnaest	14th = četrnaesti, -o, -a
15 = petnaest	15th = petnaesti, -o, -a
16 = sedamnaest	16th = sedamnaesti, -o, -a
17 = osamnaest	17th = osamnaesti, -o, -a
18 = devetnaest	18th = devetnaesti, -o, -a
19 = dvadeset	19th = dvadeseti, -o, -a

¹Also spoken prvi, prvo, prva.

21 = dvadeset jedan or dvadeset i jedan	21st = dvadeset prvi, dvadeset prvo, dvadeset prva
22 = dvadeset dva or dvadeset i dva	22nd = dvadeset drugi, dvadeset drugo, dvadeset druga
30 = trideset	30th = trideseti, -o, -a
31 = trideset jedan or trideset i jedan	31st = trideset prvi, trideset prvo, trideset prva
40 = četrdeset	40th = čet [✓] deseti, čet [✓] deseto, čet [✓] deseta
50 = pedeset	50th = pedeseti, -o, -a
60 = šezdeset	60th = šez [✓] deseti, šez [✓] deseto, šez [✓] deseta
70 = sedamdeset	70th = sedamdeseti, -o, -a
80 = osamdeset	80th = osamdeseti, -o, -a
90 = devedeset	90th = devedeseti, -o, -a
100 = sto or stotina	100th = stoti, stoto, stota
200 = dv(j)esta or dv(ije)stotine	200th = dv(j)estoti, -o, -a
300 = trista or tri stotine	300th = tristoti, -o, -a
400 = čet [✓] iristo or čet [✓] iri stotine	400th = čet [✓] iristoti, -o, -a
500 = petsto or pet stotina	500th = petstoti, -o, -a
600 = šest [✓] sto ¹ or šest [✓] stotina	600th = šest [✓] stoti, -o, -a
700 = sedamsto or sedam stotina	700th = sedamstoti, -o, -a
800 = osamsto or osam stotina	800th = osamstoti, -o, -a
900 = devetsto or devet stotina	900th = devetstoti, -o, -a
1,000 = hiljada or tisuca	1,000th = hiljaditi, -o, -a or , tisući, tisućo, tisuca
2,000 = dv(ij)e hiljade or dv(ij)e tisuće	2,000th = dv(ij)e hiljaditi etc. or dv(ij)e tisući etc.

¹Spoken as if written "sesto."

3,000 = tri hiljade or
tri tisuce

3,000th = tri hiljaditi etc.
or tri tisuci etc.

4,000 = četiri hiljade or
četiri tisuce

4,000th = četiri hiljaditi etc.
or četiri tisuci etc.

5,000 = pet hiljada or pet
tisuca

5,000th = pet hiljaditi etc.
or pet tisuci

1,000,000 = milion or milijun

1,000,000th = milionti or milijunti

2,000,000 = dva miliona or
dva milijuna

2,000,000th = dva milionti or
dva milijunti etc.

5,000,000 = pet miliona or
pet milijuna

5,000,000th = pet milionti etc.
or pet milijunti etc.

1,000,000,000 = milijarda or
milijarda
billion

1,000,000,000 = miljardski, miljardsko,
miljardska

¹Spoken as if written "sesto."

We will study numerals in greater depth in Phase 2.

LESSON 12

GLOSSARY

rat	-	war
mir	-	peace
✓ carape	-	socks, stockings
cipele	-	shoes
makaze	-	scissors
vrata	-	door
konj	-	horse
magarac	-	donkey
krava	-	cow
vo(1)	-	bull
ptica	-	bird
koza	-	she-goat
zec	-	rabbit
pile	-	chicken
kokos [✓] (ka)	-	hen
drustvo [✓]	-	society, company
✓ clan	-	member
vojn [✓] ik	-	soldier
vojska	-	army
utaknica	-	race, game
novac, novci	-	money
vek, stolece [✓]	-	century
naselenje	-	population
predavanje	-	lecture
lekcija	-	lesson

✓ zivot	-	life
✓ veceras	-	this evening, night
dovoljno, dosta	-	enough
✓ prošli	-	past, last (adj.)
✓ buduci	-	future (adj.)
zajedno	-	together
odvojeno	-	separate
pre koliko godina?	-	how many years ago?
broj	-	number
sat	-	hour, o'clock
polovina	-	half
✓ cetvrtina	-	quarter
kilo	-	kilogram
deka	-	1/10 of a kilogram
metar	-	meter (a little more than 3 feet)
kilometar	-	kilometer (1.6 km = 1 mi.)

LESSON 12

VERB GLOSSARY

ginuti, poginuti (ginem)	-	to die, fall in a battle or perish by accident
umirati, umreti (umirem)	-	to die naturally
zivet (zivim)	-	to live
rodite se/radati se	-	to be born
roden-dan	-	birthday
svirati	-	to play an instrument
stizati, stici	-	to arrive (stizem; stignem)
pokrivati, pokriti	-	to cover (pokrijem; pokrim)
zaraditi	-	to earn
plakati	-	to cry (placem)
pocinjati, poceti	-	to begin (pocinjem; pocnem)
svrsavati, svrsiti	-	to finish, conclude
brojati	-	to count (brojim)
kostati	-	to cost
trajati	-	to last (trajem)

LESSON 13

The Relative Pronoun koji

The Expression "there is," "there are"

More usages of da

Koji

The relative pronoun koji, koja, koje, may be used to denote who, which, or that. It is declined like an adjective, agreeing in gender and number with the noun it modifies. Its case, however, is determined by its use in its own clause; i.e., by the verb used in that clause. Usually koji, koja, koje, is set off by commas.

Examples:

✓
Covek, koji sedi tamo, je moj otac. - Nominative
Covek, od kojega sam dobio pismo, je moj otac. - Genitive
Covek, s kojim sam govorio, je moj otac. - Instrumental
Covek, kome dajem knjigu, je moj otac. - Dative
Covek, koga vidim tamo, je moj otac. - Accusative

Knjiga, koju sam kupio, je vrlo interesantna. - Accusative
Knjiga, s kojom idem u skolu, je vrlo interesantna. - Instrumental
Knjiga, o kojoj govorimo, je vrlo interesantna. - Prepositional

Ljudi, s kojima putujem, su Eglezi. - Instrum. pl.
Ljudi, od kojih sam dobio pismo, su Eglezi. - Gen. pl.

"there is," "there are"

The third person singular of the verb imati, ima is used to indicate the existential concept: "there is," or "there are."

✓
Ima mnogo raznih ljudi u Vasingtonu. - There are many different people in Washington.

Ima jedna devojka, koja mi se sviđa. - There is a girl I like very much.

The same can be said for the negative form, nema, "there is no," "there are no..."

Nema danas jabuka na pijaci. - There are no apples in the market today.

Nema sunca danas. - There is no sun today.

Nema misla da se to uradi. - It doesn't make sense to do this.
(There's no sense in doing this.)

✓ Jos uvek nema odgovora! - There is still no answer.

Nema leka za nju. - There is no cure for her.

Usage of da

As we mentioned earlier, da has to be used when there is a modal verb in the sentence or if there are two verbs used with the same subject. There is another usage of da which has no counterpart in English. One can say "I want you to meet such and such a person" in English, but in Serbo-Croatian such a construction is not possible, because there are two different subjects. In Serbo-Croatian a distinction between the subjects is made with the use of da introducing a subordinate clause. The subordinate clause consists of "you to meet such and such..."

Ja hocu da vi (ti) upoznate (uposnas)... - I want you to meet

The same construction applies to the sentence:

"She wants me to go" - Ona hoce da ja idem.

The second subject will always appear in the nominative case and its verb will agree with it in the present tense.

We don't want you to leave. - Mi necemo da odes (odete).

He does not want her to come. - On nece da ona dođe.

The verb of the first subject may be in any tense, but the second verb in the subordinate clause with the second subject will be most often in the present tense, or future tense.

Mara ce misliti da on to ne zna. - Mara will think that he doesn't know that.

Ona nije htela da on to radi. - She didn't want him to know that.

Oni su znali da ce on doći. - They knew that he will come.

Sequence of tenses do not play an important role because the particle da has to be inserted at the beginning of a subordinate clause when:

- | |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">a. two verbs are used with the same subject, andb. there two different subjects. |
|---|

CHAPTER 13

GLOSSARY

mesec	-	moon	odmah	-	right away
oblak	-	cloud	bolestan	-	sick
(po)greska	-	mistake	zdrav	-	healthy
stanovnik	-	resident, inhabitant	razno	-	different
smisao	-	sense	jos uvek	-	still
lek	-	cure, medicine	pun	-	full
koji, a, e	-	which, who			
voce	-	fruits	leciti/izleciti	-	to cure
jabuka	-	apple	platiti	-	to pay
kruska	-	pear	dugovati	-	to have debts
tresnja	-	cherry	razumeti	-	to understand
grozde	-	grapes	graditi/izgraditi	-	to build
povrce	-	vegetables	izabrati/izabirati	-	to choose (from)
salata	-	lettuce	rešavati, resiti (p)	-	to decide
paradajz	-	tomatoes	kostati	-	to cost
krompir	-	potatoes			
grasak	-	peas			
poznati	-	famous			
jeftini	-	cheap			
skupi	-	expensive			
prosti	-	simple			
uski	-	narrow (uzak)			
siroki	-	broad, wide			
nedavno	-	not long ago			
davno	-	long ago			

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