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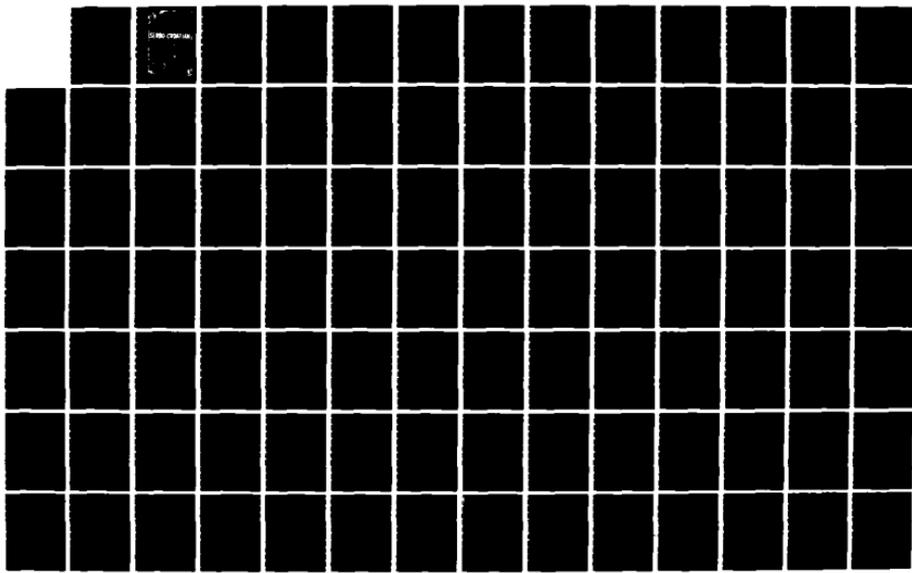
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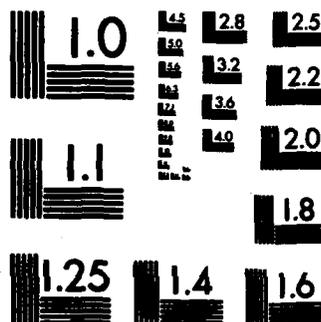
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Part II

Grammar

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PREFACE

↓
The Serbo-Croatian Grammar Part II is the basic text for the second phase of the Serbo-Croatian Course: Comprehensive Beginning and Intermediate Serbo-Croatian.

The Grammar is divided into 13 lessons, each dealing with specific topics and including pertinent grammar exercises.

Other activities such as translations, readings for comprehension, cloze exercises, sentence building, etc., have been compiled separately and serve as supplementary material to the Grammar.

Any comments or corrections will be greatly appreciated by the author.

DR. LUDMILLA N. JASENOVIC

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LESSON I

ROOT SYSTEM OF THE SERBO-CROATIAN LANGUAGE

In order to learn a new language, you must understand the word formation and the root system of that language. This is particularly true with any Slavic language. The study of roots and how to divide all parts of a word is called Etymology from the Greek word Etymon meaning true, right. Semantics, on the other hand, is the study of the meaning of words. Naturally, those two sciences complement each other since the root invariably contains the basic lexical meaning of the word.

It is easy to see, for example, that the words p i s a t i, p i s a r, p i s a c, p i s m o, p i s m e n, p i s m e n o s t, p i s a n k a, p i s a l j k a, p i s a r s k i; z a p i s a t i, p r e p i s a t i, etc. are closely connected in their meaning because their roots are the same. The concept of p i s a n j e exists in each of these words i.e. every one has something to do with p i s a n j e. Here are the exact meanings:

pisati	to perform the action of writing (to write)
pisar	the person who performs the action of writing - scribe
pisac	author
pismo	the product of writing - a letter
pismen	capability of someone to write
pismenost	literacy
pisanka	notebook; something to write upon
pisaljka	tool to write with - pen
pisarski	adjective writing
zapisati	to write down
prepisati	to copy

Obviously all these words have p i s- as its root and -ati, -ar, -men, -menost, -aljka, -arski as suffixes giving each of these words a slightly different meaning. Za- and pre- are prefixes also changing the meaning. But all these words belong to the same family. However, for words to become members of a family of words, they must be closely connected not only by their meaning and roots, but also by a similarity in sounds, at least in the rootsound. For example, the word graditi has close ties in meaning with the word zidanje, but these two words do not belong to the same word family because these two words do not have any similarity in sound (grad--zid). The same is true if two words have identical sounds in their roots like nos and nositi but their meaning is completely disassociated. They do not belong to the same family. Here are a few more examples of root-families:

I	II	III
kositi	zidati	dati
kosac	zidar	dar
kosa	zid	darivati
kosidba	zidni	davati
	zidarski	<u>darovatelj</u>
pokositi	sazidati	podariti

The root in Group I is kos-, in II group zid- and in III group da-. In these roots we find the basic meaning of all the members of the particular word family. The roots are the carriers of the basic meaning regardless of what part of speech they are (noun, pronoun or verb) or what form they possess; i.e. case, gender, person or tense.

Although one would expect that the root would always be exactly the same, some alterations occur, especially with vowels. For example:

B changes to O

teku - tok, točiti verb vs. noun

O changes to A

pogoditi - pogadjati perfective vs. imperfective verbs

goniti - ganjati

E to O to A

legne - log - polagati

I to OJ

piti - napoj verb vs. noun

liti - loj

saviti - zavoj

OV to U to I

kovati - kujem - potkivati perfective vs. imperfective verbs

zov - pozivati

u-su-ti - sipati

Consonants, too, can be altered according to mutation rules like palatalization (rijeka -rjecina, kek-ti -reci) assimilations (kradt - krasti, gladka - glatka) and loss of consonants (serd-ce --- srce, druzstvo-drustvo). It is often difficult to find, therefore, the root of a word, as shown above, unless one knows all the rules of phonology.

Roots are mostly monosyllabic/vowel or vowel - consonant.

i-ci, uz-e-ti, ob-u-ti

da-ti, pi-ti, cu-ti, or-ati

Roots with two consonants: vid-jeti, sta-ti, isk-ati, pad-s-ti zna-ti

Roots with three consonants: krad-s-ti, rast-ti, tres-ti

Roots with four consonants: prask-ati, strig-ti (ci)

Certain forms have no vowel: sa-g-nuti-na-sp-em, u-mr-em.

By their meaning we can divide roots into verbal and pronominal. Verbal roots mark an action or a state: i-ci, pi-ti, pasti, rod-iti, vid-jeti, etc. From verbal roots we derive verbs, nouns and adjectives (nouns hod, napoj, pad, rod, vid, pletivo, znanje, and adjectives pijan, rodan, vidan, poznat etc.) Pronominal roots are much smaller in number and serve to form pronouns and adverbs (k-kto-tko, k-oga, sv-sav, sve, svoj, and k-uda, k-dje gdje, kamo, tamo, ovamoetc.)

Only enclitic (short forms) of personal pronouns =

pronominal: dative: mi, ti, si, mu, joj, nam, vam, im
accusative and genitive: me, te, se, ga, je, nas, vas, ih.

verbal: short forms of biti: sam, si, je, smo, ste, su.

short forms of hteti: cu, ces, ce, cemo, cete, ce.

conditional auxiliary: i.e., bih, bi, bi, bismo, biste, bi.

Reflexive se.

Interrogative li.

have no roots.

You usually do not find the root isolated in Serbo-Croatian; one or more formative sounds or syllables is always added on. If the sounds are added before the root, we call them prefixes (which are usually prepositions), and if they are after the root they are suffixes. Prefixes and suffixes modify the basic meaning of a root, as described above. However, in addition these formative-stem suffixes and prefixes, other endings exist: inflectional endings like declension endings with nouns, adjectives or personal endings with verbs, verbal noun endings, or comparative suffixes with adjectives, etc.

The use of the stem formative suffixes is shown in the following examples:

Simple suffixes

Compare	glup	plupak
	voziti	vozač
	vrt	vrtlar
	stran	stranac
	videti	vidik
	nacionalan	nacionalizam

The endings -ak, ac, -ar, ac, -ik, and -izam are in these words added directly to the root glo-, voz-, vid-, etc. Each forms a masculine noun with the regular case endings.

A feminine i-noun, such as that formed by the ending -ost, is also clear when it is formed

nov	novost
-----	--------

Other feminine nouns, and neuter nouns generally, have a case-ending in all forms, so that we must abstract the suffix to see the gender clearly. For example:

				Formative Suffix	Declension
čist	clean	cistina	clearing (of terrain)	-in-	-a
junak	hero	junakinja	heroine	-inj-	-a
ljut	angry	ljutnja	anger	-nj-	-a
željeti	wish	želja	wish	-j-	-a
levi	left	levica	the left	-ic-	-a
lep	beautiful	lepota	beauty	-ot-	-a
skup	expensive	skupoća	high cost of living	-oć-	-a
štampar	printer	štamparija	printing pres	-ij-	-a

brat	brother	bratstvo	brotherhood	-stv-	-o
videti	see	videlo	daylight	-el-	-o
zelen	green	zelenilo	green color	-il-	-o
pozor	attention	pozorište	theater	-išt-	-e

Complex or Multiple Suffixes

Compare:

neurednost	disorder	red	order	neuredan	disorderly
čovečnost	being human	čovek	man	čovečan	human
radništvo	labor	rad	work	radnik	worker
slušalac	listener	slušati	listen		
urednik	editor	red	order	uredan	in order

These show some of the complexities of derivation.

/neurednost/ is obviously /ne-u-red-n-ost/, but this complex form is not directly made from /red/. There is, rather, a series of words, each formed with certain affixes. The "order" of this formation may be reconstructed somewhat as follows: /red/, verb formed with prefix and verb suffixes /urediti/ "to put in order," adjective formed from this verb /uredan/ with stem formative suffix /-(a)n/, negative of this adjective /neuredan/, abstract formed by stem formative /-ost/: /neurednost/. The other words above may be analyzed in a similar fashion.

In many cases, however, not all of the intermediate steps are available, and the reconstruction of the chain of derivation is purely a matter for linguistic history. For this reason it has been customary to treat some complex endings as units.

Noun Formative Suffix

The following list gives only the more important formatives, stressing those which may readily be used to make new words. The formations in which they are found and the meanings given are also selective; we make no attempt to be complete.

Masculine	Feminine		Neuter
<u>-(a)c</u>	-ic-a		-j-e
<u>-ac</u> [✓]	-ac-a	-inj-a	-J-e
<u>-ic</u> [✓]	-k-a	-onj-a	-nj-e
<u>-(a)k</u>	-sk-/-Jk-a	-lij-a	-c-e
<u>-ak</u>	-b-a	-dzij-a	-l-o
<u>-ar</u>	-d-a		-ist-e [✓]
<u>-ik</u>	-ar-a		-stv-o [✓]
<u>-telj</u>	-ot-a		
<u>-in</u>	-oc-a		
<u>-aj</u>	-in-a	-ost	
<u>-luk</u>	-J-a	-ad	
<u>-(a)nj</u>	-iJ-a	-ez	
<u>-iz(a)m</u>	-nj-a		

-(a)c

This suffix is very frequent, both as a simple formative and in combination with others. Among its meanings are the following.

- 1) a person engaged in such-and-such activity

kupiti to buy

kupac buyer

In this meaning, this suffix is often used with other formatives, especially verbal.

For example verbs to noun:

-ov-ac	trgovati	to trade	trgovac	merchant
-av-ac	prodavati	to be selling	prodavac	salesman
-a-l-ac	čítao	having read	čítalac	reader
-i-l-ac	nosio	having been carrying	nosilac	bearer

2) One of a species or type. The base may be a place name, a common noun or an adjective.

a) With place names - one from that place

Makedonija "Macedonia"

Makedonac "a Macedonian"

The feminine counterpart is /-k-a/: /Makedonka/.

b) With common noun bases - one of that species or type.

junad "bulls and heifers"

junac "a bull"

The feminine counterpart is here, as often, /-ic-a/, /junica/.

c) adjective base - one of such-and-such a characteristic

beo "white" belac "white" (horse, man)

crn "black" crnac "negro"

stran "strange" stranac "foreigner"

/-ac/

a) One who does such-and-such, particularly as an occupation. The base is a root or stem in common with a verb.

/-ac/	nositi	to carry
	voziti	to drive
	potrositi	to spend
	orati	to plow
	prodavati	to be selling

nosac [✓]	porter
vozac [✓]	driver
potrosac ^{✓✓}	consumer
orac [✓]	plowman
prodavac [✓]	salesman

b) The instrument by which something is done.

brijati se	to shave
brijac [✓]	barber, razor

/-ic/ - /-ic'/

1) Forms diminutives

vrat	neck	vratic [']	short neck
grad	city	gradic [']	small town
nos	nose	nosic [']	small nose
mlad	young	mladic [']	young man

cf /-c-ic'/ (often duplicating diminutives in /-ic'/)

kamen	stone	kamencic [']	small rock
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2) Forms personal names (last names) directly (with base noun in /-a/)

Nikola Nikolic[']

with /-ov-/ - /-ev-/

Gavrilo Gavrilovic[']

Lazar Lazarevic[']

/-(a)k/

1) Forms nouns indicating action, with verb stems as a base. The verb stem is generally one having a prefix.

pritisnuti	to press
pritisak	pressure
tisak	print

2) Forms nouns from noun bases plus prefixes, with the meaning of the preposition (= prefix) plus noun

za selom	behind the village
zaselak	hamlet
na prstu	on the finger
naprstak	thimble

3) Forms nouns indicating the result of the action, with verb stems including /-t-/

/-t-(a)k/	gubiti	to lose	gubitak	loss
	ostati	to remain	ostatak	remnant

This format is actually /-/ (vowel length before the /t/) + /t/ + /-(a)k/, with / / on the long vowel, as soon by these examples.

4) Forms diminutives

glas	voice	glasak	a thin voice, weak voice
član	member	članak	article

Frequently /-J-ak/ (after /k/, /g/, /h/)

prah	dust	pr ^h asak	powder; mote
zrak	ray	zr ^h acak	little ray (of hope)
grah	beans	gr ^h asak	peas

Note that this is /- -J-ak/. Also in other combinations.

5) Added to numeral bases, forms nouns indicating "approximately so many," as well as several days of the week.

deset	ten	desetak	about ten
		utorak	Tuesday
četiri	four	četvrtak	Thursday
pet	five	petak	Friday

Note again that the suffix is accompanied by length on the preceding syllable /- t-(a)k/.

Another day of the week has the suffix /-(a)k/ but is not a numeral base:
/ponedeljak/ "Monday."

6) Forms some adjectives

/-ak/

Forms nouns from adjectives or numerals indicating "one characterized by such-and-such"

prost	simple	prostak	vulgar person
glup	stupid	glupak	stupid person
prvi	first	prvak	leader, champion
devet	nine	devetak	a ninth part
deset	ten	desetak	a tenth part, tithe

Also from adjectives in /-nj-/:

godis [✓] nji	"yearly"	godis [✓] njak	"annual, year-book"
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/-J-ak/

Forms nouns from /l/ participles:

dos [✓] ao	having come	dos [✓] ljak	newcomer
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/-ar/

Most frequently forms nouns indicating one pursuing a given occupation, from noun or verb bases.

vrt	garden	vrtlar	gardener
st [✓] ampa	press	st [✓] ampar	printer
voziti	to drive	vozar	driver

/-ik/

Forms nouns, mostly from adjective or verb stems. (For the meanings see the examples below.) These are usually derived stems, so that this suffix is part of a complex. Compare:

boleti	to be sick	bolest	sickness
-e-ti		-est	
bolestan	sick	bolesnik	sick person
-est-(a)n		'est-(a)n-ik	

An example of a simple suffix is

videti	to see	vidik	horizon, sight
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Complete suffixes (the intermediate forms are not given in most cases)

<u>/-n-ik/</u>	reč	word	rečnik	dictionary
	prolaziti	to be passing by	prolaznik	as passerby
	savez	alliance	saveznik	ally
	govoriti	to speak	govornik	speaker

With /-n-/ of past participle

<u>/-n-ik/</u>	učiti	to learn	učeník	pupil
	poznati	to become acquainted with	poznáník	acquaintance
	naseliti	to settle	naseljeník	settler

Some others:

<u>/-ov-n-ik/</u>	čas (pl. časovi)	hour	časovník	watch
	stanovati	to dwell	stanovník	inhabitant
<u>/-(a)n-ik/</u>	uredan	in order	uredník	editor
<u>/-t-n-ik/</u>	umeti	to know how	umetník	artist
<u>/-n-ik/</u>	praznovati	to celebrate	prazník	holiday

The use of /-ik/ to form nouns indicating a woods or grove of a given type of three is also of interest:

bor	pine tree	borík	pine forest
bukva	beech tree	bukvík	beech forest
sljiva	plum, plum tree	sljivík	plum orchard

/-telj/

Indicates "one who performs such and such action" or the like. While not many words have this suffix, some very frequent ones do.

roditi	to bear	roditelj	parent
učiti	to learn	učitelj	teacher

/-in/

This suffix forms masculine singular nouns indicating persons connected by origin or by occupation to a given cultural unit or persons having certain characteristics. The cultural unit may be

- 1) a national or ethnic group

Bugarin Bulgarian

- 2) a religious group

muslimanin Moslem

- 3) an occupational group

berberin barber

- 4) a family group

dom	home	domaći	homemade	domaćin	host
		cf. gospod	lord	gospodin	gentleman

The /J/ suffix may be associated with /-in/:

Turčin "Turk"

/-aj/

Forms nouns of various meanings (abstract and item).

dogadati se	to occur	dogadaj	event
obican	customary	obicaaj	custom, habit
lezati	lie down	lezaj	bed

It also occurs with other suffixes:

/-J-aj/ znak sign značaj significance

/-Y-aj/ izvestiti inform izvestaj report

/-luk/

A not too frequent suffix (of Turkish origin).

hadzija pilgrim hadziluk pilgrimage

/-iz(a)m/ is found with many loanwords:

turizam tourist trade nacionalizam nationalism

/-ic-a/

A very frequent suffix combination, often found with other stem formatives. It forms nouns of many different meanings from other nouns, adjectives and verbs. For example: (The order of presentation is of no significance.)

1) feminine corresponding to masculine

-ac-ic-a	domaćin [✓]	host	domaćica [✓]	hostess
	glumac	actor	glumica	actress
	Hrvat	Croat	Hrvatica	Croat (f)
-ac-ic-a	igrač [✓]	player	igračica [✓]	player (f)
	kralj	king	kraljica	queen
-ar-ic-a	kuvar	cook	kuvarica	cook (f)
-a-telj-ic-a	prijatelj	friend	prijateljica	friend (f)
-e-n-ic-a	učenik [✓]	student	učenica [✓]	student (f)
-n-ic-a	poznanik	acquaintance, friend	poznanica	acquaintance, friend (f)

2) nouns of place

-on-ic-a	čekati [✓]	to wait	čekaoonica [✓]	waiting room
on-ic-a	presto	throne	prestonica	capital city
	ravan	flat	ravnica	plain
-n-ic-a	berberin	barber	berbernica	barber shop

3) nouns of instrument

-a-l-ic-a	slušati [✓]	to listen	slušalica [✓]	receiver, earphone
-n-ic-a	ulaz	entrance	ulaznica	ticket

4) Abstracts and Collectives

	pravo	law	pravica	justice, rightness
	posao	work	besposlica	idleness, unemployment
-J-ic-a	deca	children	decica [✓]	small children

5) diminutives

	glava	head	glavica	small head
	marama	kerchief	maramica	handkerchief
	sestra	sister	sestrica	little sister
	sto	table	stolica	chair
	varos [✓]	town	varošica	small town
/-J-ic-a/	devojka	girl	devojcica [✓]	little girl
/-J-ic-a/	gospođa	madam	gospođica	miss
/-J-ic-a/	kašika [✓]	spoon	kašćica/	teaspoon

/-ac-a/

Forms feminine nouns indicating 1) a person of such-and-such nature or concerned with doing so-and-so 2) instrument or object used for such-and-such purpose 3) fruit juice or liquor.

Person:

glupak	stupid man	glupača [✓]	stupid woman
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Thing:

naslon	leaning back, lean-to	naslonjaca [✓]	armchair
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Drink: (/-ov-ac-a/)

jabuka	apple	jabukovaca [✓]	cider
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/-k-a/ indicates "a single thing."

The "single thing" may be associated with a verb indicating action of a given kind, a noun indicating an undifferentiated mass, or an adjective.

pripovediti	to tell a story	pripovetka	short story
paovati	to curse	paovka	the curse
biti	strike	bitka	battle
grah	beans	graska [✓]	a single grain
beo	white	belka	a white female

Compare also:

zēna [✓]	woman	zēnka [✓]	a female (of animals)
		kašćica	

It often indicates "a feminine one" or "a female one," pairing with a corresponding masculine noun. The pair may refer to persons of a gender, origin or affiliation or just be masculine and feminine counterparts.

ministar	minister	ministarka	minister's wife"
lekar	physician	lekarka	woman doctor
građanin	citizen	građanka	citizen (f)
Dalmatinac	Dalmatian	Dalmatinka	Dalmatian woman
ćuran	turkey	ćurka	turkey hen

/-sk-a/ - /-Jk-a/

This suffix, with /-a/, forms nouns of place the form, as this is the same suffix as the adjective formant.

/-sk-a/	Hrvat	Croatian	Hrvatska	Croatia
	Bugarin	Bulgarian	Bugarska	Bulgaria
	✓ Svajcarac	Swiss	✓ Svajcarska	Switzerland
/-Jk-a/	Grk	Greek	Grčka	Greece
	Nemac	German	Nemacka	Germany
/-k-a/	(cf. /-k-a/ above)			
	Englez	Englishman	Engleska	England
	Francuz	Frenchman	Francuska	France

(Compare Peoples and Places, Unit 8)

/-b-a/

Forms nouns 1) indicating the result of verbal action
2) action in process

Verbal base:

moliti	to beg	molba	petition, application
✓ sluziti	to serve	✓ sluzba	service
✓ naruciti	to order	✓ narudzba	order

/-i-t-b-a/

Is the infinitive stem of i-verbs plus /-b-a/.

✓ zeniti se	to marry	✓ ženidba	wedding
ploviti	to sail	plovidba	navigation

/-ob-a/

Forms abstracts from adjective bases.

zloba	evil
grdoba	ugliness
teskoba	tightness

/-ar-a/

Usually forms nouns indicating the premises with which such-and-such is associated; it more rarely indicates a person.

The stress is on the syllable before /-ar-/.

✓ brasno	flour	✓ brasnara	flour bin
knjiga	book	✓ knjizara	bookstore
✓ zelezo	iron	✓ zelezara	iron-works

Occasionally forms the feminine of a noun in /-ar/ or a feminine derivative of another noun.

trava	grass, herb	travara	woman who heals with herbs
✓ vracati	tell fortune	✓ vracara	fortune teller

/-ot-a/

Forms nouns (with bases in common with adjectives or other nouns)

lep	beautiful	lepota	beauty
dobar	good	dobrota	goodness

/-oc-a/ (may be considered /-ot-J-a/)

čist	clean	čistocá	cleanliness
		čistota	
težak	difficult	težkoća	difficulty
hladan	cold	hladnoća	cold

/-in-a/

Forms nouns covering a wide range of meanings, mostly from adjective and noun bases, though also from verbs. It occurs in combination with a number of other suffixes.

On adjective bases it may indicate the quality of the base adjective, a person, place or thing associated with that quality, etc.

brz	fast	brzina	speed
visok	high	visina	height
vruć	hot	vrućina	heat
treći	third	trećina	a third
sitan	small	sitnina	small change
veći	larger	većina	majority
star	old	starina	antiquity
		starina	old man
nizak	low	nizina	lowlands, lowness

With /-J-/

dug	long	dužina	length
veliki	large	velicina	size
mnogi	many	mnozina	plural

From noun bases. A frequent use is that indicating meat of a given kind.

jagnje G jagneta	a lamb	jagnjetina	lamb (meat)
tele G teleta	calf	teletina	veal
pile G pileta	chicken	piletina	chicken (meat)

Other types of nouns also occur as bases:

car	emperor	carina	customs duty, tariff
With /-J-/			
govedo	head of cattle	govedina/ govedina	beef
With /-ov-/ - /-ev-/			
dom	home	domovina	homeland
hlad	cold	hladovina	shade, cool (of the day)
trg	public square	trgovina	trade, commerce
otac	father	o [✓] cevina	property inherited from father
o [✓] cev	father's		

From verb bases - (with /-ov-/ - /-ev-/ and frequently /-J-/.)

imati	have	imovina	property
preraditi	process	preradevina	processed goods, manufactured
With /-av-/			
vladati	rule	vladavina	rule
pasti (pad-)	fall	padavine f pl.	rainfall

From miscellaneous bases

okolo	around	okolina	surrounding area
blizu	near	blizina	nearness
sto	hundred	stotina	hundred
koliko	how much	kolic [✓] ina	quantity

/-J-a/

/-J-/ occurs in many combinations. It also occurs with /-a/, often forming abstracts but also forming nouns indicating persons and things.

sretan	fortunate	sreca [✓]	fortune
suh	dry	susa [✓]	drought

graditi	build	grada	building material
voditi	lead	vođa	leader
gospodin	gentleman	gospođa	lady

/-ij-a/

This suffix is used in two major ways. One is as a regular formative, making abstract nouns as well as others. The other is an ending for recent loan words, often corresponding to English -y.

Regular Formative

nizak	low	nizija	lowland
suditi	to judge	sudija (m)	judge

Recent loans

istorija	history
filozofija	philosophy
geografija	geography

/-cij-a/ often corresponds to -tion.

generacija	generation	organizacija	organization
but	direkcija	directorate	

/-nj-a/

Usually forms nouns indicating the action of the verb base.

voziti	drive	voznja	driving
smetati	hinder	smetnja	hindrance
raditi	work	radnja	action, work; store
paziti	pay attention to	paznja	attention

Occasionally a noun in /-nj-a/ will indicate an object or the like rather than an action. Note the derived meaning "store" for /radnja/ above.

nositi	wear	nosnja	costume
sukati	spin (yarn)	suknja	skirt
sukno	cloth		

/-inj-a/

Forms nouns of various kinds, including abstracts, nouns indicating people, places, etc.

pust	desolate	pustinja	desert
sirota	orphan	sirotinja	poverty
Grk	Greek	Grkinja	Greek woman
rob	slave	robinja	female slave

/-k-inj-a/

Forms nouns indicating women of such-and-such origin, etc.

seljak	peasant	seljakinja	peasant woman
stranac	foreigner	strankinja	foreign woman
Slovenac	Slovene	Slovenkinja	Slovenian woman

/-onj-a/

Forms nouns of rather specialized meaning - persons (and also oxen) have a strikingly large --, as

glava	head	glavonja	person with extra large head
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/-lij-a/

Usually designates persons from a given place, more rarely persons possessing such-and-such characteristics

Bec [✓]	Vienna	Beclija [✓]	a Viennese
Sarajevo	Sarajevo	Sarajlija	man from Sarajevo

/-aj-lij-a/

para	money	parajlija	rich man
dug	long	dugajlija	tall person

/-dzij-a/

Indicates persons concerned with something, usually doing, making, or selling it.

sapun	soap	sapundzija [✓]	soapmaker
kazan	kettle	kazandzija [✓]	tin-smith

/-ost/

Forms abstract nouns, usually an adjective bases. All /-ost/ nouns are feminine i-nouns.

mio	dear	milost	mercy
vredan	worthy	vrednost	value
svetao	light	svetlost	light
pismen	literate	pismenost	literacy
znamenit	famous	znamenitost	landmark

/-n-ost/ is a frequent combination

okolo	about	okolnost	circumstances
buduci	future	buducnost	future
pripasti	belong	pripadnost	adherence

/-ad/

Forms collective feminine i-nouns.

jagnje	lamb	jagnjad	lambs
tele	calf	telad	calves
pile	chicken	pilad	chickens

/-ez/

Forms collective feminine i-nouns indicating groups of such-and-such characteristics.

mlad	young	mladez [✓]	youth
------	-------	---------------------	-------

Forms masculine nouns indicating the action described by the verb base or the instrument involved.

bosti (bod-)	to stick	bodez [✓]	stiletto
grabiti	to grab	grabez [✓]	looting

/-j-e/ - /-j-e/

Forms nouns of various meanings - collectives, nouns indicating a feature of a given subject (geographic feature, part of the body, or the like), verbal nouns, etc. (Verbal nouns have been treated under Note 31.1.1.)

osoba	person	osoblje	personnel
leto	summer	proleće	spring
pred	before	predgrađe	suburbs
grad	city		
pri	at	primorje	seacost
more	sea		
usta	mouth	usce	mouth of river
pod	under	podnožje	foothill
noga	foot		
uz	up	uzglavlje	head support
glava	head		

/-nj-e/

Is /-n-j-e/ and has been discussed under verbal nouns

/-c-e/

Forms diminutives of neuter nouns. It often occurs with an extension in /-n-/ or /-s-/ (/en-, /an-, /as-, etc.)

vino	wine	vince	affectionate word for wine
jagnje	lamb	jagnjence	little lamb
		jagnjesce	
vrata pl	door	vratanca	little door
pseto	dog	psetance	little dog
		psetasce	

/-l-o/

Makes neuter nouns, often with other extensions.

sesti sit selo village

/i-l-o/

voziti drive vozilo vehicle

/-at-i-l-o/

kupati se bathe kupatilo bathroom

/-s-l-o/

gledati look ogledalo mirror

/-ist-e/

Forms nouns of place

sajam fair sajm^{ist}e fairgrounds

sreda center sred^{ist}e the center

/-J-iste/

trg market trz^{ist}e market-place

/-iste/

added to /l/ participle (/-(a)l-ist-e/)

šetati to walk šet^{ist}e promenade

/-stv-o/ - /-Jtv-o/

Forms abstracts

drug companion drustvo society, company

ljudi men ljudstvo manpower

car Czar, emperor carstvo empire

stanovnik inhabitant stanov^{ist}vo population

podanik citizen podanstvo citizenship

Note that /g-Jt/ and /k-Jt/ > /st/

Noun Formation: Compounds

We have only discussed words with one root. We will now look at those with more than one. Such a word may have one of the suffices given in that note but may also have only the final (gender-number) suffix.

Some compounds have the roots plus final suffix:

ime G imena	name	dan	day	imendan	name day
po	half	noć	night	ponoć	midnight

The first part of the compound may be a participle:

rođen	born	dan	day	rođendan	birthday
-------	------	-----	-----	----------	----------

The first part may also be a fuller form that does not usually occur by itself:

po/pola	half	ostrvo	island	poluostrvo	peninsula
---------	------	--------	--------	------------	-----------

More frequently the roots have /o/ between them:

list	leaf
padati	be falling
listopad	October
ruka	hand
meta	target
rukomet	a kind of ball game

Examples with other suffixes:

osam	eight
ljet-	year
(cf. leto	summer)
osmoljetka	8 year primary school
zemlja	earth
raditi	to work
zemljoradnja	farming

Lesson 1, Exercise 1

Separate each of the following words to its root, prefix and suffix:

izbeglica

čitatelj

uciteljica

slijepac

odgojiteljica

gostionica

pristaniste

knjižurina

radnja

zarada

Crnogorac

polagati

doručak

glasnoša

nečistoca

zemljoradnja

glavobolja

sramota

nadinak

jugoistok

Lesson 1, Exercise 2

Separate each of the following words to its root, prefix and suffix.
Identify the kind of word and explain the meaning derivation.

vinograd

voznja

okolina

piletina

Jugoslavija

brašnjav

željezni

besmislica

cistokrvan

bezimen

bezbrojan

bezbojan

bezzub

narusenje

radinost

bezobrazluk, bezobraština

bezopasan

bezrazlozan

bezdusan

bezenstvo

bezicni

Lesson 1, Exercise 3

Separate each of the following words to its root, prefix and suffix.
Identify the kind of word and explain the meaning derivations.

izvodjač

izricariti

dalekovidan

bogoslovski

inozemac

inkasirati

dvosmislenost

dosljakinja

nadopuniti

knjigovodja

nadogradnja

zaključiti, zaključni

uzbudjenje

urazumiti

saučesce

trbušćić, trbusina

takozvani

sunarodnik

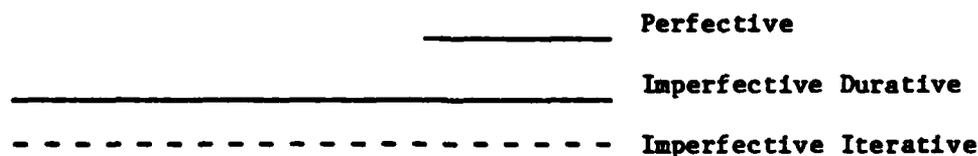
Lesson II

VERBAL ASPECT

Unlike English, which has twelve tenses, Serbo-Croatian has only three: one present, one past and one future. However, its verbal system, in common with those of all other slavonic languages and unlike the other West-European languages, is enriched by the existence of verbal aspect as well as tense.

A verb describes some action or state. Verbal tense is concerned with the time when the action or state occurs. It has to do with the concept of whether or not the action or state is in any way limited. The concept of limitation, whether at the end, the beginning or throughout the action or state, is expressed by the use of the so-called Perfective Aspect of the verb. On the other hand, the concept of the action or state being completely without limitation is expressed by the use of the so-called Imperfective Aspect. Two kinds of the unlimited action or state are distinguished. In one, it is conceived as preceding continuously or uninterruptedly as one single process. To express this, the so-called Durative Imperfective form of the verb is used. In the other kind, the action or state is conceived as being made up of a continuation of small, single processes repeated an unlimited number of times. This gives the impression of one whole continuous process, rather in the same way as a chain is composed of a whole series of links, each one individual in itself yet forming the one complete unbroken chain because the individual link must remain an integral part of the whole and cannot be detached from it without breaking the chain itself. For this concept of unlimited action or state the so-called Iterative Imperfective form of the verb is used. Most people agree that historically the Imperfective is the primary and the Perfective the secondary development.

The three different kinds of action or state might be represented graphically thus:



All actions or states, therefore, are, in Serbo-Croatian, normally expressed by at least two different categories of verb having the same meaning - the Perfective and the Imperfective categories; and with many verbs the Imperfective category is subdivided into Iterative and Durative. These three different types of one verb have different infinitives and conjugate their tenses independently, according to rules given later. For instance, to sit has the Perfective infinitive "s(j)esti" (sometimes also written "s(j)ednuti") with Present Tense "s(j)ednem" and Imperfectives "s(j)ed(j)eti," Present "s(j)edim" which is Durative and "s(j)edati," Present "s(j)edam" which is Iterative. For example:

Tu su s(j)ed(j)ela samo petorica muškaraca.

(Only 5 men were sitting.)

S(j)edne na divan uz prozor.

(He or she, sat down on the couch near the window.)

"S(j)ed(j)ela su" is from the Imperfective Durative "s(j)ed(j)eti" while "s(j)edne" is from the Perfective "s(j)esti." The imperfective is used in the first instance since the action is envisaged as having no limit of any kind. Only the action and the fact that it goes on continuously and uninterruptedly is conceived: people were sitting and not standing or talking or singing, for instance. As far as the speaker is concerned, the people have been sitting and will continue sitting for an indefinite, unlimited period. The speaker is in no way concerned with the limiting moment when they first sat down or will stop sitting down.

In the second sentence the Perfective is used since here a limit upon the action of sitting is conceived. The limiting moment is at the beginning: it conveys the concept of the starting moment or limit of an act, the moment when he or she started the action of sitting.

A third sentence, may illustrate the usage of the Iterative Imperfective of the same verb:

Kad god sjedam na tu stolicu ja zaspim.

(Whenever I sit down on this chair, I fall asleep.)

Here the concept is of a person performing the action of sitting down an unlimited number of times. Although each individual action is itself limited at the beginning, as in the second instance, the general impression is of an unbroken succession of individual sittings.

Further illustration of the usage of Aspect occurs in sentences.

Izisao je iz kuće.

He left the house.

Ona dolazi uvek rano.

She comes always early.

Zatim opet izade.

Afterwards he left again.

Ona je dosla rano.

She came early.

Obično izlazi mnogo kasnije.

Usually he leaves much later.

In all but the last example the Perfective Aspect (from "izici") is used since the action is conceived as taking place only once and as having a limit. This time the end rather than the beginning limit is envisaged: the moment of completion of the act is stressed, when the performer of the act, having completed his act of leaving, finds himself outside the house. In the last sentence the Imperfective is used because here the stress is on the kind of action. The essential fact for communication is that the performer does not

usually come home much later, or get up or for instance, much later, but goes out of the house much later. The moment at which he starts or finishes this action is not important. Since the action is a whole series of linked individual actions of the same kind, the Iterative Imperfective is used.

General Means of Differentiation Between Aspects

A Perfective verb does not differ from an Imperfective verb. But certain features of the system of verb formation often make it easy to recognize Aspect from the Infinitive form and indicate how one Aspect is most likely to be derived from another.

Difference in Aspect may be indicated (i) by a difference in the vowel before a -ti infinitive ending (ii) by a prefix added to the shorter form (iii) by an infix. A few verbs have completely different forms for Perfective and Imperfective. Note that a vowel is a characteristic of the Imperfective, though -ati infinitives are by no means invariably Imperfective.

Particular Means of Differentiation

1. When a difference in Aspect is seen only by the vowel preceding -ti, the Imperfective most often has a:

I. bac <u>a</u> ti	P. bac <u>i</u> ti	to throw
lup <u>a</u> ti	lup <u>i</u> ti	to bang

This vowel change may be accompanied by a change of the final consonant of the base due to assimilation:

I. vrac <u>a</u> ti	P. vrat <u>i</u> ti	to return
pust <u>a</u> ti	pust <u>i</u> ti	to leave, forsake
spust <u>a</u> ti	spust <u>i</u> ti	to let drop
plac <u>a</u> ti	plat <u>i</u> ti	to pay

If the vowel preceding the last consonant of the perfective stem o this will appear as a, the imperfectivising a:

I. odgovar <u>a</u> ti	P. odgovor <u>i</u> ti	to answer
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2. In comparatively few verbs, however, an -ati ending is Perfective. But with such verbs the Imperfective also ends in -ati, the difference in Aspect being indicated by an infix in the Imperfective. The Imperfective so formed is always iterative:

I. (Iterative) <u>vezivati</u>	P. <u>vezati</u>	to bind
<u>kazivati</u>	<u>kazati</u>	to say
<u>dozivati</u>	<u>dozvati</u>	to summon, call up
<u>prodavati</u>	<u>prodati</u>	to sell

Thus one vowel in the Perfective is equated by two in the Imperfective. Of the two latter the second is always a, the first usually is also, but may not be.

2. Verbs of type 2 just described are a sub-group of a much larger group of verbs whose Imperfective is distinguished from the Perfective by an infix and whose Perfective may, but need not, end in -ati. If the base of such verbs is monosyllabic, the Imperfective is longer by one syllable through the insertion of a vowel. Usually this is a (or ja if it immediately follows another vowel). Occasionally it is e. In ijekavian this e is lengthened to je when immediately following i. In ekavian such an e (equivalent of ije) is always a long vowel:

I. <u>sretati</u>	P. <u>sresti</u> (from *sret-ti)	to meet
<u>padadi</u>	<u>pasti</u> (from *pad-ti)	to fall
<u>stajati</u>	<u>stati</u>	to stand
<u>s(j)edati</u>	<u>s(j)esti</u> (from *s(j)ed-ti)	to sit
<u>lijevati</u> (ijek.)] - <u>liti</u>	to pour
<u>levati</u> (ek.)		

If the base of such verbs is polysyllabic the Imperfective is longer by a syllable which is usually -ov-, -iv-, -av- inserted before the -ati ending:

I. <u>kupovati</u>	P. <u>kupiti</u>	to buy
<u>dobivati</u>	<u>dobiti</u>	to get, obtain
<u>nocivati</u>	<u>nociti</u>	to spend the night
<u>ručavati</u>	<u>ručati</u>	to lunch

The accent may change.

4. Many verbs are formed by compounding with a preposition, when some additional shade of meaning is given. When prefixed to an Imperfective verb, a preposition usually makes the verb perfective as well as adding to meaning, precisely because such preposition prefixes have limited effect through specifying; for instance, direction (e.g. to, from, over, across) or position (e.g. above,

under, at, on). The Imperfective "pisati" (to write) gives Perfectives "potpisati" (to write under, to sign), "natpisati" (to write over), "natpisati" (to write down), "prepisati" (to rewrite). The variations "izliti" (to pour out), "naliti" (to pour into), "odliti" (to pour from), "obliti" (to pour around) and "razliti" (to pour in several places) all derive from "liti" (to pour) which itself is Perfective to start with.

The most commonly used prepositional prefixes, and the special shade of meaning they give, are:

do-: up to, to, as far as e.g. "zvati" (to call), "dozvati" (to call to, summon). "Do" also conveys the idea of successful achievement of the action; e.g., "čekati" (to wait), "dočekati" (to wait until the waiting is completed, i.e. until someone arrives).

(dokazati, doleteti, doznati)

za-: (i) Gives special emphasis to the starting of the action; e.g., "plakati" (to cry), "zaplakati" (to start crying). (ii) Means behind; e.g., "zaloziti" (to lay behind). The basic "loziti" is not used alone.

(zamisliti, završiti, zaraditi)

u-: into e.g. "ići" (to go), "ući" (to go into, enter)

(uliti, ugrejati, uloviti)

od-: from, back e.g. "govoriti" (to say), "odgovoriti" (to say back i.e. reply); "platiti" (to pay), "otplatiti" (to pay back, to pay off)

(otkazati, odlaziti, otići, otkupiti)

iz: [cf, Latin -ex] from, from out of e.g. "platiti" (to pay), "isplatiti" (to pay out, to pay up)

(izmisliti, ispricati, iskopati, iskoristiti)

nad-: over, above e.g. "gledati" (to look), "nadgledati" (to look over, supervise)

pod-: under; e.g., "pisati" (to write), "potpisati" (to sign)

(potplatiti, potkopati, podvrgnuti)

na-: Conveys idea of bringing the action to an end; e.g., "pisati" (to write), "napisati" (to write down i.e. envisaging that everything has been put down on the paper)

(nastaviti, nagovoriti, nametnuti)

o-: around; e.g., "opisati" (to write all around i.e. to describe); "gledati" (to look), "ogledati" (to look round)

(označiti, ogovarati, ostate)

s-, sa-: together; e.g., "brati" (to take), "sabirati" (to take together i.e. to collect)

(sastaviti, saznati)

uz-: back; e.g., "držati" (to hold), "uzdržati" (to hold back)

(uzviknuti, uzmaci)

Prefixes pro-, pre-, pri- and raz- are also used, although they do not exist independently as prepositions:

pro-: through, past; e.g., "teći" (to flow), "proteći" (to flow past); "ići" (to go), "proći" (to go through, go past)

(promisliti, protumačiti)

pre-: across, over; e.g., "gledati" (to look at), "pregledati" (to look over). It also conveys the idea of transference; e.g., "misliti" (to think), "predomisliti se" (to think until one transfers to another point of view i.e. change one's mind)

(preskočiti, prepoznati)

pri-: Conveys the idea of adding to or bringing the action to a head; e.g., "dodati" (to add, subjoin), "pridodati" (to superadd); "govoriti" (to speak), "prigovoriti" (to add to a conversation): "sliti" (to force), "prisiliti" (to enforce, achieve by force)

(prisecati se, prici, prilaziti)

raz-: "in various directions;" e.g., "biti" (to beat), "razbiti" (to smash to pieces i.e. in all directions and places)

(razgledati, razvijati)

Prepositions "po," "o" and "s" have less clearly defined meanings than most other prepositions and have largely developed as purely perfectivising prefixes which often do not give a special shade of meaning any more; e.g., "piti" (I.), "popiti" (P.) = to drink; "kratiti" (I.), "skratiti" (P.) = to shorten.

5. If a prefix is added, this usually perfectives, as well as adds some shade of meaning. (See 4 preceding page.) If the special shade of meaning is required without the concept of perfectivity, then the compounded Perfective can be deperfectivised by inserting an infix. This mechanism has been clearly shown with respect to the verb "piti" as follows:

IMPERFECTIVE

piti

to drink
ispijati

to drink up

upijati

to drink in, absorb

napijati se

to drink to

opijati se

to get drunk often

PERFECTIVE

popiti

to drink up
ispiti

to drink up emptying something

upiti

to drink in, absorb

napiti se

to get drunk

opiti se

to get drunk

6. With verbs of motion derived from "ici," Durative "ici" is perfectivised when a prepositional prefix is added according to the general scheme. However, if the additional shade of meaning given by the prefix is required but not the concept of perfectivity then such verbs are deperfectivised by the substitution of base "-laziti" in place of "ici" not by the insertion of an infix. The "laziti" derivations are always Imperfective Iterative:

I. Durative: ici	Perfective: / doci	I. Iterative: dolaziti (to arrive)
	/ izici	izlaziti (to go out of)
	/ obici	obilaziti (to go round)
	/ otici	odlaziti (to go from)
	/ poci	polaziti (to go, go off)
	/ uci etc.	ulaziti (to go in, enter)

The second element of such compounded Iteratives "-laziti" is never used alone as "ici." The Iterative to go, without any additional shade of meaning, is "hodati."

7. The verbs of carrying and leading do not conform with the general pattern whereby a prefix perfectivises. They have Imperfective Durative infinitives "nositi" (to carry) and "voditi" (to lead); each also has its Imperfective Iterative infinitive; viz. "nosati" (to carry) and "vodati" (to

lead). Special shades of meaning may be given to such verbs by prefixing prepositional forms to the Durative; e.g., "donositi" (to carry to), "odnositi" (to carry from). Such secondary formations remain Imperfective, but change from Durative to Iterative. When a Perfective is required with some additional shade of meaning, then the prefix is added to a different root; i.e., "-nesti" or "-nijeti" instead of "-nositi," and "-vesti" instead of "-voditi." "Donesti," "donijeti" and "dovesti" are Perfective.

8. Root verbs (i.e., those whose suffix is added directly to the base without a linking vowel) may be either Perfective or Imperfective. They are Perfective if they take an -n- infix in the Present Tense. Otherwise they are Imperfective. The majority are Imperfective. Examples:

I.	plesti	Pres.	pletem, pletes [✓]	to plait
	krasti		kradem, krades [✓]	to steal
	jesti		jedem, jedes [✓]	to eat
	rasti		rastem, rastes [✓]	to grow
	moći		mogu, mozes [✓]	to be able
P.	s(j)esti	Pres.	s(j)ednem, s(j)ednes [✓]	to sit
	reci		rednem, reknes [✓]	to say
	leci		legnem, legnes [✓]	to lie
	pasti		padnem, padnes [✓]	to fall

The -n- infix is etymologically associated with Lat. unus and draws particular attention to the idea of the momentary nature of the action or else to its uniqueness, thus emphasizing one feature of the concept of perfectivity.

9. For the same reason most infinitives having an infix -nu- (thus ending in -nuti) are Perfective. "Skoknuti" means to give one quick jump, "viknuti" means to give one sudden, short cry and so on. Such verbs have another, sometimes several other, Perfective infinitives formed without n by compounding with prefixes, sometimes with one whose semantic addition has been nullified.

Some verbs of this type are:

	Momentary Action	Ordinary Perfective	Perfective with Special Shade of Meaning
I. dizati (to raise)	P. dignuti	díci	izdíci etc.
s(j)edati (to sit)	s(j)ednuti	s(j)esti	pris(j)esti etc.

Twelve infinitives in -nuti are Imperfective. Of these the most commonly used are: "ginuti" (to perish, die), "brinuti se" (to worry), "tonuti" (to drown), "ceznuti" (to yearn for). They all form their Perfective with prefix po-.

Accentuation

The whole concept of Aspect is associated with the idea of opposition: one type of action or state is contrasted with another. Such contrast of concept is reflected not only in morphological forms as described above, but also in accentuation. (1) When a compound Perfective verb is imperfectivised (the primary direction of change) there is usually an accompanying lengthening of vowel.

When the Imperfective is formed by increasing the number of syllables, the position of the stressed syllable usually changes from the stem to a syllable of the Imperfective ending:

P. zaviti	I. zavijati	to wrap up
zastati	zastajati	to stop
pregledati	pregledavati	to look over, to check

Here are some more examples of the three Verbal aspects:

Imperfective Durative		Perfective		Imperfective Iterative
ići	to go	[poci [podem] -- [izići [izidem] [uči [udem]	go out to into	polaziti izlaziti ulaziti
buditi	to wake	probuditi		-----
zvati	to call	[pozvati [pozovem] [dozvati [dozovem]	to answer a call	pozivati dozivati odazvati (se)
[-vesti]	to take, carry	odvesti	to take away	odvoziti
plaćati	to pay	[platiti [isplatiti	to pay off	isplaćivati
s(j)ed(j)eti	to sit	s(j)esti or s(j)ednuti		s(j)edati
gledati	to look at	[pogledati [pregledati	to look over	pogledavati pregledavati

padati	to fall, drop	[pasti [padnem] upasti [upadnem]	updatei
		to drop in	
traziti	to ask, look for	potraziti	potrazivati claim financially
pravdati	to justify	opravdati	opravdavati
piti [pijen]	to drink	popiti [popijem]	

The extensive detailed list of prefixed verbs will help to understand the endless possibilities of formation of Imperfective and Perfective verbs.

Examples of Simple Prefixes

The following list gives prefix forms for a larger number of verbs. This list is selective, not exhaustive, and includes only those forms which will be most useful to you now. The purpose of the list is to make you aware of the way prefixes are used rather than to add to your vocabulary. Nevertheless, you will be responsible for knowing all these verbs in future lessons.

	I <u>govoriti</u>		to speak
do	P dogovoriti se	I dogovarati se	to agree
iz(a)	P izgovoriti	I izgovarati	to pronounce, (se) speak up, excuse oneself
na	P nagovoriti + acc.	I nagovarati + acc.	to persuade, talk into
nad	P nadgovoriti		to out-talk
o(b)	P ogovoriti	I ogovarati + acc.	gossip
od(a)	P odgovoriti	I odgovarati	to answer
pod(a)	P podgovoriti	I podgovarati	to instigate, put up to
pre		I pregovarati + instr.	to negotiate
pri	P prigovoriti + dat.	I prigovarati + dat.	to reproach, scold
pro	P progovoriti	I progovarati	begin to speak
raz	P razgovoriti	I razgovarati + instr.	P - to cheer up I - to talk
s(a), z			
u	P ugovoriti	I ugovarati	to agree, to contract
uz(a)			
za	P zagovoriti	I zagovarati	P - to talk long I - to divert by talking

	I <u>ici</u>		to go
do	P <u>docí</u>	I dolaziti	to come
iz(a)	P <u>izíci/izací</u>	I izlaziti	to go out
na	P <u>nací</u>	I nalaziti	to find
	P <u>naící</u>	I nailaziti	to run into, over
nad	P <u>nadíci</u>	I nadilaziti	to go above
ci (a)	P <u>obíci</u>	I obilaziti	to go around, visit, tour
od(a)	P <u>otíci</u>	I odlaziti	to leave, go off; to go
	P <u>odící</u>	I odilaziti	to go away (for water)
po	P <u>poci</u>	I polaziti	to depart, start
pod(a)	P <u>podíci</u>	I podilaziti	to go under
pre	P <u>preíci</u>	I prelaziti	to cross; (iz voza u voz - change trains, transfer; (na drugo) - to change subject
pri	P <u>príci</u>	I prilaziti	to approach, come up
pro	P <u>proíci</u>	I prolaziti	to pass, to go; (pored) to pass by; (kroz) to go through; (dobro) to fare well; (rdavo) to fare badly
raz	P <u>razíci se</u>	I razilaziti se	to disperse, to separate, to fall apart
s(a), z	P <u>síci</u>	I silaziti	to descend, get down, alight, come down
u	P <u>ući</u>	I ulaziti	to go in, enter
uz(a)	P <u>uzíci</u>	I uzilaziti	to go up, climb steps, mountains
za	P <u>zací</u>	I zalaziti	to go behind, set (of sun)

	<u>P javiti</u>	I. javljati	to inform, report, let know; (se) report onself, greet
iz(a)	P izjaviti	I izjavljivati	to state, declare
na	P najjaviti	I najjavljivati	to announce
ob(a)	P objaviti	I objavljivati	to announce, declare, make known, publish
ob(a)	P odjaviti	I odjavljivati	to report on leaving, cancel (hotel, to recall visit)
po	P pojaviti se	I pojavljivati se	to appear, emerge
pri	P prijaviti	I prijavljivati	to report, register
	I jesti		to eat
do	P dojesti se		to finish eating
na	P najesti se		to eat full
o	P ojesti se	I ojedati se	to chafe
po	P pojesti	(I jesti)	to eat up
pre	P prejesti se		over eat
pri	P prijesti se		to like to eat some food
pro	P projesti		eat for the first time
raz	P razjesti se	I razjedati	to be inflamed (wound)
u	P ujesti	I ujedati	to bite
za	P zajesti	I zajedati	to cheat
		<u>I nositi</u>	to carry
do	P doneti/donijeti	I donositi	to bring
iz(a)	P izneti/iznijeti	I iznositi	to take out, carry out, amount to
na	P naneti/nanijeti	I nanositi	to bring, deposit (alluvial); inflict, cause (damage, offense)

nad	P nadneti se/ nadnijeti	I nadnositi se	to lean over
ob(a)	P obneti/obnijeti	I obnositi	to carry something around
od(a)	P odneti/odnijeti	I odnositi	to take away (by carrying); i-(se) refer to, to relate
po	P poneti se/poneti /ponijeti	I ponositi se	to be proud, with Instr. to be proud of; P poneti - to carry something along
pod	P podneti/podnijeti	I podnositi	to submit (application); stand, endure
pre	P preneti/prenijeti	I prenositi	to transfer, carry over; to transmit, broadcast
pri	P prineti/prinijeti	I prinositi	to bring to, to offer (sacrif.)
pro	P proneti/pronijeti	I pronositi	to carry through, past
raz	P razneti/raznijetj	I raznositi	to carry around
s(a), z	P sneti/znijeti	I snositi	to endure, stand, bear; P - to lay (eggs)
u	P uneti/unijeti	I unositi	to carry in, bring in (by carrying)
uz(a)	P uzneti/uznijeti	I uznositi	to praise, to carry something up
za	P zaneti se/zanijeti	I zancsiti se	to stagger, to be carry away
Misc.	P poneti se/poneti se /ponijeti se	I ponasati se	to behave
	I piti		to drink
iz(a)	P ispiti	I ispijati	drink up
na	P napiti (se)	I napijati	get drunk
nad	P natpiti	I natpijati	outdrink
o	P opiti (se)	opijati (se)	get drunk

od(a)	P otpiti		drink off a little
po	P popiti	(I piti)	drink up
pre	P prepiti		drink too much
pri	P pripiti se	I pripijati se	to cling to
pro	P propiti		to drink for the first time, start getting drunk
u	P upiti	I upijati	drink in, absorb
za	P zapiti se		drink longer than intended
	P stati, stanem, stao	I stajati/stojati: stojim, stajao/stojao	to stand, (cost)
	P stati, stanem, stao	I stajati: stajem, stajao	to stop, to cost
do	P dostati	I dostajati: dostajem, dostajao	(to suffice) to reach
		I dostojati se: dostoji se, dostojao se	to benefit
na	P nastati	I nastajati: nastaje, nastajalo	to begin to happen
		I nastajati/nastojati: nastojim, nastojao	to endeavor
o(d)	P ostati	I ostajati: ostajem, ostajao	to stay, remain
ob(a)	P opstati		to endure, hold out
od		P odstajati/odstojati: odstojim, odstajao/ odstojao	to stand a while
po	P postati	I postajati: postajem, postajao	to become
		I postojati: postojim, postojao	to exist
pre	P prestati	I prestajati: prestaje itd.	to stop, cease

Note different imperfective stem.

		P prestajati/prestojati	to stand all the way
pred	P predstati	I predstojati, predstoji itd.	P - to appear (court) I - to be forthcoming, impending
pri	P pristati	I pristajati: pristajem itd.	to consent, dock, come into port
raz	P rastati se	I rastajati se: rastajem se, itd.	to part, divorce
s(a)	P sastati se	I sastajati se: sastajem se sa I.	to meet together
		I sastojati se sastoji se	to consist of (od)
u	P ustati	I ustajati: ustajem, itd.	to get up
za	P zastati	I zastajati: zastajem, itd.	to stop a little to stop behind
		I <u>voditi</u>	to lead
do	P dovesti	I dovoditi	to bring to
iz(a)	P izvesti	I izvoditi	to take out, carry out, perform
na	P navesti	I navoditi	to cite, quote; to induce
od(a)	P odvesti	I odvoditi	to take away
po	P povesti se	I povoditi se	to stagger
pod	P podvesti	I podvoditi	to procure, pimp
pre	P prevesti	I prevoditi	to take across, to translate
pred		I predvoditi	to head, lead
pri	P privesti	I privoditi	to bring to
pro	P provesti	I provoditi	to spend time
raz	P razvesti	I razvoditi	to usher; (se) to divorce
s(a)	P svesti	I svoditi	to reduce, to add (math)

u	P uvesti	I uvoditi	to bring into, introduce
za	P zavesti	I zavoditi	to mislead, seduce, entice, record; (se) to stagger: (red) to establish order
		I <u>voziti</u>	to drive, (se) to ride
do	P dovesti	I dovoziti	to drive to, (se) to come by car
iz(a)	P izvesti	I izvoziti	to export, (se) to ride out
na	P navesti	I navoziti	to drive to, (se) to be driven to or onto
od(a)	P odvesti	I odvoziti	to drive away, (se) to ride away
po	P provesti	(I voziti)	to give a ride, lift
pre	P prevesti	I prevoziti	to transport; (preko) to drive across, over
pro	P povesti	I provoziti	to drive through
raz	P razvesti	I razvoziti	to drive people to their homes
s(a), z	P svesti	I svoziti	to bring in the harvest
u	P uvesti	I uvoziti	to import, to drive in
		I <u>vozati</u>	to ride for pleasure
do		P dovozati se	to come by car for pleasure
na		P navozati se	to ride a lot for pleasure
od(a)		P odvozati se	to ride away for pleasure
pro		P provozati se	to ride a little for pleasure

	I <u>vucí</u>		to pull, draw; (se) to trail
do	P dovucí	I dovlačiti	to tow, drag, haul to; (se) to drag oneself
iz(a)	P izvucí	I izvlačiti	to pull out, (se) to get out from, shirk
na	P navucí	I navlačiti	to put on (dressing), to accumulate; to contract (disease)
nad	P nadvucí	I nadvlačiti	to out-tug
ob(a)	P obucí	I oblačiti	to put on, (clothes); (se) to dress
od	P odvucí	I odvlačiti	to pull away, haul away, (se) drag oneself away
po	P povucí	I povlačiti	to pull, draw, recall, withdraw
pod	P podvucí	I podvlačiti	to underline, to go under, draw under; (se) to curry favour
pre	P prevucí	I prevlačiti	to pull over, transport; to coat, line, cover
pri	P privucí	I privlačiti	to attract; (se) to sneak in
pro	P provucí	I provlačiti	to draw through, to pull through, pass through (thread); (se) to slip through
raz	P razvucí	I razvlačiti	to stretch, squander away
s(a), z	P svucí	I svlačiti	to take off, undress

Lesson 2, Exercise 1

Give the perfective form(s) of the following verbs:

pregledavati _____

gledati _____

padati _____

dizati _____

tražiti _____

govoriti _____

pojavljivati _____

nositi _____

piti _____

sastajati se _____

dovlaciti _____

navlaciti _____

razvlaciti _____

voziti _____

postajati _____

silaziti _____

odlaziti _____

dolaziti _____

prevlaciti _____

svlaciti _____

Lesson 2, Exercise 2

Give the imperfective form of the following verbs:

potrazi^{ti}ti _____

govoriti _____

razi^{ci} se _____

zaci^{ti} _____

doneti _____

preneti _____

naici^{ti} _____

ujesti _____

podneti _____

odgovarati _____

zaneti _____

privuci^{ti} _____

zavesti _____

provuci^{ti} _____

uneti _____

Lesson 2, Exercise 3

Underline the right verb in the following sentences.

1. Ja ću(bacati-baciti) loptu kroz prozor.
2. (Odgovori-govori) na moje pitanje.
3. (Pisi-napiši) ovaj broj.
4. (Dočekao-cekao) sam svoju promociju.
5. On svaki dan (izlazi-izadje).
6. Oni su (pili-popili) jednu litru vina.
7. Deca (vlaze - udju) u školu svaki dan u 8 sati.
8. Ja sam se (probudila-budila) kasno danas.
9. Kada ćete (leci - lezati) u krevet?
10. On mi je to juce (dao - davao).
11. On mi je prošle godine (dala - davala) lekcije.
12. Danas hoću da(obučem-oblačim) ove cipele.
13. Ona je lepo (pevala-otpevala) ovu pesmu.
14. Oni (prodju-prolaze) svaki dan kraj naše kuće.
15. Ja sam (kupila-kupovala) novi auto juce.

Lesson III

VERB CONJUGATION

Introduction

In studying Serbo-Croatian verbs, we usually start with the Infinitive and then present other forms as derivations from it. This does not, however, mean that the Infinitive is the basic form of the verb or the form most commonly encountered in speech and writing. It is, nonetheless, 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 derive the remaining forms of the verb. This is fundamental to the study of Serbo-Croatian. Of perhaps greater importance in practice is the ability to perform this process in reverse; i.e., recognizing a verb in any of its inflected forms and being able to derive the Infinitive. Whenever you find a new verb, you should memorize the complete conjugation along with the meaning. Where the verb is a part of an imperfective/perfective pair you should learn both together. This can be helpful because the consonant per mutation in one verb of the pair often gives clues to the conjugation of the other. Eventually, after the conjugational patterns become second nature, it will be enough to memorize first and second person singular, third person plural of the present tense and masculine past tense. From these the rest of the forms can be derived. All of this will be much easier if you solidly understand the various forms of a Serbo-Croatian verb and the stems and endings that make up these forms. An important feature of the verbal system is that some forms are derived from the Infinitive base, others from the Present Tense base. In many verbs these two bases are the same, but in many others they are not. You must, therefore, learn both infinitive and Present Tense roots or stems.

The differences in Infinitive and Present Tense mostly occur because of the consonant alterations studied in the Phonology Chapter, but 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 - CE ✓
 ZE - ZE ✓
 SE - SE ✓
 LE - LJE
 NE - NJE
 ME - MLJE
 PE - PLJE
 BE - BLJE
 VE - VLJE
 SKE - STE, SCE ✓ ✓
 STE - STE, ZDE ✓ ✓
 ZGE - ZDE ✓
 ZDE - ZDE ✓

Palatalization before the vowel - I -

GI - ZI
 HI - SI
 KI - CI

C. VERBAL TENSES

Endings of the Present Tense

The following sets of endings occur:

		I	II	III	IV	V
Sing.	1	-am	-im	-em	-ujem	-ajem
	2	-as	-is	-es	-ujes	-ajes
	3	-a	-i	-e	-uje	-aje
Plur.	1	-amo	-imo	-emo	-ujemo	-ajemo
	2	-ate	-ite	-ete	-ujete	-ajete
	3	-aju	-e	-u	-uju	-aju

The only differences between these 5 conjugations is the different vowel running through each and a different 3rd person plural.

The Serbo-Croatian verb can be classified according to the vowel found directly before the personal endings in the Present Tense. This vowel may either be a suffix or a linking vowel. Here are some examples:

a) Present Tense			Infinitive		
<u>Root</u>	<u>Linking Vowel</u>	<u>Ending</u>	<u>Root</u>	<u>Suffix</u>	<u>Ending</u>
TRES-	E	-M	TRES-	NONE	-TI
TRES-	E	-S			
TRES-	E	NONE			
TRES-	E	-MO			
TRES-	E	-TE			
TRES-	NONE	O			
b)					
CIN-	-I-	-M	CIN-	-I-	-TI
CIN-	-I-	-S			
CIN-	-I-	NONE			
CIN-	-I-	-MO			
CIN-	-I-	-TE			
CIN-	NONE	-E			
c)					
<u>Root</u>	<u>Linking Vowel</u>	<u>Ending</u>	<u>Root</u>	<u>Suffix</u>	<u>Ending</u>
GLED-	A	-M	GLED-	-A-	-TI
GLED-	A	-S			
GLED-	A	NONE			
GLED-	A	-MO			
GLED-	A	-TE			
GLED-	A	-JU			

	<u>Root</u>	<u>Suffix</u>	<u>Link. V.</u>	<u>Ending</u>	<u>Root</u>	<u>Suffix</u>	<u>Ending</u>
d)	KUP-	-UJ-	-E-	- M	KUP-	-OVA-	-TI
e)	POKAZ-	-UJ-	-E-	-M	POKAZ-	-IVA-	-TI
f)	PROD-	-AJ	-E-	-M	PROD-	-AVA-	-TI

From the above examples we can see that all these verbs had the same Infinitive and Present Tense roots and that the linking vowels and suffixes interchanged. This is not always the case. We will analyze them as follows:

Infinitives

The endings are:

After a vowel:	-TI -CI	Pitati, govoriti, krenuti Íci, pomoci
After a consonant:	-ivati -ovati -avati	Pokazivati Kupovati Prodavati
After either vowel or consonant:	-sti	Jesti, provesti, grepsti

A. INFINITIVE AND PRESENT TENSE STEMS - TI INFINITIVES

In verbs of this class the Infinitive and Present Tense bases are generally the same.

The vowel preceding the -ti is not normally part of the stem, but serves to link the infinitive ending to the stem. The stem of pitati is pit-, of govoriti is govor- and of krenuti it is kren-. The present Tense from the base is formed as follows:

I. If the linking vowel before -ti is -A-

Type I endings are usually added to the base e.g. "pit-a-ti":

Sing.	1	pitam	Plur.	pitamo
	2.	pitás		pitate
	3.	pita		pitaju

Two important exceptions to this rule concern palatal and palatalized consonants. They are:

a) If the last consonant of the Infinitive base is c, z or sometimes j, then Type II ending may be added instead of Type I.

Examples: "mučati," "držati," "stojati":

Sing.	1	mučim	držim	stojim
	2	mučis	držis	stojis
	3	mući	drži	stoji
Plur.	1	mučimo	držimo	stojimo
	2	mučite	držite	stojite
	3	muće	drže	stoje

b) If the last consonant of the Infinitive base are palatalized nj, lj, or sometimes j, then Type III endings may be used instead of Type I.

Examples: "počinjati," "kašljati," "nestajati"

Sing.	1	počinjem	kašljem	nestajem
	2	počinjes	kašljes	nestajes
	3	počinje	kašlje	nestaje
Plur.	1	počinjemo	kašljemo	nestajemo
	2	počinjete	kašljete	nestajete
	3	počinju	kašlju	nestaju

NOTE I: A few disyllabic -ti Infinitives preceded by -a- before the -ti are root verbs. In such verbs, the a is part of the verbal base and is not a linking vowel. Examples: "znati," "imati" with bases zna- and ima-. In such verbs Type I endings are used but the a of the endings is omitted since a already occurs in the base. The present tense is:

znam, znaš, zna, znamo, znate, znaju
imam, imaš, ima, imamo, imate, imaju

NOTE II: Some, though not all, verbs whose final consonant of the Infinitive base is s, z, t, c, k, or ks before the linking vowel -a- have a Present Tense base different from the Infinitive base. The final consonant of the base is different. Type III endings are added to the base, not Type I.

Examples: "pisati," "brisati," "kazati"

Present Tenses are:

pišem, pišes, piše, pišemo, pišete, pišu
brišem, brišes, briše, brišemo, brišete, brišu
kažem, kažes, kaže, kažemo, kažete, kažu

II. If the linking vowel before -ti is -I-

Type II endings are added to the bases; e.g., govoriti.

Sing.	1	govorim	Plur.	govorimo
	2	govoriš		govorite
	3	govori		govore

III. If the linking vowel before -ti is -U-

Type III endings are added to the base; e.g., "krenuti" or "ginuti," "brinuti," "tonuti," "ceznuti."

Sing.	1	krenem	Plur.	krenemo
	2	kreneš		knete
	3	krene		krenu

IV. If the linking vowel before -ti or -F-

Sometimes Type II endings are used and sometimes Type III. We cannot deduce from the Infinitive which of the two will be used for any particular verb. Type III occurs more frequently, but when this set of endings in the Present Tense base usually differs in some way from the Infinitive base; e.g., "poceti" which has the Present Tense: pocnem, pocnes, pocne, pocnemo, pocnete, pocnu. When Type II endings are used the bases of Infinitive and Present Tense are usually the same.

Example: videti has the Present Tense: vidim, vidis, vidi, vidimo, vidite, vide. The Present Tense form of all verbs whose linking vowel of the Infinitive is -E- should be learned.

B. INFINITIVE AND PRESENT TENSE BASES: -IVATI, -OVATI, AND -AVATI INFINITIVES

The Present Tense base is normally the same as the Infinitive form without the suffix; e.g., "pokazivati" has Present Tense base pokaz-, "stanovati" has stan- and "prodavati" has prod-.

The Present Tense is formed from the base as follows:

a) In -IVATI and -OVATI verbs Type IV endings are used. Examples:

Sing.	1	pokazujem	stanujem
	2	pokazuješ	stanuješ
	3	pokazuje	stanuje
Plur.	1	pokazujemo	stanujemo
	2	pokazujete	stanujete
	3	pokazuju	stanuju

b) In -AVATI verbs Type V endings are used. Example:

Sing.	1	prodajem	Plur.	prodajemo
	2	prodajes		prodajete
	3	prodaje		prodaju

NOTE: A number of verbs ending in -avati are not true -avati type Infinitives since the -av- is part of the verbal root. Such verbs belong to the class of -ti Infinitives, the second -a- being the linking vowel. For example:

priblizavati has as its Present Tense base p r i b l i z a v - with the Present Tense: priblizavam, priblizavas, priblizava, priblizavamo, priblizavate, priblizavaju.

C. INFINITIVE AND PRESENT TENSE BASES: -CI INFINITIVES

All infinitives ending in -ci have undergone an assimilation during the formation of the infinitive. Such verbs never have the same infinitive and present tense base. The true verbal root, usually preserved only in present tense base, ends in a consonant other than c, usually g, k, d, or h. When, during the historic development of the language, the -ti infinitive ending was added, the resulting juxtaposition of g + t, k + t and d + t gradually gave c under the influence of the following i. For example:

i c i derives from id + ti, p o m o c i from pomog + ti, p e c i from pek + ti.

The present tense is formed from the present tense base with the original consonant (g, k, d) by the addition of Type III endings. An n may be added between the final consonant of the base and the suffix, or there may be other changes in this consonant during conjugation:

Sing.	1	idem	pomognem	pe [✓] cem	mo [✓] gu (moci)
	2	ides	pomognes	pe [✓] ces	mo [✓] zes
	3	ide	pomogne	pe [✓] ce	mo [✓] ze
Plur.	1	idemo	pomognemo	pe [✓] čemo	mo [✓] žemo
	2	idete	pomognete	pe [✓] čete	mo [✓] žete
	3	idu	pomognu	pe [✓] ku	mo [✓] gu

D. INFINITIVE AND PRESENT TENSE BASES: -STI INFINITIVES

Infinitives ending in -sti never have present tense and infinitive bases which are the same, if this -sti follows a vowel. It may be the same if the ending follows a consonant. The true verbal root ends in a plosive consonant (t, d, p, b). During the historic formation of the infinitive this plosive consonant either disappeared (if the -sti of the infinitive now follows a vowel) or changed from being a voiced consonant to its unvoiced equivalent (if the -sti of the infinitive now follows a consonant). An s was interpolated before the -ti in either event. Thus, in order to form the present tense base from

the infinitive with such verbs the -sti must be dropped. In addition, if the -sti is preceded by a vowel, the original plosive consonant of the root will reappear; if the -sti is preceded by an unvoiced consonant this will change to its voiced equivalent. Examples:

jesti (from jed-ti)	has Present base	jed-
provesti (proved-ti)	" " "	proved-
plesti (plet-ti)	" " "	plet-
gresti (greb-ti)	" " "	greb-
gristi, krasti, musti, presti		

Type III endings are added to the base:

Sing.	1	jedem	provedem	grebem
	2	jedeš	provedeš	grebes
	3	jede	provede	grebe
Plur.	1	jedemo	provedemo	grebemo
	2	jedete	provedete	grebete
	3	jedu	provedu	grebu

A small number of verbs with -r- in their infinitive base; e.g., pra-ti and bra-ti, insert -e- in their Present Tense: perem, peres, pere; berem, beres, bete, etc.

The verbs we have changed to the present tense so far are:

a) Same Infinitive and Present Tense Base:

pitati: pitam, pitaš, pita, pitamo, pitate, pitaju
 razmisljati: razmislijam, razmislijaš, razmislija, razmislijamo, etc.
 citati: čitam, čitaš, čita, citamo, citate, citaju
 imati: imam, imaš, ima, imamo, imate, imaju
 znati: znam, znaš, zna, znamo, znate, znaju
 odgovoriti: odgovorim, odgovoriš, odgovori, odgovorimo, etc.
 raditi: radim, radiš, radi, radimo, radite, rade
 voleti: volim, voliš, voli, volimo, volite, vole

b) Different Infinitive and Present Tense Base:

pisati: pišem, pišeš, piše, pišemo, pišete, pišu
 poceti: počnem, počneš, počne, počnemo, počnete, počnu
 piti: pijem, pijes, pije, pijemo, pijete, piju
 jesti: jedem, jedeš, jede, jedemo, jedete, jedu
 stanovati: stanujem, stanuješ, stanuje, stanujemo, stanujete, -ju/
 prati: perem, peres, pere, peremo, perete, peru
 ici: idem, ideš, ide, idemo, idete, idu

The above rules become more evident when you look at a list of common verbs in infinitive and present tense.

<u>A,a</u> :	Bojati se	Pr.T:	bojim se, bojis se, boje se, etc.
	Cutati	"	cutim, cutis, cuti, cutimo, cutite, cute
	Drzati	"	drzim, drzis, drzi, drzimo, držite, drže
	Lezati	"	lezim, lezis, lezi, lezimo, ležite, leže
	Stojati	"	stojim, stojis, stoj, stojimo, stojite, stoje
	Trcati	"	trcim, trcis, trci, trčimo, trčite, trce
	Zaspati	"	zaspem, zaspes, zaspe, zaspemo, zaspete, zaspe
<u>A,b</u>):	Brisati	"	brise, brises, brise, brisemo, brisete, brisu
	Hrkati	"	hrcem, hrces, hrce, hrcemo, hrcete, hrcu
	Hramati	"	hramljam, hramljes, hramlje, hramljemo, etc.
<u>A. Note II:</u>	Jahati	"	jasem, jases, jase, jasemo, jasete, jasu
	Kretati	"	krcem, krces, krece, krcemo, krcete, krcu
	Legati	"	lezem, lezes, leze, lezemo, ležete, ležu
	Prevrtati	"	prevrcem, prevrces, prevrce, prevrcemo, etc.
	Slagati	"	slazem, slazes, slaze, slazemo, slazete, slazu
	Stizati	"	stizem, stizes, stize, stizemo, stizete, stizu
	Saptati	"	sapcem, sapces, sapce, sapcemo, sapcete, etc.
	Uticati	"	uticem, utices, utice, uticemo, uticete, uticu
	Vikati	"	vicem, vices, vice, vicemo, vicete, vicu
	Zvakati	"	zvacem, zvaces, zvace, zvacemo, zvacete, zvacu
<u>B.:</u>	<u>-Ova</u>	Obradovati	" obradujem, obradujes, obraduje, obradujemo, etc.
		Kupovati	" kupujem, kupujes, kupuje, kupujemo, kupujete, etc.
		Doručkovati	" doruckujem, doruckujes, doruckuje, doruckujemo/
		Napredovati	" napredujem, napredujes, napreduje, napredujemo...
		Putovati	" putujem, putujes, putuje, putujemo, putujete...
	<u>-IVA:</u>	Ispitivati	" ispitujem, ispitujes, ispituje, ispitujemo, etc.
		Iznajmljivati	" iznajmljujem, iznajmljujes, iznajmljuje, etc.
		Umivati	" umijem, umijes, umije, umijemo, umijete, etc.
		Uzvikivati	" uzvikujem, uzvikujes, uzvikuje, uzvikujemo, etc.
	<u>-AVA:</u>	Ispunjavati	" ispunjujem, ispunjujes, ispunjuje, ispunjujemo
		Poznavati	" poznamem, poznajes, poznaje, poznajemo, etc.
<u>C.:</u>	Ici /	"	idem, ides, ide, idemo, idete, idu
	Izbeci	"	izbegnem, izbegnes, izbegne, izbegne, izbegnemo, izbegnete, -nu
	Leći	"	legnem, legnes, legne, legnemo, legnete, legnu
	Maći	"	maknem, maknes, makne, maknemo, maknete, maknu
	Navici	"	naviknem, naviknes, navikne, naviknemo, naviknete, -nu
	Obuci	"	obucem, obuces, obuće, obucemo, obucete, obuku
	Pomoci	"	pomognem, pomognes, pomogne, pomognemo, pomognete, -nu
	Prepeci	"	prebegnem, prebegnes, prebegne, prebegnemo, -ete, -nu
	Steci	"	steknem, steknes, stekne, steknemo, steknete, steknu
	Stici	"	stignem, stignes, stigne, stignemo, stignete, stignu
	Teći	"	tecem, teces, teče, tecemo, tecete, teku
	Tuci	"	tucem, tuces, tuće, tucemo, tucete, tuku

<u>D.:</u>	Gristi	Pr.T:	grizem, grizes, grize, grizemo, grizete, grizu
	Jesti	"	jedem, jedes, jede, jedemo, jedete, jedu
	Krasti	"	kradem, krades, krade, krademo, kradete, kradu
	Mesti	"	metem, metes, mete, metemo, metete, metu
	Ovesti	"	otvedem, otvedes, otvede, otvedemo, otvedete, otvedu
	Pasti	"	padnem, padnes, padne, padnemo, padnete, padnu
	Sesti	"	sednem, sednes, sedne, sednemo, sednete, sednu
	Rasti	"	rastem, rastes, raste, rastemo, rastete, rastu
	Sresti	"	sretnem, sretnes, sretne, sretnemo, sretnete, sretnu

Some Irregulars:

(auxiliary)	Biti	"	sam, si, je, smo, ste, su
	Hteti	"	hocu, hoces, hoce, hocemo, hocete, hoce
	Kletti	"	kunem, kunes, kune, kunemo, kunete, kunu
	Mletti	"	meljem, meljes, melje, meljemo, meljete, melju
	Moci	"	mogu, mozes, moze, mozemo, mozete, nogu
	Poceti	"	pocnem, pocnes, pocne, pocnemo, pocnete, pocnu
	Gnati	"	gonim, gonis, goni, gonimo, gonite, gone
	Klati	"	koljem, koljes, kolje, koljemo, koljete, kolju
	Zyati	"	zovem, zoves, zove, zovemo, zovete, zovu
	Zeti	"	zanjem, zanjes, zanje, zanjemo, zanete, zanju
	Slati	"	saljem, saljes, salje, saljemo, saljete, salju
	Davati		dajem, dajes - not davam, davas, etc.
	Dati		dam, das
	Pljuvati		pljujem, pljujes - not pljuvan, pljuvas
	Priznavati		priznajem, priznajes - not priznavam
	Cuti		cujem, cujes instead of cuem
	Dobiti		dobijem, dobijes, dobijs, dobijemo, dobijete, dobiju
	Liti		lijem, lijes, lije, lijemo, lijete, liju
	Siti		sijem, sijes, sijs, sijemo, sijete, siju
	Umiti		umijem, umijes, umije, umijemo, umijete, umiju

As we have seen, every Serbo-Croatian verb has two stems: a stem for the present tense and a stem for the infinitive. The various tenses and participial forms are based on one of these stems in the following way:

PRESENT TENSE STEM

1. Present Tense
 2. Imperative*
 3. Present Active Participle**
- (*: idi, gradi, briš^ví, obraduj)
- (**: misle^íći, putuj^íći, puse^íći)

INFINITIVE STEM

1. Infinitive
2. Aorist
3. Imperfect
4. Past Passive Participle
5. Perfect Participle
6. Past Active Participle
7. Future Tense

Use of "da" and the Present Tense

"Da" followed by the present tense of a verb is frequently used where an infinitive would be used in English; e.g., Ana voli da jede - Ann likes to eat. This construction using "da" is characteristic of Serbo-Croatian and must be used whenever a sentence has two verbs (e.g., Dosao sam da te vidim.) or whenever the verb preceding the infinitive indicates purpose or volition (all modal verbs). For example:

/
 Hocu da pijem.
 or
 Moram da idem.
 or
 Treba da radimo.

Lesson III, Exercise 1

GIVE THE INFINITIVE OF:

✓
pocinjemo _____

stanuju _____

idu _____

grebete _____

provedes ✓

mogu _____

pomognemo _____

✓
pocinju _____

teku _____

sednem _____

padnemo _____

jedemo _____

kolju _____

dajete _____

✓
zanjemo _____

zovem _____

✓
pocnete _____

kunen _____

gone _____

obradjujen _____

poznajen _____

padnem _____

✓
grizes _____

naviknen _____

stigne _____

Lesson III, Exercise 2

UNDERLINE THE PERFECTIVE VERBS AND GIVE THE PRESENT TENSE FIRST SINGULAR AND THIRD PLURAL OF EACH.

manifestovati _____
odrzavati _____ odzati _____
pozvati _____ pozivati _____
prisustvovati _____
stvarati _____ stvoriti _____
povećavati _____ povećati _____
odlučivati _____ odluciti _____
ubirati _____ ubrati _____
nameravati _____
prodavati _____ prodati _____
putovati _____
uvoziti _____ uvesti _____
počinjati _____ početi _____
utjecati _____
potpisivati _____ potpisati _____
metnuti _____ metati _____
dati _____ davati _____
opisivati _____ opisati _____
zapisivati _____ zapisati _____
misliti _____ zamisljati _____

GIVE THE INFINITIVE OF:

napredujemo _____ legnes _____
poznaju _____ pomognu _____
naviknem _____ hrću _____
stignu _____ jasem _____

Lesson III, Exercise 4

Fill in the appropriate forms of verbs indicated:

KADA MOJ PRIJATELJ _____ MI _____ O NOGOMETU. (doći, govoriti)

JA NE _____ DA _____ NA CONCERT. (violeti, ići)

ONA _____ PRAŠINU (DUST) SVAKI DAN. (brisati)

ZASTO PAS _____ NA VRATIMA? (grebsti)

MI _____ DOBRE OCENE OD UČITELJA. (očekivati)

ON CJELU NOĆ _____ . (kasljati)

STUDENTI _____ DA _____ PRE NEGO STO ODGOVORE NA PITANJE.
(trebati, misliti)

ONA _____ UVEK DOBAR KRUH. (peći)

MNOGI VOJNICI _____ U RATU. (ginuti)

PRED BOŽIC LJUDI _____ MNOGO STVARI. (Kupovati)

Lesson III, Exercise 5

Select the right verb and insert the right form of indicated verbs:

On je _____ tri ^{✓✓}čase piva. (piti, popiti)

Mi se uvek _____ novim idejama. (nositi, zanositi se)

Oni se _____ svake nedelje tri puta. (sastati, sastajati)

Vi ste _____ 3 meseca u Evropi. (provesti, provoditi)

Moj pas uvek _____ kosti u kucu. (navuci, [✓]navlaciti)

Ne mogu da _____ konac kroz ovu iglu. (provuci, [✓]provlaciti)

[✓]Zasto se ne _____ [✓]sa muzem o tome. (dogovoriti se, dogovarati se)

Ona ne moze [✓]da _____ svoju knjigu. (naci, [✓]nalaziti)

Ja necu [✓]da ti _____ to. (kazati, govoriti)

Ovaj student uvek _____ [✓]na cas. (zakasniti, [✓]zakasnjavati)

On me je _____ [✓]da to ucinim. (nagovoriti, nagovarati)

Mi nikad ne _____ [✓]na ova vrata. (uci, ulaziti)

Ona se danas _____ u novoj haljini. (pojaviti se, pojavljivati se)

Petar je _____ svoje novine. (odnesti, odnositi)

Ja svaki dan _____ u 6 sati. (ustati, ustajati)

Lesson III, Exercise 6

Select the right verb and insert the right form of indicated verbs:

- 1) On celi dan _____ ovu interesantnu knjigu. (citati, pročitati)
- 2) Zasto ti _____ toliko vina? (piti, popiti)
- 3) Treba da _____ njegovu adresu. (Ja) (zapisivati, zapisati)
- 4) On hoće da _____ ovu kucu. (kupiti, kupovati)
- 5) Kada sam izlazio iz kuće postar je _____ pisma. (dati, razdavati)
- 6) Sjedinjene Drzave stalno _____ mnoge tankove Izraelu. (prodati, prodavati)
- 7) Uciteljica uvek _____ mnogo domace zadace. (dati, zadati)
- 8) Mi treba da _____ ovo pismo. (potpisati, potpisivati).
- 9) On tako lepo _____ svoje putovanje po Italiji. (opisivati, opisati)
- 10) Mi dobro _____ srpsko-hrvatski jezik. (uciti, nauciti)

LESSON IV

A. FUTURE TENSE

'Ht(j)eti (to want, wish for)

Present Tense. This has two forms, as "biti":

	Short Form	Long Form
Sing. 1	ću	hoću
2	ćeš	hoćeš
3	će	hoće
Plur. 1	ćemo	hoćemo
2	ćete	hoćete
3	će	hoće

All short forms are always without stress and rank as enclitics. They are used to form the future tense (see below); otherwise, the long form is used.

The Negative Present Tense. The negative particle "ne" is prefixed to the short form:

Sing. 1	necu	Plur.	necemo
2	nćeš		nćete
3	nće		nće

Negative present forms are not enclitics since the negative particle carries stress.

The Formation of the Future Tense

The future tense of all verbs is formed by the use of the short form of "ht(j)eti" as an auxiliary together with the infinitive of the verb concerned.

As an enclitic, the auxiliary occurs as the second word in the sentence; e.g.,

Izložba će biti jedna od najznačajnijih izložbi u našoj zemlji.
The exhibition will be one of the most important exhibitions in our country.

Ona će biti raspoređena u četrnaest dvorana.
It will be arranged in fourteen halls.

Since the auxiliary verb already indicates person and number, any pronoun used as subject is often omitted. Because the auxiliary is an enclitic and cannot occur initially, the infinitive normally takes first place, followed immediately by the auxiliary:

Bice or Bit ce jedna od najznacajnijih izložbi u našoj zemlji.

Bice or Bit ce raspoređena u četrnaest dvorana.

If the infinitive precedes the auxiliary, the final -i of any -ti infinitive is omitted. However, this final -i does not disappear when the infinitive follows the auxiliary (viz., "bit ce" but "ce biti").

When the final -i is omitted, the auxiliary may be written together with the infinitive as one word; e.g., "bice," "imaćemo." Such contracted forms never occur with verbs having infinitives in -ci. Speakers of eastern Serbo-Croatian use these contracted forms more than do the speakers of the western variant. Examples:

	Eastern variant	Western variant
I shall have=(ja) ću imati	imacu	imat cu
He will be=(on) će biti	bice	bit ce
They will look=(oni) će gledati	gledace	gledat ce
But		
We shall find=(mi) ćemo naći	naći ćemo	naci cemo

Where the subject of a sentence consists of more than one word, for instance a noun qualified by one or more adjectives, the future auxiliary still usually takes second position (especially in the more literary language) even though this means separating an adjective from the noun it qualifies; e.g.,

Čitava će izložba biti raspoređena u četrnaest dvorana.

The whole exhibition will be arranged in fourteen halls.

The only occasions where the auxiliary may not separate two words in such a way are: (i) a preposition will not be separated from a noun or adjective which it governs and (ii) such words as "gospodin" (Mr.), "gospoda" (Mrs.), "profesor" (Professor), "drug" (comrade) are not separated from their following proper noun; e.g.,

U ovoj će dvorani biti raspoređena moderna tapiserija.

Modern tapestry will be arranged in that hall.

Gospodin Kostić će doći sutra.

Mr. Kostić will come tomorrow.

U dvorani cete naci gospodina koga trazite.

You will find the gentleman you are looking for in the hall.

The Interrogative Future may be formed by using the future auxiliary first, followed immediately by "li" and then the infinitive of the verb concerned: the enclitic form of the auxiliary is then replaced by the stressed long form. After questions formed this way, the long form of the present tense of "ht(j)eti" may be used for a positive answer with the meaning "yes." For a negative reply, the negative auxiliary is used similarly, e.g.,

Hoce li doci? Hoce.

Will he come? Yes.

Hoce li izlozba biti u Zagrebu? Nece.

Will the exhibition be in Zagreb? No.

Questions in the Future Tense may also be formed with "da li":

Da li ce doci? Da. (doci/ce)

Will he come? Yes.

Da li ce izlozba biti u Zagrebu? Ne. (nce)

Will the exhibition be in Zagreb? No.

In the eastern variant, the infinitive, even when used as part of the future tense, may be replaced by the construction "da" followed by the Present tense of that same verb. For instance, "I shall go" may be "ici cu" or "ja cu da idem"; "we shall look at the exhibition" may be "mi cemo da vidimo izlozbu" or "vid(j)ecemo izlozbu."

Present Tense with Future Meaning

As in English, the present tense may be used to describe an action which will take place in the future:

Iduce subote otvara se u Zagrebu izlozba tapiserije.

Next Saturday a tapestry exhibition opens in Zagreb.

Next Saturday a tapestry exhibition will open in Zagreb.

Negative Future Tense

For this the auxiliary is negated. Since the negative auxiliary is no longer an enclitic, it may stand at the beginning of the sentence or in any other position:

Necemo sutra doći.

We won't come tomorrow.

Future Indicating Volition

The long form of "ht(j)eti" may be used to form the future. Its use is especially significant because it gives the additional sense of volition to the basic idea of futurity.

Compare: Ja ću da idem. I shall go. (Futurity only)

Hoću da idem. I want to go. (volition implied)

In a negative future where volition is also implied, the "da" + present tense construction is used. "Neću ići" and "neću da idem" are both grammatically correct. They differ in their shade of meaning. The first implies futurity only while the second adds a definite sense of volition to the futurity.

Translation of Shall I. . .?

This must be rendered by "da" + present tense of a perfective verb:

Da mu dam ovu knjigu?

Shall I give him this book?

Da vam pročitam njegovo pismo?

Shall I read you his letter?

Da dođem?

Shall I come?

Lesson IV, Exercise 1

Translate into Serbo-Croatian:

1. I do not want to go. _____
2. He will work tomorrow. _____
3. Do you want to come? _____
4. He will be a good man. _____
5. They want to talk with him. _____
6. Mrs. Ristic will call today. _____
7. Will Mrs. Ristic' call today? _____
8. She does not want to call. _____
9. He will be in the restaurant. _____
10. We shall see the president. _____
11. It will be a nice day. _____
12. Will you do this? _____
13. I will have a big car. _____
14. I want to have a big car. _____

Another Use for "biti" (to be)

The verb "biti" has a present tense form which is quite different from the simple present (saw, si, je, suo, ste, su). It is:

Singular	1	budem	Plural	1	budemo
	2	budes		2	budete
	3	bude		3	budu

This form of the verb is still used occasionally in subordinate clauses. The simple present would be equally correct. It is used most frequently after "kad" (when) and "ako" (if) referring to some action conceived as being completed at some precise time in the future. In English, a simple present would be used. Examples of its uses are:

Kad budem bio u Dalmaciji, ništa neću da radim.
When I am in Dalmatia, I shan't do anything.

Poći ćemo sutra ako bude bilo lijepo vrijeme.
We shall go tomorrow if it is good weather.

Ja budem napisao pismo pre nego što on dođe.
I will have written the letter before he comes.

Kad mu on to objasni on bude znao.
When he will explain it to him, he will know.

This second future tense refers to an event which takes place before or after another event and can be translated into English by the simple future or the future perfect, as shown in the examples.

B. THE FUTURE EXACT

This tense is compounded from the present perfect of "biti" used as an auxiliary together with the active past participle of the verb concerned. The future exact, for instance, of "pisati" (to write) is:

Singular	1	budem pisao [pisala etc.]
	2	budes [✓] pisao
	3	bude pisao
Plural	1	budemo pisali [pisale etc.]
	2	budete pisali
	3	budu pisali

This tense may be used to refer to some action in the future which will take place before some other action in the future (for which the future simple tense is used). Examples:

Reći ću ti kad večeras budeš svratio.

(I'll tell you when you drop in this evening.)

The present tense may also be used in such dependent clauses instead of the future exact of any perfective verb:

Reći ću ti kad večeras svratis[✓].

(I'll tell you when you drop in this evening.)

The present tense may also be used in such dependent clauses instead of the future exact of imperfective verbs, but when this is done the perfective equivalent replaces the imperfective:

Ako mu se budeš protivio, stradat ćeš/stradaćeš[✓].

Ako mu se usprotiviš, stradat ćeš/stradaćeš[✓].

(If you oppose him you'll suffer [for it].)

Lesson IV Exercise 2

Translate into English:

1. Kada budem znala reći ću ti.
2. Kada budu imali novac oni će kupiti kucu.
3. Ako budeš lagao, niko ti neće verovati.
4. Kada budete ozdravili dodjite u Floridu.
5. Ja ću pisati knjigu kada budem u penziji.
6. Kada studenti budu dobro naučili srpski dobiti će povišicu.
7. Ako budu upotreбили atomske bombe, svjet će propasti.
8. Mi Vam obecavamo da budemo pisali iz Beograda.

C. THE PAST TENSES

Literary Serbo-Croatian has, or has had, four past tenses: perfect, imperfect, aorist and pluperfect. However, the imperfect and aorist are disappearing and are no longer used in ordinary speech (except in some southern districts) and the Pluperfect is only used occasionally in a subordinate sentence. You should know them simply for purposes of reading, where you may still find them. These three tenses are usually replaced by the perfect, which, practically speaking, is the only past tense now in use.

THE PERFECT TENSE

This is a compound tense formed from the short form of the Present Tense of "biti" together with the indeclinable active past participle of the verb concerned:

Dioklecijan je podigao hram.
(Diocletian erected a temple.)

Hram i katedrala ostali su gotovo netaknuti.
(The temple and cathedral have remained virtually untouched.)

Zgrada je nekad bila mauzolej.
(Formerly the building was a mausoleum.)

The participle, though indeclinable, varies according to gender and number.

NEGATIVE OF PERFECT TENSE

The auxiliary, not the participle, is negated, e.g.,

Sagradio je hram.	He erected a temple.
Nije sagradio hram.	He didn't erect a temple.
Odlučila sam da kupim karte.	I decided to buy tickets.
Nisam odlučila da kupim karte.	I didn't decide to buy the tickets.
Bili su u Splitu.	They have been in Split.
Nisu bili u Splitu.	They haven't been in Split.

D. THE AORIST

This is formed from only perfective verbs by adding the following endings:

(a) -ti Infinitives

Singular 1 -h

2 --

3 --

Plural 1 -smo

2 -ste

3 -se

(b) -sti or -ci Infinitives

Singular 1 -oh

2 -e

3 -e

Plural 1 -osmo

2 -oste

3 -ose

Add Type (a) endings to the infinitive without its -ti ending; i.e., they follow a vowel. Examples:

ispricati to narrate: ispric^h, ispric^a, ispric^a, ispric^{asmo}, ispric^{aste}, ispric^{se}

ostaviti to leave: ostavi^h, ostaviⁱ, ostaviⁱ, ostavismo, ostaviste, ostavise^h

metnuti to put: metnu^h, metnu, metnu, metnusmo, metnuste, metnuse^h

uzeti to take: uze^h, uze, uze, uzosmo, uzeste, uzese^h

cuti to hear: cu^h, cu, cu, cusmo, custe, cuse^h

Add Type (b) endings to the true root of the -ci infinitives; i.e., to the form of the old infinitive before assimilation from -ti to -ci occurred, similar to the indeclinable active past participle. Before the -e of the 2nd and 3rd person singular endings, consonant alternations k/c, g/z, h/s occur. Type (b) endings are also added to -sti verbs, but to the form as it was before the interpolation of the s. Thus type (b) endings always follow a consonant.

Examples:

reci [rek-ti] to say: rek^{oh}, rec^e, rec^e, rekosmo, rekoste, rekose^h

leci [leg-ti] to lie down: leg^{oh}, leze, leze, legosmo, legoste, legose^h

ukrasti [ukrad-ti] to steal: ukra^{oh}, ukra^{de}, ukra^{de}, ukradosmo, ukradoste, ukra^{dose}

poci [po-id-ti] to go: po^{oh}, po^{de}, po^{de}, podosmo, podoste, podose^h

A few verbs which include "imati" (to have), "znati" (to know), "ostati" (to remain), "ht(j)eti" (to want) may have an alternative aorist formed from a root ending in d. The normal formation then takes type (a) endings regularly, and the alternative formation, since the root ends in a consonant, takes type (b):

imati	to have:	imah, ima, ima, imasmo, imaste, imase ✓ imadoh, imade, imade, imadosmo, imadoste, imadose ✓
znati	to know:	znah, zna, zna, znasmo, znaste, znase ✓ znadoh, znade, znade, znadosmo, znadoste, znadose ✓
ostati	to remain:	ostah, osta, osta, ostasmo, ostaste, ostase ✓ ostadoh, ostade, ostade, ostadosmo, ostadoste, ostadose ✓
ht(j)eti	to want:	ht(j)eh, ht(j)e, ht(j)e, ht(j)esmo, ht(j)este, ht(j)ese ✓ ht(j)edoh, ht(j)ede, ht(j)ede, ht(j)edosmo, ht(j)edoste, ht(j)edose ✓

The Historic Present

Remember that in narration the historic present is often used instead of the aorist; i.e., the present tense is used with past meaning to convey sharpness of action; e.g.,

Dozovem redara, ali mu pijanac mahne prstom.

I summoned a policeman but the drunkard beckoned him with his finger.

The Imperfect

Formed only from Imperfective verbs with the following endings:

Singular	1	-ah	Plural	1	-asmo
	2	-ase ✓		2	-aste
	3	-ase ✓		3	-ahu

These endings may be regarded as being added to the infinitive without the infinitive suffix and the vowel preceding it. The a of the imperfect ending will, when spoken, be a long vowel.

Lesson IV Exercise 3

Insert the right form of the verb indicated:

On je _____ dete. (biti)

Ova zgrada je nekad _____ crkva. (biti)

_____ si tamo juče? (biti)

Moje prijateljice su _____ kod mene. (biti)

Dete je _____ sa stolice. (pasti)

On mi je _____ sa domaćom zadaćom. (pomoci)

Kada ste _____ sa novim kursom? (poćeti)

On me je _____ po telefonu. (zvati)

Pas je celu noć _____ na vratima. (gřepsti)

Kada smo se _____, nismo se _____. (sresti, prepoznati)

Put the compound past tense into aorist or imperfect tense:

Ona se digla kasno iz kreveta. _____

One su pošle danas kasno u školu. _____

Juće smo imali lepo vreme. _____

Oni su rekli, da je on dobar. _____

Mi smo kupili novu kuću. _____

One su bile na koncertu. _____

Put all of the above sentences into future tense.

Examples:

<u>plakati</u>	to cry:	plakah, plakase, plakase, plakasmo, plakaste, plakahu
<u>govoriti</u>	to say:	govorah, govorase, govorase, govorasmo, govoraste, govorahu
<u>ici</u> [id-ti]	to go:	idah, idase, idase, idasmo, idaste, idahu

In some verbs whose linking vowel is other than a, an additional syllable j or ij may be inserted before the ending. Any k, g, h thus occurring before ij will become palatal. Examples:

<u>biti</u>	to be:	bijah, bijase, bijase, bijasmo, bijaste, bijahu (or bejah, bejase, etc.)
<u>cinini</u>	to do, make:	cinjah, cinjase, cinjase, cinjasmo, cinjaste, cinjahu
<u>peci</u>	to bake:	pecijah, pecijase, pecijase, pecijasmo, pecijaste, pecijahu

Another Use for "biti" (to be)

The verb "biti" has a present tense form which is quite different from the simple present. It is:

Singular	1	budem	Plural	1	budemo
	2	budes		2	budete
	3	bude		3	budu

This tense is still used occasionally in subordinate clauses. The simple present would be equally correct. It is used most frequently after "kad" (when) and "ako" (if) with reference to some action conceived as having completion at some precise time in the future. In English, a simple present would be used. Examples of how it's used are:

Kad budem u Dalmaciji, ništa neću da radim.

(When I am in Dalmatia I shan't do anything.)

Poći ćemo sutra ako bude l(ij)epo vr(ij)eme.

(We shall go tomorrow if the weather is good.)

A colloquial form is often used in Croatian:

ja bum	mi bumo
ti buš	vi bute
on, ona bu	oni bu ju

E. THE PLUPERFECT

This tense is disappearing. Today it is used only occasionally to refer to an action which took place in the past before another past action. It is formed from the active past participle, or either the imperfective or perfect tense of "biti." Example:

citati - to read

Singular	1	bijah ¹ citao [bijah citala, etc.]
	2	bijase citao
	3	bijase citao
Plural	1	bijasmo citali [bijasmo citale etc.]
	2	bijaste citali
	3	bijahu citali

OR

Singular	1	bio sam citao [bila sam citala etc.]
	2	bio si citao
	3	bio je citao
Plural	1	bili smo citali [bile smo citale etc.]
	2	bili ste citali
	3	bili su citali

Example of how to use the pluperfect:

Nastradalo je c(ij)elo selo, jer se bijase (je bilo) branilo punih deset dana.

(The whole village suffered, for it had defended itself for ten whole days.)

¹There is an alternative, shorter, form of the imperfect of "biti" which may be used to form the pluperfect. It is: bje, bjese, bjese, bjesmo, bjeste, bjehu.

PRESENT AND PERFECT TENSES OF "ICI" (TO GO)

This verb has an irregular present tense and indeclinable active past participles. They are:

Present Tense: idem, ides', ide, idemo, idete, idu

Participle: isao (m.s.), isla' (f.s.), išlo (n.s.), išli (m.pl.),
isle (f. pl.), isla (n. pl.)

Examples of the Perfect Tense:

<u>Isao</u> sam u grad.	I went to town. (m.s.)
Maja je <u>isla</u> u park.	Maja has gone to the park. (f.s.)
<u>Isao</u> je sa mnom.	He went with me. (m.s.)
<u>Išli</u> smo vrlo rano.	He went very early. (m.pl.)
<u>Isle</u> su kući.	They have gone home. (f.pl.)
Sve je <u>islo</u> kako treba.	Everything went as it should. (n.s.)

DERIVATIVES FROM "ICI"

Particular shades of meaning can be given to the basic verb of motion "ici" by adding it as prefixes to various prepositions. For example, "izici" formed from "iz" meaning "out of" is "to go out of." "Do" (up to) and "u" (into) form "docí" (to go up to, come) and "uci" (to come into, enter). In the two latter examples, as in all other similar formations where the preposition ends in a vowel, the initial i of "ici" disappears. Possible derivatives of this kind include:

<u>INFINITIVE</u>	<u>MEANING</u>	<u>PRESENT TENSE</u>	<u>PAST PARTICIPLES</u>
do'cí	to go up to, come	dođem	došao, došla, etc.
izici	to go out of	izidem	izisao, izisla, etc.
naci	to find, come upon	nađem	nasao, nasla, etc.
na'cí	to come across	naidem	naisao, naisla, etc.
obi'cí	to go round	obidem	obisao, obisla, etc.
oti'cí	to depart, go from	otidem or odem	otisao, otisla, etc.
po'cí	to go off, set off	pođem	posao, posla, etc.
prici	to come towards, go towards	pridem	prisao, prisla, etc.

prijeci	to go across	pređem or prijedem	presao, presla, etc.
proći	to go past, go through	prođem	prošao, prošla, etc.
sidi	to come down, go down	siđem	sisao, sišla, etc.
ući	to go into, come into, enter	uđem	ušao, ušla, etc.
zaći	to go behind	zađem	zasao, zasla, etc.

TRANSLATION OF THAT IS, THAT WAS, THERE IS, THERE ARE, ETC.

That is - To je

That isn't - To nije

That was - [To je bilo
Bilo je to

That wasn't - [(To) nije bilo
Nije (to) bilo

For expressions using "it was," "it was," "it is," etc. the same forms are used but usually omitting "to":

To je kasno - That is late.

To nije kasno - That isn't late.

Kasno je - It is late.

Nije kasno - It isn't late.

To je bilo prošle godine - That (it) was last year.

For "there is" and "there isn't" the verb "imati" is used or, in rather more literary style, "nalaziti se." However, when the sentence is negative, viz. "there isn't," "there wasn't," the verb "biti" is used followed by the Gen. case:

Ima trafika blizu pošte
Nalazi se trafika blizu pošte

There is a tobacconist's near
the post office.

Nije bilo pošte - There wasn't any mail
Nema pošte - There isn't any mail

When, after such expressions, a following phrase or clause introduced by the word "but" occurs, "ali" is used after a positive and "nego" after a negative verb:

Bila je jedna slobodna ali nije bila dosta velika.

(There was one free room but it wasn't big enough.)

Nije bilo sobe nego samo hodnik.

(There wasn't a room but there was a corridor.)

Lesson IV Exercise 4

a) Insert the right form of past participle of the verb indicated:

- 1) On je pre nekoliko godina _____ još dete. (biti)
- 2) Ova zgrada je nekada _____ crkva. (biti)
- 3) Jesi _____ tamo juce? (biti)
- 4) Moje prijateljice nisu _____ kod mene. (biti)
- 5) Dete je _____ sa stolice. (pasti)
- 6) On mi je _____ sa domaćom zadaćom. (pomoci)
- 7) Kada ste _____ sa novim kursom? (poćeti)
- 8) On me je _____ po te lefonu. (zvati)
- 9) Pas je celu noc _____ na vratima. (gresti)
- 10) Kada smo se _____ nismo se _____. (sresti, prepoznati)

b) Change the following sentences into past tense:

- 1) Znam da volis muziku.
- 2) Oni posjecuju sve muzeje u Vasingtonu.
- 3) Zivim u Londonu.
- 4) Mi dolazimo na posao svaki dan.
- 5) Ja sam dobar student.
- 6) Vremena su teska i nesigurna.

- 7) Nebo je čisto i plavo.
- 8) Zima ove godine nije hladna.
- 9) Mi čitamo svaki dan novine.
- 10) Ovaj ispit je jako težak.

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 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-ite	da-j-te
	oprosti (te)	dodj-ite	
		id-ite	
		govor-ite	

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. Use this form only with children or relatives; it is considered impolite to address adults with this form.

The first person plural ending -mo is occasionally used; e.g., donesimo - "let's carry" or idemo - "let's go." The latter is more commonly used by the defective verb hajde, hajdemo. Examples:

Hajde da radimo. - Let's work.

Hajdemo kuci. - Let's go home. (the ici is implied)

Hajde da jedes. - Go eat. (you familiar)

To give an order to a third person singular or plural, use the word *neka* in the present tense.

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

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

Neka (oni) govore. - Let them speak.

If we remember that the imperative is formed from the present tense stem, we can observe the following rules:

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

<i>idu</i>	-	<i>idi, idite</i>
<i>govore</i>	-	<i>govori, govorite</i>
<i>misle</i>	-	<i>misli, mislite</i>
<i>dodju</i>	-	<i>dodji, dodjite</i>

2) When the third person plural present tense ends in -ju after a short vowel, the imperative end in a long vowel plus -j, -jte:

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

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

Infinitive:	<i>pe</i> ^ˈ <i>ci</i>	-	root:	<i>pek-</i>	Imperative:	<i>peci, pecite</i>	
"	<i>re</i> ^ˈ <i>ci</i>	-	"	<i>rec-</i>	"	<i>reci, recite</i>	but
"	<i>ma</i> ^ˈ <i>ci</i>	-	"	<i>mak-</i>	"	<i>makni, maknite</i>	

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

Infinitive:	<i>gre</i> ^ˈ <i>psti</i>	-	root:	<i>greb-</i>	Imperative:	<i>grebi, grebite</i>	
"	<i>ple</i> ^ˈ <i>sti</i>	-	"	<i>plet-</i>	"	<i>pleti, pletite</i>	but
"	<i>pa</i> ^ˈ <i>sti</i>	-	"	<i>padn-</i>	"	<i>padni, padnite</i>	
"	<i>se</i> ^ˈ <i>sti</i>	-	"	<i>sedn-</i>	"	<i>sedni, sednite</i>	

In some verbs, a vowel is not a part of the root; e.g.,

brisati - root: *bris-* therefore Imperative: *brisi, brisite*

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 muciti!

Ako ste umorni, onda nemojte nigde ici.

Nemoj to dozvoliti!

Nemoj is a defective verb, occurring only in the imperative, corresponding to English

It may also be followed by perfective infinitives, though you cannot use all verbs this way.

Nemoj is the familiar ti form: nemoj raditi

The respective form is: nemojte raditi

The we form would be: nemojmo raditi

To give an order to a third person singular or plural, use the word neka - present tense form.

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

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

Neka (oni) govore. - Let them speak.

Remember the imperative is formed from the present tense stem and observe the following rules:

1) When the third person plural 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 - misle, mislite
dodju - dodji, dodjite

2) When the third person plural present tense ends in -ju after a short vowel the imperative end in a long vowel plus -j, -jte:

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

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

Infinitive:	pe ^h ci	-	root:	pek-	Imperative:	peci, pecite	
"	re ^h ci	-	"	rec-	"	reci, recite	but
"	ma ^h ci	-	"	mak-	"	ma ^h ni, ma ^h nite	

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

Infinitive:	gre ^h sti	-	root:	greb-	Imperative:	grebi, grebite	
"	ple ^h sti	-	"	plet-	"	pleti, pletite	but
"	pa ^h sti	-	"	padn-	"	padni, padnite	
"	se ^h sti	-	"	sedn	"	sedni, sednite	

In some verbs, a vowel is not a part of the root; e.g.,

brisati root: bris- therefore Imperative: bris^hi, bris^hite

Lesson IV Exercise 5

Give the imperatives in all forms and in negative of:

Izvinuti _____

Bežati _____

Kupiti _____

Baciti _____

Oprostiti _____

Izaci _____

Leteti _____

Pregledati _____

Pevati _____

Reci _____

Sesti _____

Plesti _____

Brisati _____

Translate into Serbo-Croatian:

Do not write. _____

Do not go to school today. _____

Do not come (fam.). _____

Let's do this. _____

Let's drink beer. _____

Do not sing but study. _____

Lesson IV Exercise 6

Complete the following sentences by putting the verbs in parentheses into the proper form (present, past and future).

1. Oni [✓]zele da (ići) _____ kuda su i juče (ići) _____.
2. Kad Marko (doci) _____ kaži[✓]te mu da sam i ja (doci) _____.
3. On namerava da (učiti) _____ kao što je i njegov prijatelj (učiti) _____.
4. Ja [✓]zelim da (izaci) _____ kao što je i Milan (izaci) _____.
5. Ti ne mo[✓]žeš da (preći) _____ reku gde si je sinoć (preći) _____.
6. Ja ne [✓]zelim da (naći) _____ na prepreku na koju si ti (naći) _____.
7. Vi treba da se (snaci) _____ kao što smo se mi (snaci) _____.
8. Ja (moci) _____ da to pročitam iako juče nisam (moci) _____.
9. Ti ho[✓]ćeš da (pomoci) _____ Jovanu jer je i on tebi (pomoci) _____.
10. Date treba da (leći) _____ rano kao što je i sinoć (leći) _____.
11. One danas (peći) _____ hleb kao što su njihove babe (peći) _____.
12. Oni sada (seci) _____ meso kao što smo ga i mi (seci) _____.

13. Njihova deca se sada (tući) _____ a i juče su se (tući) _____.
14. Reke i sada (teći) _____ kao što su uvek (teći) _____.
15. Oni ne mogu da (jesti) _____ kao što su nekada (jesti) _____.
16. On mora da (pasti) _____ gde sam i ja (pasti) _____.
17. Ti ćeš me sresti gde si me i jutros (sresti) _____.
18. Branko želi da (sesti) _____ gde sam ja već (sesti) _____.
19. Star čovek ne (gristi) _____ kao što je (gristi) _____ dok je imao prirodne zube.
20. Ovo dete (rasti) _____ brzo kao što je (rasti) _____ i njegov otac.
21. Našeg suseda (boleti) _____ levu nogu, a njegovu ženu (boleti) _____ ruke.
22. Lazara Markovića je juče (boleti) _____ glava, a jutros ga je (boleti) _____ stomak.
23. U ovoj sobi (imati) _____ samo jedna lepa slika, a u onoj (imati) _____ više slika.
24. Ovde ja pre rata (biti) _____ mnogo starih kuća, a sada (imati) _____ mnogo novih.

LESSON V

PARTICIPLES

Serbo-Croatian has four different participles, two of which are used as verbal adverbs (gerunds) and two as verbal adjectives (gerundives). Of the two verbal adverbs (gerunds), one is used to denote simultaneous action of the participle with the main verb, the other to past action; i.e., the action of the participle occurs before that of the main verb. Of the two verbal adjectives (gerundives) both refer to past time, but one is active and the other passive.

A. Adverbial Participle I: Present Gerund (Simultaneous Action)

This is formed from imperfective transitive verbs only from present tense stem by adding -ci to the full third person plural, and is declined as an adjective:

Infinitive	Present Tense	Participle
pisati	pisem...pisu + ci	pisuci - writing
kupovati	kupujem..kupuju + ci	kupujuci - buying
čitati	čitam...čitaju + ci	čitajuci - reading
tražiti	tražim..traže + ci	tražeci - looking for
igrati	igram..igraju + ci	igrajuci - playing
držati	držim..drže + ci	držeci - holding
odlaziti	odlazim..odlaze + ci	odlazeci - leaving

In sentences:

(past) Razbacivala je novac kupujuci razne sitnice.
She squandered the money by buying all sorts of trifles.

Posli su u crkvu drzeci se za ruke.
Holding hands, they went into the church.

Radeci on je isao na universitet.
He went to the university while working.

Stojeci pred kucom deca su razgovarala.
The children talked while standing in front of the house.

Trazeci stan oni su razgledali grad.
They were sightseeing while looking for an apartment.

Kuvajuci mi smo razgovarali.
While we were cooking, we talked.

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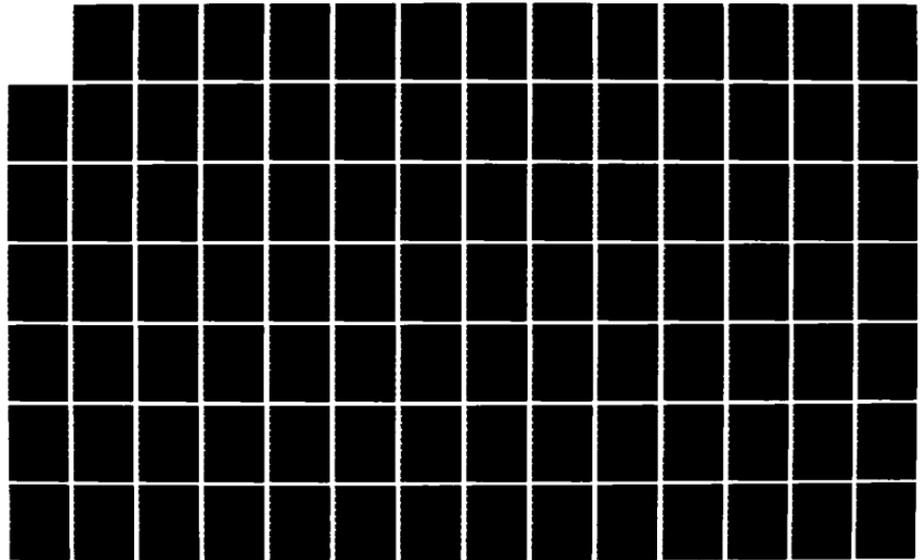
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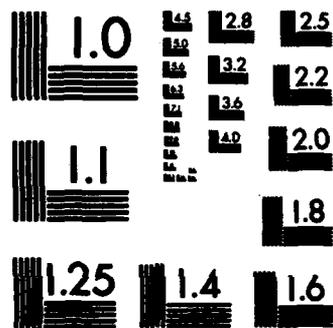
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This present participle is frequently used to serve as an adjective, although it is not grammatically correct. Used as an adjective, it may have the form of any of three genders and may be used in any case of the definite adjective:

F. Singular	pjevaju <u>ća</u> zena	-	singing woman
M. Singular	pjevaju <u>ći</u> čovek	-	singing man
N. Singular	pjevaju <u>će</u> dete	-	singing child
N. Plural	pjevaju <u>ća</u> deca	-	singing children
F. Plural	pjevaju <u>će</u> devojke	-	singing girls
M. Plural	pjevaju <u>ći</u> vojnici	-	singing soldiers

Actually this form condenses a koja, koji, koje phrase. The sentence:

Pušeci čovek je moj otac. - The smoking man is my father.

could be changed to:

Čovek koju puši je moj otac. - The man who is smoking is my father.

or Govorim sa pušecim čovekom. - I speak with the smoking man.
(instrumental case)

as: Govorim sa čovekom koji puši. - I speak with a man who smokes.

or Dajem moje knjige onom pušecem čoveku. - I give my books to that smoking man.
(dative case)

as: Dajem moje knjige čoveku koju puši. - I give my books to the man who smokes.

This usage has come about as a result of direct translations from West-European languages, and is formed from both Transitive and Intransitive verbs. Hence teći (to flow) with its Present Gerund tekuci (flowing) has given the expression: "tekuci račun" which means current account at the bank; from "ići" present gerund "iduci" which often is used adjectivally to mean next, i.e., coming; e.g., iduci dan (next day), iduće nedelje (next week). Gostovati (to visit) with participle gostujući gives "gostujući fudbalski tim" (visiting football team).

Sentences: Na mojem tekucem računu je manjak.
There is a deficit on my current account.

Iduće nedelje bice lepo vreme.
Next week we will have nice weather.

Idućeg leta putujem u Evropu.
Next summer I will travel to Europe.

Use of "kako" instead of Present Participle

English constructions using the active present participle ending in -ing are often equated in Serbo-Croatian by the use of kako and the present tense; e.g.:

Video sam ga juče kako govori sa predsednikom. (or: kako je govorio)
I saw him talking with the president yesterday.

Ne znam kako to radiš.
I don't know how you do this.

Čula sam ga kako peva.
I heard him singing.

The adjectival participle can be rendered with a subordinate clause: koji, koja, koje, etc., while the adverbial use is to be rendered with conjunctions dok, kako, etc.

Lesson V Exercise 1

Make adverbial present participles from the following verbs:

misliti _____

raditi _____

dolaziti _____

pregledati _____

osnovati _____

ležati _____

znati _____

računati _____

telefonirati _____

tiskati _____

objavljivati _____

voziti _____

razgovarati _____

slušati _____

brinuti _____

donositi _____

pozdravljati _____

poštovati _____

sumjati _____

davati _____

žvakati _____

osvježivati se _____

rusiti _____

kupovati _____

Lesson V Exercise 2

a. Insert the correct form of the present active participle of the verbs in the following sentences.

b. Change each of the sentences into koji constructions where possible:

_____ novine u ruci ona ih je čitala. (držati)

Mi smo razgovarali _____ radio. (slušati)

Mi govorimo o ovom _____ čoveku. (puniti)

_____ oni su produžili da pevaju. (osveživati se)

_____ dan je bio subota. (sljediti)

On nije mogao da govori _____. (zvakati)

Ona se vozila u _____ automobilu. (juriti)

_____ da on neće doći, mi nismo više čekali. (znati)

_____ službu u Vasingtonu on je živeo kod mene. (tražiti)

_____ svoj novac oni su mogli da kupe auto. (štedeti)

Zovem _____ decu. (igrati)

Lesson V Exercise 3

Translate into Serbo-Croatian:

1. He worked while smoking. _____
2. I heard him talking. _____
3. He saved his money while working at the bank.

4. I thought about (na) you while watching this film.

5. We listened to good music while eating in the restaurant.

6. While washing my hands, I told him that. _____
7. Next month we will travel to Europe. _____
8. While living in Paris, I saw many museums.

9. When he was typing, he called me. _____
10. While eating, one should not read. _____

11. While standing, they watched the girls. _____

12. I sat in the restaurant waiting for him. _____

B. Adverbial Participle II: Past Gerund

This adverbial participle is formed from either transitive or intransitive verbs, usually perfect aspect, from the infinitive root and linking vowel if any, by the addition of -v or -vsi after a vowel, or -av or -avsi after a consonant. No rule describes which form (-v, -av, or -vsi, -avsi) to use: the distinction in usage is a matter only of style and the choice is personal. It is an indeclinable form:

Uopšte uzevši, sve je dobro ispalo. - Considering everything,
everything went fine.

Često se radi pocev od rane zore. - The work often starts at sunrise.

Uzevsi and pocev are examples of two forms corresponding to a literal English "having done." They may be translated "having taken generally," in the first sentence and "having begun from early dawn," in the second one. These forms are the past counterpart to those in present gerund in -ci. They are, on the whole, literary rather than colloquial. The spoken language generally uses a clause beginning with pošto (after), kad (when), cim (as soon as).

The sentence: Otvorivši vrata on je usao u sobu.
Having opened the door, he entered the room.

can be changed to:

Pošto je otvorio vrata on je usao u sobu.
After he opened the door, he entered...

OR Kad je otvorio vrata on je usao u sobu.
When he opened...

The following examples show the shape of the stem formative suffix before -v and -vsi:

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Verb Type</u>	<u>Suffix</u>	<u>Adverbial, Participle</u>
sacekati	a	a	sacekavši
zadržati	a/i	a	zadržavši
izabrati	a/e	a	izabravši
interesovati ^{SE}	a/je	a	interesovavši ^{SE}
kositi	i	i	kosivši
videti	e	e	videvši
reći	cons.	a	rekavši
naći	a	a	nasavši
popiti	vowel	-	popivši
uzeti	"	-	uzevši

The only declinable form in -vsi is the past gerund used as an adjective, though such usage is rare. The declinable form of the verb biti is more frequently used as the present gerund. We have bivsi, bivsa, and bivse meaning former or past, depending on what kind of a noun it modifies.

Moj biv[✓]si mu[✓]ž. - My former husband.

Moja biv[✓]sa žen[✓]a. - My former wife.

Moje biv[✓]še studentki[✓]je. - My former students (girls).

Lesson V Exercise 4

Make past adverbial participles of the following verbs:

doći _____

promisliti _____

udariti _____

početi _____

završiti _____

nauciti _____

napisati _____

pregledati _____

sracunati _____

posumnjati _____

uhvatiti _____

pozvati _____

poljubiti _____

popiti _____

skočiti _____

srusiti _____

obecati _____

kupiti _____

upoznati _____

pročitati _____

zapisati _____

Lesson V Exercise 5

a. Insert the right form of the past active participle of the given verb in the following sentences.

b. Change each sentence into a čim, pošto or kad construction:

_____ u kuću on nas je podravio. (doći)

_____ dobru ženu on je sada sretan čovek. (naći)

_____ ovu knjigu ja sam je vratio u biblioteku. (pročitati)

Ne mogu da odgovorim _____ fakta o tome. (ne znati)

_____ vrata on je ostao sam u sobi. (zatvoriti)

_____ mi smo izašli iz restorana. (platiti)

_____ to on se je nasmejao. (reći)

_____ to mi smo se nasmejali. (reći)

_____ dete za ruke oni su presli ulicu. (uzeti)

Postidela se _____ sta je uradila. (videti)

_____ u kafeteriji jelo ja sam sela za stol. (uzeti)

Lesson V Exercise 6

ACTIVE PARTICIPLES

Translate into Serbo-Croatian:

When he became sober, he went home.

Having spent all the money, I couldn't buy the car.

Remembering those days, I cried.

Entering the room, I saw him.

While living in Yugoslavia, I learned about communism.

Fearing reprisals, I didn't say that.

I listened to the music while I was lying in bed.

Rushing to answer the phone, she entered the house.

I sang while driving the car.

While driving to Washington, I studied the vocabulary.

Lesson V Exercise 7

Change the sentences using present or past active participles:

Posto je usao, seo je.

Čim je uzeo knjigu, otvorio ju je.

Kad sam pročitao knjigu, stavio sam je na sto.

Posto je otvorio prozor, video je Marka.

Kad smo razumeli pitanje mi smo odgovorili.

Dok je čitao knjigu mislio je na autora.

Dok su setali po parku razgovarali su.

Dete koje se igra u parku je moj sin.

Dok sam se vozio u Washington slusao sam radio.

Dok se vozim u Washington slusam radio.

Lesson V Exercise 8

Translate into Serbo-Croatian, using participles of indicated verbs.

1. This house was sold yesterday. (prodati, prodavati)
2. This book was written by Tolstoy. (pisati, napisati)
3. Having read the newspapers, she went to school. (čitati, pročitati, icipiti)
4. My former teacher is a Yugoslav. (biti)
5. I am calling the child who is playing in the park. (igrati)
6. The smoking woman is my sister. (pušiti)
7. The well dressed man is coming. (obuciti)
8. He fell asleep listening to the music. (zaspati, slušati)
9. The coming winter will be very cold. (dolaziti)
10. Having no money they couldn't travel to Europe. (imati, putovati)

C. Adjectival Participle I: Active Past Gerundive

This is the most widely used of all the participles since it is used to form the past tense and all other compound tenses except future. The participle, though indeclinable, varies according to gender and number. The method of formation from either transitive or intransitive, perfective or imperfective verbs is as follows:

Singular			Plural		
Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
-o ¹	-la	-lo	-li	-le	-la

a. If the infinitive ends in -ti, the above endings replace this -ti, e.g.,

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Participles</u>
biti	bio, gila, bilo; bili, bile, bila
odlucíti	odlucío, odlucíla, odlucílo; odlucíli, odlucíle, odlucíla
zvati	zvao, zvala, zvalo; zvali, zvale, zvala
razviti	razvio, razvila, razvilo, razvili, razvile, razvila
početi	počeo, počela, počelo, počeli, počele, počela
krenuti	krenuo, krenula, krenulo, krenuli, krenule, krenula

b. If the infinitive ends in -sti, the form of the participle depends on that of the present tense. When the last consonant of the present base is dental (d, t, dn, tn) this participle is formed from the infinitive, just as in regular -ti verbs, by replacing the infinitive suffix by the appropriate ending:

INFINITIVE	PRESENT	PARTICIPLES
provesti (to spend)	provedem	proveo, provela, provelo, proveli, etc.
jesti (to eat)	jedem	jeo, jela, jelo, jeli, etc.
plesti (to plait)	pletem	pleo, plela, plelo, pleli, etc.
pasti (to fall)	padnem	pao, pala, palo, pali, etc.
sresti (to meet)	sretnem	sreo, srela, srelo, sreli, etc.

¹ Derived from a final -l.

However, when the last consonant of the present tense base is not dental, the participle is formed from the present by replacing the present ending with the participial suffix and inserting mobile a before the final -o of the masculine singular; e.g.,

tresti (to shake)	tresem	tresao, tresla, treslo, etc.
gristi (to bite)	grizem	grizao, grizla, grizlo, etc.
gresti (to scratch)	grebem	grebao, grebla, greblo, etc.

c. If the infinitive ends in -ci (as in the participial suffixes above), replace the -ci with the original g or k from which the c developed and insert the mobile a is inserted before a final -o to form the masculine singular. The original consonant is often, though not always, seen in the present tense; e.g.,

povúci (to withdraw)	povučem	povukao, porukla, povuklo, etc.
podíci (to erect)	podignem	podigao, podigla, podiglo, etc.
pomoúci (to help)	pomognem	pomogao, pomogla, pomogio, etc.
moúci (to be able)	mogu, možes	mogao, mogla, moglo, etc.

Exceptions to this are "íci" and its derivatives - íšao.

Accentuation:

1. The accent of the participle usually occurs on the same syllable as that of the infinitive. The exception occurs with verbs ending in -ati or -ovati. Then, the accent moves from the middle syllable to the first one; e.g., zaigrati se has zaigrao, etc., - nakupovati has nakupovao, etc.

2. When the accent is immobile any rising tone on the first syllable of the infinitive will change to a falling tone on the masculine participle; e.g., reci has rekao, zepsti has zebao.

3. With some simple verbs, the accent is opposite between the masc. sing. participle on the one hand and the female and neuter on the other; e.g.,

zvati	zvaó	zvala	zvalo
dati	dao	dala	dalo
biti	bio	bila	biló
piti	pio	pila	pilo

4. With compound verbs, genders are not opposites; e.g.,

prodati	prodáo	prodala	prodalo
dobiti	dobio	dobila	dobilo
popiti	popio	popila	popilo

D. Adjectivial Participle II: Passive Past Gerundive¹

Like the Active Past Gerundive this has gender and declension. It is formed only from transitive verbs from the infinitive root and additions of endings:

-en (m.s.) -ena (f.s.) -eno (n.s.); or more rarely
 -n (m.s.) -na (f.s.) -no (n.s.) or
 -t (m.s.) -ta (f.s.) -to (n.s.)

The different endings possible are given in the list below, with the types of verbs which may have these endings. While most verbs have the -n ending, some regularly have -t (such as those with the suffix -nu, and some may even have both). The general pattern may be deduced from the following list:

Infinitive	Stem form Suffix	Partic. Formant	Verb Type	Adjec. Participle
pitati	-a	-n	a-verb	pitan
poslati			a/Je-	poslan
očekivati			a/je-	očekivan
pozvati			a/e-	pozvan
zadržati			a/i-	zadržan
urediti	-je-	-n	i- (not -r or -s)	uredjen
napuniti				napunjen
videti			e-	vidjen
reci			cons. verbs in k, g, h	recen
naci				nadjen
popiti	-je-	-n	some vowel verbs	popijen
otvoriti	-e-	-n	i-verbs in r, s, z	otvoren
trošiti				trošen
ložiti				lozen
pojesti			other c-verbs	pojedjen
doneti			V/C-verbs	donesen
snabdjeti	-ve-	-n	some V-Verbs	snabdeven
čuti				čujen
pozvati	-v-	-n		pozvan
poslati	-a-	-t	a/je	poslat
pozvati			a/e some	pozvat

¹ a passive participle that functions as the verbal adjective and expresses the fitness or necessity of the action to be performed.

zadržati			a/i some	zadržat
poznati	-v-	-t	V-verbs	poznat
metnuti			all-nu verbs	metnut
popiti				popit (popijen)
doneti	zero	-t	long V verbs	donet (donesen)
početi				počet
zauzeti				zauzet

The past passive participle with "is" or "are" may correspond to an English sentence either in the present (is, are), or in the past (was, were) or (has been). For example:

Kočnice su popravljene.
The brakes are fixed. or The brakes were fixed.

Kola su podmazana.
The car was greased.

Kafa je bila popijena.
The coffee had been drunk.

Since most adjectives have adverbial forms, the adjectival participle, too, can have an adverbial form. It rarely occurs but we can have:

On je neočekivano dosao.
He came unexpectedly.

Phonological changes apply to the past passive participle. A summary of (j) changes is shown as follows:

Infinitive	Labials	Root	Participle
kupiti	p-j=plj	kup-	kupljen
izgubiti	b-j=blj	gub-	izgubljen
primiti	m-j	prim-	primljen
popraviti	v-j	prav-	popravljen
	others:		
platiti	t-j=c	plat-	plaćen
reći	k-j=c	rek-	rečen
donositi	s-j=s	nos-	došen
urediti	d-j=dj	red-	uredjen
prelaziti	z-j=z	laz-	prelažen

A related change is the replacement of s by š and z by ž before nj and lj. Before c (t-j), š also replaces s. Examples:

s-n-j = snj	jasn-	objasniti	participle:	objas ^h njen
s-l-j = slj	misl-	zamisliti	"	zamiš ^h ljen
z-n-j = znj	prazn-	ispazniti	"	ispraž ^h njen
s-t-j = sc	čist-	čistiti	"	čišćen

Another type of change may occur with st:

st-j	= st	vest-	izvestiti	izvesten
		pust-	pustiti	pusten

In Serbo-Croatian the usage of reflexive verbs, as mentioned in the reflexive verbs chapter, is much broader than in English, and so we often replace a passive participle construction with a reflexive verb:

Perfective Reflexive

treba da se donese
donelo se
doneće se

should be brought
was brought
will be brought

Past Passive Participle

treba da bude donet
doneto je
biće doneto

Imperfective

donosi se
donosila se
donosiće se

is being brought
was being brought
will be (being)
brought

no participle equivalent
donesena je
biće donosena

To put an imperfective verb into a passive participial construction, we usually turn the verb or predicate into its perfective counterpart since in this construction the action of the verb has been concluded. E.g.,

Tanjuje prazan. - Tanjur je ispraznjen.

Časa je puna. - Časa je napunjena.

Lesson V Exercise 7

Make passive participles from the following verbs:

napustiti _____

isprošiti _____

obrisati _____

obustaviti _____

pecatiti _____

otkriti _____

postaviti _____

streljati _____

uruciti _____

vidati _____

posnati _____

ušetjeti _____

steći _____

skloniti _____

promakiti _____

voleti _____

ljubiti _____

organizovati _____

podignuti _____

izleciti _____

Lesson V Exercise 8

Put the following sentences into passive participle constructions without indicating the doer of the action.

1. Ja sam kupio ulaznice. _____
2. Sofer je oprao i podmazao auto. _____
3. Deca su popila mleko. _____
4. On je popravio domaće zadatke. _____
5. Ja sam ugasio svetlost. _____
6. Mi smo svršili posao. _____
7. Ja sam to rekao Jovanu. _____
8. One su platile račun. _____
9. Mi ćemo popiti pivo. _____
10. Činovnik će mi vratiti pasos. _____
11. Ona je primila moje pismo. _____
12. Mi ćemo to javiti Mariji. _____

Lesson V Exercise 9

Change the following sentences or phrases into passive constructions:

✓
Ja pišem knjigu. _____

On je izgubio pero. _____

Kupiti kucu. _____

✓
Mehaničar je popravio auto. _____

Pas se izgubio. _____

✓
Jesti sendvic. _____

Kuvati jelo. _____

Doneti pismo. _____

✓
Trositi novac. _____

Zauzeti mesto. _____

Pustiti vodu. _____

✓
Cekati vlak. _____

Lesson V Exercise 10

Insert the proper form of the passive participles in the following sentences:

1. Ona je donela cveće _____ drugu. (operirati)
2. Mi smo primili _____ vojnika. (raniti)
3. Čiji je ovaj _____ pas? (izgubiti)
4. Koliko je kostala ova _____ knjiga? (prevesti)
5. To je dobro _____ pitanje. (odgovoriti)
6. Ova vjest je danas _____. (objaviti)
7. Ovaj stek nije dobro _____. (ispeći)
8. Irak je _____ iranskim tenkovima. (pregaziti)
9. On je vrlo _____ pisac. (poznavati)
10. Ona je uvek bila _____ žena. (odati)
11. Ovo nije dobro _____ pravilo. (objasniti)
12. Ova kosulja nije dobro _____. (oprati)
13. Odnosite ove _____ novine. (pročitati)
14. Ova _____ večera se ohladila. (pripremiti)
15. Taj stol je tako lepo _____. (postaviti)

LESSON VI

THE CONDITIONAL MOOD

There are two conditional forms: the conditional of simultaneous action - present, which is most frequently used, and the conditional of non-simultaneous action - past.

The present conditional is formed from the active past (gerundive) participle of the verb concerned, together with the Aorist of biti used as an auxiliary. The 3rd person plural aorist of biti is always shortened to "B I." Examples:

	<u>Biti</u>			<u>Kupiti</u>		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neuter	Masc.	Fem.	Neuter
sing.	bio <u>bih</u>	bila bih	-	kupio <u>bih</u>	kupila bih	-
	bio <u>bi</u>	bila bi	-	kupio <u>bi</u>	kupila bi	-
	bio <u>bi</u>	bila bi	bilo bi	kupio <u>bi</u>	kupio bi	kupilo bi
plur.	bili <u>bismo</u> ,	bile bismo	-	kupili <u>bismo</u> ,	kupile bismo	-
	bili <u>biste</u> ,	bile biste	-	kupili <u>biste</u> ,	kupile biste	-
	bili <u>bi</u>	bile bi,	bila bi	kupili <u>bi</u>	kupile bi	kupila bi

Since "bi" is an enclitic, it always takes second place in the sentence:

Kupio bih karte da sam znao. or
 Ja bih kupio karte da sam znao.
 (I would have bought tickets had I known.)

In present-day colloquial speech "bi" is used throughout for all persons both singular and plural, but this is not acceptable in the literary language.

The past conditional is formed from the active past (gerundive) participle of the verb concerned, the active past gerundive participle of "biti" and the aorist of "biti," i.e., the active past participle of the verb concerned and the present conditional of "biti":

Da sam znala ja bih kazala.
 (Had I known, I would have said it.)

	kupiti		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neuter
Sing.	bio bih kupio	bila bih kupila	-
	bio bi kupio	bila bi kupila	-
	bio bi kupio	bila bi kupila	bilo bi kupilo
Plur.	bili bismo kupili	bile bismo kupile	-
	bili biste kupili	bile biste kupile	-
	bili bi kupili	bile bi kupile	bila bi kupila

The Negative Conditional

The negative particle "ne" is used as an independent word immediately before the aorist auxiliary: ne bih kupio

ne bih bio kupio, etc.

The Interrogative Conditional

This is most frequently formed with "da li..." The auxiliary enclitic then follows enclitic "li."

Da li biste kupili karte da ste znali?
(Would you have bought the tickets if you had known?)

Da li bi mu pomogao da si znao?
(Would you have helped him if you knew?)

The Use of the Conditional

You must recognize that the main operative factor controlling how to form conditional sentences correctly is not one of tenses, as in English, but of the conjunction used to introduce the clause. The choice of conjunction depends upon whether the condition is: (a) a real condition, (b) a potentially realizable condition or (c) an unrealizable (contrary to fact) condition. The conjunction "ako" is used for real conditions, the conjunction "kad" for potentially realizable conditions, and the conjunction "da" for unrealizable conditions.

Examples:

a) Real Conditions - Conjunction "ako" is used plus present/past/future tense, without particle li.

Ako sija sunce, toplo je.
(If the sun shines, it is warm.)

Ako mozete, pomozite mi.
(If you can, help me.)

Bice mi drago ako to uradite.
(I shall be glad if you do it.)

Ako dodje, reci mi.
(If he comes, tell me.)

Ako bude stigao na vreme, bice dobro.
(If he comes in time, it will be good.)

A construction with "li" may rarely be used in such sentences:

Sija li sunce, toplo je.

b) Potentially Realizable Conditions (sometime expressing wishes)

Conjunction "kad" or "ako" is used:

Bilo bi mi drago kad biste to uradili.) I would be glad if you would
Bilo bi mi drago kad biste to uradili.) do it.

Rekli bismo im to kad bi dosli.) We would tell them if they
Rekli bismo im to ako bi dosli.) would come.

Znao bi kad bi procitao knjigu.) He would know if he would
Znao bi ako bi procitao knjigu.) read the book.

The verb in both main and dependent clauses in English is in conditional (subjunctive mood) in either present or future time. In Serbo-Croatian the conditional is also required in both main and dependent clause.

c) Unrealizable Conditions - Contrary to fact.

The Conjunction "da" is used:

A. Simultaneous action of main and dependent clauses:

Uzeo bih da sam ti. (da - present tense)
(I would take it if I were you.)

Uzeo bih da sam bio ti. (da - present tense)
(I would have taken it if I were you.)

Da sam muskarac bila bih pilot.
(If I were a man I would be a pilot.)

Isao bih u London da mogu. (da - present)
(I would go to London if I could.)

Posao bih u London da sam mogao. (da - past)
(I would have gone to London if I had been able to.)

Da je dete gladno ono bi jelo. (da - present)

Da je dete bilo gladno ono bi bilo jelo. (da - past)

OR Da je dete bilo gladno ono bil jelo.

When an unrealizable conditional is expressed in Serbo-Croatian and there is simultaneous action in both main and dependent clause, the conditional will be expressed by the present conditional regardless of whether those actions take place in the past, present or future time. In Serbo-Croatian, the verb of the main sentence is always in conditional: that of the dependent clause will indicate the time of action by being in present or past tense. Sometimes to convey some particular shade of tense or meaning we have:

B. Non-simultaneous action of main and dependent clauses.

Bio bih posao u London da sam mogao (past/further past).

Other Uses of Conditional

1) To indicate habitual action:

✓
Zena bi ostala kod kuće.
The woman would stay at home. OR The woman used to stay at home.

On bi dolazio kasno.
He would come late. OR He used to come late.

2) As a polite form, similar to English. Compare:

Ja cu da idem.	I shall go.
Ja bih hteo da idem.	I would like to go.

Tada mozemo da idemo.	Then we can go.
Tada bismo mogli da idemo.	Then we could go.

3) To indicate a shade of compulsion weaker than "ought to":

Trebalo bi da idem.	I should go. (I ought to go.)
Moralo bi se o tome govoriti.	One should talk about it. (One ought to talk about it.)

Modal Verbs

Six verbs in Serbo-Croatian indicate intention, purpose, or volition and must always be used with da construction 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 the main verb and 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: hoću, hoćeš, hoće, hoćemo, hoćete, hoće.

As a modal, it must always be used in full form since the abbreviated form (ću, ćeš, će, ćemo, ćete, će) is used to form the future tense.

Hocu da idem u varoš. I want to go to downtown.

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

Kako hocete. As you please.

Present Tense of moci: mogu, mozes, moze, mozemo, mozete, mogu.

On moze to da resi. 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 more a duty to perform a certain action). It is most frequently used with a personal construction:

Moras da mi kazesh. 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 have the connotation of having some worth:

Nista ne valja.	It is no good.
One nista ne valjaju.	They (fem.) are good for nothing.

Voleti is used in personal construction and denotes the liking of 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 wishes to surprise her.
Ne zelim da te vidim.	I don't wish to see you.
Sta zelite?	What do you wish? (What do you want?)

Verbs of Motion

The verbs of motion in Serbo-Croatian do not represent a separate, distinctive group as in Russian. You should only remember that they always take the accusative case with nouns or pronouns following, as opposed to the locative case with static verbs. The question for motion verbs is always KUDA? (where to) while GDE? (where) is for Locative case.

We usually see motion verbs in the perfective, formed by adding prefixes to the imperfective stems:

Imperfective	Perfective
ići:	proći - to pass by
	zaći - to drop in
	doći - to come
	poći - start going
	ući - to enter
	preći - to cross
	mimoići - to evade, etc.

nositi:

uneti - to bring in
zaneti - to push aside, carry
preneti - to carry across

izneti - take out
odneti - take away, etc.

voziti (se):

provoziti se - to take a drive
otvesti - to drive off
zavesti - to start moving (a boat)
navesti - to deliver by any vehicle

Some idiomatic expressions are used with these verbs of motion, thus changing their meaning. A few of these expressions with their correct translations follow:

Ići and derivatives:

Novine izlaze dva puta dnevno. - The newspapers are published twice a day.
Granica ide ovim putem. - The border goes this way.
Vlak dolazi u tri sata. - The train is coming at 3 o'clock.
Dobar film ide u ovom kinu. - A good movie is playing at the theater.
Sat dobro ide. - The watch keeps good time.
Ovo brašno ide u hleb. - This flour is used in bread.
Ne ide mi u glavu. - It does not come to my mind.
Autobus je otisao na vreme. - The bus left on time.

Voditi and derivatives:

On vodi duge razgovore. - He holds long conversations.
Voditi nekoga za nos. - To make a fool of someone.
Uvesti novi red. - To introduce new rules (order).
Dovesti do zaključka. - To draw a conclusion.
Dovesti do kraja. - See through to the end.
Zavesti razgovor. - To start a conversation.

Nositi...(se):

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Nositi odgovornost za... | - To bear responsibility for... |
| Ona se lepo nosi. | - She is always well dressed. |
| Nositi nekoga na rukama. | - To tend to someone's every need. |
| Jedva se nosi na nogama. | - He (she) barely drags himself along. |

Please note that certain verbs, such as gledati or slati, also are considered motion verbs because they give a direction towards someone or something.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Kuda gledate? | - Where (to) are you looking? |
| Kuda šaljete ovo pismo? | - Where (to) are you sending this letter? |

REFLEXIVE VERBS - THE USE OF "SE"

The enclitic of sebe - se - has three distinct uses.

1. As generalization with non-reflexive verbs:

- ✓ Što se hoće, to se može. - What is wished is possible.
Kućé se vide. - Houses can be seen.
To se ne radi. - One shouldn't do that.
✓ Sta da se radi? - What is to be done?
To se ne može. ✓ - This is impossible.
Razume se samo po sebi. - It goes without saying.
Ne da se naći. - It is impossible to find.
Govori se... - It is said...
Zimi se mnogo čita. ✓ - In winter, one reads a lot.

In all the examples above, the verbs definitely are not reflexive. Constructions with modal verbs, especially "Treba," often turns a regular verb to a generalization by adding the se:

- Treba da se stigne na vreme. - One is suppose to arrive on time.
Treba da se unese. - It ought to be brought in.
Treba da se podje. - One must start off.
✓ Može da se kupi. - One is able to buy.
Mora da se plati carina. - Duty must be paid.

2. In a reciprocity between two or more people involved:

- Mi se vidimo često. ✓ - We see each other often.
Oni se dopisuju. - They write to each other.
Brat i sestra se vole. - The brother and sister like each other.
Oni se ne razgovaraju. - They don't talk to each other.
Oni se stalno gledaju. - They constantly look at each other.

IMPERSONAL VERBAL CONSTRUCTIONS

As a reflexive verb:

Generally se refers back to the subject of the transitive verb and becomes the object of the action. A number of verbs in Serbo-Croatian are reflexive though they are not in English. The most frequently used include:

bojati se + gen.	-	to be afraid
boriti se + instr.	-	to fight, to struggle
brinuti se za + acc.	-	to worry
činiti se + dat.	-	to seem, to appear
čuditi se na + acc.	-	to wonder, to be surprised
desiti se + dat.	-	to happen
dopadati se + dat.	-	to be pleasing (dat.)
izvinuti se + dat.	-	to be excused
javiti se + dat.	-	to report, appear
moliti se + dat.	-	to pray (dat.)
nadati se + dat.	-	to hope
nauciti se + dat.	-	to get accustomed
odlučiti se na + n.	-	to decide
odmoriti se	-	to get rested
pokazati se + dat.	-	to appear
šetati se	-	to go for a walk

For practical purposes, the student should always check the dictionary when the verb used is basically reflexive or the context indicates a passive construction. For example:

prodaje se	-	It is being sold.
Davi se.	-	It is choking.
Izlazi se.	-	One goes out.
Pokazalo se.	-	It turned out that...
Zna se.	-	(It is known) of course.

Vidi se. - (It is seen) Obviously.

Mora se. - One has to.

Apart from the above mentioned impersonal constructions with se, many commonly used idioms are constructed with biti and the dative, whereas in English the normal construction is personal:

✓
zao mi je. - I am sorry. (lit. it is sorry to me)

drago mi je. - I am glad, or It is a pleasure.

Bilo mi je prijatno. - I was pleased.

Toplo mi je. - I am warm.

Hladno mi je. - I am cold.

Briga m~~u~~je za to. - He is worried about that.

On the other hand, a number of expressions, which in English have the impersonal subject "it," are changed by active construction in Serbo-Croatian.

✓
Pada kisa. - It is raining.

✓
Šteta je. - It is a pity.

✓
Bice mraza noćas. - There will be frost tonight.

✓
Pogresno je. - It is a mistake.

✓
Gresno je. - It is a sin.

Jezivo je. - It is gruesome.

Lepo je. - It is beautiful.

VERBAL NOUNS

Nouns based on verbal roots are called verbal nouns. To form the verbal noun, use the passive participle of imperfective and perfective verbs and the ending -je.

pisan + je pisanje, čitan + je = citanje, pušen + je = pušenje, etc.

Only a few verbal nouns have the -će ending, which comes from the -t in passive participle + je like:

otkrit - je otkriće

zauzet - je zauzeće

Forms ending in -nje and -ce are nouns which indicate the doing of the action. When the verb stem is imperfective, the nouns describe the activity as a process: "zidanje" - the act of building, "primanje" - the act of receiving. In some cases these nouns may correspond to English simple nouns, as "pitanje" - the act of asking question. Or, there may be specialization, such as "paljenje" - the act of igniting, so we get ignition.

Forms in -nje and -ce with perfective verb stems often correspond to simple nouns in English. The perfective indicates the termination, hence the result, of the activity.

Perfective Stem	Imperfective Stem
iznenadjenje - surprise	obaveštavanje - act of explaining
obaveštenje - item of information	deljenje - act of dividing
odeljenje - department	povećavanje - act of increasing
povećanje - increase	smanjivanje - act of reducing
smanjenje - decrease	otkrivanje - act of revealing, uncovering
otkrice - discovery	

Verbs Requiring Different Cases

<u>GENITIVE:</u>	Bojati se	Koga Čega?
	sjećati se	Čiji? Kakvog?
	plašiti se	
<u>DATIVE:</u>	dati	kome? Čemu?
	dodati	
	predati	
	zadati	
	vratiti	

dozvoliti

doneti

dugovati

zabraniti

iznajmiti

krasti

kupiti

naruciti

nuditi

obecati

oprostiti

ostaviti

platiti

pokloniti

verovati

pomagati

speech group: govoriti

javiti

kazati

nazdraviti

objasniti

obratiti se

odgovoriti

otkazati

pomenuti

predložiti

pricati

priznati

reći

saopštiti

telefonirati

Impersonal constructions with reflexive verbs:

desavati se - desiti se

dopadati se - dopasti se

svidjati se - svideti se

činiti se - učiniti se

gaditi se - zgaditi se

INSTRUMENTAL: vladati skim? scim?

zanimati se

raspolagati

rukovoditi

komandovati

naznačiti

mahati

pisati

Lesson VI Exercise 1

Specify the type of conditional used in the following sentences and then translate the sentences.

Radila bih da imam vremena.

Ako dodje recite mu.

Da znam je bih ti kazala.

Ako dobro spavam odmoriti ću se.

Kad bih imala sina, on bi bio doktor.

Šta bi Vi radili kad ona ne bi došla?

Ako te vidim sutra dacu ti to.

Kad bih samo znala šta on radi sada.

Da si me juče zvala ja bih ti to rekla.

Pokažite mi ako možete.

Lesson VI Exercise 2

Translate the following "if" clauses:

If you are tired, you ought to sit down.

If I have the money, I will buy this car.

If you wanted to go with us, why did you not tell us.

I will tell her if I see her.

If they had invited me, I would have gone with them.

You would have learned more if you had studied.

If only I had a house!

What would you do if there was a war.

If I were rich, I would live in Paris.

Help me if you can.

Lesson VI Exercise 3

Translate into Serbo-Croatian:

Would you come if you could? _____

I would like to go to a movie today. _____

If I were a pilot I would fly this plane. _____

He would have understood if he knew Serbian. _____

It will please me if I see you tonight. _____

I would have said it if I were you. _____

He should go. _____

One should read about him. _____

They would travel to Europe if they had the money. _____

If he had been sick he would not have come to school. _____

Lesson VI Exercise 4

Translate into English:

On hoće da kupi kucu. _____

On će doći sutra. _____

Hoces da mi das svoj auto? _____

Moras da me razumes. _____

Ne mogu da razgovaram o tome. _____

Ne moram da razgovaram o tome. _____

Ne zelim da razgovaram o tome. _____

Ne volim da razgovaram o tome. _____

Oni trebaju mnogo vremena da to urade. _____

Ne zelis da znas sta ja mislim? _____

Mora da je sada lepo na moru! _____

Oni zele da nauce srpsko-hrvatski jezik. _____

Mi ne volimo da jedemo meso. _____

On voli Mariju ali ona ne voli njega. _____

Lesson VI Exercise 5

a. Make questions for each of the given answers:

Ja idem u školu. _____

Oni rade u ovoj kući. _____

Ti nosiš knjigu u biblioteku. _____

Mi ulazimo u kuhinju. _____

Olga putuje u Beograd. _____

Olga će biti u Beogradu 2 meseca. _____

b. Translate into Serbo-Croatian:

Send the letter to Moscow. _____

I am going to the street. _____

Why don't you want to watch television? _____

Go to the room and bring me the newspapers. _____

He has to introduce new order in this school. _____

Why does it not rain? _____

These books were sent to Yugoslavia. _____

I will take a drive to town. _____

Carry this across to the other side. _____

Put the glass on the table. _____

Lesson VI Exercise 6

Translate into English:

Ovo ne može da se kupi, preskupo je. _____

Treba da se unese ovaj stol u kuću. _____

Ja se nisam danas obrijao. _____

Ovi ljudi su dobri i jako se vole. _____

Govori se da će doći novi predsednik. _____

Ovo se ne može razumeti. _____

Kuda vodite ovoga studenta? _____

Ona je mogla danas da se proseta. _____

Kada se putuje mora da se ima pasos. _____

Kada se jede u restoranu mora se skupo platiti. _____

Danas se mora ostati dugo u uredu. _____

Ne radi mi se. _____

Ne sviđa joj se. _____

Hoće nam se piti. _____

Lesson VI Exercise 8

Translate into Serbo-Croatian:

It turned out that it was not good. _____

One has to go to school. _____

I am cold, close the window. _____

It is a pity that you don't speak Serbo-Croatian. _____

I was not pleased to sit with him. _____

It is known that he has much money. _____

I am glad (pleased) to have met you. _____

Shoes are sold in this store. _____

I am sorry that you can't come. _____

Rest for a few minutes. _____

Lesson VI Exercise 9

Make verbal nouns from the following verbs:

deliti _____

denuncirati _____

derati se _____

izvršiti _____

kretati se _____

ljubiti _____

mlatiti _____

naslućivanje _____

oblačiti se _____

padati _____

primećivati _____

pakovati _____

tražiti _____

igrati _____

uzbuditi _____

svirati _____

pisati _____

citati _____

pevati _____

resiti _____

LESSON VII

NOUNS

Gender of Nouns

Every noun belongs to one of three genders: Masculine, Feminine or Neuter. The gender is indicated by the ending of the nominative singular as follows:

- 1) Nouns ending in -a are feminine, e.g., obala, republika, kuća, granica, Evropa, Jugoslavija, majka, etc.

A group of collective nouns also ends in -a. Though the natural gender may be masculine, nouns of this class are grammatically regular and are declined as feminine; e.g., braća (brothers), gospoda (gentlemen).

A few nouns other than collectives end in -a but are of natural masculine gender. These also are grammatically regular and are declined as feminine; e.g., sluga (man servant), Luka (Luke), tvrdica (miser), sudija (judge), teca (uncle), pijanica (drunkard).

The noun "doba" (time, period) is indeclinable. It must be regarded as being neuter since any accompanying adjective is always in the neuter singular, e.g., "u isto doba" (at the same time) or "u to doba" (at that time).

- 2) Nouns ending in -o or -e are neuter, e.g., "staklo" (glass), "stanovištvo" (population), "more" (sea) "putovanje" (trip).

Exceptions: When a final -o is immediately preceded by another vowel or, in a few instances by a consonant, the noun is not neuter. Some such nouns are masculine; e.g., "posao" (work), "sto" (table). Others are feminine; e.g., "misao" (thought). Nouns of this type are those whose final -o has derived from an earlier -l; e.g., "Smisao" masc.

The noun "podne" (mid-day) is indeclinable. "Auto" is masculine and declined as such, since it is a contraction of automobile.

- 3) Most nouns ending in a consonant are masculine; e.g., turist, jezik, učitelj, Beograd, covek, otac. But some are feminine; e.g., stvar (thing), peć (stove), narodnost (nationality), noć (night).

It is impossible to tell from the final consonant whether the noun is masculine or feminine. Most are masculine. However, those ending in -ost are almost always feminine. Monosyllabic nouns ending in a consonant are also often feminine. All feminine nouns of this type should be learned as they occur. If a noun ending in a consonant is not shown as being feminine, you should assume that it is masculine.

- 4) Two nouns end in -i in their nominative singular. They are kći (daughter) and mati (mother). Both are feminine and have an irregular declension. (See page 149.)

Cases of Nouns

Nouns are declined through 8 cases in both singular and plural. They are: Nominative, Accusative, Genitive, Dative, Instrumental, Prepositional and Vocative.

The Nominative Case

This case is used mainly as the subject of the sentence or phrase, or as the complement after the verb "to be;" e.g.,

Knjiga je na stolu.

Deca su u parku.

Remember that you must use the vocative case rather than the nominative when addressing a person directly.

A more detailed description of the uses of all cases will be given later, combined with adjective - nouns phrases.

The Accusative Case

The Accusative case is very frequently encountered:

- a) for the direct object of a sentence or phrase after a transitive verb:

Mi čitamo novine svaki dan.
(We read newspapers every day.)

Ja vidim ovu lepu kucu.
(I see this beautiful house.)

Oni kupuju ovaj auto.
(They are buying this car.)

- b) after certain prepositions, especially "u" and "na" when the verb indicates motion:

Petar ide u grad.
(Peter is going to town.)

Mi putujemo u Jugoslaviju.
(We are traveling to Yugoslavia.)

Studenti trče u skolu.
(The students are running to school.)

- c) in certain expressions of time:

Čitavu noc - for the whole night
svako jutro - every morning, etc.

d) to express a greeting or wish:

Dobro jutro - Laku noc.

The Genitive Case

The Genitive case is used:

a) to express "of" or "'s" relationship:

svršetak romana - end of the novel

dolazak parobroda - arrival of the boat

vrata kuće - door of the house

b) invariably after certain prepositions (see prepositions):

vlak iz Zagreba - the train from Zagreb

Živim kod majke. - I live at mother's house, etc.

c) sometimes after certain other prepositions (see prepositions):

Dete je palo sa stolice. - The child fell off the chair.

d) invariably after "mnogo" and "malo nekoliko" if mnogo governs a noun:

U Dubrovniku ima mnogo turista. - In Dubrovnik there are many tourists.

e) invariably after "nemati" (not to have) and "nema" (there is/are not) for the direct object and often after other negated verbs:

Nema novaca. - He, she hasn't any money.

Nema ni jednog parobroda na obali. - There is not a single steamer at the port.

f) after cardinal numbers. The genitive singular is used after 2, 3 and 4, but the genitive plural is used after 5 onwards:

Vidim dve devojke, pet ljudi. - I see two girls and five men.

g) as a partitive:

Dajte mi čašu vode. - Give me a glass of water.

To je lepi komad mesa. - It is a nice piece of meat.

h) after a few verbs (bojati se, zeleti, etc.) which in English take a direct object.

- i) after the comparative and superlative degree of adjectives.
- j) optional for the direct object after negated verbs.

The Dative Case

The Dative Case is used:

- a) to show direction and the "to" and "for" relationship:

Pišem Petru. - I write to Peter.
 Dajem Mariji savet. - I am giving advice to Maria.
 Donosim pozdrave roditeljima. - I bring greetings to my parents.

- b) after the preposition "K" (towards, mostly motion verbs):

Idem k ocu. - I am going to my father.
 Putujemo k deci. - We are traveling to (our) children.

- c) to show possession, especially with personal pronouns:

Ide mi se u kazaliste. - I like to go to the theater.
 Neda mi se. - I don't want to.
 Ne ide mi uglavu. - I don't understand.

- d) in impersonal verbal constructions:

Žao mi je. - I am sorry.
 Drago mi je. - I am pleased.

- e) after certain verbs instead of after a direct object as in English; such verbs include: pomagati, dati, verovati, platiti, ugoditi, pokloniti, pokazati, objasniti:

Pomažem joj da uči. - I help her to study.
 Dala sam njima novac. - I gave them the money.
 Pokazite mi put. - Show me the road.

The Instrumental Case

This case is used:

- a) to indicate the manner or means by which the action of the verb is performed. It answers the question how? and thus has adverbial sense. Used in such a way it may or may not be preceded by the preposition "s(a)" meaning "with":

Putovanje avionom je brže nego autobusom.
(Traveling by plane is faster than by bus.)

Deca pišu perom.
(Children are writing with the pen.)

Gledam ga žalosnim očima.
(I am looking at him with sad eyes.)

Govorimo sa učiteljem.
(We speak with the teacher.)

- b) after certain prepositions, especially "s(a)" meaning "with":

Jugoslavija ima granice sa Italijom, Austrijom, Madjarskom, Rumunijom, Bugarskom, Grčkom i Albanijom.
(Yugoslavia has frontiers with Italy, Austria, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece and Albania.)

- c) in certain adverbs of time:

petkom - on Fridays
nedeljom - on Sundays, etc.

- d) after prepositions of position when the verb does not state or imply motion. The most frequently used are:

nad - (above), pod - (under), medju - (between), pred - (in front),
za - (behind):

nad glavom - over the head
medju zidovima - between the walls
pred kućom - in front of the house

- e) occasionally after "za" with the meaning "at" and in a few other expressions:

Idem za hlebom - I am going to fetch some bread.
On juri za ovom devojkom. - He is after this girl.

The Prepositional Case

The case is so called because it is never used without a governing preposition. Prepositions governing the prepositional case are:

a) "u" and "na" when the verb does not indicate motion

Petar je u gradu. - Peter is in town.
Knjige su na stolu. - The books are on the table.

b) "o" when meaning about, at

Govorim o gradu. - I speak about the town.

c) "prema" - according to, compared with

Isao je prema svetlu. - He went towards the light.
On je vrlo dobar prema majci. - He is very good to his mother.

d) after "pri" (in the presence of, during the time of)

Nemam pri ruci novaca. - I have no money with me.
Sedeli su pri vinu. - They sat over wine.
Pri kraju života. - At the end of life.

e) after "po" when not used distributively

Po ~~moje~~ misljenju... - In my opinion...
Po svima pravilima... - According to all the rules...

And once again let's stress that this case is used only when the verb indicates an action in place, no motion involved.

The Vocative Case

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

majko, brate, druze, pukovnice, vojnice, etc.

In sentences like: "Gde stanujete, gospodine" or "gospodjo, gde je pošta?" 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 in the nominative, except for the masculine singular and the feminine is which -a (II). The masculine takes -e after hard consonants and -u after soft consonants: kralju.

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

K/C covek-covec
G/Z Bog-Boze
drug-druze

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

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

muz - muzu, puz - puzu

The feminine noun in -a invariably has -o ending for vocation of both hard and soft stems: gospodjo, Maro, Ano, except when it ends 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.

Gospodine Maricu - Mr. Maric
Gospodjo Maric - Mrs. Maric

CLASSIFICATION OF NOUNS

Nouns are classified as "hard" or "soft" according to the last consonant of the stem. The noun is soft if the last consonant is: j, lj, nj, c, c', c, s, d, dz, z. Otherwise it is hard.

DECLENSIONS OF NOUNS

There are three main declensions:

Declension I is used for all masculines and neuters. There is a sub-division in this declension between hard and soft nouns. There is also a distinction between nouns pertaining to animate things and those pertaining to inanimate, this distinction being seen only in the Acc. sing. masculine.

Declension II is used for all feminine nouns, both hard and soft, ending in -a.

Declension III is used for all feminine nouns ending in a consonant. Since most oblique endings of this declension end in -i it is often referred to as the -i declension.

Declensions are distinguished by different sets of case endings added to the stem of the noun.

STEMS OF REGULAR NOUNS

Masculine	As the nom. singular	e.g., nom. sing.: parobrod Stem: parobrod-
Neuter.	As the nom. sing. without final -o or -e	nom. sing.: staklo Stem: stakl-
		nom. sing.: more Stem: mor-
Feminines ending in -a.	As the nom. sing. without final -a	nom. sing.: kuca Stem: kuč-
Feminines ending in a consonant.	As the nom. sing.	nom. sing.: stvar Stem: stvar-

DECLENSIONAL PARADIGMS

These are all given together here to show their pattern as a whole. You are expected, at this stage, to memorize them. Practice is given later in the use of each case. Constant reference for reading purposes will help you to memorize them and will give you constant use of the context with appropriate prepositions.

DECLENSION I: Masculine and Neuter. Hard and Soft.

A. MASCULINES ending in a consonant and NEUTERS

SINGULAR

MASCULINE

NEUTER

	<u>HARD</u>		<u>SOFT</u>		<u>HARD</u>	<u>SOFT</u>
	Inanimate	Animate	Inanimate	Animate		
Nom.	parobrod	turist	komadić	učitelj	staklo	more
Acc.	parobrod	turista	komadić	učitelja	staklo	more
Gen.	parobroda	turista	komadića	učitelja	stakla	mora
Dat.	parobrodu	turistu	komadiću	učitelju	staklu	moru
Instr.	parobrodom	turistom	komadićem	učiteljem	staklom	morem
Prep.	parobrodu	turistu	komadiću	učitelju	staklu	moru
Voc.	parobrode	turiste	komadiću	učitelju	staklo	more

PLURAL

Nom.	parobrodi	turisti	komadići	učitelji	stakla	mora
Acc.	parobrode	turiste	komadiće	učitelje	stakla	mora
Gen.	parobroda	turista	komadića	učitelja	stakala	mora
Dat.	parobrodima	turistima	komadićima	učiteljima	staklima	morima
Instr.	parobrodima	turistima	komadićima	učiteljima	staklima	morima
Prep.	parobrodima	turistima	komadićima	učiteljima	staklima	morima
Voc.	parobrodi	turisti	komadići	učitelji	stakla	mora

The accent of the above nouns is on the same syllable throughout, as indicated, but some speakers use the accentuation "turist" rather than "turist."

You will note that, apart from neuter nom. and acc., the oblique cases of all the above classes of nouns are similar except that:

- (1) In the masc. sing. the acc. is as the nom. if the noun is inanimate but as the gen. if it is animate.
- (2) In both the masc. and neuter sing. the instr. is in -om for all hard and in -em for all soft nouns. An exception occurs with nouns having hard stems ending in -st or -zd, which behave as if soft, taking -em instead of -om, e.g., "plášt" (cape, cloak) has "plástem."
- (3) In the masculine sing. the voc. is in -e for all hard and in -u for all soft nouns.
- (4) In the gen. plural only, when the stem ends in two consonants other than -st, -zd, -št, or -žd, the vowel -a- is inserted between these two consonants of the stem before the case ending -a is added. Final -a occurring as the gen. plural ending is always spoken as a long vowel, thus distinguishing it from the -a ending of the gen. singular.

B. MASCULINES ENDING IN -O also belong to this declension.

The stems of such nouns are not regular as described.

If the vowel before final -o is a, the stem is as the nom. sing. except that the o reverts to l and the a preceding it disappears; e.g., "posao" (work), stem "posl-."

If the vowel before final -o is other than a, e.g., "pepeo" (ash, cinder), the stem is as the nom. sing. but the o reverts to l and the preceding vowel remains. Thus "pepeo" has stem "pepel-."

If there is not a vowel but a consonant before final -o; e.g., "sto" (table), then the final -o remains in the stem and an l is added. "Sto" has stem "stol-."

Many nouns of this class, including "posao" and "sto" take an infix, throughout the plural declension as part of the plural stem. Nouns with irregular stems, including those taking an infix, are dealt with in the following lesson.

	<u>SINGULAR</u>			<u>PLURAL</u>		
Nom.	posao	pepeo	sto	poslovi		stolovi
Acc.	posao	pepeo	sto	poslove		stolove
Gen.	posla	pepela	stola	poslova	No	stolova
Dat.	poslu	pepelu	stolu	poslovima	plural	stolovima
Instr.	poslom	pepelom	stolom	poslovima	form	stolovima
Prep.	poslu	pepelu	stolu	poslovima		stolovima
Voc.	posle	pepele	stole	poslovi		stolovi

DECLENSION II: Feminines in -a

There is no distinction between hard and soft stems nor between animate and inanimate.

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
Nom.	kuca	kuce
Acc.	kuću	kuće
Gen.	kuce	kuća
Dat.	kući	kućama
Instr.	kućom	kućama
Prep.	kući	kućama
Voc.	kućo	kuće

DECLENSION III: Feminines Ending in a Consonant or in -o.

	<u>SINGULAR</u>		<u>PLURAL</u>	
Nom.	stvar	misao	stvari	misli
Acc.	stvar	misao	stvari	misli
Gen.	stvari	misli	stvari	misli
Dat.	stvari	misli	stvarima	mislima
Instr.	stvarju	mislju	stvarima	mislima
Prep.	stvari	misli	stvarima	mislima
Voc.	stvari	misli	stvari	misli

There is no distinction between animate and inanimate nouns. The stems of feminine nouns ending in -o are as the nom. sing. except that the final -o reverts to l and the preceding vowel disappears, e.g., "misao" (thought) has stem "misl-."

TABLE OF DECLENSIONAL ENDINGS

Where alternatives are given, the first is for hard and the second for soft stems:

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	I MASC. AND NEUT.	II FEM.	III FEM.	I MASC. AND NEUT.	II FEM.	III FEM.
Nom.	—	-a	—	-i	-e	-i
Acc.	Nom. or Gen. ¹	-u	—	-e	-e	-i
Gen.	-a	-e	-i	(a)-a ²	-a	-i
Dat.	-u	-i	-i	-ima	-ama	-ima
Instr.	-om/-em	-om	-ju	-ina	-ama	-ima
Prep.	-u	-i	-i	-ina	-ama	-ima
Voc.	-e/-eu	-o	-i	-i	-e	-e

¹As the nom. if the noun is inanimate, as the gen. if it is animate.

²An a is inserted between any two consonants other than st, zd, st, zd occurring in juxtaposition finally in the stem. Some nouns of this group now have an irregular gen. plural in -i.

CONSONANT MUTATIONS

(1) In masculine nouns whose final consonant of the stem is k, g, or h, this consonant changes to c, z, or s respectively before the -i ending of the nom. plural of the -ima endings of the Dat., Instr. and Prep. plural; e.g.,

<u>Nom. sing.</u>	<u>Nom. pl.</u>	<u>Dat., Instr., Pre. pl.</u>
putnik (traveler)	putnici	putnicima
vrag (devil)	vrazi	vrazima
duh (spirit)	dusi	dusima

In feminine nouns having k or g as the final consonant of the stem a, similar change occurs before the -i of the dative and prep. singular; e.g.,

<u>Nom. sing.</u>	<u>Dat. and Prep. sing.</u>
ruka (hand, arm)	ruci
noga (foot, leg)	nozi

This assimilation does not occur in men's proper names; e.g., "Luka" (Luke), which has prep. and dat. sing. "Luki," or with Hipokoristics; e.g., "baka" (old woman, granny), which has prep. and dat. sing. "baki," or when this k or g occurs in the group -tk, -ck, -zg.

(2) In masculine nouns only, before the -e ending of the voc. singular, if the final consonant of the stem ends in k, g or h this changes respectively to c, z, or s, e.g.,

<u>Nom. sing.</u>	<u>Voc. sing.</u>
putnik	putnice!
vrag	vraze!
duh	duse!

This change of consonant does not occur before other -e endings.

PROPER NOUNS ENDING IN -O

If the main stress is falling, proper names ending in -o are declined as masculines; e.g., "Marko" (Mark) which is declined "Marka," "Marku," etc. But if the main stress is rising (long or short) such nouns may be declined as either masculine or feminine; e.g., "Ivo" (Ivan) may be declined "Iva," "Ivu," etc. or "Ive," "Ivi," etc. Hipokoristics ending in -o behave like "Ivo," e.g., "ujo" (uncle, mother's brother) and "striko" (uncle, father's brother) which are declined as either masculine or feminine.

STRESS PATTERN OF THE GENITIVE

The last vowel of the gen. sing. masc. and neut. stem is always short, that of the gen. pl. is always long. Length is the only distinction between the sing. and plural genitive of many but not all masculine and neuter nouns.

STEMS WITH INFIXES:

1. Infixes in -ov- and -ev-

Most masculine nouns which are monosyllabic have such infixes. They are declined regularly in the singular (Declension I) but in the plural the infix -ov- is added to hard stems or -ev- to soft stems before the regular case ending:

	<u>SINGULAR</u>		<u>SINGULAR</u>	
	<u>HARD</u>	<u>SOFT</u>	<u>HARD</u>	<u>SOFT</u>
Nom.	grad (town)	muz (man, husband)	gradovi	muzevi
Acc.	grad ¹	muza ²	gradove	muzeve
Gen.	grada	muza	gradova ³	muzeva ³
Dat.	gradu	mužu	gradovima	muzevima
Instr.	gradom	mužem	gradovima	muzevima
Prep.	gradu	mužu	gradovima	muzevima
Voc.	grade	muzu	gradovi	muzevi

¹inanimate

²animate

³also spoken "gradova" and "muzeva"

Other example:

Hard: slap (Nom. sing.), slapovi (nom. Pl.); vrh (Nom. sing.),
vrhovi (Nom. pl.); niz (Nom. sing.), nizovi (Nom. pl.)

Soft: kraj (Nom. sing.), krajevi (Nom. pl.) (country, end); puž
(Nom. sing.), puzevi (Nom. pl.) (snail), kralj (Nom. sing.)
kraljevi (Nom. pl.) (king)

Exceptions:

"dan" (day), "zub" (tooth), "konj" (horse) and a few others which must be memorized do not take the infix and are regular throughout.

E.g., prst-i, mrav-i, crv-i, nerv-i

Two nouns have two plural forms, one with an infix, the other without. They are "sat" (hour) and "posao" (work). There are slight differences in meaning between the two forms. "Sati" has the meaning hours while "satovi" refers to the instrument which calculates them, i.e., watch, clock. "Poslovi" is more usual; "posli" is used to refer to work in a more general, abstract sense.

A few masculines which are disyllabic may take the -ov- or -ev- infix in the plural but these also have an alternative form without the infix. There is no difference in meaning; e.g., "labud" (swan) has as Nom. pl. both "labudi" and "labudovi"; "slucaj" (change, opportunity) has both "slucaji" and "slucajevi."

2. Infixes in -en- or -et-

Some neuters ending in -e add infix -en- or -et- to the stem in all oblique cases, both singular and plural:

	<u>SINGULAR</u>			<u>PLURAL</u>		
Nom.	ime (name)	dugme (button)	dete	imena	dugmeta	deca
Acc.	ime	dugme	dete	imena	dugmeta	decu
Gen.	imena	dugmeta	deteta	imena	dugmeta	dece
Dat.	imenu	dugmetu	detetu	imenima	dugmetima	deci
Instr.	imenom	dugmetom	detetom	imenima	dugmetima	decom
Prep.	imenu	dugmetu	detetu	imena	dugmetima	deci
Voc.	ime	dugme	dete		dugmeta	deco

The other nouns of the "ime" class are: breme (burden), pleme (tribe), rame (shoulder), vime (udder), s(j)eme (seed), sl(j)eme (peak, ridge), t(j)eme (crown of the head or hill), vr(ij)eme (time). Nouns of the "dugme" class include pile (chicken), janje (lamb). "Drvo" (wood) has two plurals, one with and the other without an -et- infix. They have different shades of meaning. "Drva," etc., refers to cut pieces of wood, e.g., logs; "drveta," etc., to growing wood, e.g., trees.

3. Infixes in -es-

Neuters "cudo" (miracle) and "nebo" (sky) take an infix -es- in the plural only:

	<u>SINGULAR</u>		<u>PLURAL</u>	
Nom.	cudo	nebo	cudes a	nebes a
Acc.	cydo	nebo	cudes a	nebes a
Gen.	cyda	neba	cydes a	nebes a
Dat.	cydu	nebu	cydes ima	nebes ima
Instr.	cydom	nebom	cydes ima	nebes ima
Prep.	cydu	nebu	cydes ima	nebes ima
Voc.	cudo	nebo	cudes a	nebes a

Occasionally no infix is given in the plural, but this is rare in normal speech.

B. OMISSION OF MOBILE A FROM THE STEM

1. Most masculines ending in -ar, -ak, -anj and fewer in -an omit the a of this suffix for their stem, since it is mobile a. Examples: "metar," stem "metr-"; "brezuljak," stem "brezuljk-"; "stranac," stem "stranc-."

Please note that mobile a reappears in the gen. plural. Compare: "Stranci se cude" (Nom. pl.) and "Mnoštvo stranaca dolazr da pogleda slap" (Gen. pl.). Thus in this class of noun the Gen. sing. and plural differ in spelling.

2. The same principle applies in the gen. plural of neuters whose stem ends in two or more consonants; e.g., "staklo" (glass), "zlo" (evil), "srce" (derived from *srd-ce) (heart), which have the nom. plurals "stakla," "zla," "srca" but gen. plurals "stakala," "zala" and "srdaca." Exceptions are nouns whose consonants of the stem end in st, zd, st or zd, as already explained, and affectionate diminutives of the type "lišće" (little face).

3. Feminines ending in -a before two consonants may also take an insertion of mobile a; e.g., "krcma" (inn, pub), "patka" (duck) which have gen. plural "krcama" and "pataka." However, such feminines are now beginning to take the declensional ending -i for the gen. plural, omitting at the same time mobile a; e.g., "krcmi." "Borba" (struggle) formerly had the gen. plural "boraba" but now has "borbi" or even "borba," while "norma" (norma) now has "normi" instead of "norama." The forms "boraba" and "norama" are now felt as provincial and archaic.

4. There is a class of nouns formed from the root of a verb the suffix -lac, indicating the person or thing performing the action of the verb.

Examples:

rukovodilac	from rukovoditi (to lead)	meaning leader
nosilac	nositi (to carry)	carrier
čitalac	čitati (to read)	reader
činilac	činiti (to make, do)	maker, factor

In this group of nouns the a of the suffix is mobile a and, therefore, regularly disappears in the stem while the l changes to o. In the gen. plural only, both l and mobile a reappear:

<u>Nom. Sing.</u>	<u>Stem</u>	<u>Declension</u>	<u>Irregular Gen. Pl.</u>
rukovodilac	rukovodioc-	rukovodioca, ruko- vodiocu, etc.	rukovodilaca
nosilac	nosioc-	nosioca, nosiocu, etc.	nosilaca
čitalac	čitaoc-	čitaoca, čitaocu, etc.	čitalaca
činilac	činioc-	činioca, činiocu, etc.	činilaca

There is a tendency now for the nom. sing. of certain words of this group to assume the form of the stem; i.e., "rukovodioc," "nosioc," "čitaoc," "činioc." This form is not yet accepted in the educated literary language. Two nouns of this group do not form their stem as above. They are "feudalac" (feudal, overlord) and "palac" (thumb, big toe). Their stems are "feudalc-," "palc-" and gen. plurals "feudalaca," "palaca."

5. In some words where the disappearance of mobile a causes the stem to become monosyllabic the oblique cases may take the -ov- and -ev- infix in the plural. Such a noun has already been seen in "posao."

C. OTHER DECLENSIONAL IRREGULARITIES

1. Nouns ending in -in. This suffix indicates a person adhering to a particular group through nationality, citizenship, religion or the like; e.g., "Jajcanin" (inhabitant of Jajce), "paganin" (pagan), "građanin" (citizen), "Srbina" (Serb). The great majority of such nouns are declined regularly in the singular but drop the suffix -in for the plural stem. Thus "Srbín" is declined "Srbina," "srbinu," "srbinom" in the singular but "Srbí," "Srbe," "Srba," "Sribima" in the plural. Many foreign loan words do not behave in this way but are declined regularly throughout according to Declension I; e.g., "aspirin" (aspirin), "cekin" (gold coin, sequin). The behavior of "Turcin" (Turk) should be noted. It derives from *Turk-jin but the k of the root has been assimilated to c under the influence of the following ji of the suffix. It declines regularly according to Declension I in the singular; e.g., "Turcin," "Turcina," "Turcinu," "Turcinom," "Turcine." But in the plural, when -in disappears by the rule just given, the i causing the assimilation disappears, leaving the stem "Turk-." Where the plural suffix is i or starts with i, a similar assimilation of the consonant takes place. But the change is to c (not č). The plural declension is "Turci," "Turke," "Turaka," "Turcima," "Turci."

2. Collectives ending in -ad; e.g., "telad" (herd of calves), "momcad" (group of lads, team, crew) are all declined according to Feminine Declension III, except they have no -ju in instrumental singular: teladi.

3. The neuter noun "d(j)eteton" (child) is declined "d(j)eteta" (gen.), "d(j)etetu" (dat. and prep.), "d(j)eteton" (instr.), "d(j)ete" (acc. and voc). There is no plural. A collective "d(j)eca" (children) is used. It is declined as a regular feminine (Declension II). "Brat" (brother), declined regularly in the singular, has no plural. The collective "braca" (brothers) is used, and behaves as "d(j)eca."

4. "Čov(j)ek" (man) is used in the singular only. "Ljudi" (people) is used for the plural: it is declined as Declension I but with the -i ending for the gen. plural.

5. Some nouns ending in -a are not feminine but are neuter plurals having no singular. The most frequently occurring are: "kola" (car, cart; [lit. wheels]), "vrata" (gates). They take a plural verb.

6. "Glad" (hunger) and "bol" (pain) may be declined as either masculine (Decl. I) or feminine (Decl. II).

7. "Oko" (eye) is a regular neuter in the singular. In the plural it is irregular and any qualifying adjective is fem. plural. Its plural is: "oci," "oci," "ociju," "ocima," "ocima," "ocima," "oci."

8. Serbo-Croatian for ear is "uho" in the western variant, "uvo" in the eastern. Both are declined regularly in the singular. Both have "usi" as nom. pl., the plural being declined like "oci."

Irregular Declension of Nouns:

MATI, KCU - Fem.
 NOGA, RUKA - Fem.
 GOST, PRST - Masc.

	Singular		Plural	
Nom.	mati	kci	matere	kceri
Acc.	mater	kcer	matere	kceri
Gen.	matere	kceri	matera	kceri
Dat.	materi	kceri	materama	kcerima
Instr.	materom	kceri or kcerju	materama	kcerima
Prep.	materi	kceri	materama	kcerima
Voc.	mati	kceri	matere	kceri
Nom.	gost	prst	gosti	prsti
Acc.	gosta	prsta	goste	prste
Gen.	gosta	prsta	gostiju	prstiju
Dat.	gostu	prstu	gostima	prstima
Instr.	gostom	prstom	gostima	prstima
Prep.	gostu	prstu	gostima	prstima
Voc.	goste	prste	gosti	prsti
Nom.	noga	ruka	noge	ruke
Acc.	nogu	ruku	noge	ruke
Gen.	noge	ruke	nogu	ruku
Dat.	nozi	ruci	nogama	rukama
Instr.	nogom	rukom	nogama	rukama
Prep.	nozi	ruci	nogama	rukama
Voc.	nogo	ruko	noge	ruke

Lesson VII Exercise 1

Put the right case of the noun:

Ja ne volim ove _____ . (posao, pl)

Mi kupujemo lepi _____ . (prsten)

Petar ide u _____ . (restoran)

Ona vidi _____ . (brat, otac)

Vi putujete u _____ . (Pariz, London, Meksiko)

Mi imamo lepe _____ sa Jugoslavijom. (odnos, plr.)

Dajte mi sve _____ o turizmu. (podatak, plr.)

Mi imamo dobre _____ . (zakon, plr.)

Da li Vi jedete _____ svaki dan? (meso)

Ona ima veliko _____ . (iskustvo)

On voli ovog _____ . (učitelj)

Give all cases of:

Singular

Plural

✓
covek

✓
plast

oblak

✓
pocetak

✓
laz

dno

Lesson VII Exercise 2

1. Put the words in parentheses into the proper case:

Majka čezne za (svoje dete). _____

Moj sin se ne boji (taj pas). _____

Juce smo se igrali sa (vaša mačka). _____

Saznala je to od (moj sin). _____

Uvek se kupam u (topla voda). _____

Mi živimo u (ova lepa kuća). _____

Dobila sam pismo iz (Pariz) od (brat). _____

2. Underline the correct words in parentheses:

Zasto stavljate (kapa, kapom, kapu) pod (stolica, stolicu, stolicom)?

Mačka uvek spava pod (onaj sto, onim stolom, onom stolu, ono stola).

Knjiga je pala sa (visoki zid, visokog zida, visokim zidom).

Sinoc sam razgovarala sa (moj sused, moga suseda, mojim susedom).

Sunce sija po (celog dana, celom danu, ceo dan).

Auto stoji pred (željeznička stanica, željezničkom stanicom, željeznickoj stanici).

Sutra ću ići u (nova škola, novu skolu, novom školom).

Lesson VII Exercise 3

A. Make 10 sentences using prepositions with genitive case:

B. Insert the right case of the nouns in brackets:

On nema _____ . (prijatelj)

Dajte mi komad _____ . (hleb)

Ja imam mnogo _____ . (knjiga)

Donesite mi _____ . (časa, pivo)

Mi imamo malo _____ . (novac)

Prozori ove _____ su veliki. (kuća)

Mi čekamo na dolazak _____ . (vlak)

Moj auto stoji pored _____ . (kuća)

Oni se ne boje ovoj _____ . (pas)

Dobila sam _____ od _____ . (pismo, brat)

Lesson VII Exercise 4

Insert the given nouns in the proper case in the following sentences:

Ona je oprostila _____ zakas[✓]njenje. (Petar)

Mi ćemo javiti _____ o tome. (studenti)

Ja raspolazem sa _____. (vreme)

Oni se ne sjecaju _____. (Marija)

Nemojte verovati _____. (gospodin Marković)

Obratite se _____. (sef)

Pričala sam _____ o mojem _____. (Majka, drug)

_____ se čini da je on dobar student. (Gospodja Perić)

Predajte _____ ovo pismo. (general Jović)

Mislim o _____. (devojka)

Govorili smo sa _____. (professor) pl.

Svi studenti su dobri u ovoj _____. (škola)

Lesson VII Exercise 5

Translate into Serbo-Croatian.

This letter is not from father but from the girlfriend.

She lives in the house of friends.

Yugoslavs don't eat much bread but do eat much meat.

From whom did you receive the letters?

Where are the letters from?

We like to go to the school very much.

There are not many parks in Baltimore but there are many theaters.

Why don't you speak only Serbian?

Give the child a piece of bread.

Worms live under the ground.

After supper we will go to the movie.

In front of the house is a car.

LESSON VIII

PREPOSITIONS

Most prepositions are exclusively preposition formations although some may be taken from nouns; e.g., mesto (gen.) instead of; kraj (gen.) besides; vrh (gen.) above, on top. Adjectives, particularly comparatives, may also be used as prepositions; e.g., nize (Gen.) below.

Some prepositions may also be used as adverbs:

Stanujemo blizu glavnog trga. (We live near the main square.)

Stanujemo blizu. (We live nearby.)

Prepositions may be simple or compounded. Compounded prepositions usually differ from their simple equivalents by having some additional shade of meaning.

Examples:

kraj - beside

pod - under

nad - over

pokraj - alongside

ispod - from under

iznad - from over

All compounded prepositions govern the genitive case, except u(s)prkos, which may take the dative. The majority of simple prepositions also govern the genitive. However, simple prepositions may govern a case other than the genitive, and some govern more than one case depending on usage. It must be stressed that correctly using the most common prepositions is one of the greatest difficulties in learning a foreign language. More than nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs, prepositions tend to lose precise meaning, or else the different shades of meanings which control distinctive usage have no precise equivalents in English. For example English in may be rendered in Serbo-Croatian by "na," "u," "za" or "po"; English for by "za," "po," "na" English on by "na," "u" or "o."

Here are some explanations for prepositions governing more than one case.

A. Those denoting position usually take the instrumental case but are followed by the accusative if the verb expresses or implies motion. "Za" for example has various meanings other than behind. It is generally followed by the accusative unless meaning behind in a sentence where the verb does not indicate motion. It may also take the genitive when used to express time.

za svoga zivota - during his lifetime OR

za vladanja kralja Petra - during the reign of King Peter

This use with the genitive has arisen as a result of elliptical expression; the word "vreme" (time) is used in the accusative after "za" is understood; i.e.,

za vreme svoga zivota

za vreme vladanje kralja Petra.

B. Prepositions "na," "u" and "o" usually take the prepositional case but also govern the accusative if the verb expresses or implies motion. In addition, "u" may also take the genitive if it is used to indicate possession, but such usage is tending to be superseded by that of "kog" - genitive:

U koga ste tražili pomoć?
 Kod koga ste tražili pomoć? - Whose help did you ask for?

C. "Po" takes the Prepositional Case unless used distributively or in sentences where the verb indicates motion when the accusative is required. Compare:

Hodam po ulici. -
 Dajem svakom studentu po jednu knjigu.
 Idem po svoju cerku.

There are no adequate rules for the usage of each. You must learn the preposition in context.

Simple Prepositions Governing One Case

A. Genitive

bez	- without	nakon	- at the end of, after (time)
blizu	- near	nize	- below, beneath, lower than
do	- as far as, to until	od	- from, of
	before	oko	- around, about
duz	- along	osim	- except, besides
iz	- from	pored	- besides, in addition to
kod	- at, with, by	posle	- after (time)
kraj	- beside, near	prije	- before
mesto	- instead of	preko	- over, across
poput	- like	protiv	- against, opposite
nasred	- in the middle of	radi	- for the sake of
pozadi	- behind	suprot	- opposite
uz	- along with	van	- outside of
		vrh	- above of
		zbog	- because of
		sa	- off

B. Accusative

kroz - through, over
 niz - down
 uz - up, along

u, na

C. Dative

k - to, towards

unatoc[✓] - inspite
usprkos - "
nasuprot - opposed

D. Prepositional

prema - towards
pri - at, near
o - about
u - in
na - on

E. Instrumental

nad - over
pred - in front of
medju - between
pod - under
za - after

Docí ce vrag po svoje. - The devil will come for his own.

Po mome misljenju to nije dobro. - In my opinion this is no good.

D. "S(a)" has two distinct meanings for each of which a different case is used. When indicating accompaniment, usually having the English meaning "with," it governs the instrumental. It may, however, indicate separation, with the English meaning "from," when the genitive is required. Compare:

Isli smo na concert sa Ivanom. - We went to the concert with Ivan.

Vlak dolazi sa zapada. - The train is coming from the west.

The genitive is also used in the phrase:

S ove strane - from this side

when again separation is implied.

E. "Mimo" means past and may be used with either the accusative or the genitive. It may mean past in the literal sense; e.g.,

Autobus prolazi mimo nase[✓] kuce. OR
Autobus prolazi mimo nasu[✓] kucu.

It may also convey the meaning of past in an abstract or applied sense when some word other than past will be required to translate it in English; e.g.,

On je vest u poslu mimo sve ostale radnike.
(He is skilled at his work beyond all the other workers.)

Ne možeš ti mimo nje.
(You can't go behind her back.)

Svršio je to mimo svih očekivanja.
(He finished it beyond all expectations.)

Lesson VIII Exercise I

Provide the necessary prepositions:

_____ Sutra će sve biti u redu.

Svako dete je _____ majke izgubljeno.

Većina ljudi danas živi _____ centra grada.

On stoji _____ vrata i čeka na nju.

Ja volim da imam baštu _____ kuće.

Svaka životinja hoće da spava _____ krovom.

Nemam piva _____ kući.

On se brine _____ svoju majku.

Danas imamo ribu _____ mesa za ručak.

_____ Petra nisam mogao da dodjem.

On je uvek dobar _____ svojim prijateljima.

_____ ove crkve ima jedan restoran.

Ključ je _____ vratima.

Ona je bacila novine _____ stol.

_____ gradom su leteli veliki avioni.

_____ vreme rata život je bio vrlo težak.

_____ rata je vladao kralj u Jugoslaviji.

Treba imati strpljenja _____ svim studentima.

On igra tenis _____ svojom ženom.

Ja hoću da putujem u Kaliforniju _____ nekoliko dana.

Lesson VIII Exercise 2

Insert the proper prepositions in following sentences:

_____ moga brata je uvek sve [✓]cisto i uredno.

Ja ne volim da sedim _____ ovim stolom.

Mi izlazimo _____ ove zgrade.

On stalno govori _____ svom lepom sinu.

Moja [✓]mačka voli da spava _____ prozorom, _____ [✓]peći, _____ sobi.

Đate je [✓]trčalo _____ svojoj majci.

_____ bolesti nisam bio _____ [✓]školi.

_____ [✓]muža I [✓]zene nesme biti nikakvih tajni.

_____ [✓]školi je danas bilo vrlo dosadno.

[✓]Zašto ne metnete tu knjigu _____ stol?

_____ ste danas razgovarali _____ telefonu?

_____ zakonom smo svi jednaki.

Svi su bili _____ uredu _____ Petra i Ane.

Ona voli da ide _____ glavnim ulicama.

_____ ste dobili ovo pismo?

Lesson VIII Exercise 3

Translate into Serbo-Croatian:

The planes are flying over Washington.

There is a great fear among the population.

He has no power over the child.

They are under control.

We live under the protection of the law.

It is very difficult under the Germans.

Before God we are all equal.

The garden is in front of the house.

With whom did they leave?

I sit in class between

He runs after the ball all day.

She read her son's letter with tears in her eyes.

There are many criminals among the Cubans.

Do you use the Serbo-Croatian language often?

LESSON IX

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are words which modify nouns and, as nouns, they have gender, singular and plural forms, and cases.

Adjectives can be

a) Descriptive, answering the question - how something is (kako je sto); expressing quality: (dobar, lep, los); size: (mali, veliki) or condition: (bolestan, zdrav).

The neuter form of these adjectives is also used as an adverb; i.e., modifying verbs:

lepo govori, dobro piše, malo jedemo

b) Relative, answering the question of what something is (od čega je sto?), expressing the concept of what something is made of:

vuneno, zlatno, svileno, vodeno

Most of these are formed by adding the endings -en or -an to the stem of the corresponding noun:

vuna vun- en = vunen (woolen)
guma gum- en = gumen (rubber adj.)

Obviously, they originate from nouns, while most descriptive adjectives originate from their own roots:

brz, mio, tezak, vruć, lak, etc.

Another group of relative adjectives denote Possession, answering the question - whose (čije je što). These are derived also from nouns (in almost all cases the nouns are animated and they receive the suffix -ov and -ev for masculine nouns and -in for feminine nouns).

If the last consonant of the root is: j, lj, nj, c, ć, č, s, dj, dž and z, the adjective is considered soft; otherwise it is hard. The -ev is added to the soft adjectives while -ov is added to the hard ones:

kapetan	-	kapetanov
brat	-	bratov
prijatelj	-	prijateljev
Maric	-	Maricev

If the root is -c, -ev is added, but c turns to č

borac - borčev

The ending -in, as already mentioned, is used to form relative adjectives from feminine nouns:

zēna - zēnin
sestra - sestrin

Feminine nouns which end in -ka or -ca form these adjectives with the suffix -in, but the k or c changes to ć:

majka - majćin
drugarica - drugarićin

These adjectives are equivalent to the English (brother's, sister's) and they could be replaced by nouns:

majćin could be "od majke"

A rather large group of adjectives is formed from animate and inanimate nouns of all three genders by adding -ski, -ska, -sko in the singular and -ski, -ske, -ska in the plural:

brat	bratski, bratska, bratsko...
grad	gradski, gradska, gradsko...
škola	školski, školska, školsko...
more	morski, morska, morsko

If the stem of the noun ends in:

1) -c or -k these sounds turn to -ć

vojn[✓]ik - voj[✓]nicki...
starac - starac[✓]ki...

as in the case of starac, the movable "a" most often is not omitted:

borac - borac[✓]ki

2) -g or -h must change into s:

siromah - siromas[✓]ki

3) -l if preceded by any vowel but o, the l sometimes changes to o:

selo - seoski

Adjectives in -ski do not emphasize ownership; they serve rather to characterize the noun (kakvo je sto). In that function, they can answer both questions: kakav? and koji?

vojn[✓]icka kapa - kakva
morski vazduh - koji

Note the differences in adjectives in the following sentences:

Kapetanova knjiga je na stolu.
The captain's book is on the table.

Kapetanska plata je uvek bila mala.
A captain's salary was always small.

Gospodinov auto je vrlo skup.
The gentleman's car is very expensive.

Sinoć smo imali gospodsku večeru.
Last night we had a supper befitting a gentleman.

Bratova kuca nije velika.
Brother's house is not big.

Dajte mi bratski savet.
Give me brotherly advice.

The -ski in the masculine form is also used as an adverb of manner:

Zivimo siromas[✓]ki.
We live poorly.

Govorim ti prijateljski.
I am telling you as a friend.

When any voiced consonant (b, d, z, z[✓], dz, dj, g) and any voiceless consonant (p, t, s, s, c, c, k) come together, the one which precedes must be assimilated:

englez - engleski
Srb[✓]in - srpski

An exception is d in front of s:

grad - gradski
gospodin - gospodski

We can classify the adjectives as:

Indefinite and Definite

The nominative singular masculine of an indefinite adjective ends in a consonant; e.g., "star," "plav," "vruć," or in an o which has derived from l; e.g., "vreo," "topao"; whereas the nominative singular masculine of the definite adjective ends in -i after a consonant. In the Nom. sing. feminine and neuter there is no difference in spelling between the indefinite and definite form, but in speech the final vowel of the definite ending may be pronounced long, that of the indefinite short. This distinction in length is disappearing today. The nominative sing. of the feminine ends in -a; e.g., "plava," "stara," "vruća," and the Nom. sing. neuter ends in -o if the adjective is hard; e.g., "plavo," "staro," but in -e if the adjective is soft; e.g., "vrucē."

The indefinite and definite forms are the same for most adjectives, except that the definite masculine has a final -i. Compare "plav" - "plavi"; "star" - "stari." However, the phonetic rule that no group of consonants except st, zd, st, zd, can occur finally must operate. Thus, when in the indefinite form, there is no final -i and the adjective would end in two other consonants, a mobile a appears before the last consonant; e.g., "hladni" = "hladan."

When the indefinite adjective ends in -o which has derived from i, a mobile a appears before the final -o; e.g., "topli" - we have "topao."

Declension of the Indefinite Masculine Singular

Nom.		plav	topao
Acc. as Nom. or Gen.		plav (a)	topao, topa
Gen.	-a	plava	topa
Dat.	-u	plavu	toplu
Instru.	-im	plavim	toplīm
Prep.	-u	plavu	toplu

Except in instr. which has -im instead of -om, these endings are like the masculine noun declension. There is no difference between the endings of hard and soft adjectives. The neuter indefinite forms are like the masculine in all the oblique cases. There is no indefinite declension for the feminine singular and there are no plural forms in any gender.

Uses of the Definite and Indefinite Forms

The indefinite form existed first in the language and was used to indicate some general kind of quality possessed by the noun it described. The definite form is used to indicate a particular or individual member of the general category possessing that quality. Thus, for example, in the sentence:

Imam dva prijatelja, jedan je siromasan a drugi bogat.
(I have two friends, one is poor and the other rich.)

the adjectives indicate the general state of both friends and are, therefore, indefinite. However, in the sentence:

Siromasni mi je miliji od bogatoga.
(The poor one is dearer to me than the rich one.)

reference is made to particular individuals, one belonging to the category of the rich, the other to the category of the poor. Therefore, the definite form is required. Distinction between the usages is similar to the distinction made in English between the uses of definite and indefinite articles. It is often correct to use the indefinite adjective in Serbo-Croatian where the indefinite article a would be used in English and to use the definite adjective if in English the definite article the would be required. This parallel does not always hold true. It has become the general practice for the indefinite to be

used for adjectives which are predicative and the definite for those which are attributive:

Dubrovnik je star.
Dubrovnik is old.

Stari Dubrovnik je bio slobodna republika.
Old Dubrovnik was a free republic.

Yet the indefinite may still be used attributively in such sentences:

Bolestan čovek, ni za što nije.
A sick man isn't good for anything. OR

Ima krasan prsten.
She has a beautiful ring.

Adjectives with only Definite or Indefinite Form

A. The following have only a definite form:

- 1) Ordinal numbers; e.g., prvi, drugi, treći.
- 2) Adjectives ending in -ski, -ski, -ji, -čki, e.g.,
Jadranski, siromaski, trgovački.
- 3) Comparatives and Superlatives, e.g., najveći, najpoznatiji, etc.
- 4) Adjectives of time and place ending in -nji or -ni; e.g.,
danasnji, večernji, desni.
- 5) A few particular adjectives, such as; isti, neki, poneki.

B. The following have only an indefinite form:

- 1) Possessive ending in -ov, -ev, -ljev, in; e.g., bratov, ocev,
sinovljev, kćerin.
- 2) The numeral jedan. This is often used with the meaning of the
English indefinite article.
- 3) A few particular adjectives, such as; citav and sav.

The Definite Adjective

The declension of the definite adjective distinguishes between the hard and the soft categories of adjective in the masculine and neuter singular but not in the feminine singular nor in the plurals of any gender. This distinction affects only the cases where the adjectival ending of the hard category is -o; i.e., nom/acc. neuter; gen. dat. and prep. masculine and neuter. In such cases, the o is replaced by e in the soft adjectival declension.

	Singular					Plural				
	Masc.		Neut.			Fem.	Masc.		Neut.	Fem.
	hard	soft	hard	soft			Masc.	Neut.		
N.	-i	-i	-o	-e	-a	-i	-a	-e		
A.	-i (oga)		-o (ega)	-e (ega)	-u	-e	-a	-e		
D.	-ome	-ome	-eme	-oj			-ih			
	-omu	-omu	-emu	-emu			-ima			
I.	-im	-im	-im	-im	-om		-ima			
P.	-ome	-eme	-ome	-eme			-ima			
	-omu	-emu	-omu	-emu	-oj					
V.	-i	-i	-o	-e	-a	-i	-a	-e		

Here are examples in all cases:

Masculine singular:

Novi parobrod čeka. (Nom. hard)
Veći parobrod čeka. (Nom. soft)

Gledaju novi parobrod. (Acc. hard)
Gledaju veći parobrod. (Acc. soft)

Ne znam ime ovog novog parobroda. (Gen. hard)
Ne znam ime većeg parobroda. (Gen. soft)

Novom parobrodu daju ime "Jadran." (Dative hard)
Vecem parobrodu daju ime "Istra." (Dative soft)

Putujem novim parobrodom. (Instr. hard)
Putujem vecim parobrodom. (Instr. soft)

Turisti vole da putuju na novom parobrodu. (Prep. hard)
Turisti vole da putuju na vecem parobrodu. (Prep. soft)

Neuter singular:

Novo staklo nije dobro. (Nom. hard)
Loše staklo lako se lomi. (Nom. soft)

You can see that the genitive, dative and prepositional cases of the masculine and neuter have both an abbreviated and a longer alternative form: -g/-oga, -eg/-ega, -om/-ome, of -omu, -em/-eme or emu. Although the shorter forms are almost invariably used today, the longer are still used:

- a) when an adjective occurs on its own without a noun, often with the meaning of the omitted noun:

Na kojem parobrodu putujete? - Putujemo na novomu.

- b) when for stylistic reasons the adjective follows the noun it is qualifying, instead of preceding it as is normal.

When several adjectives qualify the same noun, the first is usually long and the others short:

Neznam ime ovoga novog parobroda.

ADJECTIVE DECLENSIONS

	<u>INDEFINITE</u>			<u>DEFINITE</u>		
<u>SINGULAR</u>	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
Nom.	nov	novo	nova	novi	novo	nova
Acc.	nov, nova	novo	novu	novi	novo	novu
Gen.	nova		nove	novoga novoga		nove
Dat.	novu		novoj	(novome novomu		novoj
Inst.	novim		novom	novim		novom
Prep.	novu		novoj	(novome novomu		novoj
Voc.				novi	novo	nova
 <u>PLURAL</u>						
Nom.	novi	nova	nove	novi	nova	nove
Acc.	nove	nova	nove	nove	nova	nove
Gen.		novih			novih	
Dat.		novim(a)			novim(a)	
Inst.		novim(a)			novim(a)	
Prep.		novim(a)			novim(a)	
Voc.				novi	nova	nove

All adjectives have three degrees:

POSITIVE, COMPARATIVE and SUPERLATIVE.

The POSITIVE is the basic form which is found in dictionaries and the COMPARATIVE and SUPERLATIVE is built upon.

A comparison with positive is possible with the following words:

- kao - as: Petar je dobar kao Ivo.
(Peter is as good as Ivo.)
- kao [✓]sto - as: Radim kao [✓]sto ste mi rekli.
(I am doing it as you said.)
- [✓]posto - as: Posto nisam imao novaca...
(As I didn't have money...)
- kao da - as: Izgleda kao da je bolestan.
(He looks as if he were sick.)

THE COMPARATIVE

The comparative expresses a higher or lower degree than the positive (better, worse, more difficult, etc.). It has all three genders and singular and plural. It can only be made from the definite form of the positive.

The comparative is formed by adding the comparative endings to the stem of the positive. There are three groups of endings:

	<u>Singular</u>			<u>Plural</u>		
	<u>Masc.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Neut.</u>	<u>Masc.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Neut.</u>
I.	-ji	-ja	-je	-ji	-je	-ja
II.	-iji	-ija	-ije	-iji	-ije	-ija
III.	[✓] -si	[✓] -sa	[✓] -se	[✓] -si	[✓] -se	[✓] -sa

The first group of endings is added to most adjectives of one syllable and to those of two syllables which end in -ak, -ek, -ok, -eo.

Examples:

	crn	crn-ji	crn ^ǎ ji
	jak	jak-ji	ja ^ǎ ci
	brz	brz-ji	bra ^ǎ zi
	žut	žut-ji	žu ^ǎ ci
	ljut	ljut-ji	lju ^ǎ ci
ak omitted:	nizak	niz-ji	ni ^ǎ zi
	sladak	slad-ji	sla ^ǎ dji
ok omitted:	visok	vis-ji	vi ^ǎ si
ed omitted:	dalek	dal-ji	da ^ǎ lji

From the above examples we can observe that the rules of consonant mutations occur, and again the following changes are eminent:

k/c, g/z, h/s, t/c, d/dj, st/sc, s/s and z/z.

In adjectives ending in p, b, and v, an l is inserted.

dubok	ok omitted	dub-ji	=	dublji
skup		skup-ji	=	skuplji
grub		grub-ji	=	grublji
kriv		kriv-ji	=	krivlji
živ		živ-ji	=	življi

Only a few adjectives have two forms of comparative.

gorak	gor ^ǎ ci	or	gor ^ǎ ciji
len	lenji	or	leniji
tesan	tes ^ǎ nji	or	tes ^ǎ niji
cist	či ^ǎ sci	or	cisti ^ǎ ji

Only three adjectives form their comparatives with -si:

lak	laka ^ǎ i
ljep	ljep ^ǎ si
mek	mek ^ǎ si

Some adjectives have only comparative (no superlative):

prvi etc.
prednji
donji
gornji
zadnji
poslednjim

The Superlative

The superlative is formed by adding the prefix naj- to the comparative:

star	stariji	najstariji
drag	draži	najdraži
skup	skuplji	najskuplji
lak	lakši	najlakši
lep	lepsi	najlepsi

A few comparatives and superlatives are formed irregularly. The most commonly occurring are:

dobar	bolji	nalbolji
šao	gori	najgori
velik	veci	najveci
malen	manji	najmanji

"Than" after a Comparative or Superlative

The comparative is followed most frequently by:

1. nego followed by the nominative case or same case as compared noun.
2. od followed by the genitive case. Od is never used to link a comparative construction with a clause. Nego is almost always replaced with nego što to a comparative construction with a following clause:

Ljudi su bolji nego što sam mislio.

Adjectival Adverbs

Neuter singular adjectives of the comparative and superlative degree are frequently used as adverbs. Examples:

vis[✓]e, prije[✓], gore[✓], ranije[✓], bliže[✓], najgore[✓], etc.

Vis[✓]e je govorio nego radio.
(He spoke more than he worked.)

On gore piše[✓] nego sto čita[✓].
(He writes worse than he reads.)

On je najbrže[✓] trčao[✓].
(He runs the fastest.)

Lesson IX Exercise 1

1. Put into all cases singular and plural:

stari grad

dobra knjiga

malo dete

zeleni breg

zlatan prsten

lepo selo

toplo jelo

moderni automobil

siroka reka

Lesson IX Exercise 2

Insert the right case of the adjective-noun phrase:

Dao mi je ključ od _____ (lepa soba).

Ja vidim _____ (mlada žena) sa _____ (crna kosa).

Uđite u _____ (velika soba) i sednite na _____ (stolica).

Student stoji kod _____ (veliki prozor) i razgovara sa _____
(stari učitelj).

Jelo je tamo na _____ (veliki stol, plur.) u _____ (restoran).

Moja majka živi u _____ (mala kuća) blizu _____ (Velika reka).

Hocu da kupim _____ (sveže jaje, plur.), mnogo _____ (dobar putar).

U Kaliforniji ima mnogo _____ (veliki grad, plur.).

Ovo je odgovor _____ (dobar student).

Mi volimo da putujemo u _____ (topao kraj plur.) _____ (auto).

On živi sa _____ (stari otac) i _____ (stara majka).

Lesson IX Exercise 3

1. Make these words the masculine singular indefinite:

stari _____ hladni _____ mirni _____

slabi _____ jaki _____ umorni _____

zadovoljni _____ tihi _____ neobičⁿⁱ _____

2. Make these feminine singular definite:

ozbiljan _____ interesantan _____ vru^c _____

slu^žben _____

Translate into Serbo-Croatian:

The water is cold.

The old man is not here.

The house on this street is not new.

I am old and sick and can't work.

The sky over the house is blue.

The teacher's table is in the big room.

A man is waiting for you.

The Adriatic Sea is very beautiful.

Our city theater is very poor.

Give me friendly advice.

These leather shoes are too small for me.

Lesson IX Exercise 4

Insert the right form of adjectives.

Stari sto je _____ od novoga. (high)

Ona je _____ od Vere. (young)

Od svih mojih sestara Ana je _____. (old)

Mi _____ idemo u kino nego u [✓]skolu. (gladly)

Moj kufer je _____ od Markovog ali Anin je _____. (heavy)

Večeri [✓]su _____ zimi nego leti. (long)

Ova soba je _____ od svih soba. (clean)

Ja se ne bojim _____ ljudi od mene. (weak)

Oni vole _____ [✓]čaj u kojem ima više [✓]šećera. (sweet)

Da li je hrana _____ u jeftinim ili skupim restoranima? (good)

Dobra hrana je obično [✓]_____. (expensive)

Put od Baltimora do [✓]Vasingtona je _____ od puta od Baltimora do
(short)
Nju-Jorka.

To je _____ planina u Americi. (high)

Ova haljina je jako skupa, to je _____ koju sam ikada kupila.
(expensive)

Ona [✓]šef ima _____ platu od svih [✓]službenika. (high)

Lesson IX Exercise 5

Answer the following questions with full sentences:

✓
Čiji je ovo rečnik? (Miloš, Ana, Ivan, Dragić, prijatelj, Olga)

Koji jezik govorite?

Kakva je ovo pesma? (vojnika, škola, Francuska)

✓
Čije pismo čitate? (majka, otac, predsednik, pukovnik)

Od čega je ova haljina? (vuna, svila, platno)

Koji dani su dulji _____? (leto, zima)

Kakve su ove devojke? (lep, star, mlad, dobar)

✓
O čijoj ženi govore? (Pavle, Petar, Dušan)

Kakve su ovo novine? (danas, sutra, večer)

Kakav je ovo vlak? (elektrika, para)

LESSON X

ADVERBS

Though nouns and adjectives may be given an adverbial function by their use in the instrumental case, most adverbs belong to the category of adverbs proper and, as such, are indeclinable. However the majority of these adverbs proper have developed from nouns, adjectives, pronouns or verbs and it is therefore convenient to learn them by such classification:

I. Substantial Adverbs

Many of these are distinguished from the equivalent noun:

a) by the addition of some special (usually archaic) suffix:

ljetí - in summer
zimí - in winter
laní - last year

uzbrdíce - uphill
nizbrdíce - downhill
strmoglavce - headlong
naglavce - headlong, upside-down, hastily
uzastopce - one after the other
postrance - sideways
poimence - by name
objerucke - with both hands etc.

b) by being compounded with the post-positive article -s and a formation of the equivalent noun which does not exist in the declension:

ljetos - this summer
zimus - this winter
jesenas - this autumn
proljetos - this spring
noćas - last night
danas - today
večeras - this evening
jutros - this morning

II. Adjectival Adverbs

The nominative singular of either the neuter indefinite adjective:

bolje
dobro - Note that there is no difference between good and well
ljepo

of the masculine definitive adjective:

studentski
ljudski

may be used as adverbs. Examples:

Dobro je govoriti a još bolje [✓]šutjeti.
(It is good to speak, but still better to remain silent.)

[✓]Ziveo je studentski.
(He lived like a student.)

Like adjectives, adverbs may have a comparative and a superlative degree.

Examples:

dobro - well	bolje - better	najbolje - best
malo - small	manje - less	najmanje - least
lako - easily	lakše [✓] - more easily	najlakše [✓] - most easily

Adverbs may also, like adjectives, be used with the prefix pre- indicating excess (too) and po- indicating a little at a time. Examples:

jako - strongly	prejako - too strongly	
polako - a little strength at the time, gently		
malo - little	premalo - too little	pomalo - little at a time

III. Pronominal Adverbs

These are usually formed so that different particles added to the basic element of the pronoun give adverbs which differentiate between place, direction, time and extent of the verbal action:

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SEP 83

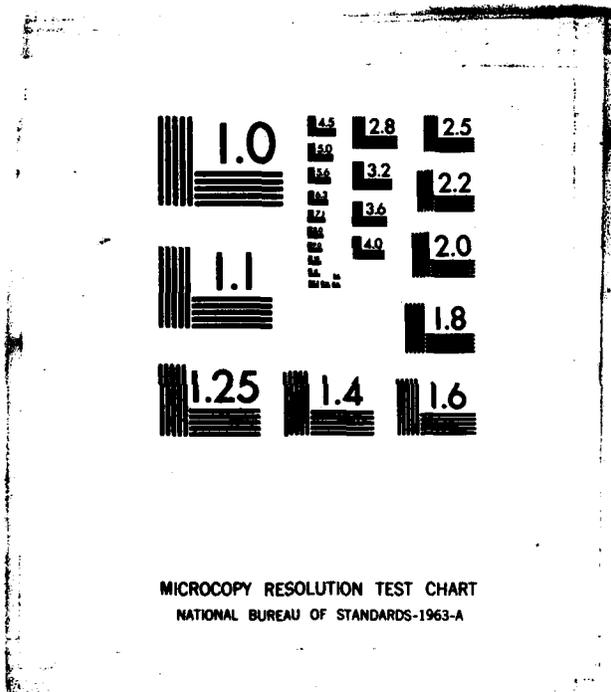
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NL

END



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

taj this, that	tu here	tamo, tuda there	tada then	tako so	toliko so much
ovaj this, that	ovde here	ovamo, ovuda over here	-	ovako in this way	ovoliko this much
onaj this, that	ondje there	onamo, onuda over there		onako in that way	onoliko that much
ko who	-	kamo, kuda where	kada when	kako how	koliko how many
iko anyone	igdje anywhere,	ikamo, ikuda anywhere	ikada any time,	ikako anyhow	ikoliko just a bit
neko someone	nedge somewhere	nekamo somewhere	nekada sometime,	nekako somehow	nekoliko some
niko no-one	nigde nowhere	nikamo nowhere	nikada never	nikako in no way	nikoliko none at all
svako everyone	svugde everywhere	svakamo everywhere	svakada always	svakako of course	svekoliko entirely

Other pronominal adverbs may be formed by compounding with "od-" (from), "drugi" (other), "s" (today), "sv-" (all). The most commonly used of these include:

otud	-	from here, from there
otkud	-	where from
odatle	-	from there
odavde	-	from here
odanle	-	from that direction
drugde	-	elsewhere
drugamo	-	in another direction
sada	-	now
svuda	-	everywhere

IV. Verbal Adverbs

Most of these have today lost all sense of connection with the verb from which they have been derived. Examples are:

kriomice	-	stealthily (verb kriti)
nehotice	-	unwillingly (" hteti)
letimice	-	hastily (" leteti)
stojecke	-	standing (" stojati)
sedjecke	-	sitting (" sedeti)
lezecke	-	lying (" lezati)

Such adverbs are less commonly used than most of those in other categories. However, the present participle in -ći and past participle in -v, -vši are beginning to be used today as adverbs, without observance of the requirements of gender and declension. Examples:

On je išao izjavivši da više ne želi da govori.
(He left declaring that he didn't want to talk anymore.)

Lesson X Exercise 1

Make possible adverbs from the following nouns and identify them:

zina _____
veće _____
leto _____
jutro _____
proleće _____
noć _____

Make adverbs from the following adjectives:

jak _____, lep _____, brz _____,
dobar _____, lak _____, studentska _____

Make adverbs from the following verbs:

kriti _____, stojati _____, sedeti _____,
hteti _____

Give the comparative and superlative of the following adverbs:

dobro _____
lepo _____
malo _____
jako _____
loš _____
lako _____

Lesson X Exercise 2

Insert the right form of the adjective or adverb in parenthesis in the following sentences:

Ona jako _____ [✓]sije svoje haljine. (lep)

Mi [✓]želimo da _____ naučimo srpsko-hrvatski. (dobar)

Odakle dolaze ovi _____ ljudi. ([✓]cudan)

Mi razgovaramo sa ovim _____ studentima. (inteligentan)

Od svih jezika ona govori _____ [✓]nemački. (dobar, superlative)

Zasto tako _____ [✓]radite? (polak)

On _____ govori. (too much)

Ona _____ jede. (too little)

Studenti uvek _____ [✓]žive. (skroman)

_____ sam zakasnio u [✓]školu. (jutro)

Ovaj auto ide vrlo _____. (spor)

Ovo je _____ devojka. (lep, superlative)

Danas je bilo _____ kod Petra. (neprijatan)

To je vrlo _____ [✓]čovjek. (prijatan)

LESSON XI

PRONOUNS

Pronouns include words which can serve as substitutes for nouns, adjectives or numbers but which have little or no fixed meaning of their own. They can be divided into:

Personal Pronouns	I
Demonstrative Pronouns	II
Possessive Pronouns	
Interrogative Pronouns	
Relative Pronouns	
Indefinite Pronouns	III
Reflexive Pronouns	

The Personal Pronoun declension is given on page 190.

You will see that certain cases have both a stressed (long) and an unstressed (short) form. The unstressed forms rank as enclitics.

The short form of the fem. accusative singular is normally "JE." But, when "je" already occurs as a verbal enclitic in the sentence, "JU" is used then instead of a second "je" for the pronoun the older pronominal enclitic.

Compare:

Molio sam je da ga vrati tebi. - I asked her to return it to you.
Molio ju je da ga vrati tebi. - He asked her to return it to you.

Usage of Long and Short Forms

The unstressed short form is used except:

- 1) To indicate emphasis: Ta njega poznajem.
or contrast: Pozvao je nas a ne njih.

Nije ga dala meni. Mozda ga je dala Mariji.
She hasn't given it to me. Maybe she's given it to Marija.

Molio sam je da ga vrati tebi. Molio sam je da ti ga vrati.
I asked her to return it to you.

The sentences "Nije mi ga dala" and "Molio sam je da ti ga vrati" would also be grammatically correct and have the same meaning without emphasizing the pronoun.

2) In the spoken language, after a preposition, and sometimes in the literary language:

Da li je kod tebe moje naliv-pero? Otišla je kući bez mene.
Have you got my fountain-pen? Došao je od nje.

Prepositions which are usually followed by the long form include: pred mene, uz mene, nad njega, pod seba, za tebe, u sebe, po njega. After prepositions with the accusative, short forms of pronouns can be used although the stress will be altered.

In the literary language and in dialect speech, the preposition may be felt as one word with the following pronoun if this latter is the masculine or neuter accusative pronoun of the reflexive "se." In such instances, the stress shifts forward onto the preposition and the short, unaccented form of the pronoun is used, instead of the stressed. For instance "za te" may be used instead of "za tebe," "u se" instead of "u sebe," "po nj" instead of "po njega." If this preposition ends in a constant, a suffix -a is usually added to it before the unaccented pronoun. Example: "preda me," "uza me," "poda se."

Order of Unstressed Personal Pronouns

When more than one pronominal enclitic is used in the same sentence a strict order of precedence is observed. The order is:

DATIVE, GENITIVE, ACCUSATIVE

In the sentence: Cini mi se da mi ga je ona zaboravila vratiti.
I think she has forgotten to return it to me.

the order of "mi ga" cannot be reversed since the dative "mi" must precede the accusative "ga."

When there are varieties of enclitics other than pronominal used together in one sentence, the order is:

1. "li,"
2. verbal enclitic other than "je,"
3. pronominal enclitic in strict order as described above,
4. reflexive "se" or "si" (when "se" is used "je" is omitted).

1 2 3 4 /
Da li si mu se obratio za pomoc? - Did you ask him for help?

1 3 4
Da li joj je dao knjigu? - Did he give her the book?

On mu se nije obratio za pomoc.*
Ona je je docekala.

Pronouns Other than Personal Pronouns

These are declined as adjectives. Most of them may also be used as adjectives. The most common are:

	Stem	Type of Stem	Meaning	
Demonstrative:	taj, ta, to	t-	Hard	this, that
	ovaj, ova, ovo	ov-	"	this, that
	onaj, ona, ono	on-	"	this, that
	takav, takva, takvo	takv-	"	such, like this
	ovakav, ovakva, ovakvo	ovakv-	"	such, like that
	onakav, onakva, onakvo	onakv-	"	such, like this
	isti, ista, isto	ist-	"	same
Possessive:	moj, moja, moje	moj-	Soft	my
	tvoj, tvoja, tvoje	tvoj-	"	thy, your
	njegov, njegova, njegovo		"	
	svoj, svoja, svoje	svoj-	"	his, her, their own
	nas, nasa, nase	nas-	"	our
	vas, vasa, vase	vas-	"	your
	njegov, njegeva, njegovo	njegov-	"	his
	njen, njena, njeno	njen-	Hard	her
	njihov, njihova, njihovo	njihov-	"	their

*Negative auxiliaries are not considered enclitics.

"Taj," "onaj" and "ovaj" are all equated in English by this and that. In Serbo-Croatian "ovaj" is used with reference to something or someone close to the speaker or just mentioned by him; "taj" is used with reference to something or someone close or just mentioned by the person spoken to; and "onaj" is used by another person altogether. Similarly the rule for "takav," "ovakav," and "onakav."

"Svoj," "svoja," and "svoje" is declined as the definitive adjective. It replaces any one of the other possessive pronouns third person singular or plural. It shows belonging to the subject of the sentence no matter what gender or number. Examples:

- Narod se borio za svoju slobodu. - People fought for their freedom.
 Radnici su premasili svoju normu. - The workers exceed their norms.
 Oni poznaju svoje prijatelje. - They know their (own) friends.
 Svak na svoju stranu. - Each person goes his own way.
 Ona je napisala svoju radacu. - She wrote her (own) homework.
 Govori sa svojim roditeljima. - He/she talks to his/her (own) parents.

In the last sentence one could say also "njegovim" or "njenim" meaning with his/her parents not stressing that it is his/her own parents.

		Stem	Type of Stem	Meaning
Interrogative:	čiji, čija, čije	čij-	Soft	whose
	(t)ko	k-	Hard	who
	sto or sta	s-	Soft	what
Relative:	koji, koja, koje	koj-	Soft	which, whose
	kakav, kakva, kakvo	kakv-	Hard	like which
			"	every kind any kind
Indefinite:	neki, neka, neko	nek-	Hard	some
	svaki, svaka, svako	svak-	"	every
	drugi, druga, drugo	drug-	"	other, second
	mnogi, mnoga, mnoge	mnog-	"	many
Reflexive:	sam, sama, samo	sam-	"	self
	sav, sva, svo	sv-	Mixed	all

Where there are alternative long and short variants (e.g., "tog" and "toga") the shorter alternative is more common.

The alternative short (i.e., contracted) forms for the gen. and dat. are used only for "moj," "tvoj," "koji."

Sentences:

1. Svaki dan odlaze parobrodi. (Steamers leave everyday.)
2. Naša kuća nije blizu vaše. (Our house isn't near yours.)
3. Zate li našu novu kuću? (Do you know our new house?)
4. Mogu ti dati moj broj telefona. (I can give you my telephone number.)
5. Od naše kuće do mog ureda ima svega dva kilometra.
(From our house to my office, it is only two kilometers.)
6. Dubrovnik je bio republika, kojoj je na čelu bio sam knez.
(Dubrovnik was a republic at whose head [lit. to which at the head] was the prince himself.)
7. U samom srcu grada ruši se slap u Vrbas.
(In the very heart of the town, the cascade hurls itself into the Vrbas.)
8. U našoj novoj kući imamo sunca cijav dan.
(In our new house, we have sun all day.)
9. Dobila sam pismo od vaših roditelja.
(I've received a letter from your parents.)
10. Ovim parobrodima može se putovati duž cijave obale.
(It is possible to travel right down the coast by those steamers.)
11. Na svojim galijama Dubrovnik je razvozio trgovačku robu po Mediteranu.
(On her galleons, Dubrovnik carried merchandise over the Mediterranean.)

Of the above pronouns, the 3rd per. singular and plural of the possessives (i.e., "njegov," "njezin" or "njen" "njihov") and any others which end in -av (e.g., "takav," "onakav," "kakav") are declined like the indefinite adjectives.

All the others are declined according to the declension of the definite adjective, even though they may have an indefinite-type ending in the nom. sing. masculine.

"(T)ko" and "sto/sta" are declined as neuter singulars only.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

		SINGULAR					
	STRESSED	UNSTRESSED	STRESSED	UNSTRESSED	STRESSED	UNSTRESSED	
Nom.	ja		ti		(self)		
Acc.	mene	me	tebe	te	sebe	se	
Gen.	mene	me	tebe	te	sebe		
Dat.	meni	ni	tebi	ti	sebi	si	
Instr.	mnom or mnome		tobom		sobom		
Prep.	meni		tebi		sebi		

		PLURAL					
Nom.	mi		vi				
Acc.	nas	nas	vas	vas			
Gen.	nas	nas	vas	vas			
Dat.	nama	nam	vama	vam			
Instr.	nama	-	vama	-			
Prep.	nama	-	vama	-			

		SINGULAR					
Nom.	on		ono		ona		
Acc.	njega	ga or nj ¹	njega	ga or nj ¹	nju	je or ju ¹	
Gen.	njega	ga	njega	ga	nje	je	
Dat.	njemu	nu	njemu	nu	njoj	joj	
Instr.	njin or njine		njin or njine		njome		
Prep.	njemu	-	njemu	-	njoj	-	

		PLURAL					
Nom.	oni		ona		one		
Acc.			njih	ih			
Gen.			njih	ih			
Dat.			njima	im			
Instr.			njima				
Prep.			njima				

¹The form "nj" is used after a preposition which bears stress otherwise "ga."

DECLENSIONAL MODELS

A. MOST PRONOUNS: DEFINITE TYPE ENDINGS

	taj this, that Hard stem t-			noj my Soft stem noj-			koi which, whose Soft stem koj-		
	MASC.	NEUT. SINGULAR	FEM.	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
Nom.	taj		to ta	noj	noje	noja	koi		koje koja
Acc.	taj	tog(a)	to tu	noj, noga ¹	noje	noju	koi, koga ¹		koje koju
Gen.		tog(a)	te	noga ¹		noje	koga ¹		koje
Dat.		tom(u)	toj	nomu ²		nojoj	komu ³		kojoj
Instr.		tim(e)	tom	nojin		nojom	kojin		kojom
Prep.		tom(e)	toj	nojem		nojoj	kojem		kojoj
PLURAL									
Nom.	ti	ta	te	noji	noja	noje	koi	koja	koje
Acc.	te	ta	te	noje	noja	noje	koje	koja	koje
Gen.		tih			nojih			kojih	
Dat.		tim(a)			nojin(a)			kojin(a)	
Instr.		tim			nojin			kojin	
Prep.		tim			nojin			kojin	

¹or nojega, kojega

²or nojemu

³or kojemu, kome

B. PRONOUNS ENDING IN -AV AND 3RD PERSON POSSESSIVES

	kakav-like which Hard stem kakv-			njen-her Hard stem njen-			njihov-their Hard stem njihov-		
	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
SINGULAR									
Nom.	kakav	kakvo	kakva	njen	njeno	njena	njihov	njihovo	njihova
Acc.	as Nom. or Gen.	kakvo	kakvu	as Nom. or Gen.	njeno	njenu	as Nom. or Gen.	njihovo	njihovu
Gen.		kakva	kakve		njena	njene		njihova	njihove
Dat.		kakvu	kakvoj		njenu	njenoj		njihovu	njihovoj
Instr.		kakvim	kakvom		njenim	njenom		njihovim	njihovom
Prep.		kakvu	kakvoj		njenu	njenoj		njihovu	njihovoj
PLURAL									
Nom.	kakvi	kakva	kakve	njeni	njena	njene	njihovi	njihova	njihove
Acc.	kakve	kakva	kakve	njene	njena	njene	njihove	njihova	njihove
Gen.		kakvih			njenih			njihovih	
Dat.		kakvim(a)			njenim(a)			njihovim(a)	
Instr.		kakvim			njenim			njihovim	
Prep.		kakvim			njenim			njihovim	

NOTE: Recently a definite declension has developed for the masculine and neuter singular of such nouns so that an alternative declension may be used, especially for "njegov." Both the following occur:

	SINGULAR		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	MASC. 1.	NEUT. Indefinite	MASC. 2.	NEUT. Definite	MASC. (Only one declension)	NEUT. (Only one declension)
Nom.	njegov	njegovo	njegov	njegovo	njegovi	njegova
Acc.	as Nom. or Gen.	njegovo	as Nom. or Gen.	njegovo	njegove	njegova
Gen.		njegova		njegovog		njegovih
Dat.		njegovu		njegovom		njegovim(a)
Instr.		njegovim		njegovim		njegovim
Prep.		njegovu		njegovom		njegovim

Usage. The use of either the definite or indefinite declension is now correct. Until very recently the definite form was usually used if it was followed by a definite adjective; otherwise it was the indefinite. This usage is disappearing and the trend is to replace the indefinite with the definite.

USAGE OF "TAJ," "ONAJ," "OVAJ," AND "TAKAV," "ONAKAV," "OVAKAV"

"Taj," "onaj," and "ovaj" are all equated in English by this or that. In Serbo-Croatian, "ovaj" is used to refer to something or someone close to the speaker or just mentioned by him; "taj" is used to refer to something or someone close to or just mentioned by the person spoken to; and "onaj" is used to refer to something or someone just mentioned by another person altogether. Similarly, "takav" refers to something close to the speaker, "ovakav" to something close to the person spoken to, and "onakav" to something quite different.

COMPOUNDED PRONOUNS

(1) A number of pronouns are formed by compounding "(t)ko," "sto," "koji," "ciji" and "kakav" with a suffix "-god" meaning -ever or "-koji" meaning -one; e.g.,

(t)kogod	-	whoever
✓ stogod	-	whatever
kojigod	-	whichever, whoever
✓ cijigod	-	whose-ever
kakavgod	-	whatever kind of
nekoji or neki	-	someone
svakoji or svaki	-	everyone
ikoji	-	anyone

For pronouns formed with suffix "-god," this suffix remains unchanged in the declension and the first element is declined as if it were independent; e.g., camugod, kogagod. For pronouns formed with the suffix "-koji," the suffix is declined as if independent and the first element remains unchanged; e.g., svakoga, ikome, nekim.

(2) Other pronouns are compounded with a prefix. The most commonly used are "ne-" (some-), "ni-" (any-, no-), "i-" compounded pronouns. In all compounded pronouns of this [2] the non-pronominal prefix or suffix remains unchanged; the pronoun element is declined regularly.

Whenever the oblique cases of compounded pronouns formed with the prefix "ni-" are governed by a preposition, this is normally placed between the "ni-" and the other element of the compound pronoun, so that the compounded pronoun is split into two words again. Examples:

Ni(t)ko nije došao.

Nobody has come.

✓
Ništa nisam čula.

I (f.) haven't heard anything.

Nikoga nisam susrela.

I haven't met anyone.

Nema ni od koga pisma.

There isn't a letter from anybody.

Nije se vratio ni s kim.

He didn't return with anyone.

Nismo ni o kome razgovarali.

We haven't been talking with anyone.

Nismo ni o čemu razgovarali.

We weren't talking about anything.

Nisi se ni na šta tuzio.

You didn't complain about anything.

Very occasionally "ni(t)ko" and "nista" may occur after a preposition without being divided by it as is normal. When this occurs the pronoun has a special shade of meaning, assuming a pejorative sense:

Za koga sam [✓]štedio? Ni za koga. For whom did I save? For nobody.

Za koga sam [✓]štedio? Za nikoga. For whom did I save? For a nobody
(a good-for-nothing).

Ni za [✓]šta ju je izgrdio.

He scolded her for nothing.

Za [✓]nista ju je izgrdio.

He scolded her for a mere nothing.

"(T)KO" AND "ŠTO/ŠTA"

There is no plural.

	(t)ko who	što/šta what
	Hard stem k-	Soft stem š-
Nom.	tko or ko ¹	što or šta ¹
Acc.	kog, koga	što or šta
Gen.	kog, koga	čega
Dat.	kom, komu, kome	čemu, čemu
Instr.	kim, kime	čim, čime
Prep.	kom, kome	čem, čemu

Sentences:

1. (T)kno ima moje naliv-pero? Who has my fountain-pen?
2. Koga ste susreli? Whom did you meet?
3. Od koga ste dobili ovaj novac? Whom did you get that money from?
4. Mira ne zna kome je vratila moje naliv-pero.
Mira doesn't know who she has returned my fountain-pen to.
5. S kime ste se vratili? Whom did you return with?
6. O kome razgovarate? Whom are you talking about?
7. Što je s vama or Šta je s vama? What's the matter with you?
8. Što ste mu pisali or Šta ste mu pisali? What have you written to him?
9. Čega se bojis? What are you afraid of?
10. Čemu v(j)erujete? What do you believe in?
11. Čime ste to radili? What did you do it with?
12. O čemu ste govorili tako dugo? What were you talking about for so long?

¹According to whether the speaker uses the western or eastern variant. The other alternatives are stylistic, the shortest being the most commonly used.

Lesson XI Exercise 1

I. Give the proper case of personal pronouns:

Oni _____ ne razume. (ja, ti, ona, mi vi)

Zašto _____ ne verujete? (ja)

Petrovići su _____ pozvali na večeru. (ja, ona, oni)

Oni su išli _____ u školu. (ja)

Ona _____ se dopada. (ja, on)

Ovu knjigu smo obecali _____. (ona, oni, ti, vi)

Jovan sedi ispred _____. (ja, on, ona, mi)

Otac govori o _____. (ti, ona, oni, vi)

Vi idete sa _____. (ona, on, vi, ti)

Ja idem k _____. (ti, one, vi)

Ja sam dobila od _____ lepo pismo. (on, ona, vi, oni)

Ne treba govoriti to pred _____. (ona, on)

Molio sam _____ da to ne kaže _____. (on, ona)

Ona voli _____ a ne _____. (on, ja)

Lesson XI Exercise 2

II. Insert the appropriate form of possessive pronouns.

On je čekao (on) _____ drugove, ali (on) _____ drugovi nisu došli.

Ti treća da nam pričaš o (ti) _____ životu.

On izgleda stariji od (on) _____ godina.

Ja se ne slažem sa (ti) _____ idejom o (ja) _____ radu.

To je bilo važno u (ona) _____ životu.

Stadion je daleko od (mi) _____ kuće.

On ne voli (ona) _____ majku, ali (on) _____ majku jako poštuje.

Učitelj igra tenis sa (učitelj) _____ studentima a ne sa (ti) _____.

(on) _____ devojku niko ne poziva na partije.

Roditelji uvek govore o (roditelji) _____ deci, a _____

(oni) _____ deca to ne razumeju.

Lesson XI Exercise 3

III. Translate into Serbo-Croatian:

1. You should not worry about anything.
2. Tonight we will go to a movie, a Yugoslavian film is playing.
3. Do you want to go with us?
4. Call that tall man over there.
5. None of my friends live close to me.
6. He never saw such a big dog.
7. If one wishes, one can.
8. That is impossible!
9. We will have to go out somewhere this week.
10. We shall see (each other) next time.
11. We expected you. We would have been very sad if you would not have come.
12. This dictionary belongs to everyone.
13. I do not like to talk to anyone.

Lesson XI Exercise 4

III. Translate into Serbo-Croatian:

1. This book is not as good as that one.
2. It is easier for us to speak English than Serbian.
3. Such a big child, is it yours?
4. All those girls are identical.
5. I am writing to that important major. Do you know him?
6. Give me her picture and leave me alone.
7. I do not like these political parties; they are all alike.
8. Did you lose your money yesterday in school?
9. Whose car is this? It is the car of our bad teacher.
10. President Carter himself said that. Didn't you know that?
11. She does not understand her own questions.
12. What kind of a book does his sister have? The most interesting one.

Lesson XI Exercise 5

I. Translate into Serbo-Croatian:

1. I do not like her.
2. They understand him very well.
3. We didn't call you, Peter.
4. I will give them the newspaper.
5. Does he often talk about her?
6. He was always a friend to me.
7. We went with them to the restaurant.
8. I promised him I'd come.
9. She worries too much about him.
10. I didn't know if he pleased her.

Lesson XI Exercise 6

II. Translate into Serbo-Croatian:

1. He goes to school every day.
2. They do not understand him very well.
3. I will give them a nice piece of meat.
4. Do they often talk about her?
5. She was always a friend to my mother.
6. They went with her brother to the restaurant.
7. I worry too little about my dog.
8. Will you come to visit her in the hospital?
9. I think he likes her very much.
10. I promised him I'd be there tomorrow.

Lesson XI Exercise 7

III. Translate into Serbo-Croatian:

1. It is so nice today that we ought to go somewhere.
2. Is there a good restaurant anywhere near here?
3. There, on the street, is the bus which goes to the White House.
4. I do not have much time to do it that way.
5. Come here and I will show you some nice pictures. (slika)
6. Sometime ago, she was the prettiest girl in town.
7. I can't pay that much for this item.
8. In the winter, he comes from there by the fastest train.
9. Somehow I have to learn these most difficult words.
10. Of course I will come to the church this evening. (crkva)
11. This summer we had the greatest drought. (sus)
12. Not knowing the road, I went unwillingly that way.
13. He works better than I expected. (ocekivati)
14. Mother's hair is more gray than father's. (sjed)

Lesson XI Exercise 8

I. Replace pronouns in right cases (enclitics and full) in the following sentences:

Ja sam dao Petru pismo od Ane.

a)

b)

Dajte Marku časú sa stola.

a)

b)

Učiteljica je zadala studentima valiku radacu.

a)

b)

Opustite Stevanu sa grašku.

a)

b)

Majka je kupila deci poklone.

a)

b)

Vera je ostavila novce na stolu u sobi.

a)

b)

Obratite se šefu sa molbom za dopust.

a)

b)

Vera i Ana su pričale učenicima o njihovom putovanju.

a)

b)

Zora uvek nudi vino ovom čoveku.

a)

b)

Telefonirajte Olgi i Jovanu da kupe cveće.

a)

b)

Baka čita unucima ovu knjigu.

a)

b)

Otac ne voli da plati račune za sina i ćerku.

a)

b)

LESSON XII

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 = treći, treće, treća
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 = četnaest	14th = četrnaesti, -o, -a
15 = petnaest	15th = petnaesti, -o, -a
16 = šesnaest	16th = šesnaesti, -o, -a
17 = sedamnaest	17th = sedamnaesti, -o, -a
18 = osamnaest	18th = osamnaesti, -o, -a
19 = devetnaest	19th = devetnaesti, -o, -a
20 = dvadeset	20th = 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, trodeset prva
40 = [✓] cetrdeset	40th = [✓] cetrdeseti, [✓] cetrdeseto, [✓] cetrdeseta
50 = pedeset	50th = pedeseti, -o, -a
60 = [✓] šezdeset	60th = [✓] šezdeseti, [✓] šezdeseto, [✓] šezdeseta
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 = [✓] četiristo or [✓] četiri stotine	400th = [✓] četiristoti, -o, -a
500 = petsto or pet stotina	500th = petstoti, -o, -a
600 = [✓] seststo ¹ or [✓] sest stotina	600th = [✓] seststoti, -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	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 hiljadići etc. or dv(ij)e tisući etc.

¹Spoken as if written "[✓]sesto."

3,000 = tri hiljade or
tri tisuće

3,000th = tri hiljaditi etc.
or tri tisući etc.

4,000 = četiri hiljade or
četiri tisuće

4,000th = četiri hiljaditi etc.
or četiri tisući etc.

5,000 = pet hiljada or pet
tisuća

5,000th = pet hiljaditi etc.
or pet tisući

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 = milijardski, milijardsko,
milijardska

¹Spoken as if written "sesto."

THE CARDINAL NUMBERS

Of the cardinal numbers, only "1" and "2" have adjectival gender and, of these, only "1" behaves as a true adjective with different forms for all three genders and is used in the same gender, case and number as the noun it qualifies. Cardinal "2" has a form which is the same for both masculine and neuter but has a different feminine. Unlike "1," but like the other cardinals, it is used as a noun, not an adjective:

1 = jedan (m.), jedno (n.), jedna (f.) acts like an adjective

2 = dva (m.), dva (n.), dv(ij)e (f.)

THE DECLENSION OF "JEDAN," "JEDNO," JEDNA

	<u>SINGULAR</u>			<u>PLURAL</u>		
	<u>MASC.</u>	<u>NEUT.</u>	<u>FEM.</u>	<u>MASC.</u>	<u>NEUT.</u>	<u>FEM.</u>
Nom.	jedan	jedno	jedna	jedni	jedna	jedne*
Acc. (as Nom or Gen)		jedno	jednu	jedni	jedna	jedne
Gen.	jednog(a)		jedne		jednih	
Dat.	jednom(u)		jednoj		jednim(a)	
Instr.	jednim		jednom		jednim(a)	
Prep.	jednom		jednog		jednim(a)	

The Masculine singular form "jedan" is used when counting:

1, 2, 3... = "jedan," "dva," "tri"...

When plural forms are used, the word no longer has the meaning of the cardinal number. Either it corresponds with the English indefinite article, usually having the meaning some: or else it means same.

Example: Svejedno - All the same.
 Jedno isto. - The same.
 Jedno te isto. - One and the same.
 Meni je svejedno. - It is the same to me.

"jedan dan" = one day; "jedna noc" = one night; "jedno selo" = one village, a village; "jedni ljudi" = some people.

*has the meaning "some"

THE NEGATIVE FORM "NIJEDAN," "NIJEDNO," "NIJEDNA" is used with the meaning "not one," "not a" and behaves exactly like "jedan." When "nijedan" etc. occurs in any sentence, the accompanying verb must be negated. If governed by a preposition the prefix "ni-" must be separated from the rest of the word by that preposition as with compounded pronouns.

Nisam dobio nijedno pismo = I haven't received a single letter.

Nije govorio ni o jednom pismu = He didn't speak about a single letter.

THE ENGLISH EXPRESSION ONE OF ... is rendered by "judan," "jedno" or "jedna" followed by "od" + gen. case; e.g., one of my friends = "jedan od mojih prijatelja;" one of the sisters = "jedna od sestara."

"2" ("DVA" OR "DV(IJ)E"), "3" ("TRI"), "4" ("CETIRI")

These cardinals behave as nouns. A noun following the number is normally in the gen. singular; e.g., dva brata (two brothers); dv(ij)e sestre (two sisters); tri sela (three villages); četiri knjige (four books).

Declensions for these cardinals exist but are rarely used in the modern language. Unlike, for instance, Russian, the nom. case is now normally used even when the numeral is governed by a preposition which regularly takes an oblique case; e.g., "sa dva brata" (with two brothers); "sa dv(ij)e sestre" (with two sisters).

In the few instances where confusion of meaning could arise, for instance, after a verb like "dati" (to give) which takes a double object, an oblique* case (e.g. dative) may be used for the numeral. But even in such instances, the oblique form of the numeral tends to be avoided by the use of appropriate preposition.

Compare: "Dao je papir trim(a) studentima" (He gave out paper to three students) which is still possible, and "Dao je papir za tri studenta" (He gave out paper for three students) which is now much more common usage.

*a case other than nominative

DECLENSIONS OF "2," "3" and "4," which exist only for the singular, are:

		"2"		"3"		"4"	
		<u>MASC., NEUT.</u>		<u>FEM.</u>		<u>MASC., NEUT., FEM.</u>	
Nom.	dva	dve ¹	dvije ¹	tri		četiri	
Acc.	dva	dve	dvije	tri		četiri	
Gen.	dvaju	dveju	dviju	triju		četiriju	
Dat.	dvama	dvema	dvjema	trima		četirma	
Instr.	dvama	dvema	dvjema	trima		četirma	
Prep.	dvama	dvema	dvjema	trima		četirma	

¹"Dve" etc. is the ekavian, "dvije" etc. the ijekavian spelling.

BOTH

A numeral meaning both behaves and declines exactly like "2." It is:

		<u>MASC., NEUT.</u>		<u>FEM.</u>	
Nom., Acc.		oba	obe	obje	
Gen.		obaju	obeju	obju	
Dat., Instr., Prep.		obama	obema	objema	

"Obe" etc., is the ekavian, "obje" etc. the ijekavian spelling.

Examples:

"oba brata" (both brothers); "ob(j)e sestre" (both sisters); "oba sela" (both villages).

CARDINALS "5" ONWARDS, though belonging to the category of nouns, are not declined, except for "stotina," "tisuca," "hiljada" and "miljarda" which have a regular feminine singular declension and "milijun" or "milion" which have a regular masculine singular declension. Like "2," "3" and "4," cardinals "5" onwards are followed by the Genitive, but instead of taking the genitive singular, they take the genitive plural. Compare: tri stotine, pet stotina; četiri tisuće, pet tisuća; dva miliona, pet miliona; tri sela, pet sela.

COMPOUND CARDINALS are followed by the genitive plural unless the last element is "jedan," "dva," "tri," "četiri" when the genitive singular is required.

Examples:

petnaest gradova, dvadeset gradova, dvadeset i dva grada; pet kuca, petnaest kuca, dvadeset i pet kuca, dvadeset i tri kuće; dva gosta, trideset i sest gostiju, trideset i dva gosta.

QUALIFYING ADJECTIVES

When an adjective is used to qualify a noun preceded by a cardinal number, the adjective now regularly takes the gen. sing. indefinite if the number is "2," "3" or "4" but the gen. pl. for "5" onwards:

dva glavna grada = two main towns

pet glavnih gradova = five main towns

If numeral "2," "3" or "4" is in an oblique case, then the following adjective and noun both take gen. plural; e.g., "ugovor dviju/dveju velikih sila (an agreement of the two great powers), "na grobovima dvaju junackih drugova (on the tombs of the two heroic comrades). However, there is an increasing tendency to avoid oblique cases of numerals, especially in eastern Serbo-Croatian, even when no alternative construction with a preposition is used, and the rule for the qualifying adjective as just given is adhered to thus: "ugovor dv(ij)e velike sile," "na grobovima dva junacka druga."

Though numerals mostly remain unchanged when following a preposition, the numbers "stotina," "hiljada" and "tisuća" usually take their acc. singular after any preposition either when standing alone or as part of a compound ordinal number:

preko stotinu godina (over a hundred years); za hiljadu godina (in a thousand years); godine hiljadu osam stotina nedaset i sedme (in the year 1857); godine tisuću devet stotina sezdeset i druge (in the year 1962). But: od osam stotina do pedeset i šest (from 800 to 56).

However, "sto," when part of a compound cardinal from 100 to 999, usually remains undeclined:

za sto pedeset i šest godina (for 156 years); od osam sto predeset do devet sto sezdeset (from 850 to 960).

USE OF "COV(J)EK" AND "LJUDI" WITH CARDINAL NUMBERS

Since "cov(j)ek" is declined only in the singular it can be used only after "2," "3" and "4." From "5," "ljudi" must be used:

dva cov(j)eka = two people; pet ljudi = five people.

THE ORDINAL NUMBERS

These are all adjectives, have all three genders and are used in the same gender, number and case as the noun they qualify. From 5 to 99, they are formed simply by adding suffix -i(m.), -o or -e (n.), -a (f.) to the cardinal. For compound ordinals the last element only has ordinal form: all the preceding elements are cardinal; e.g., sto dvadeset peti (or sto dvadeset i peti) = 125th.

THE COLLECTIVE NUMERALS

(1) A set of collectives ending in -ica to refer collectively to a group of animate masculines; viz. "dvojica," "trojica," "četvorica," "petorica," etc. "Obojica" meaning both belongs to this group. Such collectives are declined as feminine sing. nouns but take a neuter plural verb:

Dvojica su došla = The two (of them) came.

Sva petorica gledala su na Ivana = All five looked at Ivan.

S trojicom se nije šaliti = You can't joke with the three (of them).

Bekao je dvojici da dođu = He told the two to come.

(2) A set of neuter sing. collectives "dvoje," "troje," "petoro" (or "petero"), "sestoro" (or "sestero")... refer collectively to a group of nouns of mixed gender. The series ranges from 2 to 99. When used with another noun, this latter is in the gen. sing. (for collectives 2 to 4 inclusive) or gen. pl. (for collectives 5 onwards) except that "d(j)eca" (children), which is itself a collective, will always have gen. sing. after any numeral collective. If such collectives are the subject of a verb, the verb is in the neuter singular:

petoro je došlo. vs. petorica/su došla

(3) There are no collective numerals for feminines. A group of feminines is preceded by the ordinary cardinal number; e.g., "dv(ij)e žene" (a couple of women, the two women), "tri sestre" (the three sisters).

Compare:

(a) Kada dolazite vas petoro? (mixed m. and f. and neut.)

(b) Kada dolazite vas petorica? (m.)

(c) Kada dolazite vas pet? (f.)

The meaning of all three sentences is, "When are the five of you coming?" But in (a) the question is addressed to mixed company, in (b) it is addressed to males only and in (c) to females only. Today this distinction of usage shows signs of disappearing.

THE DISTRIBUTIVE NUMERALS

(1) Plural forms of the neuter sing. collectives described in (2) above are used for indicating pairs or sets of things. These plural forms have declensions and have masculine and feminine as well as neuter forms (e.g. čarape (f. pl.) (a pair of stockings), vrata (n. pl.) (doors), novine (f. pl.) (newspaper), kola (n. pl.) (lit. = a set of wheels, hence cart, car).

	<u>MASC.</u>	<u>NEUT.</u>	<u>FEM.</u>	<u>MASC.</u>	<u>NEUT.</u>	<u>FEM.</u>
Nom.	dvoji	dvoja	dvoje	sedmori	sedmora	sedmore
Acc.	dvoje	dvoja	dvoje	sedmore	sedmora	sedmore
Gen.		dvojih			sedmorih	
Dat., Instr. and Prep.		dvojin			sedmorim	

These plural collective forms are adjectives qualifying a following noun in the same gender and case. The number of the distributive collective indicates the number of pairs or sets. Examples:

Došla su dvoja kola = Two cars (carts) came.

Došli su u dvojin kolima = They came in two cars.

Kupila je šestore čarape = She bought six pairs of stockings.

Imam dvoje cipele = I have two pairs of shoes.

(2) When the speaker refers to only one set of an article which itself comprises a plurality; e.g., jedna kola = one car, jedni naočari = one pair of spectacles, the plural forms of "jedan," "jedno," "jedna" are used more and more.

(3) Other distributives are formed by the use of "po" followed by the required cardinal number in the acc. singular: po jedan = one each, po dva = two each, po pet = five each, po sto or po stotinu = one hundred each, po hiljadu or po tisuću = one thousand each, po dve hiljade = two thousand each, po dve hiljade.

(4) Numerals constructed with "-struk" (for "2" and "3" only) or "-ak" are equivalent to the English numeral suffix "-fold;" e.g., dvostruk, dvojak = twofold; trostruk, trojak = threefold.

USE OF "BRAT" AND "BRACA" WITH NUMERALS

When the number is "5" or more, the collective of both numeral and noun is generally used. When the number is below "5," the cardinal is used with "brat" in the correct case; viz. "dav, tri, četiri brata" but "petoro braće," "osmoro braće."

MULTIPLICATIVE NUMERALS are formed with a suffix "-put" (-times); e.g., jedanput (once), dvaput (twice), triput (three times). "Tri puta," "cetiri puta" etc. are also used occasionally.

FRACTIONAL NUMERALS are formed with a suffix "-ina." Examples:

1/2 = polovina or po	1 1/2 = jedan i po
1/3 = trecina	2 1/2 = dva i po
1/4 = cetvrtina	3 1/2 = tri i po
1/5 = petina	10 1/2 = deset i po
1/10 = desetina	20 1/4 = dvadeset i jedna cetvrtina

TIME OF DAY

Hour is "sat" which is declined as a masculine but has the irregular gen. plural "sati." In answer to the question "Koliko je sati?" (What time is it? lit. How many hours are there?), the exact hours are given in cardinal numbers followed by the gen. sing. or plural, according to whether the hour is below five or not, except for one o'clock which is "jedan sat." Examples: dva sata (five o'clock), dvanaest sati (twelve o'clock). Half past the hour may be expressed by (1) "po," (2) "trideset" (i.e., trideset minuta), (3) "pola" followed by the number of the hour which will next be reached.

Examples:

1.30 = jedan i po, or jedan i trideset, or pola dva
2.30 = dva i po dva i trideset pola tri
5.30 = pet i po pet i trideset pola šest

A quarter past the hour may be expressed by the use of (1) "cetvrt" (quarter) (2) "petnaest" (i.e. petnaest minuta). Examples:

1.15 = jedan i cetvrt or cetvrt prošlo jedan or jedan i petnaest or petnaest prošlo jedan
2.15 = dva i cetvrt or cetvrt prošlo dva or dva i petnaest or petnaest prošlo dva
5.15 = pet i cetvrt or cetvrt prošlo pet or pet i petnaest or petnaest prošlo pet

A quarter to the hour may be expressed, for example, in any of the following ways:

1.45 = jedan i četrdeset i pet or četvrt do dva or
petnaest do dva or tri četvrti na dva

2.45 = dva i četrdeset i pet or četvrt do tri or
petnaest do tri or tri četvrti na tri

Minutes are expressed either by stating the number of minutes after the hour or, if after half past, the number of minutes until the next hour, as in English. If after the half hour, the number of minutes after the half hour may also be given, but then the number of the hour must also be that of the coming hour. Examples:

5.25 = pet sati i dvadeset pet or pet i dvadeset pet

5.35 = pet sati i trideset pet or dvadeset i pet do šest or
pet minuta prošlo pola šest

"At" used when telling the time is rendered as "u" followed by the number, which is not declined; e.g., U koliko sati počinje predavanje? U šest (At what time does the lecture start? At six.).

Note the difference in meaning between:

Koji je dan danas? = What is the day today?

Koji je danas? = What is the date today?

DATES

Days and months are given in the gen. if in English they would or could be preceded by the word on; e.g.

Doći ću u Jugoslaviju prvoga marta (ožujka).
(I shall come to Yugoslavia on the first of March.)

Kada putujete? Trećeg septembra (rujna).
(When are you travelling? On the third of September.)

In compound numbers the last element only is ordinal and declined: the other elements are undeclined cardinals; e.g.

Doći ću trideset prvoga.
(I shall come on the thirty-first.)

When "on" could not be used in English, the nom. is required. If the date is a series of numbers, all but the last are cardinal; e.g.

Danas je dvadeset prvi februar (veljace) hiljadu devet stotina
šezdeset druga godina.
(Today is the twenty-first of February 1962.)

Note that the month is given in the nominative, thousand is in the accusative, the hundreds are in the nominative (followed by the genitive plural of "stotina"), and "62" - regarded as a single unit - is in the genitive. (Because "62" is a compound number, only the second element is declined. A number like "osamnaeste"/18, on the other hand, is a one-unit number and, as such, requires declension of the entire unit.)

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The continental system is used; e.g.

"jedno kilo" or "jedna kila" = a kilogram

"dva kila" = two kilograms

"pola kile" = half a kilogram

"dv(ij)e deke" = two decagrams

"metar" = meter

"dva metra" = two meters

"pet metara" = five meters

"pola metra" = half a meter

FRACTIONS

Fractions in Serbo-Croatian are formed by adding na to ordinal numbers, with the exception of polovina - "one half," which is often abbreviated as pola or po, and stotnina - "one hundredth" and hiljadnina - "one thousandth."

1/2 (jedna) polovina

1/13 (jedna) trinaestina

1/3 (jedna) trecina

1/14 (jedna) četrnaestina

1/4 (jedna) četvrtina

1/15 (jedna) petnaestina

1/5 (jedna) petina

1/16 (jedna) šesnaestina

1/6 (jedna) šestina

1/17 (jedna) sedamnaestina

1/7 (jedna) sedmina

1/18 (jedna) osamnaestina

1/8 (jedna) osmina

1/19 (jedna) devetnaestina

1/9 (jedna) desetina

1/20 (jedna) dvadesetina

1/10 (jedna) desetina

1/30 (jedna) tridesetina

1/11 (jedna) jedanaestina

1/100 (jedna) stotina

1/12 (jedna) dvanaestina

1/1000 (jedna) hiljadnina

All the above fractional numbers are actually nouns and are declined like feminine nouns ending in -a:

2/2 dve polovine

5/6 pet sestina

2/3 dve trecine

6/7 sest sedmina

3/4 tri četvrtine

2/100 dve stotnine

4/5 četiri petine

5/100 pet stotnine

A combination of whole and fractional numerals is read as follows:

1 1/2 jedan ceo i jedna polovina or jedean i po

2 3/4 dva cela i tri četvrtine

Decimal fractions are expressed by ordinal numbers:

0,1 jedan deseti or nula celih jedan deseti

0,2 dva deseta or nula celih dva deseta

0,6 sest desetih

0,02 dva stota

0,05 pet stotih

0,15 petnaest stotih

0,001 jedan hiljaditi

0,003 tri hiljadita

0,008 osam hiljaditih

0,112 sto dvanaest hiljaditih

1,1 jedan celi i jedan deseti

1,02 jedan celi i dva stota

1,005 jedan celi i pet hiljaditih

Decimals are often expressed in short this way:

0,1 (nula jedan) or: nula koma jedan

0,01 (nula nula jedan) or: nula, koma nula jedan

Lesson XII Exercise 1

Write out in full the following numbers:

689 _____ 2.814 _____

861 _____ 15.001 _____

6,327,811 _____ 301,759.222 _____

Insert the right form of jedan or nijedan in the following sentences:

Govorim o _____ lepoj devojci.

Vidim _____ lepu sliku na zidu.

Ne poznajem _____ coveka ovde.

Ovo je _____ lepo selo.

_____ ljudi razgovaraju a drugi piju.

_____ od mojih sestara zivi u Kaliforniji.

Putujem s _____ starom ženom i _____ mladim čovekom.

✓
Zasto mi ne date _____ času hladnog piva?

_____ komad mesa će biti dovoljno.

Ja poznajem _____ dobrog studenta.

Ja neću da govorim ni sa _____ vojnikom.

Lesson XII Exercise 2

Fully write out the following phrases. The noun is given in the nominative sing.

14 (ptica) _____

6 (glavni grad) _____

21 (lepa kuca) _____

27 (lepa knjiga) _____

Sas⁷anak 2 velike g⁷ile _____

Od 1914 _____ do 1918 _____ godina

Ovog _____ meseca.

Write out the following fractions:

$1/10$ _____ $2/8$ _____ $9/3$ _____

$3 \frac{2}{5}$ _____ $183/7$ _____ $101/4$ _____

Write in full the exact time:

1,45 _____ 12,30 _____

5,15 _____ 6,35 _____

2.05 _____ 8,10 _____

Lesson XII Exercise 2

Translate the following sentences into Serbo-Croatian:

1. A man brought some books to a friend.

2. He is going to a good restaurant with a nice girl.

3. It is hard for some people to go to bed early.

4. Other people do not like to be late for school.

5. We spoke about a big airport.

6. She does not have a single friend.

7. One day I will be a rich man!

8. We did not speak with her for a whole year.

9. One of my girl friends is not attractive.

10. Mara traveled to Europe with her three sisters.

11. Baltimore and Washington are close to each other. Both are large cities.

12. I will give those pencils to both girls.

13. One of my sons is in England the other is in Yugoslavia.

14. These two people are my students.

15. Those are the pictures of their two daughters.

16. They have one son and one daughter.

17. There are more than 1,000,000 people who live in this city.

Exercise 3

Translate the following phrases:

1. 15 cities
2. 62 books
3. 24 houses
4. 22 guests
5. 16 new guests
6. 102 long streets
7. 300 good students
8. 6 big dogs
9. 15 main towns
10. 153 long years
11. the 125th picture
12. 2 people

13. 2 beautiful women
14. 12 men
15. the 25th man
16. 26 people
17. in the year 1312
18. from 100 to 600 old people
19. for 206 years
20. over one thousand two hundred years
21. from 2 to 5 o'clock
22. in the year 1982
23. from 1962 until 1972
24. some people played and others danced
25. before 1000 years

Exercise 4

Translate into English:

1. To je njegova druga žena.
2. On ne živi sa svojom prvom ženom.
3. Danas je trideset prvi mart, hiljadu devetsto osamdeset druge godine.
4. "Danas jeste prvi maj, treba deca da su fraj!"
5. Moj otac radi u ovoj fabrici od dvadeset prve godine njegovog života.
6. U kojoj godini se rodio vaš sin? U 1947 godini.
7. Koja je ovo godina vašeg života? (31)
8. Kada ste se vi rodili?
9. Koja je to strana u ovoj knjizi?
10. Koliko godina hoćete da živite u ovom gradu?
11. Mi vidimo jedan drugoga svaki treći dan.
12. Ovo je dvadeset sedmo predavanje našeg učitelja!

13. Prvi svetski rat je počeo hiljadu dvetsto četna[✓]jste godine.

14. Od koje godine živite ovde sa svojom braćom[✓]?

Exercise 5

Answer the following questions in Serbo-Croatian:

1. Kada ste se rodili?
2. Kada je počeo drugi svetski rat?
3. Kada su Japanci napali Perl-Harbor?
4. Kada se rodio Dorđe Vasiington?
5. Na kojoj strani u knjizi ste to pročitali?
6. Koji je danas dan?
7. Kada je Bozic?
8. Kada je osnovana Jugoslavija? (I/XII/1918)
9. Koliko vojnika ima Irak?
10. Koliko dece ima u ovoj skoli?

Lesson XII Exercise 6

Translate the following sentences into Serbo-Croatian:

1. Two of my friends (masc.) came.
2. Five of my children (mixed) go to this school.
3. I went with three of his students (masc.) to the museum.
4. A couple of women are sitting in the park.
5. Five hens are behind her house.
6. How many years ago were you a member of this society?
7. Last night I had a conversation with four of my friends.
8. Last week we went to three restaurants.
9. He earned lots of money last year.
10. How many soldiers fell in the war?
11. I start to cry when I count my money!
12. He has 5 goats, 2 rabbits, a cow and 3 horses.

Exercise 7

Translate the following phrases and sentences into Serbo-Croatian:

1. I spent half of my money today.
2. She is ten and a half years old.
3. We waited two and a half hours for the train.
4. I went to the theater twice last week.
5. It is 11:30.

It is 5:15.

It is 2:45.

It is half past 6.
6. I will come at 3 o'clock.
7. Today is April 1, 1982.
8. On the third of June we will go to Europe.
9. Today is _____.
10. Give me a half a kilo of meat, bread, and butter.

11. A hundred soldiers passed this street.
12. I want to buy 5 meters of this material.
13. When are you coming with your five girls?
14. Four nice children are playing in the park.

Lesson XII Exercise 8

Write out the following fractions:

$1/4$

$5/6$

$2/8$

$2/160$

$5/100$

$1/12$

$2/3$

$3/7$

$6/20$

$2/30$

$1 \frac{1}{3}$

0.6

0.02

0,15

2,02

1,005

10,001

6,6

0,80

Lesson XII Exercise 3

Translate into Serbo-Croatian:

I already spent three-fourths of my salary.

Yesterday only five students came to class.

Six (collective) handed in the homework.

Mara and Pete are my friends. I've known them (both) for a long time.

I remember the three of you.

We spoke with three (collective) soldiers.

She invited both of them.

Those books cost about 10 dollars each.

Enter one by one.

Four of his children (masc. and fem.) go to school with me.

All three of them went to the movies.

I have only one pair of shoes.

All four of his sons are in the army.

Lesson XII, Exercise 4

Answer in full sentences with words indicated:

Koliko djepova imaju ovi kaputi? (2 each)

Da li trebate vreme ili novac? (both)

Kakvim koncem je sašiveno vaše odelo? (3/0LP)

Koliko puta ste bili u Vašingtonu? (5)

Koliko puta vas je pitao o tome? (Many)

Ko je to kazao? (both, masc.)

Koliko je $1/2$ i $4/8$?

Sa koliko makaza radite? (1)

Koliko para dajete svaki mesec za stan? (1/4 of my salary)

Lesson XII Exercise 5

Translate into Serbo-Croatian:

Some people study, others don't.

I want to buy some stockings.

They have one son and three daughters.

I will come in ten days.

My mother will stay ten days.

They will come for ten days.

I live with two girl friends.

Those are the cars of our two brothers.

More than a thousand people came with him.

Both of us went there.

Two pretty girls were here.

In nine hours I will be in Europe

She had two children.

They killed 21 rabbits.

LESSON XIII

CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions are words connecting other words or sentences. They are divided into two classes: the coordinating conjunctions, which connect words, phrases or clauses which are members of a compound sentence, and the subordinating conjunctions, which join subordinate clauses with the main clauses.

A. Coordinating

1) Copulative: i (and), da (and, that), a (and, but), te (and), ni (neither), da li (whether), i..i (both..and), kako..tako (as..as), ni..ni (neither..nor), niti..niti (neither..nor).

2) Adversative: a (but), ali (but), nego (but), no (but), već (but), pa (but), (i)pak (but, nevertheless), dok (whereas), samo (only), pa ma, ma (at least, although), makar (at least, although).

Of these several conjunctions meaning but, the most commonly used are "a" and "ali." The others all have a stronger shade of adversive meaning. "A" is less strong than "ali."

3) Disjunctive: ili (or), ili...ili (either...or), bilo...bilo (either...or).

4) Excluding: čas...čas (at one time...at another time), samo što (except that).

5) Conclusive: dakle (and so, thus), zato (therefore), stoga (therefore, hence).

6) Concessive: iako, mada, makar, premda. These are all used with no significant distinction of meaning, for "although," "though."

B. Subordinate

Subordinate conjunctions are those which introduce adverbial clauses:

1) Temporal: čim (as soon as), dok (while), dok ne (until), kada (when), otkako (since), prije nego što (before), tek (just), tek što (just).

2) Comparative: nego, negoli, nego što, a kamoli. These are all used with no significant distinction, to mean "but" when this is comparative and not purely copulative: što..to (the fact that..it), što je on došao nije čudo (the fact that he came, no wonder that he came).

3) Causal: jer (because, for), pošto (since, because), zbog toga (because), tako da (so that), što (because, that). Of these "zbog toga" is purely causal. "Jer" has a less strongly causal use.

4) Conditional: ako, kad, da (if).

- 5) Modal: kako, kao (how, like, as), kao [✓]sto (as), kao da (as if).
 6) Final: da (to, in order to), kako bi (in such a way as to), neka (and let).

Those which introduce clauses other than adverbial:

Besides "da" and "te" an interrogative or relative pronoun can be used as a conjunction:

1) Interrogative: gde (where), odakle (from where), otkud (from where), (t)ko (who), [✓]sto/[✓]sta (which, what), kuda (where to).

2) Relative: koji (who, which, whose, etc.), kakav (what sort of), [✓]čiji (whose).

Differences Between Use of "st" and "koji" as Conjunctions

"Koji" is the most frequently used as the conjunction meaning "who," "which," but "sto" is used when the relation is to the verb rather than the noun. Compare:

a) Vratícu ti prsten [✓]sto si mi ga dao, a ti vrati dukate [✓]sto sam ti ih dala.

b) Vratícu ti prsten koji si mi dao, a ti vrati dukate koje sam ti dala.

Both mean: I will return to you the ring which you gave me, and you return to me the ducats that I have you.

Differentiation in usage is, practically speaking, a matter of style, though grammatically the second gives more emphasis to the action of giving while the first is related directly to the noun.

It is very important to note that "sto" used as a conjunction is indeclinable and is always used with a 3rd person pronoun in the same gender and number as the noun being referred to (in the example quoted, to "prsten" (ga) and "dukate" (ih). The "koji," on the other hand, is used to refer to a definite antecedent which may be a name of a person, animal or thing. It has to agree with the antecedent in gender and number, and their case is governed by the function which they perform in the relative clause; e.g.,

To je [✓]čovjek kojega ne poznajem.

To je [✓]čovjek kojemu dajem časove srpsko-hrvatskog jezika.

To je [✓]čovjek s kojim sam putovao.

To je [✓]čovjek o kojem svaki dan mislim.

To su ljudi koje vidim svaki dan.

To je knjiga koju najviše volim.

To su deca koju vidim svaki dan.

CHART OF CONJUNCTIONS

<u>Coordinating:</u>		English
<u>Copulative:</u>	i, te i...i pa niti, ni ni..ni, niti..niti	and both ..and, as well as and, and then nor, not even neither..nor
<u>Adversative:</u>	a ali nego, vec, no ipak pa pa ipak ne samo..nego i	and, but but (not..) but however, nevertheless after all, yet, still and yet, yet yet, and yet not only..but also
<u>Disjunctive:</u>	ili bilo..bilo volja..volja da li.. ili	either ,.or either ..or either ..or whether..or
<u>Conclusive:</u>	dakle, stoga, zato	so, consequently therefore
<u>Exclusive:</u>	samo samo [✓] sto sem [✓] sto, osim [✓] sto do	only only that, except that, as soon as except that except, but
<u>Final:</u>	da, eda, kako, neka, li	in order that, so that
<u>Subordinating:</u>		
<u>Causal:</u>	[✓] posto, [✓] buduci da, kako, kad, dok, [✓] cim jer, zato, [✓] sto, stoga, [✓] sto da, [✓] sto	as, since, because because, since, for that
<u>Consecutive:</u>	da, te	so... that

<u>Relative Pronouns:</u>	ko	who
	što	what
	koji	who, which, what, that
	čiji	whose
	kakav	of what kind
	koliki	of the size
<u>Relative Adverbs:</u>	gde	where
	kuda, kamo	where to
	odakle, odkuda	where from
<u>Temporal:</u>	kad	when, while
	čim, tek, tek što samo što	as soon as, no sooner
	kako, dok	than
	dok, dokle dokle god	while, as long as till, until
	dok (ne), dokle (ne)	till, until
	otkad, otkako	since, ever since
	pošto	after
	pre nego, pre no, pre nego što	before
<u>Modal & Comparative:</u>	kao što, kako kao da	as, as...as as if, as though
	nego, negoli, no, nego što	than
	kanoli, akanoli, neknoli	let alone, not to say
<u>Declarative:</u>	da, kako	that, how
<u>Interrogative:</u>	da li da li.. ili	if, whether whether...or

<u>Interrogative Pronouns:</u>	ko sto	who what
	koji etc.	which, what, etc.
<u>Interrogative Adverbs:</u>	gde kuda, kamo kako, etc.	where where to how, etc.
<u>Conditional:</u>	ako, da, kad, li	if
	sem ako, osim ako	unless
<u>Concessive:</u>	iako, ako i, premda, mada, makar da, pa makar, ako neka	though, even though, although, even if

Lesson XIII Exercise 1

Insert the appropriate coordinate conjunctions:

Ja sam radio _____ ona je spavala.

On će to kupiti _____ nema novaca.

_____ Vi radite deca obično spavaju.

On uvek sve zaboravi da uradi _____ misli samo na nju.

_____ mnogo studiram nikad ne dobijem dobru ocenu.

_____ ti ne možeš _____ nećeš da to uradiš? _____ hoću _____ mogu

Neznam _____ će on sutra doći.

Ja bih rado čitao ovu knjigu _____ nemam vremena.

_____ moj brat _____ moja sestra su studenti.

On je uvek lagao _____ mu ne verujem ni sada.

Ja govorim engleski _____ on govori srpski.

Mi smo svi pili vino _____ je on pio mljeko.

_____ smo mi deca igrali u parku moja majka je šila.

Oni su dobri, _____ lenji.

Lesson XIII Exercise 2

Make one sentence with the appropriate conjunctions.

On često pomaze siromašnim ljudima. On ni sam nije bogat.

Mara se nikad nije udala. Ona je bila vrlo lepa devojka.

Ovaj put je vrlo dobar. On je gradjen pre mnogo godina.

Advokat je pokušao sve. On se nije nadao uspehu.

Napad je bio strasan. Nije se čuo ni jedan pucanj.

Policija ga je zatvorila. Niko ne misli da je kriv.

Sve novine su objavile njegov članak. U njemu nije bilo ništa važno.

Ne prijatelj se nije krio. Nasi avioni su stalno kružili nad ljin.

Jovan i dalje čini tu grešku. Receno mu je da to ne čini.

Vi niste izvršili naredjenje. On Vam je dao to naredjenje.

Lesson XIII Exercise 3

Underline the right conjunction in each sentence.

Učio je mnogo (pa, a, ali) zna sve.

(I, ni, niti) ona nije došla.

Vi niste nastavnik (ali, nego, pa) učenik.

Petar je (ne samo, tek što) pametan (a, nego i) pošten.

Mira je bolesna (ipak, ali, dakle) neće doći.

Ona vas moli (te, da, ako) dodjete.

Vi ste ga čuli (kako, nego, samo) priča sam sa sobom.

Ja ne znam (kuda, gde) je vaša kuća.

Ja se pitam (da, ako, da li) je ovo dobro.

Mara me nije posetila (kao što, otkada) sam bolestan.

Necu doći (dok, dokne, akamoli, kao sto) završim posao.

On govori (kao što, kao da, posto) je pijan.

(Mada, posto, ali) je bila žalosna, nije plakala.

(Iako, pošto, čim) je saputao, čuo sam šta je rekao.

Vi ste već ogladneli (mada, ako, da li) ste nedavno jeli.

Petar je oputovao (da, ako, iako) nije imao novaca.

Lesson XIII Exercise 4

Insert the appropriate conjunctions:

Ja neznam _____ je on kupio ovu kucu.

_____ živim u Americi većinom govorim engleski.

On to razume bolje _____ sam mislio.

Neznam _____ je otputovao juče.

Neznam _____ je moj otac sada.

_____ je ona mlada ona nije lepa.

_____ je hladno ja ne mogu da nosim ovu letnju haljinu.

_____ dodjes kod mene zovi me po telefonu.

Da li znate _____ se zove ovaj muzej?

✓ Zena _____ nam daje časove srpskog jezika je iz Jugoslavije.

Da li znate _____ je ovaj doktor?

_____ sam sela u moj novi auto, osjećala sam se bolje.

_____ sam svršila sa domaćom zadaćom isla sam u krevet.

_____ budem imala više novaca putovati ću u Italiju.

Ovaj vlak ide tako brzo, _____ on dolazi?

Ovaj pas je tako pametan, _____ što ne govori!

✓ Ucin _____ znam.

Neznam _____ se on osjeća danas.

_____ mogu ja ću raditi u ovoj školi.

Ona je još uvek lepa _____ je dosta stara.

On ima zatvorene oči, on izgleda _____ spava.

Mi ćemo ići tamo _____ vreme bude lepo.

✓ Kazite mu to _____ zna.

On je bolestan _____ ne može da dodje.

_____ je bolestan on ne može da dodje.

_____ ja njega poznajem _____ hocu da ga znam.

Sve sam znala o njoj _____ toga.

Pitao me je _____ hocu ili necu da radim za njega.

Nisam mu pisala _____ sam bila na putu.

On nije dobar covek, a ona ga _____ voli.

_____ da zivim u Vasingtonu hocu da vidim sve muzeje.

Lesson XIII Exercise 5

Underline the right conjunction in each sentence.

Vi ste tu, (pa, a, i) oni mi kazu da ste otputovali.

Ona je ružna, (nego, ali) dobra.

Petar stavlja cigaretu u usta, (a, pa, vec) je pali.

Šta su rekli, to su (i, a) učinili.

Otidī, (a, te, vec) ga dovedi!

Mnogi ljudi dolaze k nama, (a, te) čujemo svasta.

Oдавно je svanulo, (a, te, i) ti još spavas.

On nije kod kuće, (ali, nego) u kancelariji.

(Ili, Ali) vas (ili, ali) moj sat nije tačan.

On je (ne samo, i) darovit, (nego, nego i) marljiv.

Ja sam kucu platio, (i, dakle), moja je.

Vi ste ga pozvali (da, pa, i) mu nešto saopštite.

Vikao sam (neka, ne bi li) me čuli.

(Jer, Budući da) sam morao da učin, ostao sa kod kuće.

Nisam mogao da dođem, (ako, jer) sam bio bolestan.

On ide k njima (eda, zato što) voli njihovo društvo.

Petru je tako hladno (čim, što, da) držeće.

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