

LEKCIJA 6

ŠTA/ŠTO STUDIRATE?

Naš jezik

*Digital Learning Companion for Elementary Bosnian,
Croatian, and Serbian*

Project supervisor: *Aleksandar Bošković*

Curriculum Design and Learning Materials: *Milica Iličić*

Editor and Proofreader: *Sandra Zlotrg*

Graphic design: *Ivana Adamović*

Language Resource Center, Columbia University

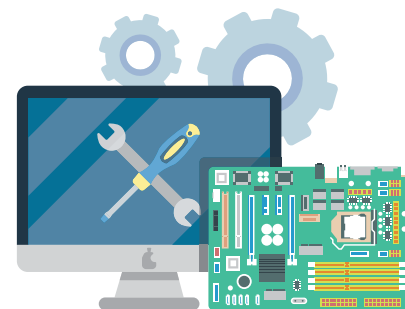


Novе riječi/reči

Studije



strani jezici



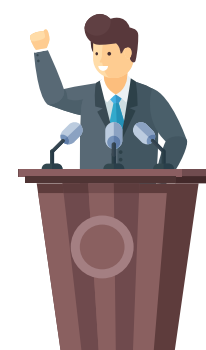
informatika



biologija

historija/povijest/
istorija

ekonomija

političke nauke/
znanosti

književnost



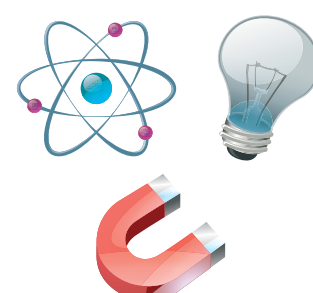
umjetnost/umetnost



pravo



matematika



fizika



lingvistika



1. Pričamo

Šta/što ti studiraš?

- Ja studiram političke **znanosti!**
- A ja studiram **književnost!**



Umjetnički paviljon, Zagreb, Hrvatska



Narodna skupština, Beograd, Srbija

1. Gramatika

Feminine nouns ending in a consonant

A small number of feminine nouns end in a consonant, and have different case endings from all other nouns. See the table below for the singular and plural endings of the nominative and accusative case, as well as some of the most frequent examples.

Singular, nominative and accusative	Plural, nominative and accusative
ljubav	ljubav-i
noć	noć-i
riječ/reč	riječ/reč-i
večer	večer-i
stvar	stvar-i
umjetnost/umetnost	umjetnost/umetnost-i
povijest	povijest-i

The majority of nouns in this category refer to an abstract concept. Notably, all nouns ending in **-ost** (umjetnost/umetnost, znanost, književnost), **-est** (bolest, povijest...), and **-ast** (napast, propast...) belong in this category, but otherwise there is no stable pattern, and they have to be memorized. The most common feminine nouns that end in a consonant are listed in the table as examples.



1. Vježbamo/Vježbamo

Feminine nouns

Relying on what you already know about the gender of nouns and the patterns they might follow, try to remember or deduce which the following nouns are feminine.

dan	stolica	ljubav	mladost	predmet	biologija
noć	Andrija	spust	riječ/reč	more	bolest
pijanist	jezik	nauka	propust	napast	prst
Nikola	stvar	pismo	liječnik/lekar	radost	

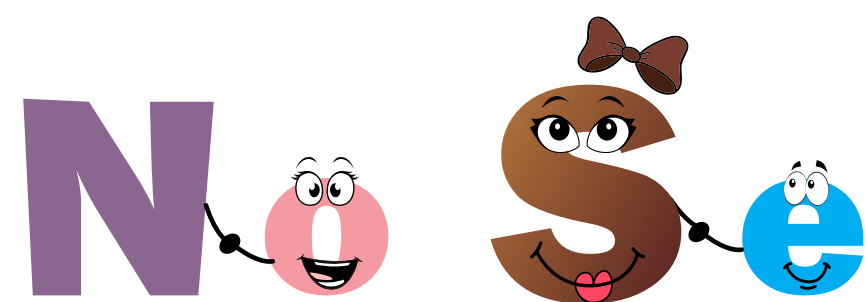


2. Gramatika

Plural of nouns and adjectives in the nominative and accusative case

	Nominative singular	Nominative plural	Accusative plural
MASCULINE polysyllabic nouns	zauzet student dobar profesor	zauzeti studenti dobri profesori	zauzete studente dobre profesore
MASCULINE monosyllabic nouns	dobar film velik sto mali miš	dobri filmovi veliki stolovi mali miševi	dobre filmove velike stolove male miševe
FEMININE nouns	dobra žena mala mačka	dobre žene male mačke	dobre žene male mačke
NEUTER nouns	dobro vino malo selo	dobra vina mala sela	dobra vina mala sela

All the sound changes we have seen so far apply in the plural, as well. Thus, fleeting a still applies to adjectives like **dobar**; and the distribution of -ov- and -ev- infixes abides by the "hat rule": words that end in consonants without "hats" take -ov-, while consonants with "hats" take -ev-"



In addition to that, the L in nouns like sto/stol - silent in the other two standards - returns in all standards before adding endings.

3. Gramatika

Irregular plural forms

Here are some common nouns that have irregular plurals. Examples are given in the nominative case.

čovjek/čovjek ~~→~~ *čovjeci/čovjeci* čovjek/čovjek → ljudi
otac ~~→~~ *otaci* otac → očevi
pas ~~→~~ *pasovi* pas → psi

The plurals of the nouns **brat (brother)** and **dijete/dete (child)** look like feminine singular nouns: **braća, djeca/deca**. When it comes to agreement, they take feminine singular adjectives across all cases; however, the verb that refers to them remains plural.

dobar brat ~~→~~ *dobri bratovi*
dobar brat → dobra braća

Oni su dobra braća.
Vidim dobru braću.

dete/dijete ~~→~~ *deta/dijeteta*
dete/dijete → deca/djeca

Ovo su dobra decu/djecu.
Vidim dobru decu/djecu.





2. Vježbamo/Vježbamo

Nominative and accusative plural: nouns

Model: Jovana, vidiš li _____? (brat)

Jovana, vidiš li **braću**?

1. Marko, imaš li _____? (pas)
2. Želite čitati _____ . (knjiga)
3. Jesu li ovo _____? (dijete/dete)
4. Čiji su to _____? (profesor)
5. Jovana pije _____ . (vino)
6. Vidiš li naše _____? (otac)
7. Želiš li gledati _____? (film)
8. Ovo su _____. Vidim _____. (čovjek/čovjek)
9. Ovo su _____. Imate li _____? (miš)
10. Jesu li ovo vaši _____? (student)
11. Restoran ima _____. (sto/stol)



3. Vježbamo/Vježbamo

Nominative and accusative plural: nouns and adjectives

Fill in the blanks with the correct plural form, paying attention to the correct case.

Model: Ti čitaš _____ . (dobar, knjiga)

Ti čitaš **dobre knjige**.

1. Ti gledaš _____ . (odličan, film)
2. Senad zna _____ . (sladak, prijatelj)
3. Petra ne sluša _____ . (loš, profesorica/profesorka)
4. Oni nisu _____ . (dobar, otac)
5. Ovo su _____ . (zanimljiv, pitanje)
6. Gospodin i gospođa Rebić su _____ . (zanimljiv, čovjek/čovjek)
7. Mirjana ide u _____ . (lijep/lep, park)
8. Ovo su _____ . (francuski, vino)
9. Nemamo _____ . (slobodan sto/stol)
10. Mi imamo _____ . (težak, raspored)
11. Senad voli _____ . (mali, pas)
12. Ja idem na _____ . (dosadan, sastanak)

4. Gramatika Verbs in compound sentences

In this lesson, we will see several regular verbs that easily introduce compound sentences:

voljeti/ voleti, volim (to love) misliti, mislim (to think)
morati, moram (to have to/must) znati, znam (to know)

We are also introducing a new irregular verb: **moći, mogu** (to can/be able to). Its conjugations are shown in the table below.

MOĆI (to can/be able to)	
mogu	možemo
možeš	možete
može	mogu

Ja volim učiti. = *I like studying.*
Možemo gledati filmove. = *We can watch movies.*

1. Pišemo

Šta/što možeš?

Write out three things you can do, and three things you cannot do, in full sentences, using Cyrillic if you are learning the Serbian standard.

4. Vježbamo/Vježbamo

The verb **moći, mogu**

Place the verb **moći, mogu** in the correct form in the following sentences.

1. Ti _____ ići u grad.
2. Ona _____ gledati film.
3. Mi _____ piti vino.
4. On _____ čitati knjigu.
5. Vi _____ ići u šetnju.
6. Ja _____ ići na kafu /kavu
7. Oni _____ raditi.

2. Pričamo

Šta/što možemo?

Read out the answers to the previous exercise to the class and discuss them together. Who can do what? Who in the class can or cannot do the same things?

5. Vježbamo/Vježbamo

Voljeti/voleti, morati, misliti, znati

The new verbs listed in Gramatika 4 are all regular. Conjugate them according to the rules you already know, and then fill out the correct forms in the following exercise.

1. Ja _____ biologiju. (voljeti/voleti)
2. Miloš _____ matematiku. (znati)
3. Vesna _____ raditi. (morati)
4. Mi _____ na fakultet. (misliti)
5. Vi _____ Emira. (voljeti/voleti)
6. Oni _____ pisati imejlove. (morati)
7. Ti _____ engleski jezik. (znati)
8. Lejla _____ na knjige. (misliti)
9. Vi _____ Senada. (znati)
10. Ti _____ učiti. (voljeti/voleti)
11. Mi _____ jesti. (morati)





1. Čitamo A

Šta/što želite studirati?

Hrvoje:

Ne znam što želim studirati. Volim glazbu, ali ne mogu dobro svirati ili pjevati. Moja mama misli da je pametno studirati prirodne znanosti: biologiju, matematiku, fiziku... Ali, to su teški predmeti. Moj brat studira informatiku, i kaže da je i to jako zanimljiv predmet. Ali, ja mislim da je i informatika dosadna - volim riječi, a ne brojeve. Možda mogu studirati političke znanosti ili povijest.

Милена:

Ja znam šta želim da studiram: književnost je moja velika ljubav. Volim da čitam knjige, i mislim da dobro pišem. Lako mogu da studiram ovaj predmet. Ipak, moram mnogo da učim. Za književnost je bitno znati i filmove, i umetnost, i pozorište, i istoriju. Ja volim da gledam filmove, često mislim na umetnost, i dobro znam istoriju. Retko idem u pozorište: sada mogu da idem često!

Fadil:

Šta želim studirati? To je teško pitanje! Ekonomija je dobar predmet, ali je težak i dosadan. Ja to ne mogu učiti! Volim kreativne stvari: filmove, knjige i muziku. Ipak, moram misliti na budućnost: umjetnosti su lijepa, ali ja želim imati dobar posao. Moj otac misli da mogu studirati strane jezike i književnosti: to je zanimljivo, a onda mogu raditi u školi ili na fakultetu.



1. Čitamo B

Tačni/točni odgovori.

1. Hrvoje _____ glazbu.

- a) želi
- b) studira
- c) voli

2. Bilogija, matematika i fizika su _____

- a) prirodni znanosti
- b) prirodna znanost
- c) teški predmeti

3. Hrvoje _____ studirati političke znanosti ili povijest

- a) mora
- b) želi
- c) može

4. Милена _____ да студира књижевност

- a) зна
- b) жели
- c) мора

5. Милена воли _____

- a) филмове и уметност
- b) филмови и уметности
- c) филмове и уметносте

6. Fadil ne _____ učiti ekonomiju

- a) mora
- b) može
- c) voli

7. Fadil voli _____

- a) filmovi, knjige i muzika
- b) filmovi, knjige i muzike
- c) filmove, knjige i muziku

8. Kreativne stvari su _____

- a) filmovi, knjige i muzika
- b) filmovi, knjige i muzike
- c) filmove, knjige i muziku

9. Fadil ne želi studirati _____

- a) ekonomiju i umjetnost
- b) ekonomija i umjetnost
- c) ekonomije i umjetnosti



Bitno!**Učiti ili studirati?**

The verbs učiti, učim and studirati, studiram both translate to the English “to study”, but mean different things in Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian. Učiti refers to the activity of studying any topic or school subject, at any level. Studirati, on the other hand, refers specifically to studying a subject at a higher level, as a college major or area of specialization.

On uči biologiju.

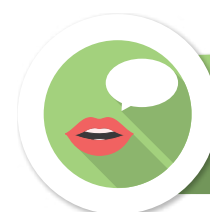
He's studying biology.

On studira biologiju.

He's studying (majoring in) biology.

**1. Čitamo C****Pitanja i odgovori**

1. Hrvoje ne zna šta/što želi studirati.
2. Šta/što misli njegova mama?
3. Šta/što misli njegov brat?
4. Šta/što Hrvoje može studirati?
5. Шта/што је Миленина велика љубав?
6. Зашто Милена мисли да може студирати књижевност?
7. Шта/што је битно знати за књижевност?
8. На шта/што Fadil mora misliti?
9. Šta/što misli njegov otac?
10. Gdje/gde Fadil može raditi?

**3. Pričamo****Šta/što želiš studirati?**

Discuss what you want to study with the rest of the class or your partner.



1. Slušamo

Na šta/što oni često misle?

	Tamara misli na	Stefan misli na	Alma misli na
ljubav			
riječi/reči			
književnost			
umjetnost/umetnost			
biologija			
prirodne nauke/znanosti			
matematika			
filmovi			
brojevi			
ljudi			
mačke			
psi			



2. Pišemo

Na šta/što oni misle i zašto?

Listen to the above exercise once again. Write one sentence for each of the characters, explaining what they often think about, and why.

Bitno!

Misliti + na + accusative

The preposition *na* is used with the verb *misliti* to mean thinking “about” something or someone.

Mislim **na biologiju**.

I'm thinking about biology.

Ana misli **na Marka**.

Ana is thinking about Marko.

5. Gramatika

Forming questions and answers with **zašto** (why) and **zato što** (because)

Like other question words, *zašto* (why) comes first in interrogative sentences, followed by any clitics. The answer to a *zašto* question begins with *zato što* (because).

Zašto je Filip ljubazan?

Why is Filip kind?

Zato što je Filip dobar prijatelj.

Because Filip is a good friend.

Filip je ljubazan zato što je dobar prijatelj.

Filip is kind because he is a good friend.

Without **što**, **zato** means “that is why”.

Filip je dobar prijatelj. Zato je ljubazan.

Filip is a good friend. That is why he is kind.



3. Pišemo

Šta/što studiraš?

Write 6-8 sentences answering the following questions:

Šta/što studiraš?

Znaš li šta/što želiš studirati?

Koje predmete voliš, a koje ne voliš?

Koji predmeti su zanimljivi, dosadni, teški, laki?

Šta/što voliš učiti, a šta/što moraš?



4. Pričamo

Šta/što ti studiraš? Studirati + akuzativ.

Moj predmet je/su:

političke nauke/znanosti

historija/povijest/istorija

književnost

biologija

matematika

kompjuterske nauke/informatika

ekonomija

fizika

muzika/glazba

film

strani jezik

lingvistika

pravo

_____ **political science** _____

1: Šta/što studiraš?

2: Ja studiram političke nauke/znanosti.

1: A on/ona? Da li i on/ona studira političke nauke/znanosti?

2: Ne, on/ona ne studira političke nauke/znanosti. On/ona studira ekonomiju.



Njegošev mauzolej, Lovćen,
Crna Gora

Bitno!**Compound sentences, verb agreement, and the word *da***

We have seen previously that there are two ways of building compound sentences in Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian: one uses **the conjugated verb + *da* + conjugated verb** structure, the other one **the conjugated verb + infinitive**.

Ivan želi gledati film. = *Ivan želi da gleda film.* = *Ivan wants to watch a film.*

However, sometimes the two verbs will refer to different subjects. In those cases, each verb must always agree with its own subject.

Želim da slušam muziku = *I want (myself) to listen to music.*

Želim da slušaš muziku. = *I want you to listen to music.*

If the two verbs refer to different subjects, all three standards must use the ***da*** structure - even though Croatian forbids it in all other cases. This is because every verb with a sentence must always agree with its subject.

Želim da gledam film. = *Želim gledati film.* = ***I want (myself)*** to watch a film.

Želim da gledaš film. = *Želim ti gledati film.* = ***I want you*** to watch a film.

Keep in mind that the verb *da* can also be used as a conjunction ***that*** across all dialects.

*Mislim **da** volim filmove.* = *I think **that** I like movies.*

*Znam **da** voliš filmove.* = *I know **that** you like movies.*

**6. Vježbamo/Vježbamo****Verb agreement in compound sentences**

Model: Želim _____ domaću zadaću/domaći zadatak.

Želim da radite domaću zadaću/domaći zadatak.

1. Želim _____ lijepu/lepu mačku. (ti, imati)
2. Želimo _____ dobar film. (mi, gledati)
3. Želite _____ bosanski jezik. (mi, učiti)
4. Želiš _____ dobru muziku/glazbu. (oni, slušati)
5. Želimo _____ velikog psa. (on, vidi)
6. Ona želi _____ slatku kafu/kavu. (mi, piti)
7. Žele _____ njihove prijatelje. (ja, videti)
8. Želite _____ velik burek. (ja, jesti)
9. Želim _____ u dobar restoran. (vi, ići)
10. Želiš _____ teške predmete. (Mirjana, učiti)





7. Vježbamo/Vježbamo Compound sentences across standards

Write both the universal and the Bosnian/Serbian variants of the following compound sentences.

Model: • ■ ▲ Možemo **gledati** dobar film.

• ▲ Možemo **da gledamo** dobar film.

1. U subotu želim ići u kino/bioskop. ● ■ ▲

_____.

2. Moram da studiram biologiju.

_____.

3. Mogu gledati taj film.

_____.

4. Volim ići na koncerte.

_____.

5. Znam dobro da radim.

_____.

6. Želiš li piti kafu u subotu?

_____.

7. Ja volim ići u kino/bioskop. ● ■ ▲

_____.

Yes
↓↑
Da

1. Prijevod/prevod Compound sentences

1. Stefan knows that Zoran likes the natural sciences.
2. Milan must study literature, and Ivana must study biology.
3. I can read a lot.
4. Why is Tijana studying political sciences?
Because political sciences are an interesting subject.
5. Mirjana wants her mother to work at a school.
6. My father says I have to know foreign languages well.
7. Aleksandra wants her dog to go for a walk.
8. Amir is sad. That is why he isn't going to the concert.
9. Milan sees that Marija isn't happy.
10. Milan can see that Marija isn't happy.