

LEKCIJA 8

MOJI PRIJATELJI

Naš jezik

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

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1. Gramatika

The vocative case

The vocative case in Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian is used exclusively when addressing someone directly, either by their name or their title. Masculine nouns that end in a consonant and feminine names ending in -ica take the ending -e, whereas feminine nouns and masculine names that end in -a take the ending -o. Nouns that end in -e or -o (as is often the case with men's names — Marko, Darko, Pavle, Đorđe), retain their nominative form.

Consonant-final masculine nouns; Feminine nouns in -ica		Feminine and masculine nouns in -a		Masculine and neuter nouns in -e or -o	
-e		-o		-∅	
Nom.	Acc.	Nom.	Acc.	Nom.	Acc.
Ivan	Ivane	žena	ženo	Marko	Marko
Vladimir	Vladimire	gospođa	gospođo	Darko	Darko
gospodin	gospodine	djevojka/devojka	djevojko/devojko	Pavle	Pavle
profesor	profesore	mačka	mačko	Đorđe	Đorđe
		Maja	Majo		
Milica	Milice	Stana	Stano		
Danica	Danice				
profesorica	profesorice	Toma	Tomo		
drugarica	drugarice	Vlada	Vlado		

Plural forms in the vocative case are identical to nominative plural, and both singular and plural forms of adjectives in the vocative are identical to the nominative as well.

Last names only change in the vocative if they belong to men. Thus:

Ono je gospodin Petrović.

Dobar dan, gospodine Petroviću!

Ovo je gospođa Petrović.

Dobar dan, gospođo Petrović!

Fleeting **-a** applies to masculine names that end in **-ar**.

Ono je Aleksandar.

Zdravo, Aleksandre!

Ovo je Petar.

Zdravo, Petre!



Bitno!**Exceptions to the vocative**

The vocative case has a substantial number of exceptions.

The vast majority of foreign names do not abide by the above rules, and remain unchanged (Džordž, Džejn...). The same applies to a number of domesticated names. Common examples include Nikola, Aleksa, Luka; names that end in **-ija/-eja** (Andrija, Ilija, Marija, Lucija, Mateja...); and all female names that end in **-ana** (Ana, Tijana, Ivana, Dragana...).

The vocative also abides by a set of phonological rules other than the ones we already learned. All of these are shown in the comprehensive table for the vocative case in the grammatical appendix. For now, however, there are only three common words whose vocative form is useful to memorize.

prijatelj ➡ *prijatelju* *mladić* ➡ *mladiću* *drug* ➡ *družę*

Bitno!**Transcription of foreign names and places across standards**

The names of foreign places or people in Croatian are written identically as in the original language, so long as that language uses the Latin script: for example, New York is still spelled New York, and John is still spelled John. In Serbian, however, all proper names are transcribed into the native script: New York becomes Njujork (Њујорк), and John becomes Džon (Џон).

Bosnian gravitates towards the Croatian option of keeping the original, but sometimes opts for transcription as well.

Regardless of preferred spelling, **foreign names are always pronounced as though they were transcribed, using only the sounds that exist in Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian language.** In order to help learners correctly pronounce familiar names in Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian, as well as be able to recognize them in written texts, all foreign names will be transcribed throughout this learning companion.



Park Maksimir, Zagreb, Hrvatska

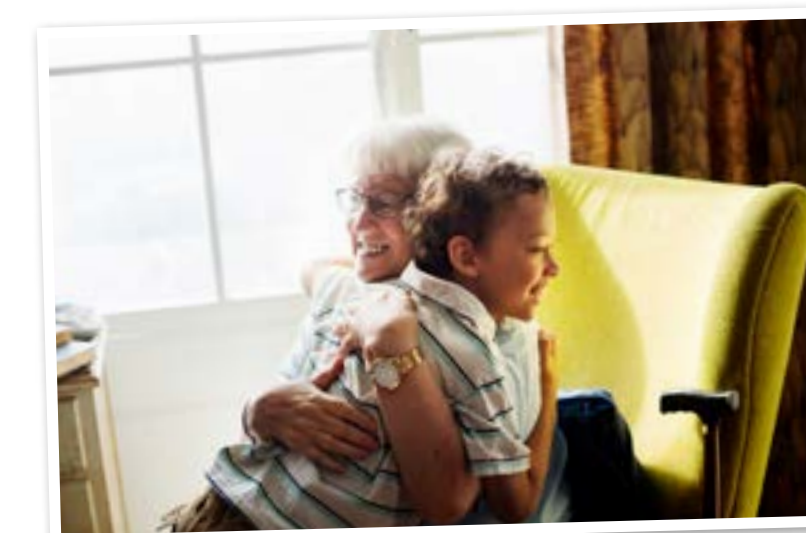


Ušće Save u Dunav, Beograd, Srbija



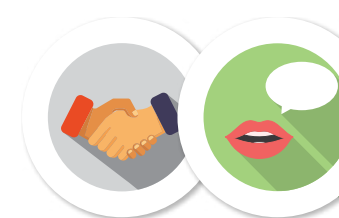
1. Vježbamo/Vježbamo

The vocative case



1. Dobar dan, _____ (Marko). Imaš li domaću zadaću?
Naravno! Izvolite, _____. (profesorica)
2. Doviđenja, _____. (Danica). Vidimo se sutra!
Doviđenja, _____. (profesor Jovanović).
3. _____ (gospođica), da li imate knjigu?
Imam. Izvolite!
Hvala!
4. Bok, _____ (Petar)! Što radiš danas?
Bok, _____ (Tibor)! Danas gledam film.
5. _____ (Maja), imaš li knjigu?
Ne, žao mi je.
6. Kako si, _____ (Luka)?
Dobro sam, _____ (Vlada). A ti?
I ja sam dobro, hvala lijepa!

7. Zdravo _____ (Džordž)! Kako si danas?
Odlično, _____ (Aleksandar)! Danas imam čas!
8. _____ (drug), da li piješ kafu?
Naravno, _____ (Edin), hvala!
Izvoli!
9. Oprostite, _____ (mladić), kako se zovete?
Zovem se Pavle.
Drago mi je, _____. (Pavle)
10. Dobro jutro, _____! (gospođa Rebić)
Dobro jutro, _____! (dijete)



1. Pričamo

The vocative case

With your partner, have turns acting out the dialogues in the previous exercise.



1. Čitamo A

Ovo su moji prijatelji



Ivona: Ćao, Senade!

Senad: Zdravo, Ivona! Kako si?

Ivona: Odlično sam!

Senad: Šta radiš ovdje?

Ivona: Često idem na koncerte. Ovdje je dobra muzika.

Senad: I ja mislim da je ovdje dobra muzika, a tiha. Želim kupiti karte za koncert danas. A, ko je ovo?

Ivona: Ovo je Petar, moj prijatelj. On i ja zajedno studiramo istoriju.

Petar: Bok, drago mi je!

Senad: Drago mi je, Petre! Moji drugovi su isto ovdje.

Ivona: Ko su oni?

Senad: Zovu se Marko i David. Marko i David su braća.

Petar: Senade, misliš li na Davida i Marka Rebića?

Senad: Tako je!

Petar: Ja znam Davida! On i ja zajedno igramo nogomet. Naši očevi se dobro znaju.

Senad: I ja znam njihove roditelje: gospodina Rebića i gospođu Rebić. Oni su jako prijatni ljudi. Njihov otac je pametan čovjek, a njihova majka je vesela žena.

Ivona: Ja ne znam Davida i Marka. Ko su oni?

Senad: Marko i ja studiramo političke nauke, a David je moj dobar drug. David svira klavir, a ja sviram gitaru. Zato on i ja često idemo u jedan restoran i tamo sviramo zajedno.

Ivona: Zanimljivo! Ja učim da sviram gitaru, ali ne sviram dobro. Želim da slušam vašu muziku. Ali, vidiš li ih? Gde su oni?

Senad: Ne znam. Danas moraju da urade domaću zadaću za fakultet. Možda zato još nisu tu. Oni su visoki, plavi momci - vidite li ih?

Ivona: Mislim da vidim jednu visoku plavu osobu, ali ne znam da li je to David ili Marko.

Senad: Aha, vidim ih! Hej, Marko! Davide!

David i Marko: Zdravo, Petre! Zdravo, Senade! Vi se znate?

Petar: Ne, ali i Senad i ja znamo Ivonu. Ivona i ja zajedno studiramo povijest.

Ivona: Drago mi je!

Marko: Da li ste za pivo?

Ivona: Da, ali – momci, već moramo da idemo na koncert. Uveče možemo u kafić na pivo.

David: Ivona je u pravu. Idemo!



1. Čitamo B

Tačan/točan odgovor

1. **Petar i Ivona zajedno studiraju**
 - a) književnost
 - b) historija /povijest/istorija
 - c) historiju/povijest/istoriju
2. **Braća Rebić**
 - a) se zovu David i Marko
 - b) vide Davida i Marka
 - c) znaju Davida i Marka
3. **David i Petar**
 - a) gleda dobre filmove
 - b) gledati dobri filmi
 - c) gledaju dobre filmove
4. **David i Marko**
 - a) sviraju klavir i gitara
 - b) sviraju klavir i gitaru
 - c) sviraju klaviru i gitaru
5. **Ivona vidi**
 - a) jedan visoku osobu
 - b) jedna visoka osobu
 - c) jednu visoku osobu
6. **Petar i Senad poznaju**
 - a) David, Marko i Ivona
 - b) Davida, Marka i Ivona
 - c) Davida, Marka i Ivonu
7. **Petar, Senad, David, Marko i Ivona idu**
 - a) na koncert
 - b) na pivo
 - c) na koncertu
8. **Gospodin i gospođa Rebić su**
 - a) prijatni čoveki
 - b) prijatni ljudi
 - c) prijatni ljudovi
9. **Marko i Senad studiraju**
 - a) ekonomiju
 - b) historiju/povijest/istoriju
 - c) političke nauke/znanosti
10. **Ivona je djevojka/devojka, a David, Petar, Senad i Marko su**
 - a) momaci
 - b) momki
 - c) momci

Bitno!

Plural and accusative of *momak* (young man)

The plural of **momak** (young man) is **momci**. The transition of K to C is a common consonant shift, but we will not address it in detail just yet. In the accusative case, fleeting a applies: **vidim momka** (I see a young man); **vidim momke** (I see young men).



1. Čitamo C

Pitanja i odgovori

1. Ko/tko često ide na koncerte?
2. Ko/tko zna gospodina i gospođu Rebić?
3. Šta/što Petar i David rade zajedno?
4. Šta/što svira Senad, a šta David?
5. Zašto David i Marko još nisu tu?
6. Gdje/gde sviraju David i Senad?
7. Ko/tko želi piti pivo?
8. Gdje/gde i kad oni mogu piti pivo?





1. Pišemo

Ovo su moji prijatelji

You and your partner ran into each other in front of a cinema. Each of you is with a friend the other person doesn't know. Using information from the compositions you wrote about yourself, your habits and your friends in Lesson 7, and using Čitamo 1-A as a model, introduce your friends, comment on the film you're about to watch, and make plans for later.

For the purpose of this exercise, give yourselves a Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian name and make sure to address each other correctly in the vocative. For extra practice, you can continue to use that name in class going forward.



2. Pričamo

Ovo su moji prijatelji

Practice the dialogue you wrote in Pišemo 1 and act it out for the class.



Kultura

Prijatelj/prijateljica ili drug/drugarica?

The word **prijatelj/prijateljica** is used across all three standards to mean **friend (male/female)**. However, speakers of Bosnian and Serbian often opt for a different pair - **drug/drugarica** - to indicate a more casual connection. In Croatia, the English calque **frend/frendica** is also prominent. In Socialist Yugoslavia, the words **drug/drugarica** were also used to mean **comrade**, and used as a general form of address that replaced **gospodin (sir)** and **gospođa (madam)**. Since the fall of socialism in Yugoslavia, **gospodin/gospođa** have been reinstated and frequently used.



2. Gramatika

Prepositions with the accusative case

Ići u...	<p>Buildings, venues, enclosed spaces: restoran, kino/bioskop, škola, park, biblioteka/knjižnica, pozorište/kazalište</p> <p>Cities, towns, countries: grad, Njujork, Srbija, Amerika, Bosna...</p>	<p>Idemo u restoran.</p> <p>Selma ide u Srbiju.</p>
Ići na...	<p>Unenclosed spaces or flat surfaces: plaža, ostrvo/otok, kej</p> <p>Activities and events: ručak, piće, kafa/kava, koncert, film, čas/sat, posao, utakmica, sastanak</p> <p>Abstract destinations, institutions: fakultet, univerzitet/sveučilište, more</p>	<p>Ana i Stefan idu na ručak, a Selma ide na ples.</p> <p>Selma ide na fakultet.</p>
misliti + na + akuzativ	All of the above	Mislim na tvoju prijateljicu.
za + akuzativ		<p>Kupujem psa za mog brata.</p> <p>Da li si za kafu?</p>



2. Vježbamo/Vježbamo

Na, u, ili za?

Model: Tijana ide ____ plažu.

Tijana ide **na** plažu.

- Milan ide ____ fakultet.
- Aleksandra i Marica idu ____ piće.
- Vera ima knjigu ____ Lanu.
- Katarina i Jelena zajedno idu ____ park.
- Mario i Lucija idu ____ utakmicu.
- Andrija, da li si ____ kafu/kavu?
- Moja majka ujutru ide ____ posao.
- Zehra i Alma idu ____ kej.
- Petar ide ____ koncert.
- Sanja ide ____ kino/bioskop.
- On traži psa ____ njenu/njezinu majku.
- Miloš ide ____ školu, a Jovan ____ fakultet.



Bitno!

Numbers

- 1 Jedan
 2 Dva
 3 Tri
 4 Četiri
 5 Pet
 6 Šest
 7 Sedam
 8 Osam
 9 Devet
 10 Deset



3. Vježbamo/Vježbamo Brojevi

Write out these license plate numbers, number by number.





1. Slušamo Broj telefona

Write down the phone numbers you hear.

Maja: _____

Milan: _____

Vesna: _____

Irhad: _____

Fata: _____

Andrija: _____

3. Pričamo Koji su njihovi brojevi telefona?

Model: Ovo je Maja. Koji je njen/njezin broj telefona?
Njezin broj telefona je...



4. Pričamo Koji je tvoj broj telefona?

- Koji je vaš broj telefona?
- Koji je tvoj broj telefona?
- Moj broj telefona je 069-922-8671
- Kada te mogu zvati?
- Možeš me zvati večeras, ili sutra ujutru.
- Imaš li njezin broj telefona?
- Nemam. Imaš li ga ti?
- Imam! Njezin broj telefona je 063-311-6409

2. Pišemo Koji je tvoj broj telefona?

Write out your phone number in letters.

5. Pričamo Koji je tvoj broj telefona?

Koji je tvoj broj telefona?

Ask the classmate next to you about their phone number. Continue taking turns asking and answering until everyone in the group gives an answer.





2. Слушамо

Гласовне поруке



Хало, Ана? Овдје Емина. Извини, али вечерас сам заузета - не могу ићи плесати. Ако ти желиш ићи, можеш звати мог пријатеља Ивана: његов број је 069-877-_____.

Он зна једно добро мјесто. Тамо имају добро вино и лијепу музику.



Марта, хало! Овде сам, али те не видим. Где си? Знаш ли где сам ја? Наша места су број _____ и број _____.

Јеси ли ту?



Хало, мама! Ја сам - Зорана. Желим да те зовем, али не могу. Не знам где је мој телефон. Моја другарица Јасмина и ја смо у ресторану. Њен телефон је овде.

Њен број је 064-_____-4391. Све је у реду!



1. Prijevod/prevod

1. Ana, do you know a beautiful young man?
2. Marko, why are you working here? We can go to the library!
3. Do you have to work today? I'm going to the park.
4. We play basketball on Fridays. That's why we can't go out to the cafe.
5. Stefan, I want a new car.
6. I am drinking excellent wine, but my friend doesn't want it. He exercises a lot, and doesn't drink.
7. Her brothers have a white cat and a yellow dog. That's why they're very cheerful.
8. Danica, I will see Luka on Friday — we're going for a beer.
9. I am studying foreign languages, but I haven't learned them well yet.
10. I have a black coffee for Denis and you.
11. Aleksandar, are you in the mood for good wine? We have it!
12. Nermina is going to New York, and her sister is going to London, because they are studying English.
13. Damir, do you want to go to the beach? There's a beautiful bar there.
14. Edin, are you in the mood for a walk tomorrow morning? We can go to the park or the riverbank, and in the afternoon we can go to that quiet restaurant and have lunch.
15. Vesna, do you know that Tamara and I are going to a party tomorrow evening? We can go together!
16. Is it Friday tomorrow? Sorry, Đorđe, I can't come - I have a date!