

LEKCIJA 5

IDEMO NA PIĆE

Naš jezik

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

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Nove riječi/reči

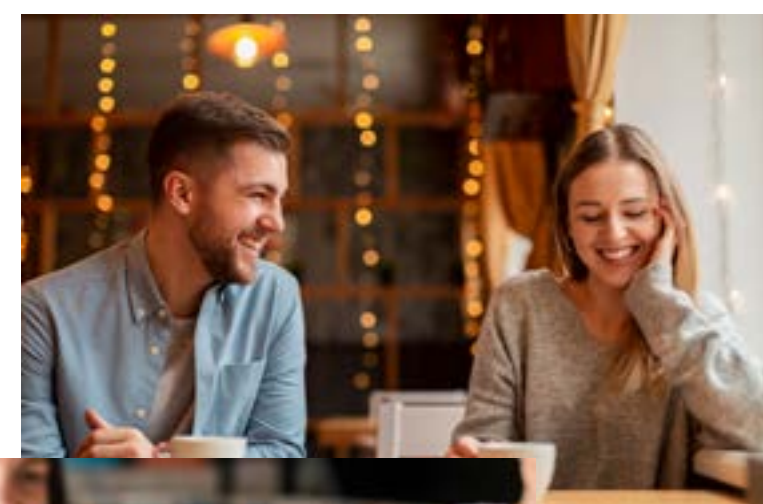
Gdje/gde idemo?

IDEMO JESTI I PITI:

Sastanak



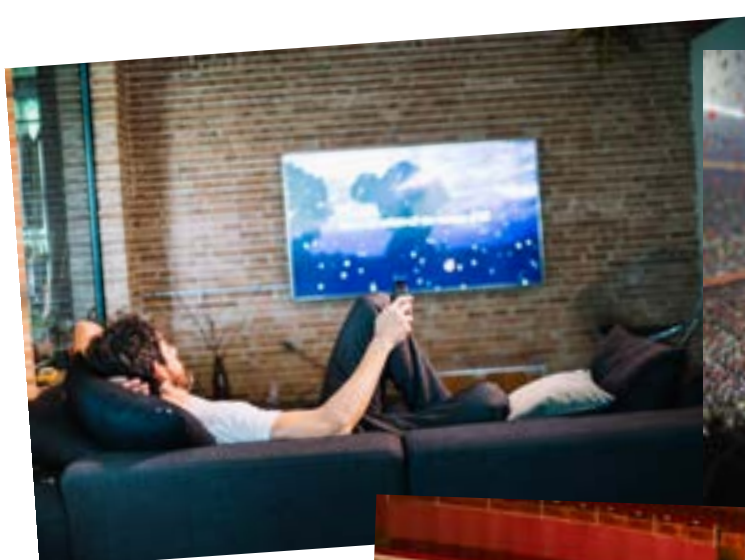
Kafa/kava



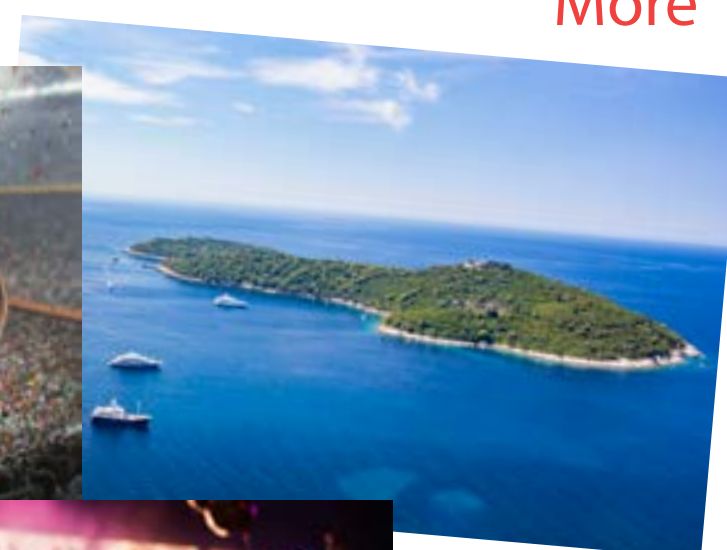
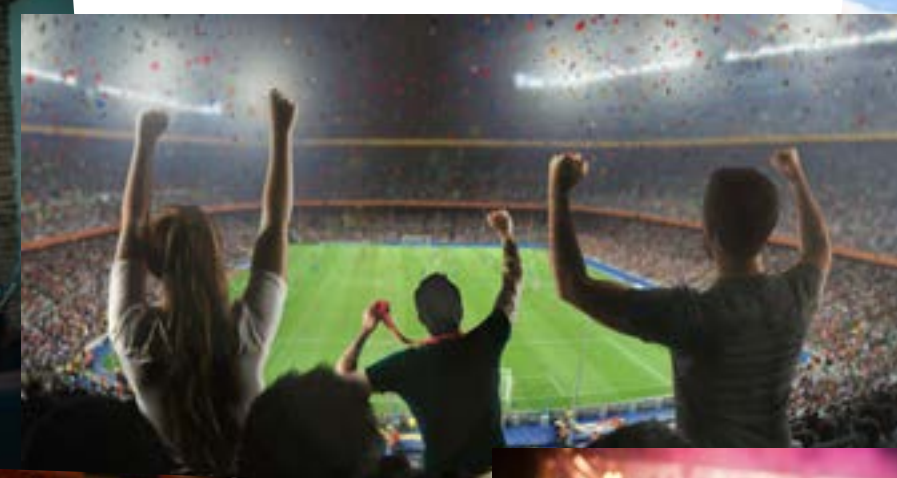
Piće

IDEMO VIDJETI/VIDETI PRIJATELJE:

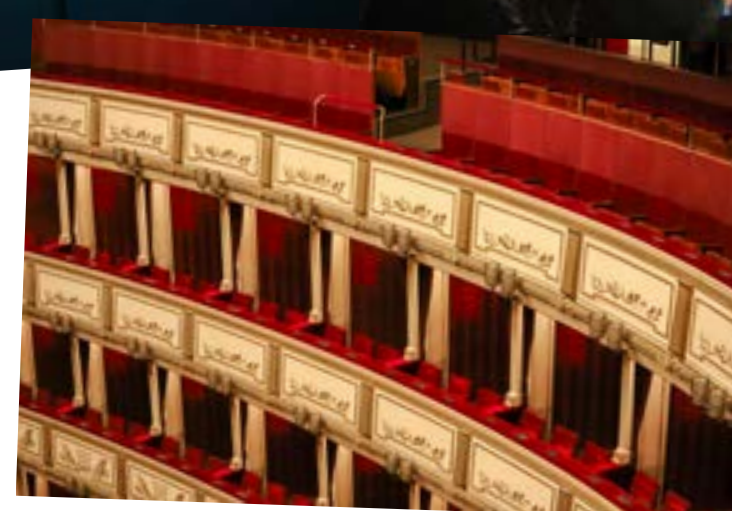
Utakmica



Film



More



Pozorište/kazalište



Koncert

IDEMO RADITI I UČITI:

Čas/sat



Fakultet



Škola



Posao



biblioteka/knjižnica



Univerzitet/sveučilište

IDEMO U GRAD:



Kino/bioskop



Park



Plaža



Kej

1. Gramatika

Ići, idem (to go)

IĆI (to go)	
idem	idemo
ideš	idete
ide	idu

2. Gramatika

The verb *ići, idem* and the prepositions *u* and *na*.

When using the verb **to go (ići, idem)**, the destination needs to be expressed in the accusative case.

Idemo u školu.

We're going to school.

Idemo na posao.

We're going to work.

As shown in the examples above, Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian uses two words to express where someone is going, and the choice of the correct word (**u** or **na**) depends on the destination. If the destination is a physical location (a cinema, a school), use **u**. If the destination is abstract, such as an event (a concert, a coffee date, a sports game) or a location without clearly defined physical boundaries (the seaside, a stadium, a lake, a mountain), use **na**.

In the examples below, note how the selection of the noun — cinema or film, cafe or coffee — shifts the emphasis from the location itself (**u** nouns) to the activity that takes place there (**na** nouns).

Idemo u kino/bioskop.

We're going to the cinema.

Idemo na film.

We're going to (see) a movie.

Idemo u kafić.

We're going to a cafe.

Idemo na kafu.

We're going to (have) a coffee.

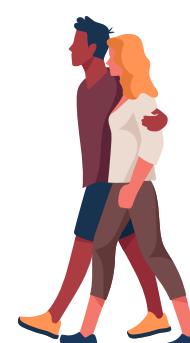
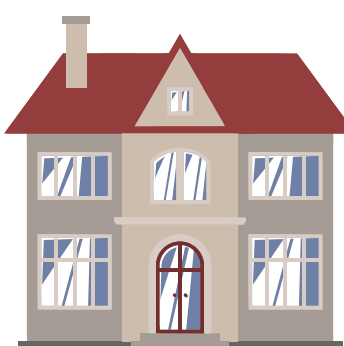
However, before this distinction becomes intuitive, it is useful to memorize new location and event words as either “u” words or “na” words. The table shows an overview of the rules with some common examples.

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>



1. Vježbamo/Vježbamo U/na + Accusative

1. Stefan ide _____. (grad)
2. Lejla ide _____. (škola)
3. Mi idemo _____. (fakultet)
4. Edin i Jasmina idu _____. (kino/bioskop)
5. Marijana ide _____. (kej)
6. Dijete/dete ide _____. (biblioteka/knjižnica)
7. Moj profesor ide _____. (park)
8. Njen/njezin otac ide _____. (sastanak)
9. Studenti idu _____. (čas/sat)
10. Hrvoje ide _____. (restoran)
11. Ti ideš _____. (film)
12. Moj prijatelj i ja idemo _____. (kafa/kava)
13. Luka i Ivana idu _____. (koncert)
14. Vi idete _____. (posao)
15. **Vi idete _____ (kuća)**



Bitno!

Ići kući (to go home)

The phrase "to go home" is an exception to the general rule of using the accusative case with "ići." You have to remember it as a frozen expression: **ići, idem + kući**.

For example:

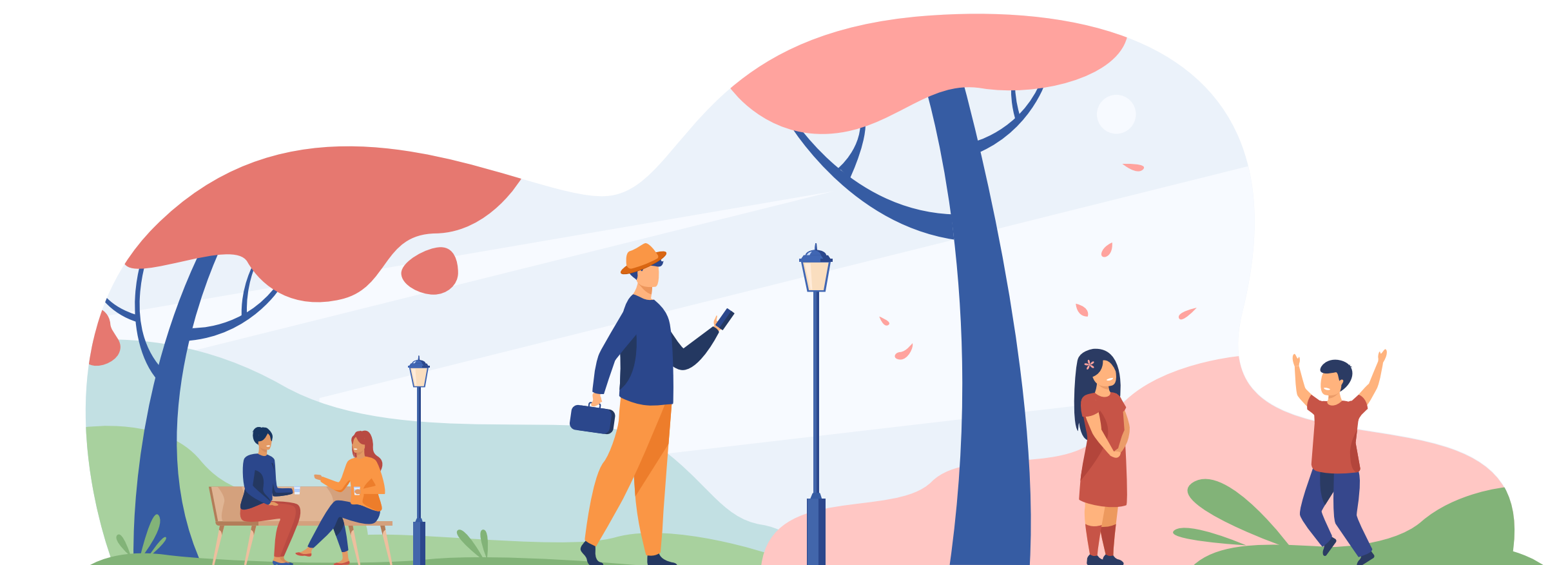
Oni idu kući = They are going home.



1. Praćamo

Gdje/gde ideš u subotu i u nedjelju/nedelju?

Ask and answer: Gdje/gde ideš u subotu i u nedjelju/nedelju?





1. Читамо А

Gdje/gde idete?

Fatima: Mario, gdje danas ideš?

Mario: Ujutru idem u park, a popodne idem na posao.

Fatima: Gdje ideš na posao?

Mario: Idem na posao na sveučilište. Ja sam profesor.

Fatima: A gdje ideš uveče?

Mario: Uvečer idem u restoran. A gdje ti danas ideš?

Fatima: Ja ujutru idem na čas, a popodne u biblioteku.

Mario: A uvečer?

Fatima: Uveče idem kući!

Александра: Марија, где идеш сутра?

Марија: Сутра је субота. Сутра ујутру идем на састанак, а сутра увече идем у биоскоп.

Александра: Лепо! А где идеш данас?

Марија: Данас увече идем у позориште. А ти?

Александра: Ја данас идем у град, а сутра ујутру на кеј. Сутра поподне сам слободна.

Марија: И ја сам слободна сутра поподне. Идемо ли на кафу заједно?

Александра: Идемо!



1. Čitamo B

Tačni/točni odgovori.

1. Mario ide u park

- a) danas ujutru
- b) danas popodne
- c) sutra uveče/uvečer

2. Mario ide na posao

- a) ujutru
- b) na fakultet/sveučilište
- c) u popodne

3. Mario ide

- a) u restoran
- b) u restoranu
- c) sutra uveče/uvečer

4. Fatima ide u biblioteku

- a) danas ujutru
- b) danas popodne
- c) sutra popodne

5. Марија иде на састанак

- a) у субота увече ујутру
- b) у суботу ујутру
- v) у сутра ујутру

6. Александра је слободна

- a) сутра поподне
- b) у сутра поподне
- v) у субота поподне

7. Александра иде

- a) у кеј
- b) на кеј
- v) на кеју

8. Александра и Марија

- a) идемо на кафу/каву
- b) иде на кафу/каву
- v) иду на кафу/каву



1. Čitamo C

Gdje/gde oni idu?

Answer the following questions about the text. Write your answers in Cyrillic.

1. Gdje/gde Mario ide danas popodne?

2. Gdje/gde Fatima ide danas uveče/uvečer?

3. Gdje/gde Marija ide u subotu ujutru?

4. Gdje/gde Aleksandra ide danas?

5. Gdje/gde Marija i Aleksandra idu zajedno?



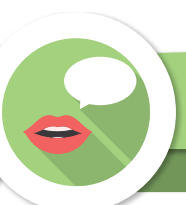


1. Pišemo

Gdje /gde obično idem.

Write a composition about the places you usually go to on each day of the week. If you are learning the Serbian standard, write your answers in Cyrillic.

Example: U ponedjeljak obično idem na posao, a u subotu obično idem u grad.



2. Pričamo

Gdje/gde obično idem?

Working in pairs and based on your compositions in **Pišemo 1**, talk about the places you usually go to over the course of a week.



Večera



Kafa/kava



Hrvatski restoran

3. Gramatika

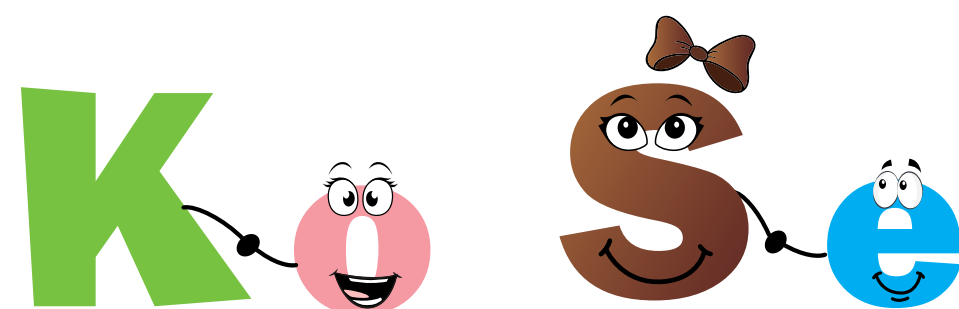
The accusative case of adjectives

The table below shows the accusative forms of adjectives for masculine and feminine nouns. Accusative forms of neuter nouns and adjectives are the same as in the nominative.

NOMINATIVE (m.)	ACCUSATIVE		
	Muški rod		Ženski rod
	animate -og (w/o hat), -eg (w. hat)	inanimate -Ø	-u
tužan, tužna; loš, loša; dobar, dobra; dosadan, dosadna	tužn- og profesora loš- eg profesora dobr- og profesora dosadn- og profesora	tužan film loš film dobar sto dosadni sto	tužn- u ženu loš- u ženu dobr- u ženu dosadn- u ženu
taj, ta ovaj, ova onaj, ona	tog profesora ovog profesora onog profesora	taj sto ovaj sto onaj sto	tu ženu ovu ženu onu ženu

If “**fleeting a**” occurs when the adjective changes genders in the nominative, it will also occur in other cases, before adding the appropriate ending.

The distribution of endings for masculine animate adjectives, **-og** and **-eg**, as well as neuter adjective endings **-o** and **-e**, abide by the “hat rule”: ending that start with -o follow hard consonants (without hats), and **-eg** follows soft consonants (with hats).



2. Vježbamo/Vježbamo

Accusative case of adjectives

Model: Vidim _____. (lijep/lep muškarac)
Vidim lijepog/lepog muškarca.

- Aleksandra čita _____. (loša knjiga)
- Jovan gleda _____. (tužno jutro)
- Stefan ima _____. (dobar prijatelj)
- Oni vide _____. (visok čovjek/čovjek)
- Senad ima _____. (lijep/lep prijatelj).
- Luka ima _____. (dosadno pitanje)
- Mi pijemo _____. (odlična kafa/kava)
- Damir ide na _____. (dobra utakmica)
- Tamara radi _____. (nova zadaća/nov zadatak)
- Branko ima _____. (velika torba)
- Mirna pije _____. (hladan sok)
- Vedran vidi _____. (slobodna stolica)
- Zoran ima _____. (malo dijete/dete)
- Amir ide u _____. (veliko pozorište/kazalište)

4. Gramatika

Voiced and voiceless consonants

Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian has seven voiceless consonants: K, S, Š, T, P, Č, Ć.

Consonants that are “**voiceless**” are those that are pronounced without vibrating the vocal cords. Each voiceless consonant in Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian is paired with a corresponding voiced consonant: G, Z, Ž, D, B, DŽ, Đ. All the remaining consonants are voiced and do not have pairs.

To understand the difference between voiceless and voiced consonants, place your hand on your throat, and read the voiced consonants followed by their voiceless pairs. You will notice that the position of your mouth and tongue stays the same for both of them – this is why they are paired with one another – but when you’re pronouncing the voiced ones, you will feel your throat vibrate.

VOICED	VOICELESS
G	K
Z	S
Ž	Š
D	T
B	P
DŽ	Č
Đ	Ć

Once you feel like you can tell the difference between the two consonant types, try pronouncing a voiced and a voiceless consonant in quick succession: you will probably notice that it’s somewhat tricky or unnatural.

However, sometimes two consonants that are not adjacent in the basic form become adjacent as the word changes to gender, case, or tense. Sometimes, this results in a cluster of two consonants that have the same value. For example, the masculine form of the adjective **ružan (ugly)** has a fleeting a when it changes into the feminine gender, resulting in a consonant cluster of “žn.”

m. **ružan** → f. **ružna**

Both **ž** and **n** are voiced consonants, and therefore no intervention is needed.

In other adjectives, this is not the case. For example, in **sladak (sweet)**, the fleeting a puts together a voiced **d** and a voiceless **k**. Since **d** has a voiceless pair, it is possible to make the adjective **slad-ka** easier to pronounce: the voiced **d** loses its voicedness by turning into its pair, **t**. This generates the feminine gender of the adjective: **slatka**. Other common examples include **težak (heavy, difficult)** and **nizak (short, in height)**.

m.		×	f.
<i>sladak</i>	→	<i>slad-ka</i>	→ <i>slatka</i>
<i>težak</i>	→	<i>tež-ka</i>	→ <i>teška</i>
<i>nizak</i>	→	<i>niz-ka</i>	→ <i>niska</i>

The same change happens across all cases, whenever the fleeting a leads to two differently voiced consonants standing next to one another.





3. Vježbamo/Vježbamo Accusative case of adjectives

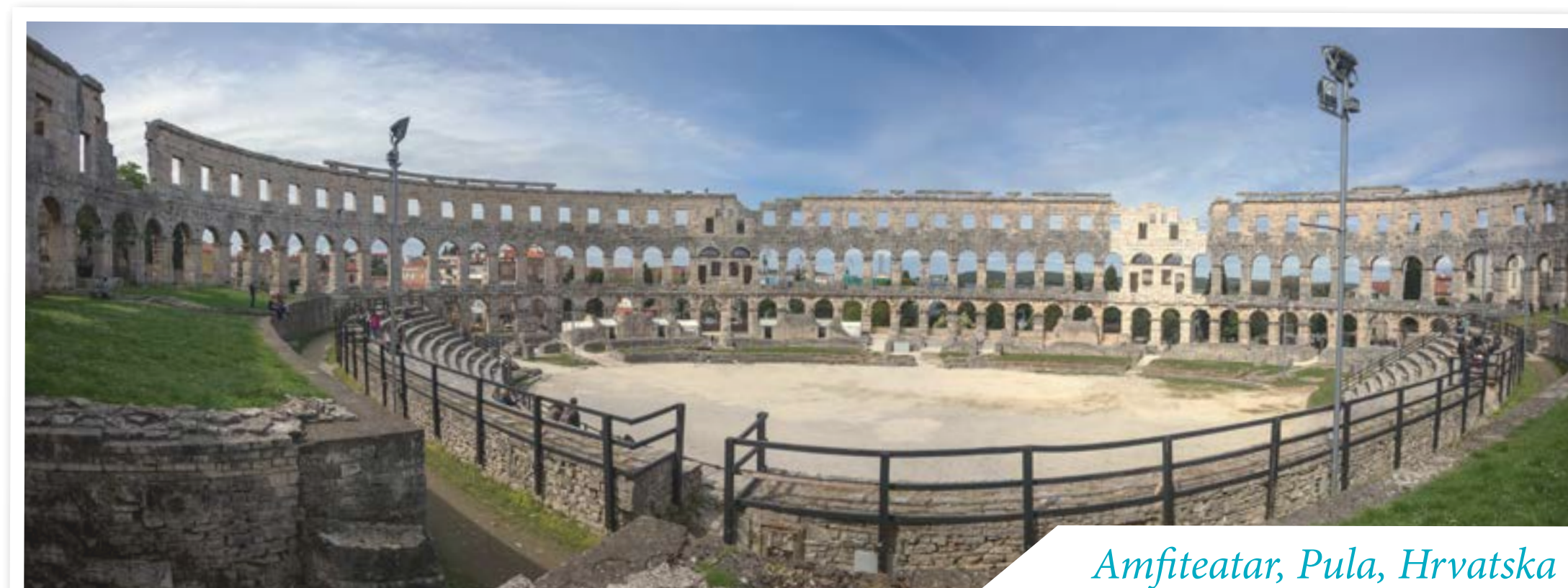
1. Stefan ide u _____. (dobar, restoran)
2. Marija ima _____. (nizak, stolica)
3. Mi pijemo _____. (sladak, sok)
4. Lejla ima _____. (težak, torba)
5. Oni pišu _____. (ružan, poruka)
6. Vi idete na _____. (velik, most)
7. Ti radiš _____. (težak, zadaća/zadatak)
8. Ja vidim _____. (slobodan, stolica)



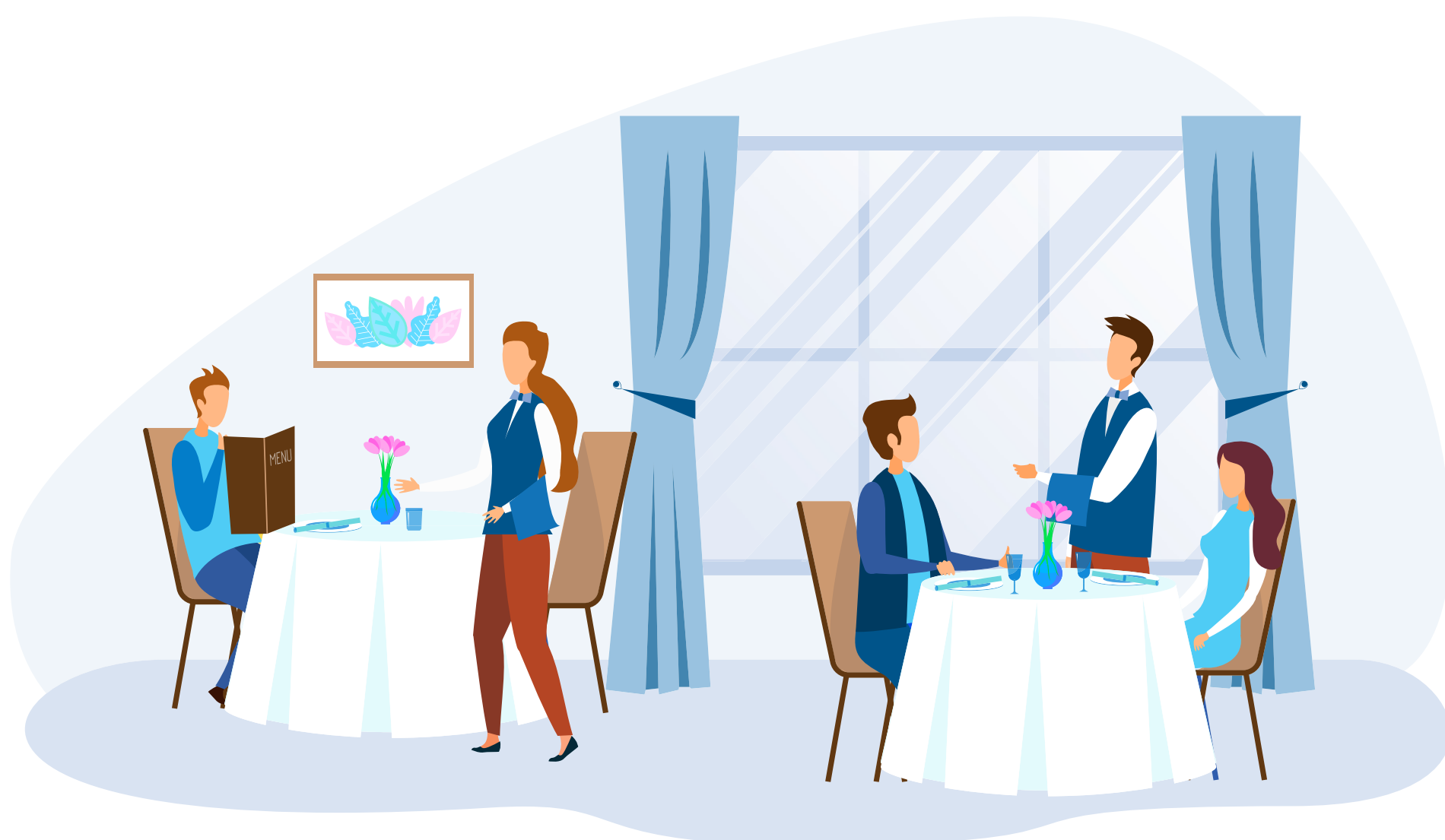
Felix Romuliana, Srbija



*Dioklecijanova palača,
Split, Hrvatska*



Amfiteatar, Pula, Hrvatska





1. Slušamo

Telefonski razgovor

Listen to the recording and fill in the blanks.

Then rehearse the dialogues with your partner.

- Halo! Je li to restoran "Lijepa večer"?

- Da, izvolite.

- Imam pitanje. Imate li _____ sto uveče?

- Da, imamo.

- Da li je vaš sto _____?

- Ne, oprostite. Imamo samo _____ stol. Veliki stol je _____.

- Eh, dobro. Ja volim i muziku. Imate li _____ muziku?

- Naša glazba je lijepa i tužna. Slušate li _____ glazbu?

- Slušam! A imate li dobro _____ vino?

- Naše slatko vino je _____!

- E, onda se vidimo uveče!



- Хало, Марија. Да ли се видимо увече?

- Наравно, Ђорђе! Да ли слушамо музику, пијемо кафу или гледамо филм?

- Какво је то питање? Наравно, гледамо _____ филм - мој омиљени.

- И моја пријатељица Марта воли тај филм.

- Марта? Она висока, _____ девојка?

- Не, моја пријатељица Марта није _____ - она је _____. Обично пијемо кафу заједно у суботу и у недељу.

- Ах, Марта! Она је _____ девојка. Да ли је слободна?

- Јесте. Вечерас сви заједно гледамо твој _____ филм.



5. Gramatika

Possessive pronouns in the accusative

Possessive pronouns have the same accusative endings as adjectives. Try filling in the rest of the table based on the pattern you already know.

The accusative forms of possessive pronouns are constructed just like the accusative forms of adjectives. Consult the table in **Gramatika 3** to deduce the accusative form of possessive pronouns and complete the table below.

ACCUSATIVE				
Muški rod			Ženski rod	
Nom.	Acc. animate -og (w/o hat), -eg (w. hat)	Acc. inanimate -Ø	Nom.	-u
moj	mog	_____	_____	moju
tvoj	tvog	tvoj	tvoja	_____
njegov	_____	njegov	_____	njegovu
_____	njenog	_____	njena	_____
_____	njezinog	njezin	_____	njezinu
naš	_____	naš	naša	_____
_____	vašeg	vaš	_____	_____
njihov	_____	njihov	_____	_____



4. Vježbamo/Vježbamo

Possessive pronouns in the accusative

Model: Marko voli _____. (moja mačka)

Marko voli moju mačku.

- Pijem _____. (vaše vino)
- Vidim _____. (tvoje dijete/dete)
- Vidim _____. (tvoja djevojka/devojka)
- Gledam _____. (njegov film)
- Vidite _____. (njihov grad)
- Slušam _____. (njena/njezina muzika/glazba)
- Imamo _____. (naš pas)
- On gleda _____. (njen/njezin film)
- Čitam _____. (naša knjiga)
- Vesna čita _____. (moje pitanje)
- Ideš u _____. (moj restoran)
- Radim _____. (tvoj posao)
- Amir pije _____. (tvoje pivo)



6. Gramatika

Compound sentences across three standards

There are two ways to build a compound sentence (a sentence with multiple verbs) in Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian. The first, which does not use the word **da**, may be used in all three standards. The first verb matches the subject of the sentence in gender and number, and takes on the appropriate tense (we only know the present so far); the second verb has to be in the infinitive.

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

Ivan ide učiti. = Ivan ide da uči = Ivan is going to study.

Ivan uči pisati. = Ivan uči da piše. = Ivan is learning to write.

The conjugated verb + infinitive structure is used across all standards. Serbian will frequently use the **verb + da + verb** variant, and Bosnian speakers will sometimes opt for that structure as well. Croatian, however, **does not allow for the conjugated verb + da structure.**

Bitno!

željeti/želeti, želim (to want)

ŽELETI, ŽELIM (to want)

želim	želimo
želiš	želite
želi	žele



5. Vježbamo/Vježbamo

Compound sentences with željeti/želeti, želim (to want)

Model: *Ja; gledati film.*

Ja želim gledati film.

Ja želim da gledam film.

1. On; učiti.

2. Mi; ići u park.

3. Oni; čitati.

4. Vi; pisati.

5. Ti; slušati muziku/glazbu.

6. Ja; piti vino.

7. Ona; raditi.



2. Čitamo A

Šta/što radiš sutra?

Zlatko: Zdravo, Lidija.

Lidija: Bok! Kako si?

Zlatko: Eh, loše. Idem na čas, ali ne želim učiti.

Lidija: Kakva šteta! Što učiš?

Zlatko: Engleski jezik. On je veoma težak!

Lidija: Ja želim učiti engleski jezik. Sutra idem u knjižnicu: želim raditi domaću zadaću. Želiš li učiti zajedno?

Zlatko: Može! Ujutru idemo u veliku biblioteku da učimo, a popodne smo slobodni.

Lidija: Da. Jesi li za kavu sutra popodne?

Zlatko: Jesam. A jesi li ti za film uveče? Ja idem u kino.

Lidija: Odlično! Želim ići u kino. Kakav film gledaš?

Zlatko: To je nov, tužan film.

Lidija: Eh, to je loše. Ne želim ići na tužan film - želim čitati dobru knjigu! Sutra ujutru idemo u biblioteku, popodne pijemo kavu, a onda želim ići kući.

Luka: Bok, Mirjana!

Mirjana: Čao, Luka! Kako si?

Luka: Odlično sam, ali sam zauzet. Idem na posao. Moj novi posao je dobar, ali težak. A kako si ti?

Mirjana: Ja sam odlično! Danas idem na koncert da slušam muziku, a sutra moj novi prijatelj Damir i ja idemo na sastanak.

Luka: Oh, tko je taj novi prijatelj?

Mirjana: Damir je student - ide na moj fakultet. On sluša zanimljivu muziku i lepo piše. Damir je sladak!

Luka: Pa, lijepo. Što radite sutra?

Mirjana: Popodne idemo u restoran da pijemo vino.

Luka: A uvečer?

Mirjana: A uveče idemo kući!



2. Čitamo B

Tačni/točni odgovori

1. Zlatko

- želi učiti engleski jezik
- uči engleski jezik
- ne želi engleski jezik

2. Lidija

- voli da radi matematiku
- je dobra
- dobro radi matematiku

3. Lidija i Zlatko idu

- učiti matematiku zajedno
- raditi zajedno
- raditi matematika zajedno

4. Lidija ne želi

- ići u kino
- gledati film
- tužan film

5. Luka

- ide u posao
- ide u restoran
- ima novi restoran

6. Mirjana

- ide u fakultet
- je studentica/studentkinja
- je student

7. Damir je

- njen novi prijatelj
- taj novi prijatelj
- njenog novog prijatelja

8. Damir je

- sluša zanimljivu muziku
- student
- lepo piše

9. Damir

- slušati zanimljivu muziku
- sluša zanimljiva muzika
- sluša zanimljivu muziku

10. Damir i Mirjana uveče /uvečer

- piju vino
- idu kući
- idu u restoran



2. Čitamo C

Tačni odgovori

1. Kako je Zlatko? _____
2. Gdje/gde Lidija ide? _____
3. Kada su Zlatko i Lidija slobodni? _____
4. Šta/što Zlatko i Lidija ne rade zajedno sutra?

5. Kako Damir piše? _____
6. Ko/tko ide na sastanak? _____
7. Šta/što Mirjana i Damir rade u restoranu?

8. Kada Mirjana i Damir idu kući? _____



2. Pišemo

Šta/što ti radiš sutra?

Write 5-6 sentences about your plans for tomorrow.



3. Pričamo

Šta/što ti radiš sutra?

Based on your composition in Pišemo 2, discuss your plans for tomorrow with a partner.



7. Gramatika

Adverbs

The nominative neuter form of most adjectives can be used as an adverb (a word type that describes verbs, rather than nouns). For example:

Ja sam dobar. = I am good.

Ja sam dobro. = I am well.

Radim dobro. = I work well.

The question word used to inquire about the properties of verbs is kako (how). It is sometimes used for emphasis.

Kako je sladak ovaj pas! = This dog is so cute!

(Literally: How cute is this dog!)



6. Vježbamo/Vježbamo

Verbs and adverbs

Model: Zlatko _____ radi. (dobar)

Zlatko dobro radi.

1. Vi _____ pišete. (lijep/lep)
2. Senad _____ čita. (mali)
3. Mi _____ radimo. (loš)
4. Ja _____ učim. (odličan)
5. Ti _____ gledaš. (tužan)
6. Oni _____ čitaju. (dobar)



3. Pišemo

Šta/što želim, a šta/što ne želim raditi

Write 8-10 sentences about things you want and don't want to be doing. Say who you do it with, and where. If you are learning Serbian, write your composition in Cyrillic.





3. Čitamo A

Jesi li za kafu/kavu?

Ivana: Hej, Đorđe!

Đorđe: Oh, čao, Ivana! Kako si?

Ivana: Dobro sam, hvala. Ujutru idem na sat. Popodne, Mirna i ja idemo na kej. Kako si ti?

Đorđe: I ja sam dobro. Danas imam čas, a uveče sam slobodan. Da li si za kafu? Idem u restoran da vidim Damira i njegovog oca.

Ivana: Ne, ne mogu ići u restoran. Alma i ja večeras idemo slušati moju omiljenu glazbu. Slobodna sam u subotu popodne. Želiš li ići u park?

Đorđe: U park? Zašto u park?

Ivana: Imam novog psa. Veoma je dobar i sladak.

Đorđe: To je baš lepo! Ali, ja idem na posao u subotu popodne, a u subotu uveče učim.

Ivana: Učiš? Što učiš?

Đorđe: Učim engleski jezik. Imam čas u utorak i četvrtak. Onda, u subotu, idem u veliku biblioteku. Želim da čitam dobru knjigu.

Ivana: Vidim, zauzet si u subotu. Želiš li ići na kavu u nedjelju?

Đorđe: Slobodan sam, ali nisam za kafu. Jesi li ti za film? Zlatko i ja idemo u bioskop da gledamo novi film.

Ivana: Može! Želim gledati film.

Đorđe: Odlično. Onda idemo zajedno. Vidimo se u nedjelju!

Ivana: Vidimo se!



3. Čitamo B

Tačni odgovori

1. Gdje/gde ide Ivana?

- a) na sat
- b) u sat
- c) u kej

2. Ko/tko ide u restoran?

- a) Đorđa, Damira i njegovog oca
- b) Đorđe, Damir i njegov otac
- c) Đorđa, Damira i njegov oca

3. Ko/tko ide u šetnju?

- a) Ivana i njezin novi pas
- b) Ivana i njezinog novog psa
- c) Ivana i njezin novi psa

4. Đorđe ne ide na posao

- a) u nedjelju uveče
- b) u subotu popodne
- c) na nedjelju uveče

5. Đorđe uči

- a) engleskog jezika
- b) engleski jezik
- c) engleski jezika

6. Zlatko, Đorđe, i Ivana

- a) idu na kino
- b) idu na film
- c) idu na kavu





3. Čitamo C

Pitanja i odgovori

1. Gdje/gde idu Mirna i Ivana? _____
2. Ko/tko ide u park? _____
3. Ko/tko ide da sluša muziku/glazbu? _____
4. Kakav je Ivanin pas? _____
5. Kada je Đorđe zauzet? _____
6. Kada je Ivana slobodna? _____



4. Pričamo

Jesi li za kavu/kafu?

Based on Čitamo 3 (Jesi li za kavu/kafu?), create and rehearse a similar dialogue with your partner. That dialogue should include the following:

- Appropriate greetings;
- Description of activities for the day;
- Invitations to at least two activities, which you may either accept or decline;
- Two pieces of news about your lives (a new activity, pet...);
- Making plans to see each other.

Then, act out the dialogue for the class. Make notes as you outline the conversation, but try to rely on reading as little as possible.



1. Prijevod/prevod

Translate the following questions with your partner.

1. Do you like watching television?
2. Is it interesting to go to concerts?
3. Do you like drinking wine or coffee?
4. Do you usually work on Saturday and Sunday?
5. Do you like going to this class and learning to read and write?



5. Pričamo

Pitanja i odgovori

With your partner, ask and answer the questions from Prijevod/Prevod 1 above.



Crno jezero, Crna Gora