

LEKCIJA 4

KADA SE VIDIMO?

Naš jezik

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

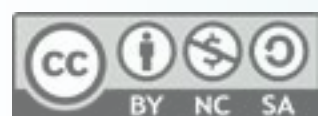
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1. Gramatika

Verbs (glagoli)

Most verbs in Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian change (conjugate) according to one of the three patterns, i.e. there are three sets of endings that can be added to the verb stem. The three regular verbs we already introduced (*imati*, *vidjeti/videti*, *piti*) belong to three different conjugation types: the -a conjugation, the i-conjugation, and the e-conjugation, respectively. Study the table below to understand the endings, and apply them to new verbs in the exercise.

| Imati, imam (to have) | | Vidjeti/videti, vidim (to see) | | Piti, pijem (to drink) | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Ja im- am | Mi im- amo | Ja vid- im | Mi vid- imo | Ja pij- em | Mi pij- emo |
| Ti im- aš | Vi im- ate | Ti vid- iš | Vi vid- ite | Ti pij- eš | Vi pij- ete |
| On, ona, ono im- a | Oni, one, ona im- aju | On, ona, ono vid- i | Oni, one, ona vid- e | On, ona, ono pij- e | Oni, one, ono pij- u |

Bitno!

Memorizing verbs

While it might seem that the infinitive form of the verb is enough to determine conjugation type (i.e. gled-**ati** is **-a** conjugation), this is often misleading, and the verb stem can differ between the infinitive and the present tense. For that reason, it is important to memorize the first person singular along with the infinitive when learning a new verb. In Vježbamo/Vežbamo 1, pay special attention to the verbs ***pisati***, ***pišem***, and ***ići***, ***idem***, and rely on their present tense first person singular form to determine the rest of the conjugation.



1. Vježbamo/Vežbamo

Verbs (glagoli)

Based on the first person singular form, deduce the type of conjugation for these four new verbs, and fill out the conjugation table.

| Gledati, gledam (to watch) | | Raditi, radim (to work) | | Pisati, pišem (to write) | |
|----------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Čitati, čitam (to read) | | Učiti, učim (to study) | | Jesti, jedem (to eat) | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |



1. Pišemo

Šta/što oni rade?

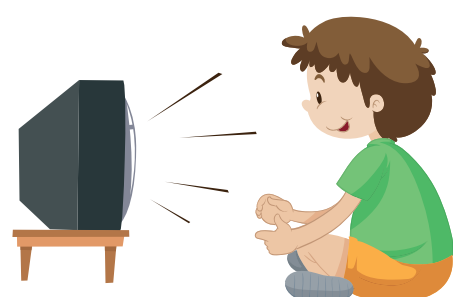
What are they doing? Describe the images using new verbs and the accusative case.

slušati + muzika/glazba raditi + domaća zadaća/domaći zadatak

gledati + televizija gledati + film piti + kafa/kava

jesti + burek imati + čas/sat pisati + poruka

čitati + knjiga učiti + jezik



On gleda televiziju



2. Vježbamo/Vježbamo

Verbs

Put the verbs in the correct conjugated form.

- Jovana i Marija _____ televiziju. (gledati)
- Marta _____ vino. (piti)
- Aleksandar _____. (raditi)
- Ti _____ student. (biti)
- Petar _____ knjigu. (čitati)
- Oni _____ profesoricu/ profesorku. (slušati)
- Mi _____ knjigu. (imati)
- Ja _____ poruku. (pisati)
- Vi _____ burek. (jesti)
- Ja _____ Milicu. (vidjeti/videti)
- Vi _____. (učiti)



1. Prijevod/prevod

Glagoli i akuzativ

- I am watching television.

- We have a class.

- They are doing homework.

- You are drinking coffee.

- You(pl.) are listening to music.

- He is writing a book.



2. Gramatika

Uses of the present tense

The present tense in Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian can be used to talk about:

1. Events that are happening in the present:

Ivan **danas** čita. Ivan is reading today.

2. Events that are happening in the near future:

Ivan **sutra** čita. Ivan is reading tomorrow.

Bitno!

Kada (when)?

Kada?



Koji je danas dan?

Danas je **ponedjeljak/ponedeljak, utorak, srijeda/sreda**.



2. Pišemo

Šta/što radiš danas i sutra?

Using the list of activities in Pišemo 1 to help you, write three sentences to answer each question. If you are learning Serbian, remember to write your answers in Cyrillic.

1. Šta/što radiš danas?

2. Šta/što radiš sutra?



1. Pričamo

Šta/što radiš danas i sutra?

Using the list of activities in Pišemo 1, take turns asking about your plans for today (danas) and tomorrow (sutra).

- Šta radiš danas?

- Danas učim i čitam knjigu.

- A sutra?

- Sutra radim domaću zadaću i pijem vino.

3. Gramatika

Days of the week and the accusative case

To state that something is happening on a particular day of the week, use the preposition **u** + accusative.

Danas je **subota**. Today is Saturday.

Učim **u subotu**. I'm studying on Saturday.



3. Vježbamo/Vježbamo

Days of the week

Write sentences about who does what and when based on the given information.

Model: Jovan, raditi, utorak.

Jovan radi u utorak.

1. Mi, slušati muziku/glazbu, subota
2. Vi, gledati film, petak
3. Oni, čitati knjigu, utorak
4. On, pisati imejl, četvrtak
5. Ja, piti kafu/kavu, nedjelja/nedelja.
6. Ti, imati sat/čas, srijeda/sreda.
7. Maja, učiti, ponedjeljak/ponedeljak.
8. Fadil, jesti burek, subota.



1. Čitamo A

Vidimo se!

Marko: Dobro jutro, Pavle!

Pavle: Zdravo, Marko! Kako si?

Marko: Odlično, hvala! Šta ti radiš danas i sutra?

Pavle: Koji je danas dan? Je li danas ponedjeljak?

Marko: Ne, danas nije ponedjeljak. Danas je utorak, a sutra je sreda.

Pavle: Aha, utorak! Danas sam zauzet. Popodne radim, a uvečer imam sat.

Marko: A šta radiš sutra, u sredu?

Pavle: Sutra gledam film. A ti?

Marko: Sutra ujutru sam zauzet. Imam posao i fakultet.

Pavle: Jesi li slobodan sutra popodne i uvečer?

Marko: Jesam! Sutra popodne ne radim i ne učim.

Pavle: Odlično! Jedemo li zajedno?

Marko: Da! Sutra popodne zajedno jedemo burek. A sutra uveče zajedno gledamo film.



Pavle: Hej, Marko! Vidim Mariju, Amilu i Luciju!

Marija, Amila, Lucija: Zdravo!

Lucija: Bok! Što radite sutra uvečer?

Pavle: Marko i ja sutra gledamo film. Jeste li vi slobodne u petak?

Amila: Ne, nismo. U petak smo zauzete. Ujutru učimo, a uveče radimo domaću zadaću.

Marko: I ja sam zauzet u petak. Radim domaći zadatak.

Pavle: Pa, kada se vidimo?

Marija: Vidimo se u subotu ili u nedjelju.

Pavle: Što radite u subotu?

Amila: Marija i ja pijemo kafu i slušamo muziku. Lucija čita knjigu. U nedjelju smo slobodne.

Pavle: Odlično! Vidimo se onda u nedjelju.

Marija, Amila, Lucija: Vidimo se!





1. Čitamo B

Tačan/točan odgovor

1. Pavle vidi

- a) Marija, Amila i Lucija
- b) Marka, Amilu i Luciju
- c) Mariju, Amilu i Luciju

2. Pavle gleda film

- a) u utorak
- b) u srijedu/sredu
- c) u srijeda/sreda

3. Marko ne uči

- a) u srijedu/sredu popodne
- b) u srijedu/sredu uveče/uvečer
- c) u srijedu/sredu ujutru

4. Marko i Pavle popodne

- a) gledati film
- b) gledaju film
- c) gledamo film



5. Lucija, Amila, i Marija u petak

- a) rade domaću zadaću/
domaći zadatak
- b) piju kafu/kavu
- c) učimo

6. U subotu, Amila i Marija

- a) piju kafa/kava
- b) pijemo kafa/kava
- c) piju kafa/kava

7. Lucija čita knjigu

- a) u subota
- b) u srijedu/sredu
- c) u subotu



1. Čitamo C

Питања и одговори

1. Kako je Marko?
2. Шта/што Павле ради сутра?
3. Који је данас дан?
4. Шта/што Марко ради данас?
5. Ко/тко учи у петак?
6. Ко/тко је данас заузет?
7. Када Луција чита књигу?
8. Када Амила, Луција и Марија слушају музику/глазбу?



Bitno!

Word order and **se**

The verb **vidjeti/videti**, used with the particle **se**, translates literally as “to see each other.” The phrase **vidimo se** translates to **we (will) see each other**.

The particle **se** is a clitic: a short, unstressed word that can never begin a sentence.

Kada se vidimo?

Se kada vidimo?

Vidimo se sutra!

Se vidimo sutra.

The phrase **vidimo se**, used without a specified time is an equivalent to the English “see you.”



3. Pišemo

Moj raspored

Fill out your weekly schedule, noting down when you usually do each of the activities listed.
For homework, write out your schedule in full sentences.
For example:
U ponedjeljak/ponedeljak ujutru učim. U ponedjeljak/ponedeljak popodne pijem kafu/kavu.
If you are learning Serbian, make sure to write these sentences in Cyrillic.

učiti, raditi domaću zadaću/domaći zadatak, pisati imejl/e-poruku,
gledati televiziju/film, piti kavu/kafu, imati čas/sat, raditi, čitati
knjigu, jesti slušati muziku/glazbu učiti jezik



Domaća kafa, Bosna i Hercegovina

Ja...

| Sedmica/Tjedan/ Nedelja | PONEDJELJAK/ PONEDELJAK | UTORAK | SRIJEDA/ SRĘDA | ČETVRTAK | PETAK | SUBOTA | NEDJELJA/ NEDELJA |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------|-------------------|----------|-------|--------|----------------------|
| Ujutru | | | | | | | |
| Popodne | | | | | | | |
| Uveče/uvečer | | | | | | | |

2. Pričamo

Tvoj raspored. Kada ti obično...?

Consult the schedule you filled in, and check if your partner has similar weekly habits.
Fill in your partner's schedule as you go.

- 1: Učiš li u ponedjeljak ujutru?
- 2: Ne, ne učim.
- 1: Šta obično radiš u ponedjeljak ujutru?
- 2: Obično čitam knjigu. A kada ti čitaš knjigu?
- 1: Ja čitam knjigu u petak popodne.

učiti, raditi domaću zadaću/domaći zadatak,
pisati imejl/e-poruku, gledati televiziju/
film, piti kafu/kavu, imati čas/sat, raditi,
čitati knjigu, jesti, slušati muziku/glazbu,
učiti jezik

Moj partner ili partnerica/partnerka _____ (ime)

| Sedmica/Tjedan/ Nedjelja | PONEDJELJAK/ PONEDELJAK | UTORAK | SRIJEDA/ SRĘDA | ČETVRTAK | PETAK | SUBOTA | NEDJELJA/ NEDELJA |
|---|----------------------------|--------|-------------------|----------|-------|--------|----------------------|
|  Ujutru | | | | | | | |
|  Popodne | | | | | | | |
|  Uveče/uvečer | | | | | | | |

3. Pričamo

Šta/što on ili ona radi?

Tell the class about your partner's schedule.





2. Prijevod/prevod Plans for the week

Translate the following sentences into Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian. If you are learning the Serbian standard, remember to write out your answers in Cyrillic.

- 1. He is drinking coffee on Saturday morning.
- 2. They are listening to music on Tuesday afternoon.
- 3. We are not watching a film tomorrow night.
- 4. You (pl.) are drinking beer on Friday evening.
- 5. You (sg.) are studying on Monday morning.
- 6. I am not working on Sunday.
- 7. She is watching TV on Wednesday night.
- 8. We are studying language together on Thursday.



Kotorski zaliv, Crna Gora



3. Prijevod/prevod Plans for the week

Translate these sentences, and then put them into their negative form.

Model: Marko is watching a film.
Marko gleda film.
Marko ne gleda film.

- 1. Marko is studying.

- 2. I am eating.

- 3. They are doing homework.

- 4. You (pl.) are writing an email.

- 5. She is drinking coffee.

- 6. We are seeing (meeting with) Amila.

- 7. You are reading a book.

- 8. Pavle has a book.

- 9. Svetlana is a student.

- 10. Darko is listening to music.

- 11. Andrija Marković is a professor.

4. Gramatika

The accusative singular case of nouns

In most grammatical cases, the ending depends on the gender of the noun; however, the accusative case in the singular distinguishes between animate and inanimate masculine nouns. This table includes endings for animate masculine nouns as well as the others we have seen.

| Masculine | | | | Neuter | | Feminine | |
|---------------|------------|--------------------|---------|---------------|----------|----------|--------|
| animate: koga | | inanimate: šta/što | | koga; šta/što | | | |
| -a | | -Ø | | | | -u | |
| Nom. | Acc. | Nom. | Acc. | Nom. | Acc. | Nom. | Acc. |
| profesor | profesora | film | film | selo | selo | mačka | mačku |
| Marko | Marka | telefon | telefon | vino | vino | knjiga | knjigu |
| prijatelj | prijatelja | Beograd | Beograd | Sarajevo | Sarajevo | voda | vodu |



Sarajevo, Bosna i Hercegovina



Beograd, Srbija

Bitno!

Fleeting a

In some masculine nouns, fleeting **a** emerges in the accusative case, resulting in the following forms:

Ovo je muškarac. ➡ Vidim muškarca.

Ovo je pas. ➡ Vidim psa.

Ovo je tvoj otac. ➡ Vidim tvog oca.

Masculine names that end in **-a** (and therefore look like feminine nouns), change like feminine nouns, too.

Ovo je Nikola ➡ Vidim Nikolu.





4. Vježbamo/Vježbamo Accusative case of masculine nouns

Put these nouns in the appropriate accusative form.

1. Dobar student sluša _____. (profesor)
2. Mi imamo _____. (udžbenik)
3. Naš pas gleda _____. (muškarac)
4. Hej, vidim _____. (Marko)
5. Moj otac gleda _____. (film)
6. Pišeš li _____? (imejl)
7. Aleksandra ima _____. (pas)
8. Tijana ima _____. (prijatelj)
9. Vidiš li _____? (otac)



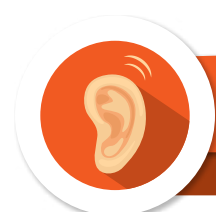
5. Vježbamo/Vježbamo Accusative case

Put these nouns in the appropriate accusative form.

1. Ti imaš _____, a ja imam _____. (mačka, pas)
2. On ima _____, a ja imam _____. (udžbenik, olovka)
3. Anja gleda _____, a Vesna gleda _____. (muškarac, žena)
4. Ja slušam _____, a on sluša _____. (profesor, muzika/glazba)
5. Ti vidiš _____, a mi vidimo _____. (Luka, Ilija)
6. Mi pišemo _____, a on piše _____. (poruka, knjiga)



Rovinj, Hrvatska



1. Slušamo

Jesi li za piće?

Luka: Halo, Andrea?

Andrea: Ćao, Luka! Kako si?

Luka: Dobro sam, hvala. Jesi li za kavu/ pivo?

Andrea: Jesam! Kada se vidimo? Šta radiš sutra?

Luka: Sutra je utorak/ četvrtak. Ujutro imam sat i slušam profesora/ profesoricu. Popodne pišem i čitam. Uvečer sam slobodan.

Andrea: I ja sam slobodna uveče. Ali, ja ne pijem kafu ujutro/ uveče. Da li si za pivo ili vino?

Luka: Jesam! Vidimo se!

Саша: Хало, Зехра?

Зехра: Здраво, Саша! Како си?

Саша: Добро сам! А ти?

Зехра: Ја сам одлично. Шта радите ти и Андреа?

Саша: Андреа и ја нисмо заједно. Андреа је слободна/ заузета. Она и Иван пију вино и гледају телевизију/ филм.

Зехра: То је лијепо/ сретно. А шта ти радиш?

Саша: Ја сам слободан. Да ли си за пиво/ вино?

Зехра: Не, данас сам заузета - учим/ радим. Слободна сам сутра поподне. Јеси ли за каву?

Саша: Може! Видимо се сутра/ увече.

Bitno!

Za + Accusative

The preposition for (za) takes the accusative case.

Ovaj auto je za Mariju. = This car is for Marija.

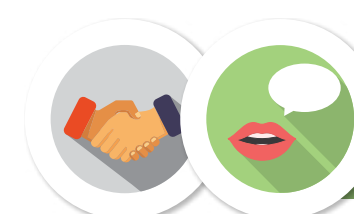
It can also be used to extend casual invitations to locations and activities alike. The overall meaning of the question is whether someone is in the mood for something; however, the adjective raspoložen/a (in the mood, in a good mood) is implied, not explicitly articulated.

Jesi li za film?

Are you (in the mood) for a movie?

Jesi li za kafu?

Are you (in the mood) for a coffee?



4. Pričamo

Jesi li za...

Using the dialogues in Slušamo 1 as examples, act out a dialogue with your partner. Take turns inviting each other for drinks, lunch, ora. movie, and figure out your schedules to find a time when you are both free.



Bitno!

Words for **and**

Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian has two different conjunctions that correspond to the English “and”: **i** and **a**.

Use **i** to join two similar or parallel pieces of information.

Marko je student i čita knjigu. = Marko is a student and he's reading a book.

In the example above, the facts expressed are connected through their similarity or affinity: if Marko is a student, it is unsurprising that he is reading a book. However, if you need to express two facts that are contrasting or contradictory, you need to use the conjunction **a**.

Marko je student, a ne čita knjigu. = Marko is a student and he's not reading a book.

Marko je student, a Jovan nije. = Marko is a student, and Jovan isn't.

Note that, in English, the two examples above can also be rendered using **but** or **whereas**: it is useful to think of **a** as an intermediate degree between a “proper” **and (i)**, and a complete contrast rendered by **but (ali)**.

A is also used in questions where the nature of the relationship between two statements is unclear. For example, when stating that Marko is a student, and following up to ask whether Jovan is one as well. Until the answer is known, Jovan can be one, **just like** Marko (use **i**), or not be one, **as opposed to** Marko (use **a**).

Marko is a student. And (what about) Jovan?

Yes, Jovan is a student too.

No. Marko is a student, and Jovan isn't.

Marko je student. A Jovan?

Da, i Jovan je student.

Ne. Marko je student, a Jovan nije.

Yes
↓↑
Da

4. Prijevod/prevod

Plans for the week

Translate the following sentences.

1. I'm drinking juice.
2. Damir has a friend.
3. Petar is doing homework.
4. Zehra and Stefan see Marko.
5. Mirjana has a dog.
6. The man is reading an e-mail.



4. Pišemo

Raspored

Use the previous exercises about schedule to compare your schedule to your partner's. Write out sentences for each of the times using the appropriate conjunction.

- *U ponedjeljak ujutru, ja učim, a moj partner ili partnerica/partnerka čita knjigu.*
- *U utorak ujutru ja i moj partner ili partnerica/partnerka pijemo kafu/kavu.*



6. Vježbamo/Vježbamo

I i a

Select the correct conjunction

1. Pavle je danas zauzet, i/a sutra gleda film.
2. Pavle danas ima posao i fakultet, i/a zauzet je.
3. Amila, Marija i/a Lucija su zauzete u petak.
4. Marko radi u utorak, i/a u srijedu/sredu ne radi.
5. Amila danas ne radi, i/a slobodna je.
6. U nedjelju/nedelju, Amila pije kafu/kavu, i/a Lucija ne pije.
7. Marko uči u srijedu/sredu, i/a Amila uči u subotu.