

LEKCIJA 3

ŠTA/ŠTO IMAMO?

Naš jezik

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

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1. Gramatika

Verbs (glagoli)

Most verbs in Bosnian, Croatian, and Serbian change (conjugate) according to one of three patterns — that is, there are three types of endings that can be added to the verb stem. This table shows three verbs with different conjugation types: the -a conjugation, the -i conjugation, and the -e conjugation, respectively.

-a conjugation		i-conjugation		e-conjugation	
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, ona pij- u



1. Vježbamo/Vežbamo

Glagoli

Apply the conjugation endings shown in Gramatika 1 to the new verbs below.

Gledati, gledam (to watch)		Raditi, radim (to work, to do)		Pisati, pišem (to write)	



2. Gramatika

The accusative case singular

Masculine		Neuter		Feminine	
-Ø				-u	
Nom.	Acc.	Nom.	Acc.	Nom.	Acc.
film	film	selo	selo	mačka	mačku
telefon	telefon	vino	vino	knjiga	knjigu
Beograd	Beograd	Sarajevo	Sarajevo	voda	vodu

When changing the case of nouns that end in a vowel, always drop that vowel before adding appropriate endings.

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. For now, we will only be dealing with masculine nouns that are inanimate.



2. Vježbamo/Vježbamo

Accusative

Put the nouns in the following sentences in the accusative case.

1. Marko ima _____. (mačka)
2. Njegova žena vidi _____. (automobil)
3. Lijepa djevojka/ lepa devojka pije _____. (sok)
4. Oni imaju _____. (dijete/dete)
5. Ti piješ _____. (kafa/kava)
6. Naš prijatelj vidi _____. (grad)
7. Moj profesor piše _____. (knjiga)
8. Mi gledamo _____. (film)
9. Ja radim _____. (zadaca/zadatak).
10. Ti pišeš _____. (poruka)



Bitno!**Cases (padeži) : nominative (nominativ) and accusative (akuzativ)**

Nouns in Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian change their endings depending on their role in a sentence. These different roles are called **cases**, and the different forms associated with each role are called **declensions**. BCS has seven distinct cases, and you are already familiar with the first one: the nominative, which is used for naming the grammatical subject of a sentence — that is, for stating what things are, or who is performing an action.

For example, in the following two sentences, the nouns **mačka** and student are in the nominative case.

Ovo je mačka (This is a cat)

Student pije. (The student is drinking)

However, many verbs require an object of the action. In order to mark the grammatical object, the nominative form of the noun needs to be changed into the **accusative case** form. In English, the distinction between subject and object is rendered by word order: the subject comes before the verb, and the object comes after. The **subject-verb-object** word order is the most common in BCS as well, but the existence of cases makes it irrelevant to the relationship.

Examine the following two examples, and note how BCS expresses the same English meaning using two different word orders; but that the case forms that signal the role of the noun in the sentence stay the same regardless of word order, and are entirely dependent on the intended meaning.

Examine the following two examples, and note how Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian expresses the same English meaning using two different word orders. The case forms that signal the role of each noun in the sentence are determined by the intended meaning, and retain their designated form regardless of word order.

The woman sees the cat.

Žena vidi **mačku**.

Mačku vidi **žena**.

The cat sees the woman.

Mačka vidi **ženu**.

Ženu vidi **mačka**.

**3. Vježbamo/Vježbamo****Nominative and accusative singular**

Consulting the declension table on previous page, mark the case of the selected noun. Then, write the translation of the sentence.

1. Žena ima **mačku**. Nom/ Acc _____
2. **Mačka** vidi knjigu. Nom/ Acc _____
3. Čovjek ima **knjigu**. Nom/ Acc _____
4. Čovek pije **kafu/kavu**. Nom/ Acc _____
5. Vodu pije **žena**. Nom/ Acc _____
6. **Milicu** vidi Marko. Nom/ Acc _____
7. Marko vidi **Milicu**. Nom/ Acc _____
8. Milica ima **čas/sat**. Nom/ Acc _____
9. Čas/sat ima **profesorica/profesorka**. Nom/ Acc _____
10. **Žena** ima dijete/dete. Nom/ Acc _____

3. Gramatika

Questions with verbs other than biti (to be)

Just like with **biti**, there are two ways to ask questions with all other verbs. All three standards can form questions by placing the verb in the beginning, and following it with the word **li** before.

Je li ovo Marko? = Is this Marko?

Ima li Marko knjigu? = Does Marko have a book?

Bosnian and Serbian may also form questions by using the phrase **da li**. In this case, **da li** precedes what would otherwise be a declarative sentence.

Marko ima knjigu. = Marko has a book.

Da li Marko ima knjigu? = Does Marko have a book?



Bitno!

Regular and irregular verb negation

Biti, imati: negation			
biti (to be)		imati (to have)	
nisam	nismo	nemam	nemamo
nisi	niste	nemaš	nemate
nije	nisu	nema	nemaju

Most verbs are negated by inserting the negation word **ne** immediately before the verb.

Pavle ne vidi Mariju. = Pavle doesn't see Marija.

Marko ne pije vodu. = Marko isn't drinking water.

We have also seen two exceptions to this rule: the verbs **biti** and **imati**, which have irregular negation forms of their own.

Lucija nije tužna. = Lucija isn't sad.

Pavle nema knjigu. = Pavle doesn't have a book.



Mostar,
Bosna i Hercegovina



1. Pričamo

Šta/što imaš? Šta/što vidiš?

Take turns asking your partner whether they have the following things. Answer in full sentences.

Model: Imaš li udžbenik?
Da, imam udžbenik.
Ne, nemam udžbenik.



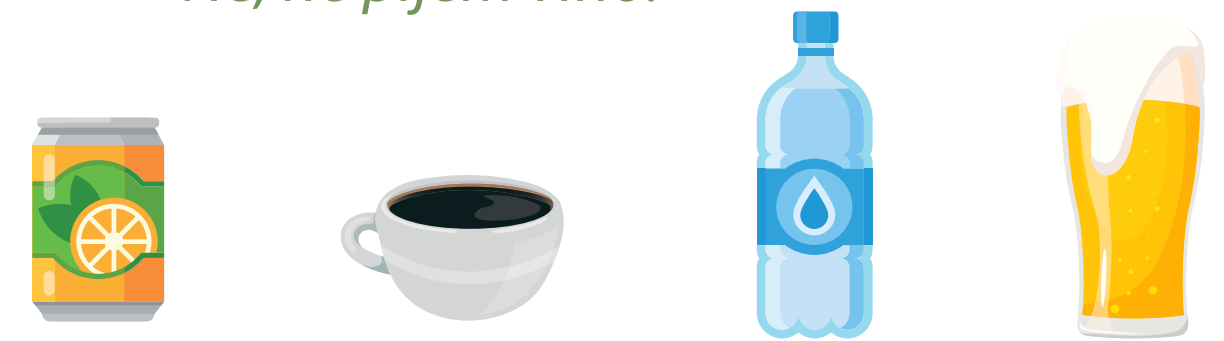
Take turns asking your partner whether they see the following things. Answer in full sentences.

Model: Vidiš li profesoricu/profesorku?
Da, vidim profesoricu/profesorku.
Ne, ne vidim profesoricu/profesorku.



Take turns asking your partner whether they drink the following beverages. Answer in full sentences.

Model: Piješ li vino?
Da, pijem vino.
Ne, ne pijem vino.



4. Vježbamo/Vježbamo

Questions and negations

Form questions out of the following sentences. Model: Marko pije vodu.

Pije li Marko vodu? // Da li Marko pije vodu?

1. Djevojčica/devojčica ima mačku.

2. Vi gledate film.

3. Mi radimo.

4. Studentica/studentkinja ima čas/sat.

5. Ja pišem poruku.

6. Ti vidiš ženu.

7. Čovjek/čovjek ima auto.

8. Oni piju sok.

9. Luka je lijep/ lep muškarac.

10. Vidim djevojku/devojku.



1. Slušamo

Šta/što oni rade?

- Marko, radiš li?
- Ne, ne radim. Gledam film i _____ vino.
- Andrea, pišeš li poruku?
- Ne, ne pišem poruku. _____ telefon.
- Hrvoje, imaš li kompjuter?
- Ne, _____ računallo.
- Čiji je ovo kompjuter?
- _____ li Milicu? Ovo je njezino računallo.
- Zlatko, da li vidiš _____?
- Ne, ne vidim. Ko je Svetlana?
- Svetlana je moja dobra _____.
- Je li ona studentica?
- Ne, ona _____ studentkinja. Ona radi.



1. Pišemo

Pitanja i odgovori

Answer the following questions about Slušamo 1.

1. Šta/što radi Marko?
2. Piše li Andrea poruku?
3. Ima li Andrea telefon?
4. Šta/šta ima Milica?
5. Vidi li Zlatko Svetlanu?
6. Ko/tko nije studentica/studentkinja?



Labudovi na Dunavu,
Zemun





1. Читамо А

Јована и Селма

Јована: Здраво, Селма.

Селма: Здраво, Јована. Како си?

Јована: Може боље. Имаш ли столицу?

Селма: Имам. Изволи. Пијеш ли вино?

Јована: Не, хвала. Не пијем вино. Пијем ^{•▲}кафу, воду, и сок.

Селма: Немам [■]каву, али имам сок.

Јована: Какав је твој сок?

Селма: Сок је добар и хладан. Изволи!

Јована: Хвала! Селма, видиш ли Луку?

Селма: Не видим Луку. ^{•▲}Шта ради Лука?

Јована: Лука пије пиво, а Светлана пије вино и гледа Луку.

Селма: Аха! Видим!



1. Читамо Б

1. Селма

- а) имаш столицу
- б) има столицу
- в) пије вино

2. Јована

- а) пије сок
- б) пијем вино
- в) не пије сок

3. Селма

- а) немају сок
- б) немам сок
- в) има сок

4. Селма

- а) не види Луку
- б) гледа Луку и Светлану
- в) види Луку

^{•▲■}Тачно/точно или нетачно/
неточно

5. Луку гледа

- а) Селма
- б) Јована
- в) Светлана

6. Лука пије

- а) пиво
- б) вино
- в) соку



1. Читамо В

Питања и одговори

1. Има ли Селма столицу?
2. Пије ли Јована вино?
3. Има ли Селма ^{•▲■}кафу/каву?
4. Какав је сок?
5. Види ли Јована Луку?
6. Гледа ли Селма Луку?



Licidersko srce

1. Prijevod/prevod Verbs and the accusative

Translate the following sentences into Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian.

1. The cat is drinking water.
2. We have a class.
3. I do not see the textbook.
4. Do you (pl.) see the juice?
5. My (male) friend is pretty.
6. Marko is not a student.
7. Are you drinking beer?
8. Whose professor is good?
9. Our city is ugly.
10. Sorry, we do not drink wine!
11. What are they doing?
12. Is he watching a film?
13. I am not working.
14. We don't have a table — this table is hers.
15. Are you writing a book?



2. Pišemo

Verbs and the accusative

Write six sentences using the verbs you'd learned in this lesson, in Cyrillic.



Rajačke pimnice, Srbija



Rovinj, Hrvatska