

Prva lekcija • Lesson One

A1

KAKO SE ZOVEŠ?

✂ Students studying on your own: work with the recorded version of this exercise until you know it by heart. Pay attention to the use of the verb forms *zoveš se*, *zovem se*, and the pronouns *ti* and *ja*.

A2

ŠTA JE OVO?

✂ Replace *òlovka* with *tèka*, *cìpela*, *mačka*. Replace the possessive *tvoj*, *moj* and *njen* or *njezin* with *naš*, *njegov*, *njihov*, *vaš*.

Replacement nouns for line 2:

òlovka > *tèka*, *cìpela*, *mačka*

Replacement possessives for lines 3, 4, 5:

tvoja > *mòja*, *njègova*, *njena*, *naša*, *vaša*, *njihova*

moja > *tvoja*, *njègova*, *njena*, *naša*, *vaša*, *njihova*

njena > *mòja*, *tvoja*, *njègova*, *naša*, *vaša*, *njihova*

☆ Examples:

2. To je *tèka*.

3. Je li *njègova*?

4. Da, *njègova* je.

5. Ne, ne! *Nije njègova! Naša* je!

2. To je *cìpela*.

3. Da li je *vaša*?

4. Da, *naša* je.

5. Ne, ne! *Nije naša! Njihova* je!

2. To je *mačka*.

3. Je li *njena*?

4. Da, *njena* je.

5. Ne, ne! *Nije njena! Mòja* je!

✂ Replace *udžbenik* with *àuto*, *pàpir*, *pas*, *ključ* and use possessives *njègov*, *naš*, *vaš*, *njihov*.

Replacement nouns for line 2:

udžbenik > *àuto*, *pàpir*, *pas*, *ključ*

Replacement possessives for lines 3, 4, 5:

tvoj > *moj*, *njegov*, *njen* or *njezin*, *naš*, *vaš*, *njihov*

moj > *tvoj*, *njegov*, *njen* or *njezin*, *naš*, *vaš*, *njihov*

njen > moj, tvoj, njegov, naš, vaš, njihov

☆ **Examples:**

2. To je *auto*.
3. Je li *njihov*?
4. Da, *njihov* je.
5. Ne, ne! *Nije njihov! Moj* je!

2. To je *papir*.
3. Je li *vaš*?
4. Da, *naš* je.
5. Ne, ne! *Nije vaš! Njegov* je!

2. To je *pas*.
3. Je li *njen*?
4. Da, *njen* je.
5. Ne, ne! *Nije njen! Tvoj* je!

2. To je *ključ*.
3. Je li *moj*?
4. Da, *tvoj* je.
5. Ne, ne! *Nije moj! Vaš* je!

✂ **Replace *pismo* with ime or pitanje (write a name or a question out on a piece of paper and use that as the object of the exchange) and use possessives njegov, njen, naš, vaš, njihov.**

Replacement nouns for line 2:

pismo > ime, pitanje

Replacement possessives for lines 3, 4, 5:

tvoje > moje, njegovo, njeno, naše, vaše, njihovo

moje > tvoje, njegovo, njeno, naše, vaše, njihovo

njeno > moje, tvoje, njegovo, naše, vaše, njihovo

☆ **Examples:**

2. To je *ime*.
3. Je li *njihovo*?
4. Da, *njihovo* je.
5. Ne! *Nije njihovo! Naše* je!

2. To je *pitanje*.
3. Je li *njeno*?
4. Da, *njeno* je.
5. Ne! *Nije njeno! Njegovo* je!

A3

DOBAR DAN

✎ Those studying on their own: work with the recorded version of this exercise until you know it by heart. Note the greetings in this conversation and the use of the different forms of the verb *zvati* se. Note the use of the phrase: *kako se kaže*.

A4

PAS I MAČKA

✎ Replace *Francuz* with *Bosanc*, *Crnogorac*, *Hrvat*, *Srbin*. Replace *Englez* with *Amerikanac*, *Australijanac*, *Kanađanin*; replace *Engleskinja* with *Amerikanka*, *Australijanka*, *Kanađanka*.

☆ Examples:

10. Je li George *Bosanc*?
11. Ne, on je *Amerikanac*.
12. A šta je Mary?
13. Ona je *Amerikanka*.

10. Je li George *Crnogorac*?
11. Ne, on je *Australijanac*.
12. A šta je Mary?
13. Ona je *Australijanka*.

10. Je li George *Hrvat*?
11. Ne, on je *Kanađanin*.
12. A šta je Mary?
13. Ona je *Kanađanka*.

10. Je li George *Srbin*?
11. Ne, on je *Amerikanac*.
12. A šta je Mary?
13. Ona je *Kanađanka*.

✎ Replace 'George' in lines 10 and 11 with 'Mary', asking if Mary is a *Francuskinja*, and then answering that she is a *Bosanka* or *Crnogorka* or *Hrvatica* or *Srpkinja*. [note the altered instructions.]

☆ Examples:

10. Je li Mary *Francuskinja*?
11. Ne, ona je *Bosanka*.

10. Je li Mary *Francuskinja*?
11. Ne, ona je *Crnogorka*.


10. Je li Mary *Francuskinja*?
11. Ne, ona je *Hrvatica*.

10. Je li Mary *Francuskinja*?

11. Ne, ona je *Srpkinja*.

VJEŽBE [Exercises]

B1

 **Those working on their own: work with this exercise until you know it by heart. Take a look at the names on page 317. Pick several to use in the exercises.**


B2

Ask each other these questions: [The answers come from A3 and A4.]

The names used below are just a few of the many possible ones from page 317 of the Textbook.

1. Zòve se Hajrudin.
2. Zòve se Merima.
3. Zòvu se George i Mary.
4. Zòvemo se Ana i Ivan.
5. Zòve se Fredi.
6. Zòve se Maca.
7. Zòve se Elvis.

B3

 **Use:** question, dog, cat, man, notebook, car, shoe.

☆ **Examples:**

1. Kàko se kàže *question*?
2. *Question* se kàže pìtanje.

1. Kàko se kàže *dog*?
2. *Dog* se kàže pas.

1. Kàko se kàže *cat*?
2. *Cat* se kàže mačka.

1. Kàko se kàže *man*?
2. *Man* se kàže čovjek.

1. Kàko se kàže *notebook*?
2. *Notebook* se kàže teka.

1. Kàko se kàže *car*?
2. *Car* se kàže auto.

1. Kàko se kàže *shoe*?
2. *Shoe* se kàže cìpela.

B4

Ask each other these questions. For those of you working on your own, write out the answers and compare them with the ones provided below.

1. Kaže se “studentkinja”.
2. Kaže se “profesorica”.
3. Kaže se “ko”.
4. Kaže se “bilježnica” na hrvatskom ili “teka” na bosanskom.

B5

✎ Pick a different name (than the one used in B1) from the list of names given on page 317. Replace *profesorica* with *studentica* and then replace *profesor* with *student*. Also try some of the nationalities given in A4.

The names used below are just a few of the many possible ones from page 317 of the Textbook.

☆ Examples:

1. Ko je ova žena?
2. Ona se zove Azra.
3. A šta je ona?
4. Ona je *studentkinja* i *Bosanka*.

1. Ko je ovaj čovjek?
2. On se zove Zlatan.
3. A šta je on?
4. On je *student* i *Bosnjac*.

B6

Analysis and Discussion.

1. Pick any three examples of feminine, neuter and masculine nouns used in the lesson.

feminine nouns:

vježba **profesorica** **lekcija** *

neuter nouns:

ime **pismo** **pitanje**

masculine nouns:

pas **udžbenik** **Amerikanc** *

* The masculine and feminine nouns given here are only a few of the words, which could be used to answer these questions correctly.

2. Give three examples of possessive pronominal adjectives used in this lesson.

moje **njegova** **njen** *

* These examples are only three of the eight possible possessive pronominal adjectives used in Lesson One.

3. What are the pronouns used in the lesson?

ja, ti, on, òno, ona, mi, vi, òni

4. Fully conjugate the present tense of the verbs *biti* and *zvati se*.

sam, si, je, smo, ste, su

zòvem se, zòveš se, zòve se, zòvemo se, zòvete se, zòvu se

DOMAĆI ZADATAK [Homework]

Recommendation for written exercises throughout the book: While simply filling in the blank with the word or words requested will help you learn, you will learn more if you write each sentence out in full.

C1

Conjugating *zvati se*

Example: Kako se òna zòve?

Zòve se Sanja.

The names used below are just a few of the many possible ones from page 317 of the Textbook.

1. Kako **se zòveš?** (ti)

Zòvem se **Nàda**.

2. Kako **se zòvu?** (oni)

Zòvu se George i Mary.

3. Kako **se zòvemo?** (mi)

Zòvete se Hana i Màra.


4. Kako **se on zòve?**

Zòve se George.

5. Kako **se zòvete?** (vi)

Zòvem se Zlata.

C2

 **Insert the required form of the verb *biti* and your choice of:** prijatelj, profesor, profesòrica, student, studentica **Also try some of the nationalities given in A4. Write out each question and answer in full.**

[Note the altered instructions]

These answers are just a few of the many possible ones.

1. Óna je Australijanka.
2. On je Australijanac.
3. Vi ste Francuz.
4. Ti si student.
5. Ja sam profesora.
6. Mi smo prijatelji. *

* This is the only plural form of a noun that appears in Lesson 1 (in exercise A4). You will learn the rules for making plurals in Lesson 3.

C3

If this is the answer, what is the question?

1. Kako se zoveš?
2. Je li pas tvoj ili moj?
3. Kako se mačka zove?
4. Kako se zovete?
5. Kako se kaže George na hrvatskom?
6. Kako se kaže George na srpskom?
7. Kako se kaže George na bosanskom?
8. Jeste li moj prijatelj?

C4

For those learning Bosnian, do parts 2 and 3: For part 2, designate the words as B, C, or S and for part 3, circle the accent-bearing syllable. The accent-bearing syllable is given in capital letters. See instructions below for identifying the accent-bearing syllable.

The accent-bearing syllable is given in capital letters. See instructions below for identifying the accent-bearing syllable.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. PAS | 11. Óvaj | 21. NJIhova |
| 2. MAčka | 12. ZÓvu se | 22. KLJUĆ |
| 3. PROfesor | 13. Ime | 23. CÍpela |
| 4. TKO [C] | 14. ĐOrde [B,S] | 24. je |
| 5. profeSÓrica [B,C] | 15. SVEska [S] | 25. NAše |
| 6. BÍlježnica [C] | 16. DRUG [S] | 26. PÁpir |
| 7. TÓ | 17. ste | 27. TÈka [B] |
| 8. JUraj [B,C] | 18. MOJ | |
| 9. PRÓfesorka [B,S] | 19. ON | |
| 10. PRIjatelj [B,C,S] | 20. TVÓj | |

In order to figure out which is the **accent-bearing syllable**, review the section in the Textbook preface, page xvi, third paragraph where the accent system is described.

In short:

1. Single-syllable words, like nos. 1, 4, 7, 16, 18, 19 above, bear the accent on their one syllable.
2. Nos. 17 and 24 above belong to the small number of non-accented words (see page xvi paragraphs 5 and 6).
3. Nos. 2, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 21, 23, 25 have no accent mark at all, which means that their first syllable bears the accent (falling).

4. Nos. 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 20, 23, 26, 27 show the rising accent: ` and in such cases the syllable with the mark is the one that bears the accent. The logic of the system for marking accented syllables will take some practise to get used to, but once you have mastered it you will always know in the Textbook and Grammar which syllable is accented in any word.

C5

Translate into B:

1. Stùdent sam.
2. Amerikānac je profesor.
3. On se zòve George, a ona se zòve Mary. Or: Njègovo ime je George, a njeno ime je Mary.
4. Pas je njen prijatelj.
5. Mačka je njihova.
6. Amerikānka je profesòrica.
7. Ko je taj čòvjek?