

Prva lekcija • Lesson One

A1

KAKO SE ZOVEŠ?

Self-study learners: work with the recorded version of this exercise until you know it by heart. **Pay attention to the use of the verb forms zòveš se, zòvem se, and the pronouns ti and ja.**

A2

ŠTO JE OVO?

✂ **Replace** *òlovka* with *těka*, *cipela*, *mačka*. **Replace the possessive** *tvój*, *mój* and *njèzin* with *naš*, *njègov*, *njihov*, *vaš*.

Replacement nouns for line 2:

òlovka > *bilježnica*, *cipela*, *mačka*

Replacement possessives for lines 3, 4, 5:

tvòja > *njègova*, *naša*, *vaša*, *njihova*

mója > *njègova*, *naša*, *vaša*, *njihova*

njèzina > *njègova*, *naša*, *vaša*, *njihova*

☆ Examples:

2. To je *bilježnica*.

3. Je li *njègova*?

4. Da, *njègova* je.

5. Ne, ne! Nije *njègova*! *Naša* je!

2. To je *cipela*.

3. Je li je *vaša*?

4. Da, *naša* je.

5. Ne, ne! Nije *naša*! *Njègova* je!

2. To je *mačka*.

3. Je li *njihova*?

4. Da, *njihova* je.

5. Ne, ne! Nije *njihova*! *Vaša* 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:

tvój > *njègov*, *naš*, *vaš*, *njihov*

mój > *njègov*, *naš*, *vaš*, *njihov*

njèzina > *njègov*, *naš*, *vaš*, *njihov*

☆ **Examples:**

2. To je àuto.
3. Je li naš?
4. Da, vaš je.
5. Ne, ne! Nije naš! Njihov je!

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

2. To je pas.
3. Je li njegov?
4. Da, njegov je.
5. Ne, ne! Nije njegov! Vaš je!

2. To je ključ.
3. Je li njihov?
4. Da, njihov je.
5. Ne, ne! Nije njihov! 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 njèzin, njegov, naš, vaš, njihov.

Replacement nouns for line 2:

pismo > ime, pitanje

Replacement possessives for lines 3, 4, 5:

tvòje > njegov, njèzino, naše, vaše, njihovo

mòje > njegov, njèzino, naše, vaše, njihovo

njèzino > njegov, 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 njèzino?
4. Da, njèzino je.
5. Ne! Nije njèzino! Njegov je!

A3

DOBAR DAN

SLL [self-study learners]: 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** *Bosānac*, *Crnogōrac*, *Hrvat*, *Srbin*. **Replace** *Englez* **with** *Amerikānac*, *Australijānac*, *Kanađānin*; **replace** *Engleskinja* **with** *Amerikānka*, *Australijānka*, *Kanađānka*.

☆ **Examples:**

10. Je li George *Bosānac*?
11. Ne, on je *Amerikānac*.
12. A što je Mary?
13. Ōna je *Amerikānka*.

10. Je li George *Crnogōrac*?
11. Ne, on je *Australijānac*.
12. A što je Mary?
13. Ōna je *Australijānka*.

10. Je li George *Hrvat*?
11. Ne, on je *Kanađānin*.
12. A što je Mary?
13. Ōna je *Kanađānka*.

10. Je li George *Srbin*?
11. Ne, on je *Amerikānac*.
12. A što je Mary?
13. Ōna je *Kanađānka*.

✂ **In the lines referring to George's and Mary's nationalities, switch 'George' and 'Mary,' and use as replacements** *Francuskinja*, **and** *Bōsānka* **or** *Crnogōrka* **or** *Hrvātica* **or** *Srpkinja*.

☆ **Examples:**

10. Je li Mary *Frāncuskinja*?
11. Ne, ōna je *Bōsānka*.

10. Je li Mary *Frāncuskinja*?
11. Ne, ōna je *Crnogōrka*.

10. Je li Mary *Frāncuskinja*?
11. Ne, ōna je *Hrvātica*.

10. Je li Mary *Fràncuskinja*?

11. Ne, òna je *Srpkinja*.

VJEŽBE [Exercises]

B1

Replace on with *òna, ja, ti*, and replace *je* with *sam, si*. As you are saying each sentence, point to the person you are speaking about.

SSL: Write some names from p. 317 on pieces of paper and point to them.

1. Tko je stùdent?

2. *Ja sam.*

3. Tko?

4. *Ja!*

1. Tko je stùdent?

2. *Ti si.*

3. Tko?

4. *Ti!*

1. Tko je stùdent?

2. *Òna je.*

3. Tko?

4. *Òna!*

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 p. 317 of the Textbook.

1. Zòve se Hrvoje.

2. Zòve se Dùbravka.

3. Zòvu se George i Mary.

4. Zòvemo se Ana i Ìvan.

5. Zòve se Fredi.


6. Zòve se Gòrdana.

7. Zòve se Branko.

B3

SSL: work with this exercise until you know it by heart. Take a look at the names on p. 317. Pick several to use in the exercises.

B4

 **Replace pencil with** question, dog, cat, man, notebook, car, shoe.

☆ **Examples:**

1. Kàko se kaže *question*?
2. *Question* se kaže *pitanje*.

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

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

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

1. Kàko se kaže *notebook*?
2. *Notebook* se kaže *bilježnica*.

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


1. Kàko se kaže *shoe*?
2. *Shoe* se kaže *cipela*.

B5

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 “profesòrica.”
3. Kaže se “ko.”
4. Kaže se “bilježnica” na hrvatskom ili “tèka” na bosanskom.

B6

 **Pick** a different name (than the one used in B3) from the list of names given on p. 317. **Replace profesòrica 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 p. 317 of the Textbook.

☆ **Examples:**

1. Tko je ova žena?
2. Ona se zove Željka.
3. A što je ona?
4. Ona je *studentica* i *Hrvatica*.

1. Tko je òvaj čòvjek?
2. Òn se zòve Vlàdo.
3. A što je òn?
4. Òn je *student* i *Hrvat*.

B7

Analysis and Discussion

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

feminine nouns:

vježba profesòrica lèkcija *

neuter nouns:

ime pìsmo pìtanje

masculine nouns:

pas udžbenìk Amerikànac *

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

mòje njègova njèzin **

3. **What** are the pronouns used in the lesson?

ja, ti, òn, òno, òna, 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

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

** These examples are only three of the eight possible possessive pronominal adjectives used in Lesson One; furthermore, each of the eight can be used with the neuter ending (seen in mòje), the feminine ending (seen in njègova) or the masculine ending (seen in njèzin).

DOMAĆA ZADAĆA [Homework]

C1

Conjugating *zvati se*

Example: Kàko se (òna) zòve?

Zòve se Sanja.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of *zvati se*.

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

1. Kàko se zoveš? (ti)

Zòvem se Nàda.

2. Kàko se zòvu? (òni)
Zòvu se George i Mary.
3. Kàko se zòvemo? (mi)
Zòvete se Željka i M^ara.
4. Kàko se on zòve?
Zòve se George.
5. Kàko se zòvete? (vi)
Zòvem se Zl^ata.
Zòvemo se Zl^ata i Željko.

C2

Insert the required form of the verb biti and your choice of prijatelj, profesor, profesòrica, stùdent, stùdentica combined with moj, tvoj, njègov, njèzin, naš, vaš, njihov. Write out each question and answer in full.

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

1. Òna je Australijanka.
2. On je Australijanac.
3. Vi ste Fràncuz.
4. Ti si stùdent.
5. Ja sam profesòrica.
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?

Several of these questions could have a number of different answers.

1. Kàko se zòveš? **or** Kàko se zòvete?
2. Je li pas tvoj ili moj?
3. Kàko se mačka zòve?
4. Kàko se zòvete? **or** Što je tvòje ime?
5. Kàko se kaže George na hrv^atskom?
6. Kàko se kaže George na srpskom?
7. Kàko se kaže George na bòs^anskom?
8. Jeste li moj prijatelj?

C4

It is not necessary to write these words in Cyrillic unless you wish to. Answers to only the second and third parts of the exercise are given below. See the Serbian answer key to Lesson 1 for the Cyrillic spelling. Here, the accent-bearing syllable is given in capital letters (a guide for identifying the accent-bearing syllable is given below).

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. PAS | 10. TVÒje | 19. DRUG [S] |
| 2. MAčka | 11. NJIhova | 20. CĀpela |
| 3. PROfesor | 12. KLJUČ | 21. TQ |
| 4. TKO [C] | 13. profeSÒrica [B,C] | 22. JUraj [B,C] |
| 5. PRIjatelj [B,C,S] | 14. BĀLJežnica [C] | 23. PRÒfesor_ka [B,S] |
| 6. Òvaj | 15. je | 24. NAše |
| 7. ZÒvu se | 16. PĀpir | 25. ste |
| 8. Ime | 17. ĐOrđe [B,S] | 26. MQJ |
| 9. QN | 18. SVEska [S] | 27. TĒka [B] |

In order to figure out which is the **accent-bearing syllable**, review the section in the Textbook preface, p. xvi, third paragraph where the accent system is described. The essence of it is as follows:

1. Single-syllable words, like nos. 1, 4, 9, 12, 19, 21, 26 above, bear the accent on their only syllable.
2. Nos. 15 and 25 above belong to the small number of non-accented words (see p. xvi paragraphs 5 and 6).
3. Nos 2, 3, 5, 8, 11, 17, 18, 22, 24 have no accent mark at all, which means that their first syllable bears a falling accent.
4. Nos. 6, 7, 10, 13, 14, 16, 20, 23, 27 are marked with a rising accent, of the form ` . 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 practice to get used to, but once you have mastered it you will always be able to tell, in both the Textbook and Grammar, which syllable is accented in any word.

C5

Translate into C:

1. Stùdent sam.
2. Amerikānac je profesor.
3. Qn se zòve George, a òna se zòve Mary.
or: Njègovo ime je George, a njèzino ime je Mary.
4. Pas je njèzin prijatelj.
5. Mačka je njihova.
6. Amerikānka je profesòrica.
7. Tko je taj čòvjek?