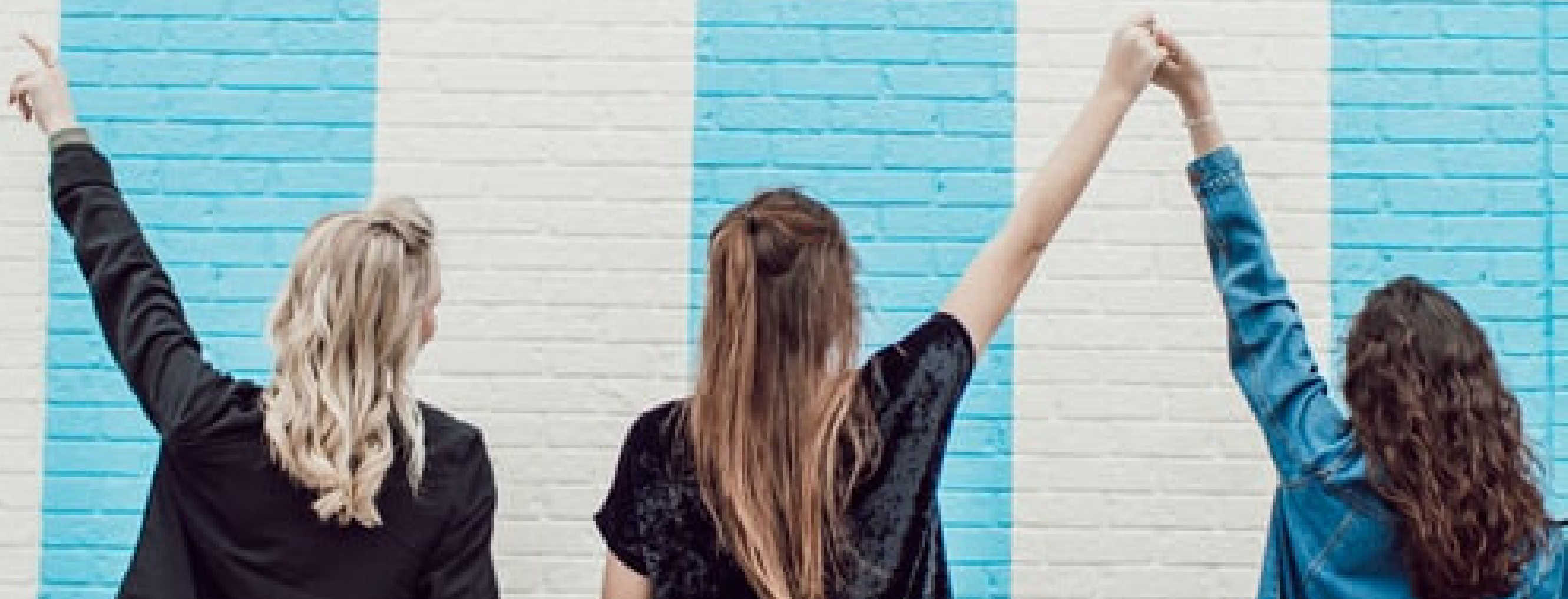


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Porodica i prijatelji

LEKCIJA 1 - E-WORD ŠKOLA JEZIKA





Possessive Pronouns

1. Complete the chart:

ja	ti	on	ona	ono	mi	vi	oni	one	ona
moj									



Ana Tešić

Ovo je Ana Tešić. Ona je udata. Ovo je njena porodica. Njihova kuća je u Beogradu. Ona je lekarka. Anina bolnica je u centru grada.

Jovan je Anin muž. On je arhitekta. Jovanova kancelarija je u centru garada takođe.

„Naša deca su Nina, Nikola i Andrija. Nina ima četiri godine i ona ide u vrtić. Nikola ima sedam godina i on ide u osnovnu školu. Andrija ima tek dve godine, on je još mali.”

2. Take a look at the underlined endings in the words Anina, Anin, and Jovanova. What are these forms?

3. Add the endings:

An__ muž	Jovan__ sin
An__ ćerka	Jovan__ ćerka
An__ dete	Jovan__ dete
An__ sinovi	Jovan__ sinovi
An__ ćerke	Jovan__ ćerke
An__ deca	Jovan__ deca

4. Complete the same text with the appropriate endings (sometimes you will need "the zero ending"):

Ovo je Ana Tešić. On_ je udat_. Ovo je njen_ porodic_. Njihov_ kuć_ je u Beogradu. Ona je lekarka. Anin_ bolnic_ je u centru grada.

Jovan_ je Anin_ muž_. On je arhitekta. Jovanov_ kancelarij_ je u centru garada takođe.

„Naš_ dec_ su Nina, Nikola i Andrija. Nina ima četiri godine i ona ide u vrtić. Nikola ima sedam godina i on ide u osnovnu školu. Andrija ima tek dve godine, on je još mali.”

5. Take a look at these phrases and explain their grammatical construction:

- Ovo je Ana. (Why not "Ova je Ana"?)
- Ovo, to, ono (What is the difference in their meanings?)
- On je arhitekta (Why not "On je arhitekt"?)
- Takođe (What does it mean?)
- What is "child-children" in Serbian?
- Tek (What does it mean?)
- Još (What does it mean?)
- What is "He is 6 years old" in Serbian?

6. Match the phrases and their meanings:

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. U Beogradu | a) location (locative) | × | × |
| 2. U centru | b) have + accusative | × | × |
| 3. U centru (grada) | c) location (locative) | × | × |
| 4. Ima četiri godine | d) have + accusative | × | × |
| 5. Ide u vrtić | e) have + accusative | × | × |
| 6. Ima sedam godina | f) location (locative) | | |
| 7. Ide u osnovnu školu | g) go to a destination (accusative) | | |
| 8. Ima dve godine | h) go to a destination (accusative) | | |

7. Take a look at this sentence: "U centru grada je dobar sladoled." Please answer the questions:

- How many nouns are there in the phrase "u centru grada"?
- "U centru" is the locative case, for location. What case is "grada" and why?
- Can you think of more examples with two nouns (noun + noun) where the first nouns can be in any case, but the second noun is always in the genitive case.



Case endings and their primary uses

Genitive Origin

	singular	plural
m.	-a	-a
f.	-e	-a
n.	-a	-a

Accusative Destination

	singular	plural
m.	- / (cons.)*	-e
f.	-u	-e
n.	-o/e	-a

Locative Location

	singular	plural
m.	-u	-ima
f.	-i	-ama
n.	-u	-ima

*For animate nouns in masculine singular (men and male animals), the ending is -a.



Let's use different cases

8. Translate these sentences to Serbian and explain why the cases in the brackets are used:

- Glass (nominative) of water (genitive).

- I live in Milan (locative).

- I am going to Ireland (accusative) in July (locative).

- I have a meeting (accusative) on Monday (accusative).

- I am from Portugal (genitive).

- This bus (nominative) is going to the centre (accusative) of the city (genitive).

- There are many papers (genitive) on the table (locative).

- I like to watch good films (accusative).

- Two apples (genitive) are in the fridge (locative).

- Green apples (nominative) are in the bag (locative).

- Please buy apples (accusative).

9. Describe the situations used for different cases in exercise 8:

- Nominative: _____
- Genitive: _____
- Accusative: _____
- Locative: _____

10. Let's try again, but this time without a safety net. Translate these sentences to Serbian:

- Glass of water.

- I live in Milan.

- I am going to Ireland in July.

- I have a meeting on Monday.

- I am from Portugal.

- This bus is going to the centre of the city.

- There are many papers on the table.

- I like to watch good films.

- Two apples are in the fridge.

- Green apples are in the bag.

- Please buy apples.



Let's compare possessive forms in Serbian

01

Muškarac - ime na konsonant (+ov).

On se zove Nenad. On ima ženu. (imati + akuzativ)
Njegova žena --> Nenadova žena

02

Muškarac - ime na -o (+ov).

On se zove Stanko. On ima ženu. (imati + akuzativ)
Njegova žena --> Stankova žena

03

Muškarac - ime na -a (+in).

On se zove Nebojša. On ima ženu. (imati + akuzativ)
Njegova žena --> Nebojšina žena

04

Žena - ime na -a (+in).

Ona se zove Ana. Ona ima muža. (imati + akuzativ)
Njen muž --> Anin muž

05

Žena - (strano) ime na konsonant (+in).

Ona se zove Liz. Ona ima muža. (imati + akuzativ)
Njen muž --> Lizin muž



× × × ×
× × × ×

11. Answer the questions:

- Da li je Ana udata? _____
- Gde je njena kuća? _____
- Gde je Anin posao? _____
- Gde je njena bolnica? _____
- Gde je Jovanov posao? _____
- Koliko godina imaju njihova deca? _____

12. Put the words into the correct group: **sin, brat, majka, žena, roditelji, deca, ćerka, sestra, otac, muž**

ŽENE: _____

MUŠKARCI: _____

GRUPA (PLURAL): _____



× ×
× ×
× ×
× ×

13. Complete the sentences:

- Ana je Jovanova _____.
- Jovan je Anin _____.
- Nikola i Andrija su Jovanovi _____.
- Nina je Anina _____.
- Nikola je Andrijin _____.
- Nina je Nikolina i Andrijina _____.
- Ana je Ninina _____.
- Ana i Jovan su Nikolini _____.
- Nina, Nikola i Andrija su Anina i Jovanova _____.
- Jovan je Andrijin _____.

14. Complete the sentences with possessive pronouns (moj, tvoj, njegov...):

- Kako se zoveš? - _____ ime je Ana.
- Kako se vi zovete? - _____ imena su Ana i Jovan.
- Nina ide u vrtić, a Nikola ide u školu. _____ vrtić i škola su u Beogradu.
- Anina sestra je udata. - Ko je _____ muž?
- Jovanov brat radi u Novom Sadu. - Koji je _____ posao?

Danilo Popopvić i njegova porodica

Mi smo iz Crne Gore. Imamo mali hotel u Kotoru. Moja supruga se zove Smiljana i ona radi kao medicinska sestra u lokalnoj bolnici. Naši sinovi se zovu Nebojša, Veljko i Milan. Nažalost, nemamo ćerke.

Nebojša i Veljko rade zajedno i imaju firmu u Podgorici. Njihova firma se zove "Braća". Sada su u Beogradu jer šire posao. Milan još ide u školu.

Moja sestra, Milica, živi u Beogradu i ima muža, sina i ćerku. Ona ima dobar posao, ali njen muž, Nikola, trenutno nema posao.

About the text

15.

Are the sentences true or false?

1. Danilov hotel je u Srbiji. _____
2. Njegova žena radi u bolnici. _____
3. Milica je Danilova žena. _____
4. Njegov hotel je mnogo veliki. _____
5. Danilo i Smiljana imaju sinove. _____
6. Oni nemaju ćerke. _____
7. Svi njihovi sinovi su u Beogradu. _____
8. Milica i Nikola imaju sina i ćerku. _____

16.

Which sentences from exercise 15 are incorrect? rewrite the correct ones and write correctly the wrong ones.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

17.

Write the verb "imati" in the present tense.

ja _____ mi _____
ti _____ vi _____
on _____ oni _____
ona _____ one _____
ono _____ ona _____

Write the verb "nemati" in the present tense.

ja _____ mi _____
ti _____ vi _____
on _____ oni _____
ona _____ one _____
ono _____ ona _____

The verb "imati/nemati"

18. What is specific about the verb "nemati"?

19. Besides the verb "nemati", there are 3 more verbs with irregular negative form, which are they?

20. Complete the sentences with the verb "imati/nemati".

1. Danilo _____ mali hotel u Kotoru.
2. Oni _____ sinove ali _____ ćerke.
3. Nebojša i Veljko _____ firmu.
4. Milica _____ muža, sina i ćerku.
5. Milica _____ posao, ali Nikola _____.

21. Write sentences - what do you have and what don't you have?

× ×
× ×
× ×
× ×



Danilo Popopvić i njegova porodica - vocabulary.

Mi smo **iz Crne Gore**. Imamo mali hotel **u Kotoru**. Moja **supruga** se zove Smiljana i ona radi kao medicinska sestra **u lokalnoj bolnici**. Naši **sinovi** se zovu Nebojša, Veljko i Milan. **Nažalost**, nemamo **ćerke**.

Nebojša i Veljko rade **zajedno** i imaju firmu **u Podgorici**. Njihova firma se zove "**Braća**". Sada su **u Beogradu** jer **šire posao**. Milan **još** ide **u školu**.

Moja sestra, Milica, živi **u Beogradu** i ima **muža, sina i ćerku**. Ona ima **dobar posao**, ali njen muž, Nikola, **trenutno** nema **posao**.

× × × ×
× × × ×



22. What case do the orange words take and why?

1. iz Crne Gore _____
2. u Kotoru _____
3. u lokalnoj bolnici _____
4. ćerke _____
5. u Podgorici _____
6. u Beogradu _____
7. posao _____
8. u školu _____
9. u Beogradu _____
10. muža, sina i ćerku _____
11. dobar posao _____
12. posao _____

23. Take a look at the blue words in the text and answer the questions:

1. What is the synonym for the word "supruga"?

2. What is "supruga" for men?

3. "Sinovi" is a word in plural. What is its form in singular?

4. What does the word "nažalost" mean and what is its opposite?

5. What does the word "zajedno" mean and what is its opposite?

6. "Braća" is a word in plural. What is its form in singular?

7. In the phrase "šire posao", the verb "širiti" means to spread, enlarge, expand. If the first form in the present tense is "ja širim", what is the conjugation group and what are the other present tense forms?

8. Does the word "još" mean "more" or "still" in the text?

9. Can you think of some synonyms for the word "trenutno"?

24. Dialogues - make the correct match between the questions and answers:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Kako je tvoja mama? | a) Petrović |
| 2. Šta radi tvoja sestra? | b) On je student iz Barselone. |
| 3. Koliko godina imaju tvoje ćerke? | c) U centru grada je. |
| 4. Ko je Pablo? | d) Ona je dobro, hvala. |
| 5. Gde je tvoja kancelarija? | e) One imaju šest i devet godina. |
| 6. Kako se prezivaš? | f) Ona je programer. |

25. Here is a bit of an oldfashioned exercise - translation!

Please translate from English to Serbian:

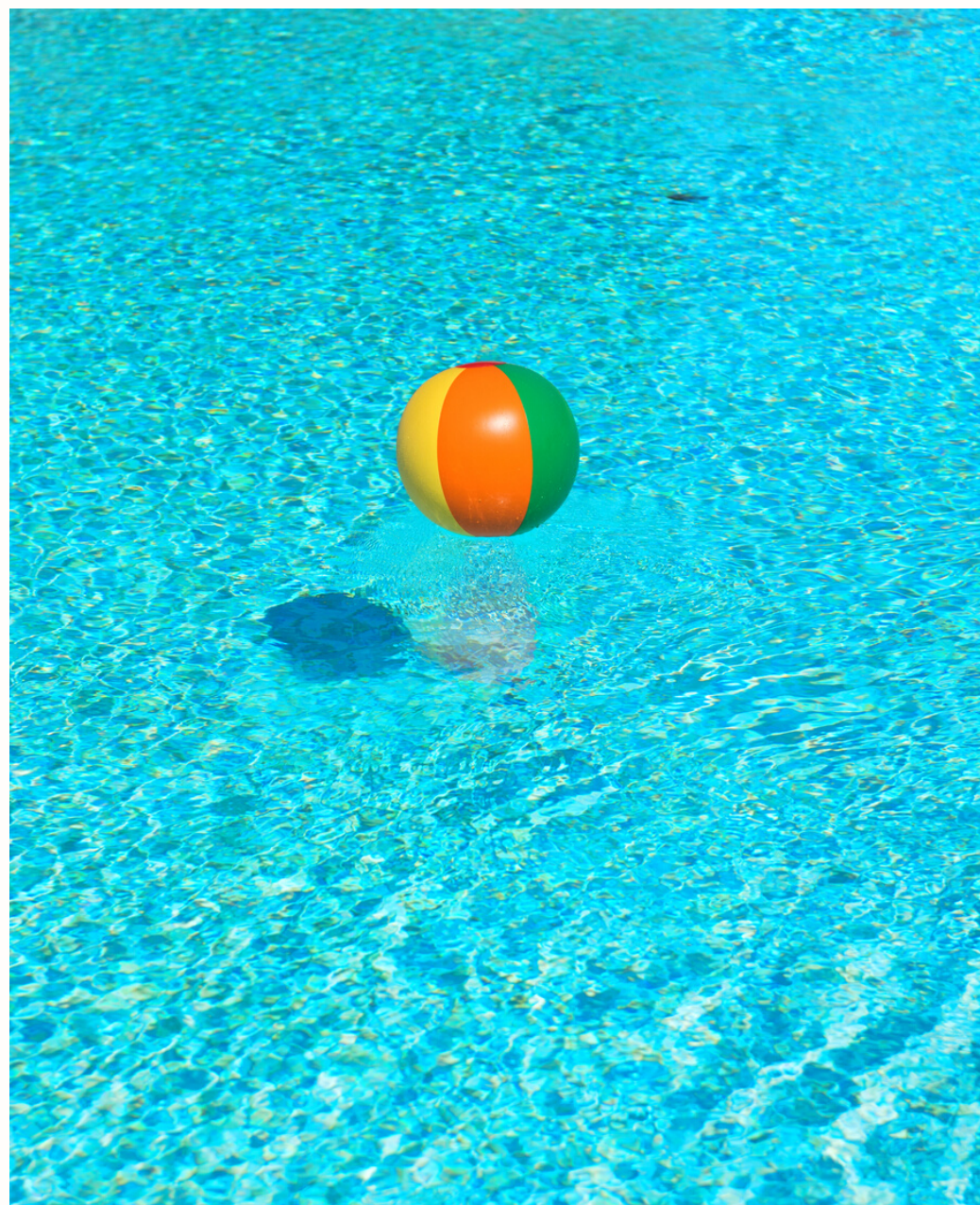
My husband's name is Aleksandar. His nickname is Saša. He is 38 years old. We live together in Niš. He works as a geography professor at the University of Niš. He has many friends and a beautiful wife :-)

Aleksandar's parents live in a village near Niš. His mother and father are pensioners. Aleksandar has a brother and a sister. The brother is called Miloš and he is 32 years old. His sister is called Branka and she is 35 years old.

Aleksandar likes music and films. He likes going to concerts and to the cinema. He also likes playing and watching football. We both have a hobby - we love travelling. We travel a lot.

Porodica & prijatelji





26. Please think of a friend or a family member and answer these questions:

1. Kako se zove? _____
2. Koji je njen/njegov nadimak? _____
3. Koliko ima godina? _____
4. Gde živi? _____
5. Šta radi? _____
6. Koji su njegovi/njeni članovi (members) porodice? _____

7. Gde žive njeni/njegovi roditelji? _____
8. Šta rade njegovi/njeni roditelji? _____
9. Da li on/ona ima brata ili sestru? _____
10. Koliko brat i/ili sestra imaju godina? _____
11. Šta on/ona voli, a šta ne voli? _____
12. Koji je njen/njegov hobi? _____
13. Šta on/ona radi u slobodno vreme? _____

