

LEARN SERBIAN

SERBIAN LANGUAGE TEXTBOOK

A1-A2 LEVEL

ABCČĆDDŽĐEF

GHIJKLLJMNNJ

OPRSŠTUVZŽ

Nikola Pujić

**Learn Serbian
Serbian Language Textbook**

**Nauči srpski
Udžbenik za srpski kao strani jezik**



December 2024

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Helpful Links

Serbian Language Network - Website: www.serbianlanguagelessons.com



Serbian Language Network - Instagram Page:



Learn Serbian Podcast - Website:



This eBook features illustrations by Storyset: www.storyset.com

Introduction

This book is a summary of my six years of experience teaching Serbian as a foreign language. It started as a collection of carefully designed lessons, made up of grammar units, exercises, texts, and vocabulary lists. Over time, the collection grew, and the idea to combine them into one format came naturally. The book reflects my teaching approach and its main goal: **helping learners understand the rules and structure of the language to spontaneously form sentences by taking the easiest and quickest route.**

The book includes 32 lessons that cover all the essential grammar topics and vocabulary groups at the A1 and A2 levels. Answers to the exercises are provided at the end of the book. The materials can be used for self-study or with the help of a tutor.

Grammar topics covered

1. All 7 grammatical cases with prepositions - adjective and noun forms
2. Past, present, and future tense
3. Adjectives, possessive adjectives, adverbs, demonstrative pronouns
4. Comparison of adjectives and adverbs
5. Syntax for asking questions
6. Declension of interrogative pronouns "ko" and "šta"
7. Basic numbers

Vocabulary topics covered:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Basic greetings | 7. Countries |
| 2. Basic questions | 8. House and furniture |
| 3. Time and days | 9. Food |
| 4. Most frequent verbs and adjectives | 10. Restaurant, coffee shop and bakery |
| 5. Places in the city and directions | 11. Clothes |
| 6. Weather | 12. Money and Shopping and more! |

About the author - Nikola Pujić



- Born in 1997, in Serbia
- Native Serbian language speaker
- Bachelor's Degree in Language and Literature Education, University of Belgrade
- Over 6 years of experience teaching Serbian as a foreign language
- Owner of "Serbian Language Network"
- Host of the "Learn Serbian" podcast

Uvod

Ova knjiga je sažetak mojeg šestogodišnjeg iskustva u podučavanju srpskog kao stranog jezika. Nastala je kao zbirka pažljivo osmišljenih lekcija, koje se sastoje od gramatičkih jedinica, vežbi, tekstova i rečnika. Vremenom je zbirka rasla, a ideja da se sve spoji u jedinstven format došla je prirodno. Knjiga odražava moj pristup podučavanju i njen glavni cilj: **pomoći učenicima da razumeju pravila i strukturu jezika kako bi spontano formirali rečenice na najlakši i najbrži način.**

Knjiga sadrži 32 lekcije koje obuhvataju sve osnovne gramatičke teme i grupe reči na A1 i A2 nivoima. Rešenja vežbi nalaze se na kraju knjige. Materijali se mogu koristiti za samostalno učenje ili uz pomoć predavača.

Obrađene gramatičke teme:

1. Svih 7 padeža sa predlozima – pridevska i imenička promena
2. Prošlo, sadašnje i buduće vreme
3. Pridevi, prisvojni pridevi, prilozi, pokazne zamenice
4. Poređenje prideva i priloga
5. Sintaksa za postavljanje pitanja
6. Deklinacija upitnih zamenica „ko“ i „šta“
7. Osnovni brojevi

Obrađene teme vokabulara:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Osnovni pozdravi | 7. Zemlje |
| 2. Osnovna pitanja | 8. Kuća i nameštaj |
| 3. Vreme i dani | 9. Hrana |
| 4. Najčešći glagoli i pridevi | 10. Restoran, kafić, pekara |
| 5. Mesta u gradu i pitanja za pravac | 11. Odeća |
| 6. Vremenska prognoza | 12. Novac i kupovina i još mnogo toga! |

O autoru - Nikola Pujić



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- Više od 6 godina iskustva u podučavanju srpskog kao stranog jezika
- Vlasnik firme "SL Network" (Serbian Language Network)
- Voditelj podcast emisije „Learn Serbian“

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/

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LESSON 1

ALPHABET, PERSONAL PRONOUNS, VERB “JESAM”



Where is Serbian Spoken?

Serbian language belongs to South Slavic language group, together with Croatian and Bosnian language. Linguistically, these three languages are actually one language, which is called differently in all three countries.

Source: Wikipedia



Ethno-political division of the Serbo-Croatian language - areas where Serbian, Croatian, Bosnian / Bosniak and Montenegrin are spoken by the majority or plurality of speakers (as of 2006):

- - Serbian language
- - Croatian language
- - Bosnian language (Bosniak language)
- - Montenegrin language

PL - Municipality of Plav

● - areas where other languages are spoken by the majority or plurality of speakers

Note: Terms Bosnian language and Bosniak language are often used as synonyms and are presented as such in this map. In the official results of 2003 census in Montenegro, Bosnian and Bosniak are listed as separate languages and plurality of citizens of Montenegrin municipality of Plav declared in census that their language is Bosniak.

There are more similarities than differences between these three variants of the language. In the past, during Yugoslavia times, this language was called Serbo-Croatian. The main difference between today's Croatian and Serbian is in vocabulary, while the grammatical structure of the language remains the same.



The Alphabet

Serbian language has two scripts: cyrillic (ćirilica) and latin (latinica). In every day Serbian, latinica is used more than ćirilica. Ćirilica is used in formal or work related documents. You will need latinica to read texts or communicate online. You will need ćirilica if you want to live and work in Serbia.

Azbuka	Abeceda	Azbuka	Abeceda	Azbuka	Abeceda
А а	A a	Л л	L l	Ф ф	F f
Б б	B b	Љ љ	Lj lj	Х х	H h
В в	V v	М м	M m	Ц ц	C c
Г г	G g	Н н	N n	Ч ч	Č č
Д д	D d	Њ њ	Nj nj	Џ џ	Dž dž
Ђ ђ	Đ đ	О о	O o	Ш ш	Š š
Е е	E e	П п	P p		
Ж ж	Ž ž	Р р	R r		
З з	Z z	С с	S s		
И и	I i	Т т	T t		
Ј ј	J j	Ћ ћ	Ć ć		
К к	K k	У у	U u		

Here are some Serbian phonemes compared to English pronunciation:

vowels

a	sun
o	door
i	speak
e	help
u	moon

consonants

đ	duke	h	loch
ž	pleasure	č	chair
nj	canyon	dž	edge
ć	ciao	š	shower

Listen to our podcast episode about reading and pronunciation of Serbian letters:



As you can tell, there are a lot of letters in Serbian language that sound very similar. Take ć and đ for example. They are pronounced in the same way, but the only difference is the activity of the vocal chords. Vocal chords are more active when you pronounce letter đ and less active with letter ć. You can notice that other letters come in pairs like this as well: dž and č, ž and š and similar.

Letter r is a vibrant. It is pronounced similarly to the Spanish letter "r". This letter can be both a consonant and a vowel. When it comes between two consonants, it becomes a vowel: prst, tvrd.

Remember!



When communicating online with people that speak Serbian, you can notice that they sometimes don't include diacritics above letters like: ć, č, š and similar. This happens because the adequate keyboard for Serbian language is not used.

Sometimes you can also see letter Đ đ written like Dj dj, which is also irregular.

Reading

Serbian language has a phonetic writing system, which means that we write letters as we hear them. We don't focus on morphological or historical ways of writing letters. Vuk Karadžić, the reformer of the standard Serbian language, is known to have said: Write in the same way you pronounce, and pronounce the same way it is written.

When reading, every letter should be pronounced almost as in the way it sounds on its own. For example, word "rain" in English is not read the same way the letters r, a, i and n are pronounced separately. In Serbian, this English word would be read almost letter by letter.

rain /reɪn/ - English word, English pronunciation

kiša /kiša/ - Serbian word for rain, Serbian pronunciation

rain /rain*/ - English word read in Serbian way of pronunciation

Serbian alphabet = Serbian pronunciation



Exercise!**1. Try reading these words:**

voda (water), vetar (wind), dete (child), dečak (boy), devojčica (girl), želja (wish), šuma (forest), njiva (field), sveća (candle), prst (finger), tvrd (hard), pčela (bee), ljubav (love), zvezda (star), đurđevak (lily of the valley), cvrčak (cricket), odžačar (chimney cleaner).

Tongue twisters!

Riba ribi grize rep! (One fish bites another's tail.)

Na vrh brda vrba mrda! (On the top of the hill, the willow swings.)

Greetings:

Dobar dan! - Good afternoon!

Dobro jutro! - Good morning!

Dobro veče! - Good evening!

Zdravo! - Hello! / Bye!

Ćao! - Hi! / Bye!

Doviđenja! - Goodbye!

Vidimo se! - See you!

Laku noć! - Good night!

Phrases:

Kako si / ste? - How are you?

Ja sam dobro, hvala. - I am good, thank you!

Ja sam ... - I am...

Ja se zovem ... - My name is...

Drago mi je! - Nice to meet you!

Izvini / Izvinite! - Excuse me!

Hvala! - Thank you!

Nema na čemu! - You're welcome!

Practical sentences:

Kako se zoveš? - What is your name?

Koliko imaš godina? - How old are you?

Učim srpski. - I am learning Serbian.

Govorim engleski. - I speak English.

da - yes

ne - no

i - and

ili - or



Personal Pronouns

singular			plural		
1.	Ja	I	1.	Mi	We
2.	Ti	You	2.	Vi	You
3.	On, ona, ono	He, she, it	3.	Oni, one, ona	They

It is important to notice that there are three genders in 3rd person singular and plural: masculine, feminine and neuter. Make sure not to mix **ona** from 3rd person singular (feminine singular) with **ona** in 3rd person plural (neuter plural). Personal pronouns are used to replace other words like nouns or adjectives.

Exercise!



2. Fill in the gaps using personal pronouns:

- voliš da igraš fudbal. (you)
- voli da sluša muziku. (he)
- hoćete da idete u Srbiju? (you pl.)
- možemo da idemo u restoran. (we)
- svira violinu. (she)
- sam inženjer. (I)
- rade u turističkoj agenciji. (they masc.)
- moraju da idu kući. (they fem.)



3. Fill in the gaps using personal pronouns:

- Marko **je** student. (Marko is a student.)
- On student. (He is a student.)
- Ana profesorka. (Ana is a professor.)
- Ona profesorka. (She is a professor.)
- Ti i Miloš učite zajedno. (You and Miloš study together.)
- učite zajedno. (You study together.)
- Petar studira istoriju, a Ivana studira hemiju.
- (Petar studies history, and Ivana studies chemistry.)
- studira istoriju, a studira hemiju.
- Da li su dečaci kod kuće? (Are the boys at home?)
- Da, su kod kuće. (Yes, they are at home.)

Verb To Be

singular			plural		
1.	Ja sam	I am	1.	Mi smo	We are
2.	Ti si	You are	2.	Vi ste	You are
3.	On, ona, ono je	He, she, it is	3.	Oni, one, ona su	They are

Verb *to be* is one of the most important verbs in Serbian language. It is a building block for your first sentences! This verb has a different form in each person. When pronouncing the sentence "Ja sam", it sounds like a one word, because word "sam" is an enclitic - a word without it's own stress or accent.

Example:

Question: Da li si ti student?

Answer: Ja **sam** student. / Student **sam**.

Remember!



Since verbs in Serbian language have a different form for each person, there is no need to use subjects every time!

Exercise!



4. Match the pronoun with the verb:

Ja	
Oni	
Ona	
Mi	sam
Ti	si
On	je
One	smo
Vi	ste
Ono	su
Ona	

5. Fill in the gaps with verb *to be*

On učenik.
 Mi profesori.
 Ona doktorka, a vi advokati.
 Oni srećni.
 Ana i Milica u gradu.
 Siniša napolju.

Read and translate!



U hotelu

A: Dobar dan, vi ste gospodin Petrović?

B: Zdravo! Da, ja sam Ivan Petrović.

A: Drago mi je. Ja se zovem Marko.

Vaš pasoš, molim.

B: Izvolite.

A: Hvala. Vi ste turista?

B: Ne, ja sam inženjer.

A: Dobro! Vidimo se!

B: Doviđenja.

Nenad uči srpski jezik

A: Dobro veče, Nenade. Kako ste?

B: Zdravo! Ja sam dobro, hvala.

A kako ste vi?

A: Dobro sam, hvala. Šta radite danas?

B: Danas učim srpski jezik.

A: Vi pričate srpski?

B: Razumem mnogo, ali govorim malo.

LESSON 2

GENDER, PLURAL FORMS, VERB “JESAM” LONG FORM



Gender of singular nouns in Serbian

Muški (masculine)

Ends on a **consonant**:

učenik (student)
deč**ak** (boy)
pas (dog)
grad (city)
učitel**j** (male teacher)

Ženski (feminine)

Ends on **a**:

žena (woman)
devojčica (girl)
mačka (cat)
zgrada (building)
učiteljica (female teacher)

Srednji (neuter)

Ends on **o** or **e**:

drvo (wood, tree)
polje (field)
selo (village)
svetlo (light)
vreme (time)

Gender in Serbian language is a category that all nouns, adjectives and some pronouns have. There are three genders in Serbian language. Every noun has a gender, and we can tell the gender of the noun by looking at the last letter in that word.

Masculine gender ends on **any consonant** (consonant are all letter except a, o, i, e and u). **Feminine gender** ends on **-a** and **neuter gender** ends on **-o** or **-e**.

Grammatical gender and gender in real life is not the same, so don't overthink it. In English language, word "book" is replaced with a pronoun of neuter gender:

The **book** is on the table. : **It** is on the table.

In Serbian language, nouns that represent objects (and all other nouns) can be any gender: masculine, feminine or neuter. Word "knjiga" (book) is feminine gender, since it ends on -a.

Knjiga je na stolu. : **Ona** je na stolu.

Remember!



1. Words of masculine gender in singular end on consonant because they actually don't have an extension like feminine and neuter genders do.



2. Some feminine nouns will end on consonant in singular.

3. Words in Serbian language change their form a lot. It is very important to know the gender of the word in order to put it in correct form.

As you can see, pronouns also have their own gender. Pronouns can replace nouns. Instead of "dečak", we can say "on" (boy - he).

On

dečak

Ona

devojčica

Ono

selo / dete

Most of the nouns will be masculine gender, then feminine and least of them will be neuter gender. Words in neuter gender are very specific and, among other things, they can represent group of objects (lišće - leaves, drveće - trees) even though words themselves are in neuter singular. They can also represent living beings that are not mature or grown up (dete - child, pile - chick, tele - calf).

Exercise!



1. Replace nouns with pronouns:

klupa (bench): **ona**

mesto (place):

pod (floor):

krevet (bed):

ime (name):

sreća (happiness):



Gender of Plural Nouns in Serbian

Muški (masculine)

Ends on **i**:

učenici (students)

dečaci (boys)

psi (dogs)

gradovi (cities)

učitelji (teachers)

Ženski (feminine)

Ends on **e**:

žene (women)

devojčice (girls)

mačke (cats)

zgrade (buildings)

učiteljice (teachers)

Srednji (neuter)

Ends on **a**:

drva (wood)

polja (field)

sela (village)

svetla (light)

vremena (times)

Every gender in plural form has a different extension. In masculine gender, there will be a lot of changes happening when declining words. Sometimes a letter will change to another letter, sometimes letter will be taken out, or new letters would be added in. With masculine gender, you add -i to the singular form, while for feminine and neuter plural you replace singular with plural extension.

Remember!

You maybe noticed that some gender extensions repeat. For example, there is extension -e for neuter singular and the same extension for feminine plural. In order to tell the gender of a word, you need to know it's grammatical number: Is it singular or plural? Only then you can now which gender the word is in. Always start from singular when determining the gender of a noun or adjective.

Oni

dečaci

Exercise!**One**

devojčice

2. Replace nouns with pronouns:**Ona**

sela

devojke (girls): **one**

automobili (cars):

dečaci (boys):

polja (fields):

deca (children):

slike (pictures):

3. Transform singular into plural:

prozor (window) -

jaje (egg) -

zavesa (curtain) -

žaba (frog) -

prst (finger) -

čudo (wonder) -

mesto (place) -

lampa (lamp) -

automobil (car) -

plaža (beach) -

4. Transform plural into singular:

kreveti (beds) -

devojčice (girls) -

dani (days) -

biljke (plants) -

sela (villages) -

papiri (papers) -

knjige (books) -

svetla (lights) -

torte (cakes) -

pasoši (passports) -

Nouns and pronouns have almost the same extensions for gender:

dečak (boy) : **on** (he)devojčica (girl) : **ona** (she)selo (village) : **ono** (it)polje (field) : **ono** (it)dečaci (boys) : **oni**devojčice (girls) : **one**sela (villages) : **ona**polja (fields) : **ona****Remember!**

Pronoun for 3rd person singular will always be: **ono**.

Natural gender and grammatical gender are not the same:

Marko peva.

(Marko is singing.)

On peva.

(He is singing.)

Luka trči.

(Luka is running.)

On trči.

(He is running.)

Exercise!



5. Translate your first sentences

I am a student (student).

-

We are students.

-

You are a teacher (učiteljica).

-

You are teachers. (pl.)

-

He is a boy (dečak).

-

They are boys.

-



She is a girl (devojčica).

-

They are girls (devojčice).

-

It is a village (selo).

-

They are villages.

Long Form of Verb "Jesam"

English: I **am** a student.

Serbian: Ja **sam** student.

Ja = student.

I = student

Are you a student?

I am.

Ja sam ? Ja = ?

Imagine verb *to be* (jesam/bititi) as a connector, which connects nouns, adjectives and pronouns. There is a short form of this verb (sam, si je, smo, ste, su) and long form (jesam, jesi, jeste, jesmo, jeste, jesu), which is used when giving short answers to questions, or when emphasising. In English, when answering to a question: "Are you a student?", you can simply say: "I am." In Serbian, we can't end an answer with a short form of this verb, since it, as the, connector doesn't connect to anything. Instead, we use the long form of verb *to be*.

singular			plural		
1.	(Ja) jesam	I am	1.	(Mi) jesmo	We are
2.	(Ti) jesi	You are	2.	(Vi) jeste	You are
3.	(On, ona, ono) jeste	He, she, it is	3.	(Oni, one, ona) jesu	They are

Example:

Da li si ti student? (Are you a student?)

Da, **jesam**! (Yes, I am!)

Jesam. (I am.)



Negative Form of the Verb “Jesam”

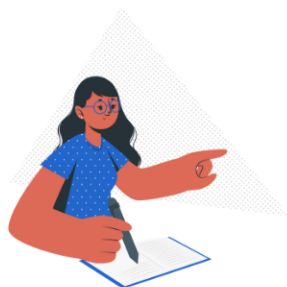
singular			plural		
1.	(Ja) Nisam	I am not	1.	(Mi) Nismo	We are not
2.	(Ti) Nisi	You are not	2.	(Vi) Niste	You are not
3.	(On, ona, ono) Nije	He, she, it is not	3.	(Oni, one, ona) Nisu	They are not

Example:

Da li si ti student? (Are you a student?)

Ne, **nisam**! (No, I am not!)

Nisam. (I am not.)

**Exercise!**

6. Transform affirmative verb *jesam* to negative form:

Ja sam učenik.

-

Mi smo srećni.

-

On je dečak.

-

7. Fill in the gaps using long and negative form:

Are you workers?

Jesmo (We are)

Nismo (We are not.)

Is he okay?

..... (He is.)

..... (He is not.)

Are they at home?

..... (They are.)

..... (They are not.)

Are you the professor?

..... (You are.)

..... (You are not.)

Remember!

In Serbian language, verbs don't have to be used with subjects, since almost all verbs have different extension for person. So, we can say:

Ja sam doktor : Doktor sam.

Ja jesam doktor. : Jesam doktor.

Ja nisam doktor. : Nisam doktor.

Vocabulary!



Time

dan - day

nedelja /sedmica - week

mesec - month

godina - year

juče - yesterday

danas - today

sutra - tomorrow

jutro - morning

veče- evening

noć - night

podne - noon

ponoć - midnight

prepodne - before noon (AM)

popodne - afternoon (PM)

jutros - this morning

večeras - this evening

ujutru/o - in the morning

uveče - in the evening

prekosutra- day after tomorrow

naksutra- two days after tomorrow

prekjuče - day before yesterday

nakjuče - two days before yesterday

Days of the week

ponedeljak - Monday

utorak - Tuesday

sreda - Wednesday

četvrtak - Thursday

petak - Friday

subota - Saturday

nedelja - Sunday

Months

januar

februar

mart

april

maj

jun

jul

avgust

septembar

oktobar

novembar

decembar



Read and translate!



Profesor i studenti

A: Dobar dan!

B: Zdravo! Ja sam Mirko, drago mi je.

A: Vi ste student?

B: Ne, ja nisam student. Ja sam profesor.

A: Mi smo studenti.

B: Danas je sreda?

A: Nije, danas je utorak. Sutra je sreda.

B: Danas učimo srpski jezik.

A: Mi volimo jezike!

B: Naksutra je petak?

A: Jeste.

B: U petak učimo matematiku.

A: Mi ne volimo matematiku!

Vocabulary!



učiti, učim - to study

jezik - language

voleti, volim - to like/love

matematika - math

brojevi - numbers



LESSON 3

ASKING QUESTIONS, BASIC NUMBERS



Interrogative Words

Ko? - Who?

Gde? - Where?

Šta? - What?

Koji? - Which?

Kada? - When?

Kako? - How?

Zašto? - Why?

Koliko? - How much?

Interrogative words are words we use to ask questions! Here are the most useful ones that you can use to get a lot of basic informations!

Exercise!



1. Ask questions focusing on underlined words:

Miljan je napolju. (Miljan is outside.)

..... je Miljan?

Ana svira gitaru. (Ana plays the guitar.)

..... svira Ana?

Poklon dolazi sutra. (The present comes tomorrow.)

..... dolazi poklon?

Mirko ima mnogo kolačića. (Mirko has a lot of cookies.)

..... kolačića ima Mirko?

Nenad jede sporo. (Nenad eats slowly.)

..... jede Nenad?



Subject and Predicate

Grammatical subject is a person or a thing performing an action or being in some kind of state.

Marko jede kolač. - Marko is eating a cake.

Jelena je učenica. - Jelena is a student.

Predicate is the action or a state that is accredited to the subject.

Marko **jede** kolač.

Jelena **je** učenica.



Asking questions

There are different ways to ask a question. In this lesson we are covering three out of four:

1. Using **da li**: Da li si ti učenik? (*Are you a student?*)
2. Using **li**: Spavaš li? (*Are you sleeping?*)
3. Using **interrogative words**: Ko je Marko? Šta je Marko? (*Who/what is Marko?*)

Alternative: Using **je l'**: Je l' je Marko učenik? (*Is Marko a student?*) - colloquial

"Da li" Form

The form "da li" does not mean anything on it's own. It does not mean "do you" or "are you", it is just a marker for a question. When starting a question, we always put "da li" at the start of the sentence.

There is one thing to pay attention to when forming questions in Serbian: verb *to be* (jesam/bit). The short form of verb *jesam/bit* should always come after "da li". After that you can use a subject and adjective of the sentence. You don't have to use the subject every time you form a question or any other type of sentence in Serbian.

If there is no verb *jesam/bit* used, you can continue with any other verb you want to use.

Ti si učenik. → Da li **si (ti)** učenik? - **Da li + predicate + subject**
You are a student. Are you a student?

Nenad svira klavir. → Da li **(Nenad) svira** klavir? - **Da li + subject + predicate**
Marko plays the piano. Does Marko play the piano?

"Je l' " Form

The form "je l' " also has no meaning on it's own, although we can say it has verb *jesam/bit* as the integral part. This form is mostly used in colloquial, spoken Serbian. Avoid using it in formal occasions. It is used in the same way as "da li" form.

Ti si učenik. → **Je l'** si ti učenik? - *Are you a student?*
 Da li si ti učenik? - *Are you a student?*

Exercise!**2. Make questions using “da li” form:
Mirko spava. - Da li Mirko spava?**

Nenad jede grožđe. (*Nenad eats grapes.*)

-

Mi smo radnici. (*We are workers.*)

-

Vi radite napolju. (*You work outside.*)

-

Oni su napolju. (*They are outside*)

-

Ti praviš ručak. (*You are making lunch.*)

-

**3. Make questions using “je li” form:
Mirko spava. - Je li Mirko spava?**

Mića uči srpski jezik. (*Mića is studying.*)

-

Ona je umorna. (*She is tired.*)

-

Mi smo učenici. (*We are students.*)

-

Ti čitaš knjigu. (*You are reading the book.*)

-

Vi vozite kola. (*You are driving the car.*)

-

Vocabulary!**Useful Questions**

Koliko košta? - How much does it cost?

Koliko je sati? - What time is it?

Kakvo je vreme napolju? - What is the weather like outside?

Da li mogu da naručim ... ? - Can I order?

Izvinite, gde je ...? - Excuse me, where is?

Šta je ovo? - What is this?

Kako se zoveš? - What is your name?

Koliko imaš godina? - How old are you?

Šta radiš? - What are you doing?

Čime se baviš? - What do you do?

Odakle si? - Where are you from?

Šta ima novo? - What's new?

**Exercise!****4. Translate the sentences:**

Hello! My name is Jana. What's your name?

-

Good evening, I am Petar. How are you?

-

I am good thanks. Where are you from?

-

I am from Serbia. What do you do?

-

I am a teacher. And you?

-

I am a doctor. Nice to meet you!

-

Read and translate!**Studenti**

A: Zdravo! Ja sam Anja. Kako se ti zoveš?
 B: Zdravo! Ja sam Mića, drago mi je.
 A: Koliko imaš godina?
 B: Imam dvadeset pet godina. Čime se baviš?
 A: Ja sam student. Odakle si ti?
 B: Ja sam iz Niša. Da li si ti iz Beograda?
 A: Jesam.
 B: Koliko je sati?
 A: Sada je pet sati.
 B: Moram da idem!
 A: Gde ideš?
 B: Idem na čas.

Vocabulary!

moram - I must
 idem - I go
 čas - lesson

**Basic Numbers**

1 - jedan	6 - šest	11 - jedanaest	16 - šesnaest	30 - trideset
2 - dva	7 - sedam	12 - dvanaest	17 - sedamnaest	40 - četrdeset
3 - tri	8 - osam	13 - trinaest	18 - osamnaest	50 - pedeset
4 - četiri	9 - devet	14 - četrnaest	19 - devetnaest	60 - šezdeset
5 - pet	10 - deset	15 - petnaest	20 - dvadeset	70 - sedamdeset

80 - osamdeset 90 - devedeset 100 - sto 1.000 - hiljadu

Basic numbers will have stress on different syllables. The underlined letters are the ones that should be stressed. Combining words with numbers in Serbian can be hard because different ranges of numbers have different rules.

Exercise!

5. Write following numbers using letters:

11 -	112 -
16 -	179 -
19 -	105 -
44 -	199 -
87 -	1014 -
134 -	1128 -

Remember!

1 dečak/devojčica/selo
 2, 3, 4 dečaka/devojčice/sela
 5+ dečaka/devojčica/sela

More of this in future lessons!

LESSON 4

ADJECTIVES



Adjectives

Adjectives (pridevi) are words that describe nouns or pronouns. They give information about the shape, color, size and similar. Adjectives stand close to nouns and they are in the same gender (masculine, feminine, neuter), grammatical number (singular, plural) and grammatical case (nominative, genitive, etc.) as the word they are describing. There can be more than one adjective used to describe a noun or pronoun.

velika stara zelena sveska
big old green notebook

The center word will always be a noun or a pronoun. Whichever the form the noun or pronoun is in, adjectives will be in the same form. If the noun is in feminine singular nominative, adjectives will be feminine singular nominative. Sometimes the extensions for adjectives and nouns and pronouns will be different, even though they are all in the same form.

Adjective Endings - Singular

Muški (masculine)

Ends on **consonant** or **i**:

lep**p** sladoled
(nice ice cream)
velik**k** (big)
drven**n** (wooden)
srpski**i** (Serbian)

Ženski (feminine)

Ends on **a**:

lep**a** knjiga
(nice book)
velik**a**
drven**a**
srpska**a** (Serbian)

Srednji (neuter)

Ends on **o** or **e**:

lep**o** selo
(nice village)
velik**o**
drven**o**
srpsko**o** (Serbian)

Adjectives in masculine singular can have an ending on **consonant** or letter **i**. Since the extension for **masculine plural** is also **-i**, you have to be careful when determining the gender of the adjective. Always follow the gender of the noun! If a noun ends on consonant, it is masculine gender, even though it's adjective ends on **-i**.

Remember!



All extensions for nouns and adjectives that we did so far are also the extensions for nominative grammatical case!

Adjective Endings - Plural

Muški (masculine)

Ends on **i**:

lepi sladoled
(nice ice creams)
veliki (big)
drveni (wooden)
srpski (Serbian)

Ženski (feminine)

Ends on **e**:

lepe knjige
(nice book)
velike
drvene
srpske (Serbian)

Srednji (neuter)

Ends on **a**:

lepa sela
(nice village)
velika
drvena
srpska (Serbian)

The reason why adjectives can end on -i, both in singular and plural nominative, is because of the difference in "specified" or "unspecified" adjectives. It's similar to particles **a** and **the** in English language.

crven cvet - unspecified red flower (a red flower)

crveni cvet - specified red flower (the red flower)

However, this difference is not that consistent or important, so sometimes we mix these two forms.

Boje - Colors

Vocabulary!



crven - red
plav - blue
zelen - green
žut - yellow
narandžast - orange
ljubičast - purple
braon, smeđ - brown
roze - pink
siv - gray
crn - black
beo - white

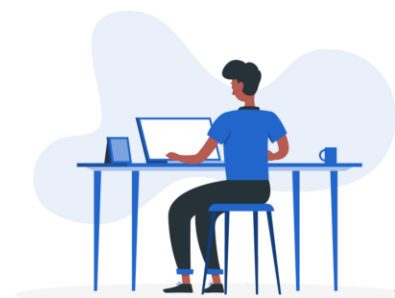
Exercise!



1. Choose different colors and combine color with nouns!

..... sveska (notebook)
..... automobil (car)
..... jezero (lake)

..... sveske (notebooks)
..... automobili (cars)
..... jezera (lakes)



Remember!**Soft Sounding and Hard Sounding Letters**

Soft sounding letters are: **č, ć, ž, š, dž, č, j, lj, nj** and sometimes **r** and **s**. After soft consonants we use soft vowel **e**. Hard sounding consonants are all the rest. After hard sounding consonants we use hard vowel **o**. Whenever there is a choice between o and e, follow this rule!

Vocabulary!**Basic adjectives**

lep - pretty
 ružan - ugly
 veliki - big
 mali - small
 dobar - good
 loš - bad
 visok - tall
 nizak - short (height)
 kratak - short (length)
 dug - long
 srećan - happy
 slab - weak
 težak - heavy
 lak - light
 topao - warm
 vruć - hot
 hladan - cold
 ukusan - tasty
 sladak - sweet
 slan - salty
 gladan - hungry
 umoran - tired

tužan - sad
 ljut - angry
 zdrav - healthy
 bolestan - sick
 pametan - smart
 glup - stupid
 brz - fast
 spor - slow
 mlad - young
 star - old
 jak - strong

Exercise!
2. Write the opposites.
Keep them in same gender:

pametan:	
slaba:	mlado:
kratko:	nisko:
veliki:	brz:
hladna:	slano:
tužan:	
laka:	

3. Combine adjectives with nouns:

big red books (knjiga)
 -
 good hot coffee (kafa)
 -
 fast blue car (automobil)
 -
 little happy boy (dečak)
 -
 old tall buildings (zgrada)
 -

tasty green apples (jabuka)
 -
 small slow black motorcycle (motor)
 -
 cold healthy breakfast (doručak)
 -
 sad smart students (učenik)
 -
 pretty small yellow cats (mačka)
 -

LESSON 5

PRESENT TENSE, MOST FREQUENT VERBS



Verb Forms



Infinitive

This is a basic form of verbs. It is like a name tag for a verb. It has three types of endings:

raditi - to work

peći - to bake

pasti - to fall

First Person Present Tense First Person Present Tense

This is the form where you can find the root of all verbs. Present tense is often quite different from infinitive form, so it can be hard to recognise the verb. First person singular in present tense will end on **-m**. There are two irregular verbs that will end on **-u**: hteti, hoću and moći, mogu.

radim - I work / I am working

pečem - I bake / I am baking

padnem - I fall / I am falling

You will always be given both infinitive and 1st person singular present tense when doing exercises or when listing new vocabulary. Both forms are very important.

In this textbook we take a different approach than usual to construct present tense. Instead of using infinitive, we use 1st person present tense to identify verbs and change endings. The reason for this is easier identification of verbs and higher frequency of use of present tense forms.

Present Tense - Present

Present Simple Stem

1st. person singular **-m**



Present Tense Endings

singular	plural
1.-m	1.-mo
2.-š	2.-te
3.- /	3.-e, u, ju

First Group of Verbs

videti, vidim - to see

singular

1. Vidi-**m**
2. Vidi-**š**
3. Vide-**/**

plural

1. Vidi-**mo**
2. Vidi-**te**
3. Vid-**e**

1. Ne vidi-**m**
2. Ne vidi-**š**
3. Ne vidi-**/**

1. Ne vidi-**mo**
2. Ne vidi-**te**
3. Ne vid-**e**

Remember!



present tense stem

Vidim****

If 1st person singular ends on **-im**, 3rd person plural ends on **-e**! This extension is added to the shortened stem.

There are three groups of verbs in present tense. We divide verbs in groups depending on the endings in 1st person singular or 3rd person plural present tense. We form present tense by switching the extensions for each person. The easiest way is to start from 1st person singular, since this form is very frequent. Since every person has a different ending (except 3rd person singular which has no ending), we don't have to use grammatical subjects in every sentence. We can tell which person the verb is in by looking at the ending.

The stem (grammatical base) will be the same for all persons except for 3rd person plural, where we shorten it in order to have a form consonant-vowel-consonant. Negative form of all verbs in Serbian (except 3 irregular verbs) is constructed by adding "ne" in front of the verb.

First Group Extensions

singular

1. -**m**
2. -**š**
3. -**/**

plural

1. -**mo**
2. -**te**
3. -**e**

3rd person shortened stem

Vidi - **m** = Vidi

Vid**i** = Vid

Vid + e = Vide



Second Group of Verbs

jesti, jedem - to eat

singular

1. Jede-**m**
2. Jede-**š**
3. Jede-**/**

plural

1. Jede-**mo**
2. Jede-**te**
3. Jed-**u**

1. Ne jede-**m**
2. Ne jede-**š**
3. Ne jede-**/**

1. Ne jede-**mo**
2. Ne jede-**te**
3. Ne jed-**u**

Remember!



present tense stem

Jedem****

If 1st person singular ends on **-em**, 3rd person plural ends on **-u**! This extension is added to the shortened stem.

Second Group Extensions

singular

1. **-m**
2. **-š**
3. **-/**

plural

1. **-mo**
2. **-te**
3. **-u**

3rd person shortened stem

Jede - **m** = Jede
 Jede **e** = Jed
 Jed + u = Jedu

Third Group of Verbs

pričati, pričam - to talk

singular

1. Priča-**m**
2. Priča-**š**
3. Priča-**/**

plural

1. Priča-**mo**
2. Priča-**te**
3. Priča-**ju**

1. Ne pričā-**m**
2. Ne pričā-**š**
3. Ne pričā-**/**

1. Ne pričā-**mo**
2. Ne pričā-**te**
3. Ne pričā-**ju**

Remember!



present tense stem

Pričam****

If 1st person singular ends on **-am**, 3rd person plural ends on **-ju**! There is no shortened stem, since the extension already starts with a consonant.

Third Group Extensions

singular	plural	3rd person stem is not shortened!
1. -m	1. -mo	
2. -š	2. -te	Priča - m = Priča
3. -/	3. -ju	



Negative Forms

The negatives are constructed by simply adding “ne” in front of the verb. However, there are three verbs that have a special negative form.

Ja sam : Ja **nisam** (I am : I am not)

Ja hoću : Ja **neću** (I want : I don't want)

Ja imam : Ja **nemam** (I have : I don't have)

Summary - Groups of Verbs

1st group:

1st person singular ends on **i-m**

3rd person plural ends on **-e**

has the shortened base

2nd group:

1st person singular ends on **e-m**

3rd person plural ends on **-u**

has the shortened base

3rd group:

1st person singular ends on **a-m**

3rd person plural ends on **-ju**

does not have the shortened base



Irregular Verbs in Present Tense

There are three irregular verbs in present tense: *jesam/bit* (to be); *hteti, hoću* (to want) and *moći, mogu* (to be able to). Verbs “*hteti*” and “*moći*” end on -u in 1st person singular.

hteti, hoću - to want

singular			plural		
1.	Ja hoću	I want	1.	Mi hoćemo	We want
2.	Ti hoćeš	You want	2.	Vi hoćete	You want
3.	On, ona, ono hoće	He, she, it wants	3.	Oni, one, ona hoće	They want

Negative Form

singular			plural		
1.	Ja neću	I don't want	1.	Mi nećemo	We don't want
2.	Ti nećeš	You don't want	2.	Vi nećete	You don't want
3.	On, ona, ono neće	He, she, it doesn't want	3.	Oni, one, ona neće	They don't want



moći, mogu - to be able to

singular			plural		
1.	Ja mogu	I can	1.	Mi možemo	We can
2.	Ti možeš	You can	2.	Vi možete	You can
3.	On, ona, ono može	He, she, it can	3.	Oni, one, ona mogu	They can

Negative Form

singular			plural		
1.	Ja ne mogu	I can't	1.	Mi ne možemo	We can't
2.	Ti ne možeš	You can't	2.	Vi ne možete	You can't
3.	On, ona, ono ne može	He, she, it can't	3.	Oni, one, ona ne mogu	They can't

Exercise!



1. Fill in the gaps with proper forms of verbs:

Verb pričati (to speak, to talk) - 1st person singular: Pričam

Ja **pričam** Mi _____Ti **pričaš** Vi _____

On, ona, ono _____ Oni, one, ona _____

Verb kazati (to say, tell) - 1st person singular: Kažem

Ja _____ Mi _____

Ti _____ Vi _____

On, ona, ono _____ Oni, one, ona _____

Verb imati (to have) - 1st person singular: Imam

Ja _____ Mi _____

Ti _____ Vi _____

On, ona, ono _____ Oni, one, ona _____

Remember!



Always start from 1st person singular, by taking out -m!

Verb ići (to go) - 1st person singular: Idem

Ja _____ Mi _____
 Ti _____ Vi _____
 On, ona, ono _____ Oni, one, ona _____

Verb misliti (to think) - 1st person singular: Mislim

Ja _____ Mi _____
 Ti _____ Vi _____
 On, ona, ono _____ Oni, one, ona _____

Verb učiti (to learn, to study) - 1st person singular: Učim

Ja _____ Mi _____
 Ti _____ Vi _____
 On, ona, ono _____ Oni, one, ona _____

Verb pisati (to write) - 1st person singular: Pišem

Ja _____ Mi _____
 Ti _____ Vi _____
 On, ona, ono _____ Oni, one, ona _____

Verb čitati (to read) - 1st person singular: Čitam

Ja _____ Mi _____
 Ti _____ Vi _____
 On, ona, ono _____ Oni, one, ona _____



2. Write the negatives!

Ona ima mačku.	Oni spavaju na kauču.
-	-
Ja hoću pivo.	Vi imate auto.
-	-
Ti pišeš poruku.	One hoće da idu u Beograd.
-	-
Ja sam učenik.	On ide u Beograd.
-	-



3. Fill in the gaps:

They want books.
Oni hoće knjige.
 He wants candy.
 slatkiš.
 I don't want coffee.
 kafu.

You (sg.) want a present.
 poklon.
 We don't want to eat.
 da jedemo.
 She doesn't want water.
 vodu.

We want to go.
 da idemo.
 You (pl.) don't want tea.
 poklon.
 We want to read.
 da čitamo.
 They don't want presents.
 poklone.

Verbs are very important when constructing sentences because they carry the most of information from the entire sentence. The more verbs you have in a sentence, the better! If you want to speak Serbian as soon as possible, learn a lot of verbs! The best way to do this is to start learning verbs (and other words generally) that have the highest frequency in Serbian language. In other words, learn vocabulary that is used in almost every sentence. Here is the list of some basic and frequent verbs in Serbian that you can use to talk about yourself or your daily routine:

Vocabulary!



Frequent verbs

hteti, hoću - to want
moći, mogu - to can
morati, moram - to must
 voleti, volim - to like, love
pričati, pričam - to speak
kazati, kažem - to say
pisati, pišem - to write
čitati, čitam - to read
imati, imam - to have
ići, idem - to go
doći, dođem - to come
otići, odem - to leave, to exit
stići, stignem - to arrive
misliti, mislim - to think
učiti, učim - to study, to learn
morati, moram - to have to / to must
doći, dođem - to come
putovati, putujem - to travel
živeti, živim - to live

jesti, jedem - to eat
piti, pijem - to drink
raditi, radim - to work, to do
spavati, spavam - to sleep
probuditi se, probudim se - to wake up
ustati, ustanem - to get up
trenirati, treniram - to train
prati, perem - to wash
presvući se, presvučem se - to change clothes
obući, obučem - to put on clothes
kuvati, kuvam - to cook
polaziti, polazim - to start going
voziti, vozim - to drive
slušati, slušam - to listen
svirati, sviram - to play an instrument
stići, stignem - to arrive
izaći, izađem - to exit, to go out
šetati, šetam - to go for a walk
odmarati, odmaram - to rest
vežbati, vežbam - to exercise



Read and translate!**Džon i Ana**

Džon i Ana su brat i sestra.

Džon ima dvadeset godina. On živi u Beogradu. Ide na fakultet. Džon ima kratku smeđu kosu i plave oči. On priča engleski jezik, ali ne priča srpski jezik. Džon misli da je srpski jezik težak.

Ana ima dvadeset dve godine. Ona živi u Novom Sadu. Ona je menadžerka. Ima dugu plavu kosu i zelene oči. Ona je baš lepa i pametna. Hoće da čita i priča na srpskom jeziku.

Vocabulary!

mati, imam - to have
 živeti, živim - to live
 ići, idem - to go
 pričati, pričam - to speak
 misliti, mislim - to think

Conversation!**Describe yourself!**

Use adjectives: visok, nizak, kratak, dug, etc.
 Use colors: plav, smeđ, crn, etc.



KEY TO EXERCISES



Lesson 1

2. Fill in the gaps using personal pronouns:

Ti voliš da igraš fudbal. (you)

On voli da sluša muziku. (he)

Vi hoćete da idete u Srbiju? (you pl.)

Mi možemo da idemo u restoran. (we)

Ona svira violinu. (she)

Ja sam inženjer. (I)

Oni rade u turističkoj agenciji. (they masc.)

One moraju da idu kući. (they fem.)

3. Fill in the gaps using personal pronouns:

Marko **je** student.

On **je** student.

Ana **je** profesorka.

Ona **je** profesorka.

Vi učite zajedno.

On studira istoriju, a **ona** studira hemiju.

Da, **oni** su kod kuće.

4. Match the pronoun with the verb:

Ja - sam

Oni - su

Ona - je

Mi - smo

Ti - si

On - je

One - su

Vi - ste

Ono - je

Ona - su

5. Fill in the gaps with verb to be

On **je** učenik.

Mi **smo** profesori.

Ona **je** doktorka, a vi **ste** advokati.

Oni **su** srećni.

Ana i Milica **su** u gradu.

Siniša **je** napolju.

Lesson 2

2. Replace nouns with pronouns

dečaci (boys): **oni**

deca (children): **ona**

automobili (cars): **oni**

polja (fields): **ona**

slike (pictures): **one**

3. Transform singular into plural

prozor (window): **prozori**

jaje (egg): **jaja**

zavesa (curtain): **zavese**

žaba (frog): **žabe**

prst (finger): **prsti**

čudo (wonder): **čuda**

mesto (place): **mesta**

lampa (lamp): **lampe**

automobil (car): **automobili**

plaža (beach): **plaže**

Exercise 4: Transform plural into singular

kreveti (beds): **krevet**

devojčice (girls): **devojčica**

dani (days): **dan**

biljke (plants): **biljka**

sela (villages): **selo**

papiri (papers): **papir**

knjige (books): **knjiga**

svetla (lights): **svetlo**

torte (cakes): **torta**

pasoši (passports): **pasoš**

Exercise 5: Translate your first sentences

I am a student. – **Ja sam student.**

We are students. – **Mi smo studenti.**

You are a teacher (female). – **Ti si učiteljica.**

You (plural) are teachers (female). –

Vi ste učiteljice.

He is a boy. – **On je dečak.**

They are boys. – **Oni su dečaci.**

She is a girl. – **Ona je devojčica.**

They are girls. – **One su devojčice.**

It is a village. – **Ono je selo.**

They are villages. – **Ona su sela.**

6. Transform affirmative verb jesam to negative form:Ja sam učenik. - **Ja nisam učenik.**Mi smo srećni. - **Mi nismo srećni.**On je dečak. - **On nije dečak.****7. Fill in the gaps using long and negative form:**

Are you workers?

Jesmo (We are)**Nismo** (We are not.)

Is he okay?

Jeste. (He is.)**Nije.** (He is not.)

Are they at home?

Jesu. (They are.)**Nisu.** (They are not.)

Are you the professor?

Jesi. (You are.)**Nisi.** (You are not.)**Lesson 3****1. Ask questions focusing on underlined words:****Ko** je Miljan?**Šta** svira Ana?**Kada** dolazi poklon?**Koliko** kolačića ima Mirko?**Kako** jede Nenad?**2. Make questions using "da li" form:**

- Da li Nenad jede grožđe?

- Da li smo mi radnici?

- Da li vi radite napolju?

- Da li su oni napolju?

- Da li ti praviš ručak?

3. Make questions using "je li" form:

- Je li Mića uči srpski?

- Je li je ona umorna?

- Je li smo mi učenici?

- Je li ti čitaš knjigu?

- Je li vi vozite kola?

4. Translate the sentences:

- Zdravo! Ja se zovem Jana. Kako se ti zoveš?

- Dobro večer, ja sam Petar. Kako si?

- Ja sam dobro, hvala. Odakle si?

- Ja sam iz Srbije. Čime se baviš?

- Ja sam učiteljica, a ti?

- Ja sam doktor. Drago mi je!

5. Write following numbers using letters:11 - **jedanaest**112 - **sto dvanaest**16 - **šesnaest**179 - **sto sedamdeset devet**19 - **devetnaest**105 - **sto pet**44 - **četrdeset četiri**199 - **sto devedeset devet**87 - **osamdeset sedam**1014 - **hiljadu četrnaest**134 - **sto trideset četiri**1128 - **hiljadu sto dvadeset osam****Lesson 4****1. Choose different colors and combine color with nouns!**

crvena sveska (notebook)

plav automobil (car)

zeleno jezero (lake)

žute sveske (notebooks)

sivi automobili (cars)

crna jezera (lakes)

2. Write the opposites. Keep them in same gender:pametna: **glup**slaba: **jaka**kratko: **dugo**veliki: **mali**mlado: **staro**hladna: **topla**nisko: **visoko**tužan: **srećan**brz: **spor**laka: **teška**slano: **slatko****3. Combine adjectives with nouns:**

- velike crvene knjige

- dobra vruća kafa

- brz plav automobil

- mali srećan dečak

- stare visoke zgrade

- ukusne zelene jabuke

- mali spor crni motor

- hladan zdrav doručak

- tužni pametni učenici

- lepe male žute mačke

Lesson 5

1. Fill in the gaps with proper forms of verbs:

Verb pričati (to speak, to talk)

Ja pričam	Mi pričamo
Ti pričaš	Vi pričate
On, ona, ono priča	Oni, one, ona pričaju

Verb kazati (to say, tell)

Ja kažem	Mi kažemo
Ti kažeš	Vi kažete
On, ona, ono kaže	Oni, one, ona kažu

Verb imati (to have)

Ja imam	Mi imamo
Ti imaš	Vi imate
On, ona, ono ima	Oni, one, ona imaju

Verb ići (to go)

Ja imam	Mi imamo
Ti imap	Vi imate
On, ona, ono ima	Oni, one, ona imaju

Verb misliti (to think)

Ja imam	Mi imamo
Ti imaš	Vi imate
On, ona, ono ima	Oni, one, ona imaju

Verb učiti (to learn, to study)

Ja učim	Mi učimo
Ti učiš	Vi učite
On, ona, ono uči	Oni, one, ona uče

Verb pisati (to write)

Ja pišem	Mi pišemo
Ti pišeš	Vi pišete
On, ona, ono piše	Oni, one, ona pišu

Verb čitati (to read)

Ja čitam	Mi čitamo
Ti čitaš	Vi čitate
On, ona, ono čita	Oni, one, ona čitaju

2. Write the negatives!

Ona nema mačku.
 Ja neću pivo.
 Ti ne pišeš poruku.
 Ja nisam učenik.
 Oni spavaju na kauču.
 Vi nemate auto.
 One neće da idu u Beograd.
 On ne ide u Beograd.

3. Fill in the gaps: They want books.

Oni hoće knjige.
 On hoće slatkiš.
 Ja neću kafu.
 Ti hoćeš poklon.
 Mi nećemo da jedemo.
 Ona neće vodu.
 Mi hoćemo da idemo.
 Vi nećete čaj.
 Mi hoćemo da čitamo.
 Oni neće poklone.

Lesson 6

1. Translate the sentences:

-Ti hoćeš da pričaš.
 -Mi hoćemo da vidimo.
 -Ja moram da kažem.
 -On neće da misli.
 -Oni neće da idu.
 -Ja ne mogu da spavam.

2. Translate the sentences:

-Ona može da pleše.
 -Oni moraju da vide.
 -Ti ne možeš da kažeš.
 -On ne mora da jede.
 -Oni moraju da idu.

3. Translate the sentences:

-Mi hoćemo da budemo srećni.
 -Ona ne može da bude tužna.
 -Ja neću da budem umoran.
 -Ono može da bude ukusno.

Lesson 7

1. Connect possessive pronouns:

on - njegov
 mi - naš
 one - njihov
 ja - moj
 vi - vaš
 oni - njihov
 ona - njen, njihov
 ti - tvoj

TEXT TRANSLATIONS



Lesson 1

In the hotel

A: Good afternoon, are you Mr. Petrović?
 B: Hello! Yes, I am Ivan Petrović.
 A: Nice to meet you. My name is Marko.
 Your passport, please.
 B: Here you go.
 A: Thank you. Are you a tourist?
 B: No, I am an engineer.
 A: Alright! See you!
 B: Goodbye.

Nenad is learning Serbian

A: Good evening, Nenad. How are you?
 B: Hello! I'm good, thank you.
 And how are you?
 A: I'm good, thank you. What are you doing today?
 B: Today, I'm learning Serbian.
 A: Do you speak Serbian?
 B: I understand a lot, but I speak a little.

Lesson 2

The Professor and the Students

A: Good afternoon!
 B: Hello! I'm Mirko, nice to meet you.
 A: Are you a student?
 B: No, I'm not a student. I'm a professor.
 A: We are students.
 B: Is today Wednesday?
 A: No, today is Tuesday. Tomorrow is Wednesday.
 B: Today, we're learning Serbian.
 A: We love languages!
 B: Is the day after tomorrow Friday?
 A: Yes, it is.
 B: On Friday, we're learning math.
 A: We don't like math!

Lesson 3

Students

A: Hi! I'm Anja. What's your name?
 B: Hi! I'm Mića, nice to meet you.
 A: How old are you?
 B: I'm twenty-five years old. What do you do?
 A: I'm a student. Where are you from?
 B: I'm from Niš. Are you from Belgrade?
 A: I am.
 B: What time is it?

A: It's five o'clock now.
 B: I have to go!
 A: Where are you going?
 B: I'm going to class.

Lesson 5

John and Ana

John and Ana are brother and sister. John is twenty years old. He lives in Belgrade. He attends university. John has short brown hair and blue eyes. He speaks English but doesn't speak Serbian. John thinks Serbian is difficult.

Ana is twenty-two years old. She lives in Novi Sad. She is a manager. She has long blonde hair and green eyes. She is very beautiful and smart. She wants to read and speak in Serbian.

Lesson 6

Introducing Yourself

My name is Nikola, I am twenty-seven years old, and I live in Belgrade, Serbia. I am tall, I have brown hair and brown eyes. I have a short beard. I speak English and Serbian. I am a Serbian language teacher online. I have a brother and a sister. I love to read books and listen to good music. I can play the guitar. I love drinking black coffee, but I don't like drinking beer. I love eating pasta. I want to travel to France.

My Day

Today is Friday. When it's Friday, I wake up in the morning around seven o'clock. I go to brush my teeth and take a shower. After that, I go to get dressed. Then I go to the kitchen and make coffee. I like drinking black coffee; I don't like tea. For breakfast, I eat toast with butter, eggs, and a banana. Then I go to work. I enjoy driving and listening to music in the morning. When I arrive at work, I talk to my colleagues, and then I work until four in the afternoon. Afterward, I go home to have dinner. In the evening, I like going out and walking with my wife in the park. After the park, I relax at home on the couch and watch a movie. My wife reads a book or practices yoga. I go to bed to sleep around eleven o'clock.