

SOLT Serbian Module 1 Lesson 2



Greetings and Introductions

During this lesson, the students will be able to accomplish Greetings and Introductions. Under this Terminal Learning Objective, the students will learn four tasks: greet others, introduce yourself, introduce others, exchange social courtesies. At the end of the lesson, the students will be able to:

1. Greet others. This task will include:

- Use appropriate greetings for the different times of the day
- Use formal greetings
- Use informal greetings
- Greet your superiors and guests (patronymics)

2. Introduce yourself. This task will include:

- Pronounce common first and last names
- Tell other people your name
- Tell other people your place of birth
- Ask the name of another person
- Ask and answer simple questions (Interrogatives)

3. Introduce others. This task will include:

- Ask and answer simple questions about first and last names
- Ask and answer simple questions about your birthplace
- Ask and answer simple questions about other people

4. Exchange social courtesies. This task will include:

- Tell where you are from (place of origin)
- Ask another person where he/she is from

In an effort to avoid being the ugly American, it is essential to learn the local customs, traditions, and greetings. This includes being able to greet the indigenous people in their native language and to introduce yourself and others on your team. This goes a long way when it comes to rapport building, conducting liaison missions, and training missions.

Tip of the day

In the Serbian culture, there are two ways of addressing people: formal and informal. The *formal* way or polite way must be used when you are talking to an older person, to a superior or someone you don't know. The *informal* way is used when you are speaking to a member of your family, to a friend, a young person or a child. If you are not sure which form to use, it is always better to use the polite (formal) form.

Serbian Greetings and Farewells



Exercise 1

Listen to the instructor introduce you to Serbian greetings and farewells and try to repeat them imitating the sound.

Greetings

Formal	Informal
Добро јутро! Good morning!	Здраво Hi/Hello
Добар дан! Good day!	
Добро вече! Good evening!	

Farewells

	Formal	Informal
До виђења!	Good-bye!	Здраво! Bye!
Лаку ноћ!	Good night!	

Exercise 2

Imagine yourself being in the following situations. How would you greet in Serbian?

1. Your supervisor in the morning _____
2. Your teacher in the evening _____
3. Your older neighbor in the afternoon _____
4. Your friend _____

Exercise 3

What would you say when leaving?

1. Your friend _____
2. Your supervisor _____
3. Your teacher _____
4. A child _____



Exercise 4

Practice with your classmate. Say hello/good-bye informally and formally using your classmate's first name.

Tip of the day

There is more than one way of saying **you** in Serbian and it appears in connection with our formal and informal way of addressing people. When addressing your friends, members of your family, children or a young person, which means in an informal situation, you will use the form **ти**. The plural form of **ти** is **ви**. When addressing adults who are not close friends, superiors or an older person, which means in a formal situation, the capitalized form **Ви** should be used. During greetings and introductions, people usually shake hands.



	Singular	Plural
Informal:	ти (you)	ви (you) – group of people
Formal:	Ви (you)	Ви (you) – group of people

The following situations will help you to understand the difference in using formal and informal forms in Serbian.



У библиотеци (In the library)

Мира and Јасна meet in the library.

Informal

Мира: Здраво. Ја **сам** Мира.

Како **се** ти **зовеш**?

Јасна: Ја **се зовем** Јасна.

Мира: Драго ми је. Како **си**?

Јасна: Добро **сам**. Како **си** ти?

Мира: Није лоше.

Note: **Ја сам/Ја се зовем** are equivalents



Exercise 5

After listening to the instructor read the informal dialog, try to imitate the conversation. You can work with your classmate or your instructor.



Exercise 6

Practice introducing yourself to your classmate or to your instructor. Use the following situation as an example. Some words are missing. Do you know what they are?

Студент 1: Здраво, ја сам _____.

Студент 2: Ја сам _____.

Студент 1: Како си?

Студент 2: _____.



У канцеларији (In the office)

Јасна meets her professor, Ms. **Лазих**.

Formal

Јасна: Добар дан. Ја **се зовем** Јасна Поповић.

Љиљана: Добар дан. Ја **сам** Љиљана Лазих.

Јасна: Извините. Како **се зовете**?

Љиљана: Љиљана Лазих.

Јасна: Драго ми је, госпођо Лазих. Како **сте**?

Љиљана: Добро **сам**. Како **сте Ви**?

Јасна: Хвала на питању. Добро сам.

Exercise 7

Imagine that you just met your professor. What missing words would you use?

C1: _____. Ја се зовем _____

C2: Добар дан. Ја сам _____

C1: _____? Како се зовете?

C2: _____

C1: _____?

C2: _____

Exercise 8

What parts in the last dialog imply the formal situation? Underline them.

Expressions

Драго ми је	Pleased to meet you
Како си?	How are you? (<i>informal</i>)
Како сте?	How are you? (<i>formal</i>)
Добро сам	I am fine
Није лоше	It is not bad (Not bad)
Хвала на питању	Thanks for asking
Ја се зовем/Ја сам	My name is/I am...
Како се *(ти) зовеш?	What is your name? (<i>informal</i>)
Како се *(Ви) зовете?	What is your name? (<i>formal</i>)

***Note:** Personal pronouns are often omitted in the Serbian language.

Use of pronouns adds emphasis:

Example: Како се зовеш? What is your name? *but*

Како се **ти** зовеш? What is **your** name?



Exercise 9

Practice with your classmate. Imagine that you are in the FR of Yugoslavia. How would you introduce yourself in a formal and an informal way? Don't forget to use **госпођа** or **господин** in a formal situation.

Exercise 10

Circle the sentences, which express greetings that are appropriate in the morning.

- А. Добро јутро, ја сам Милан Поповић.
- Б. Лаку ноћ.
- Ц. Добро вече, ја сам професор Петар.
- Д. Добро јутро, ја сам Маја.

Exercise 11

Complete the following dialogs:

- a).* А: Добар дан, ја сам Милан Поповић.
Б: Добар дан, ја сам Маја Лазић.
А: _____
Б: _____

- b).* А: Здраво. Како се зовеш?
Б: _____ . А ти?
А: _____

Exercise 12

Write down all the greetings you know. Use the cursive writing.

Tip of the day

When people are introduced they normally stand up.



У канцеларији (In the office)

Мира comes to the office with her friend Гордана. She wants to introduce Гордана to Јасна.

Informal

Мира: Здраво, Јасна. Како си?

Јасна: Здраво. Добро сам. Како си ти?

Мира: Хвала добро. Да те упознам.

Ово је Гордана.

Јасна: Драго ми је.

Гордана: Драго ми је.

Formal

А: Дозволите да вас упознам.

Ово је госпођа Мила Петровић, а **ово** је
госпођа Мира Поповић.

Б: Драго ми је.

Ц: Драго ми је.



Exercise 13

Let's practice introducing people. Imagine that you are introducing another person to your classmate. How would you do it in a formal way? How in an informal way? Use the expressions in the last two situations.

Exercise 14

Fill in the missing words!

А. Дозволите да вас упознам.

_____.

Б. _____.

Ц. _____.

Ко је то? – *Who is this?*

Јасна: Здраво Миро. Ко је **то**?
Мира: **То** је моја другарица Гордана.
Јасна: Молим? Како се **она** зове?
Мира: Гордана.

Expressions

*Да те упознам.	Let me introduce you. (<i>informal</i>)
Дозволите да Вас упознам.	Let me introduce you. (<i>formal</i>)
Како се он/она зове?	What is his/her name?
Ко је то/ово?	Who is this?
Молим?	Pardon me.
Ово је Гордана.	This is Гордана.

*This is a short form of **Дозволи да те упознам.**



Tip of the day

The words **муж** (husband) and **жена** (wife) are used informally while **супруг** (husband) and **супруга** (wife) are more formal.

На улици (On the street)

On her way to the shopping mall **Јасна** meets **Мира** and her husband **Владо**. Divide the roles with your classmate and read the text.

Јасна: Здраво Миро. Како си?

Мира: Добро сам. А ти?

Јасна: Добро.

Мира: Да те упознам. Ово је мој супруг Владо.

Јасна: Драго ми је.

Владо: Дакле Ви сте Јасна. Ви сте **из** Београда?

Јасна: Не. Ја сам из Крагујевца.

Владо: Извините. **Одакле сте?**

Јасна: Из Крагујевца.

Note: **Одакле сте (Ви)?** (*formal*)
Одакле си (ти)? (*informal*)

Exercise 15

Based on the dialog above, answer the following questions.

1. Who is Владо? _____
2. To whom is he introduced? _____
3. Where is Јасна from? _____
4. Is Владо from Belgrade? _____

Identifying Nationalities

	M	F	Pl.
Америка:	Американац	Американка	Американци
Немачка:	Немац	Немица	Немци
Канада:	Канађанин	Канађанка	Канађани
Енглеска:	Енглец	Енглескиња	Енглези
Италија:	Италијан	Италијанка	Италијани
Аустрија:	Аустријанац	Аустријанка	Аустријанци
Грчка:	Грк	Гркиња	Грци
Румунија:	Румун	Румунка	Румуни
Русија:	Рус	Рускиња	Руси
Југославија:	Југословен	Југословенка	Југословени
Србија:	Србин	Српкиња	Срби
Хрватска:	Хрват	Хрватица	Хрвати
Босна:	Босанац	Босанка	Босанци
Македонија:	Македонац	Македонка	Македонци
Словенија:	Словенац	Словенка	Словенци
Црна Гора:	Црногорац	Црногорка	Црногорци

Exercise 16

Fill in the missing words!

- (nationality)
- Петар је из _____. Он је _____.
(Русија)
 - Дејвид је из _____. Он је _____.
(Америка)
 - Ми смо из _____. Ми смо _____.
(Југославија)
 - Карин и Михаел су из _____. Они су _____.
(Немачка)
 - Марија је из _____. Она је _____.
(Грчка)

Gender of the Nouns

In the Serbian language we do not have articles like in English. Every Serbian noun has a grammatical gender: masculine, feminine, and neuter. You are probably wondering how you could know if the noun is masculine, feminine or neuter. Please, pay attention to the following endings of the nouns:

M	F	N
човек (man)	жена (woman)	дугме (button)
мајор (major)	књига (book)	јаје (egg)
број (number)	кућа (house)	брдо (hill)
рат (war)	слика (picture)	јутро (morning)
капетан (captain)	база (base)	писмо (letter)

Looking at the **endings**, what conclusion can you make about the gender of the nouns in Serbian? **Yes**, you are right if you say:

1. Serbian nouns ending in a **consonant** are masculine
2. Serbian nouns ending in **a** are feminine
3. Serbian nouns ending in **e** and **o** are neuter

Exercise 1

Can you tell which of the following nouns are masculine, feminine and neuter?

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. ћуп (jar) | 5. игра (game) |
| 2. небо (sky) | 6. дете (child) |
| 3. цвет (flower) | 7. биоскоп (cinema) |
| 4. тама (darkness) | 8. мета (target) |

Personal Pronouns

Every time you want to talk about persons without repeating their names you would use personal pronouns. You have that in English. Here is a list of the personal pronouns in Serbian.

	Singular	Plural
1.	ја - I	ми - we
2.	ти – you (informal) Ви – you (formal)	ви - you (informal) Ви – you (formal)
3.	он – he она – she оно – it	они – they (m) оне – they (f) она – they (n)

Personal pronouns in Serbian distinguish three persons, two grammatical numbers (singular/plural) and three gender forms (in the 3rd person only).

Exercise 2

Match the following nouns with the proper personal pronouns.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| 1. Мира and Јасна (f pl.) | A. оно |
| 2. господин (m) | Б. она |
| 3. госпођа (f) | Ц. оне |
| 4. Мира (f) | Д. он |
| 5. дете (n) | Е. она |

The verb бити (to be) in present tense

The Present Tense of the verb to be is used very often. The following are the affirmative forms of this verb.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1. ја сам – I am	ми смо – we are
2. ти си – you are	ви сте – you are
3. он је – he is	они су – they are (m)
она је – she is	оне су – they are (f)
оно је – it is	она су – they are (n)
	Ви сте – you are (formal)

Exercise 3

Fill in the blanks using the affirmative form of **бити**.

1. Он _____ студент.
2. Они _____ другови.
3. Како _____ ти?
4. Како _____ ви?
5. Ја _____ добро.
6. Она _____ добро.

The Nominative Case (sg/pl)

Masculine, feminine and neuter nouns in the Serbian language change their endings depending on the case in which they appear. For you as an English speaker this is new, since you don't have these changes in your language. For now, just remember that there are **seven cases** in Serbian, each with its own endings and each serving different functions. The first and the easiest one is the **nominative**. This is the form in which nouns are listed in all dictionaries. The nominative case answers the questions: **ко?** and **шта?**

The Nominative Case (sg/pl) (continued)

	M	F	N
<i>Singular</i>	студент	књига	ауто
<i>Plural</i>	студент-и	књиг-е	аут-а

Example:	Ко је то?	Who is this?
	То је Мила.	This is Mila.
	То су деца.	These are children.
	Шта је то?	What is this?
	То је књига.	This is a book.
	То су књиге.	These are books.

Note: Please note that the question **Ко?** is used when asking about people and the question **Шта?** when asking about things.

OBO/TO:

Ово means this/these when pointing at one or more persons or things **close to the speaker**.

То means this/these, that/those when pointing at a person or thing that is **close to a person or thing to which the speaker is talking**.

Exercise 4

Ask and answer the question **Who is this?** Match the numbers and letters in the box on the next page.

Example: Ко је то?
То је студент.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.



- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| а. студент | д. жена |
| б. војник | е. дете |
| ц. инструктор | ф. човек |

Exercise 4 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6

Asking question Да ли? (Are you...)

- А. Да ли је то Владо? **Is this Vlado?**
 Б. Да, то је Владо? Yes, this is Vlado.

There are two ways of asking questions in Serbian. One way is by using the so-called question words. Look at the example that is already familiar to you:

Ко је то? **Who is this?**

The other way is by using the question phrase **да ли** at the beginning of the sentence. However, there are two important things you should know:

а). When a question containing the verb **to be** is formed with **да ли**, the word order changes. Let's look at the examples:

Statement		Question
Он је студент.	but	Да ли је он студент?
Ја сам инструктор.	but	Да ли сам ја инструктор?

This should not be a problem for you, since you have a similar change in English:

He is a student.	but	Is he a student?
I am an instructor.	but	Am I an instructor?

Exercise 5

Let's practice. Form the question according to the statement. Pay attention to the underlined words. They are to change their place in a question. Good luck!

1. Маја је девојчица.

_____?

2. Милан је студент.

_____?

3. Мила и Владо су другови.

_____?

4. Ја сам инструктор.

_____?

b). If the question contains any other verb, there is no word order change.

Statement

Question

Он пише писмо.
(He is writing a letter.)

Да ли он пише писмо?
(Is he writing a letter?)

To say it simply: just add **да ли** before the statement.

Exercise 6

Try to make questions according to the following statements?

1. Она пева. (She is singing.)

_____?

2. Милан ради. (Milan is working.)

_____?

Exercise 6 (continued)

3. Студент учи. (The student is studying.)
_____?
4. Деца спавају. (The children are sleeping.)
_____?

Responding to a question

You can respond positively or negatively to a question. To build the negative form in Serbian is not complicated at all. Let's take a look at our example written above.

Question

Да ли је то Владо? Is this Vlado?

Positive answer

Да, то је Владо. Yes, this is Vlado.

Negative answer

Не, то није Владо. No, this is not Vlado.

You are familiar with the affirmative form of the verb **бити** (to be). Adding **ни** in front of the affirmative form, forms a negative form. Look at the list:

	Singular	Plural
1 st Person	ја нисам I am not	ми нисмо we are not
2 nd Person	ти ниси you are not	ви нисте you are not
3 rd Person	он, она, оно није he, she, it is not	они, оне, она нису they are not

Exercise 7

Change these statements into the negative form.

1. Он је студент. _____
2. Она је пилот. _____
3. Милан је лекар. _____
4. Ти си Јасна. _____
5. Ви сте инструктор. _____

Exercise 8

Fill in the missing words.

1. Ко _____ то?
2. Ја _____ Петар.
3. _____ је ово?
4. Ви _____ Марија.
5. Драго _____ је.
6. _____ да те упознам.

Names of the cities and countries

Just like any other noun, the names of the cities and countries in Serbian can be masculine, feminine or neuter. The rule for distinguishing the gender in Serbian is mentioned in task 2. Look at the following list of the countries and cities:

Countries

М	Ф	Н
Ирак	Шпанија	Мароко
Иран	Немачка	
Алжир	Аустрија	
Тунис	Америка	
Судан	Швицарска	
Јордан	Канада	

Cities

М	Ф	Н
Београд	Москва	Сарајево
Берлин	Адис Абеба	Панчево
Вашингтон	Женева	Торонто
Њујорк	Макарска	
Рим	Приштина	
Крагујевац	Отава	

***Note:** Foreign names are represented phonetically in Serbian. It means that they are written with corresponding Cyrillic letters in order to match the pronunciation. Though, some of the names, have a completely different form: Немачка (Germany), Њујорк (New York), Беч (Vienna), Мађарска (Hungary).

Genitive and the preposition из (from, out of)

The Genitive case can be used with and without prepositions but it is used most frequently with prepositions. The preposition **из** is one among them. It is used only with the **genitive** case. The nouns have the following endings in genitive singular:

	<u>М</u>	<u>Ф</u>	<u>Н</u>
<i>Singular</i>	рат-а	учиониц-е	аут-а
из	рата	учионице	аута

We will talk more about genitive and the plural endings later on in our lessons. For now we are concentrating only on preposition **из** and its use with the genitive. Look at the following examples.

Example: **Одакле је ...?** Where is...from?
Она је из Берлина. (m) *She is from Berlin.*
Он је из Америке. (f) *He is from America.*
Дејвид је из Торонта. (n) *David is from Toronto.*

	М	Ф	Н
N.	Берлин	Америка	Торонто
G.	Берлин -а	Америк -е	Торонт –а

Exercise 9

How would you answer these questions?

- Одакле сте Ви? (Немачка)
- Одакле је он? (Јапан)
- Одакле су они? (Канада)
- Одакле је мој супруг? (Београд)
- Одакле сте ви? (Торонто)
- Одакле је Гордана? (Србија)
- Одакле је Владо? (Црна Гора, Monte Negro)

Exercise 10

Read the phrases and put the geographical names in the genitive.

- Марта је из (Италија).
- Марко је из (Мађарска).
- Они су из (Турска).
- Она је из (Панчево).
- Он је из (Београд).
- Дејвид је из (Вашингтон).

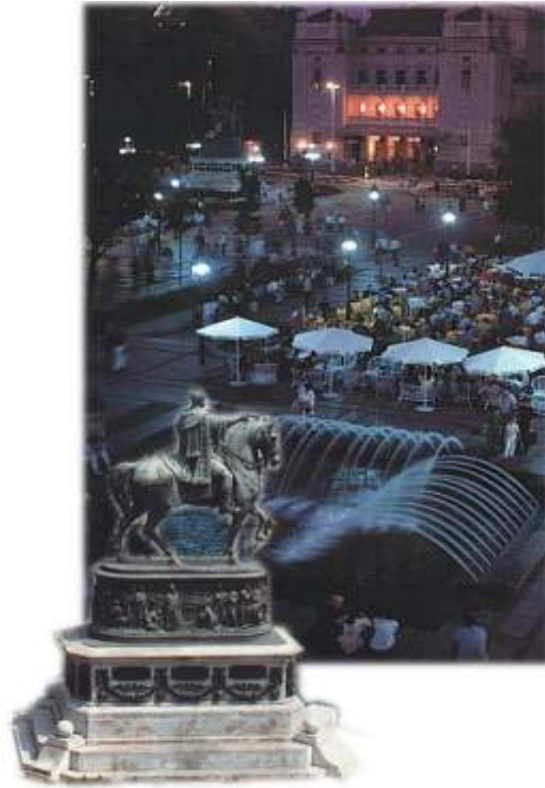
Алжир	Algeria
Америка	America
Американац (m) Американка (f) Американци (pl.)	American American Americans
Аустрија	Austria
Аустријанац (m) Аустријанка (f) Аустријанци (pl.)	Austrian Austrian Austrians
Беч	Vienna
Босанац (m) Босанка (f) Босанци (pl.)	Bosnian Bosnian Bosnians
Босна	Bosnia
ви	you (pl.)
влажан, а, о	wet
Грк (m) Гркиња (f) Грци (pl.)	Greek Greek Greeks
Грчка	Greece
дакле	thus, then
другарица	friend (f)
Енглец (m) Енглескиња (f) Енглеци (pl.)	English (people)
Енглеска	England
жена	wife <i>also woman</i>
Женева	Geneva
из	from, out of
извините	Excuse me
Ирак	Iraq
Иран	Iran
Италија	Italia
Италијан (m) Италијанка (f) Италијани (pl.)	Italian Italian Italians
ја	I
Јордан	Jordan
Југославија	Yugoslavia
Југословен (m) Југословенка (f) Југословени (pl.)	Yugoslav Yugoslav Yugoslavs

јутро	morning
Канада	Canada
Канађанин (m) Канађанка (f) Канађани (pl.)	Canadian Canadian Canadians
Мађарска	Hungary
Македонац (m) Македонка (f) Македонци (pl.)	Macedonian Macedonian Macedonians
Македонија	Macedonia
Мароко	Morocco
ми	we
мој,моја,моје	my
муж	husband
Немац (m) Немица (f) Немци (pl.)	German German Germans
Немачка	Germany
Њујорк	New York
ово	this
он, она, оно	he, she, it
они,оне,она	they
прљав, а, о	dirty
Рим	Rome
Румун (m) Румунка (f) Румуни (pl.)	Rumanian Rumanian Rumanians
Румунија	Rumania
Рус (m) Рускиња (f) Руси (pl.)	Russian Russian Russians
Русија	Russia
Словенац (m) Словенка (f) Словенци (pl.)	Slovenian Slovenian Slovenians
Словенија	Slovenia
Србија	Serbia
Србин (m) Српкиња (f) Срби (pl.)	Serb Serb Serbs
Судан	Sudan
супруг	husband

супруга	wife
ти	you
то	this
тражити	to search for
Тунис	Tunisia
хвала	Thanks/Thank you
Хрват (m)	Croat
Хрватица (f)	Croat
Хрвати (pl.)	Croats
Хрватска	Croatia
Црна Гора	Monte Negro
Црногорац (m)	Montenegrin
Црногорка (f)	Montenegrin
Црногорци (pl.)	Montenegrin
Швицарска	Switzerland
Шпанија	Spain

*Some military terms and expressions:

војник - soldier
 питомац - cadet
 водник - sergeant
 поручник - lieutenant
 редов - private
 капетан - captain
 мајор - major
 десетар - corporal
 пук - regiment
 чета - detachment
 дивизија - division
 корпус - corps
 касарна - barrack
 генерал - general
 пуковник - colonel
 потпуковник – lieutenant colonel
 Јавити се на рапорт – to report to
 Разумем! – Yes, Sir!
 копнена војска – ground forces
 ваздухопловство – air force
 морнарица - navy
 маринач - marine



The Republic Square in Belgrade

The space between the *Градска Кафана* (City Restaurant), *Јадран* cinema and [National Theatre](#). The present-day square was laid out after the demolition of the Stambol Gate in 1866 and the construction of the National Theatre in 1869. The Gate had been built by the Austrians at the beginning of the 18th century, and stood in the area between the present sites of the monument to Prince *Михаило* and the National Theatre building. The Stambol Gate remained sealed in people's memory as the place in front of which the Turks executed the *raja*, their non-Muslim subjects, by impaling them on stakes. The National Theatre was the only large building standing here for more than thirty years. The Republic Square is only one among many places in Belgrade where people come to meet their friends and to relax in the nearby cafes.



Activity 1

Play the role of an interviewer. Go and ask your friends in the class about their names, where they are from, and other questions you learned in this lesson. Take notes and report your information to the class.

Activity 2

Create the missing part of the dialogs.

A: Добар дан, како сте.

Б: _____ А Ви?

A: Ко је то?

Б: _____ је Милан Поповић.

A: Ко је ово?

Б: _____.

Activity 3

How would you say it in Serbian!

1. Greet your teacher in the morning.
2. Greet your friend in the evening.
3. Introduce yourself to your supervisor.
4. Introduce yourself to a new student.
5. Introduce your friend to someone else.
6. Ask someone for his/her name. (formal/informal)
7. Say 'Thank you'.
8. Ask someone where he/she is from. (formal/informal)
9. Tell where you are from.
10. Tell that you are Italian/American/German.



Activity 4

Read aloud the names of the former Yugoslav provinces. Discuss with your classmate which of them are now independent countries? Which provinces are now in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia?

Србија

Македонија

Словенија

Црна Гора

Босна и Херцеговина

Хрватска



Activity 5

Imagine that you are in a train compartment on your trip somewhere in Yugoslavia and you want to introduce yourself to the person next to you. In this case that person will be your classmate. Greet that person, introduce yourself and then ask him/her the questions according to the example below.

Example: Добар дан. Ја се зовем Владо. Како се Ви зовете?
Ја се зовем Бранко.
Одакле сте?
Ја сам из Мостара. А Ви?
Из Подгорице.

Име: Милан Одакле: Требиње	Име: Вишња Одакле: Врање	Име: Весна Одакле: Београд	Име: Сања Одакле: Панчево
Име: Драган Одакле: Крагујевац	Име: Радмила Одакле: Зрењанин	Име: Марко Одакле: Ниш	Име: Александар Одакле: Сомбор

Activity 6

A. Which media does this logo stand for?



B. Scan the following text taken from the local newspaper. Try to find the answer to the questions below. You and your partner can help each other.

Квалитетније телефонске везе

БАЊА ЛУКА, 1. марта- С циљем нормализације односа у области телекомуникација у Босни и Херцеговини, данас је у Бањој Луци потписан међуоператерски уговор између „Телекома Српске“ и ХПТ-а Мостар. Први међуоператерски уговор на нивоу БиХ потписали су замјеник генералног директора „Телекома Српске“ Миле Бајалица и замјеник директора за телекомуникације ХПТ-а Мостар Веренко Ћубела.

1. By looking at the information, what do you think this text is about?
2. What 2 cities are mentioned in this information?
3. What 2 companies are mentioned in this information?

Activity 1

Look at the English words and expressions. Say each of them in Serbian.

morning – day – night – good – hello – Mr. – Mrs. – Pardon me – house – number – student – Thank you – Good morning – How are you? (formal) – I am Petar – Who is this? – This is Maja. – I am Mr. Petrović. – Good bye – What is your name? (formal) – Let me introduce you (formal) – What is your name? (informal) – Nice to meet you – Good night!

Activity 2

Sort the Serbian nouns by gender: masculine, feminine, neuter.

M	F	N

1. дете 2. слика 3. књига 4. брдо 5. број 6. база 7. Рим 8. дугме 9. мајор 10. Торонто 11. кућа 12. биоскоп



Activity 3

Listen to the instructor read the following exchange and answer the questions in English.

New Word

сестра sister

1. How many people are talking?
2. What are their names?
3. Who is Гордана?
4. To whom is Гордана introduced?

Activity 4

Circle the right answer to each question:

1. Како се ви зовете?
А. То је Весна.
Б. Он се зове Милан.
Ц. Ја се зовем Мила.
2. Како си?
А. Није лоше.
Б. Ово је моја сестра.
Ц. Здраво.
3. Да ли је то студент?
А. Да то је инструктор.
Б. Да, то није студент.
Ц. Не, то није студент.

Activity 5

In this exercise the words are scrambled. Can you unscramble them into meaningful sentences?

1. зовете – како – се – ви

_____?

2. је – то – Драган

_____.

3. да – вас – дозволите – упознам

_____.

4. није – не – Јасна – то

_____.

5. господин – је – Петровић – ово

_____.

Activity 6

Read the following sentences. Put a checkmark in the chart below if a sentence is suitable for an introduction of a third person (A), if not, mark (B).

1. Ово је Милош.
2. Лаку ноћ.
3. Ја сам Милан.
4. Ја сам Мила, а ово је Марија.
5. Драго ми је.
6. Ово је капетан Станко Ћирић.
7. Здраво!
8. То је инструктор.
9. Хвала.
10. Како сте.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A										
B										

Activity 7

Form a question with the following statements.

1. Она је моја сестра.
_____?
2. Ово је господин Петровић.
_____?
3. Ја сам професор.
_____?

Activity 8

Listen to the instructor read the following words in Serbian. Repeat imitating the sound:

Activity 9

In the following dialogs, personal pronouns and verb **бити** are missing. Can you fill them in?

1. Да ли _____ то Владо?
Да то је Владо. _____ је мој брат.
2. Како се зовеш?
_____ се зovem Марија.
3. Одакле _____ Бранко и Радмила?
_____ су из Београда.
4. Да ли _____ ти професор?
Да, _____ сам професор.
5. Ми _____ из Шпаније.
Одакле _____ ви?
6. Да ли _____ Гордана из Лесковца?
Не, _____ није из Лесковца. Она _____ из Панчева.

Activity 10

Give negative answers to the following questions.

1. Да ли је то Радмила?

2. Да ли су они другови?

3. Да ли си ти професор?

4. Да ли је то сто?

5. Да ли сте ви господин Петровић?



Activity 1

Listen again to Serbian greetings and farewells and practice pronouncing them.



Activity 2

Practice consonants!

- A. Listen to the words while looking at them.
- B. Listen and repeat after the speaker while looking at the words.
- C. Listen and repeat after the speaker without looking at the words.

1. чарапа	2. шума	3. ђак	4. цеп	5. учтив	6. рећи	7. љубав	8. његов	9. цвркут	
чарапе	шуме	ђаци	цепови	учтива	пећи	љубити	њен	цврчак	

Activity 3

A. Pronounce these sentences in Serbian, then write them down.

1. I am Peter Stone.

2. He is a professor.

3. How are you? (informal)

4. How are you? (formal)

5. I am fine. Thank you.

6. Pleased to meet you.

7. What is your name? (informal)

Activity 3 (continued)

8. What is your name? (formal)

9. My name is Sandra.

Activity 4

Render these sentences into English.

1. Ја се зовем Весна. _____
2. Лаку ноћ. _____
3. Здраво. _____
4. Како си? _____
5. Добро сам. _____
6. Хвала на питању. _____



Activity 5

Listen to the following expressions and give their meaning in English.

Activity 6

Look at these English sentences and write their equivalent in Serbian?

1. This is not Mark. This is John.

2. Let me introduce you. (informal)

3. Is this soldier Поповић?

4. No, this is not soldier Поповић. This is soldier Петровић.

Activity 7

Take the role of an interpreter.

- A. Good morning. I am What is your name?
- B. My name is
- A. Are you an American?
- B. Yes, I am from America.
- A. Where are you from?
- B. I am from New York.
- A. Thank you.
- B. Goodbye.
- A. Goodbye.



Activity 8

Listen to the following phrases. Write each phrase on the lines below. Pronounce each phrase aloud.