

## Lesson 6 Printouts

### Lesson Six, Culture

#### Forms of Shopping

Although large American-style grocery stores are mushrooming in recent years, shopping is still by-and-large performed in a series of smaller stores and open-air markets. This is particularly true for grocery shopping. There are four major kinds of institutions in this regard:



- small general shop run by one or two shop attendants called *prodavnica*, *radnja*, *dućan* or *granap*, which is somewhat of an equivalent of an elaborate 7/11 or Circle K. The difference is that these stores are frequented more often than their American counterparts and that they are normally located in residential areas rather than at gas stations.
- self-service grocery store, called *samousluga samoposluga*, or *samousluživanje* (all mean: self-service), as a rule much smaller than its American counterparts (Safeway, IGA, etc.),
- specialized shops such as butcher's, called *mesara* or *mesnica*, bakery, called *pekara*, fishery called *ribarnica*, etc.
- market place, called *pijaca* or *tržnica*, somewhat of an equivalent of an elaborate farmer's market in the United States, yet frequented regularly.



In a typical case, families in the region would shop for fruits, vegetables, and often meat, fish, and dairy products at the market place once a week while running other more frequent errands at small shops and self-service stores. These products tend to be considerably less expensive at the markets.

All other errands typically run in a series of smaller specialized shops scattered across the town rather than concentrated in malls. Although, there are some department stores, called *robna kuća*, they are typically smaller than their American equivalents (e.g., Sears, JCPenny, etc.).

Sometimes, various fairs and exhibitions are a good occasion to purchase products. Two best known fairgrounds in the region are **Velesajam** in Zagreb, Croatia, and **Sajam** in Belgrade, Serbia.

Recently, some products from the region can be purchased on-line anywhere in the world. Take a look at, for example, **Robna kuća**.

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#### Culture of Shopping



In general, a shopper should expect far less courtesy and rights than in the United States. That means that shop keepers are generally less courteous and that it is often close to impossible to return products to the shop. Returns are theoretically possible only when there is obviously something wrong with the product and even then, it may be rather difficult to enforce it.

Overcharging happens more often than in the United States. It is

often more of a strategy of stealing from clients than a product of mistake. One should be very careful and double check all sums especially when running a long list of errands.

Bargaining is allowed and oftentimes even expected only at marketplaces. The phrase to use here is *Može li za [lower price]?* 'Can it be [lower price]?', e.g., *Može li za dvije marke?* 'Can it be two marks?'

It is common to leave small change (called *kusur* at all shops as a kind of tip). The phrase when doing that is *U redu je* 'It is ok, lit. It is in order'. The amount is normally not more than 1-2% of the purchase.

In general there are far more direct cash transactions than in the US. Especially credit cards are not used that often.

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## Banks

Each country of the region features a myriad of both domestic and international banks. Most of these banks are available in the Internet. Here are several examples to give you an idea about their services. [Banks in Sarajevo, Bosnia](#), [Central Profit Bank, Bosnia](#), [Raiffeisen Bank - Bosnian branch](#), [Croatian National Bank, Centar banka, Croatia](#), [Dresner Bank - Croatian branch](#), [Zagrebačka banka](#), [National Bank of Serbia and Montenegro](#), [Delta Bank, Serbia](#).

In general, credits and mortgages are less commonly used than in the United States.

Banks are normally open from 8am to 7pm.



One important function of the banks is foreign currency exchange. Local currencies are as follows:

- Bosnia: convertible mark (in the original: *konvertibilna marka*, KM)
  - Croatia: kuna (in the original: *kuna*)
- Montenegro: euro (in the original: *evro* Yugoslavia: dinar (in the original: *dinar*)

The exchange rate of these currency units toward the dollar varies. Check [this site](#) for current exchange rates.

The region features stock exchange markets, such as [Belgrade Stock Exchange](#) and [Zagreb Stock Exchange](#).

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## Telecommunications



Until 1990s all telecommunication services were concentrated in the state-owned PTT (i.e., pošta, telefon, telegraf 'mail, telephone, telegraph') network. Post offices still render such services (all kinds of letters and packages, telephone calls, telegrams, etc.). However, in

recent years we are witnessing increased decentralization of telecommunications, in particular as numerous mobile telephony and internet providers emerge. The following two examples show the current range of services **Croatian Telecom** and **Telecommunications in Belgrade**. Here are further examples of **mobile telephony** and **Internet providers** in Belgrade, Serbia.

Regardless of the technology phones use, the following are country dialing codes:

Bosnia	++387
Croatia	++385
Serbia and Montenegro	++381
United States (from the region)	001

### TV and Radio Stations

Each of the countries and entities in the region hosts one major state-owned TV and radio station. Those stations cover the entire territory of their respective countries. There also exist an array of other, privately owned, TV and radio stations, which, as a rule, cover a limited area (usually only major urban centers). Satellite dishes and cable TV providers are very common in urban centers - they offer numerous Western European stations, such as CNN, Sky, BBC, RTL, etc.

Central state-owned TV and radio stations are as follows:

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	<b>Radio-televizija Federacije BiH</b>
Republic of Srpska	<b>Radio-televizija Republike Srpske</b>
Croatia	<b>Hrvatska radio-televizija</b>
Montenegro	<b>Radio-televizija Crne Gore</b>
Serbia	<b>Radio-televizija Srbije</b>

### Lesson Six, The Vocative

#### When to Use It

The only prototypical meaning of the vocative is calling, as in:

Profesore, dođite ovamo. 'Professor, come here'

The only atypical meaning of the vocative is found in the traditional epic poems, where the vocative is used instead of the nominative to achieve the ten-syllable meter, as in:

Vino pije Kraljeviću Marko	ten syllables, Kraljeviću Marko
'Prince Marko is drinking wine'	'Prince Marko is in the Vocative'
*Vino pije Kraljević Marko	nine syllables, Kraljević Marko
'Prince Marko is drinking wine'	'Prince Marko' is in the Nominative

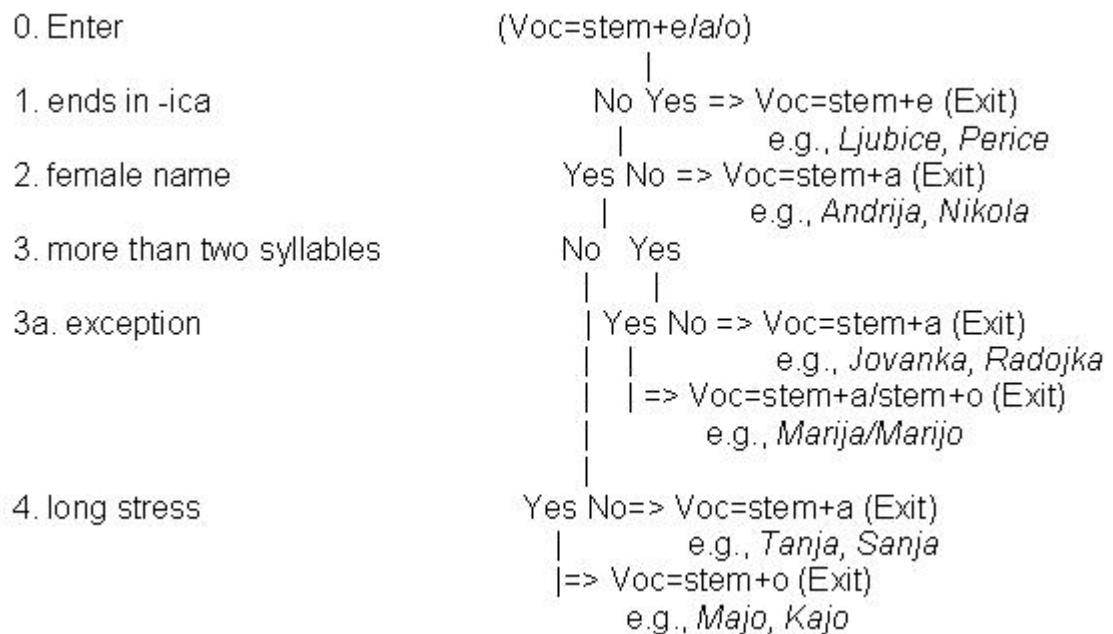
### How to Modify Nouns

Case	Singular			Plural		
	Maculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	<i>o</i> profesor	<i>a</i> studentkinja	<i>o/e</i> selo/polje	<i>i</i> prozori, profesori	<i>e</i> studentkinje	<i>a</i> sela, polja
Vocative	<i>e/u</i> profesore, kralju	<i>o</i> studentkinjo	<i>o</i> selo, polje	<i>i</i> profesori	<i>e</i> studentkinjame	<i>ima</i> sela, polja

Note that soft masculine stems use the *u* endings while hard stems have the ending *e*. As you can see, the only two forms where Vocative is different from the Nominative are masculine and feminine Singular. Soft masculine stems take the *u* ending, hard stems have the *e* ending.

Feminine nouns ending in a consonant, use the *i* both in Vocative singular and in Vocative plural.

Numerous feminine and masculine nouns do not follow the default endings. The following rule of thumb can be used to determine the vocative singular ending of nouns ending in *a*, esp. proper names, which are most commonly use of the vocative:



Obviously, at this point you need to remember only a part of this heuristics, i.e., the fact that the nouns ending in *ica* have the *e* ending in vocative, that masculine names retain the vocative form, that most nouns with two or more syllables retain the nominative form, while two-syllable nouns have both *a* and *o* ending.

Nominal case endings which need to be remembered thus far are as follows:

Case	Singular				Plural		
	Masculine-Inanimate	Maculine-animate	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	<i>o</i> prozor	<i>o</i> profesor	<i>a</i> studentkinja	<i>o/e</i> selo/polje	<i>i</i> prozori, profesori	<i>e</i> studentkinje	<i>a</i> sela, polja
Gentive	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>a</i>

	prozora, profesora	studentkinje	sela, polja	prozora, profesora	studentkinja	sela, polja
Dative/Locative	<b>u</b> prozoru, profesoru	<b>i</b> studentkinji	<b>u</b> selu, polju	<b>ima</b> prozorima, profesorima	<b>ama</b> studentkinjama	<b>ima</b> selima, poljima
Accusative	<b>o</b> prozor	<b>a</b> profesora	<b>u</b> studentkinju	<b>o/e</b> selo, polje	<b>e</b> prozore, profesore	<b>e</b> studentkinje
Vocative	<b>e/u</b> prozore, malju, profesore, kralju	<b>o</b> studentkinjo	<b>o/e</b> selo/polje	<b>i</b> prozori, profesori	<b>e</b> studentkinje	<b>a</b> sela, polja

### Adjectives and Pronouns in the Vocative

Nothing to remember here. Their Vocative is always equal to the Nominative.

Adjectival and nominal forms covered thus far are as follows:

Case	Singular				Plural			
	Masculine-Inanimate	Maculine-animate	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	
Nominative	0/i, 0 + 0 visok, visoki, moj prozor	0/i, 0 + 0 visok, visoki, moj profesor	a + a visoka, moja studentkinja	o/e + o/e visoko, vruće, moje selo, polje	i + i visoki, moji prozori, profesori	e + e visoke, moje studentkinje	a + a visoka, moja sela, polja	
Genitive	og(a)/eg(a) + a visokog(a), vrućeg(a), mojeg(a) prozora	og(a)/eg(a) + a visokog(a), vrućeg(a), mojeg(a) profesora	e + e visoke, moje studentkinje	og(a)/eg(a) + a visokog(a), vrućeg(a), mojeg(a) sela, polja	ih + a visokih, mojih prozora, profesora	ih + a visokih, mojih studentkinja	ih + a visokih, mojih sela, polja	
Dative/Locative	om(e/u)/em(e/u) + u visokom(e/u), vrućem(e/u), mojem(e/u) prozoru	om(e/u)/em(e/u) + u visokom(e/u), vrućem(e/u), mojem(e/u) profesoru	oj + i visokoj, mojoj studentkinji	om(e/u)/em(e/u) + u visokom(e/u), vrućem(e/u), mojem(e/u) selu/polju	im + ima visokim, mojim profesorima	im + ama visokim, mojim + studentkinjama	im + ima visokim, mojim poljima/selima	
Accusative	0/i, 0 + 0 visok, visoki, moj prozor	og(a)/eg(a) + a visokog(a), vrućeg(a), mojeg(a) profesora	u + u visoku, moju studentkinju	o/e + o/e visoko, vruće, moje selo, polje	e + e visoke, moje prozore, profesore	e + e visoke, moje studentkinje	a + a visoka, moja sela, polja	
Vocative	0/i, 0 + e/u visok, visoki, moj prozore, malju	0/i, 0 + e/u visok, visoki, moj profesore, kralju	a + o visoka, moja studentkinjo	o/e + o/e visoko, vruće, moje selo, polje	i + i visoki, moji prozori, profesori	e + e visoke, moje studentkinje	a + a visoka, moja sela, polja	

## Lesson Six, The Imperative

Prootypical meaning of the imperative is an order, for example:

Otvori vrata. ‘Open the door’

Atypical meanings

The following two atypical meanings of the imperative can be found:

Meaning	Example	Translation
Past event	Oni udri na nas	‘They have attacked us’
Gnomic truth	Traži i naći ćeš	‘Look for it and you will find it’

The Imperative engages in number and person paradigm. It is formed from the Present Tense as follows.

	Singular	Plural
First		(3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Plural Present Tense – last vowel) + mo/imo <sup>1</sup>
second	(3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Plural Present Tense – last vowel) + o/i <sup>1</sup>	(3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Plural Present Tense – last vowel) + te/ite <sup>1</sup>
Third	neka + 3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Singular Present Tense	neka + 3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Plural Present Tense

1 If j remains at the end when final vowel is removed, endings are o,mo,te else, ending i i,imo,ite.

‘they read’ oni čitaju – u = čitaj (čitaj, čitajmo, čitajte) vs.

‘they write’ oni pišu – u = piš (piši, pišimo, pišite)

The imperative has only negative form which is formed by adding the particle ne to the verb, e.g. ne čitaj ‘do not read’, neka ne čita ‘let him not work’, etc.

person	positive	regular negative form	alternative negative form
second Sg	[verb]	ne [verb]	nemoj [verb]
	<i>radi</i>	<i>ne radi</i>	<i>nemoj raditi</i>
first Pl	[verb]	ne [verb]	nemojmo [verb]
	<i>radimo</i>	<i>ne radimo</i>	<i>nemojmo raditi</i>
second Pl	[verb]	ne [verb]	nemojte [verb]
	<i>radite</i>	<i>ne radite</i>	<i>nemojte raditi</i>

*[verb]* means ‘finite verb form, auxilliary or full’

### Lesson Six, Logical Subject Constructions

In addition to existing within the previously mentioned reflexive model, the dative recipient model also functions within a model with a verb alone or verb and adverb, for example:

Zuji mi u usima ‘I feel buzzing in my ears, lit. Buzzes to me in the ears’

Dosadno mi je 'I am bored, lit. Boring to me it is'

Hladno mi je 'I am cold, lit. Cold to me it is'

Again, this model is different from its English counterpart in that English used a personal subject-predicate model.

Same is true for the accusative recipient construction, for example:

Žiga me u plećima 'I have a backpain, lit. It hurts me in the back'

All impersonal models can have an indefinite number of adjuncts, for example:

Na tom dosadnom filmu uvek mi se spava u poslednjih pola sata. 'I always feel sleepy in the last half hour of that boring movie'

Disproportionate models do not comply with the prototypical roles of sentence functions. The following two disproportionate models can be distinguished at this point:

- a. The accusative recipient model,
- b. Reflexive passive model

The accusative recipient model refers to bodily sensations, such as headache, toothache, etc. For example:

Boli me glava. 'I have a headache, lit. Head is hurting me'

The disproportionate character of this model lies in the fact that the experiencer is not in the subject but in the object form.

This model is different from its English counterpart in the same manner the dative/accusative subjectless models are. The English equivalents by-and-large follow the subject predicate model. Examples such as: 'My feet are killing me' are marginal phenomena.

The reflexive passive construction puts the sufferer in the subject position but it does not express the performer but rather remains impersonal, for example:

Trava se kosi 'Grass is cut'

Both passive and reflexive passive constructions are also disproportionate in English. The Serbo-Croatian reflexive passive is however specific in that it combines a non-reflexive verb and with a reflexive particle. In the example above the verb is kositi 'to mow'. The reflexive passive construction is created by adding the reflexive particle to otherwise non-reflexive verb.

It may be argued that the Serbo-Croatian expressions with Dative and Accusative recipient reflect somewhat passivist world view of the Slavs, which is in sharp contrast with the Anglo-Saxon activism. Most of these constructions are regular sentence models in English, such as: *I feel X, I have X, etc.*

## Lesson Six, Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive pronouns are closely related to their personal and possessive counterparts. We will therefore review the latter two pronominal categories while introducing reflexive pronouns.

Personal and reflexive pronouns form the following lexical system:

		1st	2nd	3rd			Ref. 1st	Ref. 2nd	Ref. 3rd		
				m	f	n					
Sg	S-Cr	ja	ti	on	ona	ono	se	se	se		
	Eng.	I	you	he	she	it	myself	yourself	himself	herself	itself
Pl	S-Cr	mi	vi	oni	one	Ona	se	se	se		
	Eng.	we	you	they			ourselves	yourselves	themselves		

**Contrastive remarks:** As can be seen from the Table above, Serbo-Croatian maintains the gender difference in both singular and plural or the third person, whereas English discerns genders only in singular. On the other hand the English pronominal system is more complex in a sense that it maintains person, number and gender differences in the reflexive personal pronouns, whereas Serbo-Croatian has only one general reflexive personal pronoun, somewhat of an equivalent of the English *oneself*. Serbo-Croatian usage of the reflexive personal pronouns is as follows: *Ja se perem* 'I wash myself, lit. I wash oneself', *Oni se peru* 'They wash themselves, lit. They wash oneself', etc.

Further differences related to the pro-drop feature of the Serbo-Croatian will be treated in the syntactic section.

Personal and reflexive personal pronouns have the following inflectional paradigms:

	Sg						Pl					
	1st	2nd	3rd			Ref	1st	2nd	3rd			
			m	n	f				m	n	f	
N	Ja	ti	on	ono	ona	-	mi	vi	oni	ona	one	
G	mene, me	tebe, te	njega, ga		nje, je	sebe, se	nas	vas	njih, ih			
D	meni, mi	tebi, ti	njemu, mu		njoj, joj	sebi, si	nama, nam	vama, vam	njima, im			
A	mene, me	tebe, te	njega, ga		nju, ju, je	sebe, se	nas	vas	njih, ih			
V	-	ti	-		-	-	mi	vi	-			
L	Meni	tebi	njem(u)		njoj	sebi	nama	vama	njima			

#### Full and enclitical forms

Some cases of the pronouns listed above have a full and an enclitical (short) form. Full forms are given in the upper and enclitic forms in the lower portion of the cell. The full form is compulsory in the following contexts:

- after prepositions (for example: *od tebe* 'from you', not \**od te*),
- at the beginning of a sentence or a clause (for example: *Tebe vidim*. 'It is you whom I see' not \**Te vidim*.)
- at the second place in clause or sentence if the preceding word is a proclitic (for example: *I tebe traže*. 'They are looking for you too.' not \**I te traže*)

The prepositions ending in a vowel can also be used with a short form but this usage is restricted mainly to poetry and lyrics, as in *U te sam se zaljubio*. ‘I fell in love with you’.

In all other instances enclitical form is neutral and full form is emphasized. Thus, in a neutral statement one would tend to use for example: *Vidim te*. ‘I see you’ yet when contrasting one would tend to use the full form as in: *Vidim tebe a ne nju*. ‘It is you whom I see, not her’.

### Possessive and reflexive possessive pronouns

Possessive pronouns are lexically related to the personal pronouns in the following manner:

		1st	pos	2nd	pos	3rd	pos	3rd	pos	3rd	pos
						m		f		n	
Sg	S-Cr	ja	moj	ti	tvoj	on	njegov	ona	njen, njezin	ono	njevov
	Eng.	I	my, mine	you	your, yours	he	his	she	her, hers	it	its
Pl	S-Cr	mi	naš	vi	vaš	oni	njihov	one	njihov	ona	njihov
	Eng.	we	our, ours	you	your, yours	they	their, theirs	they	their, theirs	they	their, theirs

The two forms for the third person feminine singular are free variants.

The possessive counterpart of the general reflexive pronoun *se* ‘oneself’ is *svoj* ‘one’s own’. It is used with every person.

**Contrastive Remarks:** Serbo-Croatian does not differentiate between the determiner and nominal forms of possessive pronouns. The Serbo-Croatian pronoun *moj* is the equivalent both English *my* and *mine*. While maintaining the gender difference in the plural of personal pronouns in the third person, Serbo-Croatian does not differentiate the gender of the possessive plural pronoun. The pronoun *njihov* ‘their, theirs’ is thus the possessive of both *oni* ‘they – masculine’, *one* ‘they - feminine’, and *ona* ‘they – neuter’. Serbo-Croatian usage of the reflexive possessive pronoun is equally different from the English one as the usage for the reflexive personal pronoun. Serbo-Croatian *svoj* ‘one’s own’ is used as an equivalent of the English personal forms: *my own, your own...*. Serbo-Croatian usage of the reflexive possessive pronouns is as follows: *Ja uzimam svoj kaput* ‘I am taking my own coat, lit. I am taking one’s own coat’, *Oni uzimaju svoje kapute* ‘They are taking their own coats, lit. They are taking one’s own coats’.

In their inflection forms personal pronouns follow the default adjectival inflection pattern. A specific feature of their declension is that they have full and contracted forms. For example, the genitive singular masculine of the pronoun *moj* ‘my, mine’ is either *mojega* or *moga*. The contraction is pertinent to the sequence *-je-*, where *j* is the final consonant of the stem and the *e* the first vowel of the ending. Contractions are thus possible with the pronouns *moj* ‘my, mine’, *tvoj* ‘your, yours’, and *svoj* ‘one’s own’. The inflectional paradigms are as follows:

#### A. Pronouns *moj, tvoj, svoj*

	Singular (Dat.=Loc.)		
	masc.	neut.	fem.
Nom.	{mo,tvo,svo}j	{mo,tvo,svo}j e	{mo,tvo,svo}ja
Gen.	{mo,tvo,svo}(je)g(a)	{mo,tvo,svo}(je)g(a)	{mo,tvo,svo}je
Dat.	{mo,tvo,svo}(je)m({u,e})	{mo,tvo,svo}(je)m({u,e})	{mo,tvo,svo}joj

<i>Acc.</i>	{mo,tvo,svo}j <sup>1</sup> {mo,tvo,svo}-(je)g(a)	{mo,tvo,svo}je	{mo,tvo,svo}ju
<i>Voc.</i>	{mo,tvo,svo}j	{mo,tvo,svo}je	{mo,tvo,svo}ja
<i>Loc.</i>	{mo,tvo,svo}(je)m({u,e})	{mo,tvo,svo}(je)m({u,e})	{mo,tvo,svo}joj
Plural (Dat.=Ins.=Loc.)			
	masc	neut.	fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	{mo,tvo,svo}ji	{mo,tvo,svo}ja	{mo,tvo,svo}je
<i>Gen.</i>	{mo,tvo,svo}jih	{mo,tvo,svo}jih	{mo,tvo,svo}jih
<i>Dat.</i>	{mo,tvo,svo}jim	{mo,tvo,svo}jim	{mo,tvo,svo}jim
<i>Acc.</i>	{mo,tvo,svo}je	{mo,tvo,svo}ja	{mo,tvo,svo}je
<i>Voc.</i>	{mo,tvo,svo}ji	{mo,tvo,svo}ja	{mo,tvo,svo}je
<i>Loc.</i>	{mo,tvo,svo}jim	{mo,tvo,svo}jim	{mo,tvo,svo}jim

1. animate: vs. inanimate

Vidim svog psa. 'I see my dog.'

Vidim svoj stol. 'I see my table/desk'

B. njegov, njen/njezin, njihov, naš, vaš

These pronouns follow the default adjective inflectional pattern without exhibiting any peculiarities.

### Lesson Six, Reflexive Constructions

The reflexive construction can refer to both objective and subjective circumstance, for example:

Ovde se dobro jede. 'One eats well here. lit. Here oneself well eats'	objective
Spava mi se. 'I feel like sleeping., lit. Sleeps to me oneself'	subjective

The construction in its objective form consists of a non-reflexive verb in the third person singular and a reflexive particle. The subjective form contains a personal pronoun in Dative in addition to the reflexive particle.

In both cases above, verbs are non-reflexive (i.e., if you look them up in the dictionary they will not contain the "se" particle. Adding the "se" in this construction brings indefinite meaning, just like the English "one".

### Lesson Six, Communicative Skills

The communicative skills for this lesson includes the following:

- **Requesting:** Pozivam te/Vas na [noun phrase, Accusative] *Pozivam te/Vas na ručak.* 'I am inviting you for lunch'; *Želiš li/Želite li* [noun phrase] *Želiš li/Želite li sok* 'Would you like some juice';

**Accepting:** *Sa zadovoljstvom!* 'With pleasure', *Rado!* 'Gladly', *Da, hvala.* 'Yes, thanks.'

**Declining:** *Ne, hvala.* 'No, thanks', *Nažalost, ne mogu!* 'Unfortunately, I cannot'

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- **Issuing commands:** [verb, Imperative] *Zatvori vrata*. 'Close the door'; [verb, Imperative], *molim te/Vas Zatvori vrata, molim te*. 'Close the door, please'
- **Asking about and indicating directions:** *Gd(j)e je* [noun phrase] font color=blue>*Gd(j)e je pošta*. 'Where is the post office'; *Idite* [adverb] *Idite pravo/l(j)evo, desno*. 'Go straight ahead/left/right'; [Number, ordinal] *ulica* [adverb] *Prva ulica lijevo/desno*. 'First street on the left/right'; *Iza/ispred* [noun, Genitive] *ispred banke* 'In front of the bank';
- **Expressing satisfaction and dissatisfaction:** *To mi se sviđa/dopada*. 'I like that'; *Sviđa mi se* [noun phrase, nominative] *Sviđa mi se ta haljina* 'I like that dress'; *To mi se ne sviđa/dopada*. 'I do not like that'; *Ne sviđa mi se* [noun phrase, nominative] *Ne sviđa mi se ta haljina* 'I do not like that dress';

## Lesson Six, Vocabulary

The vocabulary for this lesson includes the following:

- **Shopping:**  
*kupiti* 'buy', *ceker* 'bag, usu. for shopping', *platiti/plaćati* 'pay, purchase', *račun* 'receipt, bill, check', *samoposluga* 'grocery store, self-service grocery store',
- **Banking, Monetary Units:**  
*račun* 'account', *banka* 'bank', *ček* 'check', *kreditna karta/kartica* 'credit card', *kamata* 'interest rate', *kuna* 'kuna, i.e., the Croatian monetary unit', *marka* 'marka, i.e., the Bosnian monetary unit', *dinar* 'dinar, i.e., the Serbian monetary unit',
- **Post office, internet:**  
*marka* 'stamp', *pošta* 'mail, post', *program* 'program', *elektronska pošta* 'e-mail',
- **TV and radio:**  
*serija* 'series', *film* 'movie, film', *dokumentarni* 'documentary', *kanal* 'channel', *reklama* 'ad, commercial', *televizor* 'TV set', *scenario* 'screenplay',

## Lesson Six, Norms

### Punctuation

Serbo-Croatian punctuation follows the logic of the sentence. In that respect it is quite similar to its English counterpart. One observable difference is that the punctuation mark ending the sentence follows quotation marks, for example:

Vidio sam ga u "Plavom jahaču". I saw him at the "Blue rider."

Native speakers have most difficulties with the placing of the comma. The following principal rules apply in that area.

- Dependent clauses preceding main clauses are always separated by a comma. In other words, if the part of the sentence starting with a conjunction is at the beginning, that part will be separated by a comma, for example:  
*Da je otišao, nisam znao*. 'That he left, I did not know' as opposed to: *Nisam znao da je otišao* 'I did not know he left'.
- Embedded dependent sentences are always separated by commas if they do not modify the noun, for example  
*Taj student, ako ne bude učio, neće završiti fakultet*. 'That student, if he does not study, will not graduate from the university.'

- Dependent clauses modifying nouns are not separated by commas if they narrow the meaning of the noun, for example  
Student koga sam danas vidio. 'Student whom I saw today' (i.e., not just any student but exactly that one I saw)  
as opposed to  
Marko Marković, koga sam danas vidio. 'John Doe, whom I saw today' (i.e., we already know who he is)
- Dependent clauses following the main clause can be separated from the main clause or not depending on the assessment of the writer about them being intimately connected with the main clause (they are not separated then) or not (one uses the comma in that situation).  
Therefore, there is no need to learn any rules in this situation.

In some situations Serbian punctuation differs from Croatian and Bosnian Muslim. For example, the abbreviation for doctorate is spelled with the dot (i.e., dr. or dr. sci) in Croatian and Bosnian Muslim, and without the dot (i.e., dr) in Serbian.

### Lesson Six, Text One

U kupovini

Majka: "Milane, molim te, idi u samoposlugu i kupi hleb, mleko, maslac i salamu.

Reci sestri da ide s tobom.

Ponesite dva velika cekera i sedite na tramvaj a vratite se za sat.

Kad se vratite, stavite sve u frižider i jedite pre nego što se vratim. Operite sudove."

Milan i njegova sestra ulaze u samoposlugu nakon pola sata i kupuju sve što treba.

Na kasi Milan pita: "Koliko sam dužan?"

Prodavac kaže: "Pedeset dinara."

Milan daje novac, prodavac ga uzima i kaže: "Ne zaboravite uzeti kusur."

Na izlazu iz samousluge Milan kaže sestri: "Ti idi i kupi tramvajsku kartu i novine a ja ću staviti kupovinu u ceker. Čekaj me na tramvajskoj stanici."

Vraćaju se kući. Jedu a posle sat vremena vraća se njihova majka, kaže im: "Zašto je u kući nered? Još niste oprali sudove. Odmah to uradite."

Milan tada kaže sestri: "Hajde da to uradimo!"

### Lesson Six, Text Two

[Translation of the text] [Listen to the text] Šta gledamo večeras?

Zoran: Jelena pogledaj u programu šta ima na televiziji večeras.

Jelena: Ne da mi se. Gledaj sam!

Zoran: Dobro, daj mi novine!

Jelena: Evo ti!

Zoran: I još upali svetlo!

Jelena: Ustani sam i upali - meni se ne da!

Zoran pali svetlo čita novine.

Zoran: Slušaj ima jako dobar film u pola devet, ali hajde da prvo pogledamo vesti.

Jelena: Nemoj da gledamo vesti - one su strašno dosadne, hajde da gledamo seriju ili dokumentarni program a onda prebaci na film.

Zoran: Dobro, ti odluči kako će biti. Vesti mi nisu tako važne. Nije u pitanju sportski program ili nešto što me zanima.

Jelena: U redu, ja sam za seriju - upali sad televizor da gledamo.

Zoran pali televizor.

Jelena: Zorane, kakav je taj film?

Zoran: To je strani film iz prošle godine. Mislím da je komedija.

Jelena: Ja baš volim komedije. O čemu se radi u filmu?

Zoran: Ne znam.

Jelena: Daj mi novine da pročitam!

Jelena čita.

Jelena: Ovo je odličan film - glumci su poznati, režija je izvanredna, a scenario vrlo zanimljiv. Radi se o problemima u kupovini. Glavni lik ide u kupovinu a ne zna šta kupiti.

Zoran Odlično, ja volim takve komedije. Inače volim komedije puno više od kriminalističkih, špijunskih, avanturističkih i drugih filmova.

Jelena: I ja. Jedino me brine što na ovom kanalu reklame traju jako dugo.

Zoran: Šta se može!

#### Notes

1. The phrase *Radi se o...*, literally 'It works itself about' actually means 'At stake here is...' or 'What is going on is...!'. Thus, *O čemu se radi u filmu?* means 'What is the movie about?', i.e., what is going on in the movie.
2. The phrase *Ne da mi se...*, literally, 'It does not give itself to me' means 'I do not feel like doing...!'

#### Lesson Six, Text Three

[Translation of the text] [Listen to the text] Na pošti

Hrvoje je na pošti. Razgovara sa ženom na šalteru jedan.

Hrvoje: "Dobar dan gospođo. Molim Vas recite mi gdje su marke?"

Žena: "Marke su Vam tamo na šalteru broj sedam."

Hrvoje: "Hvala puno!"

Hrvoje dolazi na šalter broj sedam i traži marke.

Hrvoje: "Možete li mi dati marke za preporučeno avionsko pismo u Ameriku?"

Službenik: "Izvolite evo maraka ali za preporučeno pismo popunite i ovaj obrazac."

Hrvoje: "Koliko sam dužan?"

Službenik: "Trideset kuna, ali platite ne ovdje nego idite na drugi kat. Tamo je kasa."

Hrvoje: "Ah, oprostite, zaboravio sam. Dajte mi još dvije razglednice i jednu telefonsku kartu od deset impulsa."

Službenik: "Izvolite, s ovim trebate platiti četrdeset kuna."

Hrvoje: "Hvala vam, gospodine."

Hrvoje odlazi na kasu i plaća, onda lijepi marke, popunjava obrazac i šalje preporučeno pismo.

#### Notes

1. Unlike in the US, post offices also handle telephone services.
2. Certified mail (i.e., delivery confirmation) is used more frequently than in the US
3. *impuls* is the unit measuring amount of time on telephone cards. It usually amounts to three minutes of local call
4. Unlike in the US, there is no flat rate for local calls

#### Lesson Six, Text Four

[Translation of the text] [Listen to the text] U banci

Sadik dolazi u Privrednu banku da otvori račun

Čeka u redu a onda dolazi na red i razgovara.

Sadik: Htio bih otvoriti račun.

Službenik: Kakav u stranoj ili domaćoj valuti?

Sadik: U domaćoj

Službenik: Trebate li i čekove?

Sadik: Da.

Službenik: Uzmite onaj obrazac popunite ga i donesite ga meni. Ne morate ponovo čekati u redu.

Sadik: Imam samo još jedno pitanje. Recite mi, kolika je kamata?

Službenik: Kamata je pet posto godišnje na štednju.

Sadik: A dajete li kredite?

Službenik: Dajemo ali učešće je dvadeset posto, a i kamata je dosta visoka: dvadeset posto godišnje. Bolje je štedjeti nego uzimati kredit.

Sadik: Hvala! Mogu li dobiti i kreditnu karticu?

Službenik: Da, imamo kreditne kartice sa kreditom do pedeset hiljada maraka.

Sadik popunjava obrazac i donosi ga nazad.

Službenik: Samo još nešto. Stavite ovdje datum i potpis.

Sadik: Evo stavio sam.

Službenik: Hvala puno. Evo Vam čekovi odmah a kreditnu kartu ćete dobiti poštom. Ako hoćete kredit, ugovorite sastanak kod našeg direktora.

Sadik: Ne hvala, još mi ne treba kredit. Pitao sam samo onako.

Službenik: Hvala i doviđenja.

#### Notes

1. The construction *treba mi* i.e., *trebati* + Dative means 'I need'.
2. The construction *doći/dolaziti na red* lit 'come to turn' means that it is one's turn after he/she has waited in the line