



STUDY GUIDE

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LESSON 61

GRAMMAR
VOCABULARY
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ANSWER KEY

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GRAMMAR

SERBIAN DECLENSION SYSTEM – 3RD CASE, DATIVE

The 3rd case (Dative) is used to mark *connectiveness* of various sorts, mostly *possessive meaning* and *indirect object*– **the recipient of action** with verbs like *dati* (to give), *pokloniti* (to give a gift), *poslati* (to send), *pisati* (to write), *doneti* (to bring), *pomoći* (to help), *verovati* (to believe), *nedostajati* (to miss), *obećati* (to promise), *diviti se* (to admire) ...

The three most commonly used prepositions that go with the 3rd case are: *KA*, *PREMA* (towards) and *NASUPROT* (opposite or across from).

Example: Ova ulica ide prema moru - This street goes towards the sea

The neuter noun *more* goes to the 3rd case, becoming *moru*, since it comes after the preposition *prema*, which means *towards*. The 3rd case answers the questions **TO WHOM? TO WHAT?** (*kome?* or *čemu?*) Using the example above *Ova ulica ide prema moru*. This street goes towards the sea, we can ask the question *Toward what is this street going? **PREMA ČEMU** ide ova ulica?* The answer is *prema moru, towards the sea*. Notice how *more* becomes *moru* when it goes to the 3rd case. This is because for the 3rd case **neuter singular nouns** we eliminate the *-e* ending and replace it with an *-u*, which in this case transforms *more* to *moru*.

Example: Idem ka kući - I'm going toward the house

The feminine noun *kuća* goes to third case, which is *kući*, since it comes after the preposition *ka*, which means *towards*. When *kuća*, which is the 1st case, goes to the third case, it becomes *kući* per the 3rd case singular feminine declension pattern.

Example: Sedim nasuprot tebi - I'm sitting across from you

The pronoun *ti* requires the 3rd case because it comes after the preposition *nasuprot*. *Ti* in the 3rd case is *tebi*. In future lessons we will explain more about the declension patterns associated with pronouns.

The two new useful words that are commonly used with the 3rd case are *uprkos* and *slično*. *Uprkos* means *despite*, or *in spite of* and *slično* means *similar* or *like*.

Example: Avion leti uprkos oluji - The airplane flies despite the storm

In this example *the feminine noun oluja (storm)*, becomes *oluji* when it goes to the 3rd case, per the 3rd case declension pattern for singular feminine nouns.

Example: On govori srpski, slicno Marku - He speaks Serbian, like Marko

Notice how *Marko* goes to the 3rd case since it comes after *slično*. When *Marko* goes to the 3rd case it becomes *Marku* per the 3rd case declension pattern for *singular animate masculine nouns*.

Example: Lepo se provodimo uprkos kiši - We are having a good time despite the rain

Provoditi se means *to have a good time*. When we *conjugate* it into the 1st person present plural, we get *se provodimo se* or *se provodimo*. *Lepo* means *beautiful* or *nice*, but can also figuratively mean *good*. *Despite* is *uprkos*, and *rain* is *kiša*. When we put all of this together, we get *Lepo se provodimo uprkos kiši*.

Provoditi se is a *reflexive verb*, so when we conjugate it in the 1st person present plural we get *mi se provodimo*, and when we add the word *uprkos*, it requires the pronouns, nouns, and adjectives that come after it to be in the *3rd case*. In this sentence the noun *kiša (rain)* goes to the 3rd case and thus becomes *kiši*. So, when we put the sentence together we end up with *Lepo se provodimo uprkos kiši*.

#	Sentence	Preposition	3 rd case / 1 st case
(1)	<i>Ova ulica ide <u>prema moru</u></i> <i>This street goes <u>towards the sea</u></i>	prema – towards	<i>moru</i> – 3 rd case, (<i>more</i> , <u>neuter noun</u> , 1 st case, meaning sea)
(2)	<i>Idem <u>ka kući</u></i> <i>I'm going <u>toward the house</u></i>	ka –towards	<i>kući</i> - 3 rd case, (<i>kuća</i> , <u>feminine noun</u> , 1 st case, means house)
(3)	<i>Sedim <u>nasuprot tebi</u></i> <i>I am sitting <u>across from you</u></i>	nasuprot – across from	<i>tebi</i> – 3 rd case, (<i>ti</i> , pronoun, 1 st case, means you)
(4)	<i>Avion leti <u>uprkos oluji</u></i> <i>The airplane flies <u>despite the storm</u></i>	uprkos – despite	<i>oluji</i> – 3 rd case, (<i>oluja</i> , <u>feminine noun</u> , 1 st case, means storm)
(5)	<i>On govori srpski, <u>slično Marku</u></i> <i>He speaks Serbian, <u>like Marko</u></i>	slično – like	<i>Marku</i> – 3 rd case, (<i>Marko</i> , <u>masculine noun</u> , 1 st case)
(6)	<i>Lepo se provodimo <u>uprkos kiši</u></i> <i>We are having a good time <u>despite the rain</u></i>	uprkos – despite	<i>kiši</i> – 3 rd case, (<i>kiša</i> , <u>feminine noun</u> , 1 st case, means rain)
(7)	<i>Ja idem <u>ka jezeru</u></i> <i>I go <u>towards the lake</u></i>	ka – towards	<i>jezeru</i> – 3 rd case, (<i>jezero</i> , <u>neuter noun</u> , 1 st case, meaning lake)
(8)	<i>Sediš <u>nasuprot jezeru</u></i> <i>You are sitting <u>across from the lake</u></i>	nasuprot – across from	<i>jezeru</i> – 3 rd case, (<i>jezero</i> , <u>neuter noun</u> , 1 st case, meaning lake)
(9)	<i>On ide <u>prema Mariji</u></i> <i>He is going <u>towards Marija</u></i>	prema – towards	<i>Mariji</i> – 3 rd case, (<i>Marija</i> , <u>feminine noun</u> , 1 st case)

	<i>masculine</i>	<i>neuter</i>	<i>feminine</i>
<i>1st case</i>	- consonant <i>Stiven</i> <i>doktor</i> <i>sin</i>	-o / -e <i>more</i> <i>dete</i> <i>jezero</i>	- a <i>Marija</i> <i>kiša</i> <i>oluja</i>
<i>3rd case</i>	-u <i>Stivenu</i> <i>doktoru</i> <i>sinu</i>	-u <i>moru</i> <i>detetu</i> <i>jezeru</i>	- i <i>Mariji</i> <i>kiši</i> <i>oluji</i>

VOCABULARY

<i>Serbian</i>	<i>English</i>	
ići	<i>to go</i>	<i>verb</i>
sedeti	<i>to sit</i>	<i>verb</i>
leteti	<i>to fly</i>	<i>verb</i>
govoriti	<i>to speak</i>	<i>verb</i>
ulica	<i>street</i>	<i>noun, feminine</i>
more	<i>sea</i>	<i>noun, neuter</i>
jezero	<i>lake</i>	<i>noun, neuter</i>
kuća	<i>house</i>	<i>noun, feminine</i>
avion	<i>airplane</i>	<i>noun, masculine</i>
kiša	<i>rain</i>	<i>noun, feminine</i>
srpski	<i>Serbian</i>	<i>adjective, masculine</i>
nasuprot	<i>across from</i>	<i>adverb</i>
uprkos	<i>despite</i>	<i>adverb</i>
slično	<i>like</i>	<i>preposition</i>

prema	<i>towards</i>	<i>preposition</i>
ja	<i>I</i>	<i>personal pronoun ja (I)</i>
meni	<i>me</i>	<i>personal pronoun ja (I) - (affected recipient - full form in 3rd case)</i>
mi	<i>me</i>	<i>personal pronoun ja (I) - (affected recipient - short form in 3rd case)</i>
ti	<i>you</i>	<i>personal pronoun ti (you)</i>
tebi	<i>you</i>	<i>personal pronoun ti (you) - (full form in 3rd case)</i>
ti	<i>you</i>	<i>personal pronoun ti (you) - (short form in 3rd case)</i>

LESSON EXAMPLES

<i>Serbian</i>	<i>English</i>
prema moru	<i>towards the sea</i>
nasuprot moru	<i>across from the sea</i>
ka moru	<i>towards the sea</i>
slično moru	<i>like the sea</i>
uprkos moru	<i>despite the sea</i>
prema tebi	<i>towards you</i>
nasuprot tebi	<i>across from you</i>
ka tebi	<i>towards you</i>
slično tebi	<i>like you</i>
uprkos tebi	<i>despite you</i>
ka kući	<i>towards the house</i>
ka Marku	<i>towards Marko</i>
nasuprot Marku	<i>across from Marko</i>
lepo se provoditi	<i>to have a good time</i>

PRACTICE

EXERCISE #1

Complete the sentences by putting the words in the 3rd case:

#	3 rd case	1 st case	English
1.	Ti ideš ka <u>moru</u> . (example)	more	You are going towards the sea.
2.	Lepo se provodite uprkos _____.	oluja	You are having a good time despite the storm
3.	On sedi nasuprot _____.	ja	He is sitting across from me
4.	Mi vozimo prema _____.	selo	We are driving towards the village
5.	Avion leti uprkos _____.	magla	The airplane flies despite the fog
6.	Slično _____, i ja govorim srpski.	Marija	Like Marija, I speak Serbian, too
7.	Ona trči ka _____.	Stiven	She is running towards Steven

EXERCISE #2

Translate into Serbian and underline and bold the nouns in the 3rd case:

#	English	Serbian
1.	They are sitting across from me.	Oni sede nasuprot <u>meni</u> . (example)
2.	We are going towards Ana.	
3.	He is sitting across from the actress.	
4.	I am having a good time despite the snow.	
5.	She is sleeping despite the storm.	
6.	Steven is driving towards the sea.	
7.	They are running towards the village.	

EXERCISE #3

Underline and bold the nouns in the 3rd case, write them in the 1st case, identify their gender, and translate these sentences into English:

#	Sentences	English	3 rd case / 1 st case
(1)	Ja sedim nasuprot <u>Mariji</u> . (example)	I am sitting across from Marija.	Marija – 3 rd case (Marija, 1 st case, feminine noun)
(2)	Slično Marku, i ja volim more.		
(3)	Mi putujemo ka Njujorku.		
(4)	Stiven vozi prema selu.		
(5)	Uprkos oluji, lepo se provodimo.		
(6)	Avion leti prema Srbiji.		
(7)	Vi sedate nasuprot meni.		

ANSWER KEY

EXERCISE #1

(The answer is underlined and in bold)

Complete the sentences by putting the words in the 3rd case:

#	3 rd case	1 st case	English
1.	Ti ideš ka <u>moru</u>	more	You are going towards the sea

#	3 rd case	1 st case	English
2.	Lepo se provodite uprkos <u>oluji</u>	<i>oluja</i>	<i>You are having a good time despite the storm</i>
3.	On sedi nasuprot <u>meni</u>	<i>ja</i>	<i>He is sitting across from me</i>
4.	Mi vozimo prema <u>selu</u>	<i>selo</i>	<i>We are driving towards the village</i>
5.	Avion leti uprkos <u>magli</u>	<i>magla</i>	<i>The airplane flies despite the fog</i>
6.	Slično <u>Mariji</u> , i ja govorim srpski	<i>Marija</i>	<i>Like Marija, I speak Serbian, too</i>
7.	Ona trči ka <u>Stivenu</u>	<i>Stiven</i>	<i>She is running towards Steven</i>

EXERCISE #2

(The answer is underlined and in bold)

Translate into Serbian and underline the nouns in the 3rd case (dative):

#	English	Serbian
1.	They are sitting across from me	Oni sede nasuprot <u>meni</u>
2.	We are going towards Ana	Mi idemo ka (prema) <u>Ani</u>
3.	He is sitting across from the actress	On sedi nasuprot <u>glumici</u>
4.	I am having a good time despite the snow	Lepo se provodim uprkos <u>snegu</u>
5.	She is sleeping despite the storm	Ona spava uprkos <u>oluji</u>
6.	Steven is driving towards the sea	Stiven vozi prema (ka) <u>moru</u>
7.	They are running towards the village	Oni trče ka (prema) <u>selu</u>

EXERCISE #3

(The answer is underlined and in bold)

Underline and bold the nouns in the 3rd case, write them in the 1st case, identify their gender, and translate these sentences into English:

#	Sentences	English	3 rd case/ 1 st case
(1)	Ja sedim nasuprot <u>Mariji</u>	<u>I am sitting across from Marija</u>	<u>Mariji</u> – 3 rd case (Marija, 1 st case, feminine noun) (example)
(2)	Slično <u>Marku</u> , i ja volim more	<u>Like Marko, I like the sea, too</u>	<u>Marku</u> – 3 rd case (Marko, 1 st case, masculine noun)
(3)	Mi putujemo ka <u>Njujorku</u>	<u>We are traveling towards New York</u>	<u>Njujorku</u> – 3 rd case (Njujork, 1 st case, masculine noun, means New York)
(4)	Stiven vozi prema <u>selu</u>	<u>Steven is driving towards the village</u>	<u>selu</u> – 3 rd case (selo, 1 st case, neuter noun, means the village)
(5)	Uprkos <u>olujj</u> , lepo se provodimo	<u>Despite the storm, we are having a good time</u>	<u>olujj</u> – 3 rd case (oluja, 1 st case, feminine noun, means the storm)
(6)	Avion leti prema <u>Srbiji</u>	<u>The airplane is flying towards Serbia</u>	<u>Srbiji</u> – 3 rd case (Srbija, 1 st case, feminine noun, means Serbia)
(7)	Vi sedate nasuprot <u>meni</u>	<u>You are sitting across from me</u>	<u>meni</u> – 3 rd case (ja, 1 st case, personal pronoun, 1 st person, means I)

Great job! Čao, drugari!