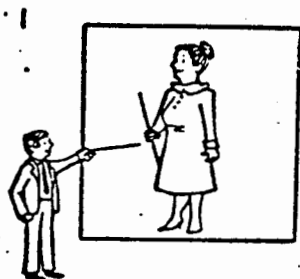


C. Dopunski tekstovi - Supplementary Texts

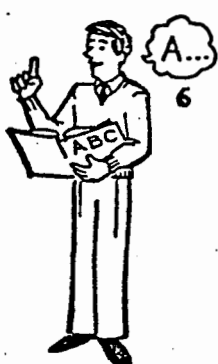
1. Žena i muškarac - Woman and Man(Male)



-Ovo je žena.

-Ovo je čovek.
[-Ovo je čovjek.]

Ovo je učiteljica.



Ovo je učitelj.

Ovo je žena.

Ovo je muškarac.



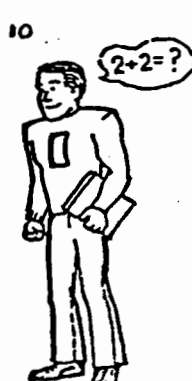
Ovo je učenica.



Ovo je učenik.



Ovo je studentkinja.



Ovo je student.



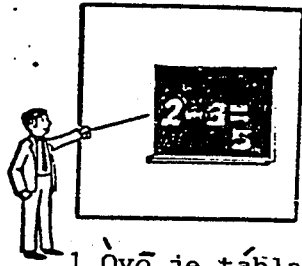
Ovo je profesor.



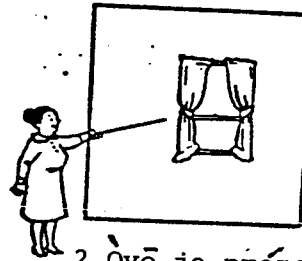
Ovo je oficir.

Ovo je
doktor.

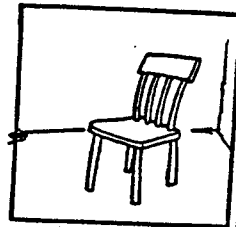
2. Objects



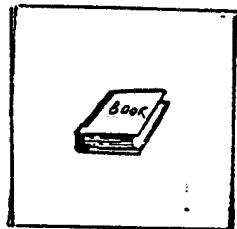
1. Òvò je tábla.
PLOŠA



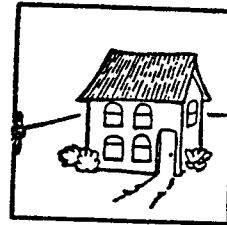
2. Òvò je prózor.



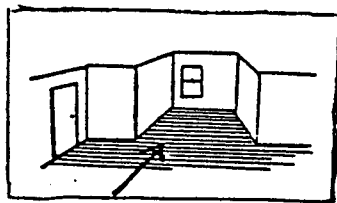
3. Òvò je stòlica.



4. Òvò je knjiga.



5. Òvò je kùća.



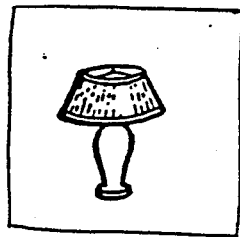
6. Òvò je pòd.



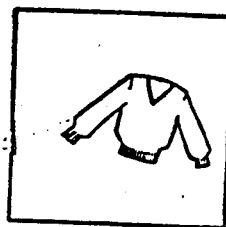
7. Òvò je hàljina.



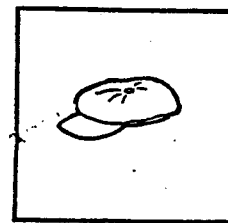
8. Òvò je kàpùt.



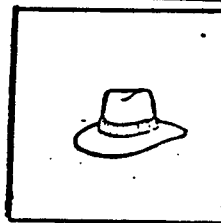
9. Òvò je lampa.



10. Òvò je džemper.



11. Òvò je kàpa.



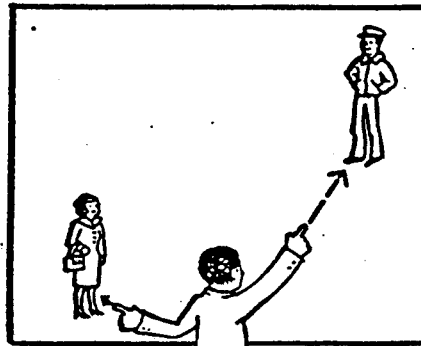
12. Òvò je šesír.

3. Òvō versus ònō

Observe pictures I-III below; they illustrate the relationship between the demonstratives òvō and ònō.

Òvō points at something or somebody near you.
Ònō points at something or somebody farther away. They contrast each other.

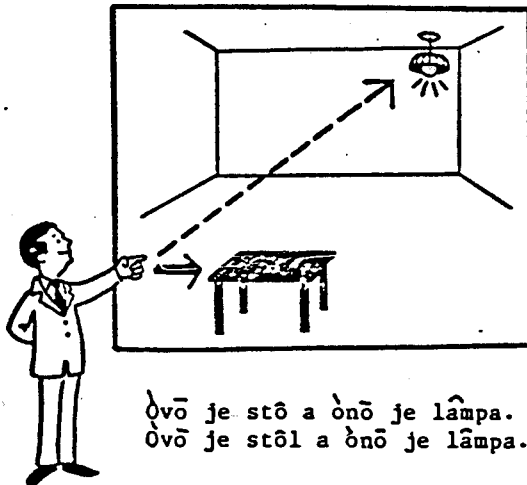
I.



Òvō je žena.

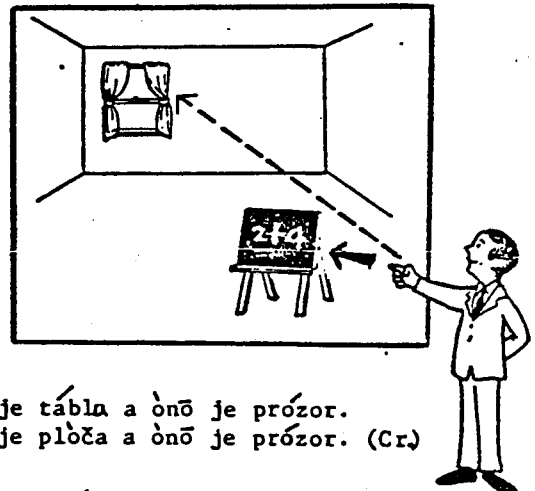
Ònō je čovek.
 Ònō je čovjek.

II.



Òvō je stō a ònō je lāmpa.
 Òvō je stōl a ònō je lāmpa.

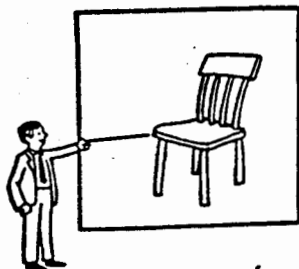
III.



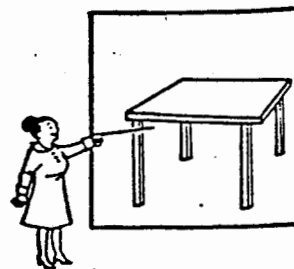
Òvō je tábla a ònō je prózor.
 Òvō je plōča a ònō je prózor. (Cr.)

a. òvō je...; Štā je òvō?; Kô je òvō?
što što

If the teacher is close to a person or object (as shown below) and points at them with a ruler, the statement might be:



-òvō je stòlica.

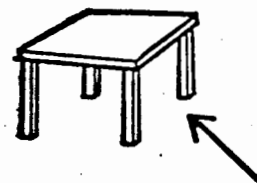


-òvō je stō.
[-òvō je stōl.]

If the teacher turns to you, while pointing at one object or person at a time, from a close distance, she or he would ask you:



Šta je ovo?



Štā je òvō?
310



κὼ je òvō?
πκo



Kō je òvō?
TKO

The answers are: $\hat{T}o$ je lampa. $\hat{T}o$ je stô/stôl.
 $\hat{T}ô$ je učeník. $\hat{T}ô$ je učénica.

- b. Ònō je ...; Štā je ònō?; Kō je ònō?
³⁷⁰ ⁷²⁰

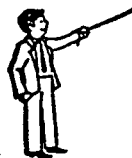
If the teacher walks away from the person or object which he or she was near, and then points at them, for example, from the other end of the room, the statement would be:



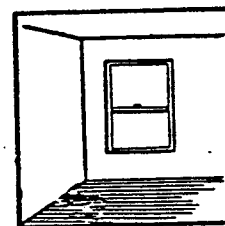
Ònō je prózor.



Ònō je žena.



Ònō je lâmpa.

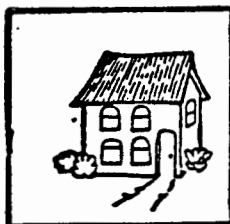


Ònō je pōd.

Tekstovi

When the teacher turns to you now and asks you Štã/Štõ je ònõ? or Kõ/Tkõ je ònõ? you have a choice of two answers:

Ònõ je (+ a noun) or Tõ je (+ a noun).



Štã/Štõ je ònõ?

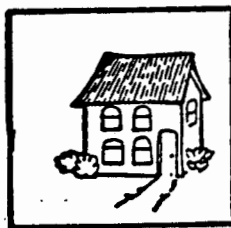
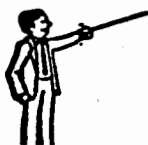
- a) Ònõ je kùća.
b) Tõ je kùća.



Kõ/Tkõ je ònõ?

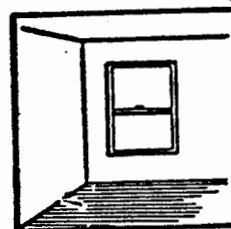
- a) Ònõ je čòvek/čòvjek.
b) Tõ je čòvek/čòvjek.

C. The questions beginning with Da li je ònõ (+ a noun) follow the same pattern:



Da li je ònõ kùća?

- a) Dã, ònõ je kùća.
b) Dã, tõ je kùća.

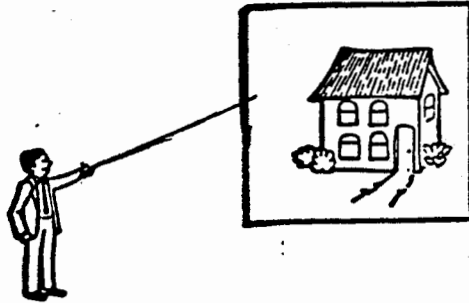


Da li je ònõ pòd?

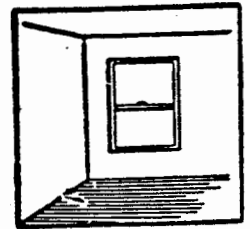
- a) Dã, ònõ je pòd.
b) Dã, tõ je pòd.

Ònõ means 'that over there', while tõ means 'the object or person you are pointing at'. The difference between the demonstrative is slight, but worth noting.

The teacher may check your knowledge of vocabulary by "misnaming" an item, calling for you to give a negative answer first before responding with the right word. Two examples follow:



Da li je òvō hàljina?
Ne, tō nìje hàljina,
tō je kùća.



Da li je ònō stō/stôl?
Ne, ònō nìje stō/stôl,
ònō je pōd/pàtos.
Ne, tō nìje stō/stôl,
tō je pōd/pàtos.