This is a complete course in spoken and written Slovene. If you have never studied Slovene before, or if your Slovene needs brushing up, Teach Yourself Slovene is for you.

Andrea Albretti has created a practical course that is both fun and easy to work through. Clear explanations, as well as opportunities to practice what you have learned, are provided.

The course structure allows you to work at your own pace, arranging your learning to suit your needs.

The course contains:
- Dialogues, culture notes, grammar and exercises
- A step-by-step guide to pronunciation
- A Slovene-English vocabulary

By the end of the course you'll be able to communicate in Slovene and participate fully and confidently in all aspects of Slovene life.
INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Slovenia and its language

Slovene is the language spoken by two million inhabitants of one of the 'new countries' added to the map recently. Even though every
Slovene will claim a sort of distinct identity, Slovenia did not emerge as a separate state until 1991. Until 1918 it was a southern province of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, within which it was granted little respect. When the First World War came to an end and the Austro-Hungarian Empire was broken up, the then province of Slovenia did not form a natural part of any of the new countries formed, and so it was decided that it would join the newly created state of the southern Slavs, Yugoslavia.

The question has often arisen as to how Yugoslavia operated linguistically? There were three languages: Serbo-Croat (spoken in Croatia, Serbia and Bosnia), Macedonian (spoken in Macedonia) and Slovene (spoken in Slovenia). These languages were not only spoken by the people of the respective republics but were also official languages in those republics, being used in newspapers, theatres, the media, etc. Serbo-Croat was used by the majority of Yugoslavs and was (unofficially) a kind of 'official language' of Yugoslavia. Slovenes heard a lot of it, and so they understand and can speak it. Serbo-Croat speakers were less familiar with Slovene and, apart from recognising similar words, would be less fluent in it.

Slovene is most closely related to Serbo-Croat – around the 6th century, when the migration of the southern Slavs down to the Balkans was taking place, all Yugoslavs spoke variations of the same language. Through the centuries, however, Slovene has developed into a separate and different language. It has its own grammatical structures and a vocabulary which differs from Serbo-Croat. It is not merely a dialect or a slight variation of Serbo-Croat such as Serbian, Croatian or Bosnian.

During the period of the Reformation in the 16th century, Protestant reformers began to write and preach in Slovene. Before then, for political reasons, Latin, German and Italian were the main languages used for official and commercial purposes. After the Reformation, the Roman Catholic counter-reformation took up the practice of writing and speaking Slovene. Latin script, not cyrillic, was always used in writing, and the religion in Slovenia is predominantly Roman Catholic.

For the most part, Slovenia is a mountainous country – almost half of it is covered by forests. Many valleys are separated by high mountains, and for this reason Slovene is split up into several dialects.

Why learn Slovene?

Visitors to Slovenia will have no problems, even if they don't know a word of Slovene. English, German and Italian are spoken by a lot of people. Nevertheless, if you do have the courage to learn and speak even a little Slovene, it will be much appreciated by the Slovenes, and will therefore make your stay or dealing with them much more interesting and rewarding.

How to use this course

You will notice that each unit in the book follows the same structure. Units are divided into the following sections:
Pogovori (Dialogues)  A unit starts with one or more dialogues between people talking about everyday matters. These dialogues show you how language is used in a given situation.

Nové besede in izrazi (New words and expressions)  Words and phrases used in the dialogues are translated after each dialogue.

Ste razumeli? (Did you understand?) There are a few comprehension questions to be answered after you have read the dialogue for you to test whether you understood the language used.

Ste vedel? (Did you know?) In this section you are given some background information on the language and the people who use it. There are also grammatical explanations, which will help you determine why and how particular Slovene words are used in order to put across a particular meaning.

Zapomnite si! (Remember!) This is a summary of the most useful expressions for the topic discussed in the unit. Essential phrases you will most definitely need when arriving in Slovenia are translated.

Vaje (Exercises)  This section is intended for you to practise language patterns and vocabulary as you acquire them.

Pa še to ... (And something else ...) Some extra material appears at the end of each unit, which incorporates the structures and the vocabulary explained in the unit. This is designed to extend your comprehension of the language. The vocabulary box after the dialogue or text and notes will help you understand it.

Dialogues or other items marked with  appear on the cassette which accompanies this book. To develop good pronunciation and listening skills you are strongly advised to use the cassette as much as possible.

At the back of the book there is a Key to the exercises section, to which you can refer and check that you got the answers right. You can also refer to the Appendices for grammar references. At the end there is a Slovene–English vocabulary, containing all the words used in the book.

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PRONUNCIATION
AND READING

Slovene is easy to spell and to pronounce. Each letter is pronounced separately, and words are spelt as they are pronounced. There are some difficult sounds for English speakers and a few rules to be observed for pronunciation. The alphabet has 25 letters, listed below:

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abcçdefghijklmnoprsštuvžž
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Note the letters that are absent from the English alphabet:

- č like ch in English church
- š like sh in English shoes
- ž like s in English leisure

You will find q, w, x and y in foreign borrowings.

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Vowels

There are five vowels, pronounced as follows:

- a as in artist, car, apple
- e as in pet, bed, exit
- i as in meat, feeling, bit
- o as in hot, pot, not
- u as in balloon, afternoon, spoon

Each syllable contains a vowel, for example:

Do-bro ju-tro, ka-ko vam gre?  Good morning, how is it going?
Hva-la do-bro!  Fine, thanks!
Consonants

Most consonants sound like the equivalent of English letters. However, note the following:

- **g** always hard, as in lag.
- **h** can occur anywhere, at the beginning, in the middle or at the end of a word. It is always fully pronounced, like **h** in home, never like **h** in honour or honesty.
- **j** like English **y** in yes, yet, yoghurt. It is not pronounced as in English job or joke!
- **l** like **l** in leg when it comes before a vowel or the consonant **j**, for example: plača (wage, salary), ljudje (people). Before all other consonants and at the end of words, **l** is pronounced like **w** in now, for example: volk (wolf), videl (saw), reklo (said).
- **r** rolled as in Scottish English. It can be a syllable in its own right when it occurs:
  - before a consonant, at the beginning of a word as in redč (red), rjav (brown)
  - before another consonant, as in vrtnica (rose)
  - between two consonants, as in črn (black), vrt (garden)
- **č** the combination of these two consonants occurs in a lot of words, e.g. parkirič, kusčar
- **v** like **v** in very when it comes before vowels or **r**, for example: vino (wine), vrata (door). Before consonants and at the end of a word it is pronounced like **w** in now, for example: avtobus (bus, coach), avto (car), ovca (sheep).

Stress

Accents are not marked in Slovene and there is no definite rule about where the stress comes. It can be on the first, second, third or last syllable.

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In this unit you will learn how to

- say who you are
- introduce people to each other
- greet people in Slovene
- use formal and informal modes of address
- ask how someone is
- ask some simple questions

You will also learn what to say in reply in these situations

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Pogovori (Dialogues)

Dobro jutro! Good morning!

Sara is an English student. She has been attending evening classes in Slovenia for some time and has arranged to spend a summer in Slovenia with a family. She travels there by train and arrives at Ljubljana railway station. She goes to the counter to get a cup of tea whilst she is waiting.

Natakare Dobro jutro!
Sara Dobro jutro!
Natakare Prosim?
Sara En čaj, prosim.
Natakar Izvoil! Tukaj je sladkor in mleko.
Sara Hvala!

Je to tvoja denarnica? (Is this your purse?)

Sara took her tea and went to sit down at a table, but she left her purse on the counter. The waiter reminded her about it.

Natakar Oprosti, je to tvoja denarnica?
Sara Prosim?
Natakar Je to tvoja denarnica?
Sara Joj! Ja, to je moja denarnica!
Natakar Ni za kaj!

Note. Denarnica can mean both purse and wallet. It comes from the word denar, which means money.

Kako ti je ime? (What's your name?)

Sara meets other members of the family. She exchanges a few words with each of them before she goes home with them.

Gospod Slak Kako gre?
Sara Dobro, hvala.
Sara Kako ti je ime?
Matic Matic.
Sara Me veseli!
Matic Me veseli! Kako se imajo?
Sara Dobro, hvala.
Sara Kako ti je ime?
Lara Lara sem. Kako si?
Sara Dobro, hvala. In ti?
Lara Zelo dobro, hvala.

Me veseli! (Nice to meet you!)

Sara sees a family come on to the station. The woman walks over to her and says:

Gospa Slak Oprosti, si ti Sara?
Sara Ja, jaz sem Sara.
Gospa Slak Jaz sem gospa Slak.
Sara Me veseli!

Gospod Slak Kako (ti) gre?
Dobro, hvala.
Kako ti je ime?
Kako se imajo?
Kako si?
In ti?
Zelo dobro, hvala.

Mr. How are things?
Fine, thanks.
What's your name?
How are things? (lit. 'How are you having yourself?)
How are you?
And you?
Very well, thank you.
**Ste razumeli? (Did you understand?)**

1 (a) Do you remember the Slovene word for what Sara ordered in the cafe?  
(Clue: the number of dots will tell you how many letters the word has.)

(b) And what she forgot on the counter?

2 Suppose someone says the things below to you: would you answer a, b, or c?

   1 Dobro jutro.
      (a) dobro jutro
      (b) dober dan
      (c) dober večer

   2 Najlepša hvala!
      (a) kako si
      (b) ni za kaj
      (c) izvoli

   3 Kako gre?
      (a) me veseli
      (b) kako ti je ime
      (c) dobro, hvala

**Ste vedeli? (Did you know?)**

1 **Pozdravi (Greetings)**

Dobro jutro, *good morning*, is the first greeting of the day. It is used until about 9.00 or 10.00 a.m., depending on how early your day has started. In general, Slovenes start working a bit earlier than the English, but in recent years this habit has started to change, and working days are becoming more like they are in Europe, where people start and finish later.

From early morning until late in the afternoon people greet each other by saying dober dan, *good day*. There is no equivalent to good *afternoon* in Slovene, so you would greet people with dober dan all through the day.

In the evening, from about 6.00 or 7.00 p.m. onwards, you say dober večer, *good evening*.

When leaving, the standard greeting at any time is na svidenje, *good-bye*. It means literally 'until we meet again', like the French au revoir. Before going to bed, or if you are leaving somewhere late at night, you say lahko noč, *good night*.

All of these greetings are answered by repeating the greeting. In many languages you can say or repeat only the second half of the greeting, like saying 'morning', instead of 'good morning'. In Slovene, this would not sound right, you have to say both words.

You will hear a number of less formal greetings used among friends, in particular among young people, such as živio, *ciao* (especially in the regions close to Italy), servus (a German greeting use in regions close to Austria), or hay... You may also hear others, depending on the fashion.

2 **Naj vam predstavim... (Let me introduce you...)**

The phrase Naj vam predstavim... means *let me introduce you...*

You can pause a little and then say: To je... *(this is...)*, for example:

To je Sara.  
This is Sara.

At first introduction, Slovenes usually shake hands and say their name. In more formal situations, you can say your full name.

It is polite to use gospod and gospa when addressing or referring to adults you do not know. In such instances you would, as in English, say the person's surname rather than their first name, for example:

To je gospod Kovač.  
This is Mr. Kovač.

To je gospa Dobraj.  
This is Mrs. Dobraj.

gospod  
Mr

gospa  
Mrs

gospodična  
Miss
In writing you will see the abbreviations for gospod as g., for gospa as ga, and for gospodica as gdc. The words gospod and gospa are spelt with a small letter unless they occur at the beginning of a sentence.

3 Informal and formal address

In Slovene, as in many other languages, the forms you use when talking to a stranger or to someone you don't know well are different from those you use when talking to friends. When addressing someone whom you are meeting for the first time, or in a formal situation, you would usually use vi (you pl. like the French vous), and when you address friends, members of a family, or children, you use ti (you sg. like the French tu). It is a common slip of children to say ti to an elderly person, but their parents will soon tell them: 'You must say vi to them.' There are two onomatopoeic verbs coming from ti and vi: they are tikati, meaning to say 'ti', and vikati, meaning to say 'vi'. You may be told one of these phrases, so keep them in mind!

- Ne me vikati! Don't say vi to me!
- Mene ni treba vikati! There is no need to say vi to me!
- Tikaj me! Say ti to me!

The tendency today, particularly among young people, is to say ti. Colleagues at work usually say ti to each other, but in the past there were strict rules about whom you addressed with vi and ti. The occasion when two people decided to say ti to each other was celebrated by drinking from glasses held with linked arms.

Should you wonder which form to use with a particular person, listen to what they say to you, and do likewise.

4 Kako gre? (How are things?)

The phrase Kako gre? means How are things? and you can use it whether you are addressing someone formally or informally. There are variations on this phrase: you may hear Kako ti gre? or Kako vam gre? both meaning How are things with you? The you in the first phrase is familiar, and in the latter, formal.

The question How are you? also has two forms: Kako si? or Kako se imate? (lit. 'How are you having it?') if you are talking to a friend; and Kako ste? or Kako se imate? if you are on more formal terms with the person.

The standard answer to all of these questions is equivalent to the English I'm very well, thank you! which in Slovene goes: Dobro, hvala. You can also say Ni slabo, hvala, meaning Not bad, thank you. People usually go on to ask the other person how they are, which you do, as in English, by saying And you? Again, depending on your relationship with the person you say In ti? (if you are on familiar terms) or In vi? (if you are on formal terms).

5 Prosim (Please)

The English are well known for being polite and using the word 'please' a lot. Slovenes don't have quite the same reputation, but the word 'please' is used a lot in Slovene too: the reason for this is that it can mean many things. Literally, prosim means please and it is used when you use please in English. In addition, it means all the following:

- I beg your pardon? indicating that you did not hear what the person said and that you would like them to repeat it
- Yes, please? or How can I help you? if you are in a bar ordering a drink or in a shop waiting to be served
- hello when answering the telephone
- hello when answering a knock or ring at the door
- you're welcome, as a reply to 'thank you'

6 Hvala (thank you)

Hvala means thank you or thanks. When you are really grateful you say najlepša hvala, meaning many thanks, or thank you very much.

The variations on these are by adding the pronoun you in the familiar or polite form as follows:

- Hvala vam. (polite)
- Hvala ti. (familiar)
- Najlepša vam hvala. (polite)
- Najlepša ti hvala. (familiar)
When you are given something in a shop or in a restaurant the person will say to you izvolite, here you are. This, as well as being the formal address, is also the plural, so it is used when addressing more than two people. You also use it if you pass something to someone. If they are your friends, you use the familiar form izvoli.

As you have seen above you can reply prosim. Another expression meaning you're welcome is ni za kaj, lit. 'it's for nothing'.

7 Slovenska osebna imena (Slovene personal names)

Because of its geographical position, a lot of German and Italian names are found in Slovenia. It does not necessarily mean that the person is not Slovene if their surname is Miller (German Müller), Ajhmajer (German Eichmeier) or Sabati, Gaspari. Do note, however, that these names have become 'Slovene' in their spelling, i.e. they are spelt as they are pronounced. There are also very many surnames ending in -ič, like Znideršič, Zenci, Majerič, which come from other republics of former Yugoslavia.

Due to the historical background of Slovenia, it is difficult to say what is actually 'typically Slovene'. This is true not only of names but of culture in general.

Here are some names one could call Slovene:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surnames</th>
<th>Men's names</th>
<th>Women's names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Novak</td>
<td>Janez</td>
<td>Alenka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerar</td>
<td>Matic</td>
<td>Darja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotnik</td>
<td>Boštjan</td>
<td>Simona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jelen</td>
<td>Bojan</td>
<td>Danica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slak</td>
<td>Matjaž</td>
<td>Majda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kovač</td>
<td>Gregor</td>
<td>Vesna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lisjak</td>
<td>Danilo</td>
<td>Špela</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When you want to know a person's name you ask them:

Kako ti je ime? What's your name?
Kako se pišeš? What's your surname?

8 Personal pronouns (I, you, he, she, etc.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>jaz</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>ml</th>
<th>we</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ti</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>vi</td>
<td>you (form.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ona</td>
<td>she</td>
<td>oni</td>
<td>they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ono</td>
<td>it</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Personal pronouns in Slovene are used only when you want to emphasise the person, or when it could be ambiguous whom you are referring to. Most of the time they are not used, because the person you are referring to will be clear from the ending of the verb.

9 Glagol 'biti' (The verb 'to be')

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>jaz sem</th>
<th>I am</th>
<th>ml smo</th>
<th>we are</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ti si</td>
<td>you are</td>
<td>vi ste</td>
<td>you are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on he</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>oni so</td>
<td>they are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ona je</td>
<td>she is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ono she</td>
<td>she</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The verb biti is irregular, like the English verb 'to be'. It is best to learn it by heart as soon as you can.

When you want to negate, i.e. to say that something is not, the verb biti takes negative forms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>jaz nisem</th>
<th>I am not</th>
<th>ml nismo</th>
<th>we are not</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ti nisel</td>
<td>you are not</td>
<td>vi niste</td>
<td>you are not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on he</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>oni niso</td>
<td>they are not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ona ni</td>
<td>she is not</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ono it</td>
<td>it</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10 My, your, his, etc.

Words like my, your, his, etc. are possessive adjectives. They tell us to whom something belongs. Look at these examples:
SLOVENE

To je moja hčerka.
To je moj sin.

This is my daughter.
This is my son.

Moja and moj both mean my. You will learn as you work through the book what determines the different endings of these words.

Zapomnite si! (Remember!)

How to

- say good morning, good afternoon and good evening:
  Dobro jutro. Good morning.
  Dober dan. Good afternoon.
  Dober večer. Good evening.
- ask how someone is and reply:
  Kako gre? How are things?
  Kako si (ste)? How are you?
  Dobro, hvala! Fine, thanks!
  Zelo dobro, hvala! Very well, thanks!
- use some common words for courtesy:
  prosim please
  hvala thanks, thank you
  najlepša hvala thank you very much
  ni za kaj not at all, you’re welcome
- ask someone’s name and give your name:
  Kako ti je ime? What’s your name?
  Ime mi je ... My name is ...
  Jaz sem ... I am ...

How are things?

Vaje (Exercises)

1 The following are situations in which you are likely to find yourself in Slovenia. Which of the words or phrases from the box would you use in each?

(a) It is 8.00 a.m. and you have just arrived at work. How would you greet your colleagues already in the office?
(b) A Slovene friend of yours has said something, but you didn’t hear and would like her to repeat it. Which word would you use?
(c) You have been invited by a friend to supper. It is 8.00 p.m. and you have arrived at his house. How would you greet the guests already there?
(d) You are at a bar waiting to be served. The waiter asks you what you’d like. What does he say?
(e) The waiter has brought you the drink you ordered. What does he say as he gives it to you?
(f) What do you say when you get the drink?
(g) An old friend of yours wants to know how things are with you. What does she say?
(h) You are really grateful for something your friend has done for you. What would you say?
(i) What is she likely to say in reply?

2 You have just walked into the hotel dining-room to have breakfast. Fill in the missing words in the conversation below:

Dobro —
— jutro. — gre?
— hvala.
3 When would you use the word prosim?

4 Oprosti ... Oprostite ...
   (a) You want to approach a stranger by saying: 'Excuse me ...'
   Which word would you use?
   (b) You are walking down the road with a good friend of yours
   and you elbow him my mistake. What would you say?

5 Križanka (crossword)
   (a) wallet
   (b) day
   (c) milk
   (d) money
   (e) thanks
   (f) please
   (g) son
   (h) name
   (i) tea
   (j) husband

6 Complete the dialogue, using the sentences in the box.

   Dober dan.
   —
   Kako vam gre?
   —
   Je to vaš sin?
   —
   Kako ti je ime?
   —
   Me veseli!

   Ime mi je Matjaž.
   Dober dan.
   Me veseli!
   —
   Ja, to je moj sin.
   —
   Zelo dobro, hvala.

   Vstopil
   danes
   je vroče
   že
   vaš teden
   jutri: za jutri
   je napovedano
   poslabšanje vremena
   Kaj lahko ponudim?
   kava
   sok
   kozarec vode
   Žejna sem.
   samo trenutek
   Kako ti je všeč ...?
   —
   Zelo mi je všec.

   Come in! (lit. enter!)
   today
   is hot
   already
   all week
   tomorrow: for tomorrow
   is forecasted
   deterioration of the weather
   What can I offer?
   coffee
   juice
   a glass of water
   I'm thirsty.
   just a moment
   How do you like?
   I like it very much.
In this unit you will learn how to

- say what nationality you are
- say what you do for a living
- say which languages you speak
- count from 1-10

You will also learn how to ask others about these topics

Pogovori

Several students have enrolled in a Slovene language course. It is the first day and the teacher, Tanja Kos, enters the classroom and introduces herself.

Tanja Pozdravljeni! Dobrodošli v Sloveniji! Jaz sem Tanja Kos, vaša učiteljica in to je Zmago Kerec, moj asistent. Oba sva Slovenca.

Before the class begins, the students introduce themselves:


Klaus Jaz sem Nemec. Ime mi je Klaus. Tukaj sem službeno, že tri meseca. Računovodja sem in delam na banki.


Slovene

Ste razumeli?

Answer the following questions in Slovene.

(a) What is Tanja’s profession?
(b) What is Caroline doing in Slovenia?
(c) What is Klaus’s profession and where does he work?
(d) For how long has Susan been in Slovenia?
(e) How competent is David’s knowledge of the Slovene language?

Ste vedeli?

1 Countries and Inhabitants

Slovene words for most other countries of the world are similar to the English names and are easily recognizable. Here are some countries where English is spoken: Kanada, Amerika, Avstralija, Nova Zelandija, Irska.

ZDA (Združene Države Amerike) USA

Two European countries might be challenging as the Slovene names are not as easy to recognize:

Nemčija Germany
Madžarska Hungary

A geography test

Here are the Slovene names of European countries. Write the numbers of the countries in the map.

Countries and inhabitants of countries are spelled with a capital letter. Languages are spelled with a small letter in Slovene.

There are different forms for a woman and for a man of a particular country. Look at the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Man</th>
<th>Woman</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>One speaks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slovenija</td>
<td>Slovenec</td>
<td>Slovenka</td>
<td>slovenščina</td>
<td>slovensko</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avstrija</td>
<td>Avstrijec</td>
<td>Avstrijka</td>
<td>nemščina</td>
<td>nemško</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Francija</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglija</td>
<td>Anglež</td>
<td>Angležinja</td>
<td>angleščina</td>
<td>angleško</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When a particular language, for example slovenčina, is used as a subject, you say:

Slovenčina je težek jazik.  
Italijančina je romanski jazik.  

Slovene is a difficult language.  
Italian is a romance language.

When you want to say that you speak or understand a particular language you use the adverb, for example:

Razumem malo slovensko.  
Govorim angleško.  

I understand a little Slovene.  
I speak English.

You may see some adverbs formed with a little word po in front, as in:

Kako se to reče po slovensko?  
Povej mi po angleško.  

How do you say this in Slovene?  
Tell me in English.

2 The Slovene 'dual' form

In most languages singular and plural are used to indicate number. Slovene, however, has an additional 'dual' number, which is used when referring to two of anything. This dual number existed in many languages at one stage in their development, but has been lost; in Slovene, though, it has remained, and it is an integral part of both written and spoken language.

It might be useful to memorize the personal pronouns and the dual forms of the verb to be:

midva  we two  midva sva  we two are  
vidva  you two  vidva sta  you two are  
onadva  they two  onadva sta  they two are

Because of the dual form Slovene has a larger number of grammatical structures than some other languages. In this book we will not deal with the dual forms in detail. You will, from time to time, be reminded of dual so that you will not be taken aback if some of these forms come up in particular situations.

3 Poklic (Profession)

Words referring to occupations also have a masculine and feminine form. Look at the following examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Man</th>
<th>Woman</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>student</td>
<td>študent</td>
<td>študentka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teacher</td>
<td>učitelj</td>
<td>učiteljica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assistant</td>
<td>asistent</td>
<td>asistentka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cook</td>
<td>kuhar</td>
<td>kuharica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shop assistant</td>
<td>prodajalec</td>
<td>prodajalka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accountant</td>
<td>računovodja</td>
<td>računovodkina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doctor</td>
<td>zdravnik</td>
<td>zdravnica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>singer</td>
<td>pevec</td>
<td>pevka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actor/actress</td>
<td>igralec</td>
<td>igračka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When you want to ask someone what they do for a living, you use the phrase:

Kaj si/ste po poklicu?  
What do you do for a living?

4 Slovene is a highly inflected language

The form of words in a sentence changes in Slovene according to the requirements of meaning and grammar. The term used for these changes is inflexion and because words change a great deal in Slovene, Slovene is regarded as a highly inflected language. Most of these changes apply to the endings of words. Don't worry at this stage if you don't know why a word has one ending in one sentence and a different ending in another. You will gradually learn when particular endings apply.

5 Article ('a', 'the')

You may have already noticed that you do not use an article (a, an, the) in Slovene when saying that you are of a particular nationality, or when talking about occupations. Articles are not used in Slovene. If this seems a problem, you will be reassured in the course of this book that Slovene manages very well without them!
6 Numbers 1–10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Slovene</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ena</td>
<td>one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>dva</td>
<td>two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>tri</td>
<td>three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>štiri</td>
<td>four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>pet</td>
<td>five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>šest</td>
<td>six</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>sedem</td>
<td>seven</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>osem</td>
<td>eight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>devet</td>
<td>nine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>deset</td>
<td>ten</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 Verbs: Present tense

Verbs are words which express an action, such as do, happen, say, etc. The infinitive is that part of a verb which in English is preceded by 'to' e.g. to see, to go. In Slovene infinitives are not preceded by anything corresponding to the English 'to' but usually end in -ti and sometimes in -ci, e.g. imeti (to have), teči (to run).

In English only the third person singular (he, she, it) differs from all other forms of the verb, i.e. he speaks as opposed to he speak. In Slovene this is not the case. Each person has a different ending. The purpose of these endings is to make it clear who you are talking to or about. In other words, a verb must agree with the subject of the sentence in person and in number.

When we change the endings of a verb, we are conjugating the verb. There are rules as to how you formulate these endings.

This is the basic core of the verb, a form which is called the stem, onto which appropriate endings are added. This should help you to form all the other forms.

In Slovene there are three basic groups of verbs. An example of each is given below:

- The verb imeti falls into verbs of 'a' conjugation because the stem of the verb ends in -a, the verb razumeti falls into verbs of 'e' conjugation because the stem ends in -e and the verb govoriti falls into verbs of 'i' conjugation because the stem ends in -i.

It is not possible to know from the infinitive into which group a particular verb will fall. The verb imeti, for example, would logically fall into the 'e' group since there is an 'e' in the infinitive, but this is not the case. It is therefore important that you learn the third person singular on, ona, ono, he, she, it (which is the stem of the verb), and add on the endings appropriate for other persons.

There are two additional groups of verbs. They are verbs of 'ne' conjugation (see the example začeti below) and verbs of 'je' conjugation (see the example stanovati below). Again, this means that their stem form ends in -ne or -je.

The form of a verb which shows the time of an action is called tense. There are two present tenses in English (present simple, e.g. I live; and present continuous, e.g. I am living), but only one in Slovene, so that both these examples would be translated as stanujem.
8 Asking questions

You can ask a question in different ways in Slovene:
- by reversing the word order
- with the help of the question indicator ali (which can be omitted)
- by the intonation of your voice
- with the help of question words, such as who? why? where?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kje?</th>
<th>where?</th>
<th>kdo?</th>
<th>who?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kako?</td>
<td>how?</td>
<td>kaj?</td>
<td>what?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zakaj?</td>
<td>why?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Look at the statements below, and the different ways of asking questions:

1 Sara je v Sloveniji. Sara is in Slovenia.
   (Ali) je Sara v Sloveniji? Is Sara in Slovenia?
   Sava je v Sloveniji? Is Sava in Slovenia?
   Kje je Sara? Where is Sava?

2 Govorijo dobro slovensko. They speak Slovene well.
   Ali govorijo dobro slovensko? Do they speak Slovene well?
   Govorijo dobro slovensko? They speak Slovene well?
   Kako govorijo slovensko? How do they speak Slovene?

9 How to make negative statements

When you want to negate something you simply put ne in front of a verb, for example:
- Ne razumem slovensko. I don't understand Slovene.
- On ne govorí špansko. He doesn't speak Spanish.
- Ne stanujemo v Ljubljani. We don't live in Ljubljana.

The verb biti, as you saw in Unit 1, is an exception. The verb imeti, too, is slightly irregular and is negated by putting n in front of it, for example:
- Nimam denarja. I don't have any money.
- Nimamo mleka. We don't have any milk.

How to
- ask if someone speaks a language, and reply:
  Oprostite ali govorite/ razumete ...? Excuse me, do you speak/ understand...?
  Ja, govorim/ razumem ... Yes, I speak/ understand...
  Ne, ne govorim/ ne razumem ... No, I don't speak/ understand...

- ask where someone is from and where they live, and reply:
  Od kod prihajate? Where are you from?
  Iz ... sem. I'm from...
  Kje stanujete? Where do you live?
  Stanujem v ... I live in...

- ask someone what they do for a living, and reply:
  Kaj si/ste po poklicu? What do you do for a living?
  Po poklicu sem ... I am ...

- ask someone to speak slowly or to repeat what they said:
  Govorite počasi, prosim! Speak slowly, please!
  Ponovite, prosim! Repeat, please!

Vaje

1 Complete the following statements:
   (a) Sonja - slovensko. (speaks)
   (b) Tomaz - slovensko. (speaks)
   (c) Tanja - v Ljubljani. (lives)
   (d) Tanja - po poklicu uciteljica. (is)
   (e) Susan - dva sina. (has)
   (f) Klaus - na banki. (works)
2 You have just met a Slovene. Ask him the following questions:

(a) where he is from
(b) if he speaks English
(c) what he does for a living
(d) where he lives

3 Here are the names of some people competing in an international sports event. Can you tell from the towns they come from, what nationality they are?

(a) Janet: London
(b) Christin: Vienna
(c) Boris: Moscow
(d) Jean-Paul: Paris
(e) Henry: Manchester
(f) Johan: Berlin

4 Here are some statements. How would you contradict them?

(a) Delam na banki.
(b) Nataša stanju v Berlinu.
(c) Moja mama govori dobro slovensko.
(d) Razumem francosko.
(e) Mitja je po poklicu kuhar.

5 Križanka (Crossword)

(a) doctor (male)
(b) language
(c) family
(d) shop assistant (male)
(e) actress
(f) singer (female)
(g) bank
(h) teacher (male)
(i) why
(j) where

6 There are 14 countries in this wordsearch. Can you spot them?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
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<td>A</td>
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</table>

7 Answer the questions below in Slovene, using the information from Duncan's introduction.

Ime mi je Duncan. Škot sem. Po poklicu sem kuhar. Delam v hotelu. V Sloveniji sem na dopustu.

(a) What nationality is Duncan?
(b) What is his occupation?
(c) Where does he work?
8 Introduce yourself to a group of Slovenes by saying what your name is, what nationality you are, what your profession is and where you work.

9 Tell a Slovene that you understand a bit of Slovene but that you don’t speak very well.

10 Complete this conversation between two men in a bar by filling in the part of Vlado.

Vlado (Ask Tim whether he lives in Ljubljana?)
Tim Ne, v Ljubljani sem na izletu (on a trip).
Vlado (Ask him where he is from?)
Tim Anglei sem.
Vlado (Say, 'you speak Slovene well'.)
Tim Hvala. Ali vi govorite angleško?
Vlado (Say, 'I understand a lot but I speak badly'.)

11 How good is your geography of Europe?

In the geography test at the beginning of this unit you spotted the countries of Europe. Slovene names for the capitals of those countries are listed below. Write down the country of which each city is the capital.

Note. Like the names of the countries, the names of most capitals are easily recognisable, apart from Dunaj (Vienna).

| Lizbona | Ankara |
| Ljubljana | London |
| Rim | Praga |
| Dunaj | Pariz |
| Madrid | Budimpešta |
| Ženeva | Dublin |
| Oslo | Belfast |
| Bruselj | Bratislava |
| Varšava | Bukarešta |
| Sofija | Atene |
| Štokholm | Hag |
| Kopenagen | Helsinki |

Sara has enrolled in the Slovene course, but could not come the first day. In the next lesson, she speaks to Zmago, the assistant, over a cup of coffee.

Zmago Si Američanka?
Sara Ne, Anglešinja sem. Iz Oxforda sem.
Zmago Si prvič v Sloveniji?
Sara Ja, že tri tedne sem tukaj.
Zmago Kje stanujiš?
Sara V Ljubljani, v centru. Pri eni družini.
Zmago Dobro govorim slovensko.
Zmago Kako dolgo se že učiš slovensko?
Sara Štiri leta.
Zmago Pridna si! Jaz mislim, da je angleščina težek jezik.
Sara Vsak jezik je po svoje težek.
Zmago Ja, prav imaš!
HAVE A GOOD WEEKEND!

In this unit you will learn how to

- make inquiries about travelling
- use words for different means of travel
- purchase tickets and make reservations for different means of travel
- use more time expressions
- ask how much things cost
- deal with various means of payment
- count from 11 upwards

Pogovori

Na železniški postaji (At the station)

A young tourist has arranged to see a friend who lives in Maribor, the second largest town in Slovenia. He goes to the ticket office in the railway station železniška blagajna to get a ticket.

**Tourist** Oprostite, koliko stane vozovnica do Maribora?
**Tourist** Enosmerna ali povratna?
**Tourist** Povratna, prosim.
**Tourist** Kdaj potujete?
**Tourist** V petek.
**Tourist** In kdaj pridete nazaj?

---

Mark, who lives in Slovenia, telephones an airline and books a ticket for a flight to London. Gospod Dolinšek answers the telephone.

**Gospod Dolinšek** Prosim?
**Mark** Dober dan. Rad bi rezerviral letalsko karto za v London. Ali imate še prosta mesta?
**Gospod Dolinšek** Ja, seveda. Kdaj pa potujete?
**Mark** Naslednji torek, prosim.
**Gospod Dolinšek** Samo trenutek, prosim. Žal mi je, gospod, ampak za naslednji torek je že vse rezervirano. V sredo in v četrtek so še prosta mesta.
**Mark** In kdaj so poleti ob sredah?
**Gospod Dolinšek** Zjutraj in zvečer. Tako kot vsak drugi dan.
**Mark** Najlepša hvala za enkrat, gospa. Premišliti moram malo.
**Gospod Dolinšek** Če želite potovati naslednji teden, vam priporočam, da se kmalu odločite in rezervirate karto.
have a good weekend!

- It can refer to a little house which people have and where they spend their weekend.

You will be able to tell from the context of a conversation or a piece of writing which meaning is in question.

2 Adapted words

Vikend is only one of those adapted words widely used in Slovene. Although it has been 'Slovenized', it does retain the original, in this case English, meaning. There are a number of other words in Slovene which have come from other languages. They are spelt differently, but you will be able to recognise and understand them. Here are a few examples: sendvic, turist, tvid (fabric), recepcija, inflacija, etc.

3 Kdaj? (When?) – time expressions

Unlike in English, no preposition is needed when answering the question when? in Slovene (e.g. in the morning, in the evening, etc.) The word, however, changes slightly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slovene</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jutro</td>
<td>morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>popoldan</td>
<td>evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noč</td>
<td>night</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 Days of the week

The days of the week may seem difficult to remember at first, but one has to know them sooner or later. They are spelt with a small letter in Slovene (unless they occur at the beginning of a sentence). Look at the table overleaf.

In the column next to the days are the abbreviations of the days.

Notice that after the preposition v (on) days ending in -a change to -o.
When something always happens on certain days, the preposition **ob** (on) is used. The days ending in -e get an additional -h ending, and the others drop the 'e' between the last two consonants and get an -ih ending. (These are locative endings - see Unit 11.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slovenian</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Slovenian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ponedeljek</td>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>v ponedeljek</td>
<td>ob ponedeljkih</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>torek</td>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>v torek</td>
<td>ob torkih</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sreda</td>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>v sredo</td>
<td>ob sredah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>četrtek</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>v četrtek</td>
<td>ob četrkiki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>petek</td>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>v petek</td>
<td>ob petkiki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sobota</td>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>v soboto</td>
<td>ob sobotah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nedelja</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>v nedeljo</td>
<td>ob nedeljah</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

V petek popoldne sem doma. *I'm at home on Friday afternoon.*
Ob sobotah dopoldne delam. *I work in the morning on Saturdays.*

### 5 Months of the year

Like the days of the week, the months of the year are spelt with a small letter. They are very similar to the English words. To express 'in a particular month' you don't need a preposition, but you change the ending.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slovenian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>januar</td>
<td>January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>februar</td>
<td>February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marec</td>
<td>March</td>
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<td>april</td>
<td>April</td>
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<td>maj</td>
<td>May</td>
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<tr>
<td>junij</td>
<td>June</td>
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<tr>
<td>julij</td>
<td>July</td>
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<td>avgust</td>
<td>August</td>
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<tr>
<td>oktober</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>november</td>
<td>November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>december</td>
<td>December</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kdaj greš v Slovenijo? *When are you going to Slovenia?*
Avgusta. *In August.*

### 6 Seasons

Like the months, *letni časi* (the seasons) simply change their endings when you want to say that something is happening in a particular season.

- **pomlad** *spring*
- **spomladi** *in spring*
- **poletje** *summer*
- **poleti** *in summer*
- **jesen** *fall, autumn*
- **vjeseni** *in autumn*
- **zima** *winter*
- **pozimi** *in winter*

Here are a few examples:

- Pomlad je prišla. *Spring has arrived.*
- Spomladi so dnevi daljši. *In spring the days are longer.*
- Zima je moj najljubši letni čas. *Winter is my favourite season.*
- Pozimi je mrozlo. *In winter it is cold.*

### 7 Numbers

To say a two-digit number you have to begin with the last number, e.g. to say 'thirty-three' you would say 'three-and-thirty' (trirdeset). Once you know the numbers from 1 to 9 and the numbers by groups of ten, they are easy to construct. They follow the pattern below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slovenian</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Slovenian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11 enajst</td>
<td>20 dvajset</td>
<td>10000-1 million</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 dvanajst</td>
<td>30 trideset</td>
<td>10000 tisoč</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 trinajst</td>
<td>40 štirideset</td>
<td>100000 deset tisoč</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 štirinajst</td>
<td>50 petideset</td>
<td>1000000 sto tisoč</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 petnajst</td>
<td>60 šestdeset</td>
<td>10000000 milijon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 šestnajst</td>
<td>70 sedemdeset</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 sedemnajst</td>
<td>80 osemdeset</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 osemnajst</td>
<td>90 devetdeset</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 devetnajst</td>
<td>100 sto</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slovenian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21 enaindvajset</td>
<td>51 enainpetdeset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 dvaindvajset</td>
<td>52 dvainpetdeset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 trindvajset</td>
<td>53 trindpetdeset</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8 Nouns

Nouns are 'naming words', such as book, tree, war, peace, Ljubljana, John, etc. Slovene nouns are characterized by gender, case and number. There are:

- three genders: masculine, feminine and neuter
- six cases: nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, locative and instrumental
- three numbers: singular, dual and plural

Nouns (and numbers) are declined, which means that they change their form from one case to another, depending on their function in a given sentence.

You can recognize the gender of a noun by its ending.

- **Masculine** nouns end in a consonant:
  
  vlak train
  prijatelj friend (male)
  Angleš Englishmen

- **Feminine** nouns end in -a:
  
  hiša house
  prijateljica friend (female)
  Slovenka Slovene woman

There are nouns which do not follow these rules. The two seasons, pomlad and jesen, end in a consonant, and should therefore be masculine in gender. They are, however, feminine. There are quite a few feminine nouns ending in a consonant. One of those nouns, which is feminine in most languages, is ljubezen (love).

- **Neuter** nouns end in -o or -e:
  
  mesto town, city

9 Around and about

To get around you will need to know the words for transport:

| avtobus | bus, coach | avtobusna | bus, coach station |
| vlak | train | postaja | railway station |
| leto | plane | železniška | railway station |
| avto | car | postaja | airport |
| peš | on foot | letališče |
| z avtobusom | | |
| z vlakom | | |
| z leto | | |
| z avtom | | |
| s taksijem | | |

10 Kako plačate? (How will you pay?)

Here are some words for dealing with payment. In the first column, they are in the nominative case, the case in which words are listed in the dictionary. When you say that you pay by these means, they take instrumental endings.

| kreditna kartica | credit-card | s kreditno kartico | by credit card |
| ček | cheque | s čekom | by cheque |
| potovalni ček | traveller's cheque | s potovalnim čekom | by traveller's cheque |
| gotovina | cash | z gotovino | by cash |

The letters s and z are prepositions. They both mean with. Which you use depends on the first letter of the word they go with: use s before p, f, t, c, č, s, š, k, h. Otherwise, use z.
Zapomnite se!

How to

- ask how much something costs:
  Koliko stane ...?  How much is ...?
  Koliko stanejo ...?  How much are ...?
  Koliko to stane?  How much is this?

- tell someone how are you paying:
  s kreditno kartico  by credit card
  s čekom  by cheque
  s potovalnim čekom  by traveller's cheque
  z gotovino  by cash

(Remember the word for discount: popust.)

- ask when something is happening:
  kdaj?  when?

Vaje

1. Which day of the week is missing in the box?
   - toreki
   - nedelja
   - četrtek
   - petek
   - sreda
   - ponedeljek

2. What are the Slovene words for the days of the week?
   - toreki
   - nedelja
   - četrtek
   - petek
   - sreda
   - ponedeljek

3. What are two meanings of vikend?

4. Which number is missing from this sequence? enainsedemdeset, dvainsedemdeset, trilinsedemdeset, štrilinsedemdeset, šestinsedemdeset, sedeminsedemdeset.

5. You were told to come to collect your clothes from the dry cleaner v četrtek popoldne. When was that?

6. A shop assistant asks you, 'Kako plačate?' Tell her 'by credit card'.

7. You arrive at the arranged meeting and someone asks you how you got there. Tell him, by car.

8. Which is the odd word out: pomlad, jesen, ljubezen, poletje, zima?

9. A friend asks you when you are going for holiday next year. Tell her 'in February and in August'.

10. Can you count backwards from 19 to 11?

11. Here are some nouns. What gender are they?
   - (a) letalo  (e) toreki
   - (b) letališče  (f) nedelja
   - (c) vlak  (g) popust
   - (d) avtobus  (h) vozovnica

12. Did you understand all the words above?

Pa še to...

Mark decided to travel to London v četrtek. As he arrives at the hotel where he has booked a room a receptionist, receptorka, greets him.

Receptorka  Dober večer. Želite prosim?

Mark  Dober večer. Jaz sem Mark Nott. Imam rezervacijo za tri dni v hotelu.

Receptorka  Samo trenutem, prosim.

(She comes back.)

Ja, gospod Nott, vse je urejeno. Ali imate pri sebi kakšen osebni dokument? Potni list ali voznisko dovoljenje?
SLOVENE

Mark
Ja, izvolite. Tukaj je moj potni list. Mimogre, ali imam s študentsko izkaznico popust?

Receptorka
Na žalost ne. Številka vaše sobe je osemintrideset. Izvolite ključ. Dobrodošli v Sloveniji in prijeten konec tedna!

Mark
Hvala.

---

4

NA LEVO ALI NA DESNO?

Left or right?

In this unit you will learn how to

- ask for and give basic directions
- use the imperative (command) form
- make negative statements
- express 'can' and 'must'

---

Pogovori

Oprostite, kje je ...? (Excuse me, where is ...?)

A tourist in Ljubljana asks a local where one or two places are.

Turist
Oprostite, kje je Tromostovje?

Ljubljjančan

Turist
Ali je daleč?

Ljubljjančan
Ne, 10 minut hoje je.

Turist
Hvala.
Oprostite, ali veste mogoče...? (Excuse me, do you happen to know...?)
Turist Oprostite, ali veste mogoče, kje je kakšna dobra gostilna?
Ljubljjančan Ob reki jih je veliko. Pojdite na ravnost in in ko pridete do Ljubljanice, zavijte na desno.
Turist Hvala.

Oprostite, all lahko...? (Excuse me, can I...?)
Turist Oprostite, ali lahko tukaj parkiram?
Pešec Žal mi je, ne vem. Nisem iz Ljubljane.

1 Ljubljana
Ljubljana is the capital of Slovenia, with some 330,000 inhabitants.

all lahko...? can ...
tukaj here
parkirat! to park
pešec pedestrian
ne vem I don't know
nisem iz I am not from

Ste razumeli?
(a) Which road is the tourist supposed to follow to get to Tromostovje?
(b) Where are there a lot of pubs in Ljubljana?
(c) Which river flows through Ljubljana?

Ste vedeli?

---

SLOVENE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pojdište</th>
<th>go (imperative for polite and plural)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>naravnost</td>
<td>straight on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glavna cesta: po tej glavni cesti!</td>
<td>main road: on this main road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smer: pri smeri!</td>
<td>traffic lights: at the traffic lights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zavijte</td>
<td>turn (imperative for polite and plural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ulica</td>
<td>street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se imenuje</td>
<td>is called</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>konec: do konca</td>
<td>end: to the end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>te ulice</td>
<td>of this street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tam</td>
<td>there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daleč</td>
<td>far</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 minut hoje</td>
<td>10 minutes' walk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>all lahko...?</th>
<th>can...?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tukaj</td>
<td>here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parkirat!</td>
<td>to park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pešec</td>
<td>pedestrian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ne vem</td>
<td>I don't know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nisem iz</td>
<td>I am not from</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2 Ljubljančan - Ljubljančanka

You already know that there is a different form for a woman who comes from a particular country and for a man. There is also a different form for men and women from particular towns, equivalent to the English Londoner, for example. In the case of the town Ljubljana, a man from Ljubljana is Ljubljančan and a woman is Ljubljančanka. The same goes for all other towns.

3 Adjectives

Adjectives are words which describe things and they, too, change endings according to the gender of the noun they describe:
- masculine adjectives end in a consonant
- feminine adjectives end in -a
- neuter adjectives end in -o
- The letter -e, which appears in a lot of masculine adjectives between the final two consonants, disappears when you add -a for feminine and -o for neuter adjectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
<th>Neuter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>velik pes, large dog</td>
<td>velika torba, large bag</td>
<td>veliko mesto, large town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lep pulover, beautiful pullover</td>
<td>lepo vreme, nice weather</td>
<td>lepo vreme, nice weather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dober dan, good day</td>
<td>dobra večerja, good supper</td>
<td>dobro jutro, good morning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 Glavni – glavna – glavno (main)

The word glava means head. From this you get the adjective glavni, -a, -o, meaning the head, the main, as in, for example:

- glavni vhod main entrance
- glavna cesta main road
- glavno mesto capitol city

5 Kakšen – kakšna – kakšno? (What? what kind of?)

You will come across this question indicator in a variety of contexts. It can mean what? what kind of? and its different forms indicate the gender of the noun it goes with, for example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kakšen avto imaš? (m.)</th>
<th>Kakšno je danes vreme? (n.)</th>
<th>Kakšna je vaša telefonska številka?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What car do you have?</td>
<td>What's the weather like today?</td>
<td>What is your telephone number?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You might also encounter this word when it means What a ..., as in this example:

Kakšna lepa hiša! What a nice house!

6 Possessive adjectives

Like all other adjectives, possessive adjectives change endings according to the gender of the noun. Look at the examples below.

Note. There are a number of new nouns given as example. You are not expected to memorize them all, but they are all listed in the vocabulary at the back.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>my, mine</th>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
<th>Neuter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>moj denar</td>
<td>moja torba</td>
<td>moje delo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tvoj rojstni dan</td>
<td>tvoja obrtnica</td>
<td>tvoje spričevalo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>njegov svinčnik</td>
<td>njogova aktovka</td>
<td>njego pero</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>njen zvezek</td>
<td>njena beležka</td>
<td>njeno ravnilo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>njegov dežnik</td>
<td>njegova denarnica</td>
<td>njegovo kolo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naš kraj</td>
<td>naša ulica</td>
<td>naše mesto</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vaš stanovanjski blok</td>
<td>vaša hiša</td>
<td>vaše stanovanje</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>njihov pes</td>
<td>njihova spanica</td>
<td>njihovo okno</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adjectives modifying neuter nouns usually end in -o, but when the adjective stem ends in -c, -č, -š, -ž, -j its neuter form ends in -e, as, for example:

- tvoje delo
- rdeče vino
- vroče vreme
- naše mesto
- vaše stanovanje
7 Negative statements

Verbs form their negative by putting ne in front of the verb, for example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>govoriti</td>
<td>jaz govorim</td>
<td>jaz ne govorim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vedeti</td>
<td>jaz vem</td>
<td>jaz ne vem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are three verbs which form their negative with a single word:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>biti</td>
<td>jaz sem</td>
<td>jaz nisem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imeti</td>
<td>jaz imam</td>
<td>jaz nijam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hoteti</td>
<td>jaz hočem</td>
<td>jaz nočem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 'To go' and 'to come'

These are verbs one needs a lot. They are, unfortunately, irregular, and you have to learn them:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>iti (to go)</th>
<th>priti (to come)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jaz</td>
<td>gre</td>
<td>pride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti</td>
<td>greš</td>
<td>prideš</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ona</td>
<td>gre</td>
<td>pride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onol</td>
<td>gremo</td>
<td>pridemo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vila</td>
<td>gresta</td>
<td>pridete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onli</td>
<td>grejo</td>
<td>pridejo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9 'To walk'

In order to express to walk, to go on foot, you use the verb to go plus the adverb peš. The adverb peš never changes; you conjugate the verb to indicate who you are referring to, for example.

Kako prideš?
Pridem peš.
Ali greš peš v mestu?
Ne, jaz nikoli ne grem peš!

10 Imperative (command form)

The imperative is the particular form of a verb which is used when telling someone what to do, or what not to do. It is sometimes called the 'command form', although it does not necessarily mean that you are giving a command. It used in written instructions, such as recipes, DIY books, car service handbooks, manuals, etc.

It is also used to give directions to someone. This is why the verbs in the dialogues in this unit were in the imperative form.

In Slovene there are three forms for the imperative: one corresponds to the familiar, one to the polite, and one to the 'we' form – this would correspond to the English 'Let's do something', i.e. when you mean that 'we should all do' something. The verbs will take the following endings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbs of 'a' conjugation</th>
<th>Verbs of 'e' conjugation</th>
<th>Verbs of 'i' conjugation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>you (singular)</td>
<td>-aj</td>
<td>-i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you (plural)</td>
<td>-ajt</td>
<td>-ite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'we' form</td>
<td>-ajmo</td>
<td>-imo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here are some examples of the imperative in use:

Vzi previdno!
Ne kajite, prosim!
Ne delaš se neumega!

Drive carefully!
Do not smoke, please!
Do't play the fool!

As you would expect, there are some irregular forms, which do not follow the pattern above. Some commonly used irregular verbs in the imperative form are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>biti</th>
<th>iti</th>
<th>imeti</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bodil</td>
<td>pojdit</td>
<td>imejil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bodilet</td>
<td>pojditet</td>
<td>imejetet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bodimol</td>
<td>pojdimol</td>
<td>imejimol</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11 How to express ‘can’

To express *can* you need to use the adverb *lahko* and the verb in a form which will indicate who you are talking about, for example:

- *Ali grem lahko pei?* — *Can I walk?*
- *Tukaj lahko kadiš.* — *You can smoke here.*

This only works for positive statements or for questions. You will see later on how to express ‘cannot’.

12 How to express ‘must’

The word for *must* is *morati*. It is a verb and is conjugated, like all other verbs. The forms are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Conjugation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>moram</em></td>
<td><em>I must</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>moraš</em></td>
<td><em>you must (sg.)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>mora</em></td>
<td><em>he, she, it must</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>moramo</em></td>
<td><em>we must</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>morate</em></td>
<td><em>you must (pl.)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>morajo</em></td>
<td><em>they must</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When you want to say that someone must do something you use *morati* and the *infinitive form of the verb* which states what must be done, for example:

- *Moram telefonirati.* — *I must telephone.*
- *Ali moraš kupiti še kaj?* — *Do you have to buy anything else?*
- *Moramo še v mesto.* — *We must go to town.*

As with the verb *can*, this works for positive statements and questions. You will see later on how to express the negative form of this verb.

---

**Zapomnite si!**

**How to**

- ask for directions:
  
  *Oprostite, kje je...?* — *Excuse me, where is...?*
SLOVENE

a bank.
She is quite keen to talk to you, and asks: ‘Ali vam je vše v Sloveniji?’
Answer by saying: ‘Yes, I like it.’

4 You have been given your diary for the week ahead. Tell your friend what you must do on each day. The first example has been done for you.

(a) PO pojdi na banko. — V ponedeljek moram iti na banko.
(b) TO pojdi na sestanek ob desetih dopoldne.
(c) SR pojdi na poštto.
(d) ČE kupi karte za v kino.
(e) PE telefoniraj Sonji.

5 You arrive at a meeting on a day there is a public transport strike and your colleague asks you: ‘Kako si prišel?’
Tell her: ‘I came on foot.’

6 Your office operates a non smoking policy. A visitor is just about to light a cigarette and asks you: ‘Can I smoke here?’ How did he say that?
Tell him: ‘We don’t smoke here.’

7 Since people know that you are used to driving on the left and that driving on the right is a change for you, they often tell you: ‘Drive carefully!’ How do they say that in Slovene?

8 Fill in the correct form of possessive adjective in Slovene as indicated in brackets.

(a) — denar (his) (e) — denarnica (her)
(b) — dežnik (her) (f) — stanovanje (our)
(c) — knjiga (my) (g) — delo (your)
(d) — hiša (their) (h) — avto (their)

Pa še to...

Vodič, a tourist guide, is taking a group of people around Ljubljana. When they stop in the centre of town, he tells them the following:


v središču mesta gospodarsko, politično in kulturno središče Ljubljane
ki teče skozi Ljubljano
se imenuje na tej strani
novi del mesta na drugi strani
stare mesto nad njim
Ljubljanski grad del središča mesta je zaprt za promet je namenjen pešcem veliko trgovin in kavarn po kosilu nekaj kulturnih ustanov med njimi so Drama Moderna Galerija Narodni Muzej Ljubljanska Univerza

In the centre of town economic, political and cultural centre of Ljubljana which runs through Ljubljana is called on this side new town on the other side old town above it Ljubljana castle a part of the centre of town is closed for the traffic intended for pedestrians a lot of shops and cafes after lunch amongst them are theatre Modern Gallery National Museum Ljubljana University
I have a new telephone number!

In this unit you will learn how to

- handle transactions at the post office and the bank
- make arrangements on the telephone
- use the ordinal numbers (i.e. first, second, etc.)
- use words for colours
- use adverbs
- use the accusative case

Pogovori

Po telefonu (Over the telephone)

Pamela, who is on holiday in Slovenia, wants to telephone home. She rings the post office, pošta, to find out what the code number for England is.

Poštni uslužbenec: Prosim?
Pamela: Dober dan, je to pošta?
Poštni uslužbenec: Ja, to je glavna pošta. Kaj lahko storim za vas?
Pamela: Povejte mi prosim, kakšna je predklicna številka za Anglijo.
Poštni uslužbenec: 0049.
Pamela: Najlepša hvala, na svidanje.

Po opravkih v mestu (Things to be seen to in town)

Pamela has to change some money and asks a passer-by where the nearest bank is.

Pamela: Oprostite, kje je najbljžja banka?
Pamela: Hvala.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Najближи (-a, -e)</th>
<th>The nearest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ali vidite tisti...?</td>
<td>Do you see that...?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poštni nabiralnik</td>
<td>post box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rumen</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>druga ali tretja stavba</td>
<td>second or third building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ulica: na tisti ulici</td>
<td>street: on that street</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Na banki (At the bank)

Pamela: Dober dan. Rada bi zamenjala denar, 100 angleških funtov.
Bančni uradnik: Ali imate pri sebi potni list?
Pamela: Ne, voziško dovajoje imam. Izvolite.
Bančni uradnik: Ali imate morda kakšen dokument, ki ima vašo sliko?
Pamela: Mojo staro študentsko izkaznico imam.
Bančni uradnik: Samo trenutek, posvetovati se moram z mojim sodelavcem.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bančni uradnik</th>
<th>Bank clerk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rad (-a) bl...</td>
<td>I'd like to...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zamenjal (-a) denar</td>
<td>change some money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x angleških funtov</td>
<td>x English pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pri sebi</td>
<td>on you</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the telephone, introducing yourself and asking for the person you
would like to talk to, for example:

Dobro jutro, Janez pri
telefonu.
Je Bojan tam?
Is Bojan there?

You can get a number of answers as a reply; here are some examples:

Trenutek, prosim.
Just a moment, please.
Vežem.
Putting you through.
Zasedeno je.
It's engaged.
Želite počakati?
Do you wish to hold?

If you wish to make a telephone call, look for or ask for telefonska
govorilnica or telefonska kabina (telephone box). Some of them
accept coins, but there are also card telephones. If you need the tele-
phone directory ask for telefonski imenik.

The popularity of mobile telephones in Slovenia is growing all the
time. The word for a mobile phone is mobilni telefon.

2 At a post office

Post offices in Slovenia provide you with a normal post office service.
The post boxes are yellow. Here are some words and phrases which
you will find useful:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kje je pošta?</th>
<th>Where is the post office?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pismo</td>
<td>letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>razglednica</td>
<td>postcard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuverta</td>
<td>envelope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>znamka</td>
<td>stamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>priporočeno</td>
<td>registered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you tell the post office clerk to which country you are sending some-
thing, he or she will tell you the price of the stamp. Here are some
phrases you need when buying anything:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Koliko stane...?</th>
<th>How much is...?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Koliko stanejo...?</td>
<td>How much are...?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koliko to stane?</td>
<td>How much is this?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 At the bank

The Slovene currency is tolar. The international sign for it is SIT. However, do not be surprised if you hear people talking about German marks more than about tolars; it's just one of those things. Even the national newspapers give the prices of goods in German marks! If you brush up your financial vocabulary you can ask people why this is so. When Slovenia became independent, a number of new banks were established. Because of growing competition amongst them, they have now fallen in number.

You might be asked to prove your identity at the bank. Your passport potni list, is your best bet. Slovenes can prove their identity with a driving licence, vozniško dovoljenje, as well, since it has an endorsed photograph. There is also a special identity card, osebnadiskaznica, once compulsory and now optional, which serves as proof of identity.

Useful phrases for transactions at a bank

Note: Revise your numbers!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
<th>Neuter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>črni</td>
<td>črna</td>
<td>črno black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bel</td>
<td>bela</td>
<td>belo white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rdeč</td>
<td>rdeča</td>
<td>rdeče red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moder</td>
<td>modra</td>
<td>modro blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rumen</td>
<td>rumena</td>
<td>rumeno yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zelen</td>
<td>zeleno</td>
<td>zeleno green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rjava</td>
<td>rjavo</td>
<td>javo brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sivo</td>
<td>sivo</td>
<td>oranjšo orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oranžen</td>
<td>oranžna</td>
<td>oranžno</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Do you remember what colour poštni nabiralnik is? It is rumen. Because nabiralnik ends in k it is a masculine noun, and the colour modifying it is therefore also in a masculine form.

The words svetlo (light) and temno (dark) are adverbs and never change their ending. For example:

Moj avto je temno moder. My car is dark blue.
Njena nova torba je svetlo rjava. Her new bag is light brown.

5 Adverbs

Adverbs are words which is English usually end in -ly, for example nicely, badly, etc. You have already learnt that adjectives describe nouns. Adverbs are usually used to give a more precise meaning to verbs, e.g. She cooks badly. 'To cook' is a verb and 'badly' is the adverb: it tells us how she cooks.

In Slovene, the nominative neuter form of adjectives is used as adverbs, i.e. to describe verbs. For example:

Govorim slovensko. I speak Slovene.
Vozi previdno! Drive carefully!
Pogovarjajo se zelo glasno. They talk very loudly.

6 Reflexive verbs

In this unit you have come across verbs which include a short word, se. You met the verbs imenovati se (to be called), posvetovati se (to consult) and pogovarjati se (to converse). The verbs followed by se
are called reflexive verbs. You conjugate the verb, but se never changes, for example: imenujem se, imenuješ se, imenujejo se, etc. You will learn more about these verbs in units to come.

7 Prvi, drugi, tretji ... (First, second, third ...)

You already know numbers!? Numbers like 1, 3, 75 are called cardinal numbers. Numbers like 1st, 3rd, 75th are called ordinal numbers. In Slovene, they are indicated by having a full stop after them. They are adjectives, and are formed as follows:

| 1. prvi, -a, -o | 11. enajsti, -a, -o | 21. enaindvajsetl, -a, -o |
| 2. drugi, -a, -o | 12. dvaindvajsetl, -a, -o | 22. dvaindvajsetl, -a, -o |
| 3. tretji, -a, -e | 13. trinajstl, -a, -o | 23. trintdvajsetl, -a, -o |
| 4. četri, -a, -o | 14. štirinajstl, -a, -o | 24. štirindvajsetl, -a, -o |
| 5. peti, -a, -o | 15. petnajstl, -a, -o | 25. petindvajsetl, -a, -o |
| 6. šest, -a, -o | 16. šestnajstl, -a, -o | 26. šestindvajsetl, -a, -o |
| 7. sedem, -a, -o | 17. sedmnajstl, -a, -o | 27. sedmnindvajsetl, -a, -o |
| 8. osem, -a, -o | 18. osemnajstl, -a, -o | 28. osemindvajsetl, -a, -o |
| 9. devet, -a, -o | 19. devetnajstl, -a, -o | 29. devetindvajsetl, -a, -o |
| 10. deset, -a, -o | 20. dvaindvajsetl, -a, -o | 30. tridesetl, -a, -o |

You have to learn the ordinal numbers from 1st to 4th by heart. Note also that numbers 7 and 8 drop the -e- when they become ordinal i.e.

7 sedem  7th sedmi  8 osem  8th osmi

For numbers from 9 onwards, add:

i for masculine, e.g.  
enajsti mesec  11th month

a for feminine, e.g.  
enajsta napaka  11th mistake

o for neuter, e.g.  
enajsto leto  11th year

8 Cases

You have already learnt that Slovene is an inflected language, which means that noun and verb endings change according to their function in the sentence.

When we talk about cases, we are talking about nouns. There are six cases in the Slovene noun system, each with a particular purpose or function. You might have come across the term 'declension', or 'to
decline': this means putting a noun into its different cases.

The six Slovene cases and their functions are explained in brief below:

- **Nominative**: used as a subject of the sentence
- **Genitive**: used as a possessive, in negatives, and as the object of certain prepositions
- **Dative**: used as indirect object, and as the object of certain prepositions
- **Accusative**: used as direct object, and as the object of certain prepositions
- **Locative**: used as the object of certain prepositions, most often to express the location of something
- **Instrumental**: used as the object of certain prepositions

You know that nouns can be masculine, feminine or neuter gender. All nouns can be declined in singular, dual and plural. In this book we will only cover singular and plural, which correspond to English.

9 The accusative case

The relationships between words in a sentence are conveyed by word order in English; in Slovene they are conveyed by case endings. If a noun is the subject of a verb – this means that it precedes the verb in English – then it is in the nominative case. If, however, a noun is the object of a verb – this means that it follows the verb in English – then it is in the accusative case.

Look at the following examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominative</th>
<th>Accusative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moja študentska izkaznica je stara.</td>
<td>Imam staro študentsko izkaznico.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My student card is old.</td>
<td>I have an old student card.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poštne nabiralnik je rumen.</td>
<td>Ali vidite tisti poštne nabiralnik?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The postbox is yellow.</td>
<td>Do you see that postbox?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To je moj prijatelj Milan.</td>
<td>Ali poznaš mojega prijatelja Milana?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This is my friend Milan.</td>
<td>Do you know my friend Milan?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To je moje vozniško dovoljenje.</td>
<td>Ali imate pri sebi vozniško dovoljenje?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This is my driving licence?</td>
<td>Do you have your driving licence on you?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the first column, nouns and adjectives (words in bold) are the subject of the sentence, and are therefore in the nominative case. In the second column, these nouns are the object of the sentence and are in the accusative case. The endings of these nouns have changed. The basic rules for changing them are as follows:

- **Feminine nouns** ending in -a change their ending to -o. (In the first example above, *študentska izkaznica* changes to *študentsko izkaznico*).
- **Masculine nouns denoting non-living objects** do not change their endings. (In the second example above, *poštni nabiralnik* remains *poštni nabiralnik*).
- **Masculine nouns denoting living objects** change their ending to -a. (In the third example above, *prijatelj Milan* changes to *prijateljja Milan*).
- **Neuter nouns** do not change their endings. (In the fourth example above, *vozniško dovoljenje* remains *vozniško dovoljenje*).

### 10 Adjectives in the accusative case

Adjectives describing nouns also change their endings: *študentska* in the first example changes to *študentsko*. They follow the same rules as the nouns, except in the case of masculine nouns denoting living objects, where the adjective ends -ega in the accusative case: *moj* changes to *mojega* in the third example.

### 11 Personal pronouns in the accusative case

Pronouns stand in place of nouns. Personal pronouns in English are *I, you, he, she, it, we, you pl. and they*. The system of case endings still exists in English for personal pronouns. Look at these examples:

- I saw Mark today.  I saw him today.
- I saw Sheila yesterday.  I saw her yesterday.

'He' and 'her' are personal pronouns standing in place of 'Mark' and 'Sheila'. You could not say 'I saw he and she today', because 'he' and 'she' are personal pronouns in the nominative case. In the sentences above 'he' and 'she' are the objects of the verb 'to see' and are in the accusative case.

In Slovene, each personal pronoun has six different forms, one for each case. Some of them happen to be the same. Personal pronouns in the nominative and accusative cases are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominative</th>
<th>Accusative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jaz</td>
<td>mene / me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti</td>
<td>tebe / te</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>njega / ga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ona</td>
<td>njo / jo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ono</td>
<td>njega / ga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ml</td>
<td>nas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi</td>
<td>vas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oni</td>
<td>njih / jih</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some personal pronouns have a long and short form. You will gradually learn which one is more appropriate to use in particular situations.

In the section appendices at the end of the book there is a table showing personal pronouns in all cases. You can refer to this table when you need to check which personal pronoun you should use.

---

**Zapomnite si!**

**How to**

- introduce yourself on the phone and ask if someone is there:
  
  ... pri telefonu. Je ... tam? ... on the phone. Is ... there?

- reply to an inquiry:
  
  Samo trenutek, prosim. Just a moment, please.
  Vežem. Putting you through.
  Zasedeno je. It's engaged.

- name basic items at a post office:
  
  pismo               letter
  razglednica         postcard
  znamka              stamp
Vaje

1. You are out and about and want to make a telephone call. What are you looking for?

2. Which is the odd word out and why? *rdeč, zelen, rumena, rjav, moder, bel*

3. You need to pop into a bank. How would you ask a passer-by where the nearest bank is?

4. You go to a bank. Go up to the counter and say that you would like to change £50.

5. Test your vocabulary! Which of these words would be out of place in a bank?

6. You have an important document to send to someone. Which word would you use to ask the post office clerk to send it by registered post?

7. Fill in the missing Slovene words as indicated
   
   (a) — pulover (*light brown*)  
   (b) — vino (*white*)  
   (c) — vino (*red*)  
   (d) — poštni nabiralnik (*yellow*)  
   (e) — avto (*dark blue*)  
   (f) — kuverta (*white*)

8. Match the words on the left with their opposites in the right.
   
   bela — slabo
   nov — temno
   dobro — enosmerna
   povratna — črna
   svetlo — star

9. If someone asks you *Oprostite, kje lahko zamenjam potovalečke?* What does he want to know?

10. Say the following dates aloud:
    
    (a) 11. December
    (b) 26. februar
    (c) 31. avgust
    (d) 7. april

11. Put the nouns in brackets into the accusative case to complete the sentences.
    
    (a) *Kupiti moram eno (razglednice) in (znamka).*
    (b) *Ali imaš pri sebi (študentska izkaznica)?*
    (c) *Ali že poznaš (novi učitelji).*

Pa še to...

Edward Clarke works for an English white goods company which does business with the Slovene counterpart firm, Gorenje. He telephones Janko Kos to arrange their annual meeting.

Telefonistka: *Gorenje, prosim?*
Edward: *Dobro jutro, Edward Clarke pri telefonu. Je Janko Kos tam?*

Telefonistka: *Samo trenutek, vežem ... Halo?*
Edward: *Ja?*
Telefonistka  Gospod Clarke, linija je trenutno zasedena. Ali želite počakati en trenutek?

Edward   Ja, prosim.

The telephonist did put Edward through to Janko Kos, but Edward was not able to speak to him. He got Janko's answering machine message, which said the following:


---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interna (na interni)</th>
<th>direct line (on the direct line)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pisarna</td>
<td>office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Me trenutno ni v pisarni.</td>
<td>I'm not in the office at the moment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prosim vas</td>
<td>It, I'm asking you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>da</td>
<td>that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>znak: po znaku</td>
<td>tone: after the tone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pustiti</td>
<td>to leave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sporočilo</td>
<td>message</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telefonska tajnica: na telefonski tajnici</td>
<td>answering machine (lit. telephone secretary): on the answering machine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ko</td>
<td>when</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vrniti se</td>
<td>to come back, to return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poklicati</td>
<td>to call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nazaj</td>
<td>back</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**6**

**KDAJ? OB SEDMIH ZVEČER**

*When? At 7 p.m.*

---

**In this unit you will learn how to**

- ask for and tell the time
- say when something happens
- say that something happened in the past (using the past tense of the verb)
- write a note and a simple letter to someone
- say how many times something happened

---

**Pogovori**

---

**Sporočilo (A message)**

Borut and Marko are studying at the same university and are good friends. Borut telephoned Marko yesterday, but could not reach him. He leaves him a note in his pigeon-hole:

**Pozdravljen, Marko!**

**Včeraj zvečer sem ti telefoniral, ampak ni te bilo doma.**

**Kje si bil? Simon mi je dal dve vstopnici za predstavo v gledališču, ki je danes ob sedmih zvečer. Ali imaš čas danes zvečer? Telefoniraj mi popoldne in mi povej.**

**Lep pozdrav,**

**Borut**
Kje si bil včeraj zvečer? (Where were you last night?)

Marko telephoned Borut as soon as he got the message, as he was keen on that free outing in the evening. Borut, however, wanted to know what he had been up to the night before.

Marko Živio, Borut, jaz sem. Ravnokar sem našel tvoje sporočilo.

Borut Kje se bil včeraj zvečer? Trikrat ali štirikrat sem te poklical.

Marko V kino sem šel. Z Ireno.

Borut Ali imam danes zvečer čas?

Marko Ja, seveda. Že dolgo nisem bil v gledališču.

Borut Jaz tudi ne. Letos bil samo enkrat.

---

Note: In Borut's note you saw quite a number of short words like ti, te, mi. These are personal pronouns in various cases. We will study them later on. If, however, you are using additional grammar books whilst studying and you already know something about these pronouns, an overall table of them shown in the Appendix at the back of the book might be of help to you.

---

Ste razumeli?

(a) Who gave Borut the theatre tickets?
(b) When is the performance he is inviting Marko to?
(c) Where was Marko last night?

---

Ste vedeli?

1 Enkrat, dvakrat, trikrat ... (Once, twice, three times ...)

When you want to say how many times something happens, you add the suffix -krat onto the number, for example:

- petkrat: 5 times
- desetkrat: 10 times
- dvaintridesetkrat: 32 times

Here are a few other words which tell us how many times something happens, and which follow the same pattern, by adding -krat to the word.

- velikokrat: many times
- mnogokrat: many times
- malokrat: few times
The following two words will also be of use:

nikoli never
redko rarely

2 Kdaj? (Time expressions)

You are already familiar with a few words which tell us when something happened. You also know that you do not always need a preposition when you use a time expression, but simply add a prefix or a suffix to a word. Here are some time expressions. A few are for revision, and a few are new:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slovenian</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Slovenian</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Slovenian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jutro</td>
<td>morning</td>
<td>združilo</td>
<td>in the morning</td>
<td>vajer</td>
<td>evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dopoldan</td>
<td>mid-morning</td>
<td>dopoldne</td>
<td>at midday</td>
<td>doopolde</td>
<td>in the afternoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opoldan</td>
<td>midday</td>
<td>opoldne</td>
<td>during midday</td>
<td>popoldne</td>
<td>in the evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>popoldan</td>
<td>afternoon</td>
<td>podnevi</td>
<td>during the day</td>
<td>podnevi</td>
<td>during the night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vačer</td>
<td>night</td>
<td>leto</td>
<td>this year</td>
<td>letos</td>
<td>last year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noč</td>
<td>night</td>
<td>lani</td>
<td>last year</td>
<td>letos</td>
<td>this year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dan</td>
<td>day</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>leto</td>
<td>next year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leto</td>
<td>year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>letos</td>
<td>next year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

prejšni, -a, -e last
naslednji, -a, -e next

The words prejšni and naslednji are adjectives and change their adjectival endings depending on the noun, for example:

prejšni mesec last month
naslednja nedelja next Sunday
naslednje leto next year

3 Koliko je ura? (What Is the Time?)

The basic question for asking the time is: Koliko je ura? The answer to this question will usually be: Ura je ... (the time is ...).

URA JE TRI. URA JE DEVET. URA JE DVAJST.

While in English you say 'it is three o'clock', you do not use the word 'o'clock' at the end of the sentence in Slovene.

The 24-hour clock is used on the radio and television, at railway stations and airports. In everyday speech people use the 12-hour clock; you can add the words dopoldne, popoldne or ponoč, if you think there might otherwise be a misunderstanding.

Numbers from five upwards are followed by the genitive case plural. (We will study this later on. For the time being this is only intended to tell you why you say, for example, 'pet minut' or 'deset ur'.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slovenian</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Slovenian</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Slovenian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ena ura</td>
<td>one minute</td>
<td>ena minutl</td>
<td>one minute</td>
<td>ena sekunde</td>
<td>one second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dve ur</td>
<td>two minutes</td>
<td>dve minutl</td>
<td>two minutes</td>
<td>dve sekundl</td>
<td>two seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tri ure</td>
<td>three minutes</td>
<td>tri minute</td>
<td>three minutes</td>
<td>tri sekunde</td>
<td>three seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>štiri ure</td>
<td>four minutes</td>
<td>stiri minute</td>
<td>four minutes</td>
<td>stiri sekunde</td>
<td>four seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pet ur</td>
<td>five minutes</td>
<td>pet minut</td>
<td>five minutes</td>
<td>pet sekundl</td>
<td>five seconds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When you tell the time you use the hour and the minutes past the hour, for example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slovenian</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Slovenian</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Slovenian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
4 Ob šestih ali ob sedmih? (At 6 or at 7?)

The words 'case' and 'preposition' are already familiar to you. The short word 'ob', which means 'at' is a preposition, and it takes the locative case, about which we will talk later on.

Here are the numbers of the 12-hour clock in the locative case, which you should use if you want to say 'at (say) three o'clock'. The prepositions od (from) and do (until) also take the locative case, and the same number endings are used with those. You would, for example, say:

Banka je odprta od osmih do sedmih. The bank is open from 8 till 7.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ob / od / do (at / from / until):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. enih</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. dveh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. treh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 Piši mi! (Write to me!)

If you are writing to a friend, it is common to start your message with:

Živio, Marko or Pozdravljem, Marko!

If you write to someone on more official terms, you start with:

Spoštovani gospod...! or Spoštovana gospa...!

You begin your letter with 'Dear...' only if you are writing to someone with whom you are on affectionate terms:

Dragi...! or Draga...!

Notice that all appellations are followed by an exclamation mark!

To end your message, you would put a phrase like 'Lep pozdrav' if writing to a friend, or 'S spoštovanjem' which means 'with respect', if you were writing to someone officially.

6 Past tense

You might be confused about the endings of the words you have seen so far but it's not that bad! Slovene makes up for it sometimes, and while there is no question that it takes a huge effort to master some things, tenses in Slovene are easy! First we shall study the past tense, which we use to express what happened in the past.

You have to know the present tense of the verb 'to be' in order to form the past tense. Together with the present tense of the verb 'to be' you use the past participle, which you get by

- taking the infinitive form of the verb
- dropping the 'ti'
- and adding:
  - -I for masculine
  - -la for feminine
  - -lo for neuter
  - -li for plural

The past participle is used as an adjective, and so it has masculine, feminine and neuter endings. Let us see how this works in practice. Here are three infinitives:

- telefonirati (to telephone); videti (to see); povedati (to tell)

To say: 'I telephoned' you take the verb 'to be' in the present tense (sem) and the verb telefonirati, from which you take off the -ti ending, and add -I (if you are a man). The phrase becomes: 'Sem telefonirali'.

The same goes for videti: if you want to say 'you saw', you say 'si videl'.

'They told' would be 'so povedali'.

Here are four verbs, conjugated in the past tense, as an example for you to follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>biti</th>
<th>telefonirati</th>
<th>videti</th>
<th>povedati</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jaz</td>
<td>sem bil, -a</td>
<td>sem telefonirali, -a</td>
<td>sem videl, -a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti</td>
<td>si bil, -a</td>
<td>si telefonirali, -a</td>
<td>si videl, -a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>je bil</td>
<td>je telefonirali</td>
<td>je videlo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ona</td>
<td>je bila</td>
<td>je telefonirala</td>
<td>je videla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ono</td>
<td>je bilo</td>
<td>je telefoniralo</td>
<td>je videlo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ml</td>
<td>smo bil</td>
<td>smo telefonirali</td>
<td>smo videli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vl</td>
<td>ste bil</td>
<td>ste telefonirali</td>
<td>ste videli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oni</td>
<td>so bil</td>
<td>so telefonirali</td>
<td>so videli</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There is no exception to this rule, but there are exceptions as to how the past participle is formed. Verbs which do not form the past participle as explained above must be memorised. Here are some of them:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb (to go)</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td>šel, šla, šlo, šli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prići (to come)</td>
<td>prišel, prišla, prišlo, prišli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reči (to say)</td>
<td>rekel, rekla, reklo, rekli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jesti (to eat)</td>
<td>jedel, jedla, jedlo, jedli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plti (to drink)</td>
<td>pili, pilla, pilo, pilli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>najti (to find)</td>
<td>našel, našla, našlo, našli</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It might seem strange to you, but there is only one past tense in Slovene. 'Telefoniral sem' can be translated as:

- I telephoned
- I have telephoned
- I was telephoning
- I have been telephoning

Note. Only in written Slovene is the past perfect tense used (e.g. I had telephoned), but we will not deal with this tense.

Negative statements in the past tense are formed simply by putting the verb 'to be' in the negative form, for example:

- Nisem še jedel. I haven't eaten yet.
- Ni bil doma. He / she wasn't at home.
- Nismo šli. We didn't go.

7 Kakšno je danes vreme? (What's the weather like today?) Danes je lepo/slabo vreme. (The weather is nice/bad today.)

You might want to join in when the weather conversations start, so it is worth remembering the following two verbs:

- deževati to rain
- snežiti to snow

To say 'it's raining' or 'it's snowing' you use the third person singular of these verbs, i.e.:
Vaje

1. A notice on the bank door says:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Working Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Po - pe od 08 h / do 18 h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>So od 08 h / do 13 h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ne zaprto</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How would you tell someone what the bank opening hours are?

2. You are told that an event takes place ob osmih zvečer. When is that?

3. Which of these words is out of place: zjutraj, dopoldne, popoldne, dan, ponoči, zvečer?

4. You come back from a trip and are asked what the weather was like. How would you say: 'It was raining'?

5. Koliko je ura? Tell the time by both the 12-hour clock and the 24-hour clock.

6. Give answers to the questions below as suggested in brackets.

   (a) Kolikokrat si bil tezol v gledališču? (three times.)
   (b) Ali greš velikokrat v kino? (No, rarely.)
   (c) Ali si telefoniral Tamari? (Yes, twice, but she wasn't at home.)

7. A colleague at work asks you: 'Kdaj si imel sestanek?' Tell him: 'Yesterday in the morning at 10 o'clock'.

8. Fill in the past tense of the verbs in the sentences below:

   (a) Včeraj (I went) v kino.
   (b) Domov (I came) ob enajstih zvečer.
   (c) (I was) zelo zaspan in utrjen.

9. A friend told you she was on holiday prejšnji mesec. When was that?

10. You are asked what the opening hours of a particular shop are. How would you say: 'from eight in the morning till seven in the evening'?

Pa še to...

On Saturday at 2:30 p.m. a tourist finds himself outside a post office door, which is closed. Wondering why, he approaches a passer-by.

Turist Oprostite, zakaj je zaprta pošta?
Pešec Sobota je. Ob sobotah je pošta odprta od osmih do enih.

Turist Nisem vedel, da je pošta ob sobotah popoldne zaprta. Misli sem, da pošta danes stavka.

Pešec Ne, ne, danes ne. Včasih že stavkajo, ampak danes dopoldne je bila pošta odprta. V soboto ob enih se vse zapre. Konec tedna je!

Turist Ja, razumem, ampak nisem vedel. Zapomniti si moram!

Pešec Ja, prijeten konec tedna!

Turist Hvala enako!
Whatever will be will be!

In this unit you will learn how to
- say that you like something or like doing something
- talk about future events (using the future tense of the verb)
- ask questions about the future
- ask how someone is feeling and say how you feel
- use the dative case

Pogovori

Ne bom imela dovolj prostora! (I won't have enough space!)

Sara has been in Slovenia over the summer, and needs to buy a few presents for her family and friends back home. She is talking about this to Irena, who has some suggestions.

Sara  Mami moram kupiti eno kaseto, rada posluša klasično glasbo. In sestri sem mislila kupiti nekaj na tržnici.
Irena  Dobra ideja!
Sara  In nujno moram kupiti še eno potovalko. Ne bom imela dovolj prostora za vsa ta darila.
Irena  Ne skrbel Jaz ti bom posodila eno veliko torbo.
Sara  Sestri moram napisati še eno kratko pismo. Povedati ji moram, kdaj me mora priti počakati na letališču.

V kavarni (In a cafe)

Before setting off to the shops, they stop at a cafe for a bite to eat.

Irena  Imaš rada rižoto?
Sara  Ja, zelo, ampak nisem lačna. Naročila bom samo en jelobljen zavitek.
Irena  Jaz bom tudi samo nekaj malega. Tukaj vidim sirove palacinke. Boš kaj pila?
Sara  Za enkrat ne. Kasneje bom kavo.
Irena  Se slabo počutis?
Sara  Ne, ne, samo utrujena sem in malo zaskrbljena.
2 What do you like?

To say that you like something, the verb *imeti* with the correct personal ending and the word *rad*, which is an adjective and therefore has the appropriate endings: *rad* (m.), *rada* (f.), *radi* (pl.).

For example:

Jaz imam *radi* kavo.
Marija ima *rada* čaj.
Vsi imamo *radi* črno kavo.

When you say what you like, the noun you are using will be in the accusative case, as the object of the sentence.

To say that you don't like something you simply use *imam* in its negative form, which is *nimam*, for example:

*Nimam* *radi* kavo.

Note. The noun *kava*, which was in the accusative case in the first example, has changed to *kavo*. This is because when the negative is used nouns take the genitive ending. We will be looking into the genitive case in the next unit.

To say that you prefer one thing to another you use the adverb *raje*, and to say that you like something best you use the adverb *najraje*, together with the verb *imeti*, for example:

*Raje* imam kavo.
Marija ima *najraje* čaj.
Vsi imamo *najraje* kavo.

Note. *Raje* and *najraje* are not adjectives but adverbs, and so do not require different endings.

3 What do you like doing?

To say that you like doing something you use the adjective *rad*, *rada*, *radi*, and the verb with the appropriate personal ending, for example:

Jaz *rad* *pijem* kavo.
Marija rada posluša klasično glasbo.
Vsi radi potujemo.

1 About Slovene food

The tendency in Slovenia is to follow international menus and, as elsewhere in Europe, fast food is becoming more and more popular due to changes in working hours and general lifestyle. So, you have trouble finding something typically Slovene. Some authentic Slovene dishes are *krasli prsut* (dried ham from the karst region), *kranski klobase* (sausages named after the town of Kranj), *potica* (nut cake), *prekmureška gibanica* (cake with walnuts, apple and cheese filling). Due to the variety of geographical influences, Slovenes have adapted a number of German, Hungarian, Italian and Balkan dishes. In addition, dishes from those countries are very commonly on the menu in the respective border regions.
To say that you prefer doing something, you use the adverb *raje*; and to say that you like doing something *most* you use the adverb *najraje* and the appropriate form of verb, for example:

*Raje pijem kavo.*
*Marija najraje posluša klasično glasbo.*
*Vai najraje potujemo.*

To say that you don’t like doing something you put ne in front of the adjective *rad*, for example:

*Jaz ne rad pijem kave.*

### 4 How are you feeling?

The standard question to ask if you want to know how someone feels is:

*Kako se počutiš* (informal) or *Kako se počutite* (formal)? How do you feel?

The standard reply to this question is ‘*dobro*’, if you feel well, and ‘*slabo*’, if you don’t feel well.

Here are some other words (all adjectives) which describe more in detail how you feel. They are all used with the verb ‘to be’, which is placed at the end of the sentence rather than at the beginning, for example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slovene</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zaspana sem.</td>
<td>I’m sleepy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utrujen je.</td>
<td>He’s tired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaskrbljen so.</td>
<td>They’re worried.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5 The dative case

The dative case is used in phrases like ‘to say to’, ‘to write to’, ‘to give to’, ‘to buy for’ someone. You have seen how Irena said that she had to buy something for her mother (*mami*) and something for her sister (*sestri*). ‘Mother’ and ‘sister’ were both in the dative case, and no preposition was used. Look at the following examples from the dialogue:

*Mami moram kupiti eno kaseto.*
*Sestri moram napisati eno kratko pismo.*

Dative case is most often used as an indirect object which indicates for or to whom something is done. In this example –

*Irena piše sestri pismo.*

- *pismo* is the *direct* object, and is in the *accusative case; sestri* is the *indirect* object, and is in the *dative case.*

The basic rules for the dative case are:

- *Feminine* nouns change their endings from a to i.
- *Masculine* and *neuter* nouns change their endings to u.

It is important to use the correct case ending. A wrong ending can change the meaning of a sentence, or make it difficult to understand what you actually mean. Look at these examples:

*Irena mora pisati sestri.*
*Irena must write to her sister.*

*Sestra mora pisati Ireni.*
*Her sister must write to Irena.*

These two sentences use the same words but have very different meanings. The relationships of the nouns to the verb indicate who must write to whom. In English this meaning is indicated by word order, and in Slovene, as you already know, it is indicated by case endings.

For personal pronouns in the dative case, see the appendices.

### 6 Future tense

The future tense refers to actions which have yet to take place. In Slovene it is formed by using the *future tense* of the verb ‘to be’ (*biti*) with the *past participle*. The future tense of *biti* has its own conjugation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slovene</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bom</td>
<td>I will be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boš</td>
<td>you (sg.) will be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bo</td>
<td>he, she, it will be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bomo</td>
<td>we will be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boste</td>
<td>you (pl.) will be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bodo</td>
<td>they will be</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You combine these forms with a verb’s past participle (which we learnt about in the last unit) in order to form the future tense. For example, look at these expressions from dialogues in this unit:

*Naročila bom...* I will order...  
*Ne bom imela...* I will not have...  
*Boš kaj pila?* Will you drink something?
Zapomniti si!

How to

- say that you like something:
  use the verb imeti and the adjective rad, e.g.
  
  Kaj imaš rada? What do you like?
  Rada imam klasično glasbo. I like classical music.

- say that you like doing something:
  use the adjective rad and the verb in the correct personal ending, e.g.
  
  Kaj rad delaš? What do you like doing?
  Rad poslušam klasično glasbo. I like listening to classical music.

- ask how someone is feeling and say how you feel:
  
  Kako se počutite? How do you feel?
  Dobro/slabo se počutim. I feel well/ill (lit. badly).

- use the future tense
  The verb biti, 'to be' forms the future tense as follows:
  
  singular       plural
  1. bom         bomo
  2. boš         boste
  3. bo          bodo (bojo)

For all other verbs, use the future tense of biti and a past participle.

Vaje

1 You want to say that you like the food and drinks shown below. Put the nouns into the correct case.
   (a) Rad imam (white coffee)
   (b) Raje imam (tea with milk)
   (c) Najraje imam (white wine)

2 You are asked what you like doing in your spare time. Say that you:
   (a) like listening to classical music
   (b) like travelling
   (c) like watching TV

3 Your friend looks a bit off colour. How would you ask him how he is feeling?

4 You are on a business trip abroad and a full diary has been arranged for you. You want to add a few private notes to it. Write them down in Slovene.
   (a) On Monday I must telephone my wife.
   (b) On Wednesday I must write a short letter to my secretary.
   (c) On Friday I must buy a present for my wife.

5 What kind of music do you like? Say which of the following you like listening to, which you prefer, and which you like most

   pop glasba
   kalsična glasba
   jazz
   plesna glasba (dance music)
   folklorna glasba
   rock and roll

6 You have just been offered something to eat. How would you say 'No, thank you, I'm not hungry'?

7 You have ordered a sandwich in a bar, and the waiter asks if you'd like something to drink. Tell him that you will not have anything just now, but that you will order a coffee later.

8 You look a bit zaskrbljen and a friend says to you Ne skrbi! What does she mean?

9 You are making plans for the future. Write down what you will do:
   (a) this evening
   (b) tomorrow
   (c) next month
   (d) next year
Irena has accompanied Sara to the airport. Once Irena has checked in, they have a cup of coffee before Irena flies off.

Irena: Mi boš pisala?
Sara: Seveda ti bom pisala. Danes zvečer ti bom telefonirala in ti povedala, kako sem potovala.
Irena: Lepo. Ali boš pogrešala Slovenijo?
Sara: Ja, ampak kljub temu je bilo lepo. Sedaj si ti na vrsti, da me prideš obiskat.
Irena: Mogoče naslednje leto. Prihraniti bom morala nekaj denarja.

---

**V pekarni (At the bakery)**

A customer is at the bakery counter, buying bread.

Prodajalka: Kdo je na vrsti?
Stranka: Mislim, da sem jaz.
Prodajalka: Kako vam lahko postrežem?
Stranka: Želel bi hleb rženega, štruco belega in štiri žemlje prosim.
Prodajalka: Izvolite. Želite še kaj drugega?
Stranka: Ali imate francoski kruh?
Prodajalka: Na žalost ne več.
Stranka: Potem bi bilo to vše, hvala.

---

**How may I help you?**

In this unit you will learn how to
- do your shopping
- use expressions relating to needs and desire
- use the genitive case
- express 'would'
V mesnici (At the butcher’s)

A customer is at the meat counter and wants some pork chops and mince for a barbecue.

Mesar Prosim?
Stranka Deset svinjskih kotletov, ne mastnih, prosim, in en kilogram govejega in en kilogram svinjskega mletega, prosim.

Mesar Želite še kaj?
Stranka To bi bilo vse, hvala.

3 Sadje in zelenjava (Fruit and vegetables)

Here are some words for fruit and vegetables:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fruit (Sadje)</th>
<th>Vegetables (Zelenjava)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jabolka</td>
<td>zelje</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hruške</td>
<td>korenje</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marelice</td>
<td>cvetača</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brezke</td>
<td>gobe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slive</td>
<td>fijoli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grozdje</td>
<td>grah</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Almost every town and village has a market (tržnica) where you can buy fresh fruit and vegetables. They are mostly seasonal.
4 Specialist shops

Here are the words for some specialist shops. You will find many of these within larger department stores:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slovene</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>čistinica</td>
<td>dry cleaners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fotograf</td>
<td>photographic shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frizer</td>
<td>hairdresser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knjigarna</td>
<td>bookshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lekarna</td>
<td>pharmacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mesnica</td>
<td>butcher's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pekarna</td>
<td>bakery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sliščičarna</td>
<td>cake shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spominki</td>
<td>gift-shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trafika</td>
<td>tobacconist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tržnica</td>
<td>market</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 Ribe (Fish)

You can buy fish at markets and at covered markets, where you have to look for *ribarnica* (*fishmonger’s*). Trout is probably the most commonly eaten fish in Slovenia, and is not expensive. At every fish counter as well as on every restaurant menu you will probably see the words *sveže postrv* (*fresh trout*). Some other names for fish are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slovene</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>školjke</td>
<td>shellfish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rakl</td>
<td>lobster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lignje</td>
<td>squid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalamari</td>
<td>octopus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 Meso (Meats)

Traditional Slovene dishes are quite meaty, although in recent years a number of vegetarian restaurants have opened and there is an increasing demand for *brezmesne jedi* (*meatless dishes*). Pork is eaten most; the killing of a pig is a traditional event in Slovenia. Here are the words for a few other meats:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slovene</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>raca</td>
<td>duck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zajac</td>
<td>rabbit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plišcanec</td>
<td>chicken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>govedina</td>
<td>beef</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 Kruh (Bread)

There is a wide choice of different breads, which vary from region to region. The important words to know in a bakery are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slovene</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>beli kruh</td>
<td>white bread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>črnı kruh</td>
<td>brown bread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rženi kruh</td>
<td>rye bread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>žemlje</td>
<td>bread rolls</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notice that brown bread is called literally ‘black bread’.
8 Mleko in mlečni izdelki (Milk and dairy products)

9 Bi . . . ? (Would . . . ?)

As you have already gathered 'bi' means 'would'. Bi normally expresses a possibility or a hypothesis, and you will see in the next unit how easily conditional clauses are constructed in Slovene.

In addition, bi is used in certain phrases, a few of which you have already come across. Sentences such as, 'Would you like a coffee?' are expressed by 'Bi kavo?' which means literally, 'Would coffee?' but it is understood who you are referring to, and that you are asking them whether they would like a coffee. The noun which follows bi will be in the accusative case.

In the dialogues you came across the expressions 'Bi še kaj drugega? (Would you like anything else?') and 'To bi bilo vse (That would be all)'. Again, these are commonly used phrases.

10 The genitive case

- When you express a quantity of something, e.g. a loaf of bread, you do not translate the preposition 'of'; the word which follows 'of' is put into the genitive case, for example:

  hleb kruha  a loaf (of) bread
  kilogram mesa 1kg (of) meat
  liter mleka  1 ltr (of) milk

- Other words which express quantity, like veliko, malo, nekaj, koliko, toliko are also followed by the noun in the genitive case, for example:

  Koliko kruha želite?  How much bread would you like?
  Imam veliko dela.  I have a lot of work.
  Ostalo mi je še nekaj denarja.  I still have some money left.
  Rad bi še malo mleka.  I would like a bit more milk.

- The genitive case is also used for the direct object of all negative verbs. This means that whenever you negate, the noun will be in the genitive case. Compare the following sentences:

  Rad pijem kavo.  I like drinking coffee.
  Ne pijem kave.  I do not drink coffee.
  Jutri imam čas.  I have time tomorrow.
  Jutri nimam časa.  I do not have time tomorrow.
  Poznaš Sonjo?  Do you know Sonja?
  Ne poznam Sonje.  I do not know Sonja.

  Also, whenever ni is placed next to a noun, the noun will be in the genitive case, as in:

  Kruha ni na mizi.  Bread is not on the table.
  Očeta še ni doma.  Father is not home yet.

- When a noun comes after the following prepositions it will be in the genitive case:
Here are a few examples:

- From Ljubljana to Bled
- From London because of bad weather
- Near you instead of me
- In the middle of town

The basic rules for the genitive case are:

- Feminine nouns ending in -a change their ending to -e.
- Masculine and neuter nouns change their ending to -a.

### 11 Double negative

Negative words like nič (nothing), nihče (nobody), nikoli (never), take a negative verb. This is called double negative, and whilst it is wrong to use such a construction in English, you **must** use it in Slovene. Here are a few examples:

- Nič ne vem o tem. (lit. I don't know nothing about this.)
- Nihče ni prišel. (lit. Nobody didn't come.)
- Nikoli ne veš. (lit. You don't never know.)

### Vaje

1. Here are some common foods. Match the Slovene with the English equivalent?

   - (a) beli kruh
   - (b) meso
   - (c) žemlje
   - (d) piščanec
   - (e) črni kruh
   - (f) ribe
   - (g) mleko
   - (h) sadje

   - 1 brown bread
   - 2 chicken
   - 3 fish
   - 4 fruit
   - 5 bread rolls
   - 6 milk
   - 7 meat
   - 8 white bread
2 You have the items below on your shopping list. How will you ask for the given quantity of these items?
(a) 1 kg of apples
(b) ½ l of red wine
(c) 1 l of milk
(d) ¼ kg of mince
3 (a) A shop assistant asks you if you would like anything else. How does she say that?
(b) Tell her that that will be all, thank you.
4 You want to go to some specialist shops to make some purchases. Say the name of the shop where you will go if:
(a) you need a dictionary
(b) you want some fresh pork chops
(c) you want some fresh rolls for breakfast
(d) need your shirt cleaned
5 You have a rather fussy guest at home. Ask her if she would like:
(a) a coffee
(b) whether she would prefer tea
(c) a juice
(d) a glass of wine
6 You are waiting for your turn at the market stall. A greengrocer, branjevka, has just finished serving a customer. What will you hear her say to ask who is next?
7 You are at the bread counter in the supermarket. It is your turn. The shop assistant says, 'Želite, prosim?' You would like a round loaf of brown bread and an oval loaf of white bread. Ask for them.
8 Which one of the following words is the odd one out: korenje, fižol, raca, cvetača, grah?
9 Fill in the missing words as indicated:
(a) kozarec (of red wine)
(b) konec (of the month)
(c) začetek (of the week)
(d) skodelica (of coffee)
In this unit you will learn how to

- express an hypothesis
- accept or refuse an invitation
- describe a room, your house or flat
- use perfective and imperfective verbs
- use possessive adjectives

**Pogovori**

**Povablilo (Invitation)**

Tatjana and her family have sold their flat and bought a house just out of town. She telephones Brigita to invite her and her family to see their new house.

**Tatjana** Pozdravljenja, Brigita. Kličem te, ker sem vas želela povabiti na večerjo. Prejšnji teden smo se preselili.

**Brigita** Cestitke! Ali je v hiši že vse gotovo?


**Brigita** Razumem, ampak to ni pomembno. Prepričana sem, da se bo vse uredilo.

---

**Tatjana** Želite priti naokrog v petek okoli pol osmih?

**Brigita** Ja, z veseljem! Hvala za povabilo! Preden pozabim, daj mi novi naslov.

| povabilo | invitation |
| povabiti | to invite |
| preseliti se: smo se preselili | to move: we have moved |
| cestitke | congratulations |
| Ali je v hiši že vse gotovo? | Is everything ready yet in the house? |
| Kje pal | Not at all |
| zaenkrat | for the time being |
| bo tudi tako ostalo | it will stay so |
| manjkatl | to be missing |
| ogromno | very many |
| stvari | things |
| Zmanjkuje nam denarja. | We are getting short of money. |
| v svoji hiši | in one’s own house |
| to ni pomembno | this is not important |
| prapričana sem | I’m sure |
| Vse se bo ureduilo. | Everything will be fine. |
| priti naokrog | come around |
| preden pozabim | before I forget |
| Daj mi novi naslov. | Give me your new address. |

As Brigita and her family arrive, Tatjana shows them around the house and tells them one or two things about it.

**Tatjana** To je dnevna soba. Marjan je sam položil tapete in tudi parket.

**Brigita** Lepa in velika soba je.

**Tatjana** Tukaj bo jedilnica ampak zaenkrat je še prazna.

**Brigita** Ta soba je še večja. Želo lep razgled na vrt imate.

**Tatjana** Ja, če bi še enkrat začeli, bi bila to dnevna soba.

**Brigita** Oh, to je vedno tako. Če bi imeli mi več denarja, bi tudi veliko spremenili.

**Tatjana** In tukaj je kuhinja, manjkajo še zavesne in nov štedilnik. Naročili smo ga že pred šestimi tedni in še ga niso pripeljali.

**Brigita** Ja, vem, kakšni problemi so z vsemi temi stvarmi. Ko smo naročili pralni stroj, je prišlo do neke pomote in namesto pralnega stroja so nam pripeljali pomivalni stroj. Potrepljiv moraš biti, ko se preseliš. In koliko sob je zgoraj?

**Tatjana** Tri spalnice in kopalnica.
**Ste razumeli?**

(a) What is the layout of Tatjana’s new house?
(b) What happened to Brigita when she ordered her washing machine?

---

**Ste vedeli?**

---

**1 Housing in Slovenia**

After the Second World War, many blocks of flats (blok sg. bloki pl.) were built in larger towns, often on the outskirts, and new districts, naselja, were created. Near to the centre of towns there are terraced houses, vrstne hiše, although they differ in style from English ones.
In villages you will find streets of private family houses. Most of them have been built since the war and have a bit of land around them. It is common to build one's own house, a process which involves buying a patch of land, obtaining permission, and then building. These private houses continue to be built.

Slovenes give the size of their flats or houses in square metres. When buying a house or flat, one would usually know the going rate per square metre in a particular area.

2 Zgoraj / spodaj (Up / down)

Zgoraj means up and spodaj means down. These words are used to express upstairs and downstairs, for example:

- Kje je kuhinja? Where is the kitchen?
- Zgoraj.
- Kje je kopalnica? Where is the bathroom?
- Spodaj.

3 Possessive adjectives and the use of svoj

Possessive adjectives are not used as much in Slovene as in English; they are unnecessary when we know who owns what we are referring to, for example:

- Imaš ključ? Do you have (your) keys?
  - Ja, v žepu ga imam. Yes, they are in (my) pocket.

Svoj means one's own. Look at the following examples:

- He has his keys in his pocket.
- Tatjana showed us her house.

In both of these sentences there is a possibility of misunderstanding, since he could have someone else's keys in his pocket, or Tatjana could have shown us another woman's house. Both his and her in the sentences above would be translated by svoj, which takes adjectival endings:

- On ima svoj ključ v žepu.
- Tatjana nam je pokazala svojo hišo.

4 Use of tenses

When you answer an English question which asks you for how long something has been happening, such as: 'For how long have you been living here?' the question is in the past tense. In Slovene, the question is in the present tense: 'Kako dolgo že stanujete tukaj?' Here are a few more examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slovene</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kako dolgo že delate tukaj?</td>
<td>For how long have you been working here?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kako dolgo ste že v Ljubljani?</td>
<td>For how long have you been in Ljubljana?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 Use of že (already)

The small word že which appears in all the Slovene sentences above means 'already' and is very commonly used, in both questions and answers. The answers to the questions above would be:

- Že osem let. For eight years (already).
- Že pet tednov. For five weeks (already).

6 Use of šele and samo (only)

Whilst že implies that something has been happening for quite a while, šele means only. Samo also means only, but samo and šele are not interchangeable in Slovene. You will learn the difference between them. Look at these examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slovene</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kdaj si prišel?</td>
<td>When did you come?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Šele včeraj.</td>
<td>Only yesterday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kako dolgo ostaneš?</td>
<td>For how long will you stay?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samo dva dni.</td>
<td>Only two days.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 Completed and uncompleted actions

All Slovene verbs take two forms: perfective and imperfective. Compare these two columns:
Perfective
položiti
začenjati
zamanjkovati
urejati
odhajati
prodajati

Imperfective
polagati
začeti
zamanjkatì
urediti
oditi
prodlati

The imperfective verb is a shortened version of the perfective and in the examples listed it implies an action which is continuous. These sentences will help you understand the meaning and usage of these verbs:

Ze odhajat?
Kdaj je odšel?
Kaj prodajajo tukaj?
Kaj kupuješ?
Prodali smo stanovanje in kupili hišo.

8 Conditional

Here are two examples of how to express a condition in Slovene:

Ce bi vedel ... If I knew ...
Ce ne bi deževalo ... If it hadn't rained ...

In Slovene the conditional is formed with 'bi' + past participle. Conditional sentences usually start with ce if.

The phrase lahko bi renders the meaning of 'could', as in:

Lahko bi mi pomagal.
Lahko bi šli v Ameriko.

Note the use of 'bi' in these examples:

Ce bi imela več časa, bi ti pomagala.
Ce ne bi bil ves dan v službi, bi sam položil tapete.
Ce bi imel več denarja, bi kupil večjo hišo.

---

Zapomnite si!

How to
- invite somebody around:
  Želel sem te / vas povabiti ... I wanted to invite you ...
  Rada bi te / vas povabila ... I'd like to invite you ...
- accept/refuse an invitation
  Z veseljem, hvala! With pleasure, thank you.
  Žal mi je, ampak ... I'm sorry, but ...
- show someone around your flat/house:
  pokazati stanovanje / hišo to show a flat / house
  (+ dative) (to someone)
- describe rooms in your dwelling:
  soba room
  kuhinja kitchen
  dnevna soba living room
  jedilnica dining room
  spalnica bedroom
  kopalnica bathroom

---

Vaje

1 Below are words for rooms in a house or flat. Match the English and Slovene words.

(a) reception room 1 kuhinja
(b) bedroom 2 kopalnica
(c) kitchen 3 dnevna soba
(d) bathroom 4 jedilnica
(e) dining room 5 spalnica

2 In which room would you fit the following: pralni stroj, pomivalni stroj, šedilnik?
COME AND SEE US!

3 How would you ask someone how big their flat is?

4 Could you tell a Slovene the size of your flat or house in square metres?

5 Could you describe your flat or house to a Slovene friend? Tell them how many rooms you have, what they are and where they are.

6 You are invited to supper. How would you say thank you for the invitation?

7 You meet a friend whom you haven't seen for a while. Ask him for how long he has been living here.

8 If a friend tells you: 'PreseHl sem se', what has he done?

9 You want to invite a Slovene to your house for lunch. What would you say?

10 Fill in the correct form (perfective or imperfective) of the verb given in brackets. In one of the sentences, both forms may be used.

   (a) Ste že — novo hišo? (kupiti, kupovati)
   (b) — okno, prosim. (zapreti, zapirati)
   (c) Kaj delaš? — stanovanje. (pospravljati, pospraviti)
   (d) V kateri trgovini — (kupiti, kupovati)
   (e) Lani smo — več kot predlani. (izvoziti, izvažati)

    Pa še to...

Pohištvo za plitev žep (Furniture for a shallow pocket)

Vsak začetek je težak, tudi prvo stanovanje prinaša poleg veselja kup problemov. Ste porabili ves denar za nakup stanovanja ali hiše? Bi se radi vselili in opremlili sobe? V tem primeru se je najbolje odločiti za prehodno pohištvo, ki mora biti predvsem poceni, dobro pa je, če ga lahko tudi kasneje uporabimo.
In this unit you will learn how to

- order a meal in a restaurant
- find the best place to eat
- follow a recipe in Slovene
- use the instrumental case

Pogovori

Nadja and Tamara are shopping in town and have stopped for lunch at a restaurant.

Natakarnadja Dober dan. Mizo za dva?
Nadja Ja, prosim. Je že pozno za kosilo?
Natakarnadja Ne, gospa ni. Je v redu ta miza?
Nadja Ja.
Natakarnadja Izvolite jedilni list.
Nadja Hvala. Tatjana, kaj boš pila?
Tatjana Kozarec belega vina bi.
Nadja Jaz bom pa eno malo pivo.
Natakarnadja Prav.
Nadja Ali imate samo jedi po naročilu ali tudi že gotove jedi?
Natakarnadja Oboje. Tukaj je ali kart meni in na zadnji strani so današnje gotove jedi.
Nadja Hvala. Malo bova pogledali.
Natakarnadja Seveda. Medtem bom prinesel pijačo.

(He comes back with drinks).

Natakarnadja S čim lahko postrežem?
Nadja Ali lahko kaj priporočate?
Natakarnadja Jajčevci v solati so bili vsem zelo všeč.
Nadja Verjamem, zelo dobro so. Doma jih velikokrat pripravim.
Tatjana Jaz pa nikoli. Ja, jaz bom jajčevce v solati in za predjed hladno paradižnikovo juho.
Natakarnadja Prav. In vi?
Nadja Tudi jaz bom jajčevce, za predjed bom pa ovčreve sardine.
Natakarnadja Prav. Želita kakšno prilogo z glavno jedjo?
Nadja Eno porcijo mladega praženega krompirja.
Natakarnadja Odlično. Ne bo dolgo trajalo. Še vama mudi?
Nadja Ne, ampak lačni sval!
Note. As the waiter was addressing two women there were quite a few dual forms used in this dialogue. You will hear these forms used, and you will tune into them with time.

**Jajčevci v solati (Aubergine salad)**

Nadja and Tatjana enjoyed their main course very much. Nadja told Tatjana how to prepare aubergines like that, as she often cooks them at home for her family.

Za 4 osebe potrebuješ:

50 dag manjših jajčevcev, sol, 6 strokov česna, 1,5 kl olja, 1 šopek zelenega peteršilja, nekaj vejic majarona, 3/4 dl rdečega vinskega kisa, 1,5 dl čiste mesne juhe iz koncentrata (naredimo jo iz polovice kocke), sveže zmlet črn poper, 25 dag majhnih paradižnikov.


Solata je nasitna, ponudiš jo lahko samo s kruhom. Dobra je tudi kot priloga k mesu z žaro in kot predmed.

---

**Ste razumelli?**

What were Nadja’s and Tatjana’s orders for food and drink in the restaurant?

**Ste vedelli?**

---

1 **Hungry/thirsty**

These are words that spring to mind when talking about food, so let’s revise them.

biti lačen, -čna, -čni to be hungry, biti žejen, -jna, -jni to be thirsty

Lačen in žejen je.

Si lačna ali žejna?

Vsi smo lačni in žejni.

He is hungry and thirsty.

Are you hungry or thirsty?

(when asking a woman)

We are all hungry and thirsty.

2 **Meals**

Slovenes are not big breakfast eaters: a cup of coffee and perhaps something small is all that is commonly eaten in the morning. They
do have a snack of some sort, malica, at about 11 a.m. Traditionally lunch was the meal of the day, but with changing working hours (people now start and finish work later) families have the main meal of the day after work, at about four, five or six o'clock. In the evenings only a snack will be eaten. Of course, the pattern of eating differs from one family to another, depending on their lifestyle.

The names of meals are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLOVENE</th>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>zajtrk</td>
<td>breakfast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kosilo</td>
<td>lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>večerja</td>
<td>supper</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The word for a snack is malica.

3 Courses and types of food

Because of the changing climate (usually cold winters and hot summers) different foods are eaten at particular seasons. In the winter it is almost a rule to have soup for a starter, followed by 'winter dishes', whilst lighter dishes are served in spring and summer.

The words for courses of a meal are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLOVENE</th>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>predjed</td>
<td>starter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hladne predjedi</td>
<td>cold starters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tople predjedi</td>
<td>hot starters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glavna jed</td>
<td>main meal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sladica or dezert</td>
<td>dessert</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 Places to eat

As elsewhere, you will find a number of different places to eat, from simple snack bars where you stand to eat, to more extravagant restaurants. The most common places to eat are:

- restavracija (restaurant); they vary enormously
- samopostrežna restavracija (self-service restaurant); they serve both snacks and hot meals

- bife (snack bar); found at stations and in towns. One usually stands and has a drink and a snack
- gostilna (inn); they vary, from down- to up-market ones. It is worth asking for a recommendation of a good gostilna. Some of them serve homemade traditional food.

There are also many international-style places to eat, and you will need no help in finding those.

5 Jedilni pribor (Cutlery)

The words for cutlery are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLOVENE</th>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>žlica</td>
<td>spoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vilica</td>
<td>fork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nož</td>
<td>knife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>žlicka</td>
<td>teaspoon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Their endings change as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLOVENE</th>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>z žlico</td>
<td>with a spoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z vilico</td>
<td>with a fork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z nožam</td>
<td>with a knife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z žlico</td>
<td>with a teaspoon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 If being a guest gets difficult

The word for 'guest' is gost (sg.)/gostje (pl.) It is not difficult to be a guest in a restaurant or places where you pay for being a guest; it can, however, be less easy in people's houses. Here are some phrases you can use to show respect and approval.

Lepo hišo/stanovanje imate!
Lep vrt imate!

When at table, you may come across the word domač, -a, -e. It means homemade. A good housewife will conserve various fruits and vegetables in the seasons when they grow and keep them through the year.
SLOVENE

Je to domać, -a, -e . . .?
So to domaći . . .? Zelo dobro(-a) je. Zelo dobri so.
Is this / are these homemade? It is / they are very good.

When you are offered more food or drink but don't want any more, you can say:
Ne hvala, ampak bilo je zelo dobro.
No, thank you, but it was very good.
Ne hvala, ne morem več.
No, thank you, I can't eat any more.
Hvala, sit/sita sem.
Thank you, I'm full.
Res ne morem več.
I really can't eat any more.

7 All . . . all (Either . . . or/)
Ne . . . ne . . . (Neither . . . nor . . .)

You know that all can be a question indicator and can also mean 'or'. If you want to say either . . . or . . ., you use all . . . all, for example:

ali solato ali zelenjava either salad or vegetables
ali vsi ali nihče either everybody or no-one

Ne means 'no, not'. To express neither . . . nor you use ne . . . ne, for example:

Nisem ne lačen ne žajen. I am neither hungry nor thirsty.
Ne pijejo ne piva ne vina. They don't drink neither beer nor wine.

8 The instrumental case

The instrumental case is mainly used as the object of certain prepositions; nouns and adjectives governed by these prepositions take the endings that correspond to this case.

The instrumental most often applies when you say with whom or with what something was done.

Feminine nouns usually take an 'o' ending, masculine and neuter nouns an 'om' or 'em' ending. For a more comprehensive table of these endings you can refer to the appendices.

When you want to say with whom something is, has been, or will be done, you use the appropriate personal pronoun in the instrumental case, as follows:

z manoj or z mano with me
s teboj or s tabo with you
z njim with him
z njo with her
z nami with us
z vami with you
z njimi with them

S and z both mean 'with'. The instrumental case endings also apply with the following prepositions:

• pred (before, in front of)
  pred kosilom before lunch
  pred hotelom in front of the hotel

• za (behind):
  Za hišo behind the house

• med (between, among, during):
  med nami between us, among us
  med predstavo during the performance

• pod (under):
  pod mizo under the table

• nad (over, above):
  nad to sobo above this room

If you are still confused about the cases and endings, do not worry! To apply every ending correctly usually takes a long time. You need to be tuned into the language, but if you can learn at least a few rules it does help.

Zapomnite si

The following phrases will be helpful if you are searching for or about to go to a restaurant:

Mi lahko priporočite kakšno dobro restavracijo? Can you recommend a good restaurant?
Lahko dobim jedilni list, prosim? Can I have the menu, please?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLOVENE</th>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Steklenico slovenskega vina prosim.</td>
<td>A bottle of Slovene wine, please.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imate . . . ?</td>
<td>Do you have . . . ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaj priporočate?</td>
<td>What do you recommend?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaj je hišna specialiteta?</td>
<td>What is the speciality of the house?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kje so vegetarjanske jedi?</td>
<td>Where are the vegetarian dishes?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kakšne solate imate?</td>
<td>What salads do you have?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lahko dobim račun, prosim.</td>
<td>Can I have the bill please.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Vaje

1. You go to a restaurant with a friend. How would you ask for a table for two?

2. The waitress shows you to a table and says: 'Izvolite jedilni list.' What did she mean?

3. Which is the odd word out: žlica, vilica, piščanec, nož?

4. You came to a bar with a group of friends and it is your turn to buy a round of drinks. Ask for the following at the bar:
   - (a) a glass of red wine
   - (b) a glass of white wine
   - (c) a large beer
   - (d) a small beer
   - (e) a cup of white coffee with sugar
   - (f) a fruit juice
   - (g) a bottle of soda

5. Here are some dishes. Say which ones you like and which one you don't.
   - (a) pečen piščanec
   - (b) mlad krompir
   - (c) jajčevci v solati
   - (d) zelenjavna juha
   - (e) ribe

6. You are looking at a menu and cannot decide what to order. How would you ask a waiter whether he could recommend something?

7. Match the Slovene with the English equivalent:
   - (a) zajtrk 1 main dish
   - (b) kosilo 2 side dish
   - (c) večerja 3 breakfast
   - (d) malica 4 supper
   - (e) predjed 5 snack
   - (f) glavna jed 6 lunch
   - (g) priloga 7 starter

8. You have been asked if you want seconds. Say: 'No, thank you, but it was very good.'

---

### Pa še to...

If you like aubergines, and decide to make the aubergine salad for which you were given a recipe, you might want to know more about them. Read the passage below, which tells you about their origin and what you can do with them.

Jajčevci so v sorodu s para-
dižinkom in krompirjem, k nam pa niso prišli iz Amerike ampak iz Azije. V Indiji in na Kitajskem jih poznače tisočletja.

Jajčevci, kakršne dobimo pri nas, so največkrat veliki in precej zaobljeni; manjša in bolj podolgovata vrsta je manj znana. Obe imata bleščato lupino vjoličaste barve. Toda 'prašajčevec' je bil majhen in svetle barve, po obliki in barvi je bil podoben kokošjemu jajcu in od tod ime jajčevci.

Jajčevce včasih lupimo, drugič ne. Lahko jih pečemo, pražimo, cvremo, dušimo, nadevamo - le surovih ne smemo jesti. Njihov okus je rahlo grenek. Če nas to moti, jih narežemo, posolimo in pustimo kake pol ure. Potem odcedimo tekočino in s tem tudi velik del grenkega okusa.

Najbolj slavna jed z jajčevci je verjetno grška musaka.
11
KAKŠNO BO
JUTRI VREME?
What will the weather be like tomorrow?

In this unit you will learn how to
- use more words and phrases describing the weather
- read and understand weather forecasts
- use impersonal expressions
- use the points of the compass
- use the locative case

Pogovori

Gremo na izlet! (Let's go for a trip!)

A group of friends meet in a bar to discuss where and how to go away for a few days to Kranjska Gora at Easter. See what Matjaž and Igor come up with.

Matjaž  Pomlad je in gotovo bo toplo!
Igor     Kar se tiče vremena, človek nikoli ne vel! Ampak vsi bomo imeli nahrbtnike in planinsko opremo.
Igor     Strinjam se. Jaz imam natančen opis poti s kartami in tudi
podrobnimi informacijami o tem, kje lahko med potjo jemo, prenočimo, telefoniramo in drugo.

Matjaž Ali imaš tudi kakšen leksikon, v katerem so opisane pomembne znanosti, ki so ob poti?

Igor Imam. Mitja mi ga je posodil. Vse bom izpisal in prinesel zraven. Pozanimati se moramo še, kakšna je vremenska napoved.

Gotovo bo toplo.
kar se tiče vremena
Človek nikoli ne ve.
nahrbtnik
planinska oprema
kolo: e kolesom
odprljati se
planinski dom
pranočiti
odpraviti se
napraviti približno x kilometrov
stringiati se
natančen opis poti
karta: a kartami
podrobe informacije
med potjo
opisati pomembne znanosti
ob poti
izplasti si
prinest prav zraven
pozanimati se

It will surely be warm.
as far as weather is concerned
One never knows.
rucksack
hiking kit
bike: by bike
to ride away
guesthouse in the mountains
to stay the night
to set off
to agree
easy description of the way
map: with maps
on the way
describe important sites
don the way
to write out
to bring oneself
to inform oneself

Vremenska napoved (Weather forecast)

Igor looked in a newspaper to see what the weather forecast was.
Ste razumeli?
Can you explain in English what the plan for the trip to the mountains is?

Ste vedeli?

1 The Slovene climate

The Slovene climate is Alpine, Mediterranean and Pannonian. Even though Slovenia is a very small country, the temperature there can vary quite a lot, since some areas are by the sea (Mediterranean) and others quite high in the mountains. Summers should be very hot, and winters very cold; however, in recent years the weather has not quite followed this pattern. Due to different weather conditions during the year, outdoor activities and sports depend on the season. You can ski in winter in places where you can go for long walks or hikes in spring or summer.

2 Cycling

Cycling is popular, and you will be able to hire a bicycle in most hotels. The following words and expressions will be useful.

- kolo (bike)
- gorsko kolo (mountain bike)
- kolesariti (to cycle)
- kolesarska steza (cycle track)
- najeti (to hire)

3 Walking

Half of Slovenia is covered in forest and there are large rural areas. Most Slovene farms offer facilities for staying overnight.
You already know the verb iti to go
- If you regularly go somewhere, you use the verb hoditi.
  Ob sredah hodim na plavanje. I go swimming on Wednesdays.
- You can use hoditi when you go walking:
  Zelo rad hodim. I very much like walking.
  Ste dolgo hodili? Did you walk for a long time?
- The noun which comes from hoditi is hoja:
  Hoja v hribih je zelo prijetna. Walking in the hills is very pleasant.
- If you take a short walk you would not call it 'hoja' but sprehod:
  Vsako jutro grem na sprehod I go for a walk every morning with my dog.

4 The points of the compass

The intermediate points of the compass are:

- severozahod northwest
- severovzhod northeast
- jugozahod southwest
- jugovzhod southeast

All these words will take endings according to the prepositions they are used with. Here are a few examples:

- Veter piha od zahoda proti vzhodu. The wind is blowing from west to east.
- na jugozahodni obali južno od... on the southwest coast south of...

5 Understanding weather forecasts and symbols

To understand weather forecasts and to talk about the weather, you will need to know a few more words and expressions.

- Sončno sunny
- pol oblačno overcast
- oblačno cloudy
- dež rain
- nevihita shower
- megla fog
- sneženje snowing
- vetrovno wind
- Sončno je. It's sunny.
- Oblačno je. It's cloudy.
- Vetrovno je. It's windy.
- Toplo/mrzilo je. It's warm/quite cold.
- Vatrovno ja. It's windy.
- Toplo/mrzilo je. It's warm/quite cold.
- Sneženje It's snowing.
- Vetrovno je. It's windy.

Notice that the verb, je, is at the end, and not at the beginning as in English.

6 Gotovo!

The word gotovo has two meanings, which you will be able to determine from the context. It can mean 'to be ready', as in:

- Vse je gotovo. Everything is ready.
- Si že gotov? Are you ready yet?

It can also mean 'certainly', as in:

- April je, gotovo bo nevihita. It's April, there will certainly be a shower.
- Gotovo ti bo povedal. He will certainly tell you.
7 Impersonal expressions

Impersonal expressions are those like 'you never know', 'one must be careful', etc. For such expressions Slovene uses the verb in the second person singular, or the word človek (man, person), with the verb in the third person singular, for example:

Nikoli ne veš. You never know.
Človek nikoli ne ve. 
Morajo biti prevideni. One must be careful.
Človek mora biti previden.

8 Kar se tiče...

This is an expression meaning 'as far as - is concerned'. It is followed by a noun in the genitive case:

Kar se tiče mene/nje/njega... As far as I/she/he is concerned...
Kar se tiče vremena... As far as the weather is concerned...

9 In spring, in winter...

You know the words for the seasons. To say that something is happening at a particular season, you do not use any prepositions, but change the word as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slovene</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pomlad</td>
<td>spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poletje</td>
<td>summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jesen</td>
<td>autumn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zima</td>
<td>winter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The adjectives which come from the words for the seasons are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slovene</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pomlad -a, -o</td>
<td>spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polet -a, -o</td>
<td>summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jesen -a, -o</td>
<td>autumn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zima -a, -o</td>
<td>winter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here are a few examples:

Kakšen lep jesenski dan! What a lovely autumn day!
Zimski dopust sem preživel na smučanju v Italiji. I spent my winter holiday skiing in Italy.
Poletni dnevi so dolgi. Summer days are long.

10 The locative case

The locative case is the last one you will hear off. Like the instrumental case, it is used as the object of certain prepositions. These are:

- pri (by, at, with):
  - Včeraj sem bil pri prijatelju. I was at my friend's yesterday.
  - Stanujem pri teti. I live with my aunt.
  - Vsii smo pri mizi. We are all at the table.

- po (after, by):
  - Po večerji poslušam glasbo. I listen to music after supper.
  - Po eniši pošilam poštali. This came today by post.

- o (about):
  - Kaj veš o tem? What do you know about this?
  - Berem knjigo o drugi svetovni vojni. I am reading a book about the Second World War.

- ob (on, in expressions of time)
  - ob ponedeljkih, torkih, sredahi, ob enih, dveh, treh ob večerih
  - on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays,
  - Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays
  - at one, two, three o'clock
  - in the evenings

You have often come across the prepositions 'v' and 'na'. They take the locative case when they answer the question where? (where something is). If they answer the question where to? they take the accusative case.
Accusative
Grem v kino.
Letos gremo na dopust v Slovenijo.
Postavi kozarce na mizo.
Danes zvečer grem na koncert.

Locative
Včeraj sem bila v kinu.
Na dopustu smo bili v Sloveniji.
Kozarci so na mizi.
Kako je bilo na koncertu?

- Feminine nouns take an -i ending in the locative.
- Masculine and neuter nouns take an -u ending in the locative.

For a comprehensive review of the cases look at the tables in the appendices.

Zapomnite si!

If you decide to take advantage of Slovene ‘open air’ facilities, the following phrases will be useful:

Kako daleč je do...? How far is it to...
Kje bi lahko prenočili? Where could we stay overnight?
So na poti gostilne? Are there inns on the way?
Kakšno je vreme v tem letnem času? What is the weather like in this season?
Ali potrebujemo...? Do we need...
planinsko opremo
spalne vreče
nepremočljive obleke
hiking equipment
sleeping bags
waterproof clothing

Vaje

1. Say that you go to work sometimes by bike, and sometimes you walk.
2. You are planning a trip to Slovenia next spring. Ask what the weather is like in Slovenia in spring?
3. If you are told: ‘Oblačno je, in precej hladno’, what is the weather like?
4. Match the Slovene expressions for weather with their English equivalents:
   (a) Oblačno je.
   (b) Dežuje.
   (c) Vroče je.
   (d) Hladno je.
   (e) Toplo je.
   (f) Sneži.
   (g) Vetrovno je.
   (h) Sončno je.

   1. It's cold.
   2. It's snowing.
   3. It's windy.
   4. It's cloudy.
   5. It's raining.
   6. It's sunny.
   7. It's warm.
   8. It's hot.

5. If you were told that one place was ‘severozahodno od’ another, in what direction does it lie?
6. Say that Portugal is west of Spain.
7. Which word is the odd one out, and why: pomlad, jesenski, zima, jesen?
8. Can you describe what the weather is like in each season?
9. A couple of friends say to you: ‘Gremo na sprehol v park.’ What are they suggesting?
10. You are about to go out with a few friends, but you know that Manja still has to do something. Tell your friends that Manja is not ready yet.
11. You are on holiday and want to hire a mountain bike. Complete this dialogue, which takes place at the hotel reception.

   You (Say that you would like to hire a mountain bike.)
   Receptorka Seveda. Za kako dolga pa?
   You (Say for four days. Ask how much it costs per day.)
   Receptorka Odvisno od kolesa.
   You (Ask if she could show you some bikes.)
   Receptorka Samo trenutek. Poklicala bom Milana.
   You (Ask her how far it is to town.)
   Receptorka Približno osem kilometrov, ni daleč. Pol ure s kolesom.
Pa se to...

The following article will be very useful to you if you decide to go walking in Slovenia. Don’t worry if you find it difficult: this is, however, the sort of language you will come across when you start reading Slovene newspapers and other published information. This time, the vocabulary in the box will help you.

**Oprema, preskrba, prenočevanje**

Na poti ne potrebujete posebne planinske opreme. Dobro pa je, če upoštevate, da boste ves čas hodili po hribovitem in celo goratem svetu; povzpeli se boste tudi na višine čez 1.000 metrov, kjer vas lahko tudi poleti vremenske spremembe kaj hitro presenetijo. Zato popotnikom priporočamo, naj se podajo na pot v dobrih, visokih in te uhojenih čevlijah in naj vzamejo s seboj dodatno perilo in obleko za primer ohladitve, ustrezno zaščito pred dežj - vse v ne pretežkem nahrbtniku. K temu je treba dodati še sredstva za osebno higieno, majhen komplet za prvo pomoč, čutarico za vodo, jedilni pribor, bešaščenje in svinčnik. Predvsem pa ni treba nositi s seboj preveč hrane, kar jo je mogoče sprosti nabaviti v trgovinah ob poti; popotnik se bo lahko prehranjeval tudi v gostilnah, po planinskih in gozdarških domovih ter na kmetjah.

Prenocevanje na poti je možno v planinskih domovih, v gozdarških hišah, v hotelih, pri zasebnih, na kmečkih domovih i.dr., kar je v popotni knjizici posebej omenjeno. Popotnik naj upošteva, da vodi pot po turistično manj razvitih predelih, kjer na poti ne bo deležen največje udobjnosti. Zato se bo treba kdaj pa kdaj prilagoditi tudi bolj skromnim razmeram. Prepricani pa smo, da to ne bo v škodo lepim vsistem s poti. V primeru nujne pa bo vedno na poti mogoče najti zaslišno prenocašče v zasebkah in po kmetjah, ki v knjizici niso posebej navedena.
which is travel guide specifically mentioned
which leads to a wilder terrain to be offered great comfort occasionally to adopt, to adjust to more basic environment to be sure to be harmful / not to be harmful
in case of emergency emergency lodging to be especially mentioned

In this unit you will learn how to
• describe how you feel (when you don't feel well)
• manage when you don't feel well
• compare things
• use verbs with prefixes

Pogovori

Kako se počutiš? (How are you feeling?)

Simona couldn't go out with her friend Branka last night because she was not feeling well. Branka pops in to see how things are going.

Branka Kako se počutiš?
Simona Še vedno slabo. Glava me boli in kašljam. In zelo me zebe.
Branka Prehladila si se. Imaš temperaturo?
Simona Ne vem, nisem si je izmerila. Zelo sem utrujena in zaspana.
Branka Najbolje je, de ostaneš par dni doma. Si vzela kakšen aspirin?
Simona Ne, pijem limonin čaj.
Branka Ali hočeš, da skočim v lekarno in ti kupim kakšne tablete?
Simona Če imaš čas. Ampak prepričana sem, da bo čez par dni bolje.
Branka Seveda, gripa ne traja dolgo.
I don't feel well

Prehodno prehrano na dobro počutje
V zimskih mesecih se prehranjujemo drugače kot v poletnih. Pozimi telo potrebuje nekoliko več maščobe kot v drugih letnih časih. V poletni vročini pa težka in mastna hrana ne obremenjuje želodca, temveč dodatno ovira tudi normalno delovanje krvnega obtoka. Zato le lahka in sveža prehrana prispeva k ugodnemu počutju in zdravemu videzmu. Poleti potrebujejo:
- Več sadja in sveže zelenjave in zelo malo maščob in beljakovin v obliki mesa, mesnih izdelkov, jajc, in drugih takih proizvodov.
- Več tekočine v obliki navadne in mineralne vode, razredčenih sokov in zeliščnih čajev.
- Če en dan na teden ne jemo in pijemo samo sadne sokove to dodatno zagotavlja dobro delovanje prebavnih organov.

Upoštevati moramo tudi naslednje:
- Pivo, vino in ostale alkoholne pijače ne sodijo med tiste pijače, ki zdravo odžekajo.
- Bolniki naj se izogibajo kavi in alkoholnim pijačam, še posebej v vročih dneh. Posebej nevarne so kombinacije alkohola, kave in zdravil.

Vpliv prehrane na dobro počutje
V zimskih mesecih se prehranjujemo drugače kot v poletnih. Pozimi telo potrebuje nekoliko več maščobe kot v drugih letnih časih. V poletni vročini pa težka in mastna hrana ne obremenjuje želodca, temveč dodatno ovira tudi normalno delovanje krvnega obtoka. Zato le lahka in sveža prehrana prispeva k ugodnemu počutju in zdravemu videzmu. Poleti potrebujejo:
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I DON'T FEEL WELL

Ste razumeli?

(a) What is Simona feeling like? (Explain in Slovene.)
(b) What does Branka suggest she has? What does she offer to do? (Explain in Slovene.)

Ste vedeli?

1 Če zболim . . . (If I get ill . . .)

If you get ill in Slovenia, you will have to go k zdravniku, to see a doctor. You will find a clinic, ambulanta, in every town. Dežurni zdravnik (a doctor on duty) will be available out of working hours; if you cannot go to see him, bo prišel na dom, he will come to your house.

If you are given a recept (prescription), you will collect your medicine v lekarni (in a pharmacy). You will also be able to buy certain medicines over the counter. For urgent needs, certain pharmacies are open during the night.

Citizens of Great Britain are entitled to free emergency medical care in Slovenia.

Recept

The word recept has two meanings: it can mean a cooking recipe or a prescription. The context will indicate the correct meaning.

| Ta zdravila dobijamo samo ne recept. | This medicine can only be obtained on prescription.
| Kako dobna torta! Ali imaš recept? | What a good cake! Do you have a recipe?

2 Naravna zdravilišča (Natural Health resorts)

There are a number of natural health resorts in Slovenia. They have been modernized and developed in recent years and provide, apart from medical services, recreational and relaxation facilities.

3 Kaj vas boli? (What's hurting you?)

The verb boleti means 'to hurt'. It is usually used in the third person singular. If you want to ask someone what hurts, say:

Kaj te boli? or kaj vas boli? What hurts you?

In answer to this question you will be told the part of the body which hurts: You use the accusative case of the noun (usually a name) or a personal pronoun to say who suffers from this pain, for example:

| Glava ma boli. | I have a headache (lit. (My) head is hurting me.)
| Grij ga boli. | He has a sore throat. (lit. (His) throat is hurting him.)
| Zob jo boli. | She has a toothache. (lit. (Her) tooth is hurting her.)

Here are some more parts of the body, which you can use in the same way:

| roka | arm, hand
| noge | leg
| oko | eye
| uho | ear
| koleno | knee
| želodec | stomach
| prat | finger
| prat na nogi | toe
| hrbe | back
| srca | heart

4 More about verbs describing physical feelings

You have already learnt several verbs which describe physical feelings. You also know that if a male is talking, the ending will be different from when a female is talking, for example:

Lačen, -čna sem. I'm hungry.
Žezen, -jna sem. I'm thirsty.
Utrujen, -a sem. I'm tired.
Zaspan, -a sem. I'm sleepy.
Jezen, -za sem. I'm angry.
Notice that the verb is at the end of the sentence in all the examples above. If you negate, and say that you are not ..., then the verb nisem will be at the beginning of the sentence, for example:

Nisem lačen.
Nisem žejna.

5 This

The words for 'this' in Slovene are ta for masculine and feminine and to for the neuter form, according to the gender of the noun in question:

Ta svinčnik ne piše. This pencil doesn't write.
Ta knjiga je zelo dobra. This book is very good.
To drevo je staro. This tree is old.

When 'this' is followed by the verb 'to be', it is always translated by 'to', regardless of person and number:

To je moj svinčnik. This is my pen.
To je njegova knjiga. This is his book.
To je staro drevo. This is an old tree.

6 This/that

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>masculine</th>
<th>feminine</th>
<th>neuter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>close by</td>
<td>ta</td>
<td>ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>further away</td>
<td>tisti</td>
<td>tista</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>very far away</td>
<td>oni</td>
<td>ona</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The word for 'this' is ta or to, depending on the gender of the noun it refers to. There are two words for 'that': tisti and oni. Tisti is used for things which are further away, and oni for things which are very far away.

7 Reflexive verbs

Verbs followed by se or si continue to spring up! As you know, they are called reflexive verbs. In the sentence 'I wash myself every morning', myself is the counterpart of se. However, there are many more reflexive verbs in Slovene than in English, and you simply have to learn whether they are followed by se or si. Si is used less frequently than se.

---

7 Notice that the verb is at the end of the sentence in all the examples above. If you negate, and say that you are not ..., then the verb nisem will be at the beginning of the sentence, for example:

Nisem lačen.
Nisem žejna.

5 This

The words for 'this' in Slovene are ta for masculine and feminine and to for the neuter form, according to the gender of the noun in question:

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Ta knjiga je zelo dobra. This book is very good.
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<tr>
<td>very far away</td>
<td>oni</td>
<td>ona</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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7 Reflexive verbs

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---

8 More about verbs

Most Slovene verbs can change their meaning by adding a prefix. The change of meaning is sometimes marginal, but at other times considerable. Look at the following example:

- gledati to look
pregledati to check
zagledati se to stare at
izgledati to appear, to seem
pogledati to take a look
- pisati to write
opisati to describe
prepisati to copy
pripisati to add
odpisati to write back
9 Comparing things

When you compare things, you use an adjective or adverb to say that something is better, more expensive, longer, etc. This form is called the comparative. If you want to say that something is the best, the most expensive or the longest, you use the superlative form.

The comparative form of adjectives is formed by adding -ši, -ji, or -ejši onto the adjective, for example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slovenian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lep</td>
<td>beautiful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drag</td>
<td>expensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poceni</td>
<td>cheap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lepši</td>
<td>more beautiful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dražji</td>
<td>more expensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cenejši</td>
<td>cheaper</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The last letter of the adjective will change when you make a comparative:

nizek - nižji
širok - širši
drag - dražji
hud - hujši

You can also form a comparative with a helping word, bolj (like the English more), for example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slovenian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rjav</td>
<td>brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trmast</td>
<td>stubborn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bolj rjav</td>
<td>more brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bolj trmast</td>
<td>more stubborn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You might find this form easier to use. It is not terribly wrong to use it, but it is not good Slovene (it will sound a bit like saying, for example, 'more big').

To form a superlative, you simply put naj– in front of the comparative, for example: najnižji, najširši, najdražji.

10 Comparative: 'as' and 'than'

When you compare things you will need to use linking words. When you compare two things which are equal you use tako...kot, as in:

Miha je tako velik kot Matjaž. Miha is as tall as Matjaž.

When you use the comparative, you use 'than':

- kot followed by the noun in the nominative or
- od followed by the noun in the genitive:

Miha je večji kot Matjaž. Miha is taller than Matjaž.

Miha je večji od Matjaža.

When you use the superlative, you can use:

- the words od or izmed followed by the genitive plural, or
- med followed by the instrumental case:

Miha je največji od vseh. Miha is the tallest of all.

Miha je največji izmed vseh.

Miha je največji med vsemi.

Zapomnite si!

It is important to be able to describe how you feel, particularly if you are not well. The following expressions will help you:

Ne počutim se dobro. I'm not well.
Glava me bolji. I have a headache.
6 Fill in the comparative form of the adjectives given in brackets.
   V stari Ljubljani so hiše (stare) kot v novi Ljubljani, ulice so (ozke), in trgovine so (majhne).

7 Tell a person you have met in Slovenia which months in England are usually the coldest, and which the warmest.

8 How would you tell someone which hotel among those listed below is the cheapest, and which the most expensive?
   Hotel Tram – £746
   Hotel Ava – £490
   Hotel Lia – £1,129
   Hotel Leva – £896

9 Here are some reflexive verbs: sprehajati se, privoščiti si, zahvaliti se, počutiti se, ogledati si. Find the appropriate one for each of the sentences below:
   (a) Tanja mi je kupila darilo. Moram ji telefonirati in _
   (b) Že vse teden sem doma, slabo _
   (c) Tega ne morem _, predrago je.
   (d) _ si že _ to razstavo?
   (e) V parku sem videl sosedo. _ je s psom.

---

**Pa še to...**

Darko is taking his driving test. Before he can do his theory test he has to do a first-aid course and pass the test. His friend lent him some notes he took when he was doing the course, and amongst them was the following:

**Prva pomoč (First aid)**

Najprej moramo oceniti ponesrečenca: pokličemo ga, raho stresemo in vprašamo, če nas sliši. Če ne odgovori, ga malo uščipnemo, da vidimo, če se odziva na bolečino. Ugotoviti moramo, če diha. Če ne, mu položimo glavo nazaj in dva do trikrat potaši, a močno vpihnemo zrak v njegova odprta usta. Opazujemo, če se prsni koš dvigne. Če je ponesrečenec v avtomobilu, ga ne vlečemo ven, tudi če je pri zavesti. Lahko
mu zlomimo hrbtenico. Še to: če je kdo v nezavesti, vendar diha in mu bije srce, ga samo položite na bok in pokličite zdravnika.

GREMO NA IZLET!

Let's go for a trip!

In this unit you will learn how to
- reserve a hotel room
- check into a hotel
- buy clothes
- use the passive construction

You will also learn how the Slovene school system works.

Pogovori

izlet zvlakom (A trip by train)

Alenka and Mojca have decided to take advantage of their monthly railway pass and to go for a trip by train to Ptuj, the oldest town in Slovenia. Alenka has found an advertisement which says, 'Oddajamo sobe po ugodnih cenah (Reasonably priced rooms to let)'. She rings up the number and Gospa Kotnik answers the telephone.


Gospa Kotnik: Ja, oddajamo jih. V zasebni hiši, ki ni daleč iz središča mesta.

Alenka: Ali imate proste sobe za ta konec tedna?

Gospa Kotnik: Za koliko oseb pa?
Mojca and Alenka are taking advantage of the rail card which they bought in order to travel at reduced rates. See the advertisement in which Slovenske železnice (Slovene railways) advertise their discounted fares.

Kaj boš oblekla? (What will you wear?)

Alenka and Mojca are deciding what clothes to take with them.

**Alenka**
Boš vzela s seboj veliko oblek?

**Mojca**
Ne preveč. Hlače, dve majici in en debel pulovar ali jakna.

Ob večerih je po navadi hladno.

**Alenka**
Boš vzela tudi anorak?

**Mojca**
Ne vem. Misliš, da bo deževalo?

**Alenka**
Kdo ve? Marca je vreme neprevidljivo.

**Mojca**
Boš obula čevlje ali teniske?

**Alenka**
Za potovanje bom imela obute teniske, čevlje pa bom vzela zraven.

**Mojca**
Kaj pa za zvečer, če greva ven?

**Alenka**
Črne hlače in eno bluzo.

**Mojca**
Dobra ideja!
**STE RAZUMELI?**

(a) What kind of room did Mojca and Alenka book at Mrs Kotnik's house?

(b) What clothes are they thinking of taking with them?

**STE VEDELI?**

1 **Rezervacija sobe (Reserving a room)**

The Slovene tourist board can help you with published prices of hotel accommodation. Apart from hotels, you can stay in rooms let by private people. They can vary from more luxurious to ones with only basic facilities. You can also stay at camping sites, but some of them close during the winter months. If you are going hiking or climbing, you may enjoy staying at farms, na kmetiji. You should enquire beforehand whether there are farmhouses which let rooms on the route you are proposing to take.

2 **Oblačila (Clothes)**

The words for some basic items of clothing are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slovene</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bluza</td>
<td>blouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>srajca</td>
<td>shirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pulovar</td>
<td>pullover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>krilo</td>
<td>skirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hlače</td>
<td>trousers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plašč</td>
<td>coat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dežni plašč</td>
<td>raincoat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that the word obleka can mean a woman's dress or a man's suit.

Adjectives describing clothing items need appropriate endings. Here are some examples:

Te črne hlače so mi zelo všeč. *I very much like these black trousers.*

Kje si kupila to lepo krilo? *Where did you buy this beautiful skirt?*

Letos si moram kupiti novi plašč. *I must buy a new coat this year.*
3 Obutev (Footwear)

The words for footwear are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>čevlji</th>
<th>shoes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>škornji</td>
<td>boots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sandali</td>
<td>sandals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Copati means slippers. You should remember this word, as it is a very common practice in Slovenia to take your shoes off when you go into your own house, and even if you go to someone's house as a visitor. It is quite offensive not to offer to take off your shoes: you might bring dirt into the house.

4 Katero števliko? (What size?)

The word for size is števlika, which, as you know, also means number. Clothes and shoes have different sizes in Slovenia from those in Britain and America. You might therefore want to try things on. In this case you ask:

Lahko to pomerim? May I try this on?

You might also hear a shop assistant ask you:

Katero števliko želite? What size would you like?

5 Premalo/preveliko (Too little/too much)

To say that something is too ... you simply put the prefix pre- onto the adjective or adverb:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>prevelik</th>
<th>too big</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>premanjhen</td>
<td>too small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prepotlačil</td>
<td>too slowly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prehitro</td>
<td>too fast</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ta bluza mi je prevelika. This blouse is too big for me.

Salaries are too low.

Premalo denarja imam. I have too little money.

6 Smem ... ? (May I ... ?)

The verb smeti means to be allowed to. You use it when you want to be polite. This verb is always followed by an infinitive. Here are some common expressions using this verb:

Smem ponuditi ...? May I offer ...?  
Smem poskusiti to ...? May I try this ...?  
Smem telefonirati od tukaj? May I make a telephone call from here?

7 More on numbers

Numbers are declined in Slovene. 'One' is declined like an adjective when it modifies a noun, for example:

Imam eno sestro in enega brata. I have one sister and one brother.

For a comprehensive table showing how numbers are declined, see appendices.

8 More about personal pronouns

As you know, personal pronouns in the nominative case are hardly used, as the ending of the verb indicates the person. They are, however, used if you want to express a contrast, or if you want to emphasise who you are referring to, for example:

Jaz sem šel v kino, I went to the cinema and  
ona pa v gledališče. she went to the theatre.

Ti ne smeš piti vina, gripo imas! You can't drink wine,  
you have flu!

Zdaj sem jaz na vrsti! It is my turn now!

If you look at the table of personal pronouns on p. 171 you will notice that there are sometimes two forms - a longer and a short one. The long form is used for emphasis and after prepositions, but the short form is used more often.

In addition, with prepositions which take the accusative case, you can add the short form onto the preposition. Here are a few examples:

Je to zame (za mene)? Is this for me?  
Velikokrat mislim nate (na tebe). I often think of you.

Prišel bom pote (po tebe). I'll come to pick you up.
9 Šolski sistem v Sloveniji (The school system in Slovenia)

Children go to vrtec (kindergarten). At 6 years old they go to school. The word for form is razred. To say what form someone is in you use the verb hoditi, which means 'to go regularly, to attend', for example:

Marija hoditi v prvi razred. Marija is in the first form.
Janex hoditi v peti razred. Janez is in the fifth form.

You are in osnovna šola (primary school) for eight years; it is sometimes called osmletka (lit. the eight-year school) and the word for a pupil in this school is učenec (m.)/učenka (f.).

When you go to secondary school, srednja šola (lit. middle school) you are no longer učenec, but not yet a student: you become a študent/študentka at university. The word for a pupil at secondary school, which can last from three to five years, depending on the type of school you are at, is dijak (m.) dijakinja (f.).

Here are some subjects which every učenec, dijak or študent will have studied:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>matematika</th>
<th>maths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fizika</td>
<td>physics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kemija</td>
<td>chemistry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biologija</td>
<td>biology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tujih jezikov</td>
<td>foreign languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zgodovina</td>
<td>history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geografija</td>
<td>geography</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10 Passive

Look at these examples:

Active          Passive
Shakespeare wrote many plays. Many plays were written by Shakespeare.
Mark spotted a mistake. A mistake was spotted by Mark.

In the two examples on the left, the subject of the verb performs the action, i.e. Shakespeare wrote, Mark spotted, whilst in the two examples on the right the subject is the object of the action, i.e. plays were written by Shakespeare, a mistake was spotted by Mark.

The passive construction is used much less in Slovene than in English. The two examples above could not be expressed in the passive in Slovene, you could only put this message across in the active. You must be careful not to translate ideas which come so naturally to you in English literally into Slovene. Here are a few passive expressions commonly used in English, which would not work in Slovene:

This was given to me.
I was told.
I was promised.

Zapomnite si!

If you decide to book a room somewhere in Slovenia, the following phrases will be helpful.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kje bi lahko prenočili?</th>
<th>Where could we stay overnight?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radi bi bill v mestu/na kmetiji</td>
<td>We would like to be in town/on a farm/ by the sea/ by the lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imate proste sobe?</td>
<td>Have you any vacancies?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koliko stane soba?</td>
<td>How much is the room?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rezerviral sem sobo.</td>
<td>I reserved a room.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ostanem od ... do ...</td>
<td>I will stay from ... until ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Je zajtrk vključen?</td>
<td>Is breakfast included?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vaje

1 Match the Slovene and English equivalents:

(a) dežni plašč    1 shoes
(b) škornji      2 shirt
(c) čevlji       3 trousers
(d) hlače        4 boots
(e) krilo        5 raincoat
(f) srajca       6 shirt

2 You would like a room with bathroom for two people for one week in a hotel in Slovenia. Ring up and tell them in Slovene what you want.
3 When pottering around in Slovenia you come across the following signs. What do they mean?
(a) Oddajamo sobe.
(b) Ugodne cene.
(c) 20% popusta.
(d) Plaćate lahko v treh obrokih.
(e) Vstop prost.

4 You have booked a room over the telephone, and the receptionist has asked you to fill in the form which she faxed you to confirm your booking. Can you do so? The vocabulary in the box will help you understand the form.

L£

5 You have booked a room for the weekend and are asked when you will arrive. Say: 'On Friday evening at about 7 o'clock'.

6 You are in a restaurant and want to use the lavatory. Ask the waitress where it is.

7 Tell your friend who is coming to your place for a meal that you will expect her on Saturday at about six o'clock.

8 It is summer. You are going to the seaside for a week's holiday. Make a list of the things you will take with you.

9 You are buying a coffee-percolator. The shop assistant says: 'Znesek lahko poravnate v treh obrokih.' What did she mean?

10 (a) It is a hot summer day. Say: 'It is too hot today.'
(b) You have been asked to go to Russia for a week in February.

Say: 'In February it is too cold in Russia.'
(c) You have tried on a pullover you liked, and as you come out of the changing-room the shop assistant asks you whether it was OK. Tell her that it is too big.
(d) A friend of yours has had his driving licence confiscated. Another friend asks you whether you know why. Tell her that your friend had been driving too fast.

11 Describe what you are wearing.

An Englishman called James Roberts is booking into a hotel.

James: Dober večer.
Receptorka: Dober večer. Želite, prosim?
Receptorka: Ja, kako se pišete?
James: Roberts.
James: Prav.
Receptorka: Številka sobe je 532. Izvolite ključ. Poklicala bom postrežka, on bo odnesel vašo prtljago.
James: Je še odprta restavracija?
Receptorka: Ne več, ampak če želite kaj pojести, v sobi je jedilni list za postrežbo v sobo.
James: Prav, pogledal bom. In še nekaj: kdaj je zjutraj zajtrk?
Receptorka: Od sedmih do desetih. Če želite, vam lahko prinesemo tudi zajtrk v sobo.
James: Hvala za enkrat.
Unit 11

Exercises

1. Včasih grem v službo s kolesom in včasih grem peš. 2. Kakšno je spomladi vreme v Sloveniji? 3. It is cloudy and quite cold. 4. (a) - 4 (b) - 5 (c) - 8 (d) - 1 (e) - 7 (f) - 2 (g) - 3 (h) - 6 5. northwest. 6. Portugalska leži zahodno od Španije. 7. jesenski (It is an adjective.) 8. Pozimi je, spomladi je, poleti je, v jeseni je. 9. Let's go for a walk in the park. 10. Manja še ni gotova. 11. - Rad bi najel gorsko kolo. - Za štiri dni. Koliko stane na dan? - Mi lahko pokažete kolesa? - Kako daleč je do mesta?

Unit 12

Dialogues

(a) Simona se slabo počuti. Glava jo boli, kašlja in zelo jo zeje. Zelo je utrujena in zaspana. (b) Branka meni, da ima gripo in da bo čez par dni bolje.

Exercises

1. He or she has a headache and a temperature. 2. Jutri bo bolje. 3. Ne počutim se dobro, prehladil - a sem se. 4. V lekarno. 5. (a) - 5 (b) - 6 (c) - 7 (d) - 8 (e) - 4 (f) - 1 (g) - 3 (h) - 2 (h) - 6 starejše, ožje, manjše 7. Najhladnejši so... (list the months) in najtoplejši so... (list the months). 8. Najcenejši je Hotel Ava in najdražji je Hotel Lia. 9. (a) se zahvali (b) se počutim (c) si ne morem privožiti (d) si že ogledal (e) sprehajala se

Unit 13

Dialogues

(a) They booked a room with two beds but no bathroom. (b) Not many; Mojca will take a pair of trousers, two T-shirts, and a thick pullover or a jacket. She will wear trainers for travelling and take a pair of shoes with her. In case they go out in the evening she will take a pair of black trousers and a blouse.

Exercises

1. (a) - 5 (b) - 4 (c) - 1 (d) - 3 (e) - 6 (f) - 2 2. Rad bi rezerviral sobo s kopalnico za dve osebi za en teden. 3. (a) Rooms to let (b) Reduced (lit. 'beneficial' prices) (c) 20% discount (d) You can pay in three instalments (e) Entrance free of charge 4. Fill in the form with your personal details. 5. V petek zvečer okoli sedmih. 6. Oprostite, kje je stranišče? 7. Priškoval te bom v soboto okoli šestih. 8. Use the dictionary at the back to help you with vocabulary. 9. You can pay in three instalments. 10. (a) Današ je prevroče. (b) Februarja je v Rusiji premrzo. (c) Prevelik je. (d) Prehito je vozil.

APPENDICES

The following appendices will help you when you are not certain about the ending of a particular noun or adjective in a particular case.

Appendix 1: SLOVENE NOUNS

Slovene nouns are characterised by gender, number and case. There are:

- three genders: masculine, feminine and neuter
- three numbers: singular, dual and plural
- six cases: nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, locative and instrumental

Nouns, pronouns, adjectives and numerals are declined, which means that they change their form from one case to another, depending on their function in a given sentence.

Declensions

Slovene nouns are divided into four groups called declensions.

First declension: feminine nouns ending in -a
Second declension: feminine nouns ending in a consonant
Third declension: masculine nouns
Fourth declension: neuter nouns
### Declining feminine nouns ending in -a with an adjective modifying them

#### Singular

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
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velika hiša (big house); široka cesta (wide road); nova obleka (new dress)

### Declining feminine nouns ending in a consonant

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</table>

pesem (song); malenkost (a mere trifle); stvar (thing); prireditev (show)

NB. The adjectives modifying feminine nouns ending in a consonant are declined in the same way as those modifying feminine nouns ending in -a.
### Declining masculine nouns with an adjective modifying them

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**Plural**

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**NB** There are some masculine nouns which end in -a. They are conjugated like feminine nouns ending in -a. Among them are: pismonoša (postman), računovodja (accountant), some male names (e.g. Aljoša, Mitja).

današnji časopis (today's newspaper); nov dežnik (new umbrella);
dobr prijatelj (good friend (male))

### Declining neuter nouns with an adjective modifying them

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veliko mesto (large town); lepo stanovanje (beautiful flat); tuje ime (foreign name)
## Declining plural nouns with an adjective modifying them

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</table>

umazana tla (dirty floor); odprta vrata (open door); prijetni ljudje (pleasant people)

Some other plural nouns are:
usta (mouth); pljuca (lungs); jetra (liver); starši (parents); očala (spectacles)

---

### Appendix 2:

#### DECLINING NUMBERS

#### one

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#### three

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## Appendix 3: Declining Personal Pronouns

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<td>five</td>
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<td>meni/ml</td>
<td>mene/me</td>
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<td>z mano</td>
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<td>njemu/mu</td>
<td>njega/ga</td>
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<td>z njim</td>
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<td>ona</td>
<td>nje/je</td>
<td>nje/jl</td>
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<td>vam</td>
<td>vas</td>
<td>pri vas</td>
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<td>njim/jim</td>
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<td>z njimi</td>
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SLOVENE–ENGLISH VOCABULARY

advokat lawyer; solicitor
aktovka briefcase
ali or; can also indicate a question
Američan, –ka(f.) American
Amerika America
ampak but
ananas pineapple
Angleš, –inja (f.) Englishman,
–woman
Anglija England
apartma apartment
aperitiv aperitif
artičoka artichoke
aspirin aspirin
ata father
Avstralija Australia
avto car
avtobus bus; coach
avtobusna postaja bus-station,
bus-stop
avtostosta motorway
avtomatičen, –čna, –o automatic
avtor, –ica (f.) author
balkon balcony
banana banana
banka bank
bančni račun bank account
bar bar (pub)

barva colour
baterija battery
bel, –a, –o white
beležka note-pad
beljak egg-white
beluş asparagus
bencin petrol
beseda word
bife buffet, snack bar
blagajna cash desk, till
blažilec shock absorber
bliskanje lightning
blizu near
bluza blouse
bog God
bolog, –a, –o rich (only of a person)
bolan, –a, –o sick, ill
bolečina pain
boleti ache, hurt
bolje (kot) better (than)
bolničnica hospital
bombaž cotton
božič Christmas
brat brother
brati read
breskve peach
brez without
brezplačen, –čna, –o free of charge
brisača towel
Britain, briti, shave (vb.), brivec, barber, brošura, brochure, budilka, alarm clock, carina, customs, cel, -a, -o whole; all; total, cena, cost, charge, price, ceneje, cheaper, cenuk, price-list, cerkev, church, cesta, street; road, way, cigara, cigar, cigarete, cigarettes, copati, slippers, cvetača, cauliflower, čaj, tea, čaj z limono, lemon tea, čaj z mlekom, tea with milk, čajnik, teapot, čakalnica, waiting-room, čakati, (na) wait (for), čas, time, časopis, newspaper, če, if, čebela, bee, čebula, onion, česa, cherry, ček, cheque, čekovna, knjižica, cheque-book, česen, garlic, čestitke, congratulations, čelvij, shoe, čez, across; after (time), čigav, -a, -o whose, čipka, lace, čist, -a, -o clean (adj.), čistilnica, dry-cleaner, čistiti, clean (vb.), član, member, članek, article, človek, person, čokolada, chocolate, dolg, -a, -o long (adj.), dolgočasen, -sna, -o boring, dolgovati, owe, dolina, valley, dolžina, length, dom, home, doma, at home, domotočje, homesick, dopust, holiday, dovoliti, let; allow; permit, dovolj, enough, drag, -a, -o dear; expensive, drevo, tree, driska, diarrhoea, drobiž, money; change (n.), drugaten, -čna, -o different, drugi, -a, -o other; second, družina, family, država, country, državljansko, nationality, duhovnik, priest, dvakrat, twice, dvigalo, lift, dvom, doubt (n.), dvomiti, doubt (vb.), eden; en one, električar, electrician, elektrik, -a, -o electric, elektrika, electricity, element, cupboard, enkrat, once, enolončica, stew, fant, boy; boyfriend, fen, hairdryer, festival, festival, film, film; also roll for camera, firma, company; firm, fistol, beans, fotosaparat, camera, fotografija, photograph, fotografirati, to take photographs, fotokopirati, photocopy (vb.), Francija, France, Francoz-inja, Frenchman -woman, frizer, hairdresser, funt, English pound, galerija, gallery, garaža, garage, garderoba, cloakroom; left-luggage office, gasilci, fire brigade, glas, voice, glabba, music, glasen, -ena, -o loud, glava, head, glavni, -vna, -o main, glavnik, comb, glavobol, headache, gladališče, theatre, gledati, watch (vb.), globok, -a, -o deep, gluh, -a, -o deaf, goba, mushroom; sponge for cleaning, golf, golf, gora, mountain, gospa, Mrs, gospod, Mr; sir; gentleman, gospodar, boss, gospodična, Miss, gost, guest, gotovina, ready cash (n.), govedina, beef, govoriti, speak; talk (vb.), gozd, forest; woods, grad, castle, graditi, build (vb.), grah, peas, gram, gram, grefec, heater, grija, flu, grlo, throat, grmeti, thunder, grozdje, grapes, gumb, button, hči, daughter.
SLOVENE

vključen, -čna, -o included
voda water
visok, -a, -o high
voziti drive
vozniško dovoljenje driving licence
vozovnica fare (train, bus, etc.)
vprišanje question (n.)
vprišati ask (vb.)
vrat neck
vrat od door, gate
vreme weather
vremenska napoved weather forecast
vroč, -a, -e hot
vrt garden
vsak every
vsakdo everyone
vse everything
vsota amount
vzhod east
vzrok reason (n.)
vstop entrance
vstopiti enter, get in
vstopnica entrance ticket
z with
za for
zabava party
začasno temporary
začeti begin
zadnji, -a, -e last
zahod west
zajtrk breakfast
zakaj why
zamenjati exchange; change (vb.)
zamuda delay
zamuditi miss
zanesljiv, -a, -o reliable
zanimiv, -a, -o interesting
zaprt, -a, -o closed; shut (adj.)
zaseden, -a, -o busy; engaged
zaskrbljen, -a, -o worried
zaspan, -a sleepy
zato ker because
zato because
zdravnik doctor
Združene države Amerika United States of America
že already
zebe me I'm cold
zel, -a, -o green
zeljava vegetables
zelje cabbage
zelo very
zempljevid map
zgodaj early
zgoditi se happen
zgoraj upstairs
zgradba building
zid winter
zlato gold
zmeraj always
zmrzovalnik freezer
znati can (vb.)
zob tooth
zobje teeth
zobozdravnik, -nica (f.) dentist
zrezek steak, chop
zvečer in the evening
žalosten, -tina, -o sad
žajen, -jena, -o sem I'm thirsty
željezniška postaja railway station
želodec stomach
žemlja bread roll
žena wife
ŽENSKE ladies' lavatory
živalski vrt zoo
živeti live (vb.)
življenje life
žlica spoon
žlička teaspoon
žoga ball
WC lavatory