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

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, a fact which should not alarm a potential learner since every Slovene is encouraged from early days at school to speak 'standard Slovene'.

Slovene has been resistant to change, which makes learning it quite a challenge. It is a highly inflected language: this means that nouns, pronouns and all adjectives (even numbers!) decline, i.e. endings are added to words depending on their function. Do not be surprised if you see a town, country, or your name and surname in a strange form, because these, too, decline. John Brown can become Johnu Brownu, Johna Browna, Johnom Brownom, and these are not mispellings: a certain preposition or grammatical function governs the noun ‘John Brown’, and his name receives the appropriate suffixes.

In most languages, there are two numbers: singular for one, and plural for more than one. Slovene has three: singular, dual and plural. Dual is used when referring to two of anything. This dual number existed in several languages in the past, but has now disappeared. In Slovene, though, it still exists, and it is not merely an academic grammatical structure, but is used all the time. Sentences like ‘We are married’, or ‘They are twins’ would sound most odd translated into the plural form in Slovene, since this would imply, for example, that more than two people were married! This construction will not be dealt with in detail in this book.

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.

Nove 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 vedeli? (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 je 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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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:

a b c č d e f g h i j k l m n o p r s š t u v z ž

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 log.

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), rekel (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 rdeč (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. parkirišče, kučar

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.

1

KAKO GRE?
How are things?

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

Pogovori (Dialogues)

Dobro jutro! Good morning!

Sara is an English student. She has been attending evening classes in Slovene 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.

Natakar: Dobro jutro!
Sara: Dobro jutro!
Natakar: Prosim?
Sara: En čaj, prosim.
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! Najlepša hvala!
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 imaš?
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. (They shake hands.) Me veseli!
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

---

Ste razumeli? (Did you understand?)

1 (a) Do you remember the Slovene word for what Sara ordered in the cafe?
(Answer: 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) dobri 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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLOVENE</th>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jaz</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>he</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ona</td>
<td>she</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ono</td>
<td>it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ml</td>
<td>we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi</td>
<td>you (form.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oni</td>
<td>they</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>SLOVENE</th>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jaz sem</td>
<td>I am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti si</td>
<td>you are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>he</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ona je</td>
<td>she is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ono</td>
<td>she</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ml smo</td>
<td>we are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi ste</td>
<td>you are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oni so</td>
<td>they are</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>SLOVENE</th>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jaz nisem</td>
<td>I am not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti nis</td>
<td>you are not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>he</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ona nis</td>
<td>she is not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ono</td>
<td>it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ml nismo</td>
<td>we are not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi niste</td>
<td>you are not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oni niso</td>
<td>they are not</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:
Zapomnite si! (Remember!)

How to

- say good morning, good afternoon and good evening:
  - Dobro jutro. Good morning.
  - Dobro dan. Good afternoon.
  - Dobro 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 ...

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?

   - Dobro večer.
   - Kako gre?
   - Prosim?
   - Najlepša hvala.
   - Ni za kaj.
   - Hvala.
   - Dobro jutro.
   - Prosim.
   - Izvolite.

(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 veselil!
   | Ime mi je Matjaž. |
   | Dober dan. |
   | Me veselil! |
   | Ja, to je moj sin. |
   | Zelo dobro, hvala. |

There will be another dialogue at the end of each unit. By studying these dialogues you will be able to add some useful words and phrases to your vocabulary. The vocabulary box at the end of the dialogue will help you.

Sara has arranged to see a friend, Metka, whom she has met in England.

**Metka** Živio, Sara! Vstopi! Kako se imaš?
**Sara** Dobro, hvala. Danes je vroče.
**Sara** Kavo, prosim, in kozarec vode. Žejna sem.
**Metka** Samo trenutek! (*She comes back with the drinks.*)
**Metka** Izvoli. Tukaj sta sladkor in mleko.
**Sara** Hvala.
**Metka** Kako ti je všeč Ljubljana?
**Sara** Zelo mi je všeč.

**Vstopil**
- danes
- je vroče
- že
- ves 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 všeč.

**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.
2

DOBRODOŠLI!
Welcome!

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.

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


Ste razumeli?

Answer the following questions in Sloveve.
(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 Sloveve language?

Ste vedeli?

1 Countries and Inhabitants

Sloveve 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 (Zdužene 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.
When a particular language, for example slovenčina, is used as a subject, you say:

Slovenčina je težek jazik. Slovene is a difficult language.
Italijančina je romanski jazik. 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. I understand a little Slovene.
Gоворим англiско. I speak English.

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

Kako se to reče po slovensko? How do you say this in Slovene?
Povej mi po angleško. 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
vidva you two
onadva they two

midva sva we two are
vidva sta you two are
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></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>računovodkinja</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>igralka</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

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>dva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>tri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>štiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>pet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>šest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>sedem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>osem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>devet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>deset</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 -či, 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>imeti (to have)</th>
<th>razumeti (to understand)</th>
<th>govoriti (to speak)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jaz imam</td>
<td>razumem</td>
<td>govorim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti imaš</td>
<td>razumeš</td>
<td>govoríš</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on ima</td>
<td>razume</td>
<td>govorí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ona ima</td>
<td>razume</td>
<td>govorí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ono ima</td>
<td>razume</td>
<td>govorí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mi imamo</td>
<td>razumemo</td>
<td>govorímo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi imate</td>
<td>razumejo</td>
<td>govoríjo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oni imajo</td>
<td>razumejo</td>
<td>govoríjo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>začeti (to begin)</th>
<th>stanovati (to live)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jaz začenem</td>
<td>staujem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti začneš</td>
<td>stanujoš</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on začne</td>
<td>stanuje</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ona začne</td>
<td>stanuje</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ono začne</td>
<td>stanuje</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mi začnemo</td>
<td>stanujemo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi začnete</td>
<td>stanujete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oni začnejo</td>
<td>stanujejo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 staujem.
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.
   Je Sara v Sloveniji? Is Sara in Slovenia?
   (Ali) je Sara v Sloveniji? Is Sara in Slovenia?
   Sara je v Sloveniji? Sara is in Slovenia?
   Kje je Sara? Where is Sara?

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 govori 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.

Zapomnite si!

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 ne — angleško. (understands)
(c) Tanja — v Ljubljani. (lives)
(d) Tanja — po poklicu učiteljica. (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 stanuje 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>
<th>L</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>J</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>K</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Ž</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>S</td>
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<td>K</td>
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<td>N</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>A</td>
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<td>R</td>
<td>F</td>
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<td>V</td>
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<td>A</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>A</td>
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<tr>
<td>R</td>
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<td>M</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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  Angleš sem.
Vlado  (Say, ‘you speak Slovene well.’)
Tim  Hvala. Ali vi gosovite 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).

Lljubljana  Ankara
Lljubljana  London
Rim  Praga
Dunaj  Pariz
Madrid  Budimpešta
Zeneva  Dublin
Oslo  Belfast
Bruselj  Bratislava
Varšava  Bukarešta
Sofija  Atene
Štokholm  Hag
Kopenagen  Helsinki

Pa še to …

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 stanujete?
Sara  V Ljubljani, v centru. Pri eni družini.
Zmago  Dobro govorite 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!

| iz Oxforda | for the first time |
| prvič | center: in the centre |
| pri eni družini | with a family |
| učiti se | to study |
| vsak po svoje | each in its own way |
| prav imaš | you’re right |
3
Prijeten konec tedna!
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.

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

Turist V nedeljo. Mimogrede, ali imam s študentsko izkaznico popust?
X Samo trenutek, prosim.

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. Premisliti moram malo.
Gospod Dolinšek Če želite potovati naslednji teden, vam priporočam, da se kljub odločite in rezervirate karto.
Rad bi rezerviral ... (m)  
Rece namely reserved ... (f)  
Istalska karta prepaid card  
Prosta mesta free places  
Kdaj (kdaj pa) when (and when)  
Potovali to travel  
Naslednji tork next Tuesday  
Je vsa rezervirana is already all reserved  
V sredo in v četrtek on Wednesday and on Thursday  
Poleti flights  
Zjutra/zvečer In the morning/In the evening  
Tako kot like, just as  
Vsak drugi dan every other day  
Za enkret for now, for the time being  
Premiseliti moram malo I have to think about it a little  
Če if  
Želiti wish  
Priporočati to recommend  
Dah then  
Kmalu soon  
Odločiti se to decide

---

**Ste razumeli?**

(a) When does the tourist want to travel to Maribor?  
(b) Does he want a single or a return ticket?  
(c) When are the daily flights from Ljubljana to London?

---

**Ste vedeli?**

1 **Vikend**

This is not a misspelling in Slovene, but the result of something that happens when words are borrowed from other languages. As you know, Slovene is very phonetic, and you pronounce the word ‘weekend’ vikend! It is a widely used word, and it has two meanings:

- it means, as in English, the days at the end of a week. The Slovene word to express this is konec tedna lit. ‘end of the week.’

- 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>jutro</th>
<th>morning</th>
<th>zjutra</th>
<th>in the morning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dopoldan</td>
<td>morning</td>
<td>dopoldne</td>
<td>in the morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opoldan</td>
<td>midday</td>
<td>opoldne</td>
<td>at midday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>popoldan</td>
<td>afternoon</td>
<td>popoldne</td>
<td>in the afternoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dan</td>
<td>day</td>
<td>podnevi</td>
<td>by day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>večer</td>
<td>evening</td>
<td>zvečer</td>
<td>in the evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noč</td>
<td>night</td>
<td>ponoči</td>
<td>at 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.
6 Seasons

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

pomlad  spring  spomladi  in spring
poletje  summer  poleti  in summer
jesen   fall, autumn  v jesen  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 mno najljubši letni čas.  Winter is my favourite season.
Pozimi je mrzlo.  In winter it is cold.

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.

Januar  January
Februar  February
Marc   March
April  April
Maj    May
Junij  June
Julij  July
Avgust  August
September  September
Oktober  October
November  November
December  December

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

7 Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11–19</th>
<th>20–100</th>
<th>1000–1 million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>enajst</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>dvanajst</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>trinajst</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>štirinajst</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
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<td>15</td>
<td>petnajst</td>
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<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>devetnajst</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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' (triintrideset). 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>21–29</th>
<th>51–59</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>dvaindvajset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>trindvajset</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)
  - Anglick 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 ljubesen (love).

- Neuter nouns end in -o or -e:
  - mest je town, city

9 Around and about

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slovene</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>avtobus</td>
<td>bus, coach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vlak</td>
<td>train</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>letalo</td>
<td>plane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avto</td>
<td>car</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peš</td>
<td>on foot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The instrumental case is used to express by means of something, literally by or with something. Look at the examples and the endings that these words take:

- z avtobusom
- z vlakom
- z letalom
- z avtom
- z taksijem

10 Kako plačate? (How will you pay?)

Here are some words for dealing with payment. In the first columns, 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slovene</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kreditna kartica</td>
<td>credit-card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ček</td>
<td>cheque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potovanje ček</td>
<td>traveller's cheque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gostovina</td>
<td>cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s kreditno kartico</td>
<td>by credit card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s čekom</td>
<td>by cheque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s potovanjeim</td>
<td>by traveller's cheque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z gostovina</td>
<td>by cash</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 si!

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 you are paying:
  s kreditno kartico by credit card
  s čekom by cheque
  s potovanjskim 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?

2 What are the Slovene words for the days of the week?

3 What are two meanings of vikend?

4 Which number is missing from this sequence? enainsedemdeset, dvainsedemdeset, trinaisedemdeset, štirinaisedemdeset, šestinaisedemdeset, sedemiaisedemdeset.

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
  (b) letalnice
  (c) vlak
  (d) avtobus
  (e) torek
  (f) nedelja
  (g) popust
  (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 Dobre večer. Želite prosim?
Mark Dobre 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 vozniško dovoljenje?
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'

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?

Turist: Ali je daleč?
Ljubljančan: Ne, 10 minut hoje je.
Turist: Hvala.
### SLOVENE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>word</th>
<th>translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pojditе</td>
<td>go (imperative for polite and plural)</td>
</tr>
<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>semafor: pri semaforu</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>dalе‡</td>
<td>far</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 minut hoje</td>
<td>10 minutes' walk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Oprostite, ali veste mogo‡e . . . ? (Excuse me, do you happen to know . . . ?)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>word</th>
<th>question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oprostite, ali veste mogo‡e, kje je kak‰na dobra gostilna?</td>
<td>Do you happen to know...?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ob reki jih je veliko. Pojdite na ravnost in in ko pridete do Ljubljanice, zavijte na desno.</td>
<td>some</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hvala.</td>
<td>good pub</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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?

#### 1 Ljubljana

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

---

46

---

47
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</td>
<td>velika torba</td>
<td>veliko mestlo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lep pulover</td>
<td>lepa hiša</td>
<td>lepo vreme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dober dan</td>
<td>dobra včerja</td>
<td>dobro jutro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good day</td>
<td>good supper</td>
<td>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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>glavni vhod</th>
<th>main entrance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>glavna cesta</td>
<td>main road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glavno mesto</td>
<td>capital city</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>What car do you have?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kakšno je danes vreme? (n.)</td>
<td>What’s the weather like today?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kakšna je vaša telefonska številka?</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>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
<th>Neuter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>my, mine</td>
<td>moj denar</td>
<td>moje delo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>your(s)</td>
<td>tvoj rojstni</td>
<td>tvoje spričevalo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>his</td>
<td>njegov svinčnik</td>
<td>njegovo pero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>her</td>
<td>njen zvezek</td>
<td>njeno ravnino</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>its</td>
<td>njegov dežnik</td>
<td>njegovo kolo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>our(s)</td>
<td>naš kraj</td>
<td>naše mesto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>your(s)</td>
<td>vaš stanovanjski blok</td>
<td>vaše stanovanje</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>their(s)</td>
<td>njihov pes</td>
<td>njihovo okno</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
vrečete 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>to speak</td>
<td>jaz govorim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vedeti</td>
<td>to know</td>
<td>jaz vam</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>to be</td>
<td>jaz sem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imeti</td>
<td>to have</td>
<td>jaz imam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hoteti</td>
<td>to want</td>
<td>jaz hočem</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>Infinitive</th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lti (to go)</td>
<td>priti</td>
<td>priti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jaz</td>
<td>grem</td>
<td>pridem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti</td>
<td>greš</td>
<td>prideš</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>gre</td>
<td>pride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ona</td>
<td>greo</td>
<td>pridemo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ono</td>
<td>greta</td>
<td>pridete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mi</td>
<td>gremo</td>
<td>pridemo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi</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!

How are you coming?
I'm walking.
Are you going to town on foot?
No, I never go on foot!

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>-ajte</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:

Voli previdno!
Ne kadite, prosim!
Ne delaj se neumnega!

Drive carefully!
Do not smoke, please!
Don'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>Infinitive</th>
<th>lti</th>
<th>imeti</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>boditi</td>
<td>pojdi!</td>
<td>imej!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bodke!</td>
<td>pojdi!</td>
<td>imej!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bodimol!</td>
<td>pojdimol!</td>
<td>imejmol!</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 peš? 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>moram</th>
<th>I must</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>moraš</td>
<td>you must (eg.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mora</td>
<td>he, she, it must</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moramo</td>
<td>we must</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>morate</td>
<td>you must (pl.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>morajo</td>
<td>they must</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 iti 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.

Vaje

1 (a) Someone stops you on the road and asks you where the nearest post office is. Tell him to go straight on and turn right at the traffic lights.
(b) He asks you: ‘Ali je daleč?’ What does he want to know?
(c) Tell him that it is five minutes’ walk.

2 You are stopped in the centre of Ljubljana and asked: ‘Ali veste mogoče, kje je kakšna dobra restavracija?’ Say to the person who stopped you: ‘I’m sorry, I don’t know. I’m not from Ljubljana.’

3 You are on a train going to visit another town in Slovenia. A woman sitting opposite you says something to you rather fast. Say to her: ‘I’m sorry, I don’t speak Slovene well.’ She then asks you more slowly: ‘Ste na dopustu?’ Tell her: ‘No, I’m not on holiday. I’m here on business. I work at...’
a bank.
She is quite keen to talk to you, and asks: ‘Ali vam je všec 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 pošto.
(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:

5

IMAM NOVO TELEFONSKO ŠTEVILKO!

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 svidenje.

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, vozniško dovoljenje 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.

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 najbližja banka?
Pamela  Hvala.

najблиji (-a, -e)
All vidite tisti ...?
poštni nabiralnik
rumen
druga ali tretja stavba
ulica: na tisti ulici

the nearest
Do you see that ...?
post box
yellow
second or third building
street: on that street

bank clerk
I'd like to ... change some money
on you
Koliko je ura? (What Is the time?)

Worried that she might miss her next appointment, Pamela asked a woman in the bank what time it was.

Pamela: Oprostite, koliko je ura?
Gospa: Ura je točno ena.

Ste razumeli?

(a) What is the code number for England from Slovenia?
(b) Do you remember what the word for a post-box is?
(c) What sort of document does the bank official want to see?

Ste vedeli?

1 Po telefonu

The commonest way of answering the telephone is by saying prosim? You can also simply state the telephone number, or the name of the family whose telephone it is. If you are calling an organisation, the telephonist will usually say the name of that organisation. You can start a telephone conversation by greeting the person who answers 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?

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

Trenutek, prosim.
Vežem.
Zasedeno je.
Želite počakati?

If you wish to make a telephone call, look for or ask for telefonska govorilnica or telefonska kabineta (telephone box). Some of them accept coins, but there are also card telephones. If you need the telephone 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 something, he or she will tell you the price of the stamp. Here are some phrases you need when buying anything:

Koliko stane . . . ? How much is . . . ?
Koliko stanejo . . . ? How much are . . . ?
Koliko to stane? How much is this?
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 tolers; 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 potn 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, osebna izkaznica, 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>črn</td>
<td>črna</td>
<td>črno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beli</td>
<td>bela</td>
<td>belo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rdeč</td>
<td>rdeča</td>
<td>rdeča</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moder</td>
<td>modra</td>
<td>modro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rumen</td>
<td>rumena</td>
<td>rumeno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zelen</td>
<td>zelenica</td>
<td>zeleno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rjav</td>
<td>rjava</td>
<td>rjavo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siv</td>
<td>siva</td>
<td>sivo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oranžen</td>
<td>oranžna</td>
<td>oranžno</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Do you remember what colour poštni nabiralk is? It is rumen. Because nabiralk 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: imemujem 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
2. drugi, -a, -o
3. tretji, -a, -e
4. četrti, -a, -o
5. peti, -a, -o
6. šesti, -a, -o
7. sedmi, -a, -o
8. osmi, -a, -o
9. deveti, -a, -o
10. deseti, -a, -o
11. enajst, -a, -o
12. dvajst, -a, -o
13. trinajst, -a, -o
14. štirinajst, -a, -o
15. petnajst, -a, -o
16. šestnajst, -a, -o
17. sedemnajst, -a, -o
18. osemnajst, -a, -o
19. devetnajst, -a, -o
20. dvajseti, -a, -o
21. enaindvajseti, -a, -o
22. dvaindvajseti, -a, -o
23. trindvajseti, -a, -o
24. štirindvajseti, -a, -o
25. petindvajseti, -a, -o
26. šestindvajseti, -a, -o
27. sedemindvajseti, -a, -o
28. osemindvajseti, -a, -o
29. devetindvajseti, -a, -o
30. trideseti, -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:

1. for masculine, e.g.
   enajst mesec 11th month
2. for feminine, e.g.
   enajsta napaka 11th mistake
3. 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>Poštni nabiralnik je rumen.</td>
<td>Ali vidite tisti poštni 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>All pozna 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>All imate prisi 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, *študetska izkaznica* changes to *študetsko 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, *prijetelj Milan* changes to *prijetelja Milana*).
- **Neuter nouns** do not change their endings. (In the fourth example above, *vozništvo dovoljenje* remains *vozništvo dovoljenje*).

### 10 Adjectives in the accusative case

Adjectives describing nouns also change their endings: *študetska* in the first example changes to *študetsko*. 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.

'Him' 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**
deal with basic financial transactions:
Kje je menjalnica? Where is the bureau de change?
Želel(a) bi zamenjati ... I'd like to change ...
Kakšen je menjalni tečaj? What's the exchange rate?

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, rjava, 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?

denar
potovalni ček
kreditna kartica
menjalnica
znamka
300 ameriških dolarjev
tolar
razglednica

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) (d) - poštni nabiralnik (yellow)
(b) - vino (white) (e) - avto (dark blue)
(c) - vino (red) (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 potovalne čeke? 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 (razglednica) in (znamka).
(b) Ali imaš pri sebi (študentska izkaznica)?
(c) Ali že poznas (novi učitelj).

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, večem ... 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:


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

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!


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 sporotilo.
Borut Kje se bil včeraj zvečer? Trikrat ali štirikrat sem te pokical.
Marko V kino sem šel. Z Ireno.
Borut Ali imaš danes zvečer čas?
Marko Ja, seveda. Že dolgo nisem bil v gledališču.
Borut Jaz tudi ne. Letos sem 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>petkrat</td>
<td>5 times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desetkrat</td>
<td>10 times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dvaintribeskrt</td>
<td>32 times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>velkokrat</td>
<td>many times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mnogokrat</td>
<td>many times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malokrat</td>
<td>few times</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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>jutro</th>
<th>morning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dopoldan</td>
<td>mid-morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opoldan</td>
<td>midday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>popoldan</td>
<td>afternoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>večer</td>
<td>evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noč</td>
<td>night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dan</td>
<td>day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leto</td>
<td>year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zjutraj</td>
<td>in the morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dopoldne</td>
<td>in the morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opoldne</td>
<td>at midday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>popoldne</td>
<td>in the afternoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zvečer</td>
<td>in the evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ponoči</td>
<td>during the night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>podnevi</td>
<td>during the day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>letoš</td>
<td>this year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lani</td>
<td>last year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

prejšnji, -a, -e last
naslednji, -a, -e next

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

prejšnji 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 ...).

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 ponoči, 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>ena ura</th>
<th>dve uri</th>
<th>tri uri</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ena minuta</td>
<td>dve minute</td>
<td>tri minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ena sekunda</td>
<td>dve sekundl</td>
<td>tri sekunde</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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>
</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 apppellations 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:
  - – 1 for masculine
  - – 2 for feminine
  - – 3 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 -1 (if you are a man). The phrase becomes: ‘Sem telefoniral’.

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>budi</th>
<th>telefonirati</th>
<th>videti</th>
<th>povedati</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jaz</td>
<td>sem bil, -a</td>
<td>sem telefoniral, -a</td>
<td>sem videl, -a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti</td>
<td>si bil, -a</td>
<td>si telefoniral, -a</td>
<td>si videl, -a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>je bil</td>
<td>je telefoniral</td>
<td>je videl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ona</td>
<td>je bila</td>
<td>je telefonirala</td>
<td>je videle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ono</td>
<td>je bilo</td>
<td>je telefoniralo</td>
<td>je videko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mi</td>
<td>smo bil</td>
<td>smo telefonirati</td>
<td>smo videhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi</td>
<td>ste bil</td>
<td>ste telefonirati</td>
<td>ste videhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oni</td>
<td>so bil</td>
<td>so telefonirati</td>
<td>so videhi</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>Slovene</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iti</td>
<td>(to go)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>priti</td>
<td>(to come)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reči</td>
<td>(say)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jesti</td>
<td>(eat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pliti</td>
<td>(drink)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>najti</td>
<td>(find)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>šel, šla, šlo, šli</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pršel, pršla, pršlo, pršli</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rekel, rekla, reklo, rekli</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jedel, jedla, jedlo, jedli</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pil, pila, pilo, pili</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>našel, našla, našlo, našli</td>
<td></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.:
1. A notice on the bank door says:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DELOVNE URE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>po - pe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ne</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 urs? 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 letos 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 zapan 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'?

Paše 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.

Tourist Oprostite, zakaj je zaprta pošta?

Pešec Sobota je. Ob sobotah je pošta odprta od osmih do enih. Sedaj je urs dve in trideset minut.

Tourist Nisem vedel, da je pošta ob sobotah popoldne zaprta. Mislim, da pošta danes stavka.

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

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

Pešec Ja, prijeten konec tedna!

Tourist Hvala enako!
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 skrbi! 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 jabolčni zavitek.

**Irena** Jaz bom tudi samo nekaj malega. Tukaj vidim sirove palačinke. Boš kaj pila?

**Sara** Za enkrat ne. Kasneje bom kavo.

**Irena** Se slabo počutíš?

**Sara** Ne, ne, samo utrujena sem in malo zaskrbljena.
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 kraški pršut (dried ham from the karst region), kranjske klobase (sausages named after the town of Kranj), potica (nut cake), prekmurska 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.

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 rad 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 rad kavo.

Note. The noun kava, which was in the accusative case in the first example, has changed to kave. 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.
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.
Vsi 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:

Zaspana sem. I’m sleepy.
Utrjen je. He’s tired.
Zaskrbljeni so. They’re worried.

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 (mam) 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>bom</th>
<th>I will be</th>
<th>bomo</th>
<th>we will be</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>boš</td>
<td>you (sg.) will be</td>
<td>boste</td>
<td>you (pl.) will be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bo</td>
<td>he, she, it will be</td>
<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?
How to

- say that you like something:
  use the verb imeti and the adjective rad, e.g.
  
  Kaj imas rada? What do you like?
  Rada imam klasicno 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 delas? What do you like doing?
  Rad posluam klasicno glasbo. I like listening to classical music.

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

- use the future tense
  The verb biti, ‘to be’ forms the future tense as follows:
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>singular</th>
<th>plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. bom</td>
<td>bomo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. boš</td>
<td>boste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. bo</td>
<td>bodo (bojo)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)
Pa še to...

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?
Irena  Ni za kaj! Škoda, da ne ostaneš še en mesec. In škoda, da je bilo skoraj ves čas slabo vreme.
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.

---

8

ŽELITE, PROSIM?
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'

---

Pogovor

---

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 hlb 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 vse, hvala.

---

pogrešati  to miss
Hvala ti za vse.  Thank you for everything.
škoda  a pity
ostati  to stay
kljub temu  in spite of that
Sedaj si ti na vrsti.  Now it's your turn.
prihraniti  to save
nekaj denarja  some money

---

88

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89
Ste vedeli?

1 Po nakupih (Shopping)

Small shops where you ask for things at a counter still exist, but have become rather rare in recent years. As elsewhere, large self-service supermarkets (samopostrožena trgovina) and hypermarkets (veleblagovnica) where you can buy everything, not only food, are now the commonest places to go shopping. For this reason you can shop perfectly well without knowing a word of Slovene.

2 Mere (Measures)

The following measures are used when buying food. Fruit and vegetables are priced per kilo and liquids per litre.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kilogram</td>
<td>(kg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pol kilograma</td>
<td>(1/2 kg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dekagram</td>
<td>(dkg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gram</td>
<td>(g)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liter</td>
<td>(l)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deciliter</td>
<td>(dl)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Sadje in zelenjava (Fruit and vegetables)

Here are some words for fruit and vegetables:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sadje (fruit)</th>
<th>Zelenjava (vegetables)</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>brežice</td>
<td>gobe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grele</td>
<td>fšol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grozdje</td>
<td>grah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plumki</td>
<td>beans</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.

---

(a) What does the customer buy at the bakery?
(b) What does the customer buy at the butcher's?
5 Ribbe (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 postrvi (fresh trout). Some other names for fish are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>školjke</th>
<th>shellfish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>raki</td>
<td>lobster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flignje</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>raca</th>
<th>duck</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>zajec</td>
<td>rabbit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pliščanec</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>beli kruh</th>
<th>white bread</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>črn 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’.

4 Specialist shops

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

| čistilnica | dry cleaners |
| fotografs | photographic shop |
| frizer     | hairdresser |
| knjigarna  | bookshop |
| lekarna    | pharmacy |
| mesnica    | butcher’s |
| pekarna    | bakery |
| sladčičarna| cake shop |
| spominki   | gift-shop |
| trafika    | tobacconist |
| tržnica    | market |
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.

When you want to say that you would like something, you use the verb želel (to want, to desire) and say:

Želel bi . . .
Želela bi . . .

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
kilogram mesa
liter mleka

a loaf (of) bread
1kg (of) meat
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?
Imam veliko dela.
Ostalo mi je še nekaj denarja.
Rad bi še malo mleka.

How much bread would you like?
I have a lot of work.
I still have some money left.
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.
Ne pijem kave.
Jutri imam čas.
Jutri nimam časa.
Poznaš Sonjo?
Ne poznam Sonje.

I like drinking coffee.
I do not drink coffee.
I have time tomorrow.
I do not have time tomorrow.
Do you know Sonja?
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.
Očeta še ni doma.

Bread is not on the table.
Father is not home yet.

- When a noun comes after the following prepositions it will be in the genitive case:
od (from)
do (until)
iz (from)
zaradi (because of)
blizu (near)
namesto (instead of)
sredi (in the middle of)

Here are a few examples:

od Ljubljane do Bled
iz Londona
zaradi slabe vremena
blizu tebe
namesto mene
sredi mesta

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. I know nothing about this.
(lit. I don't know nothing about this.)

Nihče ni prišel. Nobody came.
(lit. Nobody didn't come.)

Nikoli ne veš. You never know.
(lit. You don't never know.)

How to

- say that you would like something:

Želel bi . . .
Želela bi še . . .
Imate . . . ?
I'd like . . .
I'd also like . . .
Do you have . . . ?

- use measures:

kilogram (kg)
gram (g)
liter (l)
deciliter (dl)

- offer someone a drink:

Bi kavo?
Bi raje čaj?
Bi kozarec vina?
Would you like a coffee?
Would you prefer some tea?
Would you like a glass of wine?

Vaje

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

(a) beli kruh 1 brown bread
(b) meso 2 chicken
(c) žemlje 3 fish
(d) piščanec 4 fruit
(e) črni kruh 5 bread rolls
(f) ribe 6 milk
(g) mleko 7 meat
(h) sadje 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) ¼ 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)

---

Pa še to ... 

Every good cook knows how important herbs, začimbe, are. Here is a short passage on peteršilj, parsley.

Peteršilj je začimba in uporabljamo jo kot dodatek jedem, zlasti juham, prikuham in različnim omakam. Zelo pa izboljša okus tudi pečenemu mlademu krompirju, različnim solatam, rižu in tudi drugim jedem. S peteršiljem okrasimo narezke, različne mesne jedi in prikuhe. Sveži listi peteršilja so pomemben vir vitamina C.

Ker peteršilja ni zahtevno gojiti, bi bilo prav, da bi ga našli v vsakem vrtu, ker je odlična začimba, pomaga pa nam tudi ohranjati zdravje.

---

dodatek: accessory
jedem (dative): (to) dishes
zlasti: particularly
juha: soup
mlad krompir: new potatoes
različne solate: various salads
riž: rice
dekoracija: to decorate
narezek: a plate of sliced meats and cheeses
mesne jedi: meat dishes
prikuhe: side orders
eveči listi peteršilja: fresh parsley leaves
pomemben vir vitamin C: important source of vitamin C
zahajevno: demanding
gojiti: to grow, to cultivate
ohranjati zdravje: keep our health
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**

**Povabilo (Invitation)**

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

Tatjana Pozdravljen, Brigit. Kličem te, ker sem vas želela povabiti na večerjo. Prejšnji teden smo se preselili.

Brigit Čestitke! Ali je v hiši že vse gotovo?


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

---

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>povabilo</th>
<th>invitation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>povabiti</td>
<td>to invite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preseliti se: smo se preselili</td>
<td>to move: we have moved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>čestitke</td>
<td>congratulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ali je v hiši že vse gotovo?</td>
<td>Is everything ready yet in the house?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kje pa! zaenkrat</td>
<td>Not at all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bo tudi tako ostalo</td>
<td>it will stay so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manjkati</td>
<td>to be missing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ogromno</td>
<td>very many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stvari</td>
<td>things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zmanjkuje nam denarja. v svoji hiši</td>
<td>We are getting short of money. in one's own house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to ni pomembno</td>
<td>this is not important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prepričana sem</td>
<td>I'm sure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vse se bo uredilo. priti naokrog</td>
<td>Everything will be fine. come around</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preden pozabim</td>
<td>before I forget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daj mi novi naslov.</td>
<td>Give me your new address.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As Brigit 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.

**Brigit** Lepa in velika soba je.

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

**Brigit** Ta soba je še večja. Zelo lep razgled na vrt imate.

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

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

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

**Brigit** Ja, vem, kakšni problemi so z vsemi temi stvarmi. Ko smo mi naročili pralni stroj, je prišlo do neke pomote in namesto pralnega stroja so nam pripeljali pomivalni stroj. Potrežljiv moraš biti, ko se preselili. 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?  
Zgoraj.  
Kje je kopalnica?  
Spodaj.

Where is the kitchen?  
Upstairs.  
Where is the bathroom?  
Downstairs.

3 Possessive adjectives and the use of svoj

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

Imaš ključ?  
Ja, v žepu ga imam.  
Do you have (your) keys?  
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:

Kako dolgo že delate tukaj?  
For how long have you been working here?  
Kako dolgo ste že v Ljubljani?  
For how long have you been in Ljubljana?

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.  
Že pet tednov.  
For eight years (already).  
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:

Kdaj si prišel?  
Šele včeraj.  
When did you come?  
Only yesterday.

Kako dolgo ostanete?  
Samo dva dni.  
For how long will you stay?  
Only two days.

7 Completed and uncompleted actions

All Slovene verbs take two forms: perfective and imperfective. Compare these two columns:
Perfective

položiti
začenjati
zmanjkovati
urejati
odhajati
prodajati

Imperfective

polagati
začeti
zmanjkati
urediti
oditi
prodati

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:

Že odhajaš? Are you leaving already?
Kdaj je odsel? When did he leave?
Kaj prodajajo tukaj? What do they sell here?
Kaj kupuješ? What are you buying?
Prodali smo stanovanje in We sold our flat and bought
kupili hišo. a house.

8 Conditional

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

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

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

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

Lahko bi mi pomagal. You could help me.
Lahko bi šli v Ameriko. We could go to America.

Note the use of 'bi' in these examples:

Če bi imela več časa, bi ti If I had more time I would
pomagala. help you.
Če ne bi bil ves dan v službi, If I hadn't been at work all
day, bi sam položil tapete. I would put on the wallpaper
myself.
Če bi imel več denarja, bi kupil If I had more money I would buy
večjo hišo. a bigger house.

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, štedilnik?
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 how long he has been living here.
8 If a friend tells you: ‘Preselil 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 opremili 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.

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

(He comes back with drinks).

Natakar  S čim lahko postrežem?
Nadja  Ali lahko kaj priporočate?
Natakar  Jajčevci v solati so bili vsem zelo všeč.
Nadja  Verjamem, zelo dobri so. Doma jih velikokrat priravim.
Tatjana  Jaz pa nikoli. Ja, jaz bom jajčevce v solati in za predjed hladno paradižnikovo juho.
Natakar  Prav. In vi?
Nadja  Tudi jaz bom jajčevce, za predjed bom pa ocvrte sardine.
Natakar  Prav. Želita kakšno prilogo z glavno jedjo?
Nadja  Eno porcijo mladega praženega krompirja.
Natakar  Odično. Ne bo dolgo trajalo. Se vama mudi?
Nadja  Ne, ampak lačni sva!
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 peteršilija, nekaj vejic majarona, 3/4 dl rdečega vinskega
kisa, 1,5 dl čisto mesne juhe iz koncentrata (naredimo jo iz polovice
cokke), sveže zmlet črn poper, 25 dag majhnih paradižnikov.

Jajčevce operese, obrišeš in odrežeš peclje. Nato jih narežeš na cen-
timeter debele rezine, po obeh straneh posoliš in razporediš na papir-
nate brisače. Z njimi jih tudi pokriješ. Medtem olupiš česen in stroke
narežeš na tanke rezine. V večjo ponev naliješ 4 žlice olja, ga segreješ
in dobaš česen, ki ga pražiš, dokler ne postekleni. Opražen česen
pobereš iz ponve in daš na krožnik. Jajčevce obrišeš s papirnati
brisačami. V ponev priliješ del preostalega olja in ga močno segreješ.
Dodaš del jajčevcev in jih pečeš najprej na eni, potem pa še na drugi
strani, da dobijo svetlo rjavo barvo. Preden jih obrneš, dodas tudi
peteršiljeve in majarono liste. Pečene jajčevce pobereš iz ponve in
daš v veliko skledo. Postopek pečenja jajčevcev ponavljasi, dokler ne
pečeš vseh jajčevcev. Pri pečenju porabiš ves peteršilj, majarona pa le
polovico. Pečene jajčevce v skledo potreses s pripravljenim česnom. Na
olje, ki jo je ostalo v ponvi, naliješ kis in juho, zavreš, popopraš in po
željo tudi osladiš. Gotov preliv zliješ na jajčevce, skledo pokriješ in daš
za 2 uri na hladno, da jajčevci vpijejo preliv. Malo preden solato ponu-
diši, operese paradižnike, jih narežeš na četrtnine ali osemine (odvisno od
velikosti), posoliš in skupaj s preostalo polovico majarovnih listkov
rahljo primežeš jajčevcem.

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

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. He is hungry and thirsty.
Si lačna ali žeena? Are you hungry or thirsty?
Vsi smo lačni in žejni. (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 predjedli</td>
<td>cold starters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tople predjedli</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 Jedlini pribor (*Cutlery*)

The words for cutlery are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLOVENE</th>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>žlička</td>
<td>spoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vilica</td>
<td>fork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nož</td>
<td>knife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>žlička</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 žličko</td>
<td>with a spoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z vilico</td>
<td>with a fork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z nožem</td>
<td>with a knife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z žličko</td>
<td>with a teaspoon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6 If being a guest gets difficult

The word for ‘*guest*’ is *gost* (sg.)/ *gosti* (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/standovanje 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.
Je to domač(-a) je? *Is this are these homemade?*
Zelo dobro(-a) je. Zelo dobri so. *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.*
Rese ne morem več. *I really can't eat any more.*

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

You know that ali can be a question indicator and can also mean 'or'. If you want to say either . . . or . . . , you use ali . . . ali, for example:
ali solato ali zelenjavo 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 žejen. I am neither hungry nor thirsty.
Ne pijejo ne piva ne vina. They 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 zmamo | with me |
| s teboj or s tabo | with you |
| z njem            | 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 te 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?
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, pižma, 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

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-džnikom in krompirjem, k nam pa niso prišli iz Amerike ampak iz Azije. V Indiji in na Kitajskem jih poznajo že tisočletja.

Jajčevci, kakršne dobimo pri nas, so največkrat veliki in precej zaobilzeni; manjša in bolj podolgovata vrsta je manj znana. Obe imata bledščeco lupino vijoličaste barve. Toda 'prajajčevc' 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 polure. Potem odcedimo tekočino in s tem tudi velik del grenekega 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 topli!
Igor Kar se tiče vremena, človek nikoli ne ve! 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, telefoni-ramo in drugo.

Matjaž
Ali imaš tudi kakšen leksikon, v katerem so opisane pomembne zna- menitosti, 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 toplje.
kar se tiče vremena
Človek nikoli ne ve. nahrbtnik
pláninska oprema
kole: s kolesom
odsejati se
pláninski dom
prenociti
odpraviti se
napravit priližno x kilometrov
strinjati se
natančen opis poti
karte: s kartami
podrobne informacije
med potjo
opisati pomembne znamenitosti
ob poti
izplasti si
prinesti 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 do approximately x kilometres
to agree
exact description of the way
map: with maps
detailed information
on the way
describe important sites
on the way
to write out
to bring with oneself
to inform oneself

Vremenska napoved (Weather forecast)
Igor looked in a newspaper to see what the weather forecast was.

jasno
VREMENSKA SLIKA - Nad zahodno Evropo in Skandinavijo je območje visokega zračnega pritiska. Nad naše kraje doseže od severa suh in razmetna hladen zrak.

napoved
Hidrometeorološki zavod Slovenije
forecast
equiv. of Meteorological Office
jasno
clear
občasno
at times
ponekod
in some places
zmerno oblačno
partly overcast
najvišje dnevne temperature
maximum daily temperature
obeti
forecast
večinoma
mostly
z občasno zmerno oblačnostjo
with patchy clouds
vremenska slika
the weather forecast
območje visokega zračnega pritiska
the area of high pressure
doteza naše kraje
is moving towards us
od severa
from the north
suh (−e, −o)
dry
razmeroma
relatively
hladen (−dne, −o)
cold, cool
zrak
air
morje
sea
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 spreho:
  Vsako jutro grem na spreho s pesom. I go for a walk every morning with my dog.

4 The points of the compass

The intermediate points of the compass are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severozahod</th>
<th>Severovzhod</th>
<th>Sever</th>
<th>Vzhod</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Severozahod</td>
<td>Severovzhod</td>
<td>Sever</td>
<td>Vzhod</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>južno od ...</th>
<th>on the southwest coast</th>
<th>south of ...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sončno</th>
<th>sunny</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pol oblačno</td>
<td>overcast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oblačno</td>
<td>cloudy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dež</td>
<td>rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nevihta</td>
<td>shower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>megl</td>
<td>fog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sneženje</td>
<td>snowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vetrovno</td>
<td>wind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sončno je.</td>
<td>It's sunny.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oblačno je.</td>
<td>It's cloudy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vetrovno je.</td>
<td>It's windy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toplo/hladno je.</td>
<td>It's warm/cool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vroča/mrzo je.</td>
<td>It's hot/cold.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 nevihta. 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.  
Človek nikoli ne ve.  
Moraš biti previden.  
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>Pomlad</th>
<th>Spring</th>
<th>Spomladl or pomladl</th>
<th>In spring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poletje</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>Poleti</td>
<td>In summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesen</td>
<td>Autumn</td>
<td>Jeseni or v jeseni</td>
<td>In autumn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zima</td>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>Pozimi</td>
<td>In winter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pomladni -a, -o or spomladni -a, -o</th>
<th>Spring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poletni -a, -o</td>
<td>Summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesenski -a, -o</td>
<td>Autumn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimski -a, -o</td>
<td>Winter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here are a few examples:

Kakšen lep jesenski dan!  
Zimski dopust sem preživel  
na smučjanju v Italiji.  
Poletni dnevi so dolgi.  

What a lovely autumn day!  
I spent my winter holiday  
skiing in Italy.  
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.  
  Stanujem pri teti.  
  Vsi smo pri mizl.  
  
  I was at my friend's yesterday.  
  I live with my aunt.  
  We are all at the table.

- po (after, by):
  
  Po večerji poslušam glasbo.  
  To je prišlo danes po pošti.  
  
  I listen to music after supper.  
  This came today by post.

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

- ob (on, in expressions of time):
  
  ob ponedeljku, torniki, sredom,  
  četrtek, petek, sobotah,  
  nedeljah  
  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.
SLOVENE

Accusative
Grem v kino.
Letos gremo na dopust v Slovenijo.
Postavi kozarce na mizo.
Danes včeraj 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 ...?
Kje bi lahko prenočili?
So na poti gostilne?
Kakšno je vreme v tem letnem času?
Ali potrebujemo ...?

How far is it to ...?
Where could we stay overnight?
Are there inns on the way?
What is the weather like in this season?
Do we need ...?

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 sprechod 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 še 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
posebne planinske opreme
upoštevati
hrbovit, -a, -o
celo
gorat, -a, -o
svet
povzeti se
na višine čez 1.000 metrov
kjer
vremenske spremembe
kaj hitro presenetiti
popotnik: popotnikom (dative pl.)
podati se
uhojeni čevlj
odstotno perilo
za primer ohiaditve
ustrezna zaščita
v ne pretažkem nahrbtniku
k temu je treba dodati
sredstva
osebna higiena
majhen komplet za prvo pomoč
čutariča za vodo
belaška in svinčnik
predvsem
ni treba
nositl s seboj
sproti nabavljati
prehranjevati se
planinski dom
gozdarska hiša
zasebnik: pri zasebnikih
kmečki dom
idr. stands for in drugje

equipment
service
overnight stay
mountaineering equipment
take into account
mountainous
even
mountainous
world
to climb
to climb above 1.000 metres
where
weather changes
surprise us
traveler
to go
worn-in shoes
additional clothing
in case of cold weather
suitable protection
in a rucksack which is not too heavy
it must be added
facilities
personal hygiene
small first aid kit
water bottle
pad and pencil
above all
not necessary
to carry with you
to buy when it is needed
to feed oneself
mountain hut
forest hut
in private houses
farmhouse
and elsewhere

Oprema, preskrba, prenočevanje
Na poti ne potrebujete posebne planinske opreme. Dobro pa je, če upoštevate, da boste ves čas hodili po hrbovitem in celo goratem svetu; povzprli se boste tudi na višine čez 1.000 metrov, kjer vas lahko tudi poleti vremenske spremembe kaj hitro presenetitjo. Zato popotnikom priporočamo, naj se podajo na pot v dobrih, visokih in še uhojenih čevljih in naj vzamejo s seboj dodatno perilo in obleko za primer ohiaditve, ustrezno zaščito pred dojam - vse v ne pretažkem nahrbtniku. K temu je treba dodati še sredstva za osebno higijeno, majhen komplet za prvo pomoč, čutaričo za vodo, jedilni pribor, beleško in svinčnik. Predvsem pa ni treba nositi s seboj preveč hrane, kar jo je mogoče sproti nabavljati v trgovinah ob poti; popotnik se bo lahko prehranjeval tudi v gostilnah, po planinskih in gozdarških domovih ter na kmetijah. Prenocevanje na poti je možno v planinskih domovih, v gozdarških hišah, v hotelih, pri zasebnikih, na kmečkih domovih idr., kar je v popotni knjižici posebej omenjeno. Popotnik naj upošteva, da vodi pot po turistično manj razvitrjih predelih, kjer na poti ne bo deležen največje udobnosti. Zato se bo treba kdaj pa kdaj prilagoditi tudi bolj skromnim razmeram. Prepricani pa smo, da to ne bo v skojo lepim vsistem s poti. V primeru ju ne pa bo vedno v poti mogoče najti zašljeno prenocišče v zaselkih in po kmetijah, ki v knjižici niso posebej navedene.
kar je
v popotni knjižici
posebej omenjeno
da vodi pot po turistično manj
razvitih predelih
biti deležen velike udobnosti
kdaj pa kdaj
prelagoditi se
bolj skromne razmere
biti preprčan
biti v škodo / ne biti v škodo
lepljivi se poti
v primeru neuje
zasilno pronočišče
dodaj posebej navedeno
which is
tavel 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

Kako se počutljiš? (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 počutljiš?
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
Branka went to the chemist, bought some aspirin and picked up a leaflet with the following advice:

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 le želodca, temveč dodatno ovira tudi normalno delovanje krvnega obtoka. Zato lahko in sveža prehrana prispeva k ugodnemu počutju in zdravemu videzu. Poleti potrebujemo:

- Več sadja in sveže zelenjave in zelo malo maščob in beljakovin v obliki mesa, mesnih izdelkov, jajč, 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

Splošno moramo dopolnjevati sočinjevalne dnevi z vodo, susanjo in ovaj,ponekod označenaj, ki je pravilno delovanje krvnega obtoka zagotavlja. Lahko je odvisno od vrste prehrane,

Upoštevati moramo tudi naslednje:

- Pivo, vino in ostale alkoholne pijače ne sodijo med tiste pijače, ki zdravo odčrjajo
- Bolniki naj se izogibajo kavi in alkoholnim pijačam, še posebej v vročih dneh. Posebej nevarne so kombinacije alkohola, kave in zdravil.
I DON'T FEEL WELL

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

The verb boleli 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.)
Gorlo 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
- noga leg
- oko eye
- uho ear
- koleno knee
- želodec stomach
- prst finger
- prst na nogi toe
- hrbač back
- srce 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, -na sem. I'm thirsty.
- Utrjen, -a sem. I'm tired.
- Zaspan, -a sem. I'm sleepy.
- Jezzen, -na sem. I'm angry.

1 Če zbolim... (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 dobijo samo ne recept. This medicine can only be obtained on prescription.
Kako dobina torta? 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.
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></th>
<th>masculine</th>
<th>feminine</th>
<th>neuter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>close by</td>
<td>ta</td>
<td>ta</td>
<td>to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>further away</td>
<td>tisti</td>
<td>tista</td>
<td>tisto</td>
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<tr>
<td>very far away</td>
<td>oni</td>
<td>ona</td>
<td>ono</td>
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</tbody>
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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.

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>
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<th>neuter</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>ta</td>
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<td>to</td>
</tr>
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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>lep</th>
<th>beautiful</th>
<th>lepši!</th>
<th>more beautiful</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>drag</td>
<td>expensive</td>
<td>dražji</td>
<td>more expensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poceni</td>
<td>cheap</td>
<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
hudi – hujši

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>rjav</th>
<th>brown</th>
<th>bolj rjav</th>
<th>more brown, browner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>trmast</td>
<td>stubborn</td>
<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.

When you use the word bolj, you put naj– in front of bolj, for example: najbolj rjav, najbolj trmast.

Here are some irregular comparatives and superlatives of adjectives and adverbs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dober, boljši, najboljši</th>
<th>good, better, the best</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dobro, bolje, najbolje</td>
<td>well, better, the best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>veliko, več, največ</td>
<td>a lot, more, the most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malo, manj, najmanj</td>
<td>a little, less, the least</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
good, better, the best
• do followed by the noun in the genitive:

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

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 boli. I have a headache.
Vaje

1 Your friend says: 'Glava me boli in tempature imam.' What is the matter?

2 How would you say: 'It will be better tomorrow'?

3 You have arranged to go to the cinema with a friend but you are feeling a bit off colour. Ring him up and say that you are not feeling well. Say that you have a cold.

4 The doctor has prescribed you some medicine. Where do you go to collect it?

5 Here are some parts of the body. Match the Slovene and English equivalents.

(a) želodec 1 ear
(b) noga 2 heart
(c) roka 3 head
(d) zob 4 eye
(e) oko 5 stomach
(f) uho 6 leg
(g) glava 7 arm
(h) srce 8 tooth

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: sprejajati se, privožčiti 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 ves teden sem doma, slabo _.
(c) Tega _ ne morem _, predlago 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 ponešrečenca: pokličemo ga, rahlo stresemo in vprašamo, če nas sliši. Če ne odgovori, ga malo uščipnemo, da vidimo, če se odziva na bolečino. Ugovorimo se, da bi zgodilo. Če ne, mu položimo glavo nazaj in dva do trikrat počasi, a močno vpihnete zrak v njegova odprta usta. Opazujemo, če se prani koš dvigne. Če je pone- srečenec v avtomobilu, ga ne vlečemo ven, tudi če je pri zavesti. Lahko
mu zlomimo hrbtnico. Še to: če je kdo v nezavesti, vendar diha in mu bije srce, ga samo položite na bok in pokličite zdravnika.

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.

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 zasebnih hišah, ki ni daleč iz središča mesta.

Alenka: Ali imate proste sobe za ta konec tedna?

Gospa Kotnik: Za koliko oseb pa?
Alenka  Za dve.
Gocep Kotnik  Imamo sobo z dvema posteljama, ampak brez kopalnice. Kopalnica s tušem in straniščem je zraven sobe.
Alenka  Prav. Bi lahko rezerviral to sobo?
Gocep Kotnik  Ja, seveda. Na kakšno ime?
Alenka  Mojca Dolišek in Alenka Bogataj.
Gocep Kotnik  In kdaj boste prišli?
Alenka  V petek popoldne, okoli petih.
Gocep Kotnik  Pričakovali vsas bomo torej v petek.

v časopisu
in a newspaper
oglaš
advertisement
oddajati sobe
to let rooms
v zasebni hiši:
private house: in a private house
oseba: Zā koliko oseb?
person: For how many people?
postelja: z dvema posteljama
tuš: z tušem
bed: with two beds
stranišče: s straniščem
lavatory: with lavatory
zraven
next to
Na kakšno ime?
in what name?
pričakovati
to expect
torej
so, thus

Mojca in Alenka se poročajo, da bi z njimi letošnjo obiskali Slovensko (Slovenia). V pojavljavi so se s poznah in prijateljih zastopala v petek popoldne.

Kaj boš oblekl? (What will you wear?)

Alenka in Mojca odločajo, kaj odelem za cesto z njimi.

Alenka  Boš vezla s seboj veliko oblekl?
Mojca  Ne preveč. Hlače, dve majici in en debel pulover ali jakno.
Alenka  Ob večerih je po navadi hladno.
Mojca  Boš vezla tudi anorak?
Alenka  Ne vem. Mislil, da bo deževalo?
Mojca  Kdo ve? Marca je vreme nepredvidljivo.
Alenka  Boš obula čevlje ali teniske?
Mojca  Za potovanje bom imela obute teniske, čevlje pa bom vezla zraven.
Mojca  Kaj pa za zvečer, če greva van?
Alenka  Črne hlače in eno bluizo.
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 Oblečila (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>pulover</td>
<td>pullover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kriško</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 kriško? Where did you buy this beautiful skirt?

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

The words for footwear are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Čevlj</th>
<th>shoes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>škorj</td>
<td>boots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sandal</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 številko? (What size?)

The word for size is številka, 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 številko 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>premajhen</td>
<td>too small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prepočasal</td>
<td>too slowly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prehito</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 smes piti vina, Ti ne smes piti vina, gripo imaš! 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 hodí v prvi razred.  Marija is in the first form.
Janez hodí 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 in, 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>tujščiki</td>
<td>foreign languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zgodovina</td>
<td>history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geografiija</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 sil

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

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

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) Plačate lahko v treh obrokih.
   (e) Vestop 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.

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 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.

 Pa še to . . .

An Englishman called James Roberts is booking into a hotel.

James
Receptorka
James
Receptorka
James
Receptorka
James
Receptorka
James
Receptorka
Prav.
Prav.
Prav.
Hvala za enkrat.

rezervati sobo to reserve a room
dvigalo lift
dvigač key
pravzaprav actually, that is to say
postrežek porter
moja tajnica my secretary
nesti: odnesti carry: take away
zame for me
prtljaga luggage
kako se pišete? What is your surname?
če želite kaj pojesti if you would
enoposteljna soba a room with a
like something to eat
single bed
v petem nadstropju on the fifth
postrežba v sobo room service
floor
gledati: pogledati look: to take a
Unit 11

Exercises
1. V časih grem v službo s kolesom in v časih 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 dan? – Mi lahko pokažete kolesa? – Kako daleč je do mesta?

Unit 12

Dialogues
(a) Simona se slabo počuti. Glava je boli, kašlja in zelo je zebe. Zelo je utrjena 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 se. 4. V lekarno. 5. (a) - 5 (b) - 6 (c) - 7 (d) - 8 (e) - 4 (f) - 1 (g) - 3 (h) - 2 6 starejše, očeje, manjše. 7. Najhlađnejši so ... (list the months) in najtioplejši so ... (list the months). 8. Najcenejši je Hotel Ava in najdražji je Hotel Ljub. 9. (a) se zahvalí (b) se počutim (c) si ne morem privoščiti (d) si že ogledal (e) sprejehajalo 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. Pričakoval 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) Danev je prevaroče. (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>
<th>nominative</th>
<th>Genitive: velika hiša</th>
<th>Genitive: široka cesta</th>
<th>Genitive: nova obleka</th>
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**Examples:**

velika hiša (big house); široka cesta (wide road); nova obleka (new dress)

Declining feminine nouns ending in a consonant

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**Examples:**

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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NB There are some masculine nouns which end in -a. They are conjugated like feminine nouns ending in -a. Among them are: pismoša (postman), računovodja (accountant), some male names (e.g. Aljosa, Mitja).

današnji časopis (today's newspaper); nov dežnik (new umbrella);

dober 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

| Nominative: | umazana tla | odprta vrata | prijetnī ljudje |
| Genitive:  | umazanih tali | odprtih vrat | prijetnih ljudi |
| Dative:    | umazanim tilm | odprtim vratom | prijetnim ljudem |
| Accusative:| umazana tla | odprta vrata | prijetne ljudi |
| Locative:  | na umazanih tieh | pri odprtih vratih | o prijetnih ljudeh |
| Instrumental: | z umazanimi tlemi/tli | z odprtimi vratih | s prijetnimi ljudmi |

umazana tla (dirty floor); odprta vrata (open door); prijetni ljudje (pleasant people)

Some other plural nouns are:
usta (mouth); pljuča (lungs); jetra (liver); starši (parents); očala (spectacles)

---

Appendix 2: DECLINING NUMBERS

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<tr>
<td>Loc.:</td>
<td>pri dveh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inst.:</td>
<td>z dvema</td>
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**three**

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<td>Gen.:</td>
<td>treh</td>
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### Appendix 3: DECLINING PERSONAL PRONOUNS

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<tr>
<td>jaz</td>
<td>mene/me</td>
<td>meni/mi</td>
<td>mene/me</td>
<td>pri meni</td>
<td>z mano</td>
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<tr>
<td>ti</td>
<td>tebe/te</td>
<td>tebi/te</td>
<td>tebe/te</td>
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<td>on</td>
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<td>pri njemu</td>
<td>z njim</td>
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<td>-ju, -jih</td>
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<td>njih/jih</td>
<td>pri njih</td>
<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
Anglet, –inja (f.) Englishman, –woman
Anglija England
apartma apartment
aperitiv aperitif
artičko artichoke
aspirin aspirin
ata father
Avstralija Australia
avto car
avtobus bus; coach
avtobusna postaja bus-station,
          –stop
avtocesta 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
beluš asparagus
bencin petrol
beseda word
bife buffet, snack bar
blagajna cash desk, till
blažilo shock absorber
bliskanje lightning
blizu near
bluza blouse
bog God
bogat, –a, –o rich (only of a person)
bolan, –a, –o sick, ill
bolečina pain
boleti ache, hurt
bolje (kot) better (than)
bolnišnica hospital
bombač cotton
božič Christmas
brat brother
brati read
breskev peach
bresko without
brezplačen, –čna, –o free of charge
brisača towel
Britanija Britain
dolg, -a, -o long (adj.)
dolgočasen, -sna, -o boring
dolgovati owe
dolina valley
dolžina length
dom home
doma at home
domoček homesick
dopust holiday
dovoliti let; allow; permit
dovolj enough
drag, -a, -o dear; expensive
drevo tree
driaka diarrhoea
drobni money; change (n.)
drugečen, -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
elektrčar electrician
električen, -čna, -o electric
elektrika electricity
element cupboard
enkret once
enolomčica stew
fant boy; boyfriend
fen hairdryer
festival festival
film film; also roll for camera
firma company; firm
fižol beans
fotoparat 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
going office

gasilci fire brigade
glas voice
glasba music
glasen, -sna, -o loud
glava head
glavni, -vna, -o main
glavnik comb
glavobol headache
gladalnišče theatre
gledati watch (vb.)
globok, -a, -o deep
gluh, -a, -o deaf
goba mushroom; sponge

golf golf
gora mountain
gospa Mrs

gozd forest; woods

grad castle
graditi build (vb.)

grah peas
gram gram
grelec heater
gripa flu
grožnja throat

grozdo grapes
gumb button

hči daughter
house
hit, -tra, -o fast; quick
hitro quickly
hitrost speed
hlače trousers
hladen, -na, -o cool
hladilnik fridge
hleb loaf
hoditi walk; attend (vb.)
hoja walk (n.)
hotel hotel
hoteti want
hrana food
hraniti feed
hrbet back
hrib hill
hrupen, -pna, -o noisy
hruska pear
hvala thank you
igra game
igrati play (vb.)
ime first name
imetí have
in and
injekcija injection
informacije information office; enquiries
invalid disabled person
invalidski vozík wheelchair
inženir engineer
Ir, Irita (f.) Irishman–woman
Irlanda Ireland
iskati look for
Italija Italy
Italijan –ka Italian
iti to go
iz from, of
izbira choice
izjeman, -a, -o exhausted; run down
izgubiti lose (vb.)
izgubljen, -a, -o lost
izhod exit
izklopliti switch off; turn off
izlet trip
izložba shop window
izpit examination
izplačati se to be worth while
izplačati pay (out)
izposoditi si borrow
izneljeni emigrants
izstopiti get off
ja yes
jabolko apple
jagaje lamb
jagoda strawberry
jahati ride
jahta yacht
jace egg
jasen, -sna, -o clear (adj.)
jeven, -vna, -o public
jaz I
jed meal; dish
jedilni pribor cutlery
jedilni menu list
jedilnica dining-room
jesen autumn
jesti eat
jetra liver
jezen, -zna, -o angry
jezero lake
jezik tongue; language
jogurt yogurt
jokati cry (vb.)
jug south
juha soup
jutri tomorrow
jutro morning
kaditi smoke (vb.)
kaj any; what?
kako how
kakorkoli anyhow; anyway
kamion lorry
kamp camp
kamping campsite
Kanada Canada
karkoli anything
kasetja cassette; tape
kasetofon tape-recorder
kašljati cough (vb.)
kasneje later
kateri, -a, -o which (one)
kava coffee
kavarna café
kazen fine (n.)
kdaj when
kdo who
kino cinema
kis vinegar
kje where
klicati call (vb.)
ključ key
klobasa sausage
klobuk hat
kmalu soon
kmetija farm
knjiga book (n.)
knjigarna bookshop
knjigovodja bookkeeper
knjižnica library
koledar calendar
koleno knee
kolesariti cycle
koliko how many? how much?
kolo bicycle; wheel
konec end
konj horse
konzerva tin
konzultat consult
kopališče swimming-pool
kopalka swimming-trunks
kopalnica bathroom
korenje carrots
koristen, -tna, -o useful
kos piece; slice
koš wastebin
košara basket
košarka basketball
kosilo lunch
kost bone
kostanj chestnut
kovček case; suitcase
kota skin
kosarec drinking-glass
kralj king
kraljica queen
kratek, -tka, -o short
krava cow
kravata tie
kreditna kartica credit-card
kri blood
kriško skirt
kritička crossword puzzle
kritička function (on a road)
krompir potato
krožnik plate
kruh bread
kuhar cook
kuhinja kitchen
kumara cucumber
kupiti buy
lašen, -tna, -o hungry
ladja ship
lahk, -hka, -o easy
lahko be able to; can
lahko noč good night
lasje hair
lastnik owner
led ice
leden, -a, -o iced
ledvice kidneys
lekarna chemist's
len, -a, -o lazy
lep, -a, -o beautiful
les wood
letališče airport
letalo plane
leteti fly
leto year
letos this year
pohištvo furniture
pokazati show (vb.)
poklicati call (vb.)
pol half
policija police
pomagati help (vb.)
pomemben, -n, -n, -o important
pomivalni stroj dishwasher
pomlad spring
pomoč help; aid; assistance
ponoviti repeat
ponudba offer
poper pepper
popoldan afternoon
popust discount
poslati post (vb.); send (vb.)
poslušati listen (to)
podobi lend
poštaj station
postajališče takš jav taxi rank
postali become
postaviti put; place (vb.)
poteljka bed
potna številka postcode
postani naboralnik postbox; letterbox
postrežček porter
postrežba service
postrežba v sobo room service
postrv cheap
postuki dry (vb.)
possiblno easy; possible
pot way; path
potni list passport
potnik, potnica (f.) passenger
potovanje journey
potovati travel (vb.)
povabilo invitation
povabiti invite
povedati tell; let know
povratna voznica return ticket
pozabiti forget
pozdrevljeno hello
prenen, -n, -n, -o late
pralni stroj washing machine
prav OK
praznik public holiday
preden before
predjed starter (at a meal)
predstava performance; show (n.)
prehod za pešce pedestrian crossing
prej before; previously
prejšnji, -n, -n, -e former
premisliši think over
prenočišče accommodation
prepoznavan, -n, -n, -o prohibited
prepravan, -n, -n, -o certain; sure
prevesti translate
prevod translation
prha shower
pri by; at
prihod arrival
primek surname
pristranjica (f.) friend
prizviti declare
priznati, -n, -n, -o pleasant; nice
priložnost opportunity; chance
primer example
pristeti bring
primeniti prepare
prispeti arrive
priti come
pritišče ground floor
pridobiti switch on; turn on
priznati admit; acknowledge (vb.)
prodajalec -lica (f.) shop assistant
prodajati sell (vb.)
program programme
promet traffic
prosim please
prosto vacant
proti against (prep.)
pret finger
pretlaga luggage
prvi, -n, -n, -o first
prva pomoč first aid
pulover pullover
račun bill; receipt; invoice
računovodja account
rad, -a like (vb.)
radio radio
razdalja distance
razen except
rasgled view
rasglednjica postcard
razočaran, -a, -o disappointed
razprodaja sales
razstava exhibition; display (n.)
rasumeti understand
rdeč, -a, -o red
recepcija reception
receptor, -ka receptionist
recept doctor's prescription; cooking recipe
reči say (vb.)
reka river
reklama advertisement
restavracija restaurant
rezati cut (vb.)
rezervacija booking; reservation
rezervirano reserved
rezervirati reserve; book (vb.)
riba fish (n.)
rjav, -a, -o brown
rojstni dan birthday
roka hand; arm
rokavice gloves
roza pink
rumen, -a, -o yellow
s with
sadje fruit
sadni sok fruit juice
samo only
samopostrežna self-service (shop)
sandali sandals
sardina sardine
sedaj now
sedeti sit
vždušen, -tna, -o included
voda water
visok, -a, -o high
voziti drive
vozniško dovoljenje driving licence
voznica fare (train, bus, etc.)
vprašanje question (n.)
vprašati ask (vb.)
vrat neck
vrata door, gate
vreme weather
vremenska napoved weather forecast
vroč, -a, -e hot
vrsta queue (n.)
vt garden
vsev every
vsakdo everyone
vse everything
vsota amount
vzhod east
vzrok reason (n.)
vstop entrance
vstopiti enter, get in
vstopnična 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
zanesaljiv, -a, -o reliable
zanimiv, -a, -o interesting
zapr, -a, -o closed; shut (adj.)
zaseden, -a, -o busy; engaged
zaskrbljen, -a, -o worried
zaspan, -a, -o sleepy
zato ker because
zato because
zdravnik doctor
Združene države Amerike United States of America
že already
zebe me I'm cold
zelena, -a, -o green
zelenjava vegetables
zelje cabbage
zelo very
zemljevid map
zgodaj early
zgoditi se happen
zgoraj upstairs
zgradba building
zid winter
zlato gold
zmeraj always
zmrzovalnik freezer
znati can (vb.)
zob tooth
zobe teeth
zobozdravnik, -nica (f.) dentist
zrezek steak, chop
zvečer in the evening
žalosten, -tna, -o sad
žegen, -jna, -a sem I'm thirsty
železniška postaja railway station
želodec stomach
žemlja bread roll
žena wife
živalski vrt zoo
živeti live (vb.)
življenje life
žlica spoon
žlička teaspoon
žoga ball
WC lavatory