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SLOVENE

Andrea Albretti



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.

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9 780844 200347

ISBN 0-8442-0034-4

NTC Publishing Group

TEACH YOURSELF SLOVENE

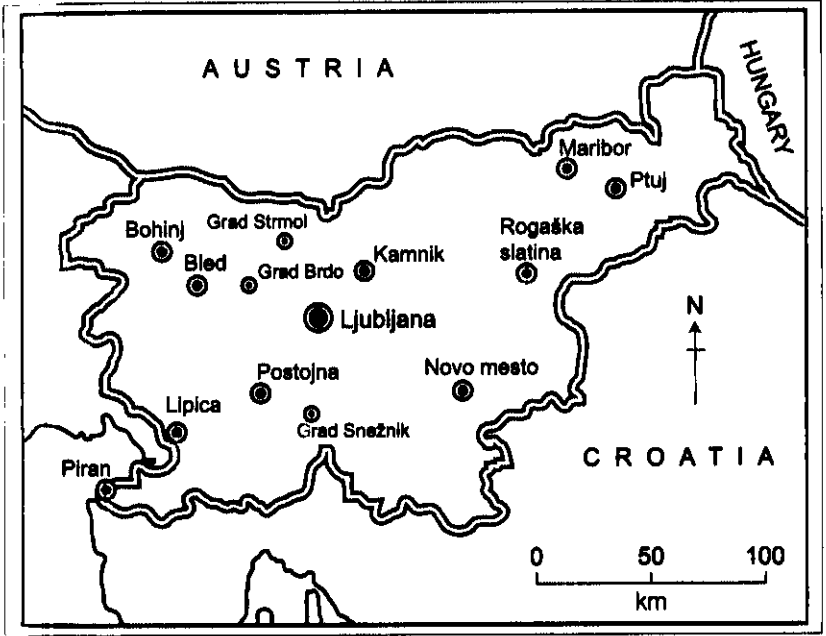


SLOVENE

A COMPLETE COURSE FOR BEGINNERS



— INTRODUCTION —



The Republic of Slovenia and Its language

Slovene is the language spoken by two million inhabitants of one of the 'new countries' added to the map recently. Even though every

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

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

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

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

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

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 Brownna, Johnom Brownom, and these are not misspellings: 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 words 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 še to . . . (And something else . . .) Some extra material appears at the end of each unit, which incorporates the structures and the vocabulary explained in the unit. This is designed to extend your comprehension of the language. The vocabulary box after the dialogue or text and notes will help you understand it.

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

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

PRONUNCIATION AND READING

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

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.

Vowels

There are five vowels, pronounced as follows:

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

Each syllable contains a vowel, for example:

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

Consonants

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

- g** always hard, as in *lag*.
- h** can occur anywhere, at the beginning, in the middle or at the end of a word. It is always fully pronounced, like **h** in *home*, never like *h* in *honour* or *honesty*.
- j** like English **y** in *yes*, *yet*, *yoghurt*. It is not pronounced as in English *job* or *joke*!
- l** like **l** in *leg* when it comes before a vowel or the consonant **j**, for example: **plača** (*wage, salary*), **ljudje** (*people*). Before all other consonants and at the end of words, **l** is pronounced like **w** in *now*, for example: **volk** (*wolf*), **videl** (*saw*), **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*)
- šč** the combination of these two consonants occurs in a lot of words, e.g. **parkirišče**, **kuščar**
- 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.

Natakar Izvoil! Tukaj je sladkor in mleko.

Sara Hvala!

natakar	waiter	Tukaj je ...	here is ...
dobro jutro	good morning	sladkor	sugar
prosim?	please	in	and
en čaj	one tea	mleko	milk
izvoil!	Here you are!	hvala	thanks

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?

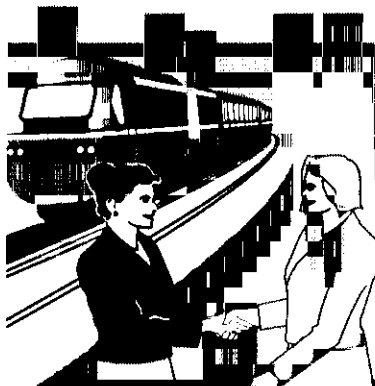
Natakar Je to tvoja denarnica?

Sara Joj! Ja, to je moja denarnica! Najlepša hvala!

Natakar Ni za kaj!

oprosti ...	excuse me ...	ja	yes
je to ...	is this ... ?	to je	this is
tvoja		najlepša	
denarnica	your purse	hvala	thanks very much
Prosim?	I beg your pardon?	Ni za kaj!	Not at all

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



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!

Sara Me veseli!

Gospa Slak Naj ti predstavim. . . To je moja hčerka, to je moj sin, in to je moj mož.

gospa	Mrs.
si ti?	are you?
ja	yes
jaz sem	I am
Me veseli!	Nice to meet you!
Naj ti predstavim ...	Let me introduce you ...
To je ...	This is ...
moja hčerka	my daughter
moj sin	my son
moj mož	my husband

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.

gospod	Mr.
Kako (ti) gre?	How are things?
Dobro, hvala.	Fine, thanks.
Kako ti je ime?	What's your name?
Kako se imaš?	How are things? (lit. 'How are you having yourself?')
Kako si?	How are you?
In ti?	And you?
Zelo dobro, hvala.	Very well, thank you

Ste razumeli? (Did you understand?)

- 1 (a) Do you remember the Slovene word for what Sara ordered in the cafe?
(Clue: the number of dots will tell you how many letters the word has.)
...
(b) And what she forgot on the counter?
.....
- 2 Suppose someone says the things below to you: would you answer *a*, *b*, or *c*?
- 1 Dobro jutro.
(a) dobro jutro
(b) dober dan
(c) dober večer
- 2 Najlepša hvala!
(a) kako si
(b) ni za kaj
(c) izvoli
- 3 Kako gre?
(a) me veseli
(b) kako ti je ime
(c) dobro, hvala

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

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 **gospodicna** as **gdc**. The words **gospod** and **gospa** are spelt with a small letter unless they occur at the beginning of a sentence.

3 Informal and formal address

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

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

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 imaš?** (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.	<i>(polite)</i>
Hvala ti.	<i>(familiar)</i>
Najlepša vam hvala.	<i>(polite)</i>
Najlepša ti hvala.	<i>(familiar)</i>

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

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

7 Slovenska osebna imena (Slovene personal names)

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

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

Here are some names one could call Slovene:

Surnames	Men's names	Women's names
Novak	Janez	Alenka
Cerar	Matic	Darja
Kotnik	Boštjan	Simona
Jelen	Bojan	Danica
Slak	Matjaž	Majda
Kovač	Gregor	Vesna
Lisjak	Danilo	Špela

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

Kako ti je ime?
Kako se pišeš?

What's your name?
What's your surname?

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

jaz	I	mi	we
ti	you	vi	you (form.)
on	he	oni	they
ona	she		
ono	it		

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')

jaz sem	I am	mi smo	we are
ti si	you are	vi ste	you are
on	he	oni so	they are
ona je	she is		
ono	she		

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:

jaz nisem	I am not	mi nismo	we are not
ti nisi	you are not	vi niste	you are not
on	he	oni niso	they are not
ona ni	she is not		
ono	it		

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:

To je moja hčerka.
To je moj sin.

This is my daughter.
This is my son.

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

Zapomnite si! (Remember!)

How to

- say good morning, good afternoon and good evening:

Dobro jutro.	<i>Good morning.</i>
Dober dan.	<i>Good afternoon.</i>
Dober večer.	<i>Good evening.</i>

- ask how someone is and reply:

Kako gre?	<i>How are things?</i>
Kako si (ste)?	<i>How are you?</i>
Dobro, hvala!	<i>Fine, thanks!</i>
Zelo dobro, hvala!	<i>Very well, thanks!</i>

- use some common words for courtesy:

prosim	<i>please</i>
hvala	<i>thanks, thank you</i>
najlepša hvala	<i>thank you very much</i>
ni za kaj	<i>not at all, you're welcome</i>

- ask someone's name and give your name:

Kako ti je ime?	<i>What's your name?</i>
Ime mi je ...	<i>My name is ...</i>
Jaz sem ...	<i>I am ...</i>



Vaje (Exercises)

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



- It is 8.00 a.m. and you have just arrived at work. How would you greet your colleagues already in the office?
- 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?
- 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?
- You are at a bar waiting to be served. The waiter asks you what you'd like. What does he say?
- The waiter has brought you the drink you ordered. What does he say as he gives it to you?
- What do you say when you get the drink?
- An old friend of yours wants to know how things are with you. What does she say?
- You are really grateful for something your friend has done for you. What would you say?
- What is she likely to say in reply?

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

Dobro —
— jutro. — gre?
—, hvala.

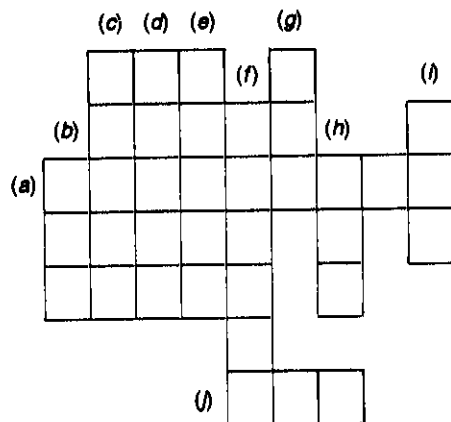
3 When would you use the word **prosim**?

4 Oprosti ... Oprostite ...

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

5 Križanka (crossword)

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



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

Dober dan.

—
Kako vam gre?

—
Je to vaš sin?

—
Kako ti je ime?

—
Me veseli!

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

Pa še to ...

(And something else ...)

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.

Metka Ja, že ves teden je vroče. Za jutri je napovedano poslabšanje vremena. Kaj lahko ponudim? Kavo, čaj, sok ...

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.

Vstopi!

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.

pozdravljeni	<i>hello</i>
dobrodošli	<i>welcome</i>
vaša učiteljica	<i>your teacher</i>
moj asistent	<i>my assistant</i>
oba sva Slovenca	<i>we (two) are both Slovene</i>

Before the class begins, the students introduce themselves:

Caroline Jaz sem Caroline. Američanka sem. V Sloveniji sem na dopustu. Moj oče je Slovenec. Govorim zelo malo slovensko ampak razumem veliko.



Američanka	<i>American (woman)</i>
Slovenija: v Sloveniji	<i>Slovenia: in Slovenia</i>
dopust: na dopustu	<i>holiday: on holiday</i>
moj oče	<i>my father</i>
Slovenec	<i>Slovene (men)</i>
govorim	<i>I speak</i>
zelo	<i>very</i>
malo	<i>little</i>
slovensko	<i>Slovene (language)</i>
ampak	<i>but</i>
razumem	<i>I understand</i>
veliko	<i>a lot</i>

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



Nемеc	<i>German (men)</i>
ime mi je ...	<i>My name is ...</i>
služba: službeno	<i>work: on business</i>
meseц: tri mesece	<i>month: three months</i>
računovodja	<i>accountant (men)</i>
delam	<i>I work</i>
banka: na banki	<i>bank: at a/the bank</i>

Susan Jaz sem Susan. Angležinja sem. V Sloveniji sem z družino, že eno leto. Imam eno hčerko in dva sina. Moj mož dela tukaj, na veleposlaništvu Velike Britanije.



Angležinja	<i>English (woman)</i>
družina: z družino	<i>family: with my family</i>
leto: že eno leto	<i>year: one year already</i>
imam	<i>I have</i>
hčerka: eno hčerko	<i>daughter: one daughter</i>
sin: dva sina	<i>son: two sons</i>
dela	<i>(he) works</i>
veleposlaništvo: na veleposlaništvu	<i>embassy: at the embassy</i>
Velika Britanija: Velike Britanije	<i>Great Britain: of Great Britain</i>

David Jaz sem David. Tudi jaz sem Anglež. V Sloveniji sem že pet let. Stanujem v Ljubljani. Moja žena je Slovenka. Razumem skoraj vse ampak govorim slabo.

tudi	<i>also</i>
ze pet let	<i>for five years already</i>
stanujem	<i>I live</i>
Ljubljana: v Ljubljani	<i>Ljubljana: in Ljubljana</i>
moja žena	<i>my wife</i>
skoraj	<i>almost</i>
vse	<i>everything</i>
slabo	<i>badly</i>

Ste razumeli?

Answer the following questions in Slovene.

- What is Tanja's profession?
- What is Caroline doing in Slovenia?
- What is Klaus's profession and where does he work?
- For how long has Susan been in Slovenia?
- How competent is David's knowledge of the Slovene language?

Ste vedeli?

1 Countries and Inhabitants

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

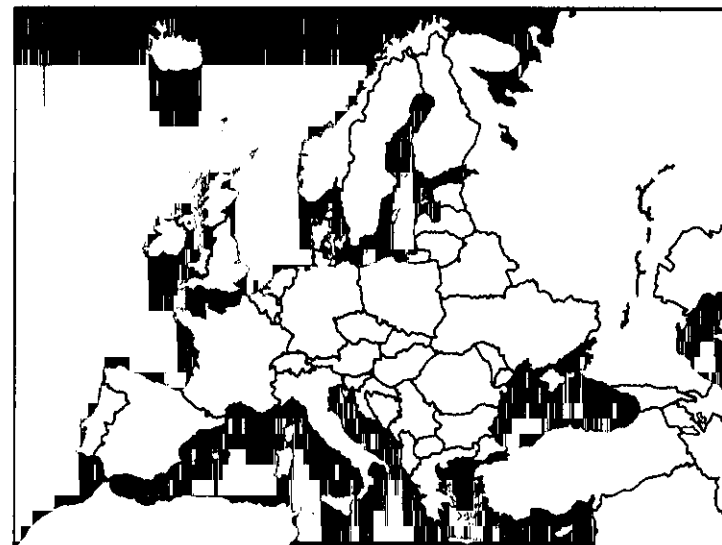
ZDA (Združene Države Amerike) **USA**

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

Nemčija *Germany*
Madžarska *Hungary*

A geography test

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



- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 Švica | 9 Severna Irska | 17 Turčija |
| 2 Italija | 10 Belgija | 18 Grčija |
| 3 Portugalska | 11 Češka | 19 Švedska |
| 4 Španija | 12 Slovaška | 20 Nizozemska |
| 5 Avstrija | 13 Poljska | 21 Danska |
| 6 Francija | 14 Madžarska | 22 Finska |
| 7 Slovenija | 15 Romunija | 23 Nemčija |
| 8 Velika Britanija | 16 Bolgarija | 24 Norveška |

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

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

Country	Nationality		Language	One speaks
	Man	Woman		
Slovenija	Slovenec	Slovenka	slovenščina	slovensko
Avstrija	Avstrijec	Avstrijka	nemščina	nemško
Italija	Italijan	Italijanka	italijanščina	italijansko
Nemčija	Nemec	Nemka	nemščina	nemško
Madžarska	Madžar	Madžarka	madžarščina	madžarsko
Francija	Francoz	Francozinja	francoščina	francosko
Rusija	Rus	Rusinja	ruščina	rusko
Švedska	Šved	Švedinja	švedščina	švedsko
Turčija	Turek	Turkinja	turščina	turško
Anglija	Anglež	Angležinja	angleščina	angleško

When a particular language, for example **slovenščina**, is used as a subject, you say:

Slovenščina je težek jezik. *Slovene is a difficult language.*
Italijanščina je romanski jezik. *Italian is a romance language.*

težek	difficult
jezik	language (lit. tongue)
romanski	romance

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.*
Govorim angleško. *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	midva dva	we two are
vidva	you two	vidva dva	you two are
onadva	they two	onadva dva	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:

	Man	Woman
student	študent	študentka
teacher	učitelj	učiteljica
assistant	asistent	asistentka
cook	kuhar	kuharica
shop assistant	prodajalec	prodajalka
accountant	računovodja	računovodkinja
doctor	zdravnik	zdravnica
singer	pevec	pevka
actor/actress	igralec	igralka

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

1	ena	6	šest
2	dva	7	sedem
3	tri	8	osem
4	štiri	9	devet
5	pet	10	deset

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*.

<i>imeti (to have)</i>	<i>razumeti (to understand)</i>	<i>govoriti (to speak)</i>
jaz imam	razumem	govorim
ti imaš	razumeš	govoriš
on ima	razume	govori
ona ima	razume	govori
ono ima	razume	govori
mi imamo	razumemo	govorimo
vi imate	razumejo	govorijo
oni imajo	razumejo	govorijo

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*.

<i>začeti (to begin)</i>	<i>stanovati (to live)</i>
jaz začnem	stajem
ti začneš	stanuješ
on začne	stanuje
ona začne	stanuje
ono začne	stanuje
mi začnemo	stanujemo
vi začnete	stanujete
oni začnejo	stanujejo

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

8 Asking questions

You can ask a question in different ways in Slovene:

- by reversing the word order
- with the help of the question indicator **ali** (which can be omitted)
- by the intonation of your voice
- with the help of question words, such as *who? why? where?*

kje?	where?	kdo?	who?
kako?	how?	kaj?	what?
zakaj?	why?		

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

- 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?*
- 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>I don't understand Slovene.</i>
On ne govori špansko.	<i>He doesn't speak Spanish.</i>
Ne stanujemo v Ljubljani.	<i>We don't live in Ljubljana.</i>

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>I don't have any money.</i>
Nimamo mleka.	<i>We don't have any milk.</i>

Zapomnite si!

How to

- ask if someone speaks a language, and reply:

Oprostite, ali govorite/ razumete ... ?	<i>Excuse me, do you speak / understand ... ?</i>
Ja, govorim/razumem ...	<i>Yes, I speak / understand ...</i>
Ne, ne govorim/ne razumem ...	<i>No, I don't speak / understand ...</i>
- ask where someone is from and where they live, and reply:

Od kod prihajate?	<i>Where are you from?</i>
Iz ... sem.	<i>I'm from ...</i>
Kje stanujete?	<i>Where do you live?</i>
Stanujem v ...	<i>I live in ...</i>
- ask someone what they do for a living, and reply:

Kaj si/ste po poklicu?	<i>What do you do for a living?</i>
Po poklicu sem...	<i>I am ...</i>
- ask someone to speak slowly or to repeat what they said:

Govorite počasi, prosim!	<i>Speak slowly, please!</i>
Ponovite, prosim!	<i>Repeat, please!</i>



Vaje

1 Complete the following statements:

- Sonja — slovensko. (*speaks*)
- Tomaž ne — angleško. (*understands*)
- Tanja — v Ljubljani. (*lives*)
- Tanja — po poklicu učiteljica. (*is*)
- Susan — dva sina. (*has*).
- 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?

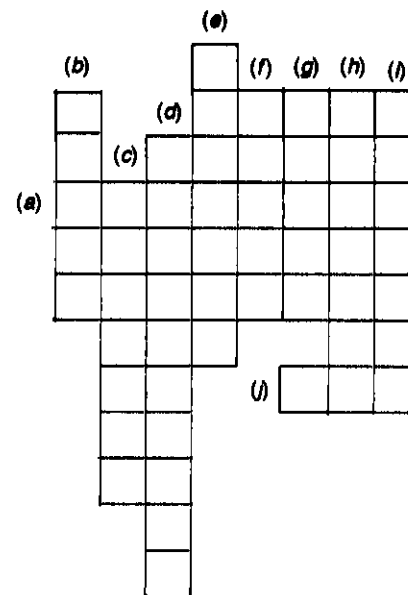
- (a) Janet: London
- (b) Christin: Vienna
- (c) Boris: Moscow
- (d) Jean-Paul: Paris
- (e) Henry: Manchester
- (f) Johan: Berlin

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?

A	L	B	A	N	I	J	A	K	I	C
M	A	D	Ž	A	R	S	K	A	T	M
F	R	A	N	C	I	J	A	I	A	K
I	F	I	N	S	K	A	N	N	L	A
R	F	Š	V	I	C	A	G	D	I	N
S	A	V	S	T	R	A	L	I	J	A
K	R	U	S	I	J	A	I	J	A	D
A	E	N	E	M	Č	I	J	A	T	A
R	O	M	U	N	I	J	A	S	L	V

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 Anglež sem.

Vlado (*Say, 'you speak Slovene well'.*)

Tim Hvala. Ali vi govorite angleško?

Vlado (*Say, 'I understand a lot but I speak badly'.*)

11 How good is your geography of Europe?

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

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

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



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, Angležinja sem. Iz Oxforda sem.

Zmago Si prvič v Sloveniji?

Sara Ja, že tri tedne sem tukaj.

Zmago Kje stanuješ?

Sara V Ljubljani, v centru. Pri eni družini.

Zmago Dobro govoriš slovensko.

Sara Hvala. Govorim malo, ampak razumem veliko. Slovenščina je težek jezik.

Zmago Kako dolgo se že учиš 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
prvič
center: v centru
pri eni družini
učiti se
vsak po svoje
prav imaš

from Oxford
for the first time
centre: in the centre
with a family
to study
each in its own way
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.



blagajna	cash desk
železniška blagajna	ticket office
železniška postaja	railway station
(na železniški postaji)	(at the railway station)
Koliko stane?	How much is it?
vozovnica	ticket
do Maribora	to Maribor
enosmerna vozovnica	one-way ticket
povratna vozovnica	return ticket
Kdaj potujete?	When are you travelling?
v petek	on Friday
Kdaj pridete nazaj?	When are you coming back?
v nedeljo	on Sunday
mimogrede	by the way
študentska izkaznica	student card
(s študentsko izkaznico)	(with a student card)
popust	discount



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 kmalu odločite in rezervirate karto.



Rad bi rezerviral ... (m)	<i>I'd like to reserve</i>
Rada bi rezervirala ... (f)	
letalska karta	<i>plane ticket</i>
prosta mesta	<i>free places</i>
kdaj (kdaj pa)	<i>when (and when)</i>
potovati	<i>to travel</i>
naslednji torek	<i>next Tuesday</i>
Je že vse rezervirano	<i>is already all reserved</i>
v sredo in v četrtek	<i>on Wednesday and on Thursday</i>
poleti	<i>flights</i>
zjutraj/zvečer	<i>in the morning/in the evening</i>
tako kot	<i>like, just as</i>
vsak drugi dan	<i>every other day</i>
za enkrat	<i>for now, for the time being</i>
premisliti moran malo	<i>I have to think about it a little</i>
če	<i>if</i>
želeti	<i>wish</i>
priporočati	<i>to recommend</i>
da	<i>that</i>
kmalu	<i>soon</i>
odločiti se	<i>to decide</i>

Ste razumeli?

- When does the tourist want to travel to Maribor?
- Does he want a single or a return ticket?
- 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.

jutro	<i>morning</i>	zjutraj	<i>in the morning</i>
dopoldan	<i>morning</i>	dopoldne	<i>in the morning</i>
opoldan	<i>midday</i>	opoldne	<i>at midday</i>
popoldan	<i>afternoon</i>	popoldne	<i>in the afternoon</i>
dan	<i>day</i>	podnevi	<i>by day</i>
večer	<i>evening</i>	zvečer	<i>in the evening</i>
noč	<i>night</i>	ponoči	<i>at night</i>

4 Days of the week

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

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

Notice that after the preposition **v** (*on*) days ending in **-a** change to **-o**.

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

ponedeljek (po)	<i>Monday</i>	v ponedeljek	ob ponedeljkih
torek (to)	<i>Tuesday</i>	v torek	ob torkih
sreda (sre)	<i>Wednesday</i>	v sredo	ob sredah
četrtek (ce)	<i>Thursday</i>	v četrtek	ob četrkih
petek (pe)	<i>Friday</i>	v petek	ob petkih
sobota (so)	<i>Saturday</i>	v soboto	ob sobotah
nedelja (ne)	<i>Sunday</i>	v nedeljo	ob nedeljah

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

5 Months of the year

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

januar	januarja	<i>in January</i>
februar	februarja	<i>in February</i>
marec	marca	<i>in March</i>
april	aprila	<i>in April</i>
maj	maja	<i>in May</i>
junij	junija	<i>in June</i>
julij	julija	<i>in July</i>
avgust	avgusta	<i>in August</i>
september	septembra	<i>in September</i>
oktober	oktobra	<i>in October</i>
november	novembra	<i>in November</i>
december	decembra	<i>in December</i>

Kdaj greš v Slovenijo?
Avgusta.

When are you going to Slovenia?
In August.

6 Seasons

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

pomlad	<i>spring</i>	spomladi	<i>in spring</i>
poletje	<i>summer</i>	poleti	<i>in summer</i>
jesen	<i>fall, autumn</i>	v jeseni	<i>in autumn</i>
zima	<i>winter</i>	pozimi	<i>in winter</i>

Here are a few examples:

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

7 Numbers

11–19	20–100	1000–1 million
11 enajst	20 dvajset	1000 tisoč
12 dvanajst	30 trideset	10000 deset tisoč
13 trinajst	40 štirideset	100000 sto tisoč
14 štirinajst	50 petdeset	1000000 milijon
15 petnajst	60 šestdeset	
16 šestnajst	70 sedemdeset	
17 sedemnajst	80 osemdeset	
18 osemnajst	90 devetdeset	
19 devetnajst	100 sto	

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:

21–29	51–59
21 enaindvajset	51 enainpetdeset
22 dvaindvajset	52 dvainpetdeset
23 trindvajset	53 trinpetdeset

24	štirindvajset	54	štirinpetdeset
25	petindvajset	55	petinpetdeset
26	šestindvajset	56	šestinpetdeset
27	sedemindvajset	57	sedeminpetdeset
28	osemindvajset	58	oseminpetdeset
29	devetindvajset	59	devetinpetdeset

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)
Anglež	Englishmen

- *Feminine* nouns end in *-a*:

hiša	house
prijateljica	friend (female)
Slovenka	Slovene woman

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

- *Neuter* nouns end in *-o* or *-e*:

mesto	town, city
-------	------------

morje	see
drevo	tree

9 Around and about

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

avtobus	bus, coach	avtobusna postaja	bus, coach station
vlak	train	železniška postaja	railway station
letalo	plane	letališče	airport
avto	car		
peš	on foot		

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
s 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.

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

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

Zapomnite si!

How to

- ask how much something costs:

Koliko stane ... ?	<i>How much is ... ?</i>
Koliko stanejo ... ?	<i>How much are ... ?</i>
Koliko to stane?	<i>How much is this?</i>

- tell someone how are you paying:

s kreditno kartico	<i>by credit card</i>
s čekom	<i>by cheque</i>
s potovalnim čekom	<i>by traveller's cheque</i>
z gotovino	<i>by cash</i>

(Remember the word for discount: **popust**.)

- ask when something is happening:

kdaj?	<i>when?</i>
--------------	--------------

Vaje

- 1 Which day of the week is missing in the box?

torek	nedelja	četrtek
ponedeljek	petek	sreda

- 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? **enainšedemdeset, dvainšedemdeset, triinšedemdeset, štiriinšedemdeset, šestinšedemdeset, sedeminšedemdeset.**
- 5 You were told to come to collect your clothes from the dry cleaner **v četrtek popoldne**. When was that?
- 6 A shop assistant asks you, '**Kako plačate?**' Tell her '*by credit card*'.
- 7 You arrive at the arranged meeting and someone asks you how you got there. Tell him, *by car*.
- 8 Which is the odd word out: **pomlad, jesen, ljubezen, poletje, zima?**
- 9 A friend asks you when you are going for holiday next year. Tell her '*in February and in August*'.
- 10 Can you count backwards from 19 to 11?
- 11 Here are some nouns. What gender are they?
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) letalo | (e) torek |
| (b) letališče | (f) nedelja |
| (c) vlak | (g) popust |
| (d) avtobus | (h) vozovnica |
- 12 Did you understand all the words above?

Pa še to...

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

Receptorka Dober večer. Želite prosim?

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

Receptorka Samo trenutem, prosim.
(*She comes back.*)

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

- Mark** Ja, izvolite. Tukaj je moj potni list. Mimogrede, ali imam s študentsko izkaznico popust?
- Receptorka** Na žalost ne. Številka vaše sobe je osemintrideset. Izvolite ključ. Dobrodošli v Sloveniji in prijeten konec tedna!
- Mark** Hvala.

za tri dni	<i>for three days</i>
vse je urejeno	<i>everything is arranged</i>
imeti pri sebi	<i>to have on you</i>
kakšen	<i>some</i>
osebni dokument	<i>Personal document</i>
potni list	<i>passport</i>
vozniško dovoljenje	<i>driving licence</i>
številka sobe	<i>room number</i>
ključ	<i>key</i>

4

NA LEVO ALI NA DESNO?

Left or right?

In this unit you will learn how to

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



Pogovori

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

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

- Turist** Oprostite, kje je Tromostovje?
- Ljubljančan** Pojdite naravnost po tej glavni cesti in pri semaforju zavijte na levo. Ulica se imenuje Čopova ulica. Pojdite do konca te ulice in tam je Tromostovje.
- Turist** Ali je daleč?
- Ljubljančan** Ne, 10 minut hoje je.
- Turist** Hvala.

pojditе	<i>go (imperative for polite and plural)</i>
naravnost	<i>straight on</i>
glavna cesta: po tej glavni cesti	<i>main road: on this main road</i>
semafor: pri semaforju	<i>traffic lights: at the traffic lights</i>
zavijte	<i>turn (imperative for polite and plural)</i>
ulica	<i>street</i>
se imenuje	<i>is called</i>
konec: do konca	<i>end: to the end</i>
te ulice	<i>of this street</i>
tam	<i>there</i>
daleč	<i>far</i>
10 minut hoje	<i>10 minutes' walk</i>

Oprostite, all veste mogoče ... ? (Excuse me, do you happen to know ... ?)

Turist Oprostite, ali veste mogoče, kje je kakšna dobra gostilna?

Ljubljančan Ob reki jih je veliko. Pojdite na ravnost in in ko pridete do Ljubljanice, zavijte na desno.

Turist Hvala.

All veste mogoče...?	<i>Do you happen to know...?</i>
kakšna	<i>some</i>
dobra gostilna	<i>good pub</i>
reka: ob reki	<i>river: by the river</i>
jih je veliko	<i>there are many</i>
naravnost	<i>straight on</i>
ko	<i>when</i>
pridete	<i>you come (plural and polite)</i>
Ljubljanica	<i>river that flows through Ljubljana</i>
na desno	<i>to the right</i>

Oprostite, all lahko ... ? (Excuse me, can I ... ?)

Turist Oprostite, ali lahko tukaj parkiram?

Pešec Žal mi je, ne vem. Nisem iz Ljubljane.

all lahko...?
tukaj
parkirati
pešec
ne vem
nisem iz

can ...?
here
to park
pedestrian
I don't know
I am not from

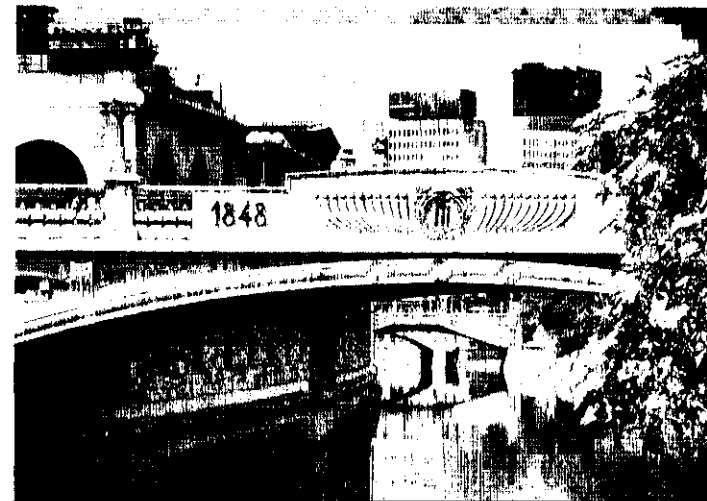
Ste razumeli?

- Which road is the tourist supposed to follow to get to Tromostovje?
- Where are there a lot of pubs in Ljubljana?
- Which river flows through Ljubljana?

Ste vedeli?

1 Ljubljana

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



2 Ljubljčan – Ljubljčanka

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 **Ljubljčan** and a *woman* is **Ljubljčanka**. 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.

Maculine	Feminine	Neuter
velik pes <i>large dog</i>	velika torba <i>large bag</i>	veliko mesto <i>large town</i>
lep pullover <i>beautiful pullover</i>	lepa hiša <i>beautiful house</i>	lepo vreme <i>nice weather</i>
dober dan <i>good day</i>	dobra večerja <i>good supper</i>	dobro jutro <i>good morning</i>

4 Glavni – glavna – glavno (main)

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

glavni vhod	<i>main entrance</i>
glavna cesta	<i>main road</i>
glavno mesto	<i>capital city</i>

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:

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

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.

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
<i>my, mine</i>	moj denar	moja torba	moje delo
<i>your(s)</i>	tvoj rojstni dan	tvoja obletnica	tvoje pričevalo
<i>his</i>	njegov svinčnik	njegova aktovka	njegovo pero
<i>her</i>	njen zvezek	njena beležka	njeno ravnilo
<i>its</i>	njegov dežnik	njegova denarnica	njegovo kolo
<i>our(s)</i>	naš kraj	naša ulica	naše mesto
<i>your(s)</i>	vaš stanovanjski blok	vaša hiša	vaše stanovanje
<i>their(s)</i>	njihov pes	njihova spalnica	njihovo okno

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

tvoje delo	naše mesto
rdeče vino	vaše stanovanje
vroče vreme	

7 Negative statements

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

Infinitive		Positive	Negative
govoriti	to speak	jaz govorim	jaz ne govorim
vedeti	to know	jaz vem	jaz ne vem

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

Infinitive		Positive	Negative
biti	to be	jaz sem	jaz nisem
imeti	to have	jaz imam	jaz nimam
hoteti	to want	jaz hočem	jaz nočem

8 'To go' and 'to come'

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

	iti (to go)	priti (to come)
jaz	grem	pridem
ti	greš	prideš
on	} gre	pride
ona		
ono		
mi	gremo	pridemo
vi	greste	pridete
oni	grejo	pridejo

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?

How are you coming?

Pridem peš.

I'm walking.

Ali greš peš v mesto?

Are you going to town on foot?

Ne, jaz nikoli ne grem peš!

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 is 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:

	Verbs of 'a' conjugation	Verbs of 'e' conjugation	Verbs of 'i' conjugation
you (singular)	-aj	-i	-i
you (plural)	-ajte	-ite	-ite
'we' form	-ajmo	-imo	-imo

Here are some examples of the imperative in use:

Vozi previdno!

Drive carefully!

Ne kadite, prosim!

Do not smoke, please!

Ne delaj se neumnega!

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:

biti	iti	imeti
bodil!	pojdl!	imejl!
bodite!	pojdite!	imejte!
bodimo!	pojdimo!	imejmo!

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?
Tukaj lahko kadiš.**

*Can I walk?
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:

moram	<i>I must</i>
moraš	<i>you must (sg.)</i>
mora	<i>he, she, it must</i>
moramo	<i>we must</i>
morate	<i>you must (pl.)</i>
morajo	<i>they must</i>

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.
Ali moraš kupiti še kaj?
Moramo iti v mesto.**

*I must telephone.
Do you have to buy anything else?
We must go to town.*

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

Zapomnite si!

How to

- ask for directions:

Oprostite, kje je ... ? *Excuse me, where is ... ?*

Ali veste mogoče, kje je ... ? *Do you happen to know where ... is?*

- tell someone that you don't know:

Žal mi je, ne vem. *I'm sorry, I don't know*

- say where something is:



na levo *on the left*



na desno *on the right*



naravnost *straight on*

- say 'can':

lahko + the verb in a correct personal form

- say 'must':

Morati in a correct personal form + the infinitive of the verb telling what must be done



Vaje



- (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.



- 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.'



- 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 všeč 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*)

novi del mesta, na drugi strani reke pa je staro mesto. Nad njim vidite Ljubljanski grad. Del središča mesta je zaprt za promet, to pomeni, da je namenjen pešcem. Tukaj je veliko trgovin in kavarn. Po kosilu gremo lahko peš do nekaj kulturnih ustanov. Med njimi so: Opera, Drama, Moderna Galerija, Narodni Muzej in Ljubljanska Univerza."



v središču mesta	<i>In the centre of town</i>
gospodarsko, politično in	<i>economic, political and cultural</i>
kulturno središče Ljubljane	<i>centre of Ljubljana</i>
ki teče	<i>which runs</i>
skozi Ljubljano	<i>through Ljubljana</i>
se imenuje	<i>is called</i>
na tej strani	<i>on this side</i>
novi del mesta	<i>new town</i>
na drugi strani	<i>on the other side</i>
staro mesto	<i>old town</i>
nad njim	<i>above it</i>
Ljubljanski grad	<i>Ljubljana castle</i>
del središča mesta	<i>a part of the centre of town</i>
je zaprt za promet	<i>is closed for the traffic</i>
je namenjen pešcem	<i>is intended for pedestrians</i>
veliko trgovin in kavarn	<i>a lot of shops and cafes</i>
po kosilu	<i>after lunch</i>
nekaj kulturnih ustanov	<i>a few cultural institutions</i>
med njimi so	<i>amongst them are</i>
Drama	<i>theatre</i>
Moderna Galerija	<i>Modern Gallery</i>
Narodni Muzej	<i>National Museum</i>
Ljubljanska Univerza	<i>Ljubljana University</i>

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:

"Smo v središču mesta, na Trgu republike, ki je gospodarsko, politično in kulturno središče Ljubljane. Peš gremo lahko do Tromostovja. Reka, ki teče skozi Ljubljano, se imenuje Ljubljanica. Na tej strani je

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.



Kaj lahko storim za vas?
 Povejte mi prosim ...
 predklicna številka

What can I do for you?
 Tell me, please ...
 code number

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?
Pešec Ali vidite tisti poštni nabiralnik? Rumena je? Tam zavijte na levo in druga ali tretja stavba na tisti ulici je banka.
Pamela Hvala.



najbližji (-a, -e)
 Ali 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



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.



bančni uradnik
 rad (-a) bi ...
 zamenjal (-a) denar
 x angleških funtov
 pri sebi

bank clerk
 I'd like to ...
 change some money
 x English pounds
 on you

potni list	passport
voziško dovoljenje	driving licence
morda	perhaps
ki	which
vašo sliko	your photograph
star (-a, -o)	old
posvetovati se	consult
sodelavec: z mojlm sodelavcem	colleague: with my colleague

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.

Ura je ... točno	The time is ... exactly
---------------------	----------------------------

Ste razumeli?

- What is the code number for England from Slovenia?
- Do you remember what the word for a post-box is?
- 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.	<i>Good morning, Janez on the phone.</i>
Je Bojan tam?	<i>Is Bojan there?</i>

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

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

If you wish to make a telephone call, look for or ask for **telefonska govornilnica** or **telefonska kabina** (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:

Kje je pošta?	<i>Where is the post office?</i>
pismo	<i>letter</i>
razglednica	<i>postcard</i>
kuverta	<i>envelope</i>
znamka	<i>stamp</i>
priporočeno	<i>registered</i>

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 ...?	<i>How much is ...?</i>
Koliko stanejo ...?	<i>How much are ...?</i>
Koliko to stane?	<i>How much is this?</i>

3 At the bank

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

You might be asked to prove your identity at the bank. Your passport **potni list**, is your best bet. Slovenes can prove their identity with a *driving licence*, **voziško 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!*

Kje je menjalnica?	<i>Where is the bureau de change?</i>
Želel(a) bi zamenjati . . .	<i>I'd like to change . . .</i>
50 angleških funtov	<i>£50</i>
100 ameriških dolarjev	<i>\$100</i>
300 nemških mark	<i>300DM</i>
Kje lahko zamenjam potovalne čeke?	<i>Where can I change traveller's cheques?</i>
	<i>What's the exchange rate?</i>

4 Kakšne barve je . . . ? (What colour is . . . ?)

All colours are adjectives, and have three endings. Most neuter forms for colours end in **-o**. If the masculine form ends in **c, č s, z** or **j** then the neuter form will end in **-e**.

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	
črn	črna	črno	black
bel	bela	belo	white
rdeč	rdeča	rdeče	red
moder	modra	modro	blue
rumen	rumena	rumeno	yellow
zelen	zelena	zeleno	green
rjav	rjava	rjavo	brown
siv	siva	sivo	grey
oranžen	oranžna	oranžno	orange

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

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

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

5 Adverbs

Adverbs are words which in 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	11. enajsti, -a, -o	21. enaindvajseti, -a, -o
2. drugi, -a, -o	12. dvanajsti, -a, -o	22. dvaindvajseti, -a, -o
3. tretji, -a, -e	13. trinajsti, -a, -o	23. triindvajseti, -a, -o
4. četrti, -a, -o	14. štirinajsti, -a, -o	24. štirindvajseti, -a, -o
5. peti, -a, -o	15. petnajsti, -a, -o	25. petindvajseti, -a, -o
6. šesti, -a, -o	16. šestnajsti, -a, -o	26. šestindvajseti, -a, -o
7. sedmi, -a, -o	17. sedemnajsti, -a, -o	27. sedemindvajseti, -a, -o
8. osmi, -a, -o	18. osemnajsti, -a, -o	28. osemindvajseti, -a, -o
9. deveti, -a, -o	19. devetnajsti, -a, -o	29. devetindvajseti, -a, -o
10. deseti, -a, -o	20. dvajseti, -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:

i for <i>masculine</i> , e.g.	enajsti mesec	11th month
a for <i>feminine</i> , e.g.	enajsta napaka	11th mistake
o for <i>neuter</i> , 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:

<i>Nominative</i>	<i>Accusative</i>
Moja študentska izkaznica je stara. My student card is old.	Imam staro študentsko izkaznico. I have an old student card.
Poštni nabiralnik je rumen. The postbox is yellow.	Ali vidite tisti poštni nabiralnik? Do you see that postbox?
To je moj prijatelj Milan. This is my friend Milan.	Ali poznaš mojega prijatelja Milana? Do you know my friend Milan?
To je moje vozniško dovoljenje. This is my driving licence?	Ali imate pri sebi vozniško dovoljenje? Do you have your driving licence on you?

In the first column, nouns and adjectives (words in bold) are the *subject* of the sentence, and are therefore in the *nominative case*. In the second column, these nouns are the *object* of the sentence and are in the *accusative case*. The endings of these nouns have changed. The basic rules for changing them are as follows:

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

10 Adjectives in the accusative case

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

11 Personal pronouns in the accusative case

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

I saw Mark today.

I saw *him* today.

I saw Sheila yesterday.

I saw *her* yesterday.

'*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:

<i>Nominative</i>	<i>Accusative</i>
jaz	mene / me
ti	tebe / te
on	njega / ga
ona	njo / jo
ono	njega / ga
mi	nas
vi	vas
oni	njih / jih

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, rjav, moder, bel**
- 3 You need to pop into a bank. How would you ask a passer-by where the nearest bank is?
- 4 You go to a bank. Go up to the counter and say that you would like to change £50.
- 5 Test your vocabulary! Which of these words would be out of place in a bank?

denar

potovalni čeki

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 (<i>light brown</i>)	(d) — poštni nabiralnik (<i>yellow</i>)
(b) — vino (<i>white</i>)	(e) — avto (<i>dark blue</i>)
(c) — vino (<i>red</i>)	(f) — kuverta (<i>white</i>)
- 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 poznaš (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, vežem . . . Halo?

Edward Ja?

Telefonistka Gospod Clarke, linija je trenutno zasedena. Ali želite počakati en trenutek?

Edward Ja, prosim.

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

Tukaj je Janko Kos na interni 462. Na žalost me trenutno ni v pisarni. Prosim vas, da po znaku pustite sporočilo na telefonski tajnici in ko se vrnem, vas pokličem nazaj. Hvala.

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

6

KDAJ? OB SEDMIH ZVEČER

When? At 7 p.m.

In this unit you will learn how to

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

Pogovori

Sporočilo (A message)

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

Pozdravljen, Marko!

Včeraj zvečer sem ti telefoniral, ampak ni te bilo doma. Kje si bil? Simon mi je dal dve vstopnici za predstavo v gledališču, ki je danes ob sedmih zvečer. Ali imaš čas danes zvečer? Telefoniraj mi popoldne in mi povej.

*Lep pozdrav,
Borut*

včeraj	yesterday
večer: zvečer	evening: in the evening
sem ti telefoniral	I telephoned you
ampak	but
ni te bilo	you were not
doma	at home
si bil?	were you?
mi je dal	gave me
vstopnica: dve vstopnici	ticket: two tickets
predstava: za predstavo	performance: for the performance
gledališče: v gledališču	theatre: in the theatre
danes ob sedmih zvečer	today at seven in the evening
imaš čas	you have time
popoldne	in the afternoon
mi povej	tell me
Lep pozdrav	Regards

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.

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

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

Marko	Živio, Borut, jaz sem. Ravnokar sem našel tvoje sporočilo.
Borut	Kje se bil včeraj zvečer? Trikrat ali štirikrat sem te poklical.
Marko	V kino sem šel. Z Ireno.
Borut	Ali imaš danes zvečer čas?
Marko	Ja, seveda. Že dolgo nisem bil v gledališču.
Borut	Jaz tudi ne. Letos sem bil samo enkrat.



ravnokar	just
sem našel	found
trikrat ali štirikrat	three or four times
Sem te poklical	I called you
kino: v kino	cinema: to the cinema
sem šel	I went
Irena: z Ireno	Irena: with Irena
že dolgo	for a long time
nisem bil	I haven't been / I was not
jaz tudi ne	me neither
leto: letos	year: this year
samo	only
enkrat	once

Ste razumeli?

- Who gave Borut the theatre tickets?
- When is the performance he is inviting Marko to?
- Where was Marko last night?



Ste vedeli?

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

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

petkrat	5 times
desetkrat	10 times
dvaintridesetkrat	32 times

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

velikokrat	many times
mnogokrat	many times
malokrat	few times

The following two words will also be of use:

nikoli	<i>never</i>
redko	<i>rarely</i>

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:

jutro	<i>morning</i>	zjutraj	<i>in the morning</i>
dopoldan	<i>mid-morning</i>	dopoldne	<i>in the morning</i>
opoldan	<i>midday</i>	opoldne	<i>at midday</i>
popoldan	<i>afternoon</i>	popoldne	<i>in the afternoon</i>
večer	<i>evening</i>	zvečer	<i>in the evening</i>
noč	<i>night</i>	ponoči	<i>during the night</i>
dan	<i>day</i>	podnevi	<i>during the day</i>
leto	<i>year</i>	letos	<i>this year</i>
		lani	<i>last year</i>

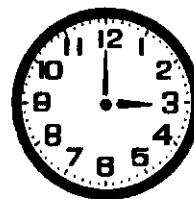
prejšnji, -a, -e	<i>last</i>
naslednji, -a, -e	<i>next</i>

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

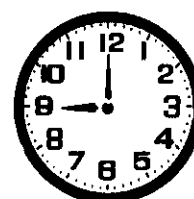
prejšnji mesec	<i>last month</i>
naslednja nedelja	<i>next Sunday</i>
naslednje leto	<i>next year</i>

3 Koliko je ura? (What is the time?)

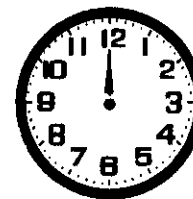
The basic question for asking the time is: **Koliko je ura?** The answer to this question will usually be: **Ura je ...** (*the time is ...*).



Ura je tri.



Ura je devet.



Ura je dvanajst.

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'.)

ena ura	ena minuta	ena sekunda
dve uri	dve minuti	dve sekundi
tri ure	tri minute	tri sekunde
štiri ure	štiri minute	štiri sekunde
pet ur	pet minut	pet sekund

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



Ura je pet in trideset minut.



Ura je tri in petnajst minut.



Ura je osem in petinštirideset minut.



Ura je točno dve.

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.*

ob / od / do (at / from / until):

1. enih	4. štirih	7. sedmih	10. desetih
2. dveh	5. petih	8. osmih	11. enajstih
3. treh	6. šestih	9. devetih	12. dvanajstih

5 Piši mi! (Write to me!)

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

Živio, Marko or Pozdravljen, Marko!

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

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

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

Dragi ...! or Draga ...!

Notice that all appellations are followed by an exclamation mark!

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

6 Past tense

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

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

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

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

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

To say: 'I telephoned' you take the verb 'to be' in the present tense (**sem**) and the verb **telefonirati**, from which you take off the **-ti** ending, and add **-l** (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:

	biti	telefonirati	videti	povedati
jaz	sem bil, -a	sem telefoniral, -a	sem videl, -a	sem povedal, -a
ti	si bil, -a	si telefoniral, -a	si videl, -a	si povedal, -a
on	je bil	je telefoniral	je videl	je povedal
ona	je bila	je telefonirala	je videla	je povedala
ono	je bilo	je telefoniralo	je videlo	je povedalo
mi	smo bili	smo telefonirali	smo videli	smo povedali
vi	ste bili	ste telefonirali	ste videli	ste povedali
oni	so bili	so telefonirali	so videli	so povedali

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:

iti	(to go)	šel, šla, šlo, šli
priti	(to come)	prišel, prišla, prišlo, prišli
reči	(to say)	rekel, rekla, reklo, rekli
jesti	(to eat)	jedel, jedla, jedlo, jedli
piti	(to drink)	pil, pila, pilo, pili
najti	(to find)	našel, našla, našlo, našli

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>I haven't eaten yet.</i>
Ni bil doma.	<i>He / she wasn't at home.</i>
Nismo šli.	<i>We didn't go.</i>

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	<i>to rain</i>
snežiti	<i>to snow</i>

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

Dežuje.	<i>It's raining.</i>
Sneži.	<i>It's snowing.</i>

In the past tense you say:

Deževalo je.	<i>It was raining.</i>
Snežilo je.	<i>It was snowing.</i>

Zapomnite si!

How to

- ask what time it is:

Koliko je ura?	<i>What time is it?</i>
----------------	-------------------------

- tell the time:

točno štiri	<i>exactly 4 o'clock</i>
štiri in petnajst minut	<i>4:15</i>
štiri in trideset minut	<i>4:30</i>
štiri in petinštirideset minut	<i>4:45</i>

- tell someone how many times something occurs:

add **-krat** into the number, e.g.

štirikrat	<i>four times</i>
-----------	-------------------

- use verbs in the past tense:

take the present tense of **biti**, the verb 'to be' and a past participle, which you form by dropping the **-ti** ending from the verb and adding the adjectival ending **-l**, **-la**, **-lo** or **-li**.

sem bil	<i>I was</i>
si telefoniral	<i>you telephoned</i>

Vaje

- 1 A notice on the bank door says:

DELOVNE URE

po - pe	od 08 h / do 18 h
so	od 08 h / do 13 h
ne	zaprto

delovne ure:

working hours

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

- 2 You are told that an event takes place **ob osmih zvečer**. When is that?
- 3 Which of these words is out of place: **zjutraj, dopoldne, popoldne, dan, ponoči, zvečer**?
- 4 You come back from a trip and are asked what the weather was like. How would you say: 'It was raining'?
- 5 **Koliko je ura?** Tell the time by both the 12-hour clock and the 24-hour clock.



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

- 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 zaspan in utrujen.

- 9 A friend told you she was on holiday **prejānji mesec**. When was that?

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

Pa še to ...

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

Turist Oprostite, zakaj je zaprta pošta?

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

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

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

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

Pešec Ja, prijeten konec tedna!

Turist Hvala enako!

zakaj?

je zaprt, -a, -o

je odprt, -a, -o

stavka

stavkati

Se vse zapre.

Zapomniti si moram.

Prijeten konec tedna.

Hvala enako.

why?

is closed

is opened

strike

to strike

Everything closes.

I must remember.

Have a good weekend.

The same to you.

7

KAR BO PA BO!

Whatever will be will be!

In this unit you will learn how to

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

Pogovori

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

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

- Sara** Mami moram kupiti eno kaseto, rada posluša klasično glasbo. In sestri sem mislila kupiti nekaj na tržnici.
- Irena** Dobra ideja!
- Sara** In nujno moram kupiti še eno potovalko. Ne bom imela dovolj prostora za vsa ta darila.
- Irena** Ne 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 letališče.



mama (mami)
kaseto
rada posluša
klasična glasba
sestra (sestri)
nekaj
tržnica: na tržnici
dobra ideja
nujno
še eno
potovalka
ne bom imela
dovolj
prostor
vsa ta darila
ne skrbi
jaz ti bom posodila
eno veliko torbo
napisati
kratko pismo
povedati ji moram
priti počakati
na letališče

mother (for my mother)
tape
she likes listening
classical music
sister (for my sister)
something
market: in the market
good idea
urgently
another
travelling bag
I will not have
enough
space
all those presents
don't worry
I will lend you
one large bag
to write
short letter
I must tell her
come to pick up
to the airport

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 počutiš?
- Sara** Ne, ne, samo utrujena sem in malo zaskrbljena.



Imaš rada rižoto?
 Nisem lačna.
 Naročila bom ...
 samo
 jabolčni zavitek
 Jaz bom tudi
 samo
 nekaj malega
 sirove palačinke
 Boš kaj pila?
 za enkrat
 Kasneje bom kavo.
 Se slabo počutiš?
 Utrujena sem.
 malo zaskrbljena

*Do you like risotto?
 I'm not hungry.
 I will order ...
 only
 apple strudel
 I will also.
 only
 something small
 cheese pancakes
 Will you have anything to drink?
 for the time being
 I'll have a coffee later on.
 Are you feeling unwell?
 I'm tired.
 a little worried*

Ste razumeli?

- (a) What is Sara planning to buy for her mother and for her sister?
 (b) What do they order in the cafe?

Ste vedeli?

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 kave.

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.

Utrujen 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 (*mami*) and something for her sister (*sestri*). 'Mother' and 'sister' were both in the dative case, and no preposition was used. Look at the following examples from the dialogue:

Mami moram kupiti eno kaseto.

Sestri moram napisati eno kratko pismo.

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

Irena piše sestri pismo.

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

The basic rules for the dative case are:

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

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

Irena mora pisati sestri.

Irena must write to her sister.

Sestra mora pisati Ireni.

Her sister must write to Irena.

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

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

6 Future tense

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

bom	<i>I will be</i>	bomo	<i>we will be</i>
boš	<i>you (sg.) will be</i>	boste	<i>you (pl.) will be</i>
bo	<i>he, she, it will be</i>	bodo	<i>they will be</i>

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?

Zapomnite si!

How to

- say that you like something:

use the verb **imeti** and the adjective **rad**, e.g.

Kaj imaš rada? *What do you like?*
Rada imam klasično glasbo. *I like classical music.*

- say that you like doing something:

use the adjective **rad** and the verb in the correct personal ending, e.g.

Kaj rad delaš? *What do you like doing?*
Rad poslušam klasično glasbo. *I like listening to classical music.*

- ask how someone is feeling and say how you feel:

Kako se počutite? *How do you feel?*
Dobro/slabo se počutim. *I feel well/ill (lit. badly).*

- use the future tense

The verb **biti**, 'to be' forms the future tense as follows:

<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
1. bom	bomo
2. boš	boste
3. bo	bodo (bojo)

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

- (b) Raje imam (*tea with milk*)
- (c) Najraje imam (*white wine*)

- 2 You are asked what you like doing in your spare time. Say that you:

- (a) like listening to classical music
- (b) like travelling
- (c) like watching TV

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

- 4 You are on a business trip abroad and a full diary has been arranged for you. You want to add a few private notes to it. Write them down in Slovene.

- (a) On Monday I must telephone my wife.
- (b) On Wednesday I must write a short letter to my secretary.
- (c) On Friday I must buy a present for my wife.

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

pop glasba	plesna glasba (<i>dance music</i>)
kalsična glasba	folklorna glasba
jazz	rock and roll

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

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

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

- 9 You are making plans for the future. Write down what you will do:

- (a) this evening
- (b) tomorrow
- (c) next month
- (d) next year

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?

Sara Mislím, da. Zelo mi je bilo všeč. Hvala ti za vse.

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.

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

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'

Pogovori

V pekarni (At the bakery)

A customer is at the bakery counter, buying bread.

Prodajalka Kdo je na vrsti?

Stranka Mislím, da sem jaz.

Prodajalka Kako vam lahko postrežem?

Stranka Želel bi hleb rženega, štruco belega in štiri žemlje prosim.

Prodajalka Izvolite. Želite še kaj drugega?

Stranka Ali imate francoski kruh?

Prodajalka Na žalost ne več.

Stranka Potem bi bilo to vse, hvala.

prodajalka
stranka

shop assistant
customer (stranka can
also mean client)
Whose turn is it?

Kdo je na vrsti?
Kako vam lahko
postražem?

How may I help you?
a loaf (round)

hleb
rženega

ryebread

štruca

a loaf (oval)

belega

white bread

žemlje

bread rolls

Želite še kaj drugega?

Would you like anything
else?

francoski kruh

French bread

Na žalost ne več.

I'm afraid there's none
left

Potem bi bilo to vse.

Then that would be all.



V mesnici (At the butcher's)

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

Mesar Prosim?

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

Mesar Želite še kaj?

Stranka To bi bilo vse, hvala.

svinjski kotlet

pork chop

masten

fatty

en kilogram

one kilo

govejega

beef

svinjskega

pork

mleto meso: mletega

mince: of mince

Želite še kaj?

Would you like anything else?

To bi bilo vse.

That will be all.

Ste razumeli?

- (a) What does the customer buy at the bakery?
(b) What does the customer buy at the butcher's?

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 (**samopostrežna 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.

kilogram	(kg)
pol kilograma	(1/2 kg)
dekagram	(dkg)
gram	(g)
liter	(l)
deciliter	(dl)

3 Sadje in zelenjava (Fruit and vegetables)

Here are some words for fruit and vegetables:

Sadje (fruit)		Zelenjava (vegetables)	
jabolka	apples	zelje	cabbage
hruške	pears	korenje	carrots
marelice	apricots	cvetača	cauliflower
breškve	peaches	gobe	mushrooms
slive	plums	fižol	beans
grozdje	grapes	grah	peas

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



A village fruit and vegetable stall

4 Specialist shops

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

čistilnica	<i>dry cleaners</i>
fotograf	<i>photographic shop</i>
frizer	<i>hairdresser</i>
knjižarna	<i>bookshop</i>
lekarna	<i>pharmacy</i>
mesnica	<i>butcher's</i>
pekarna	<i>bakery</i>
slaščičarna	<i>cake shop</i>
spominki	<i>gift-shop</i>
tržnica	<i>tobacconist market</i>

5 Ribe (Fish)

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

školjke	<i>shellfish</i>
raki	<i>lobster</i>
fignje	<i>squid</i>
kalamari	<i>octopus</i>

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:

raca	<i>duck</i>
zajec	<i>rabbit</i>
piščanec	<i>chicken</i>
govedina	<i>beef</i>

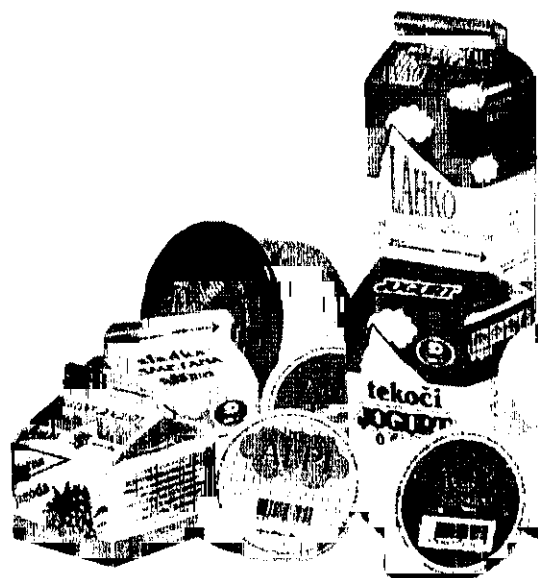
7 Kruh (Bread)

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

beli kruh	<i>white bread</i>
črni kruh	<i>brown bread</i>
rženi kruh	<i>rye bread</i>
žemlje	<i>bread rolls</i>

Notice that brown bread is called literally 'black bread'.

8 Mleko In mlečni izdelki (Milk and dairy products)



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

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

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

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

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

Želel bi . . . *I would like . . . (if you are a man)*
Želela bi . . . *I would like . . . (if you are a woman)*

10 The genitive case

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Bleda	from Ljubljana to Bled
iz Londona	from London
zaradi slabega vremena	because of bad weather
blizu tebe	near you
namesto mene	instead of me
sredi mesta	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.)

Zapomnite si!

How to

- say that you would like something:

Želel bi ...	<i>I'd like ...</i>
Želela bi še ...	<i>I'd also like ...</i>
Imate ... ?	<i>Do you have ... ?</i>
- use measures:

kilogram (kg)
gram (g)
liter (l)
deciliter (dl)
- offer someone a drink:

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



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?
- 1 kg of apples
 - ½ l of red wine
 - 1 l of milk
 - ½ kg of mince
- 3
- A shop assistant asks you if you would like anything else. How does she say that?
 - 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:
- you need a dictionary
 - you want some fresh pork chops
 - you want some fresh rolls for breakfast
 - need your shirt cleaned
- 5 You have a rather fussy guest at home. Ask her if she would like:
- a coffee
 - whether she would prefer tea
 - a juice
 - 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:
- kozarec (of red wine)
 - konec (of the month)
 - začetek (of the week)
 - 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	<i>accessory</i>
jedem (dative)	<i>(to) dishes</i>
zlasti	<i>particularly</i>
juha	<i>soup</i>
mlad krompir	<i>new potatoes</i>
različne solate	<i>various salads</i>
riž	<i>rice</i>
okrasiti	<i>to decorate</i>
narezek	<i>a plate of sliced meats and cheeses</i>
mesne jedi	<i>meat dishes</i>
prikuhe	<i>side orders</i>
sveži listi peteršilja	<i>fresh parsley leaves</i>
pomemben vir vitamina C	<i>important source of vitamin C</i>
zahtevno	<i>demanding</i>
gojiti	<i>to grow, to cultivate</i>
ohranjati zdravje	<i>keep our health</i>

9

PRIDITE NA OBISK!

Come and see us!

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 Brigita to invite her and her family to see their new house.

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

Brigita Čestitke! Ali je v hiši že vse gotovo?

Tatjana Kje pa! Videla boš, kako je. In zaenkrat bo tudi tako ostalo. Manjka še ogromno stvari in zmanjkuje nam denarja. Vem, da nas čaka še veliko problemov, ampak lepo je biti v svoji hiši.

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

Tatjana Želite priti naokrog v petek okoli pol osmih?

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



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

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

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

Brigita Lepa in velika soba je.

Tatjana Tukaj bo jedilnica ampak zaenkrat je še prazna.

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

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

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

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

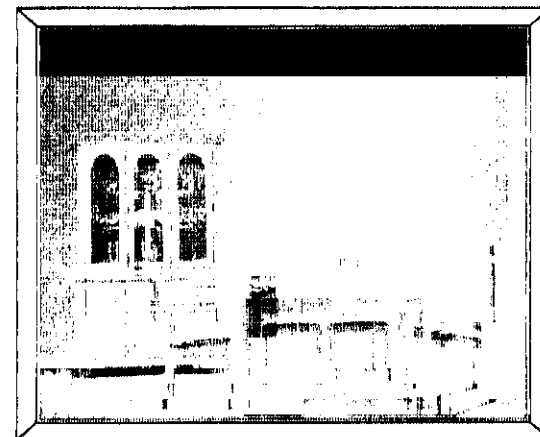
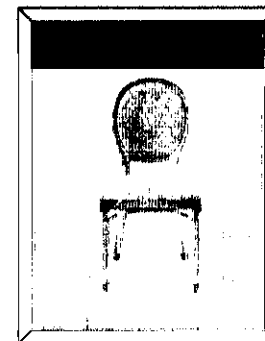
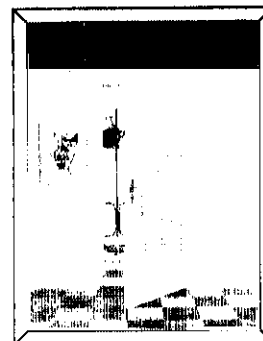
Brigita Ja, vem, kakšni problemi so z vsemi temi stvarmi. Ko smo mi naročili pralni stroj, je prišlo do neke pomote in namesto pralnega stroja so nam pripeljali pomivalni stroj. Potrpežljiv moraš biti, ko se preseliš. In koliko sob je zgoraj?

Tatjana Tri spalnice in kopalnica.

dnevna soba	living-room
polagati tapete	to lay wallpaper
parket	parquet floor
jedilnica	dining-room
prazna	empty
večja	bigger
razgled	view
vrt	garden
če bi še enkrat začeli ...	if we were starting again ...
če bi imeli več denarja ...	if we had more money ...
spremeniti	to change
kuhinja	kitchen
manjkati	to miss
zavese	curtains
štedilnik	cooker
naročiti	to order
pred šestimi tedni	six weeks ago
Še ga niso pripeljali.	They still haven't delivered it.
pralni stroj	washing machine
pomota	mistake
namesto	instead of
pomivalni stroj	dishwasher
potrpežljiv	patient
spalnica	bedroom
kopalnica	bathroom

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?

-velika izbira
 -kredit
 -privlačne cene

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.

vrata	doors
stoli	chairs
jedilniško pohištvo	dining-room furniture
velika izbira	large choice
kredit	loans
privlačne cene	inviting prices

In villages you will find streets of private family houses. Most of them have been built since the war and have a bit of land around them. It is common to build one's own house, a process which involves buying a patch of land, obtaining permission, and then building. These private houses continue to be built.

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

2 Zgoraj / spodaj (Up / down)

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

Kje je kuhinja?	Where is the kitchen?
Zgoraj.	Upstairs.
Kje je kopalnica?	Where is the bathroom?
Spodaj.	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?	Do you have (your) keys?
Ja, v žepu ga imam.	Yes, they are in (my) pocket.

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

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

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

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

4 Use of tenses

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

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

6 Use of šele and samo (only)

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

Kdaj si prišel?	When did you come?
Šele včeraj.	Only yesterday.
Kako dolgo ostaneš?	For how long will you stay?
Samo dva dni.	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?	<i>Are you leaving already?</i>
Kdaj je odšel?	<i>When did he leave?</i>
Kaj prodajajo tukaj?	<i>What do they sell here?</i>
Kaj kupuješ?	<i>What are you buying?</i>
Prodali smo stanovanje in kupili hišo.	<i>We sold our flat and bought a house.</i>

8 Conditional

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

Če bi vedel . . .	<i>If I knew . . .</i>
Če ne bi deževalo . . .	<i>If it hadn't rained . . .</i>

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.	<i>You could help me.</i>
Lahko bi šli v Ameriko.	<i>We could go to America.</i>

Note the use of 'bi' in these examples:

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

Zapomnite si!**How to**

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

**Vaje**

- 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
- 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 for 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)



Vsak začetek je težak.
 prvo stanovanje
 prinaša
 poleg veselja
 kup problemov
 porabiti ves denar
 za nakup stanovanja
 ali hiše
 vseliti se
 opremiti sobe
 v tem primeru
 Se je najbolje odločiti ...
 prehodno pohištvo
 predvsem
 dobro pa je
 kasneje uporabiti

lit. Every beginning is difficult.
 the first flat
 brings
 apart from joy (lit. next to joy)
 a lot of problems
 to spend all the money
 for the purchase of the flat
 or house
 to move in
 to furnish rooms
 in this case
 It is best to go for ...
 temporary furniture
 above all, particularly
 but it is good
 to use later

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 opremiti 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.

10

DOBER TEK!

Bon appetit!

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 prinesel 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 pripravim.
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 Odlično. Ne bo dolgo trajalo. Se vama mudi?
Nadja Ne, ampak lačni sva!



mizo za dva	a table for two
Je že pozno za kosilo?	Is it too late for lunch?
v redu	all right, OK
ta miza	this table
prav	OK
jedi po naročilu	dishes to order (à la carte)
gotove jedi	prepared dishes
oboje	both
na zadnji strani	on the last page
današnji, -a, -e	today's
Malo bova pogledali.	We (two) will have a look.
medtem	in the meantime
bom prinesel	I'll bring
pijača	drinks
S čim lahko postrežem?	(lit. 'With what can I serve (you)?')
Ali lahko kaj priporočate?	Can you recommend anything?
jajčevci v solati	aubergines in salad
So bili vsem zelo všeč.	Everyone liked them very much. (lit. They were to everyone very pleasing.)
verjeti (verjamem)	to believe
pripraviti (pripravim)	to prepare
predjed	starter
hladna paradižnikova juha	cold tomato soup
ocvrte sardine	fried sardines
priloga	side dish
porcija	portion
mlad pražen krompir	new fried potatoes
odlično	excellent
Ne bo dolgo trajalo.	It won't be long.
Se vama mudi?	Are you (two) in a hurry?
Lačni sva.	We (two) are hungry.

Note. As the waiter was addressing two women there were quite a few dual forms used in this dialogue. You will hear these forms used, and you will tune into them with time.

Jajčevci v solati (Aubergine salad)

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

Za 4 osebe potrebuješ:

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

Jajčevce opereš, obrišeš in odrežeš peclje. Nato jih narežeš na centimeter debele rezine, po obeh straneh posoliš in razporediš na papirnate 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 dodaš česen, ki ga pražiš, dokler ne postekleni. Oprazen česen pobereš iz ponve in daš na krožnik. Jajčevce obrišeš s papirnatimi 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, dodaš tudi peteršiljeve in majaronove listke. Pečene jajčevce pobereš iz ponve in daš v veliko skledo. Postopek pečenja jajčevcev ponavljaš, dokler ne spečeš vseh jajčevce. Pri pečenju porabiš ves peteršilj, majarona pa le polovico. Pečene jajčevce v skledi potreseš s pripravljenim česnom. Na olje, ki je ostalo v ponvi, naliješ kis in juho, zavreš, popopraš in po želji tudi osladiš. Gotov preliv zliješ na jajčevce, skledo pokriješ in daš za 2 uri na hladno, da jajčevci vpijejo preliv. Malo preden solato ponudiš, opereš paradižnike, jih narežeš na četrtine ali osmine (odvisno od velikosti), posoliš in skupaj s preostalo polovico majaronovih listkov rahlo primešaš jajčevcem.

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



Ste razumeli?

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



Ste vedeli?

1 Hungry/thirsty

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

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

Lačen in žejen je.
Si lačna ali žejna?

He is hungry and thirsty.
Are you hungry or thirsty?
(when asking a woman)

Vsi smo lačni in žejni.

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:

zajtrk	<i>breakfast</i>
kosilo	<i>lunch</i>
večerja	<i>supper</i>

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:

predjed	<i>starter</i>
hladne predjedi	<i>cold starters</i>
tople predjedi	<i>hot starters</i>
glavna jed	<i>main meal</i>
sladica or dezert	<i>dessert</i>

4 Places to eat

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

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

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

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

5 Jedilni pribor (Cutlery)

The words for cutlery are:

žlica	<i>spoon</i>
vilica	<i>fork</i>
nož	<i>knife</i>
žlička	<i>teaspoon</i>

Their endings change as follows:

z žlico	<i>with a spoon</i>
z vilico	<i>with a fork</i>
z nožem	<i>with a knife</i>
z žličko	<i>with a teaspoon</i>

6 If being a guest gets difficult

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

Lepo hišo/stanovanje imate!

Lep vrt imate!

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

Je to domač, -a, -e . . . ?

So to domači . . . ?

Zelo dobro(-a) je. Zelo dobri so.

Is this / are these homemade?

It is / they are very good.

When you are offered more food or drink but don't want any more, you can say:

Ne hvala, ampak bilo je zelo dobro.

Ne hvala, ne morem več.

Hvala, sit/sita sem.

Res ne morem več.

No, thank you, but it was very good.

No, thank you, I can't eat any more.

Thank you, I'm full.

I really can't eat any more.

7 All . . . all (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
ali vsi ali nihče

*either salad or vegetables
either everybody or no-one*

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

Nisem ne lačen ne žejen.
Ne pijejo ne piva ne vina.

*I am neither hungry nor thirsty.
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 z mano	with me
s teboj or s tabo	with you
z njim	with him
z njo	with her
z nami	with us
z vami	with you
z njimi	with them

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

- **pred** (*before, in front of*):
pred kosilom *before lunch*
pred hotelom *in front of the hotel*
- **za** (*behind*):
Za hišo *behind the house*
- **med** (*between, among, during*):
med nami *between us, among us*
med predstavo *during the performance*
- **pod** (*under*):
pod mizo *under the table*
- **nad** (*over, above*):
nad to sobo *above this room*

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



Zapomnite si

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

Mi lahko priporočite kakšno dobro restavracijo?

Can you recommend a good restaurant?

Lahko dobim jedilni list, prosim?

Can I have the menu, please?

Steklenico slovenskega vina prosim.	<i>A bottle of Slovene wine, please.</i>
Imate ... ?	<i>Do you have ... ?</i>
Kaj priporočate?	<i>What do you recommend?</i>
Kaj je hišna specialiteta?	<i>What is the speciality of the house?</i>
Kje so vegetarijanske jedi?	<i>Where are the vegetarian dishes?</i>
Kakšne solate imate?	<i>What salads do you have?</i>
Lahko dobim račun, prosim.	<i>Can I have the bill please.</i>

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.'

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, pijača, 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?

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 paradiznikom 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 zaobljeni; manjša in bolj podolgovata vrsta je manj znana. Obe imata bleščečo lupino vijoličaste barve. Toda 'prajajčevci' je bil majhen in svetle barve, po obliki in barvi je bil

podoben kokošnjemu 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 grenak. Če nas to moti, jih narežemo, posolimo in pustimo kake pol ure. Potem odcedimo tekočino in s tem tudi velik del grenkega okusa.

Najbolj slavna jed z jajčevci je verjetno grška musaka.

biti v sorodu z / s
tisočletja
kakršne dobimo pri nas
največkrat
precej zaobljeni
bolj podolgovata vrata
manj znana
obe
bleščeča lupina
vijoličast, -a, -o
'prajajčevac'
po obliki in barvi
biti podoben
kokošje jajce
od tod ime
včasih lupimo, drugič ne
pečī
pražiti
cvreti
dušiti
nadevati
surov, -a, -o
ne smemo jesti
okus
rahlo grenek
motiti
narezati
posoliti
puščiti kake pol ure
odcediti
tekočina
s tem tudi
velik del grenkega okusa
najbolj slavna jed
verjetno
grška musaka

to be related to
thousands of years
as we can buy them
most of the time
quite round
a longer kind
less known
both
shining skin
purple
'ancient aubergine'
in shape and colour
to be similar to, look like
chicken's egg
hence the name
sometimes peel, and other times not
bake
fry, roast
fry
stew
stuff
raw
must not eat
taste
slightly bitter
disturb
to slice
sprinkle with salt
leave for about half an hour
filter off
liquid
with that also
most of the bitterness
the most famous dish
probably
Greek moussaka

11

KAKŠNO BO JUTRI VREME?

*What will the weather be
like tomorrow?*

In this unit you will learn how to

- use more words and phrases describing the weather
- read and understand weather forecasts
- use impersonal expressions
- use the points of the compass
- use the locative case

Pogovori

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

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

Matjaž Pomlad je in gotovo bo toplo!

Igor Kar se tiče vremena, človek nikoli ne ve! Ampak vsi bomo imeli nahrbtnike in planinsko opremo.

Matjaž Seveda. S kolesom se bomo odpeljali do planinskega doma Tram in tam prenočili. Naslednji dan se bomo naprej odpravili peš. Predlagam, da na dan napravimo približno 25 kilometrov.

Igor Strinjam se. Jaz imam natančen opis poti s kartami in tudi

podrobnimi informacijami o tem, kje lahko med potjo jemo, prenočimo, telefoniramo in drugo.

Matjaž Ali imaš tudi kakšen leksikon, v katerem so opisane pomembne znamenitosti, ki so ob poti?
Igor Imam. Mitja mi ga je posodil. Vse bom izpisal in prinesel zraven. Pozanimati se moramo še, kakšna je vremenska napoved.



Gotovo bo toplo.
 kar se tiče vremena
 Človek nikoli ne ve.
 nahrbtnik
 planinska oprema
 kolo: s kolesom
 odpeljati se
 planinski dom
 prenočiti
 odpraviti se
 napraviti približno x kilometrov
 strinjati se
 natančen opis poti
 karta: s kartami
 podrobne informacije
 med potjo
 opisati pomembne znamenitosti
 ob poti
 izpisati si
 prinesiti 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

NAPOVED ZA SLOVENIJO – Precej jasno bo, občasno ponekod zmerno oblačno. Najvišje dnevne temperature bodo od 20 do 25, na Primorskem okoli 28 stopinj C.

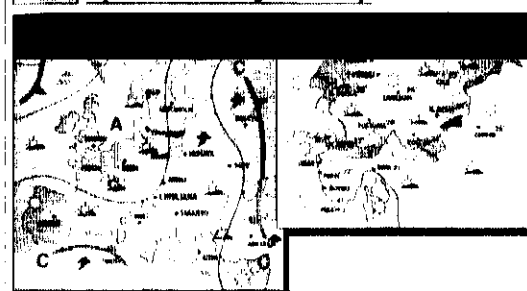
OBETI – V petek in soboto bo večinoma jasno z občasno zmerno oblačnostjo.

VREMENSKA SLIKA – Nad zahodno Evropo in Skandinavijo je območje visokega zračnega pritiska. Nad naše kraje doteka od severa suh in razmeroma hladen zrak.

TEMPERATURE MORJA – Koper 21, Poreč 23, Rovinj 22, Zadar 22, Split 22, Hvar 22.

VREME PO SLOVENIJI – Ljubljana – zmerno oblačno 21, Celje – zmerno oblačno 21, Murska Sobota – zmerno oblačno 22, Novo mesto – delno oblačno 20, Kočevje – pretežno oblačno 19, Postojna – delno oblačno 21, Portorož – pretežno oblačno 27, Nova Gorica – delno oblačno 24, Vogel – pretežno oblačno 11, Kredarica – pretežno oblačno 8 stopinj C.

WISNIN Napoved Hidrometeorološkega zavoda Slovenije



napoved	forecast
Hidrometeorološki zavod Slovenije	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
doteka nad naše kraje	is moving towards us
od severa	from the north
suh (-a, -o)	dry
razmeroma	relatively
hladen (-dna, -o)	cold, cool
zrak	air
morje	sea

Ste razumeli?

Can you explain in English what the plan for the trip to the mountains is?

Ste vedeli?

1 The Slovene climate

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



2 Cycling

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

kolo
gorsko kolo
kolesariti
kolesarska steza
najeti

bike
mountain bike
to cycle
cycle track
to hire



3 Walking

Half of Slovenia is covered in forest and there are large rural areas. Most Slovene farms offer facilities for staying overnight.

You already know the verb *iti to go*

- If you *regularly* go somewhere, you use the verb **hoditi**.

Ob sredah hodim na plavanje.
I go swimming on Wednesdays.

- You can use **hoditi** when you *go walking*:

Zelo rad hodim.
I very much like walking.

Ste dolgo hodili?
Did you walk for a long time?

- The noun which comes from **hoditi** is **hoja**:

Hoja v hribih je zelo prijetna. *Walking in the hills is very pleasant.*

- If you take *a short walk* you would not call it 'hoja' but **sprehod**:

Vsako jutro grem na sprehod s psom. *I go for a walk every morning with my dog.*



Gozdarsko središče



Planinski dom

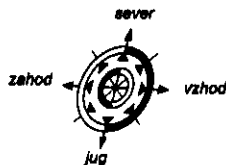


Turistična kmetija

4 The points of the compass

The intermediate points of the compass are:

severozahod	northwest
severovzhod	northeast
jugozahod	southwest
jugovzhod	southeast



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

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

5 Understanding weather forecasts and symbols

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



sončno	sunny
pol oblačno	overcast
oblačno	cloudy
dež	rain
nevihta	shower
megla	fog
sneženje	snowing
vetrovno	wind
Sončno je.	It's sunny.
Oblačno je.	It's cloudy.
Vetrovno je.	It's windy.
Toplo/hladno je.	It's warm/quite cold.
Vroča/mrzlo je.	It's hot/cold.

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. *You never know.*
Človek nikoli ne ve.

Moraš biti previden. *One must be careful.*
Človek mora biti previden.

8 Kar se tiče . . .

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

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

9 In spring, in winter . . .

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

pomlad	<i>spring</i>	spomladl or pomladl	<i>in spring</i>
poletje	<i>summer</i>	poletl	<i>in summer</i>
jesen	<i>autumn</i>	jeseni, or v jeseni	<i>in autumn</i>
zima	<i>winter</i>	pozimi	<i>in winter</i>

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

pomladni -a, -o or spomladni -a, -o	<i>spring</i>
or pomladanski -a, -o	
poletni -a, -o	<i>summer</i>
jesenski -a, -o	<i>autumn</i>
zimski -a, -o	<i>winter</i>

Here are a few examples:

Kakšen lep jesenski dan!
 Zimski dopust sem preživel
 na smučanju 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 of! Like the instrumental case, it is used as the object of certain prepositions. These are:

- **pri** (*by, at, with*):

Včeraj sem bil pri prijatelju. *I was at my friend's yesterday.*
 Stanujem pri teti. *I live with my aunt.*
 Vsi smo pri mizi. *We are all at the table.*

- **po** (*after, by*)

Po večerji poslušam glasbo. *I listen to music after supper.*
 To je prišlo danes po pošti. *This came today by post.*

- **o** (*about*)

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

- **ob** (*on, in expressions of time*)

ob ponedeljkih, torkih, sredah, *on Mondays, Tuesdays,*
Wednesdays,
 četrtekih, petkih, sobotah, *Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays,*
 nedeljah *Sundays*
 ob enih, dveh, treh *at one, two, three o'clock*
 ob večerih *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.

<i>Accusative</i>	<i>Locative</i>
Grem v kino.	Včeraj sem bila v kinu.
Letos gremo na dopust v Slovenijo.	Na dopustu smo bili v Sloveniji.
Postavi kozarce na mizo.	Kozarci so na mizi.
Danes zvečer grem na koncert.	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 ... ?	<i>How far is it to ... ?</i>
Kje bi lahko prenočili?	<i>Where could we stay overnight?</i>
So na poti gostilne?	<i>Are there inns on the way?</i>
Kakšno je vreme v tem letnem času?	<i>What is the weather like in this season?</i>
Ali potrebujemo ... ?	<i>Do we need ... ?</i>
planinsko opremo	<i>hiking equipment</i>
spalne vreče	<i>sleeping bags</i>
nepremočljive obleke	<i>waterproof clothing</i>

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.	1	It's cold.
(b) Dežuje.	2	It's snowing.
(c) Vroče je.	3	It's windy.
(d) Hladno je.	4	It's cloudy.
(e) Toplo je.	5	It's raining.
(f) Sneži.	6	It's sunny.
(g) Vetrovno je.	7	It's warm.
(h) Sončno je.	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 sprehod 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.

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	equipment
preskrba	service
prenočevanje	overnight stay
posebna planinska oprema	mountaineering equipment
upoštevati	take into account
hribovit, -a, -o	mountainous
celo	even
gorat, -a, -o	mountainous
svet	world
povzpeli se	to climb
na višine čez 1.000 metrov	to climb above 1,000 metres
kjer	where
vremenske spremembe	weather changes
kaj hitro presenetiti	can surprise us
popotnik: popotnikom (dative pl.)	traveller
podati se	to go
uhojeni čevlji	worn-in shoes
dodatno perilo	additional clothing
za primer ohladitve	in case of cold weather
ustrezna zaščita	suitable protection
v ne pretežkem nahrbtniku	in a rucksack which is not too heavy
k temu je treba dodati	it must be added
sredstva	facilities
osebna higiena	personal hygiene
majhen komplet za prvo pomoč	small first aid kit
čutarica za vodo	water bottle
beležka in svinčnik	pad and pencil
predvsem	above all
ni treba	not necessary
nositi s seboj	to carry with you
sproti nabavljati	to buy when it is needed
prehranjevati se	to feed oneself
planinski dom	mountain hut
gozdarska hiša	forest hut
zasebnik: pri zasebnikih	in private houses
kmečki dom	farmhouse
idr. stands for in drugje	and elsewhere

Oprema, preskrba, prenočevanje

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

Prenočevanje na poti je možno v planinskih domovih, v gozdarskih 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 razvitih predelih, kjer na poti ne bo deležen največje udobnosti. Zato se bo treba kdaj pa kdaj prilagoditi tudi bolj skromnim razmeram. Prepričani pa smo, da to ne bo v škodo lepim vtisom s poti. V primeru nuje pa bo seveda na poti mogoče najti zasilno prenočišče 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
kdaž pa kdaž
prilagoditi se
bolj skromne razmere
biti prepričan
biti v škodo / ne biti v škodo
lepi vtisi s poti
v primeru nuje
zasilno prenočišče
biti posebej navedeno

which is
travel guide
specifically mentioned

which leads to a wilder terrain
to be offered great comfort
occasionally
to adopt, to adjust to
more basic environment
to be sure
to be harmful / not to be harmful

in case of emergency
emergency lodging
to be especially mentioned

12

NE POČUTIM SE DOBRO

I don't feel well

In this unit you will learn how to

- describe how you feel (when you don't feel well)
- manage when you don't feel well
- compare things
- use verbs with prefixes



Pogovori

Kako se počutiš? (How are you feeling?)

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

Branka Kako se počutiš?

Simona Še vedno slabo. Glava me boli in kašljam. In zelo me zebe.

Branka Prehladila si se. Imaš temperaturo?

Simona Ne vem, nisem si je izmerila. Zelo sem utrujena in zaspana.

Branka Najbolje je, da 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?

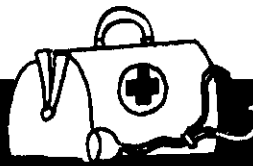
Simona Če imaš čas. Ampak prepričana sem, da bo čez par dni bolje.

Branka Seveda, gripa ne traja dolgo.

prehladiti se	to catch a cold
imeti temperaturo	to have a temperature
izmeriti si temperaturo	to take one's temperature
najbolje je	it is best
ostati	to stay
par dni	a few days
vzeti aspirin	to take aspirin
limonin čaj	lemon tea
skočiti	lit. to jump, also to pop
lekarna	chemist
tablete	tablets
čez par dni	in a few days
bolje	better
gripa	flu
trajati/ne trajati	to last/not to last

Branka went to the chemist, bought some aspirin and picked up a leaflet with the following advice:

ZDRAVNIK SVETUJE



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 le lahka 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, jajc, in drugih takih proizvodov
- Več tekočine v obliki navadne in mineralne vode, razredčenih sokov in zeliščnih čajev.
- Če en dan na teden ne jemo in pijemo samo sadne sokove to dodatno zagotavlja dobro delovanje prebavnih organov

Upoštevati moramo tudi naslednje:

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

telo potrebuje	the body needs
maščobe	cholesterol
v drugih letnih časih	in other seasons
težka in mastna hrana	heavy and fat food
ne obremenjuje le želodca	it is not only heavy on the stomach
temveč dodatno ovira tudi normalno	but it also hinders your circulation
delovanje krvnega obtoka	
lahka in sveža prehrana	light and fresh food
prispeva k ugodnemu počutju	contributes to a feeling of health
in zdravemu videzu	and to a healthy appearance
v obliki mesa	in a form of meat
mesni izdelki	meat products
jajca	eggs
drugi taki proizvodi	other such products
tekočine	liquids
navadna in mineralna voda	tap and mineral water
razredčeni sokovi	squashes
zeliščni čaji	herbal teas
dodatno zagotavlja	to be assured
dobro delovanje	good working of digestive organs
prebavnih organov	
upoštevati	take into account
naslednje	the following
ostale	other
ne sodijo med tiste pijače,	are not amongst those drinks which
ki zdravo odžejajo	refresh you in a healthy manner
bolniki	patients
naj se izogibajo	should avoid
še posebej v vročih dneh	particularly on hot days
posebej nevarne	especially dangerous
kombinacije alkohola,	particularly dangerous
kave in zdravil	

Ste razumeli?

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

Ste vedeli?

1 Če 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 dobiš samo ne recept.	<i>This medicine can only be obtained on prescription.</i>
Kako dobna torta!	<i>What a good cake! Do you have a recipe?</i>
Ali imaš recept?	

2 Naravna zdravilišča (Natural Health resorts)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

roka	<i>arm, hand</i>
noga	<i>leg</i>
oko	<i>eye</i>
uho	<i>ear</i>
koleno	<i>knee</i>
želodec	<i>stomach</i>
prst	<i>finger</i>
prst na nogi	<i>toe</i>
hrbet	<i>back</i>
srce	<i>heart</i>

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>I'm hungry.</i>
Žejen, -jna sem.	<i>I'm thirsty.</i>
Utrujen, -a sem.	<i>I'm tired.</i>
Zaspan, -a sem.	<i>I'm sleepy.</i>
Jezen, -zna sem.	<i>I'm angry.</i>

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.	<i>This pencil doesn't write.</i>
Ta knjiga je zelo dobra.	<i>This book is very good.</i>
To drevo je staro.	<i>This tree is old.</i>

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

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

6 This/that

	<i>masculine</i>	<i>feminine</i>	<i>neuter</i>
<i>close by</i>	ta	ta	to
<i>further away</i>	tisti	tista	tisto
<i>very far away</i>	oni	ona	ono

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

7 Reflexive verbs

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

vrniti se	<i>to return</i>
počutiti se	<i>to feel</i>
sprehajati se	<i>to walk (to promenade)</i>
izposoditi si	<i>to borrow</i>
privoščiti si	<i>to treat oneself</i>
ogledati si	<i>to view</i>

Se is also used with some impersonal expressions; a few that are commonly used are:

zdi se	<i>it seems</i>
(ne) spleča se	<i>it is (not) worth, it pays (does not pay)</i>
zgodí se	<i>it happens</i>

The presence of 'se' can change the meaning, as in these examples:

hvaliti	<i>to praise</i>
hvaliti se	<i>to boast</i>
posoditi	<i>to lend</i>
izposoditi si	<i>to borrow</i>
učiti	<i>to teach</i>
učiti se	<i>to learn</i>

8 More about verbs

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

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

- **stopiti** *to step*
- izstopiti** *to step out, to get out
(of a bus, train, etc.)*
- vstopiti** *to step in, to get into
(a bus, train, etc.)*
- prestopiti** *to change (bus, train, etc.)*
- odstopiti** *to resign, to withdraw*

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:

lep	<i>beautiful</i>	lepši	<i>more beautiful</i>
drag	<i>expensive</i>	dražji	<i>more expensive</i>
poceni	<i>cheap</i>	cenejši	<i>cheaper</i>

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

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

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

rjav	<i>brown</i>	bolj rjav	<i>more brown, browner</i>
trmast	<i>stubborn</i>	bolj trmast	<i>more stubborn</i>

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:

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

10 Comparative: 'as' and 'than'

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

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

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

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

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

Grlo me boli.	<i>I have a sore throat.</i>
Zob me boli.	<i>I have a toothache.</i>
Zebe me.	<i>I feel cold.</i>
Prehlajen, –a sem	<i>I have a cold.</i>
Prehladil, –a sem se.	<i>I caught a cold.</i>
Gripo imam.	<i>I have flu.</i>
Bolan sem. (m.) Bolna sem. (f.)	<i>I'm ill.</i>
Nekaj imam v očesu.	<i>I have something in my eye.</i>
Temperaturo imam.	<i>I have a temperature.</i>
Kje je najbližja ambulanta?	<i>Where is the nearest clinic?</i>
Moram k zdravniku.	<i>I have to see a doctor.</i>
Kje je najbližja lekarna?	<i>Where is the nearest chemist?</i>

Vaje

- Your friend says: 'Glava me boli in temperaturo imam.' What is the matter?
- How would you say: 'It will be better tomorrow'?
- 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.
- The doctor has prescribed you some medicine. Where do you go to collect it?
- 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

- 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).
- Tell a person you have met in Slovenia which months in England are usually the coldest, and which the warmest.
- 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
- Here are some reflexive verbs: **sprehajati se**, **privoščiti si**, **zahvaliti se**, **počutiti se**, **ogledati si**. Find the appropriate one for each of the sentences below:

- Tanja mi je kupila darilo. Moram ji telefonirati in ...
- Že ves teden sem doma, slabo ...
- Tega ... ne morem ..., predrago je.
- ... si že ... to razstavo?
- V parku sem videl soseda. ... je s psom.

Pa še to ...

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

Prva pomoč (First aid)

Najprej moramo oceniti ponesrečenca: pokličemo ga, rahlo stresemo in vprašamo, če nas sliši. Če ne odgovori, ga malo uštipnemo, da vidimo, če se odziva na bolečino. Ugotoviti moramo, če diha. Če ne, mu položimo glavo nazaj in dva do trikrat počasi, a močno vpihnemo zrak v njegova odprta usta. Opazujemo, če se prsni koš dvigne. Če je ponesrečenec v avtomobilu, ga ne vlečemo ven, tudi če je pri zavesti. Lahko

mu zlomimo hrbtenico. Še to: če je kdo v nezavesti, vendar diha in mu bije srce, ga samo položite na bok in pokličite zdravnika.

oceniti	<i>to assess</i>
ponesrečenec	<i>the casualty</i>
poklicati	<i>to call</i>
rahlo stresiti	<i>slightly shake</i>
malo uščipniti	<i>to pinch a little</i>
odzivati se	<i>to react</i>
na bolečino	<i>to react to pain</i>
ugotoviti	<i>to establish</i>
dihati	<i>to breathe</i>
položiti	<i>to lay</i>
nazaj	<i>backwards</i>
vpihniti	<i>to blow</i>
zrak	<i>air</i>
odprta usta	<i>opened mouth</i>
opazovati	<i>observe</i>
prani koš	<i>chest</i>
dvigniti se	<i>to rise</i>
vieči ven	<i>pull out</i>
biti pri zavesti	<i>to be conscious</i>
zlomiti	<i>to break</i>
hrbtenica	<i>back</i>
biti v nezavesti	<i>to be unconscious</i>
srce bije	<i>heart beats</i>
položiti na bok	<i>to lay on side</i>

13

GREMO NA IZLET!

Let's go for a trip!

In this unit you will learn how to

- reserve a hotel room
- check into a hotel
- buy clothes
- use the passive construction

You will also learn how the Slovene school system works.

Pogovori

Izlet z vlakom (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.

Alenka Dobro jutro, Alenka Bogataj pri telefonu. V časopisu sem videla oglas, da oddajate sobe.

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

Alenka Ali imate proste sobe za ta konec tedna?

Gospa Kotnik Za koliko oseb pa?

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

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

vzeti s seboj	<i>to take with one</i>
za obleči	<i>to wear</i>
preveč	<i>too much</i>
hlače	<i>trousers</i>
majica	<i>T-shirt</i>
pulover: debel pulover	<i>pullover: thick pullover</i>
jakna	<i>jacket</i>
Kdo ve?	<i>Who knows?</i>
previdljiv (-a, o)/neprevidljiv (-a, -o)	<i>predictable/unpredictable</i>
čevlji	<i>shoes</i>
teniske	<i>trainers</i>
za potovanje	<i>for travelling</i>
imeti obuto	<i>to wear on the feet</i>
iti ven: če greva ven	<i>to go out: if we (two) go out</i>
črne hlače	<i>black trousers</i>
bluza	<i>blouse</i>

Mojca and Alenka are taking advantage of the rail card which they bought in order to travel at reduced rates. See the advertisement in which **Slovenske železnice** (Slovene railways) advertise their discounted fares.

Kaj boš oblekla? (What will you wear?)

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

- Alenka** Boš vzela s seboj veliko oblek?
Mojca Ne preveč. Hlače, dve majici in en debel pulover ali jakno. Ob večerih je po navadi hladno.
- Alenka** Boš vzela tudi anorak?
Mojca Ne vem. Misliš, da bo deževalo?
Alenka Kdo ve? Marca je vreme neprevidljivo.
Mojca Boš obula čevlje ali teniske?
Alenka Za potovanje bom imela obute teniske, čevlje pa bom vzela zraven.
- Mojca** Kaj pa za zvečer, če greva ven?
Alenka Črne hlače in eno blužo.
Mojca Dobra ideja!

potovanje z vlakom	<i>travel by train</i>
dijak	<i>student (at high school)</i>
delavec	<i>worker</i>
ugodna možnost	<i>special offer, lit. 'beneficial possibility'</i>
vožnja: za vožnjo	<i>drive, ride: for travelling</i>
na delo	<i>to work</i>
mesečni, -čna, -o	<i>monthly</i>
letni, -a, -o	<i>annual</i>
dijaška vozovnica	<i>student (i.e. high school student) ticket</i>
študentska vozovnica	<i>student ticket</i>
delavska vozovnica	<i>worker's ticket</i>
popust	<i>discount</i>
polletna vozovnica	<i>half-year ticket</i>
večinoma	<i>mostly</i>
mladinska izkaznica	<i>youth pass</i>
posebna ugodnost	<i>special benefit</i>
znesek	<i>the price</i>
poravnati znesek	<i>to pay the price</i>
obrok: v enem obroku	<i>instalment: in one instalment</i>
namesto	<i>instead of</i>

Z VLAKOM
V ŠOLO IN V SLUŽBO!

Slovenske železnice so za dijake, študente in delavce pripravile dve ugodni možnosti za vožnjo v šolo ali na delo: MESEČNO in LETNO dijaško, študentsko ali delavsko vozovnico.

DIJAŠKE IN ŠTUDENTSKE
VOZOVNICE

- tedenska vozovnica 45 % popusta
- mesečna vozovnica 60 % popusta
- letna ali polletna vozovnica 20 % cenejše od mesečne

Dijakom in študentom, ki večinoma potujejo na koncu tedna, priporočamo mladinsko izkaznico, s katero imajo 30 % popusta.

DELAVSKE VOZOVNICE

- tedenska vozovnica 20 % popusta
- mesečna vozovnica 25 % popusta
- letna ali polletna vozovnica 50 % popusta

*

POSEBNA UGODNOST: Če znesek za letno vozovnico poravnate v enem obroku, plačate samo 8 mesečnih vozovnic namesto 12. V dveh obrokih plačate 8,5 mesečne vozovnice in v treh obrokih 9 mesečnih vozovnic.

 Slovenske železnice

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:

bluza	blouse
srajca	shirt
pulover	pullover
krilo	skirt
hlače	trousers
plašč	coat
dežni plašč	raincoat

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

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

- Te črne hlače so mi zelo všeč. *I very much like these black trousers.*
- Kje si kupila to lepo krilo? *Where did you buy this beautiful skirt?*
- Letos si moram kupiti novi plašč. *I must buy a new coat this year.*

3 Obutev (Footwear)

The words for footwear are:

čevlji	shoes
škornji	boots
sandall	sandals

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:

prevelik	too big	prepočasi	too slowly
premajhen	too small	prehitro	too fast

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 . . . ?	<i>May I offer . . . ?</i>
Smem poskusiti to . . . ?	<i>May I try this . . . ?</i>
Smem telefonirati od tukaj?	<i>May I make a telephone call from here?</i>

7 More on numbers

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

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

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

8 More about personal pronouns

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

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

Ti ne smeš piti vina, gripo 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)?	<i>Is this for me?</i>
Velikokrat mislim nate (na tebe).	<i>I often think of you.</i>
Prišel bom pote (po tebe).	<i>I'll come to pick you up.</i>

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 hodi v prvi razred. *Marija is in the first form.*
Janez hodi v peti razred. *Janez is in the fifth form.*

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

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

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

matematika	maths
fizika	physics
kemija	chemistry
biologija	biology
tuji jeziki	foreign languages
zgodovina	history
geografija	geography

10 Passive

Look at these examples:

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

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

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

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

Zapomnite si!



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

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



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

vpisati	to fill in
čitljivo	legible
z modrim ali črnim pisalom	with blue or black ink
Uporabite velike tiskane črke.	Use block capitals.
vključno	including
številka omrežne skupine	the area code
na katero	on which
vas lahko pokličemo	we can telephone you

Prosimo, vpišite svoje ime in naslov - čitljivo, z modrim ali črnim pisalom. Uporabite velike tiskane črke.

Gospod/Gospe/Gospodična (prosimo, vpišite)	
Ime _____	Primek _____
Naslov _____	
Poštna številka _____	
Prosimo, vpišite svojo telefonsko številko (vključno s številko omrežne skupine), na katero Vas lahko pokličemo.	
Oz. dan _____	zvečer _____

- 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 Dober večer.
 Receptorka Dober večer. Želite, prosim?
 James Prejšnji teden sem rezerviral sobo. Pravzaprav, moja tajnica je rezervirala sobo zame.
 Receptorka Ja, kako se pišete?
 James Roberts
 Receptorka Samo trenutek. Ja, imamo sobo za vas. Enoposteljna soba s kopalnico in majhnim balkonom je. V petem nadstropju je, v hotelu je dvigalo.
 James Prav.
 Receptorka Številka sobe je 532. Izvolite ključ. Poklicala bom postrežčka, on bo odnesel vašo prtljago.
 James Je še odprta restavracija?
 Receptorka Ne več, ampak če želite kaj pojesti, v sobi je jedilni list za postrežbo v sobo.
 James Prav, pogledal bom. In še nekaj: kdaj je jutraj zajtrk?
 Receptorka Od sedmih do desetih. Če želite, vam lahko prinesemo tudi zajtrk v sobo.
 James Hvala za enkrat.



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

Unit 11**Exercises**

1 Včasih grem v službo s kolesom in včasih grem peš. 2 Kakšno je spomladi vreme v Sloveniji? 3 It is cloudy and quite cold. 4 (a) – 4 (b) – 5 (c) – 8 (d) – 1 (e) – 7 (f) – 2 (g) – 3 (h) – 6 5 northwest 6 Portugalska leži zahodno od Španije. 7 jesenski (It is an adjective.) 8 Pozimi je –, spomladi je –, poleti je –, v jeseni je – 9 Let's go for a walk in the park. 10 Manja še ni gotova. 11 – Rad bi najel gorsko kolo. – Za štiri dni. Koliko stane na dan? – Mi lahko pokažete kolesa? – Kako daleč je do mesta?

Unit 12**Dialogues**

(a) Simona se slabo počuti. Glava jo boli, kašlja in zelo jo zebe. Zelo je utrujena in zaspana. (b) Branka meni, da ima gripo in da bo čez par dni bolje.

Exercises

1 He or she has a headache and a temperature. 2 Jutri bo bolje. 3 Ne počutim se dobro, prehladil – a sem se. 4 V lekarno. 5 (a) – 5 (b) – 6 (c) – 7 (d) – 8 (e) – 4 (f) – 1 (g) – 3 (h) – 2 6 starejše, ožje, manjše 7 Najhladnejši so . . . (list the months) in najtoplejši so . . . (list the months). 8 Najcenejši je Hotel Ava in najdražji je Hotel Lia. 9 (a) se zahvaliti (b) se počutim (c) si ne morem privoščiti (d) si že ogledal (e) sprehajala se

Unit 13**Dialogues**

(a) They booked a room with two beds but no bathroom. (b) Not many; Mojca will take a pair of trousers, two T-shirts, and a thick pullover or a jacket. She will wear trainers for travelling and take a pair of shoes with her. In case they go out in the evening she will take a pair of black trousers and a blouse.

Exercises

1 (a) – 5 (b) – 4 (c) – 1 (d) – 3 (e) – 6 (f) – 2 2 Rad bi rezerviral sobo s kopalnico za dve osebi za en teden. 3 (a) Rooms to let (b) Reduced (*lit.* 'beneficial' prices) (c) 20% discount (d) You can pay in three instalments (e) Entrance free of charge 4 Fill in the form with your personal details. 5 V petek zvečer okoli sedmih. 6 Oprostite, kje je stranišče? 7 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) Danes je prevroč. (b) Februarja je v Rusiji premrzlo. (c) Prevelik je. (d) Prehitro 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:	<i>feminine nouns ending in –a</i>
Second declension:	<i>feminine nouns ending in a consonant</i>
Third declension:	<i>masculine nouns</i>
Fourth declension:	<i>neuter nouns</i>

Declining feminine nouns ending in *-a* with an adjective modifying them

Singular

<i>Nominative:</i>	velika hiša	široka cesta	nova obleka
<i>Genitive:</i>	velike hiše	široke ceste	nove obleke
<i>Dative:</i>	veliki hiši	široki cesti	novi obleki
<i>Accusative:</i>	veliko hišo	široko cesto	novo obleko
<i>Locative:</i>	v veliki hiši	pri široki cesti	v novi obleki
<i>Instrumental:</i>	z veliko hišo	s široko cesto	z novo obleko

Dual

<i>Nominative:</i>	veliki hiši	široki cesti	novi obleki
<i>Genitive:</i>	velikih hiš	širokih cest	novih oblek
<i>Dative:</i>	velikima hišama	širokima cestama	novima oblekama
<i>Accusative:</i>	veliki hiši	široki cesti	novi obleki
<i>Locative:</i>	v velikih hišah	pri širokih cestah	v novih oblekah
<i>Instrumental:</i>	z velikima hišama	s širokima cestama	z novima oblekama

Plural

<i>Nominative:</i>	velike hiše	široke ceste	nove obleke
<i>Genitive:</i>	velikih hiš	širokih cest	novih oblek
<i>Dative:</i>	velikim hišam	širokim cestam	novim oblekam
<i>Accusative:</i>	velike hiše	široke ceste	nove obleke
<i>Locative:</i>	v velikih hišah	pri širokih cestah	v novih oblekah
<i>Instrumental:</i>	z velikimi hišami	s širokimi cestami	z novimi oblekami

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

Declining feminine nouns ending in a consonant

Singular

<i>Nominative:</i>	pesem	malenkost	stvar	prirediv
<i>Genitive:</i>	pesmi	malenkosti	stvari	priredive
<i>Dative:</i>	pesmi	malenkosti	stvari	priredivi
<i>Accusative:</i>	pesem	malenkost	stvar	prirediv
<i>Locative:</i>	v pesmi	o malenkosti	o stvari	na prireditvi
<i>Instrumental:</i>	s pesmijo	z malenkostjo	s stvarjo	s prireditvijo

Dual

<i>Nominative:</i>	pesmi	malenkosti	stvari	priredivi
<i>Genitive:</i>	pesmi	malenkosti	stvari	priredive
<i>Dative:</i>	pesmima	malenkostma/ima	stvarema	priredivama
<i>Accusative:</i>	pesmi	malenkosti	stvari	priredivi
<i>Locative:</i>	v pesmih	o malenkostih	o stvarih	na prireditvah
<i>Instrumental:</i>	s pesmima	z malenkostma/ima	s stvarema	s prireditvama

Plural

<i>Nominative:</i>	pesmi	malenkosti	stvari	priredive
<i>Genitive:</i>	pesmi	malenkosti	stvari	priredive
<i>Dative:</i>	pesmim	malenkostim	stvarim	priredivam
<i>Accusative:</i>	pesmi	malenkosti	stvari	priredive
<i>Locative:</i>	v pesmih	o malenkostih	o stvarih	na prireditvah
<i>Instrumental:</i>	s pesmimi	z malenkostmi	s stvarmi	s prireditvami

pesem (*song*); **malenkost** (*a mere trifle*); **stvar** (*thing*); **prirediv** (*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

Singular

<i>Nom:</i>	današnji časopis	nov dežnik	dober prijatelj
<i>Gen:</i>	današnjega časopisa	novega dežnika	dobrega prijatelja
<i>Dat:</i>	današnjemu časopisu	novemu dežniku	dobremu prijatelju
<i>Acc:</i>	današnji časopis	nov dežnik	dobrega prijatelja
<i>Loc:</i>	v današnjem časopisu	o novem dežniku	pri dobrem prijatelju
<i>Instr:</i>	z današnjim časopisom	z novim dežnikom	z dobrim prijateljem

Dual

<i>Nom:</i>	današnja časopisa	nova dežnika	dobra prijatelja
<i>Gen:</i>	današnjih časopisov	novih dežnikov	dobrih prijateljev
<i>Dat:</i>	današnjima časopisoma	novima dežnikoma	dobrima prijateljema
<i>Acc:</i>	današnja časopisa	nova dežnika	dobra prijatelja
<i>Loc:</i>	v današnjih časopisih	o novih dežnikih	pri dobrih prijateljih
<i>Instr:</i>	z današnjima časopisoma	z novima dežnikoma	z dobrima prijateljema

Plural

<i>Nom:</i>	današnji časopisi	novi dežniki	dobri prijatelji
<i>Gen:</i>	današnjih časopisov	novih dežnikov	dobrih prijateljev
<i>Dat:</i>	današnjim časopisom	novim dežnikom	dobrim prijateljem
<i>Acc:</i>	današnje časopise	nove dežnike	dobre prijatelje
<i>Loc:</i>	v današnjih časopisih	o novih dežnikih	pri dobrih prijateljih
<i>Instr:</i>	z današnjimi časopisi	z novimi dežniki	z dobrimi prijatelji

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

današnji časopis (*today's newspaper*); **nov dežnik** (*new umbrella*); **dober prijatelj** (*good friend (male)*)

Declining neuter nouns with an adjective modifying them

Singular

<i>Nominative:</i>	veliko mesto	lepo stanovanje	tuje ime
<i>Genitive:</i>	velikega mesta	lepega stanovanja	tujega imena
<i>Dative:</i>	velikemu mestu	lepemu stanovanju	tujemu imenu
<i>Accusative:</i>	veliko mesto	lepo stanovanje	tuje ime
<i>Locative:</i>	pri velikem mestu	pri lepem stanovanju	o tujem imenu
<i>Instrumental:</i>	z velikim mestom	z lepim stanovanjem	s tujim imenom

Dual

<i>Nominative:</i>	veliki mesti	lepi stanovanji	tuji imeni
<i>Genitive:</i>	velikih mest	lepih stanovanj	tujih imen
<i>Dative:</i>	velikima mestoma	lepima stanovanjema	tujima imenoma
<i>Accusative:</i>	veliki mesti	lepi stanovanji	tuji imeni
<i>Locative:</i>	pri velikih mestih	pri lepih stanovanjih	pri tujih imenih
<i>Instrumental:</i>	z velikima mestoma	z lepima stanovanjema	s tujima imenoma

Plural

<i>Nominative:</i>	velika mesta	lepa stanovanja	tuja imena
<i>Genitive:</i>	velikih mest	lepih stanovanj	tujih imen
<i>Dative:</i>	velikim mestom	lepim stanovanjem	tujim imenom
<i>Accusative:</i>	velika mesta	lepa stanovanja	tuja imena
<i>Locative:</i>	pri velikih mestih	pri lepih stanovanjih	pri tujih imenih
<i>Instrumental:</i>	z velikimi mesti	z lepimi stanovanji	s tujimi imeni

veliko mesto (*large town*); **lepo stanovanje** (*beautiful flat*); **tuje ime** (*foreign name*)

Declining plural nouns with an adjective modifying them

<i>Nominative:</i>	umazana tla	odprta vrata	prijetni ljudje
<i>Genitive:</i>	umazanih tal	odprtih vrat	prijetnih ljudi
<i>Dative:</i>	umazanim tlom	odprtim vratom	prijetnim ljudem
<i>Accusative:</i>	umazana tla	odprta vrata	prijetne ljudi
<i>Locative:</i>	na umazanih tleh	pri odprtih vratih	o prijetnih ljudeh
<i>Instrumental:</i>	z umazanimi tlemi/tli	z odprtimi vrati	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

one

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
<i>Nominative:</i>	eden/en	ena	eno
<i>Genitive:</i>	enega	ene	enega
<i>Dative:</i>	enemu	eni	enemu
<i>Accusative:</i>	enega	eno	eno
<i>Locative:</i>	pri enem	pri eni	pri enim
<i>Instrumental:</i>	z enim	z eno	z enim

two

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
<i>Nominative:</i>	dva	dve	dve
<i>Genitive:</i>	dveh	dveh	dveh
<i>Dative:</i>	dvema	dvema	dvema
<i>Accusative:</i>	dva	dve	dve
<i>Locative:</i>	pri dveh	pri dveh	pri dveh
<i>Instrumental:</i>	z dvema	z dvema	z dvema

three

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
<i>Nominative:</i>	trije	tri	tri
<i>Genitive:</i>	treh	treh	treh
<i>Dative:</i>	trem	trem	trem
<i>Accusative:</i>	tri	tri	tri
<i>Locative:</i>	pri treh	pri treh	pri treh
<i>Instrumental:</i>	s tremi	s tremi	s tremi

four

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
<i>Nominative:</i>	štirje	štiri	štiri
<i>Genitive:</i>	štirih	štirih	štirih
<i>Dative:</i>	štirim	štirim	štirim
<i>Accusative:</i>	štiri	štiri	štiri
<i>Locative:</i>	pri štirih	pri štirih	pri štirih
<i>Instrumental:</i>	s štirimi	s štirimi	s štirimi

The numbers from five onwards are the same for all three genders, and follow this pattern:

five	six	seven	eight	nine	ten
pet	šest	sedem	osem	devet	deset
petih	šestih	sedmih	osmih	devetih	desetih
petim	šestim	sedmim	osmim	devetim	desetim
pet	šest	sedem	osem	devet	deset
pri petih	pri šestih	pri sedmih	pri osmih	pri devetih	pri desetih
s petimi	s šestimi	s sedmimi	z osmimi	z devetimi	z desetimi

Appendix 3: DECLINING PERSONAL PRONOUNS

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Loc.</i>	<i>Instr.</i>
Singular					
jaz	mene/me	meni/mi	mene/me	pri meni	z mano
ti	tebe/te	tebi/ti	tebe/te	pri tebi	s tabo
on	njega/ga	njemu/mu	njega/ga	pri njemu	z njim
ona	nje/je	njej/ji	njo/jo	pri njej	z njo
ono	njega/ga	njemu/mu	njega/ga	pri njemu	z njim
Dual					
midva	naju	nama	naju	pri nama	z nama
vidva	vaju	vama	vaju	pri vaju	z vama
				-vama	
onadva	njiju	njlma/jlma	njiju	pri njiju	z njlma
	-ju, -jih			-njlma	
Plural					
mi	nas	nam	nas	pri nas	z nami
vi	vas	vam	vas	pri vas	z vami
oni	njih/jih	njim/jim	njih/jih	pri njih	z njimi

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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*
Anglež, -inja (f.) *Englishman,*
-woman
Anglija *England*
apartna *apartment*
aperitiv *aperitif*
artičoka *artichoke*
aspirin *aspirin*
ata *father*
Avstralija *Australia*
avto *car*
avtobus *bus; coach*
avtobusna postaja *bus-station,*
bus-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*
blažilec *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*
bombaž *cotton*
božič *Christmas*
brat *brother*
brati *read*
breskev *peach*
brez *without*
brezplačen, -čna, -o *free of charge*
brisača *towel*

Britanija *Britain*
 briti *shave* (vb.)
 brivec *barber*
 brošura *brochure*
 budilka *alarm clock*
 carina *customs*
 cel, -a, -o *whole; all; total*
 cena *cost, charge, price*
 ceneje *cheaper*
 cenik *price-list*
 cerkev *church*
 cesta *street; road, way*
 cigara *cigar*
 cigarete *cigarettes*
 copati *slippers*
 cvetača *cauliflower*
 čaj *tea*
 čaj z limono *lemon tea*
 čaj z mlekom *tea with milk*
 čajnik *teapot*
 čakalnica *waiting-room*
 čakati (na) *wait (for)*
 čas *time*
 časopis *newspaper*
 če *if*
 čebela *bee*
 čebula *onion*
 češnja *cherry*
 ček *cheque*
 čeknova knjižica *cheque-book*
 česen *garlic*
 čestitke *congratulations*
 čevelj *shoe*
 čez *across; after (time)*
 čigav, -a, -o *whose*
 čipka *lace*
 čist, -a, -o *clean* (adj.)
 čistilnica *dry-cleaner*
 čistiti *clean* (vb.)
 član *member*
 članek *article*
 clovek *person*
 čokolada *chocolate*

čoln *boat*
 čolnarna *boat-house*
 črka *letter of alphabet*
 črn, -a, -o *black*
 da *yes; that* (conj.)
 daleč *far*
 daljnogled *binoculars*
 dan *day*
 danes *today*
 darilo *present; gift*
 dati *give*
 datum *date*
 davek *tax*
 debel, -a, -o *fat* (person);
thick (book)
 dekle *girl*
 del *part*
 delati *work* (vb); *do* (vb.)
 delikatese *delicatessen*
 delo *work*
 denar *money*
 denarnica *purse; wallet*
 dež *rain* (n.)
 dežela *country*
 dežni plašč *raincoat*
 dežnik *umbrella*
 dežuje *raining; it's raining*
 dijeta *diet*
 direktor *manager*
 dneven, -vna, -o *daily*
 dnevna soba *living room; lounge*
 do *till* (conj.)
 dober, -bra, -o *good*
 dobiti *get* (obtain)
 dobro *well*
 dobrodošli! *welcome!*
 dodatek *supplement*
 dodati *add* (vb.)
 dogovor *agreement*
 dokumenti *documents*
 dol *down; to go down*
 dolar *dollar*
 dolg *debt* (n.)

dolg, -a, -o *long* (adj.)
 dolgočasen, -sna, -o *boring*
 dolgovati *owe*
 dolina *valley*
 dolžina *length*
 dom *home*
 doma *at home*
 domotožje *homesick*
 dopust *holiday*
 dovoliti *let; allow; permit*
 dovolj *enough*
 drag, -a, -o *dear; expensive*
 drevo *tree*
 driska *diarrhoea*
 drobiž *money; change* (n.)
 drugačen, -čna, -o *different*
 drugi, -a, -o *other; second*
 družina *family*
 država *country*
 državljanstvo *nationality*
 duhovnik *priest*
 dvakrat *twice*
 dvigalo *lift*
 dvom *doubt* (n.)
 dvomiti *doubt* (vb.)
 eden; en *one*
 električar *electrician*
 električen, -čna, -o *electric*
 elektrika *electricity*
 element *cupboard*
 enkrat *once*
 enolončnica *stew*
 fant *boy; boyfriend*
 fen *hairdryer*
 festival *festival*
 film *film; also roll for camera*
 firma *company; firm*
 fižol *beans*
 fotoaparat *camera*
 fotografija *photograph*
 fotografirati *to take photographs*
 fotokopirati *photocopy* (vb.)
 Francija *France*

Francoz-inja *Frenchman -woman*
 frizer *hairdresser*
 funt *English pound*
 galerija *gallery*
 garaža *garage*
 garderoba *cloakroom; left-luggage*
office
 gasilci *fire brigade*
 glas *voice*
 glasba *music*
 glasen, -sna, -o *loud*
 glava *head*
 glavni, -vna, -o *main*
 glavnik *comb*
 glavobol *headache*
 gladališče *theatre*
 gledati *watch* (vb.)
 globok, -a, -o *deep*
 gluh, -a, -o *deaf*
 goba *mushroom; sponge*
for cleaning
 golf *golf*
 gora *mountain*
 gospa *Mrs*
 gospod *Mr; sir; gentleman*
 gospodar *boss*
 gospodična *Miss*
 gost *guest*
 gotovina *ready cash* (n.)
 govedina *beef*
 govoriti *speak; talk* (vb.)
 gozd *forest; woods*
 grad *castle*
 graditi *build* (vb.)
 grah *peas*
 gram *gram*
 grelec *heater*
 gripa *flu*
 grlo *throat*
 grmeti *thunder*
 grozdje *grapes*
 gumb *button*
 hči *daughter*

hiša *house*
 hiter, -tra, -o *fast; quick*
 hitro *quickly*
 hitrost *speed*
 hlače *trousers*
 hladen, -dna, -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*
 hruška *pear*
 hvala *thankyou*
 igra *game*
 igrati *play* (vb.)
 ime *first name*
 imeti *have*
 in *and*
 injekcija *injection*
 informacije *information office; enquiries*
 invalid *disabled person*
 invalidski voziček *wheelchair*
 inženir *engineer*
 Irec, Irka (f.) *Irishman -woman*
 Irska *Ireland*
 iskati *look for*
 Italija *Italy*
 Italijan -ka *Italian*
 iti *to go*
 iz *from, of*
 izbira *choice*
 izčrpan, -a, -o *exhausted; run down*
 izgubiti *lose* (vb.)
 izgubljen, -a, -o *lost*
 izhod *exit*

izklopiti *switch off; turn off*
 izlet *trip*
 izložba *shop window*
 izpit *examination*
 izplačati se *to be worth while*
 izplačati *pay (out)*
 izposoditi si *borrow*
 izseljenci *emigrants*
 izstopiti *get off*

ja *yes*
 jabolko *apple*
 jagnje *lamb*
 jagoda *strawberry*
 jahati *ride*
 jahta *yacht*
 jajce *egg*
 jasen, -sna, -o *clear* (adj.)
 javen, -vna, -o *public*
 jaz *I*

je *is* (he, she, it is)
 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*
 kaseta *cassette; tape*
 kasetofon *tape-recorder*
 kašljati *cough* (vb.)
 kasneje *later*
 kateri, -a, -o *which (one)*
 kava *coffee*
 kavarna *cafe*
 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*
 končati *finish*
 koncert *concert*
 konec *end*
 konj *horse*
 konzerva *tin*
 konzulat *consulate*
 kopališče *swimming-pool*
 kopalke *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*
 koža *skin*
 kozarec *drinking-glass*
 kralj *king*
 kraljica *queen*
 kratek, -tka, -o *short*
 krava *cow*
 kravata *tie*
 kreditna kartica *credit-card*
 kri *blood*
 krilo *shirt*
 križinka *crossword puzzle*
 križišče *junction* (on a road)
 krompir *potato*
 krožnik *plate*
 kruh *bread*
 kuhar *cook*
 kuhinja *kitchen*
 kumara *cucumber*
 kupiti *buy*

lačen, -čna, -o *hungry*
 ladja *ship*
 lahek, -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*

likalnik *iron*
 likati *iron* (vb.)
 limona *lemon*
 ljubezen *love* (n.)
 ljubiti *love* (vb.)
 ljudje *people*
 losos *salmon*
 lubenica *watermelon*
 luna *moon*

maček *cat*
 majhen, -hna, -o *small*
 majica *T-shirt; vest*
 malina *raspberry*
 malinovec *raspberry juice*
 malo *little; a bit*
 mama *mother*
 marelica *apricot*
 margarina *margarine*
 marmelada *jam*
 maslo *butter*
 masten, -tna, -o *greasy*
 med tem ko *while*
 med *honey*
 med *during; between*
 medicinska sestra *nurse*
 mednarodni, -a, -o *international*
 megla *fog*
 meglen, -a, -o *foggy; misty*
 melancana *aubergine*
 melona *melon*
 menjalni tečaj *exchange-rate*
 menjalnica *bureau de change*
 mesec *month*
 mesnica *butcher's*
 meso *meat*
 mesto *city; town*
 mineralna voda *mineral water*
 misliti *think*
 miza *table*
 mlad, -a, -o *young*
 mleko *milk*
 mleto meso *mince* (meat)
 močan, -čna, -o *strong*

moda *fashion*
 moder, -dra, -o *blue*
 modeen, -a, -o *modern*
 mogoče *maybe; perhaps; possible*
 morati *must*
 morda *maybe; perhaps*
 morje *sea*
 MOŠKI *gents' lavatory*
 most *bridge*
 mož *husband*
 mrzel, -zla, -o *cold* (adj.)
 mudi se *hurry, to be in a hurry*
 muzej *museum*

na *onto; on; to*
 nadstropje *floor*
 naglas *accent*
 nahrbtnik *rucksack*
 najemnina *rental*
 najeti *hire*
 najti *find*
 nalezljiv, -a, -o *infectious*
 namesto *instead*
 napačen, -čna, -o *wrong* (adj.)
 napaka *flaw; error; mistake*
 napitnina *tip*
 napoved *forecast*
 naravnost *straight on*
 narečje *dialect*
 narediti *do* (vb.); *make* (vb.)
 naslov *address; title*
 nasproti *opposite*
 na svidenje *goodbye*
 natakar *waiter*
 natakarica *waitress*
 navada *habit, custom*
 navadno *usually*
 navajen, -a, -o *to be used to, accustomed*
 ne *no; not*
 nebo *sky*
 nečak *nephew*
 nečakinja *niece*
 nekadilci *non-smokers*

nekaj *few; a few; a bit*
 nekdo *someone*
 neki, -a, -o *some*
 Nemčija *Germany*
 Nemec, Nemka (f.) *German*
 nenadoma *suddenly*
 neposreden, -dna, -o *direct*
 nepotrpežljiv, -a, -o *impatient*
 nesporazum *misunderstanding*
 nesreča *accident*
 nesrečen, -čna, -o *unlucky*
 nesti, nositi *carry*
 neumen, -mna, -o *stupid*
 nevaren, -rna, -o *dangerous*
 nevihta *storm*
 nezaposlen, -a *unemployed*
 nezavesten, -tna, -o *unconscious*
 nič *zero, nothing*
 nihče *nobody*
 nikoli *never*
 nizek, -zka, -o *low*
 noč *night*
 noga *leg; foot*
 nogomet *football*
 nos *nose*
 nov, -a, -o *new*
 novice *news*
 novinar *journalist*
 nož *knife*
 nujno *urgently*

o *about*
 ob *by; at; near*
 oba *both*
 obala *seaside*
 običajno *usually*
 obisk *visit*
 oblačen, -čna, -o *cloudy*
 obleči (se) *dress* (oneself)
 obleka *man's suit; woman's dress*
 oblačila *clothes*
 obraz *face*
 obvestilo *notification; information*
 očala *glasses*

oče *father*
 ocvrt, -a, -o *fried*
 od *from; of*
 odbojka *volleyball*
 oddelek *department*
 odličen, -čna, -o *perfect; excellent*
 odpadki *rubbish*
 odpovedati *cancel*
 odpreti *open* (vb.)
 odprt, -a, -o *open* (adj.)
 odvetnik *lawyer; solicitor*
 ogenj *fire*
 ogledalo *mirror*
 okno *window*
 oko *eye*
 okoli *about; around*
 okus *taste* (n.)
 omaka *sauce*
 omara *wardrobe*
 omleta *omlette*
 on *he*
 ona *she*
 onadva *they two*
 oni *they*
 opazovati *observe* (vb.)
 opoldan *midday*
 oprostite! *excuse me; I'm sorry*
 oprostiti *forgive*
 oranžen, -žna, -o *orange* (adj.)
 oseba *person*
 ostati *remain; stay*
 otok *island*
 otrok *child*
 otroci *children*
 ozek, -zka, -o *narrow*
 palačinka *pancake*
 papir *paper*
 papirnica *stationer's*
 par *pair; couple*
 paradižnik *tomato*
 park *park* (n.)
 pas *belt; waist*
 pašteta *paté*
 pasti *fall* (vb.)

pečen, -a, -o *fried; baked*
 pečenka *roast*
 pečica *oven*
 pecivo *pastry*
 pekarna *baker's*
 peljati *drive, lead, take*
 pepelnik *ashtray*
 peron *platform*
 pes *dog*
 pesa *beetroot*
 pešec *pedestrian*
 pesem *song*
 peteršilj *parsley*
 peti *sing* (vb.)
 pijača *drink* (n.)
 pikanten, -tna, -o *spicy*
 piknik *picnic*
 pisarna *office*
 pisati *write*
 piščanec *chicken*
 pismo *letter*
 piti *drink* (vb.)
 plača *wage, salary*
 plačati *pay* (vb.)
 plačilo *payment*
 plašč *coat*
 plavati *swim*
 plaža *beach*
 pločnik *pavement*
 po *after; on; by*
 počasen, -sna, -o *slow*
 počasi *slowly*
 poceni *cheap*
 počitnice *holiday*
 počivati *rest* (vb.)
 pod *under*
 podjetje *company*
 podoben, -bna, -o *similar*
 podpis *signature*
 pogledati *take a look*
 pogoj *condition*
 pogost, -a, -o *frequent*
 pogosto *often*
 pogovor *conversation; talk* (n.)

pohištvo *furniture*
 pokazati *show* (vb.)
 poklicati *call* (vb.)
 pol *half*
 policija *police*
 poljub *kiss* (n.)
 poljubiti *kiss* (vb.)
 polovica *half*
 pomagati *help* (vb.)
 pomemben, -bna, -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)
 posoditi *lend*
 pošta *post-office*
 postaja *station*
 postajališče taksijev *taxi rank*
 postati *become*
 postaviti *put; place* (vb.)
 postelja *bed*
 poštna številka *postcode*
 poštni nabiralnik *postbox; letterbox*
 postrežek *porter*
 postrežba *service*
 postrežba v sobo *room service*
 postrv *trout*
 posušiti *dry* (vb.)
 pot *way; path*
 potni list *passport*
 potnik, potnica (f.) *passenger*
 potovalni čeki *traveller's cheques*
 potovanje *journey*
 potovati *travel* (vb.)
 povabilo *invitation*
 povabiti *invite*
 povedati *tell; let know*
 povratna vozovnica *return ticket*

pozabiti *forget*
 pozdravljeni *hello*
 pozen, -zna, -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, -a, -e *former*
 premisliti *think over*
 prenočišče *accommodation*
 prepovedan, -a, -o *prohibited*
 prepričan, -a, -o *certain; sure*
 prevesti *translate*
 prevod *translation*
 prha *shower*
 pri *by; at*
 prihod *arrival*
 priimek *surname*
 prijatelj-ica (f.) *friend*
 prijaviti *declare*
 prijeten, -tna, -o *pleasant; nice*
 priložnost *opportunity; chance*
 primer *example*
 prinesti *bring*
 pripraviti *prepare*
 prispeti *arrive*
 priti *come*
 pritličje *ground floor*
 prižgati *switch on; turn on*
 priznati *admit; acknowledge* (vb.)
 prodajalec -lka (f.) *shop assistant*
 prodati; prodajati *sell* (vb.)
 program *programme*
 promet *traffic*
 prosim *please*
 prosto *vacant*
 proti *against* (prep.)
 prst *finger*
 prtljaga *luggage*
 prvi, -a, -o *first*

prva pomoč *first aid*
 pulover *pullover*
 račun *bill; receipt; invoice*
 računovodja *account*
 rad, -a *like* (vb.)
 radio *radio*
 razdalja *distance*
 razen *except*
 razgled *view*
 razglednica *postcard*
 razočaran, -a, -o *disappointed*
 razprodaja *sales*
 razstava *exhibition; display* (n.)
 razumeti *understand*
 rdeč, -a, -e *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*

semafor *traffic lights*
 sendvič *sandwich*
 servieta *napkin; serviette*
 sesalec *vacuum-cleaner*
 sestra *sister*
 sever *north*
 Severna Irska *Northern Ireland*
 sin *son*
 sir *cheese*
 siv, -a, -o *grey*
 skakati *jump* (vb.)
 skodelica *cup*
 skoraj *almost*
 skozi *through*
 skrbeti *to worry*
 skupaj *together*
 skupina *group*
 slab, -a, -o *bad*
 sladek, -dka, -o *sweet* (adj.)
 sladica *pudding; sweet*
 sladkor *sugar*
 sladoled *ice cream*
 slanina *bacon*
 slaven, -vna, -o *famous*
 slediti *follow*
 slika *picture, painting*
 slišati *hear*
 sliva *plum*
 slovar *dictionary*
 služba *job*
 smer *direction; route*
 smešen, -šna, -o *funny*
 smeti *rubbish*
 smetnjak *dustbin*
 sneg *snow*
 snežiti *snow* (vb.)
 soba *room*
 sok *fruit juice; squash*
 sol *salt*
 solata *salad*
 sonce *sun*
 sončen, -čna, -o *sunny*
 sončna očala *sunglasses*
 sosed, -a *neighbour*

spalna vreča *sleeping bag*
 spalnica *bedroom*
 spati *sleep* (vb.)
 spodaj *down; downstairs; below*
 spominki *gift-shop*
 spomniti se *remember*
 sporočilo *message; information*
 spoznati *to meet*
 srajca *shirt*
 srce *heart*
 sreča *luck*
 središče *centre*
 stanovanje *flat; apartment*
 stanovati *live* (vb.)
 star, -a, -o *old*
 starši *parents*
 steklenica *bottle*
 stol *chair*
 stopnice *stairs*
 storiti *do; make* (vb.)
 stranišče *lavatory*
 stric *uncle*
 strinjati se *agree*
 svet *world*
 svetovati *recommend*
 svež, -a, -e *fresh*
 svinčnik *pencil*
 svinjina *pork*
 šal *shawl, scarf*
 še *more; yet*
 šef *boss*
 šibek, -bka, -o *weak*
 širok, -a, -o *wide*
 škatla *box*
 školjke *shellfish*
 škornji *boots*
 Škot *Scotsman*
 Škotinja *Scotswoman*
 Škotska *Scotland*
 šola *school*
 šotor *tent*
 Španija *Spain*
 špinača *spinach*

štedilnik *cooker*
 številka *number, size for clothes*
 študent *student*
 šunka *ham*
 Švica *Switzerland*
 ta *this*
 tableta *tablet*
 tako *so*
 takoj *immediately*
 taksi *taxi; cab*
 tašča *mother-in-law*
 tast *father-in-law*
 teden *week*
 telefon *telephone*
 telefonirati *telephone* (vb.)
 teletina *veal*
 televizija *television*
 telo *body*
 temen, -mna, -o *dark*
 temperatura *temperature*
 tenis *tennis*
 terasa *terrace*
 testenine *pasta*
 teta *aunt*
 težek, -žka, -o *hard; heavy;*
difficult
 ti *you* (sg.)
 tih, -a, -o *quiet*
 tla *floor*
 topel, -pla, -o *warm*
 torba *bag*
 torta *cake*
 tovarna *factory*
 trafika *tobacconist's*
 trebuh *stomach*
 trg *square*
 trgovec, -vka (f.) *shop-assistant*
 trgovina *shop*
 tržnica *market*
 tudi *also*
 tukaj *here*
 turist *tourist*
 tuš *shower*

učitelj, -ica (f.) *teacher*
 učiti se *learn*
 učiti *teach*
 udoben, -bna, -o *comfortable*
 ugasniti *switch off; turn off*
 ulica *street*
 umazan, -a, -o *dirty*
 umiti *wash*
 umiti se *wash oneself*
 umivalnik *washbasin*
 upati *hope* (vb.)
 ura *watch; hour; clock*
 usta *mouth*
 ustaviti *stop* (vb.)
 utrujen, -a, -o *tired*
 v *in; into*
 vagon *carriage (train)*
 vas *village*
 včasih *sometimes*
 včeraj *yesterday*
 več *more*
 večer *evening*
 večerja *supper; evening meal*
 vedeti *know*
 vedno *always*
 veleblagovnica *department-store*
 veleposlaništvo *embassy*
 velik, -a, -o *large; big*
 velika noč *Easter*
 veliko *several; many; a lot; much*
 verjeti *believe*
 verjetno *probably*
 ves, vsa, vso *whole; all; total*
 vesel, -a, -o *happy*
 veter *wind*
 vi *you* (pl.)
 videti *see* (vb.)
 vidva *you two*
 vilica *fork* (for eating)
 vino *wine*
 visok, -a, -o *tall*
 vklopiti *turn on; switch on*
 vlak *train*

vljučen, -čna, -o	<i>included</i>	zato ker	<i>because</i>
voda	<i>water</i>	zato	<i>because</i>
visok, -a, -o	<i>high</i>	zdravnik	<i>doctor</i>
voziti	<i>drive</i>	Združene države Amerika	<i>United States of America</i>
voziško dovoljenje	<i>driving licence</i>	že	<i>already</i>
voznica	<i>fare (train, bus, etc.)</i>	zebe me	<i>I'm cold</i>
vprašanje	<i>question (n.)</i>	zelen, -a, -o	<i>green</i>
vprašati	<i>ask (vb.)</i>	zelenjava	<i>vegetables</i>
vrat	<i>neck</i>	zelje	<i>cabbage</i>
vrata	<i>door, gate</i>	zelo	<i>very</i>
vreme	<i>weather</i>	zemljevid	<i>map</i>
vremenska napoved	<i>weather forecast</i>	zgodaj	<i>early</i>
vroč, -a, -e	<i>hot</i>	zgoditi se	<i>happen</i>
vrsta	<i>queue (n.)</i>	zgoraj	<i>upstairs</i>
vrt	<i>garden</i>	zgradba	<i>building</i>
vsak	<i>every</i>	zid	<i>winter</i>
vsakdo	<i>everyone</i>	zlato	<i>gold</i>
vse	<i>everything</i>	zmeraj	<i>always</i>
vsota	<i>amount</i>	zmrzovalnik	<i>freezer</i>
vzhod	<i>east</i>	znati	<i>can (vb.)</i>
vzrok	<i>reason (n.)</i>	zob	<i>tooth</i>
vstop	<i>entrance</i>	zobje	<i>teeth</i>
vstopiti	<i>enter, get in</i>	zobozdravnik, -nica (f.)	<i>dentist</i>
vstopnica	<i>entrance ticket</i>	zrezek	<i>steak, chop</i>
z	<i>with</i>	zvečer	<i>in the evening</i>
za	<i>for</i>	žalosten, -tna, -o	<i>sad</i>
zabava	<i>party</i>	žejen, -jna, -o sem	<i>I'm thirsty</i>
začasno	<i>temporary</i>	železniška postaja	<i>railway station</i>
začeti	<i>begin</i>	želodec	<i>stomach</i>
zadnji, -a, -e	<i>last</i>	žemlja	<i>bread roll</i>
zahod	<i>west</i>	žena	<i>wife</i>
zajtrk	<i>breakfast</i>	ŽENSKE	<i>ladies' lavatory</i>
zakaj	<i>why</i>	živalski vrt	<i>zoo</i>
zamenjati	<i>exchange; change (vb.)</i>	živeti	<i>live (vb.)</i>
zamuda	<i>delay</i>	življenje	<i>life</i>
zamuditi	<i>miss</i>	žlica	<i>spoon</i>
zanesljiv, -a, -o	<i>reliable</i>	žlička	<i>teaspoon</i>
zanimiv, -a, -o	<i>interesting</i>	žoga	<i>ball</i>
zaprt, -a, -o	<i>closed; shut (adj.)</i>	WC	<i>lavatory</i>
zaseden, -a, -o	<i>busy; engaged</i>		
zaskrbljen, -a, -o	<i>worried</i>		
zaspan, -a	<i>sleepy</i>		