

10 | 1 | Lekcija 2: Poklon za rođendan

| How to Express the Position and Distance?

Expressing geographical distances is a personal perspective, and not everyone will have the same perception. For example: if you need to drive for 4 hours in Croatia, that can be seen as a very long drive and not many people would generally do that often. The same distance in the U.S. can be perceived as not a very long drive. However, for the sake of understanding vocabulary and how the grammar functions let's use the following examples to express distance. All these expressions will be followed by the Genitive case.

blizu	pokraj	daleko od	nedaleko od
near by/ close by	next to	far away from	not far away from



| Na primjer:



Teksas se nalazi blizu Kanzasa.



Teksas se nalazi pokraj Novog Meksika.

> Florida se nalazi daleko od Washingtona.

> Oregon se nalazi nedaleko od Wyominga.

As you can see, the two prepositions – **blizu, pokraj** – do not use the “od” part. However, when wanting to express the notion of (not) far away we need to use the structure **daleko od, nedaleko od**. The word that follows has to be in the Genitive case.

Maps

When talking about maps and position on the maps, two other very useful prepositions are: **ispod** (under/below) and **iznad** (above). For example:

> Teksas se nalazi ispod Oklahome.

> Nebraska se nalazi iznad Kanzasa.

10.1 Zadatak 4. Gdje se nalazi?

[h5p id="522"]

| Cardinal Directions

You already learned cardinal directions in one of the previous units. Today, we are using them to indicate where something is located – south of, north of, etc.

sjever	jug	istok	zapad
sjeverno od	južno od	istočno od	zapadno od
North (of)	South (of)	East (of)	West (of)



| Na primjer:

Teksas se nalazi južno od Oklahome.

Kansas se nalazi sjeverno od Oklahome.

Teksas se nalazi istočno od Novog Meksika.

Montana se nalazi zapadno od Sjeverne Dakote.

10.1 Zadatak 5. Položaj

[h5p id="523"]

| Imperative of –ći Verbs that indicate Motion

Today you encountered (again) three –ći verbs that indicate a certain motion: **poći, doći, otići**. All three verbs originate from (are connected to) the verb **ići**. While the imperative form of the verb **ići** will be: **idi** (you go!), these verbs will not have the letter –d– in their stem. Rather, they will have the letter –đ– as a result of sound changes. Thus, these verbs will take the following forms in the imperative. To remember this easier, think of the present tense of all three verbs. The pattern is the same.



Infinitive	POĆI (po- đ -em)	OTIĆI (oti- đ -em)	DOĆI (do- đ -em)
2nd person sing. – ti	po- đ -i	oti- đ -i	do- đ -i
1st person pl. – mi	po- đ -imo	oti- đ -imo	do- đ -imo
2nd person pl. – vi/Vi	po- đ -ite	oti- đ -ite	do- đ -ite

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