

Croatian in everyday situations

Module 7: The weather and what to wear

6 Exercises • Duration: 20 min.

The weather and what to wear

Croatian

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Pada kiša, moram, ne treba

Weather often uses an impersonal neuter phrase: **vruće je, hladno je, sunčano je**. Rain and snow can be subjects: **pada kiša, pada snijeg**. These are not learner-sex adjective forms.

Morati expresses must: **moram, moraš, mora, moramo, morate, moraju**. Add an infinitive: **moram uzeti kišobran**. **Ne moram** means not required, not prohibited.

Treba mi says I need, **ne treba mi** I do not need. For feeling cold, use the dative phrase **hladno mi je**, rather than calling yourself a cold person. **Vruće mi je** similarly describes how you feel.

Pattern	Example	Meaning
vruće	Danas je vruće.	It is hot today.
Pada	Pada kiša.	It is raining.
moram	Ja moram uzeti kišobran.	I must take an umbrella.
morate	Vi morate uzeti kišobran.	You must take an umbrella. (polite)

Hladnije, topliji, od

A comparative compares two things. Adjectives have real comparative forms: **hladan** • **hladniji**, **topao** • **topliji**, **velik** • **veći**, **malen** • **manji**, **dobar** • **bolji**. The ending then agrees with the noun: **veća torba**, **toplija jakna**.

Use **od** plus the genitive with a noun: **more je hladnije od jezera**. **Nego** can compare phrases: **u Hamburgu je hladnije nego ovdje**. The impersonal weather comparison uses neuter **hladnije**, not the learner's sex.

Proljeće • **ljet**o • **jesen** • **zima** are the full seasons. Time adverbs are **ljeto** • **zimi**; phrases **u proljeće** • **u jesen**. Use **stupanj** • **stupnja** • **stupnjeva** with temperature numbers. Snow and temperatures below zero stay in the European setting.

Pattern	Example	Meaning
hladnije	Ovdje je hladnije nego u Hamburgu.	It is colder here than in Hamburg.
jezera	More je hladnije od jezera.	The sea is colder than the lake.
veća	Ova torba je veća.	This bag is bigger.
manji	Ovaj stol je manji.	This table is smaller.

Premala, najveća, karticom

Pre- expresses too: **premala jakna**, **preveliki šešir**. A superlative is normally **naj-** plus the comparative: **najtoplija**, **najveći**, **najbolji**. The word still agrees with the described noun.

Clothes descriptions use the clothes' grammatical gender, not the wearer's: **jakna je žuta**, **šešir je crn**. Some clothes words are plural, **hlače**, **cipele**. Ask **Koju veličinu nosite?**.

Mogu li probati ovu jaknu? asks to try it on. Payment **karticom** is instrumental. Croatian hundreds include **sto, dvjesto, tristo**; the jacket costs **sto četrdeset eura**.

Pattern	Example	Meaning
premala	Jakna je premala.	The jacket is too small.
prevelik	Šešir je prevelik.	The hat is too big.
najtoplija	Ovo je najtoplija jakna.	This is the warmest jacket.
najveći	Ovo je najveći šešir.	This is the biggest hat.

Znam kuhati, smijem, moram

Znati plus the infinitive expresses a learned skill: **znam kuhati, znam plivati**. **Moći** plus the infinitive says something is possible or feasible. **Smjeti** explicitly gives permission.

Moram gives obligation, **ne moram** absence of obligation. **Ne smijem** forbids; it is not the same as not being able. Learn each modal with the infinitive unchanged.

Festival roles can use present statements: **Lana pjeva, Luka svira**. The helper's identity can change with real learner sex: **pomagač · pomagачica**. Keep polite requests separate from skills questions.

Pattern	Example	Meaning
Znam	Znam kuhati.	I know how to cook.
Ne znam	Ne znam pjevati.	I do not know how to sing.
Smijem	Smijem svirati danju.	I am allowed to play in the daytime.
Moram	Moram spavati.	I must sleep.

Jer, ako, zadržite

Jer or **zato što** gives a reason. **Ako** gives a condition: **Ako pada kiša, uzimam kabanicu**. Use straightforward present clauses; no hypothetical conditional paradigm is needed.

The raincoat is feminine: **stara kabanica, starija od Vas**. Her old raincoat is forty years old. The learner's own description is **mokar • mokra**, because that adjective refers to the learner.

Requests use actual imperatives: **obuci • obucite, zadrži • zadržite**. **Ključ od potkrovlja** has genitive after **od**, while location **u džepu** is locative. **Ne morate** means need not, **nemojte** tells someone not to act.

Pattern	Example	Meaning
jer	Mokar sam jer pada kiša.	I am wet because it rains.
Ako	Ako pada kiša, uzimam kabanicu.	If it rains, I take the raincoat.
Obucite	Obucite kabanicu, molim.	Please put on the raincoat. (polite)
Zadržite	Zadržite ključ.	Keep the key. (polite)

GRAMMAR**G1) NOTICE THE USEFUL PATTERN**

Underline the form practised in this unit.

1 Ja sam mokar.

Meaning: I am wet.

2 Ja sam mokra.

Meaning: I am wet.

3 Ja sam umoran.

Meaning: I am tired.

4 Ja sam umorna.

Meaning: I am tired.

5 Danas je vruće.

Meaning: It is hot today.

- 6 Ovdje je hladnije nego u Hamburgu.

Meaning: It is colder here than in Hamburg.

G2) CHOOSE THE FORM

Use the English meaning and the pattern in this unit.

- 1 Lukas: Ja sam _____.

- ☐ A mokar
- ☐ B mokro
- ☐ C mokrima

Meaning: I am wet.

- 2 Lena: Ja sam _____.

- ☐ A mokro
- ☐ B mokra
- ☐ C mokrima

Meaning: I am wet.

3 Lukas: Ja sam _____.

- ☐ A umoran
- ☐ B umorno
- ☐ C umornima

Meaning: I am tired.

4 Lena: Ja sam _____.

- ☐ A umorno
- ☐ B umorna
- ☐ C umornima

Meaning: I am tired.

5 Danas je _____.

- ☐ A vruća
- ☐ B vruć
- ☐ C vruće

Meaning: It is hot today.

6 Ovdje je _____ nego u Hamburgu.

- ☐ A hladnije
- ☐ B hladniji
- ☐ C hladnija

Meaning: It is colder here than in Hamburg.

7 Jakna je _____.

- ☐ A premalo
- ☐ B premalen
- ☐ C premala

Meaning: The jacket is too small.

8 _____ kuhati.

- ☐ A Znam
- ☐ B Smijem
- ☐ C Moram

Meaning: I know how to cook.

9 Lukas: Mokar sam _____ pada kiša.

- ☐ A jer
- ☐ B bez
- ☐ C prije

Meaning: I am wet because it rains.

10 Lena: Mokra sam _____ pada kiša.

- ☐ A prije
- ☐ B jer
- ☐ C bez

Meaning: I am wet because it rains.

11 _____ kiša.

- ☐ A Pijem
- ☐ B Pada
- ☐ C Spavam

Meaning: It is raining.

G3) COMPLETE THE MESSAGES

Fill the gaps with the words from the box.

vruće vruć

Danas je _____.

Meaning: It is hot today.

hladnije hladniji

Ovdje je _____ nego u Hamburgu.

Meaning: It is colder here than in Hamburg.

premala premalen

Jakna je _____.

Meaning: The jacket is too small.

Znam Smijem

_____ kuhati.

Meaning: I know how to cook.

jer prije

Lukas: Mocar sam _____ pada kiša.

Meaning: I am wet because it rains.

jer prije

Lena: Mokra sam _____ pada kiša.

Meaning: I am wet because it rains.

Pada Pijem

_____ kiša.

Meaning: It is raining.

G4) BUILD A SENTENCE

Put the words in order.

1 mokr. sam Ja

Meaning: I am wet.

2 mokra. Ja sam

Meaning: I am wet.

3 umoran. Ja sam

Meaning: I am tired.

4 Ja sam umorna.

Meaning: I am tired.

5 vruće. je Danas

Meaning: It is hot today.

6 je Ovdje nego Hamburgu. u hladnije

Meaning: It is colder here than in Hamburg.

7 je premala. Jakna

Meaning: The jacket is too small.

8 jer pada Mokar kiša. sam

Meaning: I am wet because it rains.

9 pada Mokra sam jer kiša.

Meaning: I am wet because it rains.

G5) WHAT WOULD YOU SAY?

Choose the right words for the situation.

1 Lukas: I am wet. You say:

- ☐ A Ja sam mokro.
- ☐ B Ja sam mokar.

2 Lena: I am wet. You say:

- ☐ A Ja sam mokro.
- ☐ B Ja sam mokra.

3 Lukas: I am tired. You say:

- ☐ A Ja sam umorno.
- ☐ B Ja sam umoran.

4 Lena: I am tired. You say:

- ☐ A Ja sam umorno.
- ☐ B Ja sam umorna.

5 It is hot today. You say:

- ☐ A Danas je vruće.
- ☐ B Danas je vruć.

6 It is colder here than in Hamburg. You say:

- ☐ A Ovdje je hladniji nego u Hamburgu.
- ☐ B Ovdje je hladnije nego u Hamburgu.

G6) CONNECT MESSAGES AND MEANINGS

Match the pairs.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Ja sam mokra. | A It is hot today. |
| 2 Ja sam umorna. | B I know how to cook. |
| 3 Danas je vruće. | C The jacket is too small. |
| 4 Ovdje je hladnije
nego u Hamburgu. | D I am tired. |
| 5 Jakna je premala. | E It is raining. |
| 6 Pada kiša. | F I am wet because it rains. |
| 7 Znam kuhati. | G I am wet. |
| 8 Mokra sam jer pada
kiša. | H It is colder here than in
Hamburg. |