



1.

element.hr

Gramatičke strukture

1.1. Imenice / Nouns

A NOUN is a word which refers to a person, place, thing, idea, quality, or action.

TYPES

There are five types of nouns:

- COMMON NOUNS: *book, cat, computer, mother, tree*
- PROPER NOUNS: *Croatia, London, Mr. Johnson, Angela, United Nations*
- CONCRETE NOUNS: *cake, clock, perfume, salt, water*
- ABSTRACT NOUNS: *happiness, time, intelligence, justice, beauty*
- COLLECTIVE NOUNS: *crowd, group, team, flock, herd*

GENDER

- MASCULINE: *boy, man, nephew, husband, tiger*
- FEMININE: *girl, woman, niece, wife, tigress*
- NEUTER: *chair, house, piano, bird, spider*

NUMBER: SINGULAR/PLURAL (REGULAR-IRREGULAR)

There are two numbers: singular and plural

Plural is formed:

- by adding **-S** to singular nouns: *car – cars, home – homes, minute – minutes, student – students, toy – toys*
- by adding **-ES** to nouns ending in **-CH, -S, -SH, -X, -O**: *church – churches, bus – buses, class – classes, brush – brushes, box – boxes, tomato – tomatoes*
*words of foreign origin and abbreviated words ending in **-O**, add only **-S**:
euro – euros, kilo – kilos, photo – photos, piano – pianos, soprano – sopranos
- words ending in a **consonant followed by -Y, lose -Y and add -IES**:
baby – babies, country – countries, fly – flies, lady – ladies, party – parties, story – stories
- words **ending in -F, -FE** lose **-f**, or **-fe** and add **-VES**: *calf – calves, half – halves, knife – knives, leaf – leaves, life – lives, scarf – scarves, wife – wives*
***but**
chief – chiefs, cliff – cliffs, roof – roofs, safe – safes
- irregular plural: *man – men, woman – women, foot – feet, goose – geese, tooth – teeth, mouse – mice, louse – lice, deer – deer, fish – fish, sheep – sheep, aircraft – aircraft, child – children, person – people*

GENITIVE: 'S, S', PHRASE OF

GENITIVE case is used to denote possession; it is also called 'possessive' case. It can be expressed in three ways:

- a) add **'S** to singular nouns and plural nouns that do not end in **-s**: *student's book, teacher's name, brother's room, people's money, women's shoes, children's games*
- b) add **'** to plural nouns that end in **-s**: *girls' dolls, boys' school, babies' clothes, ladies' room*
- c) **phrase OF: of + noun** (used mainly with things): *windows of the room, leg of the table, colour of the car*

1.2. Zamjenice / Pronouns

A PRONOUN is a word that can be used instead of a noun or a noun phrase.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

| | | SUBJECT | OBJECT |
|----------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| SINGULAR | First person | <i>I</i> | <i>me</i> |
| | Second person | <i>you</i> | <i>you</i> |
| | Third person | <i>he</i> | <i>him</i> |
| | | <i>she</i> | <i>her</i> |
| PLURAL | First person | <i>we</i> | <i>us</i> |
| | Second person | <i>you</i> | <i>you</i> |
| | Third person | <i>they</i> | <i>them</i> |

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

| | | | | | |
|----------|---------------|---|--------|---------------|---------------|
| SINGULAR | First person | <i>mine</i> | PLURAL | First person | <i>ours</i> |
| | Second person | <i>yours</i> | | Second person | <i>yours</i> |
| | Third person | <i>his</i> <i>hers</i> <i>its</i> | | Third person | <i>theirs</i> |

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

- SINGULAR: *this, that*
- PLURAL: *these, those*

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

- *who(whom), whose, which, what*

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

- *who, whom, which, whose, that*

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

| | | | | | |
|----------|---------------|---------------------------------------|--------|---------------|-------------------|
| SINGULAR | First person | <i>myself</i> | PLURAL | First person | <i>ourselves</i> |
| | Second person | <i>yourself</i> | | Second person | <i>yourselves</i> |
| | Third person | <i>himself herself itself</i> | | Third person | <i>themselves</i> |

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

- *all, some, any, one, anybody, anyone, somebody, someone, nobody, no one, everybody...*

1.3. Pridjevi / Adjectives

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

| | | | | | |
|----------|---------------|----------------------------|--------|---------------|--------------|
| SINGULAR | First person | <i>my</i> | PLURAL | First person | <i>our</i> |
| | Second person | <i>your</i> | | Second person | <i>your</i> |
| | Third person | <i>his her its</i> | | Third person | <i>their</i> |

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES

- SINGULAR: *this, that*
- PLURAL: *these, those*

QUANTITATIVE ADJECTIVES

- DEFINITE: *one, two, five, twenty, etc.*
- INDEFINITE: *some, any, no; little/few; much/many; several, all, half, etc.*

PARTICIPLE ADJECTIVES: -ING and -ED

- **-ING** (present participle): *boring, exciting, frightening, interesting, tiring*
- **-ED** (past participle): *bored, excited, frightened, interested, tired*

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES (REGULAR, IRREGULAR)

| REGULAR ADJECTIVES | | |
|---|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| POSITIVE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE |
| adjective | +ER | THE + adjective +EST |
| one-syllable adjectives (SHORT adjectives) | adjective +ER | THE + adjective +EST |
| old | old ER | THE oldEST |
| shy | shy ER | THE shyEST |
| safe | saf ER | THE safEST |
| BUT! | | |
| short adjectives that end in a vowel (a, e, i, o, u) + consonant = double the consonant +ER / THE ...EST | | |
| big | bi GG er | THE biGGest |
| hot | ho TT er | THE hoTTest |
| fat | fa TT er | THE faTTest |
| adjectives ending in -Y = Y → I + ER / THE ...EST | | |
| heavy | heav I ER | THE heavIEST |
| happy | happ I ER | THE happIEST |
| noisy | nois I ER | THE noisIEST |

| adjectives with 2 or more syllables (LONG adjectives) | MORE + adjective | THE MOST + adjective |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| boring | MORE boring | THE MOST boring |
| expensive | MORE expensive | THE MOST expensive |
| exciting | MORE exciting | THE MOST exciting |

IRRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

| | | |
|-----------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| GOOD | BETTER | THE BEST |
| BAD | WORSE | THE WORST |
| FAR | FARTHER FURTHER | THE FARTHEST THE FURTHEST |
| LITTLE | LESS | THE LEAST |
| MUCH/MANY | MORE | THE MOST |

COMPARISON OF EQUALITY (AS/SO...AS) is used with POSITIVE FORM

- AFFIRMATIVE: **AS** + adjective + **AS** + adjective
as beautiful as intelligent
as fast as expensive
- NEGATIVE: **NOT AS / NOT SO** + adjective.....**AS** + adjective
not so beautiful as intelligent
not as fast as expensive

1.4. Prilozi / Adverbs

TYPES

- PLACE: describe WHERE something happens
nearby, here, there, outside, in New York
- TIME: describe WHEN something happens
 - DEFINITE: *now, then, today, tomorrow, tonight, yesterday, annually, daily, hourly, monthly, weekly, yearly*
 - INDEFINITE: *always, constantly, frequently, generally, normally, often, rarely, sometimes, usually, already, before, early, just, since, soon, yet*

1.5. Članovi / Articles

INDEFINITE ARTICLE: A / AN

A+ consonant sound (*a book, a window, a car*)

AN + vowel sound (*an egg, an apple, an orange*)

***but**

a European Union

a university

an hour

- USE:
 - only with singular, countable nouns
 - when we mention something for the first time
 - when we do not know exactly who/what the action is about
 - for describing in a phrase with an adjective (*It is a lovely day*)
 - with jobs (*She is a doctor.*)
 - for classifying (*Cosmopolitan is a magazine.*)

DEFINITE ARTICLE: THE

- USE:
 - with singular, plural, countable or uncountable nouns
 - second, third and every other mention of something
 - when we know who/what the action is about
 - when there is only one of the things we mention (*the Pope*)
 - with superlative adjectives (*the strongest man*)
 - before: only, next, last, same
 - before ordinal numbers: first, second, third
 - with some place names: names of deserts, seas, rivers, oceans, expressions with Kingdom/Republic (*The United Kingdom, The Republic of China*), plural names of countries (*The Netherlands*), plural names of mountains (*The Rocky Mountains*), with some city names and city quarters (*the Hague and The Bronx*), with main roads and numbered roads (*The M6 motorway*)

ZERO ARTICLE

- We do not usually use articles with:
 - a plural noun to express a general meaning
Most young children like dogs. → dogs = all dogs
 - names of towns, countries, lakes, regions ending with the name of a continent or country (*Western Australia*)
 - with days of the week, months, seasons, years, meals, special times of the year (*Christmas*), names of people

1.6. Brojevi / Numbers

CARDINAL NUMBERS

| | | | |
|----|-----------|------|---------------|
| 1 | one | 30 | thirty |
| 2 | two | 40 | forty |
| 3 | three | 50 | fifty |
| 4 | four | 60 | sixty |
| 5 | five | 70 | seventy |
| 6 | six | 80 | eighty |
| 7 | seven | 90 | ninety |
| 8 | eight | 100 | one hundred |
| 9 | nine | 200 | two hundred |
| 10 | ten | 300 | three hundred |
| 11 | eleven | 400 | four hundred |
| 12 | twelve | 500 | five hundred |
| 13 | thirteen | 600 | six hundred |
| 14 | fourteen | 700 | seven hundred |
| 15 | fifteen | 800 | eight hundred |
| 16 | sixteen | 900 | nine hundred |
| 17 | seventeen | 1000 | one thousand |
| 18 | eighteen | | |
| 19 | nineteen | | |
| 20 | twenty | | |

ORDINAL NUMBERS

We form most ordinal numbers by adding **-TH** to the cardinal number and making some changes in the spelling.

| | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----|--------------------|----|---------------------|
| 1 | first | 8 | eigh TH | 15 | fifteen TH |
| 2 | second | 9 | nin TH | 16 | sixteen TH |
| 3 | third | 10 | ten TH | 17 | seventeen TH |
| 4 | four TH | 11 | eleven TH | 18 | eighteen TH |
| 5 | fif TH | 12 | twelf TH | 19 | nineteen TH |
| 6 | six TH | 13 | thirteen TH | 20 | twentie TH |
| 7 | seven TH | 14 | fourteen TH | | |

1.7. Prijedlozi / Prepositions

TIME: AT, ON, IN, FROM...TO, UNTIL, BY, FOR, DURING, WHILE

| AT | ON | IN |
|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ clock time <i>at 2 p.m., at noon</i> ◦ meals <i>at lunchtime, at dinner</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ days <i>on Monday, on Sunday</i> ◦ dates <i>on March 21, on July 4</i> ◦ day + morning/afternoon/ evening <i>on Tuesday morning, on Friday afternoon</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ weeks <i>in the first week of June</i> ◦ seasons <i>in summer</i> ◦ months <i>in April, in May</i> ◦ years <i>in 1998, in 2011</i> ◦ centuries <i>in the 21st century</i> |
| <p>Fixed expressions: <i>at the weekend at Christmas at Easter</i></p> | | |

PLACE: AT, ON, IN

| AT | ON | IN |
|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ meeting place <i>at John's office</i> ◦ address <i>at 34 Hill Road</i> ◦ point on a journey <i>at Frankfurt</i> ◦ for things that people do or places where they do them <i>at a basketball match, at a restaurant, at a party, at work, at the station, at the theatre</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ the floor of a building <i>on the first floor</i> ◦ on a street <i>on Fifth Avenue</i> ◦ a road or river <i>on the Seine</i> ◦ with 2-dimensional surfaces like floors, tables, walls or ceilings <i>on the floor, on the ceiling</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ rooms <i>in the kitchen</i> ◦ towns/countries <i>in London, in England</i> ◦ 3-dimensional spaces like boxes, bags, etc. <i>in the fridge, in the box</i> |
| <p>Fixed expressions: <i>on a bus/train/plane/ship</i> <i>in a car/taxi</i></p> | | |

CAUSE

- express WHY something is happening: BECAUSE OF, FOR

MOVEMENT

- express WHERE something is going : TO, UP, DOWN, ACROSS, ALONG, INTO, OFF, OVER, OUT OF, PAST, ROUND, THROUGH, UNDER

1.8. Veznici / Conjunctions

CO-ORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

- and, but, or, nor, for, yet, so

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

- although, because, since, unless

1.9. Glagoli / Verbs

| VERBS | | |
|------------|-----------------|-------------|
| FULL VERBS | AUXILIARY VERBS | MODAL VERBS |
| to sing | be | can |
| to write | do | may |
| to read | have | must |
| ... | | shall |
| | | will |