



Learn Macedonian

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by *Nicholas Tski*

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Macedonian, the official language of the Republic of Macedonia, is an Indo-European language from the family of Slavic languages belonging to the South-Slavic group. At the same time, it is a Balkan language.

Republic of Macedonia is a country located in the central Balkan peninsula in Southeastern Europe which declared its independence from the former Yugoslavia on September 8, 1991. Republic of Macedonia is bordered by [Albania](#) to the west, Kosovo to the northwest, Serbia to the northeast, Bulgaria to the east, and Greece to the south. Republic of Macedonia has a total area of 25,713 km² (9,928 sq mi), and a population of 2,022,547 inhabitants. The capital of Republic of Macedonia is Skopje.

"[Learn Macedonian](#)" is a free 'web-school' where You can get an [elementary](#) knowledge about the Macedonian language and grammar in 8 lessons.

So, let's learn! **Lesson 1**

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LESSON 1

Macedonian language

The Letters of the Macedonian alphabet

Pronunciation of the vowels

Pronunciation of the consonants

Useful Expressions and Greetings

MACEDONIAN LANGUAGE

Macedonian, the official language of the Republic of Macedonia, is an Indo-European language from the family of Slavic languages belonging to the Eastern sub-group of the South-Slavic group. At the same time, it belongs to the Balkan sprachbund and has similarity in grammar and syntax with Albanian, Greek, Romance, and Indo-Aryan languages. The closest relative of Macedonian is Bulgarian.

Macedonian was proclaimed the official language of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia on August 2, 1944, and after that started its codification and the alphabet was created. Macedonian Standard is based on the central variants of the western dialects.

Macedonian shares a set of grammatical features that set it apart from all other Slavic languages except the Bulgarian language:

- A suffixed definite article that comes after the noun, the adjective or the possessive pronoun (книга/kniga - book; книгата/knigata - the book);
- The loss of case forms, except the vocative form in some situations (книга/kniga - book; книго моја / knigo moja - you, my book);
- Analytic declination - in Macedonian, as in English, prepositions have replaced cases as a way of showing the grammatical relationships between different parts of a sentence (Daj mu ja knjigata **na** deteto! - Give the book **to the child!**; Knigata **za** deteto. - The book **about the child.**);
- Three-syllable accent (the accent always falls on the third syllable from the end in words of three syllables or more) and the clear pronunciation of unaccented vowels; (PLA-ni-na ; pla-NI-na-ta ; pla-ni-NA-ri-te);
- Double object (Jas **ja** sakam **nea**. - I love **her.**; Jas **go** sakam **nego**. - I love **him.**);
- Constructions with **има** / **нема** (ima / nema) - **has** / **hasn't** (Имам видено.../Imam videno... - I have seen...; Немам видено / Nenam videno... - I haven't seen...);
- Constructions with **сум** / sum (**to be**) + verb-adjective (Не сум јаден утрово / Ne sum jaden utrovo. - I didn't eat this morning.), etc.

THE LETTERS OF THE MACEDONIAN ALPHABET

The Macedonian language uses a variant of the Cyrillic alphabet and it has 31 letters (5 vowels and 26 consonants).

The Letters of the Macedonian alphabet are:

А а , Б б , В в , Г г , Д д , Ѓ ѓ , Е е , Ж ж , З з , С с , И и ,

Ј ј , К к , Л л , Љ љ , М м , Н н , Њ њ , О о , П п , Р р ,

С с , Т т , Ќ ќ , У у , Ф ф , Х х , Ц ц , Ч ч , Џ џ , Ш ш .

PRONUNCIATION OF THE VOWELS

The vowels a, e, и, o, y are pronounced like their English equivalents in the following words:

| Macedonian Cyrillic | | Latin Equivalent | IPA | Pronunciation |
|---------------------|--------------|------------------|-----|---|
| Capital Letter | Small Letter | | | |
| А | а | a | a | ТАТКО -tatko (father) - like a in father |
| Е | е | e | ɛ | МЕТАЛ - metal - like e in metal |
| И | и | i | i | ИМА - ima (has) - like i in image or ee in see |
| О | о | o | ɔ | ОКО - oko (eye) - like o in cold |
| У | у | u | u | УТРЕ - utre (tomorrow) - like oo in food |

NOTE: The consonant **P** (latin equivalent: **R**) in some positions in a word has a vowel function. In some of those positions, when a word begins with **p** or when there is a vowel before the **p**, then the letter **p** is written using the sign " ' " before it: 'p. When **p** (latin equivalent: r) has a vowel function it sounds much like the middle sound in the English words girl, bird or serve:

For example, the consonant P has a vowel function in these words:

прст /prst/ - finger > *pronunciation*: something like perst (pirst) ; like ir in English first

прв /prv/ - first > *pronunciation*: something like perv

дрво /drvo/ - tree > *pronunciation*: something like DER-voh

'рбет /'rbet/ - back, backbone > *pronunciation*: something like HER-bet

за'ржи /za'rzhi/ - to start neighing > *pronunciation*: something like ZAH-her-zhee

The vocal schwa [ə] which appears in some dialects and words is written using the sign `

Samples: к`смет ['kəsmət], с`ска ['səkə], ф`стак ['fəstək], т`нка ['təkə], т`га ['təgə], В`лков ['Vəlkov] etc. In the past

this vocal was written using the Cyrillic letters ж or ъ.

PRONUNCIATION OF THE CONSONANTS

| Macedonian Cyrillic | | Latin Equivalent | IPA | Pronunciation |
|---------------------|--------------|------------------|--------|--|
| Capital Letter | Small Letter | | | |
| Б | б | b | b | бука - buka (beech) - like b in book |
| В | в | v | v | вера - vera (faith) - like v in very |
| Г | г | g | g | гора - gora (wood) - like g in go |
| Ѓ | ѓ | gj | gʲ | ѓавол - gjavol (devil) - like gi in give; soft g |
| Д | д | d | d | да - da (yes) - like d in dust |
| Ж | ж | zh | ʒ | жаба - zhaba (frog) - like sio in vision |
| З | з | z | z | за - za (for) - like z in zoo |
| С | с | dz | dz | свезда - dzvezda (star) - like ds in kids or like z in italian zero; pronounce d and z together > d-z > dz |
| Ј | ј | j | j | јас - jas (me, I) - like y in yacht |
| К | к | k | k | кама - kama (dagger) - like c in camera |
| Ќ | ќ | kj | ɕ | ќуп - kjupe (esset) - like cu in cute; soft k |
| Л | л | l | ɫ or l | лук - luk (garlic) - like L in Look; if found before е or и (i) it <u>sounds like</u> soft Л (L) like L in Lick |
| Љ | љ | lj | ɭ | љубов - ljubov (love) - like lio in million |
| М | м | m | m | ми - mi (me) - like m in me |
| Н | н | n | n | но - no (but) - like n in no |
| Њ | њ | nj | ɲ | диња - dinja (melon) - like ni in onion or ny in canyon; the spanish ñ |
| П | п | p | p | пат - pat (path) - like p in path |
| Р | р | r | r | роб - rob (slave) - like r in robot |
| С | с | s | s | сон - son (dream) - like s in son |
| Т | т | t | t | татко - tatko (father) - like t in tea |

| | | | | |
|---|---|----------|----|--|
| Г | г | g | g | ГУКА - у КА (пере) - ПИКЕ Г ИЛИ У |
| Ф | ф | f | f | Ф АКТ - fakt (fact) - like f in fact |
| Х | х | h | x | Х ИМНА - himna (anthem) - like h in him |
| Ц | ц | c / ts | ts | Ц АР - car (tsar) - like ts in tsar |
| Ч | ч | ch | tʃ | Ч АЈ - chaj (tea) - like ch in much |
| Џ | џ | dzh / dj | dʒ | Џ ИН - dzhin/djin (giant) - like j in jungle |
| Ш | ш | sh | ʃ | Ш УМА - shuma (forest) - like sh in shop |

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS AND GREETINGS

Learn [how to say](#) hello, how are you, bye etc. Here are the most common Macedonian greetings and their English equivalents. The most common greeting expression is: **Здраво!** (Zdravo! /ZDRA-voh/) - **Hello!**

Добро утро! (Dobro utro! /doh-BRO-ootroh/) - **Good morning!**
Добар ден! (Dobar den! /DOH-bar-den/) - **Good afternoon!**
Добровечер! (Dobro vecher! /doh-BRO-vecher/) or **Добра вечер!** (Dobra vecher! /doh-BRA-vecher/) - **Good evening!**
Добра ноќ! (Dobra nokj! /DOH-bra-NOKj/) or **Лека ноќ!** (Leka nokj! /LEH-kah-NOKj/) - **Good night!**
Пријатно! (Priyatno! /PREE-yat-no/) - **Have a nice day!** ; **Bye!**
Довидување! (Doviduvanje! /doh-vee-DOO-vah-nie/) - **See you later!**
Збогум! (Zbogum! /ZBO-goom/) - **Farewell!**
Како сте? (Kako ste? /KAH-ko-steh/) - **How are you?** ; **How do you do?** (*formal, polite*)
Како си? (Kako si? /KA-ko-see/) - **How are you?** (*informal*)
Многу добро! (Mnogu dobro! /MNO-goo-DOH-bro/) - **Very well!**
Одлично! (Odlichno! /OD-litch-no/) - **Excellent!**
Благодарам! (Blagodaram! /blah-GOH-dah-ram/) - **Thanks!; Thank you!**
Ти благодарам! (Ti blagodaram! /tee-blah-GOH-dah-ram/) - **Thank you!** (*informal, singular*)
Ви благодарам! (Vi blagodaram! /vee-blah-GOH-dah-ram/) - **Thank you!** (*polite, formal, plural*)
Каде си? (Kade si? /KA-deh-see/) or **Каж си?** (Kaj si? /KAY-see/) - **Where are you?** (*informal*)
Од каде си? (Od kade si? /ot-KA-de-see/) or **Од каж си?** (Od kaj si? /ot-KAY-se/) - **Where are you from?** (*informal*)
Каде сте? (Kade ste? /KA-de-steh/) - **Where are you?** (*polite, formal, plural*)
Од каде сте? (Od kade ste? /ot-KA-de-steh/) - **Where are you from?** (*polite, formal, plural*)
Како се викаш? (Kako se vikash? /ka-koh-SEH-vee-kash/) - **What is your name?** (*informal*) or
Како ти е името? (Kako ti e imeto? /ka-KOH-tee-eh-E-meh-toh/) - **What is your name?** (*informal*)
Како се викате? (Kako se vikate? /ka-koh-seh-VEE-ka-teh/) - **What is your name?** (*formal, polite*) or
Како Ви е името? (Kako Vi e imeto? /kako vi e imeto/) - **What is your name?** (*formal, polite*)
Зборувате ли македонски? (Zboruvate li makedonski? /zbo-ROO-va-teh-lee-mah-KEH-don-ski/) - **Do you speak Macedonian?**
Да, малку. (Da, malku. /DUH, MAL-koo/) - **Yes, a little bit.**
Да! (Da! /duh/) - **Yes!**
Не! (Ne! /neh/) - **No!**
мајка (majka /MY-kah/) - **mother**; **мама** (mama /MA-mah/) - **mum**; **Мамо!** (Mamo! /MA-moh/) - **(Hey) mum!**
татко (tатко /TAT-ko/) - **father**; **тато/тата** (tato/tate /TA-toh or TA-teh/) - **dad**
брат (brat /brat/) - **brother**; **бате/батко** (bate/batko /BAH-teh or BUT-koh/) - **bro**
сестра (sestra /SES-tra/) - **sister**; **дада** (dada /DUH-duh/) - **sis**
дедо (dedo /DE-doh/) - **grandfather**
баба (baba /BA-bah/) - **grandmother**
сопруг (soprug /SOP-roog/) - **husband**
сопруга (sopruga /SOP-roo-gah/) - **wife**
дете (dete /DE-teh/) - **child**; **кид**; **деца** (deca /DET-sah/) - **children**; **kids**
син (sin) - **son**; **Сине!** (Sine! /SEE-neh/) - **My son!**
ќерка (kjerka /KjER-ka/) - **daughter**; **Ќерко!** (Kjerko! /KjER-koh/) - **My daughter!**
 >>> For more greetings and useful phrases in Macedonian see **Lesson 8**

LAKE DOJRAN is a small tectonic lake, with an area of 43.1 km², found in the south-eastern part of Republic of Macedonia. It has a rounded shape and a maximum depth of 10m (32.8 ft), with water temperature reaching up to 27 °C (80.6 °F).

Lake Dojran is what has been left of the former Paeonian Sea. This lake is rich with fish and fishing is done in the old traditional way in this lake, by using birds Cormorants, a method existing nowhere else in the world except in China. From the [wooden houses](#) built on the lake, the fishermen use trained Cormorants to drive the fish into their nets.

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LESSON 2

The Colors

Days of the week

Months and Seasons

Telling Time & Time expressions

THE COLORS

Colors are used grammatically in two ways, as nouns and as adjectives. Therefore they have forms for all three grammatical genders (the masculine, the feminine, and the neuter) in singular and plural, and also definite forms. (More about Definiteness in Lesson 5).

| Colors | Feminine | Masculine | Neuter | Plural |
|------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| White | бела (bela /BEH-lah/) | бел (bel) | бело (belo) | бели (beli /BEH-lee/) |
| Yellow | жолта (zholta /ZHOL-tah/) | жолт (zholt) | жолто (zholto) | жолти (zholti /ZHOL-tea/) |
| Green | зелена (zelena /ZEH-leh-nah/) | зелен (zelen /ZEH-len/) | зелено (zeleno /ZEH-leh-no/) | зелени (zeleni /ZEH-leh-nee/) |
| Blue | сина (sina /SEE-nah/) | син (sin /seen/) | сино (sino /SEE-no/) | сини (sini /SEE-nee/) |
| Red | црвена (crvena /TSER-ve-nah/) | црвен (crven /TSER-ven/) | црвено (crveno /TSER-ve-no/) | црвени (crveni /TSER-ve-nee/) |
| Orange | портокалова (portokalova) | портокалов (portokalov) | портокалово (portokalovo) | портокалови (portokalovi) |
| Pink | розова (rozova) | розов (rozov) | розово (rozovo) | розови (rozovi) |
| Brown | кафеава (kafeava) | кафеав (kafeav) | кафеаво (kafeavo) | кафеави (kafeavi) |
| Grey | сива (siva /SEE-vah/) | сив (siv /seev/) | сиво (sivo /SEE-voh/) | сиви (sivi /SEE-vee/) |
| Black | црна (crna /TSER-nah/) | црн (crn /tsern/) | црно (crno /TSER-no/) | црни (crni /TSER-nee/) |
| Light Blue | светло сина (svetlo sina) | светло син (svetlo sin) | светло сино (svetlo sino) | светло сини (svetlo sini) |
| Dark Blue | темно сина (temno sina) | темно син (temno sin) | темно сино (temno sino) | темно сини (temno sini) |

color - **боја**; colors -**бои**

The car is green. - **Колата е зелена.**

Green is my favourite color. - **Зелената е моја омилена боја.**

DAYS OF THE WEEK

A week is a time unit equal to seven days, therefore in Macedonian it's called **седмица** (*literal translation: seven-some*). In everyday language the term недела is used too. In Macedonian the first day of the week is Monday, and is used the numbering system.

Понеделник (Ponedelnik /poh-NEH-dell-nick/) - **Monday** (*literal translation*: After No work)
Вторник (Vtornik /FTOR-nick) - **Tuesday** (*literal translation*: The second)
Среда (Sreda /SREH-dah/) - **Wednesday** (*literal translation*: Middle)
Четврток (Chetvrtok /CHET-ver-talk/) - **Thursday** (*literal translation*: The fourth)
Петок (Petok /PEH-talk/) - **Friday** (*literal translation*: The fifth)
Сабота (Sabota /SAH-bo-tah/) - **Saturday** (*literal translation*: Shabbat)
Недела (Nedela /NEH-dellah/) - **Sunday** (*literal translation*: No work)

ден (den) - **day**

ноќ (nokj) - **night**

денови (denovi /DEH-no-vee/), **дена** (dena /DEH-nah/), **дни** (dni) - **days**

празник (praznik) - **holiday** (**празници** (praznici /PRAZ-neet-see/) - **holidays**)

седмица (sedmica /SED-me-tsah/) - **week** (**седмици** (sedmici /SED-me-tsee/) - **weeks**)

месец (mesec /MEH-sets/) - **month** (**месеци** (meseci /MEH-set-see/) - **months**)

година (godina /GO-dee-nah/) - **year** (**години** (godini /GO-dee-nee/) - **years**)

век (vek /veck/) or **столетие** (stoletie /sto-LEH-tea-eh/) - **century**

Вчера беше понеделник. - Yesterday was Monday.

Денес е вторник. - Today is Tuesday.

Утре е среда. - Tomorrow is Wednesday.

Минатата сабота бев во Охрид. - Last Saturday I was in Ohrid.

MONTHS AND SEASONS

Јануари (Januari /yah-noo-AH-ree/) - **January**

Февруари (Fevruari /fev-roo-AH-ree/) - **February**

Март (Mart) - **March**

Април (April /AH-prill/) - **April**

Мај (Maj /my/) - **May**

Јуни (Juni /YU-nee/) - **June**

Јули (Juli /YU-lee/) - **July**

Август (Avgust /AV-goost/) - **August**

Септември (Septemvri /SEP-tem-vree/) - **September**

Октомври (Oktomvri /OK-tom-vree/) - **October**

Ноември (Noemvri /NO-em-vree/) - **November**

Декември (Dekemvri /DEH-kem-vree/) - **December**

Пролет (Prolet /PRO-let/) - **Spring**

Лето (Leto /LET-toh/) - **Summer**

Есен (Esen /EH-sen/) - **Autumn**

Зима (Zima /ZEE-mah/) - **Winter**

календар (kalendar) - **calendar**

TELLING TIME & TIME EXPRESSIONS

Колку е часот? (Kolku e chasot? /CALL-koo eh CHAH-sot/) - **What time is it?**

7:00 - **Часот е седум.** (Chasot e sedum) or shortly **Седум.** (Sedum)

7:30 - **Седум и половина.** (Sedum i polovina /SEH-doom e po-LOH-vee-nah) - **'It's seven and a half.'**

7:30 - **Седум и триесет.** (Sedum i trieset /SEH-doom e TREE-eh-set/) - **It's seven thirty.**

9:35 - **Девет и триесет и пет.** (Devet i trieset i pet /DEH-vet e TREE-eh-set e PET/) - **It's nine thirty-five.**

12:00 - **Дванаесет.** - It's twelve o'clock.

15:10 (3:10 PM) - **Петнаесет и десет.** - It's ten (minutes) after three.

20:45 (8:45 PM) - **Петнаесет до девет.** - It's ten forty-five.

00:00 (12:00 PM) - **Дванаесет на полноќ.** - It's midnight.

Кога? (Koga? - /KO-gah/) - **When?**

сега (sega /SEH-gah/) - **now**

денес (denes /DEH-nes/) or **денеска** (deneska /DEH-nes-kah/) - **today, this day**

вечер (vecher /VET-cherr/) - **evening** also **this evening**; (**вечерва** /vecherva /VET-cherr-vah/) - **this evening**)

сношти (snoshti /SNO-shtee/) or **синојка** (sinojka /SEE-noi-kah/) or **синоќа** (sinokja /SEE-nok-yah/) - **last night/evening**

минатата ноќ (minatata nokj /me-NAH-tatah NO-ki/) - **the last night**

вчера (vchera /FCHER-rah/) - **yesterday**

завчера (zavchera /ZAF-che-rah/) - **the day before yesterday**

утре (utre /OO-treh/) - **tomorrow**

задутре (zadutre /ZAD-oo-treh/) - **the day after tomorrow**

минатата седмица (minatata sedmica /me-NAH-tatah SED-me-tsah/) - **the last week**

оваа седмица (ovaa sedmica /OH-va-ah SED-me-tsah/) - **this week**

оваа година (ovaa godina) - **this year**

минатата година (minatata godina) or **лани** (lani) - **last year**

LAKE PRESPA (also known as Great Prespa Lake), along with the Small Prespa Lake (in Greece), is the highest tectonic lake in the Balkans found in the furthest south-western part of Republic of Macedonia. Its greatest depth is 54 metres, and covers an area of 274 km².

The two Prespa Lakes are the only ones on the Balkans to have islands. Its island named Golem Grad ("Large Town") is unpopulated but still accessible to tourists. Lake Prespa is the second largest in Republic of Macedonia after Lake Ohrid. The interesting thing is that Lake Prespa supplies Lake Ohrid with water that comes from an underground stream through the Mountain Galichica that lies between the two lakes.

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LESSON 3

Numerals: Cardinal and Ordinal numbers
Telling Date & Date expressions
Time/Date/Age samples (conversational)



Macedonian Numbers Practice 1.2

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NUMERALS: Cardinal and Ordinal Numbers

A Cardinal **Number** is a number that says how many of something there are, and an Ordinal Number is a number that tells the **position** of something in a list. The ordinal **numbers** in Macedonian have forms for all three grammatical genders (the masculine, the feminine, and the neuter) in singular and plural. From the cardinal numbers only 1 and 2 take gender. Both cardinal and ordinal numbers have indefinite and definite forms too.

| Number | Cardinal Numbers | Ordinal Numbers | | |
|--------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | masculine | feminine | neuter |
| 0 | нула (nula) zero | нулти (nulti) nought | нулта (nulta) | нулто (nulto) |
| 1 | еден (eden), m. една (edna), f. едно (edno), neut. едни (edni), pl. one | прв (prv) first | прва (prva) | прво (prvo) |
| 2 | два (dva), m. две (dve), f., n. two | втор (vtora) second | втора (vtora) | второ (vtoro) |
| 3 | три (tri) three | трет (tret) third | трета (treta) | трето (treto) |
| 4 | четири (chetiri) four | четврти (chetvrti) fourth | четврта (chetvrta) | четврто (chetvrto) |
| 5 | пет (pet) five | петти (petti) fifth | петта (petta) | петто (petto) |
| 6 | шест (shest) six | шести (shesti) sixth | шеста (shesta) | шесто (shesto) |
| 7 | седум (sedum) seven | седми (sedmi) seventh | седма (sedma) | седмо (sedmo) |
| 8 | осум (osum) eight | осми (osmi) eighth | осма (osma) | осмо (osmo) |
| 9 | девет (devet) nine | деветти (devetti) ninth | деветта (devetta) | деветто (devetto) |
| 10 | десет (deset) ten | десетти (desetti) tenth | десетта (desetta) | десетто (desetto) |
| | | единадесетти | | |

| | | | | |
|-----------|--|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 11 | единаесет (edinaeset) <u>eleven</u> | единаесетти (edinaesetti) eleventh | единаесетта (edinaesetta) | единаесетто (edinaesetto) |
| 12 | дванаесет (dvanaeset) twelve | дванаесетти (dvanaesetti) twelfth | дванаесетта (dvanaesetta) | дванаесетто (dvanaesetto) |
| 20 | дваесет (dvaeset) twenty | дваесетти (dvaesetti) twentieth | дваесетта (dvaesetta) | дваесетто (dvaesetto) |
| 22 | дваесет и два (dvaeset i dva) twenty-two | дваесет и втори (dvaeset i vtori) twenty-second | дваесет и втора (dvaeset i vtora) | дваесет и второ (dvaeset i vtoro) |
| 30 | триесет (trieset) thirty | триесетти (triesetti) thirtieth | триесетта (triesetta) | триесетто (triesetto) |
| 100 | сто (sto) one hundred | стоти (stoti) one hundredth | стота (stota) | стото (stoto) |
| 1000 | илјада (iljada) one thousand | илјадити (iljaditi) one thousandth | илјадита (iljadita) | илјадито (iljadito) |
| 1.000.000 | милион (milion) one milion | милионити (milioniti) one milionth | милионита (milionita) | милионито (milionito) |

Cardinal numbers show quantity, and ordinal numbers show rank or position.

DATE EXPRESSIONS

How you can notice the dates are built if to the day's number are added the two last letters of the ordinal number.

Петти август. or **5-ти август.** (5-ti avgust) - 5th August.

2.8.1903 or **02.08.1903** - August 2nd, 1903

На втори август. or **На 2-ри август.** - On August 2nd.





На 8-ми септември 1991 Република Македонија ја прогласи својата независност. - On September 8th 1991 Republic of Macedonia proclaimed its independence.

1945 год. - Илјада деветстотини и четириесет и петта година. - (*Year nineteen-forty-five*)

Time/Date/Age Samples (conversational)

Through this dialog you can learn how some basic time, date, and age expressions can be used in an everyday communication. Elena meets Ivan and starts an informal conversation with him. Let's read what they are talking about...

| Dialog 1 | Elena and Ivan | |
|--|--|--|
|  Елена Elena | Здраво! Јас сум Елена. А ти? (Zdravo! Jas sum Elena. A ti?) <i>/ZDRA-vo YAS soom EH-leh-nah ah-TEE/</i> | Hello! I am Elena. And you? |
|  Иван Ivan | Здраво! Јас сум Иван. (Zdravo! Jas sum Ivan.) <i>/ZDRA-vo YAS soom E-van/</i> | Hello! I am Ivan. |
|  Елена Elena | Колку е часот? (Kolku e chasot?) <i>/CALL-koo eh CHA-sot/</i> | <u>What time is it?</u> <i>literal translation:</i> <u>How much is the-time?</u> |
|  Иван Ivan | Десет и петнаесет. (Deset i petnaeset.) <i>/DE-set e pet-NA-eh-set/</i> | Fifteen minutes past ten. <i>literal translation:</i> Ten and fifteen. |
|  Елена Elena | Од каде си? (Od kade si?) <i>/ot KA-deh see/</i> | Where are you from? <i>literal translation:</i> From where are-you? |
|  Иван Ivan | Јас сум од Скопје. А ти? (Jas sum od Skopje. A ti?) <i>/YAS soom ot SKOP-yeh Ah TEE/</i> | I am from Skopje. And you? |
|  Елена Elena | Јас сум од Битола. (Jas sum od Bitola.) <i>/YAS sum ot BI-toh-lah/</i> | I am from Bitola. |
|  Иван Ivan | Колку години имаш? (Kolku godini imash?) <i>/CALL-koo GO-dee-nee E-mash/</i> | How old are you? <i>literal translation:</i> How many years you-have? |
|  | Осумнаесет. А ти? | Eighteen. And you? |

| | | | |
|---|----------------|---|---|
|  | Елена Elena | (Osumnaeset. A ti?) /OH-soom-NA-eh-set Ah TEE/ | |
|  | Иван Ivan | Јас имам деветнаесет. (Jas imam devetnaeset.) /YAS e-mum de-vet-NAH-eh-set/ | I'm nineteen. <i>literal translation:</i> I have nineteen. |
|  | Елена Elena | Кога ти е роденден? (Koga ti e rodenden?) /KO-gah tee eh RO-den-den/ | When is your birthday? <i>literal translation:</i> When you(r) is birthday? |
|  | Иван Ivan | На десетти август. (Na desetii avgust.) /na DE-set-tee AV-goost/ | My birthday is August 10th. <i>literal translation:</i> On tenth august. |

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It is located on the upper [course](#) of the river Vardar, the longest and major river in the Republic of Macedonia and its basin includes 2/3 of the territory of the country.

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LESSON 4

Personal Pronouns
Possessive Pronouns
Demonstrative Pronouns

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Personal pronouns are words that refer to the persons speaking, the persons spoken to, or the persons or things spoken about. Personal pronouns in English are: *I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they* as subject forms, and: *me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them* as object forms. In **Macedonian** there are two types of **personal pronouns**, full and short. The dative short forms are equal to the possessive pronouns short forms.

| PERSONAL PRONOUNS | Singular | | | | | Plural | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 1st person | 2nd person | 3rd Person | | | 1st person | 2nd person | 3rd Person |
| | | | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter | | | |
| Basic Form | јас jas - I | ти ti - you | тој toj - he | таа taa - she | тоа toa - it | ние nie - we | вие vie - you | тие tie - they |
| Accusative Full Form | мене mene | тебе tebe | него nego | неа nea | него nego | нас nas | вас vas | нив niv |
| Accusative Short Form | ме me | те te | го go | ја ja | го go | не ne | ве ve | ги gi |
| Dative Full Form | мене mene | тебе tebe | нему nemu | нејзе nejze | нему nemu | нам nam | вам vam | ним nim |
| Dative Short Form | ми mi | ти ti | му mu | ѝ i | му mu | ни ni | ви vi | им im |
| English | <i>me</i> | <i>you</i> | <i>him</i> | <i>her</i> | <i>it</i> | <i>us</i> | <i>you</i> | <i>them</i> |

Please note, the 2nd person singular **ти** is an informal form, used when addressing a close friend, a child, or a member of one's family. The polite form is the 2nd person plural **вие**, most usually spelled with a capital letter **Вие**.

Samples:

Јас и ти. - Me and you. (*literal translation*: I and you)

Те сакам. - I love you. (*literal translation*: You I-love)

Ме сакаш. - You love me. (*literal translation*: Me you-love)

Те сакам тебе. - I love you. (*literal translation*: You I-love you; *meaning*: I love you, not him/her)

Јас те сакам тебе. - I love you. (*literal translation*: I you I-love you; *meaning*: I love you, and not him/her)

Те сакам само тебе. - I love only you. (*literal translation*: You I-love only you)

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Possessive pronouns are words that describe a noun and show ownership. In English they are: *my, your, his, her, its, our, their*, and: *mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs*. In Macedonian, possessive pronouns have short and full forms. The short forms always stay after the noun, and the full forms usually stay before the noun. The full forms can be indefinite and definite, and agree in gender and number with the modified noun.

| POSSESSIVE | Singular | | | Plural | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1st person | 2nd person | 3rd Person | 1st person | 2nd person | 3rd Person |
| | | | | | | |

| PRONOUNS | 1st person | 2nd person | Person | | | 1st person | 2nd person | 3rd Person |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter | | | |
| SHORT FORMS | МИ mi | ТИ ti | МУ mu | Ѓ i | МУ mu | НИ ni | ВИ vi | ИМ im |
| FULL FORMS Masculine: | МОЈ moj | ТВОЈ tvoj | НЕГОВ negov | НЕЈЗИН nejzin | НЕГОВ negov | НАШ mash | ВАШ vash | НИВЕН niven |
| Feminine: | МОЈА moja | ТВОЈА tvoja | НЕГОВА | НЕЈЗИНА | НЕГОВА | НАША | ВАША | НИВНА |
| Neuter: | МОЕ moe | ТВОЕ | НЕГОВО | НЕЈЗИНО | НЕГОВО | НАШЕ | ВАШЕ | НИВНО |
| Plural: | МОИ moi | ТВОИ | НЕГОВИ | НЕЈЗИНИ | НЕГОВИ | НАШИ | ВАШИ | НИВНИ |
| English | <i>my / mine</i> | <i>your / yours</i> | <i>his</i> | <i>her / hers</i> | <i>its</i> | <i>our / ours</i> | <i>your / yours</i> | <i>their / theirs</i> |

Samples:

Книгата е моја. - That book is **mine**. (the possessive pronoun 'moja' is in 3rd person singular, feminine, indefinite form)

Тоа е моја книга. - That is **my** book. (the possessive pronoun 'moja' is in 3rd person singular, feminine, indefinite form)

Мојата книга е бела. - **My** book is white. (the possessive pronoun 'mojata' is in 3rd person singular, feminine, definite form)

Кучето е мое. - That dog is **mine**. (the possessive pronoun 'moe' is in 3rd person singular, neuter, indefinite form)

Моето куче е бело. - **My** dog is white. (the possessive pronoun 'moeto' is in 3rd person singular, neuter, definite form)

The short forms are usually used when describe a family member, a relative, a close friend etc. and always stay after the noun:

Татко ти и мајка ти. - **Your** father and **your** mother. (the possessive pronoun 'ti' is in 2nd person singular)

Братучед ми и другар ми се кај мене. - **My** cousin and **my** friend are at me. (the possessive pronoun 'mi' is in 1st person singular)

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Demonstrative pronouns in Macedonian have three forms according to the gender and the number: a basic definite form, a form for close, and a form for far. The plural forms are same for all three genders.

| Gender | Singular | Plural |
|-----------|---|---|
| Masculine | ТОЈ (toj) - he ОВОЈ (ovoj) - this ОНОЈ (onoj) - that | ТИЕ (tie) - they ОВИЕ (ovie) - these ОНИЕ (onie) - those |
| Feminine | ТАА (taa) - she ОВАА (ova) - this ОНАА (onaa) - that | |
| Neuter | ТОА (toa) - it ОВА (ova) - this ОНА (ona) - that | |

Samples:

Книга. - Book. (feminine noun)

Книгата е бела. - The book is white.

Оваа книга е бела. - This book is white.

Онаа книга е бела. - That book is white.

Овие книги се бели. - These books are white.

Оние книги се бели. - Those books are white.

Куче. - Dog. (neuter noun)

Кучето е бело. - The dog is white.

Тоа е куче. - It is a dog.

Кучето е бело. - The dog is white.

Тоа куче е бело. - That dog is white.

Ова куче е бело. - This dog is white.

Она куче е бело. - That dog is white.

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LESSON 5

Nouns & Plural of Nouns

Definite article (Definiteness)

Adjectives

Samples

NOUNS & PLURAL OF NOUNS

In Macedonian there is a grammatical gender. The three grammatical genders into which all Macedonian nouns fall are the masculine, the feminine, and the neuter. There are two numbers: the singular and the plural. The gender of the noun usually can easily be determined according to its ending.

The majority of the masculine nouns have a consonant as their ending (**молив** - moliv - pencil; **стол** - stol - chair). A smaller group of nouns ending on **-а** or **-ја** are masculine too (**владика** - vladika - bishop).

The majority of the feminine nouns have the endings **-а** or **-ја** (**жена** - zheni - woman). All nouns ending on **-ест** (-est) or **-ост** (-ost) are feminine too (**доблест** - doblest - valor). A smaller group of nouns ending on consonant are feminine too (**пролет** - prolet - Spring).

Almost all nouns ending on **-е** or **-о** are neuter (**дете** - dete - kid; село - **selo** - village). The words of foreign origin ending on **-и** or **-у** are neuter too (**такси** - taksi - taxi).

Forming of Plural. The plural of masculine nouns is formed by adding **-и** (-i) to the singular form (**молив** -> **моливи** - molivi - pencils). Most of the singular masculine noun consists of one syllable form plural by adding **-еви** (-evi) or **-ови** (-ovi) to the singular form (**стол** -> **столови** - stolovi - chairs). If there are two things the plural of masculine nouns is formed by adding **-а** to the singular (**два молива** - dva moliva - two pencils; **два стола** - dva stola - two chairs).

The plural of feminine nouns is formed by adding **-и** (-i) to the singular form, upon dropping of the singular ending **-а** or **-ја** (**жена** -> **жени** - zheni - women; **доблест** -> **доблести** - doblesti - valors).

The plural of neuter nouns ending in **-о** in singular, is formed by adding **-а** to the singular form upon dropping of the singular form ending vowel (**село** -> **села** - sela - villages). The plural of neuter nouns ending in **-е** in singular, is formed by adding **-иња** to the singular form upon dropping of the singular form ending vowel (**куче** -> **кучиња** - kuchinja - dogs).

DEFINITE ARTICLE (DEFINITENESS)

A suffixed definite article that comes after the noun is one of the main characteristics of the Macedonian language that set it apart from all other Slavic languages except the Bulgarian language. Unlike in English, the definite article in Macedonian is always added as an ending to the noun or to the adjective. There are three forms for each gender in singular and plural, so called T (t) form, B (v) form, and H (n) form.

| Gender | Singular | Plural |
|-----------|--|--|
| Masculine | -от (-ot) -ов (-ov) -он (-on) | -те (-te) -ве (-ve) -не (-ne) |
| Feminine | -та (-ta) -ва (-va) -на (-na) | |
| | -то (-to) | -та (-ta) |

You can notice that the definite article morphemes for masculine and feminine in plural are the same. Also, the definite article morphemes for neuter in plural are same as the definite article morphemes for feminine in singular.

The most used is the T form article which indicates on an unspecified position of the object (**книга** - a book; **книгата** - the book).

The B (v) form indicates on a close position of the object (**книгaвa**

| | | |
|--------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Neuter | -во (-vo) -но (-no) | -ва (-va) -на (-na) |
|--------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|

- *the book near me*), and the **Н** (n) form indicates on a distant position of the object (**книгана** - *the book over there*).

When an adjective or possessive pronoun is used before the noun then the Definite Articles go to the adjective or to the possessive pronoun.

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are words that describe the noun. In Macedonian, Adjectives agree with nouns in gender, definiteness, and number, and they usually stay before the noun in a sentence. The comparative and the superlative form are formed analytically adding **по-** (po-) for comparative, and **нај-** (naj-) for superlative, to the basic adjective form.

If there are more than one adjectives before the noun, all of them agree in gender and number with the noun, but only the first adjective get the definite articles morphemes, and the other adjectives keep their basic form.

Adjectives in Macedonian usually have these endings:

- masculine adjectives - ending on consonant, on **-ски** (-ski), **-ов/-ев** (-ov/-ev) etc.; **голем**, **верски**, **дабов...**
- feminine adjectives are formed by adding **-а** to the masculine form (consonant+a, or -ska, -eva, -ova etc.); **голема**, **верска**, **дабова...**
- neuter adjectives are formed by adding **-о** to the masculine form (consonant+o, or -sko, -evo, -ovo etc.); **големо**, **верско**, **дабово...**
- plural form is same for all three genders and is formed by adding **-и** (-i) to the masculine form (consonant+i, -ski, -ovi, -evi etc.) - **големи**, **верски**, **дабови...** - *You can notice that the plural form of the adjectives ending on -ski is same as the masculine singular form.*

SAMPLES

голем, **голема**, **големо** - big (*the adjective 'big' in masculine, feminine, and neuter gender singular, respectively*)

големи - big *the* (*the adjective 'big' in plural, it is same for all three genders*)

поголеми - bigger (*comparative of 'big' in plural, indefinite form*)

поголемите - the bigger (*comparative of 'big' in plural, definite form*)

најголеми - the biggest (*superlative of 'big' in plural, indefinite form*)

Куче. - Dog. (*a neuter noun, indefinite form*)

Please note that all adjectives and possessive pronouns below are in neuter form because they agree with the noun 'куче' that is a neuter noun.

Кучето е бело. - The dog is white. (**кучето** - a neuter noun, definite form; **бело** - an adjective, indefinite form)

Кучето е наше. - The dog is ours. (**наше** - a possessive pronoun, indefinite form)

Нашето куче. - Our dog. (**нашето** - a possessive pronoun, definite form)

Нашето куче е бело. - Our dog is white.

Нашето куче е големо и бело. - Our dog is big and white. (**големо** - an adjective, indefinite form)

Големото бело куче е наше. - The big white dog is ours. (**големото** - an adjective, definite form)

Белото големо куче е наше. - The white big dog is ours. (**белото** - an adjective, definite form)

BITOLA is the second largest town of Republic of Macedonia situated in its southwestern part, with a population of nearly 100,000.

The ancient city of Heraclea, founded by Philip II of Macedon, is located near Bitola. During the Ottoman rule Bitola was a main trade and diplomacy center where many European countries have their consulates. Because of that Bitola is well known as "the city of the consuls". Today it is an administrative, cultural, industrial, commercial, and educational centre.

The Dragor River flows through the city, and very close is the National Park Pelister with exquisite flora and fauna, among which the rarest species of pine, known as Molika (Pinus peuce). On Pelister there are two glacial lakes, the Large and the Small Lake, known as "Pelister's Eyes". Shirok Sokak is the most known and the main street in Bitola where people meet for a coffee and chat, or shopping.

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LESSON 6

Prepositions

Verbs

The verbs СУМ (to be) & ИМАМ (to have)

Samples (conversational)

PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions are words that can not function independently as any part of the sentence, and their main function is relational. They indicate the temporal, spatial or logical relationship between **nouns**, pronouns, adjectives, and phrases with other words in a sentence. The most used **preposition** in Macedonian is **на** (na) which have several grammatical functions and meanings. Samples:

- Јана е **на** училиште. (Jana e **na** uclilishte.) - *Jana is **at** school.*
- **На** Божик. (**Na** Vozhik.) - ***At** Christmas.*
- **На** масата. (**Na** masata.) - ***On** the table.*
- Тоа го кажав **на** шега. (Toa go kazhav **na** shega.) - *I said it **as** a joke.*
- Ќе одам **на** пливање. (Ќе odam **na** plivanje.) - *I will go **to** swim ("to take a swim").*
- **На** кого му го кажа тоа? (**Na** kogo mu go kazha toa?) - ***To** whom did you tell it?*
- Му кажав **на** Георги. (Mu kazhav **na** Gerogi.) - *I told (**to**) Georgi.*
- Ова е колата **на** Георги. (Ova e kolata **na** Georgi.) - *This is the Georgi's car (the car **of** Georgi).*
- Академија **на** науките. (Akademija **na** naukite.) - *Academy **of** Sciences.*

Prepositions in Macedonian are: **на** (at, on, to, of etc.), **за** (for, about, on), **од** (from, since), **до** (to, next to), **в/во** (in, into, on, at), **со** (with), **без** (without), **пред** (before, in front of), **зад** (behind), **над** (above, over) etc.

Samples:

Книгата е **на** масата. - *The book is **on** the table.*

Автор **на** книгата. - *Author **of** the book.*

Книгата е **за** тебе. - *The book is **for** you.*

Книгата е **во** чантата. *The book is **in** the bag.*

Книгата **на** Елена е **во** чантата. - *Elena's book is **in** the bag. (literally: 'The book **of** Elena is...')*

Елена е **со** мене. - *Elena is **with** me.*

VERBS

Verbs are words that show action, event or state of being. Every sentence has a verb. In Macedonian, the verbs are inflected, they modify their beginnings or endings according to the grammatical categories: person, number, gender, tense, aspect, mood, voice etc. They agree with the subject in person, number and gender.

Samples:

пие - to drink (3rd person singular, present time)

пивне; се напие - to take a drink

допие - to finish the drink

(се) запие - to booze

испие - to drink up

Ти **пиеш** фанта. - *You **drink** Fanta.*

Елена **пие** кока-кола. - *Elena **drinks** Coca-Cola.*

Вие **пие**те пепси. - *We **drink** Pepsi.*

Ти **пиеше** фанта. - *You **were drinking** Fanta.*

Елена **пиеше** кока-кола. - *Elena **was drinking** Coca-Cola.*

THE VERBS СУМ (TO BE) & ИМАМ (TO HAVE)

In Macedonian, the verbs сум (sum) and имам (imam) are used as main, but also auxiliary (helping) verbs. In [the tables](#) below you can see all [the forms](#) of those two verbs in Present Simple Tense, [Past Simple](#) Tense, and Future Simple Tense.







| СУМ - TO BE | | | |
|-------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Present Tense | Past Tense | Future Tense |
| Singular | сум - I am | бев - I was | ќе бидам - I shall be |
| | си - you are | беше - you were | ќе бидеш - you will be |
| | е - he/she/it is | беше - he/she/it was | ќе биде - he/she/it will be |
| Plural | сме - we are | бевме - we were | ќе бидеме - we shall be |
| | сте - you are | бевте - you were | ќе бидете - you will be |
| | се - they are | беа - they were | ќе бидат - they will be |

The [negative](#) form of the verb сум (to be) in present and past tenses is formed by adding the negative particle **не** (no, not) to the verb form. **Samples:** **не сум** (I'm not), **не е** (it's not), **не беше** (you/he/she/it weren't/wasn't). The negative form of the verb сум (to be) in future tense is formed by using the construction **нема да** (*literal meaning*: "hasn't to"). **Sample:** **нема да бидат** (they won't be).

| ИМАМ - TO HAVE | | | |
|----------------|--|---|--|
| | Present Tense | Past Tense | Future Tense |
| Singular | имам - I have немам - I don't have | имав - I had немав - I didn't have | ќе имам - I shall have ќе немам - I shall not have |
| | имаш - you have немаш - you don't have | имаше - you had немаше - you didn't have | ќе имаш - you will have ќе немаш - you won't have |
| | има - he/she/it has нема - he/she/it doesn't have | имаше - he/she/it had немаше - he/she/it didn't have | ќе има - he/she/it will have ќе нема - he/she/it won't have |
| Plural | имаме - we have немаме - we don't have | имавме - we had немавме - we didn't have | ќе имаме - we shall have ќе немаме - we shall not have |
| | имате - you have немате - you don't have | имавте - you had немавте - you didn't have | ќе имате - you will have ќе немате - you won't have |
| | имаат - they have немаат - they don't have | имаа - they had немаа - they didn't have | ќе имаат - they will have ќе немаат - they won't have |

SAMPLES (conversational)

Through this dialog you can learn how some personal, possessive and demonstrative pronouns, prepositions, and verb tenses, can be used in an everyday communication. Elena will introduce her American friend Peter to you...

| Dialog 2 | Elena and Peter | |
|--|---|--|
|  Елена Elena | Здраво! Ова е мојот пријател Питер. Тој е од Америка. | Hello! This is my friend Peter. He is from the USA. |
|  Питер Peter | Здраво! Јас сум Питер и сакам да научам македонски. | Hello! I am Peter and I like to learn Macedonian . |
|  Елена Elena | Минатото лето тој беше во Македонија и го посети Охрид. | The last summer he was in Macedonia and he visited Ohrid. |
|  Питер Peter | Да. Охрид е прекрасен град, и самата околина е полна со интересни места за посета. | Yes. Ohrid is a wonderful town, and the area itself is full of interesting places to visit . |
|  Елена Elena | Питер има сестра. Следната година тој и сестра му ќе го посетат Дојран. | Peter has a sister. The next year he and his sister will visit Dojran. |
|  Питер Peter | Ќе ја посетиме и Преспа исто така. | We will visit Prespa too. |

BITOLA is the second largest town of Republic of Macedonia situated in its southwestern part, with a population of nearly 100,000.

The ancient city of Heraclea, founded by Philip II of Macedon, is located near Bitola. During the Ottoman rule Bitola was a main trade and diplomacy center where many European countries have their consulates. Because of that Bitola is well known as "the city of the consuls".

Today it is an administrative, cultural, industrial, commercial, and educational centre.

The Dragor River flows through the city, and very close is the National Park Pelister with exquisite [flora and fauna](#), among which the rarest species of pine, known as Molika (Pinus peuce). On Pelister there are two glacial lakes, the Large and the Small Lake, known as "Pelister's Eyes". Shirok Sokak is the most known and the [main street](#) in Bitola where [people meet](#) for a coffee and chat, or shopping.

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LESSON 7

Present Tense

Future Tense

Past Tenses (Imperfect, Aorist, Perfect)

PRESENT TENSE

The verb **tenses** are one of the more complicated parts of Macedonian grammar. The verb has three **elementary** tenses: present, past, and future, and a large variety of verb tenses including the witnessed and nonwitnessed forms. Here we will present the **Present Simple** Tense, the Future Simple Tense, and three Past Tenses.

Verbs in Macedonian are divided into three groups according to their ending in 3rd person singular. Thus, there are **a-verbs**, **e-verbs**, and **и-verbs**.

Present tense expresses an action or situation that exists only now. It can also represent a widespread truth. **The forms** for the present tense are formed by adding -м/-ш/-ме/-те/-ат to the verb form in 3rd person singular (verb form in 3rd person singular + -м/-ш/-ме/-те/-ат).

| Singular | | | Plural | | |
|---|--|--|---|---|---|
| 1st person | 2nd person | 3rd person | 1st person | 2nd person | 3rd person |
| гледам I watch, I'm watching | гледаш you watch, you're watching | гледа he/she watches, he/she is watching | гледаме we watch, we're watching | гледате you watch, you're watching | гледаат they watch, they're watching |
| пеам I sing, I'm singing | пееш you sing, you're singing | пее he/she sings, he/she is singing | пееме we sing, we're singing | пеете you sing, you're singing | пеат they sing, they're singing |
| носам I wear, I'm wearing | носиш you wear, you're wearing | носи he/she wears, he/she is wearing | носиме we wear, we're wearing | носите you wear, you're wearing | носат they wear, they're wearing |

The negative paradigm is formed by using the negative particle **не** (no, not) followed by the forms for the present tense:

не + present tense. **Samples:** **носиш** (you wear), **не носиш** (you **don't** wear).

FUTURE TENSE

Future tense expresses an action or situation that will occur in the future. The forms for the future tense are formed by using of the particle **ќе** (shall/will) followed by the forms for the present tense (**ќе** + present tense).

| Singular | | | Plural | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1st person | 2nd person | 3rd person | 1st person | 2nd person | 3rd person |
| ќе гледам I shall watch | ќе гледаш you will watch | ќе гледа he/she will watch | ќе гледаме we shall watch | ќе гледате you will watch | ќе гледаат they will watch |
| ќе пеам I shall sing | ќе пееш you will sing | ќе пее he/she will sing | ќе пееме we shall sing | ќе пеете you will sing | ќе пеат they will sing |
| ќе носам I shall wear | ќе носиш you will wear | ќе носи he/she will wear | ќе носиме we shall wear | ќе носите you will wear | ќе носат they will wear |

The negative paradigm is formed by using the construction **нема да** (*literal meaning*: "hasn't to") followed by the forms for the present tense: **нема да** + present tense. **Samples:** **ќе носиш** (you **will** wear), **нема да носиш** (you **will not**

wear).

PAST TENSES

Past tense expresses an action or situation that happened in the past. There are several simple and complex past tenses in Macedonian. Here we will present the Imperfect, the Aorist, and the Perfect.

| I M P E R F E C T - Минато определено несвршено време | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| Singular | | | Plural | | |
| 1st person | 2nd person | 3rd person | 1st person | 2nd person | 3rd person |
| гледав I was watching | гледаше you were watching | гледаше he/she was watching | гледавме we were watching | гледавте you were watching | гледаа they were watching |
| пеев I was singing | пееше you were singing | пееше he/she was singing | пеевме we were singing | пеевте you were singing | пееја they were singing |
| носеv I was wearing | носеше you were wearing | носеше he/she was wearing | носеvме we were wearing | носеvте you were wearing | носеа they were wearing |
| A O R I S T - Минато определено свршено време | | | | | |
| Singular | | | Plural | | |
| 1st person | 2nd person | 3rd person | 1st person | 2nd person | 3rd person |
| видов I saw | виде you saw | виде he/she saw | видовме we saw | видовте you saw | видоа they saw |
| испеав I sung | испеа you sung | испеа he/she sung | испеавме we sung | испеавте you sung | испеаја they sung |
| износив I wore | износи you wore | износи he/she wore | износивме we wore | износивте you wore | износија they wore |
| P E R F E C T - Минато неопределено време | | | | | |
| Singular | | | Plural | | |
| 1st person | 2nd person | 3rd person | 1st person | 2nd person | 3rd person |
| сум гледал (masc.) сум гледала (fem.) сум гледало (neut.) I have/had watched; I have/had been watching | си гледал (masc.) си гледала (fem.) си гледало (neut.) you have/had watched; you have/had been watching | гледал (masc.) гледала (fem.) гледало (neut.) he/she/it has/had watched; he/she/it has/had been watching | сме гледале we have/had watched; we have/had been watching | сте гледале you have/had watched; you have/had been watching | гледале they have/had watched; they have/had been watching |
| or, as a parallel form are used the има (have) <u>constructions</u> : | | | | | |
| имам гледано | имаш гледано | има гледано | имаме гледано | имате гледано | имаат гледано |

The past tenses negative paradigm is formed by using the negative particle **не** (no, not) followed by the verb forms for the past tenses: не + past tense. **Samples:** **носеше** (you wore), **не носеше** (you **didn't** wear); **сум гледал** (I have watched), **не сум гледал** (I **haven't** watched). The negative paradigm of **има** (have) constructions is formed replacing of има (have) with **нема** (haven't). **Samples:** **имам гледано** (I have watched), **немам гледано** (I haven't watched).

REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA is a country located in the central Balkan peninsula in Southeastern Europe which declared its independence from the former Yugoslavia on 8 September 1991. Republic of Macedonia is bordered by **Albania** to the west, Kosovo to the northwest, Serbia to the northeast, Bulgaria to the east, and Greece to the south. Republic of Macedonia has a total area of 25,713 km² (9,928 sq mi), and a population of 2,022,547 inhabitants. Its capital is Skopje.

It is a natural paradise of mountains, lakes and rivers, having more than 50 lakes and 16 mountains higher than 2,000 m (6,562 ft). The country is bisected by the Vardar River, the longest and major river in the Republic of Macedonia.

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LESSON 8

Useful Expressions:

General

Family and relatives

City, Country

Geographic Terms and Natural Phenomena

Food and Drink

Some Verbs

GENERAL

Да! /da/ - Yes!

Не! /ne/ - No!

и /i/ - and

или /ili/ - or

но /no/ - but

ни ор ниту /ni, nitu/ - neither; nor

Здраво! /zdravo/ - Hello!; Hi!; Hello there!

Поздрав /pozdrav/ - Regards

Чао! /chao/ - Bye!

Те сакам! /te sakam/ - I love you!

И јас те сакам! /i jas te sakam/ - I love you too!

Те молам! /te molam/ - Please!

Извини! /izvini/ - I am sorry! ; Sorry!

Како сте? /kako ste/ - How are you?

Добро! /dobro/ - Very well!

Благодарам! /blagodaram/ - Thank you!

Како се викате? /kako se vikate/ - What is your name?

Јас се викам ... or Моето име е ... /jas se vikam ; moeto ime e/ - My name is ...

Од каде сте? /od kade ste/ - Where are you from?

Јас сум од ... /jas sum od/ - I am from ...

Каде одиш? /kade odish/ - [Where are you going?](#)

Каде е тоа? /kade e toa/ - Where is it?

Мојот другар ... /mojot drugar/ - My friend ...

Почитуван ... /pochituvan/ - Dear ...

Господин /gospodin/ - Mr.

Госпоѓа /gospogja/ - Mrs.

Среќен Божик! or Честит Божик! /srekjen bozhik ; chestit bozhik/ - Merry Christmas!

Среќна Нова година! /srakjna nova godina/ - Happy New Year!

Среќен роденден! /srakjen rodenden/ - Happy birthday!

FAMILY and RELATIVES

мајка /majka/ - mother

татко /tatko/ - father

мамо! /mamo/ - mummy!

тато! /tato/ - daddy!

син /sin/ - son

ќерка /kjerka/ - daughter

брат /brat/ - brother

сестра /sestra/ - sister

дедо /dedo/ - grandpa

баба /baba/ - grandma

внук /vnuk/ - grandson

внука /vnuka/ - granddaughter

сопруг /soprug/ - [husband](#)

сопруга /sopruga/ - [wife](#)

бебе /bebe/ - baby

дете /dete/ - child ; kid

деца /detsa/ = detsa/ - children ; kids
 момче /momche/ - boy ; boyfriend
 девојче /devojche/ - girl ; a little girl
 девојка /devojka/ - girl ; girlfriend
 пријател, другар /priјatelj, drugar/ - friend
 маж /mazh/ - man ; husband
 жена /zhena/ - woman ; wife
 машко /mashko/ - male
 женско /zhensko/ - female
 човек /chovek/ - man ; person
 луѓе /lugje/ - people ; folk
 народ /narod/ - people ; nation

CITY, COUNTRY

држава /drzhava/ -state
 град /grad/ - town, city
 главен град /glaven grad/ - capital
 престолнина /prestinina/ - metropolis
 село /selo/ - village
 граница /granica/ - border
 Претседател /pretsedatel/ - President
 република /republika/ - republic
 Влада /vlada/ - Government
 пат /pat/ - path; road
 семафор /semafor/ - [traffic lights](#)
 улица /ulica/ - street
 авенија /avenija/ - avenue
 мост /most/ - bridge
 центар /centar/ - center
 продавница /prodavnica/ - store; [market](#)
 кино /kino/ - cinema
 театар /teatar/ - theater
 библиотека /biblioteka/ - library
 кафуле, кафеана /kafule, kafeana/ - café
 училиште /uchilishte/ - school
 универзитет /univerzitet/ - university
 црква /crkva/ - church
 банка /banka/ - bank
 пошта /poshta/ - post office
 болница /bolnica/ - hospital
 полиција /policija/ - police
 хотел /hotel/ - hotel
 телефон /telefon/ - telephone
 пари /pari/ - money

GEOGRAPHIC TERMS and NATURAL FENOMENA

река /reka/ - river
 езеро /ezero/ - lake
 море /more/ - sea
 океан /ocean/ - ocean
 водопад /vodopad/ - waterfall
 остров /ostrov/ - island
 полуостров /poluostrov/ - peninsula
 рид /rid/ - hill
 шума /shuma/ - forest
 планина /planina/ - mountain
 врв /vrv/ - top; summit; peak
 земја /zemja/ - land; country
 Земја /zemja/ - Earth
 планета /planeta/ -planet
 ѕвезда /dzvezda/ - star
 небо /nebo/ - sky
 облаци /oblaci/ - clouds
 ветер /veter/ - wind
 воздух /vozduh/ - air
 дожд /dozhd/ - rain
 снег /sneg/ - snow
 мраз /mraz/ - ice
 виножито, суница, божилак /vinozhito, dzunica, bozhilak/ - rainbow

FOOD and DRINK

вода /voda/ - water
 леб /leb/ - bread
 месо /meso/ - meat
 зеленчук /zelenchuk/ - vegetables

овошје /ovoshje/ - fruit
 риба /riba/ - fish
 масло /maslo/ - oil
 киселина /kiselina/ - vinegar
 сол /sol/ - salt
 шеќер /shekjer/ - sugar
 јаболко /jabolko/ - apple
 слива /sliva/ - plum
 пиперка, чушка /piperka, chushka/ - pepper, paprika
 домати /domat/ - tomato
 грав /grav/ - bean
 сирење /sirenje/ - cheese
 кашкавал /kashkaval/ - kashkaval, yellow cheese
 млеко /mleko/ - milk
 јогурт /jogurt/ - yogurt
 сок /sok/ - juice
 чај /chaj/ - tea
 кафе /kafe/ - coffee
 пиво /pivo/ - beer
 ракија /rakija/ - brandy, plum-brandy
 виски /viski/ - whisky
 вино /vino/ - wine

SOME VERBS

сакам /sakam/ - I like; I love
 сакаш /sakash/ - you like; you love - singular
 сака /saka/ - he/she/(it) likes; he/she/(it) loves
 сакаме /sakame/ - we like; we love
 сакате /sakate/ - you like; you love - plural
 сакаат /sakaat/ - they like; they love
 те сакам /te sakam/ - I love you
 ме сакаш /me sakash/ - you love me - singular
 Дали ме сакаш? /dali me sakash/ - Do you love me?
 ја сакам /ja sakam/ - I love her
 го сакам /go sakam/ - I love him
 не сакам /ne sakam/ - I don't like; I don't love
 не те сакам /ne te sakam/ - I don't like you; I don't love you
 ми се допаѓаш /mi se dopagjash/ - I like you
 не ми се допаѓаш /ne mi se dopagjash/ - I don't like you
 Дали ти се допаѓам? /dali ti se dopagjam/ - Do you like me?
 те мразам /te mrazam/ - I hate you
 одам /odam/ - I go; I am going
 одиш /odish/ - you go; you are going
 оди /odi/ - he/she/(it) goes; he/she/(it) is going
 стојам /stojam/ - I stay
 седам /sedam/ - I sit down
 учам /ucham/ - I study; I am studying
 пишувам /pishuvam/ - I write; I am writing
 читам /chitam/ - I read; I am reading
 зборувам /zboruvam/ - I speak; I am speaking
 Дали зборуваш македонски (англиски)? (informal)
 /Dali zboruvash makedonski (angliski)/ - Do you speak Macedonian (English)?
 Дали зборувате македонски (англиски)? (formal)
 /Dali zboruvate makedonski (angliski)/ - Do you speak Macedonian (English)?
 имам /imam/ - I have
 имаш /imash/ - you have - singular
 има /ima/ - he/she/(it) has
 прашувам /prashuvam/ - I ask/question; I am asking
 одговарам /odgovaram/ - I answer/reply
 се викам /se vikam/ - my name is; I call myself (name)
 се викаш /se vikash/ - your name is - singular
 се вика /se vika/ - his/her/(its) name is
 се викаме /se vikame/ - our name is
 се викате /se vikate/ - your name is - plural
 се викаат /se vikaat/ - their name is

OHRID is a city located on Lake Ohrid in the south-western part of Republic of Macedonia. The legend says that in the past in Ohrid area there have been 365 churches, one for each day of the year making it a holy center of the region. Because of that it is often referred to as a Balkan "Jerusalem".

Ohrid was also one of the most important pan-Slavic centers and the Monastery at Plaoshnik was the first Slavonic university and one of the oldest universities in the western world, dating before the 10th century. In the old town of Ohrid is located the Samuil's Fortress which was a capital city during the rule of Tsar Samuil in the middle-ages.

LAKE OHRID, monument of nature, is one of the oldest and the deepest lake of the Balkans, with a maximum depth of 288 m (940 ft). It was formed in the Tertiary period, between two and three million years ago, and covers an area of 358 km² (138 sq mi). It is 30.4 km long by 14.8 km wide at its maximum extent with a shoreline length of 87.53 km. There are more than 200 types of endemic organisms living in the lake, and 70 percent of the plants and animals in Lake Ohrid are of endemic characters. The most known is the Ohrid trout. Both the city and the lake have been declared a UNESCO Cultural and Natural World Heritage Site, making Ohrid as one of the most popular tourist destinations in Republic of Macedonia.



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Please enter your name or nickname:

1.) Which is the Latin equivalent of the Cyrillic letter В?

- V
- W
- B

2.) Which is the Latin equivalent of the Cyrillic letter И?

- H
- I
- N

3.) The word 'молив' spelled in Latin alphabet is:

- monnv
- monib
- moliv

4.) The greeting 'Добро утро' means:

- Good morning
- Good evening
- Good bye

5.) The plural form of the masculine noun 'лимон' is:

- ЛИМОНС
- ЛИМОНИ
- ЛИМОНИЊА

6.) The definite form of the feminine noun 'шапка' in singular is:

- шапкат
- шапката
- шапките

7.) The correct form of the adverb 'beautiful' that describes the neuter noun 'село' is:

- убаво село
- убава село
- убав село

8.) The number **35** in Macedonian is:

- дваесет и пет
- триесет и пет
- четириесет и пет

9.) The Past Imperfect Tense form of the verb "читам" is:

- читав
- ќе читам
- читаат

10.) Do you like the website learn-mk.com? :)

- No
- Yes
- Huh?