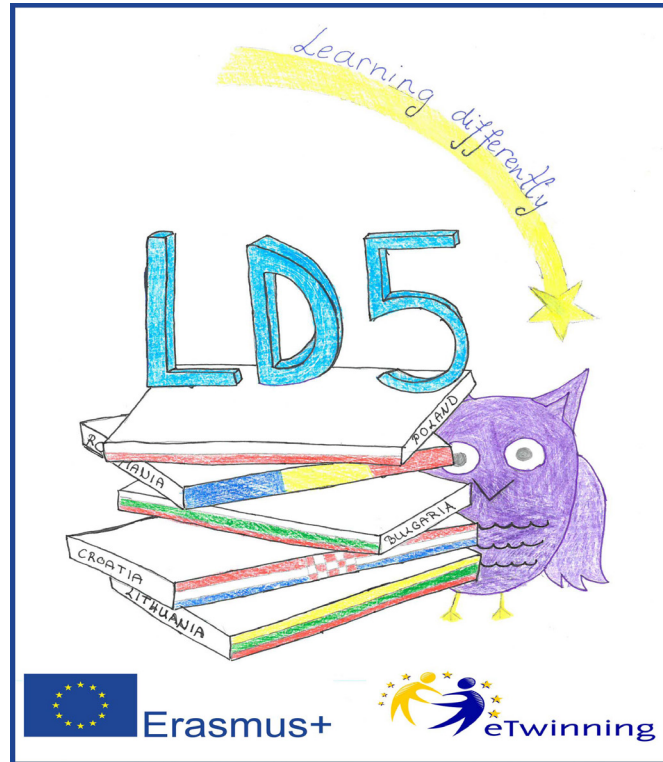




Erasmus+



EDITION
6

Learning differently Croatia

Croatian alphabet

A	B	C	Č	Ć
D	DŽ	Đ	E	F
G	H	I	J	K
L	LJ	M	N	NJ
O	P	R	S	Š
T	U	V	Z	Ž

The Croatian alphabet is one of many based on the Latin alphabet. It is called 'abeceda' because the first four letters are spelled 'a, be, ce, de'.

Of the 30 letters in the Croatian language, 27 are written using one character and 3 using two characters: DŽ, NJ and LJ.



Croatian is the collective term for the national standard language of Croats, and for the set of dialects and speeches spoken or formerly spoken by Croats.

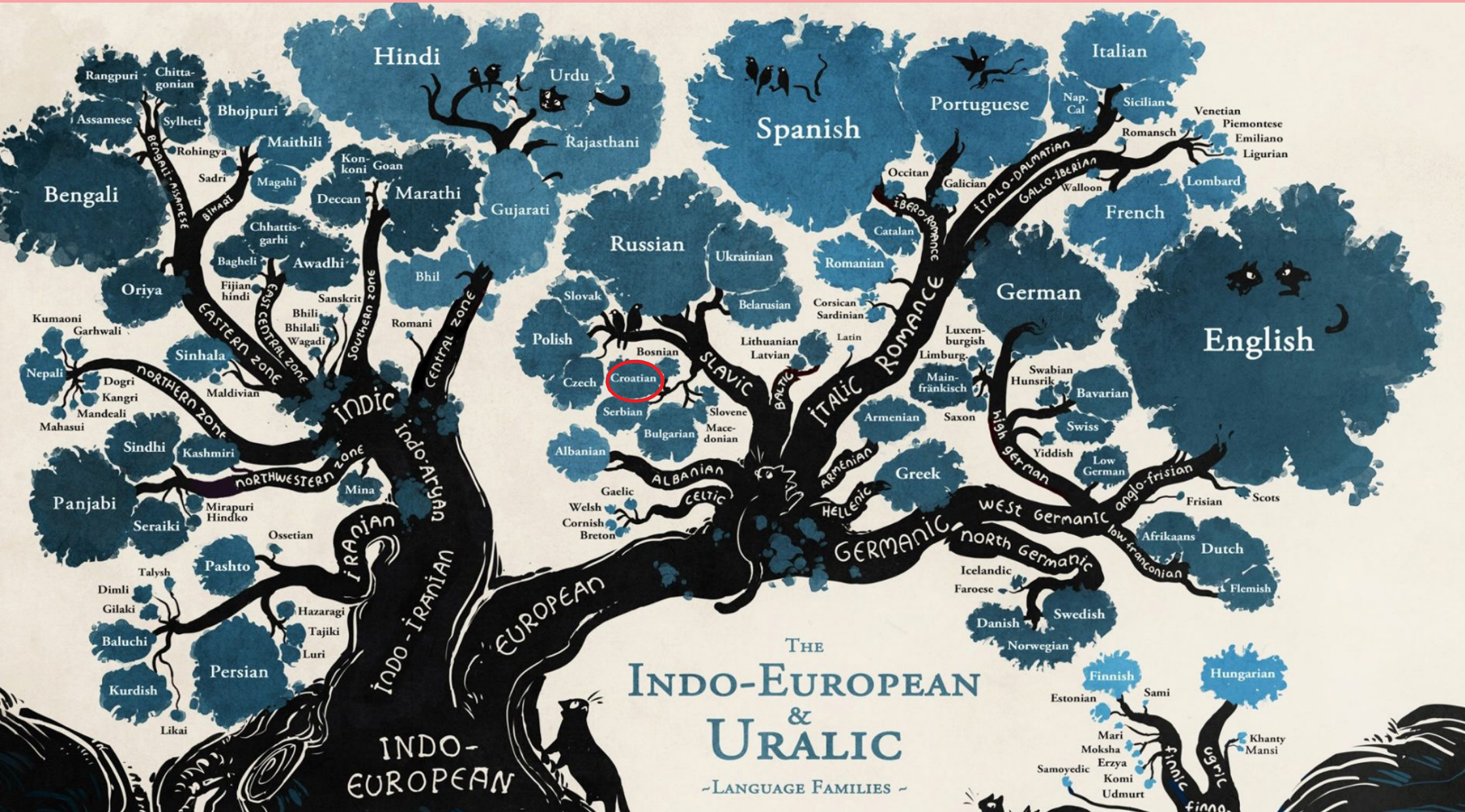
Croatian language has three dialects:

- *Shtokavian*
- *Kajkavian*
- *Čakavian*

5 things you need to know about Croatian:

1

The Croatian language belongs to the Indo-European languages. Croatian is a West Slavic language, a subdivision of the Slavic language group. Like other Slavic languages, it developed from the Ancient Slavic language.



2 The oldest Croatian texts are written in a mixture of the Croatian version of the Church Slavonic language and the archaic Chakavian, and exclusively in the Glagolitic script.

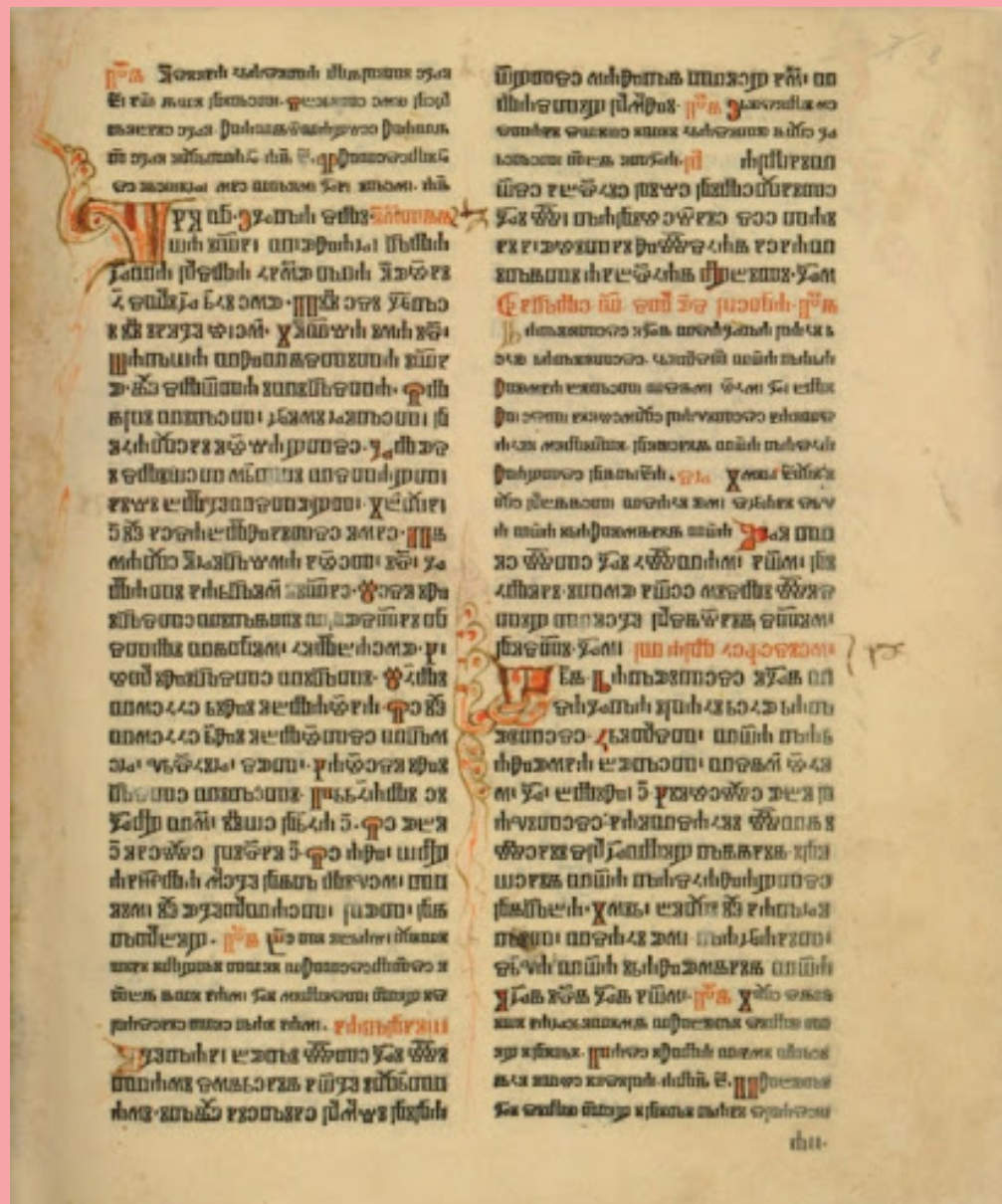


THE HRVOJE'S MISSAL

- The Hrvoje's Missal is a 15th-century liturgical book written in Glagolitic script for the Grand Duke Hrvoje Vukcic Hrvatinic.
- It is the most beautiful and richly illustrated Glagolitic manuscript of Croatian medieval times.

MISSAL BY THE LAW OF THE ROMAN COURT

- the first book printed in Croatian language



3

• In 1595 in Venice, **Faust Vrancic** compiled and published the first Croatian printed dictionary, listing it among the five most prominent European languages of the time.

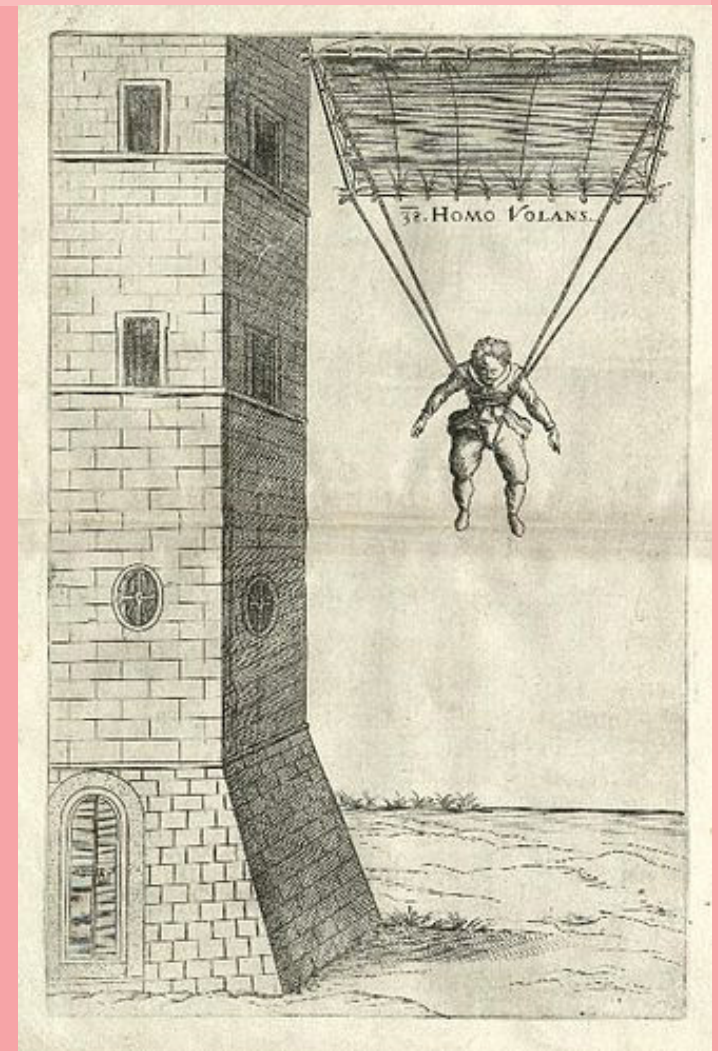
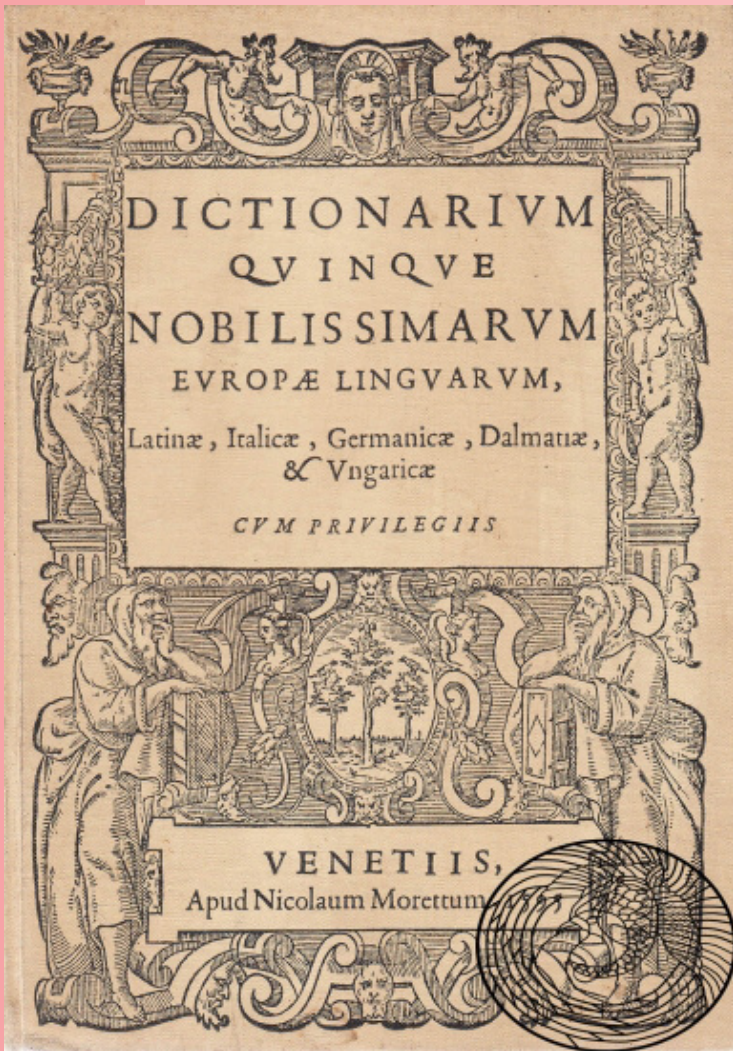
At the beginning of the 17th century, **Bartol Kasic**, a Jesuit clergyman and grammarian, wrote the *Institutionum linguae illyricae* - the first Croatian grammar. The book was published in Rome in 1604.

FAUST VRANČIĆ

The first Croatian language dictionary

Faust Vrancic (Fausto Veranzio) wrote *Machinae novae* in the early 17th century. In the book, Vrancic described 56 different devices, inventions and technical constructions in 49 large-format images and with comments in Latin, Italian, Spanish, French and German.

Homo Volans or Flying Man - Vrancic's draft of a parachute

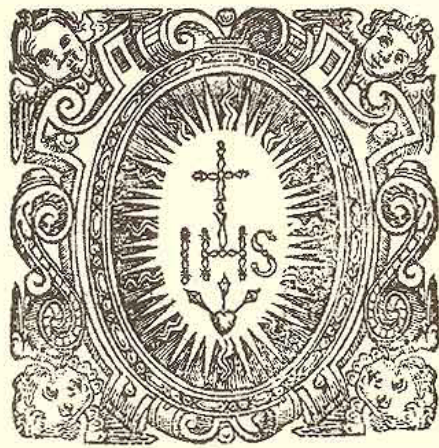


A. M. D. G.
INSTITVTIONVM
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LIBRIDVO.

Authore

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Curicēnsi Societatis
IESV.

EDITIO PRIMA.

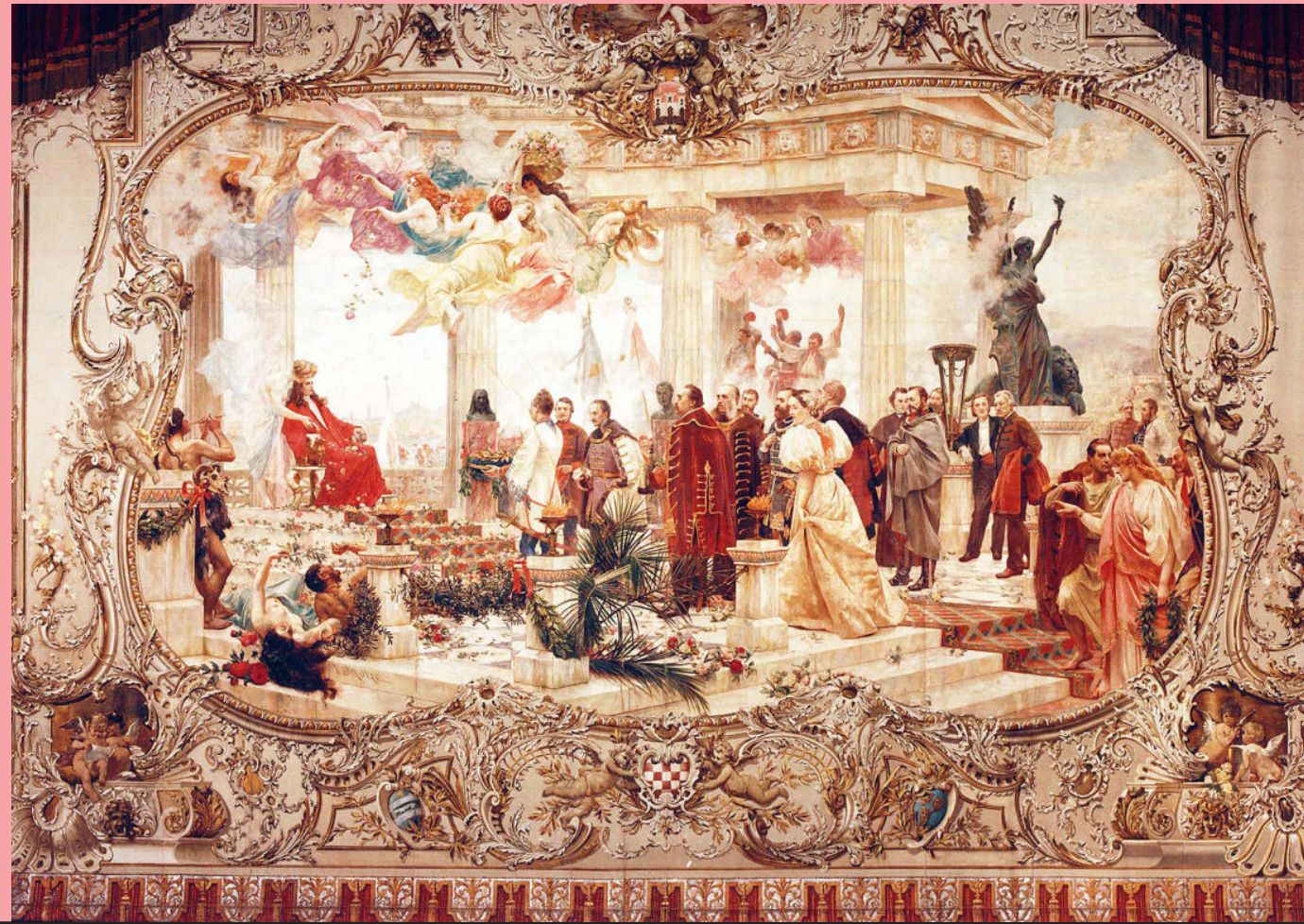


ROMÆ, Apud Aloysum Zappetum.
MDCIII.

The first edition of
Kasic's grammar
(Rome, 1604)

4 During the Croatian National Revival in the first half of the 19th century, the Western Neo-Shtokavian became the basis of the standard Croatian language.

The Illyrian movement first developed in Croatia as a part of Croatian National Revival. It aimed to create the cultural, linguistic and ethnic unity of all 'Illyrians', that is, the South Slavs. The movement lasted from 1830 to 1843.



5

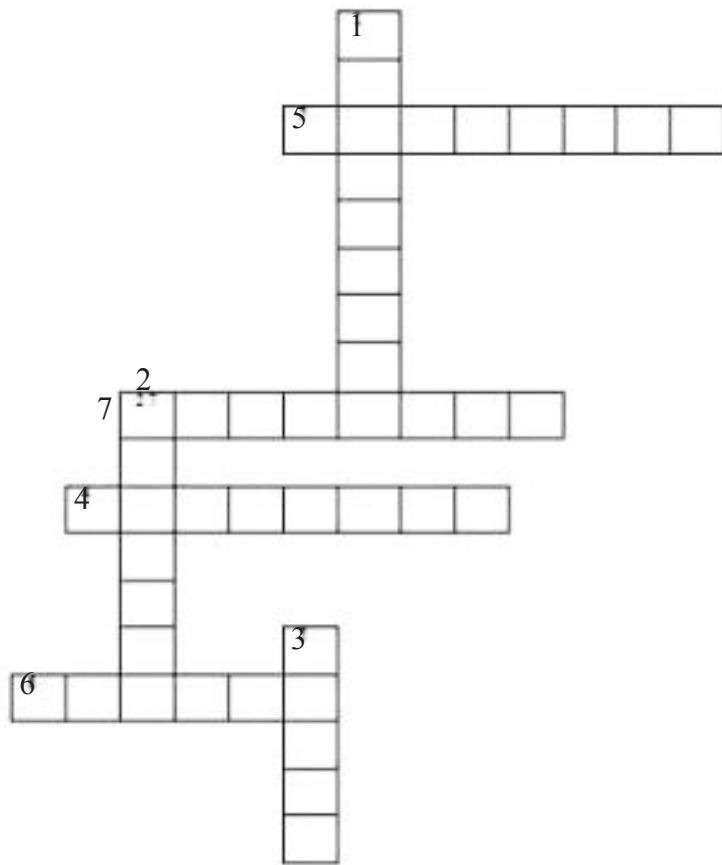
The six speeches in Croatian language before the Croatian Parliament are considered particularly remarkable.

These are the speeches of: Ivan Kukuljevic Sakcinski in 1843, the first speech delivered in Croatian before the Parliament; Josip Juraj Strossmayer in 1861, Ante Starcevic in 1861, Ivan Mazuranic in 1886, Stjepan Radic in 1918, Franjo Tudjman on May 30, 1990.

On June 25, 1991, the Croatian Parliament passed the Constitutional Decision on the Sovereignty and Independence of the Republic of Croatia. It is the most important decision on Croatian independence.



Croatian language in an interesting way



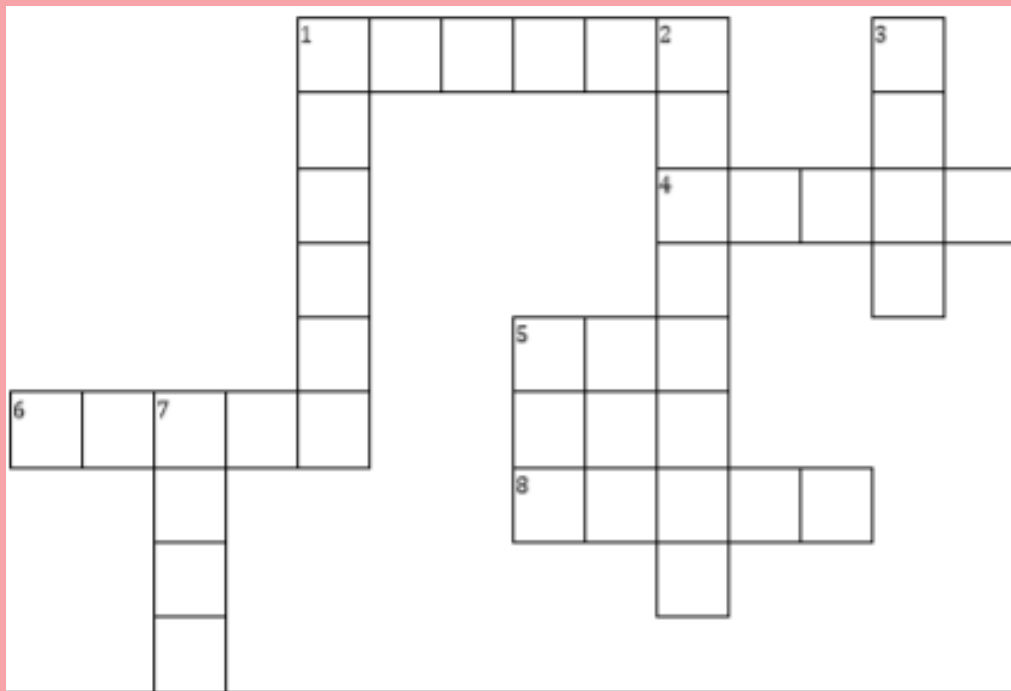
USPRAVNO

1. prvo hrvatsko pismo
2. raspored slova u hrvatskom pismu
3. znak kojim se zapisuje glas

VODORAVNO

4. skup riječi kojima se prenosi potpuna obavijest
5. današnje hrvatsko pismo
6. vrsta riječi koja označuje rednju, stanje i zbivanje
7. četvrti padež u hrvatskom jeziku

Glasovi sa Đ



VODORAVNO

1. ljuti korijen
4. žensko ime na Đ
5. donji dio tenisice
6. onaj koji je najavio Mariji radosnu vijest
7. ime na Đ
8. kada netko nekome nešto uzme bez pitanja

USPRAVNO

1. grad na Đ
2. dan kad smo se rodili
3. ono što mama pere poslije ručka
5. dijete koje ide u školu
7. ime na Đ

Spoji!

INSTRUMENTAL

NOMINATIV

VOKATIV

LOKATIV

GENITIV

DATIV

AKUZATIV

O KOME? O ČEMU?

OJ! EJ!

KOGA? ČEGA?

KOMU? ČEMU?

S KIM? S ČIM?

TKO? ŠTO?

KOGA? ŠTO?

