

250

ESSENTIAL

CROATIAN

VERBS & VERB PAIRS

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...za Medvjedicu iz daleke zemlje

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ići (ide ,...) <i>go</i>	60
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dopuštati («) ~ dopustiti («) <i>allow, let</i>	46
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boriti se² <i>fight, struggle</i>	27
gurati ~ gurnuti (gurne) <i>push</i>	56
hvatati ~ uhvatiti <i>catch</i>	59
igrati ~ za- <i>play (game)</i>	61
padati ~ pasti (padne, pao) <i>fall</i>	119
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Introduction

This is a list of the most useful Croatian verbs. The list is based on frequency in movie subtitles and other sources (I haven't included verbs related to murder investigations, but more real life verbs like *write*, *understand*, etc.). There are 457 verbs in total; they're listed individually, in verb pairs, and occasionally in triplets.

In lists and chapter titles, verbs are shown in the 'compact form'. The infinitive is always listed. For verbs that aren't fully regular, the following forms, in parentheses, follow the infinitive:

verb	<i>inf</i>	<i>pres-3</i>	<i>pres-1</i>	<i>past-m</i>	<i>past-f</i>	listed as
<i>have</i>	imati	ima	imam	imao	imala	imati
<i>open</i>	otvarati	otvara	otvaram	otvarao	otvarala	otvarati («)
<i>write</i>	pisati	piše	pišem	pisao	pisala	pisati (piše)
<i>eat</i>	jesti	jede	jedem	jeo	jela	jesti (jede , jeo)
<i>grow</i>	rasti	raste	rastem	rastao	rasla	rasti (raste , rastao , rasla) or rasti (raste ,...)
<i>see</i>	vidjeti	vidi	vidim	vidio	vidjela	vidjeti (vidi ,...)
<i>can</i>	moći	može	mogu	mogao	mogla	moći (može +,...)

(Abbreviations and stress marks follow the rest of *Easy Croatian*, i.e. *inf* = infinitive, the place of stress is marked with an underline, etc.; see *Symbols & Abbreviations*.)

Since all forms of the verb **imati** *have* are fully regular, only *inf* has to be listed; for **pisati** *write*, *pres-3* has to be listed as well, and so on. However, if a verb has a regular *pres-3*, just with a *shifted stress one syllable left* in the 'standard' scheme – e.g. **otvarati** *open* – only « is written, instead of the full *pres-3* form.

(This way of listing verbs is specific to *Easy Croatian*; unfortunately, there's no established way of listing verbs with their forms, usually just *inf* is listed).

For verbs like **vidjeti** *see*, where *past-f* is predictably **vid-io** and *past-f* is **vid-jela**, I'll list only ... instead of past forms.

For brevity, in this work, there's usually just ... when the verb has both *past-m* and *past-f* irregular, since forms are listed later anyway, e.g. **rasti** (**raste**,...).

In the main body of this work, the verbs are examined in detail. I've listed the 10 most important forms for each verb. For a great majority of verbs, all those forms follow regularly from the infinitive (*inf*) or 3rd pers. present (*pres-3*). Nevertheless, even the fully regular verbs have the 10 forms listed – of course, if the verb has them.

Verbs where *present tense* forms cannot be derived from the *pres-3* form are marked with a + after the *pres-3* form, e.g. **moći** (**može** +,...) *can*. For all verbs, except the verb **biti** *be*, forms of the present tense follow the pattern below. The *past forms* of most verbs are regular. If not, they can all be derived from the *past-f* form, using the pattern on the right, except for the *past-m* form:

present	singular	plural	past forms	singular	plural
1st	<i>pres-1</i>	<i>pres-3</i> + mo	feminine	-la = <i>past-f</i>	-le
2nd	<i>pres-3</i> + š	<i>pres-3</i> + te	neuter	-lo	-la
3rd	<i>pres-3</i>	<i>pres-3pl</i>	masculine	<i>past-m</i>	-li

The imperative forms in plural are always derived from the 2nd pers. singular form of imperative (*imper-2*) by the same endings as in the present tense plural:

imperative	plural
1st	<i>imper-2</i> + mo
2nd	<i>imper-2</i> + te

Forms for marginal tenses (i.e. ‘aorist’ and ‘imperfect’) are not listed.

Verbs are featured individually, or in aspect pairs (occasionally triplets), with an imperfective and a perfective verb:

- *imperfective* (impf.) verbs stand for states – e.g. **sjediti** *sit* – processes – e.g. **čitati** *read* – and repetitions, without any reference to start or completion;
- *perfective* (perf.) verbs normally stand for completion of a process – e.g. **pročitati** *read completely* – or for a single event or short action – e.g. **otvoriti** («) *open*;
- *inchoative* (inch.) verbs stand for start of state or process – e.g. **zaspati** (**zaspi**) *fall asleep*;
- *semelfactive* (smf.) verbs stand for a short action which is often repeated – e.g. **kihnuti** (**kihne**) *sneeze once* – the matching imperfective verb – e.g. **kihati** (**kiše**) – stand for repetition only.

Process-completion pairs are marked with ~*, while event pairs are marked with ~.

Perfective verbs can't be used in the true present tense, with very few exceptions.

With each verb (or pair) various ways to use it are listed, and examples are given. Male speakers in examples are marked with {m}, female with {f}.

In the right margin, there are quick indications as to what cases and other things are used in each way, using the usual abbreviations (e.g. A = the accusative case). Unusual and counter-intuitive constructions are marked with an exclamation mark on the yellow background, the same goes for specific uses of one verb in the pair.

Along verb forms, a *verb type* is written on the right margin, in braces, e.g. (a):

type	remarks
(a)	All forms are simply derived from the infinitive, there are no changes of consonants, etc. Example: kuhati <i>cook</i>
(i)	All forms are simply derived from the infinitive, but consonants often change in the passive adjective and gerund, so you'll probably have to remember these forms. Example: učiti <i>learn, study, teach</i>
(n)	Forms related to the infinitive (the right columns) have -nu- , while forms related to the present tense (the left columns) have -n- and e- type endings. Otherwise everything is regular. Example: brinuti (brine) <i>take care; worry</i>
(iva)	Forms related to the infinitive (the right columns) are all regular, while forms related to the present tense (the left columns) have -uj- instead of -iva- and e- type endings. Otherwise everything is regular. Example: očekivati (očekuje) <i>expect</i>
(ova)	Like (iva), but there's -ova- in infinitive and forms related to it. Example: kupovati (kupuje) <i>buy</i>
(a/i)	Forms related to the infinitive (the right columns) are all regular, while forms related to the present tense (the left columns) have -i- instead of -a- . Otherwise everything is regular. Example: držati (drži) <i>hold; keep</i>
(0/j)	Forms related to the infinitive (the right columns) are all regular, while forms related to the present tense (the left columns) have -j- added and e- type endings. The passive adjective is often irregular. Example: čuti (čuje) <i>hear</i>
(0/n)	Like (0/j), but there's -n- in forms related to the present tense. Example: ostati (ostane) <i>perf. stay, remain</i>
(je)	The infinitive and all <i>past</i> forms (except the masc. singular) have -je- , while all other forms have -i- ; consonants often change in the passive adjective and gerund, like in (i). Example: vidjeti (vidi,...) <i>see</i>
(a/e)	Forms related to the infinitive (the right columns) are regularly derived from the infinitive, while forms related to the present tense (the left columns) have e- type endings. Example: nedostajati (nedostaje) <i>lack, miss</i>
(a/*)	Like (a/e), but there's also a change of consonants in the present tense and forms derived from it (the left columns). Example: pisati (piše) <i>write</i>
(irr.)	An irregular verb, but all forms of the present tense are derived regularly from the <i>pres-3</i> . Example: zvati (zove) <i>call</i>
(IRR.)	A highly irregular verb where even some forms of the present tense have to be remembered. Example: moći (može +...) <i>can, be able to</i>

Symbols & Abbreviations

The following symbols and abbreviations are used in the text:

²	second-position word (i.e. <i>enclitic</i>)	[...]	clause
˘	word pronounced with the following word (also called <i>proclitic</i>)	<i>dest</i>	a destination (e.g. <i>u</i> ˘ + A)
«	stress moves one syllable to the left (in the ‘standard’ scheme)	<i>loc</i>	a location (e.g. <i>u</i> ˘ + DL)
»	stress moves one syllable to the right	<i>orig</i>	an origin (e.g. <i>iz</i> ˘ + G)
w ¹	‘western’ stress on the 1st syllable, unlike the ‘standard’ stress	<i>pres-1</i>	1st pers. singular present form of a verb
<u>a</u>	stressed vowel (if two are underlined: the ‘standard’ stress is left)	<i>pres-3</i>	3rd pers. singular present form of a verb
i	letter i silent in speech of most Croatians	<i>pres-3pl</i>	present form of a verb, 3rd person plural
~	perfective event verb follows	<i>imper-2</i>	imperative form of a verb, 2nd person singular
~*	perfective completion verb follows	<i>inf</i>	infinitive (the dictionary form of a verb)
~~	‘inchoative’ perf. verb follows (i.e. start of process/state)	<i>past-m</i>	masculine past participle
~ ¹	‘semelfactive’ perf. verb follows (i.e. single or short event)	<i>past-f</i>	feminine past participle
~˘˘˘	‘iterative’ impf. verb follows (i.e. a series of events)	pres. adv.	present adverb (sometimes used as an adjective as well)
+	irregular forms in the present tense	pass. adj.	passive adjective
N	nominative case (the default, subject case)	impf.	imperfective (verb)
A	accusative case (the object case)	inch.	‘inchoative’ (perfective verb for the start of state/action)
DL	dative/locative case	iter.	‘iterative’ (imperfective verb for a series of events)
G	genitive case	perf.	perfective completion or event verb
I	instrumental case	smlf.	‘semelfactive’ (perf. verb for a single or short event)
24	form used with numbers 2-4 and <i>both</i>	lit.	literally, i.e. word-for-word translation to English
SBJ	subject if not a noun or pronoun		

Alphabetical List of Verbs

bacati ~ baciti <i>throw</i>	21
baviti se ² <i>engage, pursue</i>	21
biti (je ² +) 'w' (bude) <i>be</i>	22
bježati (bježi) ~ pobjeći (pobjegne ,...) <i>run away, escape</i>	24
bojati (boji) se ² <i>be afraid</i>	25
boljeti (boli ,...) ~ ¹ za- («) <i>ache, feel pain</i>	26
boriti se ² <i>fight, struggle</i>	27
brinuti (brine) (se ²) <i>take care; worry</i>	28
brisati (брише) ~* o- <i>wipe</i>	29
buditi ~*/~ pro- («) <i>wake up</i>	29
crtati ~* na- <i>draw (a sketch, picture)</i>	30
čekati ~/ ¹ pri- <i>wait</i>	31
čestitati («) <i>congratulate</i>	31
činiti ~ u- («) <i>do; se² <i>seem</i></i>	32
čistiti ~* o- <i>clean</i>	33
čitati ~* pro- <i>read</i>	34
čuti (čuје) <i>hear</i>	35
čuvati <i>keep, guard</i>	36
davati (daje) ~ dati <i>give</i>	37
dešavati («) se ² ~ desiti se ² <i>happen (colloq.)</i>	38
dizati (diže) ~ dići / dignuti (digne ,...) <i>raise, lift, rise</i>	39
dobivati («) ~ dobiti (dobije) <i>get (a thing, a message, an idea)</i>	40
dodavati (dodaje) ~ dodati <i>add; pass (ball)</i>	41
dogadati («) se ² ~ dogoditi («) se ² <i>happen</i>	42
dogovarati («) (se ²) ~ dogovoriti («) (se ²) <i>negotiate, agree</i>	43
dolaziti ~ doći (dođe ,...) <i>come, arrive</i>	44
donositi («) ~ donijeti (doneše ,...) <i>bring (things)</i>	45
dopuštati («) ~ dopustiti («) <i>allow, let</i>	46
dovoditi («) ~ dovesti (dovede , doveo) <i>bring (someone)</i>	47
držati (drži) <i>hold; keep</i>	48
faliti <i>miss, lack (colloq.)</i>	49
gasiti ~*/~ u- («) <i>extinguish, turn off</i>	50
gledati ~* po- <i>watch</i>	51
govoriti («) ~ reći (reče / kaže ,...) <i>speak, say, tell</i>	52
graditi ~* iz-,sa- («) <i>build</i>	53
grijati (grije) ~* u- <i>heat, warm</i>	54

griješiti ~ po- («) <i>err, make mistake</i>	55
gubiti ~ iz- («) <i>lose</i>	56
gurati ~ gurnuti (<i>gurne</i>) <i>push</i>	56
hladiti ~* o- («) <i>cool</i>	57
hraniti ~* na- («) <i>feed</i>	57
htjeti (<i>hoće +,...</i>) <i>want</i>	58
hvatati ~ uhvatiti <i>catch</i>	59
ići (<i>ide,...</i>) <i>go</i>	60
igrati ~* za- <i>play (game)</i>	61
imati <i>have</i>	62
isključivati (<i>isključuje</i>) ~ isključiti («) <i>exclude; turn off (device)</i>	63
ispadati ~ ispasti (<i>ispadne, ispao</i>) <i>fall out, drop out, turn out</i>	64
ispravlјati ~ ispraviti <i>correct</i>	65
izgledati («) <i>appear, look, seem</i>	65
izlaziti ~ izaći (<i>izađe,...</i>) <i>go out</i>	66
javljati ~ javiti <i>inform, get it touch</i>	67
jesti (<i>jede, jeo</i>) ~* po- <i>eat</i>	67
kašljati (<i>kašlje</i>) <i>cough</i>	68
kijhati (<i>kiše</i>) ~ ¹ kihnuti (<i>kihne</i>) <i>sneeze</i>	68
koristiti <i>use</i>	69
koštati <i>cost</i>	70
krasti (<i>krade, krao</i>) ~ u- («) <i>steal</i>	70
kretati (<i>kreće</i>) ~* krenuti (<i>krene</i>) <i>move</i>	71
kuhati ~* s- <i>cook</i>	71
kupati ~* o- («) <i>bathe</i>	72
kupovati (<i>kupuje</i>) ~ kupiti <i>buy</i>	73
kvariti ~ po- («) <i>break, spoil</i>	74
lagati (<i>laže</i>) ~ s- <i>lie (tell lies)</i>	75
letjeti (<i>leti,...</i>) ~ od- («), do- («) <i>fly</i>	76
ležati (<i>leži</i>) ~* leći (<i>legne,...</i>) <i>lie (e.g. on bed)</i>	77
lomiti ~ s- <i>break</i>	78
ljubiti ~ ¹ po- («) <i>kiss</i>	79
micati (<i>miče</i>) ~ maknuti (<i>makne</i>) <i>move, remove</i>	79
mijenјati ~*/~ promijeniti («) <i>change</i>	80
miješati ~* pro- («) <i>mix, stir; se² meddle</i>	81
misliti ~ ¹ po- ~* pomišljati («) <i>think</i>	82
moći (<i>može +,...</i>) <i>can, be able to</i>	83
moliti ~ ¹ za- («) <i>kindly ask; pray</i>	84
morati <i>must, have to</i>	85

mrziti ~ za- («) <i>hate</i>	86
nadati se ² ~ ¹ po- («) <i>hope</i>	87
nalaziti ~ ¹ /~ naći (<i>nađe,...</i>) <i>find</i>	88
namjeravati («) <i>intend</i>	89
napadati ~ napasti (napadne, napao) <i>attack</i>	89
napuštati («) ~ napustiti («) <i>abandon, leave</i>	90
naručivati (naručuje) ~ naručiti («) <i>order (food, drink, things)</i>	90
nastavljati ~ nastaviti <i>continue</i>	91
navikavati («) ~ naviknuti (navikne) <i>get used to</i>	92
nedostajati (nedostaje) <i>lack, miss</i>	93
nestajati (nestaje) ~ nestati (nestane) <i>disappear</i>	94
nositi <i>carry, wear</i>	95
nuditi ~ po- <i>offer</i>	96
obavljati ~ obaviti <i>do (a task), get something done</i>	97
obećavati (obećava / obećaje) ~ obećati <i>promise</i>	98
objašnjavati («) ~ objasniti («) <i>explain</i>	99
oblačiti («) ~ obući (obuče,...) <i>put on (clothes)</i>	100
očekivati (očekuje) <i>expect</i>	101
odbijati («) ~ odbiti (odbije) <i>refuse, reject</i>	102
odgovarati («) ~ odgovoriti («) <i>answer, reply; suit</i>	103
odlaziti ~ otići (...) <i>leave (places)</i>	104
odlučivati (odlučuje) ~ odlučiti («) <i>decide</i>	105
odmarati («) ~ odmoriti («) <i>rest, take it easy</i>	106
odnositi («) ~ odnijeti (odnese,...) <i>take (things somewhere)</i>	107
odnositi («) se ² <i>relate; behave towards</i>	108
odustajati (odustaje) ~ odustati (odustane) <i>give up</i>	108
odvoditi («) ~ odvesti (odvede, odveo) <i>take (someone)</i>	109
okretati (okreće) ~ okrenuti (okrene) <i>turn</i>	110
opisivati (opisuje) ~ opisati (opiše) <i>describe</i>	110
opraštati («) ~ oprostiti («) <i>forgive</i>	111
opuštati («) ~ opustiti («) <i>relax</i>	112
osjećati ~ ¹ osjetiti <i>feel</i>	113
ostajati (ostaje) ~ ostati (ostane) <i>stay, remain</i>	114
ostavljati ~ ostaviti <i>leave (things)</i>	115
otključavati («) ~ otključati <i>unlock</i>	115
otkrivati («) ~ otkriti (otkrije) <i>uncover; discover; reveal</i>	116
otvarati («) ~ otvoriti («) <i>open</i>	117
ovisiti <i>depend</i>	118
padati ~ pasti (padne, pao) <i>fall</i>	119
pakirati («) ~* s- <i>pack</i>	120

paliti ~*/~ u- («) <i>ignite, turn on</i>	120
pamtiti ~ za- <i>memorize, bear in mind</i>	121
paziti <i>be careful</i>	122
peći (peče ,...) ~* ispeći (ispeče ,...) <i>bake</i>	123
pisati (piše) ~* na- («) <i>write</i>	124
pitati ~ ¹ u- («) <i>ask</i>	125
piti (pije) ~* po- <i>drink</i>	126
pjevati ~* ot- («) ~ za- («) <i>sing</i>	127
plaćati ~ platiti <i>pay</i>	128
planirati («) ~* is- <i>plan</i>	128
plivati ~* ot- ~ za- <i>swim</i>	129
počinjati (počinje) ~ početi (počne) <i>begin</i>	130
pogađati («) ~ pogoditi («) <i>hit; guess</i>	131
pokazivati (pokazuje) ~ pokazati (pokaže) <i>show</i>	132
pokrivati («) ~ pokriti (pokrije) <i>cover</i>	133
pokušavati («) ~ pokušati <i>try</i>	133
pomagati (pomaže) ~ pomoći (pomogne ,...) <i>help</i>	134
ponavljati («) ~ ponoviti («) <i>repeat</i>	135
ponašati («) se ² <i>behave</i>	135
popravljati ~ popraviti <i>fix, repair</i>	136
postajati (postaje) ~ postati (postane) <i>become</i>	137
postavljati ~ postaviti <i>set, place</i>	138
postizati (postiže) ~ postići (postigne ,...) <i>achieve</i>	139
postojati (postoji) <i>exist</i>	139
posuđivati (posuđuje) ~ posuditi («) <i>borrow, lend</i>	140
povećavati («) ~ povećati <i>enlarge, magnify</i>	141
poznavati (poznaje) / poznati <i>know, be familiar with (person, city)</i>	142
prati (pere) ~* o- (») <i>wash</i>	142
pratiti <i>follow</i>	143
predviđati («) ~ predvidjeti (predvidi ,...) <i>predict</i>	143
prekidati («) ~ prekinuti (prekine) <i>interrupt, quit</i>	144
prestajati (prestaje) ~ prestati (prestane) <i>stop, cease</i>	145
pretpostavljati ~ pretpostaviti <i>suppose</i>	146
prevoditi («) ~ prevesti (prevede , preveo) <i>translate</i>	147
pričati ~* is- («) <i>tell</i>	148
prihvaćati ~ prihvatiti (...) <i>accept</i>	149
primati ~ primiti <i>receive</i>	150
pripadati ~ pripasti (pripadne , pripao) <i>belong</i>	151
pripremati («) ~ pripremiti («) <i>prepare</i>	152
probati perf. <i>try; taste</i>	153
prodavati (prodaje) ~ prodati <i>sell</i>	154

pro laziti ~ pro ći (pro đe,...) <i>pass</i>	155
prov jeravati («) ~ prov jeriti <i>check, verify</i>	156
prov oditi («) ~ prov esti (pro vede, proveo) <i>spend (time)</i>	157
puni ti ~* na - <i>fill; charge (battery)</i>	157
pu štati ~ pusti ti <i>release, let go, let</i>	158
put ovati (put uje) ~ ot -, do - <i>travel</i>	159
rač unati ~ iz - <i>calculate, rely on</i>	160
ra điti ~ na praviti <i>work, do, make</i>	161
ra đati ~ ro điti («) <i>give birth</i>	162
ra stavljati ~ ra staviti <i>take apart</i>	162
rasti (ra ste, rastao , rasla) ~* na - («), po - («) <i>grow</i>	163
raz bijati («) ~ raz biti (raz bije) <i>break, smash, shatter, crash</i>	164
raz govarati («) <i>talk with someone, converse</i>	165
raz mišljati («) ~ raz misлити <i>think (about something)</i>	166
raz umjeti (raz umije,...) <i>understand</i>	167
rez ati (re že) ~* od -, pre - <i>cut</i>	168
rje šavati («) ~ rje šiti <i>solve (problem); se² get rid of</i>	169
ru šiti ~*/~ s - <i>demolish, tear down</i>	170
san jati <i>dream</i>	170
sas tajati (sas taje) se ² ~ ¹ sas tati (sas tane) se ² <i>meet (longer meeting, planned)</i>	171
sas taivljati ~ sas taviti <i>assemble (put parts together)</i>	172
sh vaćati ~ sh vatiti <i>understand</i>	173
sje ćati se ² ~ sje ćiti se ² <i>remember (recall, come to mind)</i>	174
sj edati ~ sj esti (sj edne, sj eo) <i>sit down</i>	175
sj editi <i>sit</i>	176
sk retati (sk reće) ~ sk renuti (sk rene) <i>turn (change direction)</i>	176
sk idati ~ sk inuti (sk ine) <i>take off, take down, remove</i>	177
sk upljati ~ sk upiti <i>collect, gather; se² shrink</i>	178
sla gati (sla že) ~ slo žiti <i>arrange, put together; se² agree</i>	178
sla ti (š alje) ~ po - <i>send</i>	179
sli kati ~* na - <i>paint (picture), take (photo)</i>	180
slu šati <i>listen</i>	181
sma njivati (sma njuje) ~ sma njiti <i>decrease, diminish</i>	181
sm etati ~ ¹ za - <i>disturb, bother, be a nuisance</i>	182
sm ijati (sm iје) se ² <i>laugh</i>	182
sm jeti (sm iје,...) <i>may, be allowed to</i>	183
sn imati ~ sn imiti <i>record (video, sound)</i>	184
sp ajati ~ sp ojiti <i>connect</i>	185
sp avati ~ zas pati (zas pi) <i>sleep</i>	186
sp remati ~ sp remiti <i>tidy; put to its place, store; prepare</i>	187

sretati (sreće) ~ sresti (sretne, sreo) <i>meet</i> (briefly, accidentally)	188
stajati (staje) ~ stati (stane) <i>stop, come to halt</i>	189
stajati (stoji) <i>stand</i>	190
stavljati ~ staviti <i>put</i> (things somewhere)	191
stizati (stiže) ~ stići (stigne,...) <i>get, arrive, make on time</i>	192
sušiti ~* o- («) <i>dry</i>	193
svidati se ² ~ svidjeti (svidi,...) se ² <i>like</i>	194
svirati ~* od- («) ~ za- («) <i>play</i> (music)	195
šaliti se ² ~ ¹ /~~ na- <i>joke</i>	196
šetati (šeće / šeta) ~* pro- («) <i>stroll, walk</i>	196
tjerati ~ na- , po- <i>force, chase away</i>	197
trajati (traje) <i>last</i>	198
tražiti <i>look for, ask for</i>	199
trčati (trči) ~ o- ~ po- <i>run</i>	199
trebati <i>need / should</i>	200
trošiti ~* po- («) <i>spend</i> (money, resources)	201
ubrzavati («) ~ ubrzati <i>speed up, accelerate</i>	201
učiti ~* na- («) <i>learn, study, teach</i>	202
udarati ~ ¹ udariti <i>hit, punch</i>	203
uključivati (uključuje) ~ uključiti («) <i>include, turn on</i> (device)	204
ulagati (ulaže) ~ uložiti («) <i>invest, put in</i> (effort, time)	204
ulaziti ~ ući (...) <i>enter, come in</i>	205
umirati (umire) ~ umrijeti (umre, umro) <i>die</i>	206
uništavati («) ~ uništiti <i>destroy</i>	206
upoznavati (upoznaje) ~ upoznati <i>get acquainted with</i> (person, city)	207
uspijevati («) ~ uspjeti (uspije,...) <i>succeed</i>	208
usporavati («) ~ usporiti («) <i>slow down</i>	209
uspoređivati (uspoređuje) ~ uspoređiti («) <i>compare</i>	210
usuđivati (usuđuje) se ² ~ usuđiti («) se ² <i>dare</i>	211
utjecati (utječe) <i>influence, affect</i>	211
uzimati ~ uzeti (uzme) <i>take</i> (something)	212
uživati («) <i>enjoy</i>	212
vaditi ~* iz- <i>take out, pull out</i>	213
vidjeti (vidi,...) <i>see</i>	214
vjerovati (vjeruje) ~ po- <i>believe</i>	215
vježbati <i>practice, rehearse</i>	216
voditi <i>lead, conduct</i>	217
voljeti (voli,...) ~ za- («) <i>love</i>	218
voziti <i>drive</i>	219

vući (vuće,...) ~ povući (povuće,...) <i>pull</i>	220
vraćati ~ vratiti <i>return</i>	221
zabavljati ~ zabaviti <i>entertain; se² have fun</i>	222
zaboravljati ~ zaboraviti <i>forget</i>	223
zaključavati («) ~ zaključati <i>lock</i>	224
zamišljati («) ~ zamisliti («) <i>imagine</i>	225
zanimati («) <i>interest</i>	226
zatvarati («) ~ zatvoriti («) <i>close</i>	227
zaustavljati ~ zaustaviti <i>stop (somebody, something)</i>	228
završavati («) ~ završiti («) <i>finish, end</i>	229
značiti <i>mean, signify</i>	230
znati <i>know</i>	231
zvati (zove) <i>call</i>	232
željeti (želi,...) ~¹/~~ po- («), za- («) <i>want, wish, desire</i>	233
živjeti (živi,...) <i>live</i>	234
žuriti <i>hurry</i>	234

bacati ~ baciti *throw*

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	bacam	bacim	<i>inf</i>	bacati	baciti
<i>pres-3</i>	baca	baci	<i>past-m</i>	bacao	bacio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	bacaju	bace	<i>past-f</i>	bacala	bacila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	bacajući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	bacan	bačen
<i>imper-2</i>	bacaj	baci	<i>gerund</i>	bacanje	—

This verb pair is used with objects in A:

A

Goran^N je bacio loptu^A. *Goran threw the ball.*

The pair is used with optional *destinations*, which can be persons in DL:

A (dest)

Ana^N je bacila majicu^A u ormar^A. *Ana threw the T-shirt into the wardrobe.*

Goran^N je bacio loptu^A Ani^{DL}. *Goran threw the ball to Ana.*

The agent nouns are **bacač** m / **bacačica** f *thrower, pitcher*.

baviti se² *engage, pursue*

(i)

<i>pres-1</i>	bavim	<i>inf</i>	baviti
<i>pres-3</i>	bavi	<i>past-m</i>	bavio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	bave	<i>past-f</i>	bavila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	baveći	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—
<i>imper-2</i>	bavi	<i>gerund</i>	bavljenje

This verb is hard to translate into English, it means someone is regularly pursuing something, either professionally or in their free time. It's used with objects in I:

I

Ivan^N se bavi trčanjem^I. *Ivan is into running.*

biti (je² +) ‘~’ (bude) be

	clitic	stressed	neg.	‘perf.’		(IRR.) (def.)
					impf.	
pres-1	sam²	jesam	nisam	budem	inf	biti
pres-2	si²	jesi	nisi	budeš	past-m	bio
pres-3	je²	je	nije	bude	past-f	bila
pres-1pl	smo²	jesmo	nismo	budemo	pass. adj.	—
pres-2pl	ste²	jeste	niste	budete	gerund	—
pres-3pl	su²	jesu	nisu	budu		
pres. adv.	—	budući †	—	—		
imper-2	—	budi	—	—		

This is the most frequent verb in Croatian. It’s also used as an auxiliary verb, to form the past tense.

Normally, only *clitic* forms in the present tense are used. *Stressed* forms are used when the verb is emphasized, or when it must appear at the first position in a sentence. It has special negative forms in the present tense. It’s used to indicate states of subject, with adjectives in N:

Ana^N je gladna^N. Ana is hungry.
Goran^N je žedan^N. Goran is thirsty.

It’s also used to indicate location of the subject:

Ana^N je na moru^{DL}. Ana is at the seaside.

With the preposition **kod** + G, it can indicate a location at someone’s shop, office or home:

Ivan^N je kod Ane^G. Ivan is at Ana’s place (home).

It also indicates temporary possession of movable things, like cards, money, items, cars, etc.:

Karte^N su kod Ane^G. Ana has the tickets

This verb is used in the past and future tense of *existential phrases*:

!

Nije bilo šećera^G. There was no sugar.
Bit će jabuka^G. There will be some apples.

For more information, see **imati have**.

When used with certain words (which don't change then and behave as subjects), the meaning is a bit unexpected; such constructions mostly describe mental states:



fixed subject	person feeling	source of feelings	meaning
drago	DL	(clause)	<i>be glad (that...)</i>
stalo	DL	do + G	<i>care about</i>
strah	A	(G)	<i>be afraid (of...)</i>
žao	DL	(G)	<i>be sorry (for...)</i>
		(clause)	<i>be sorry (that...)</i>

In such constructions, the verb is always in the 3rd person, singular. For example:

Ani^{DL} **je stalo do Gorana**^G. *Ana cares about Goran.*

Goranu^{DL} **je žao**. *Goran is sorry.*

In such constructions, the verb in the past are usually in neuter; with **strah** (which is masc.), another option is masculine:

Bilo nas^{1pIA} **je strah**^N. *We were afraid.*

Bio nas^{1pIA} **je strah**^N. (also possible)

In specific circumstances, present tense forms are replaced by the verb (**bude**), which has only present tense forms (and is fully regular). This verb is *kind of* perfective, but it's actually hard to place into any group. It can be used when describing occasional things, happening in the past and future, using the present tense, and often corresponds to English *get*:



Ponekad bude hladno ujutro. *Sometimes it gets cold in the morning.*

Često me^{1A} **bude strah**^N. *I often get afraid.*

It's also used in clauses that use present tense to indicate future events, with verbs expressing desires, plans or expectations:

Ana^N **želi [da bude sunčano]**. *Ana wants [it to be sunny].*

It's also used as an auxiliary verb, to form the secondary future tense (with past forms), used in certain kind of clauses:

Ako budeš imao vremena^G... *If you have some time...*

† The present adverb **budući** is also used as a true adjective, meaning *future*; for example, *future tense* is **buduće vrijeme**, literally *future time*.

bježati (bježi) ~ pobjeći (pobjegne,...) run away, escape

(a/i) (irr.)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	bježim	pobjegnem	inf	bježati	pobjeći
pres-3	bježi	pobjegne	past-m	bježao	pobjegao
pres-3pl	bježe	pobjegnu	past-f	bježala	pobjegla
pres. adv.	bježeći	—	pass. adj.	—	—
imper-2	bježi *	pobjegni	gerund	bježanje	—

* The imperative is sometimes shortened to just **bjež**, when used as an exclamation.

This verb pair is used with optional *origins* and *destinations*:

(dest) (orig)

Goran^N je pobjegao u sobu^A. *Goran ran away to the room.*

It can be also used with persons in DL, indicating who was supposed to be 'in control' of someone:

DL

Goran^N je pobjegao Ani^{DL}. *Goran ran away from Ana.*

The pair also appears as (non-standard in Croatian) [*Ikavian: bižati (biži) ~ pobići (pobigne)*
Ekavian: bežati (beži) ~ pobeći (pobegne)

bojati (boji) se² be afraid

(a/i)

pres-1	bojim	inf	bojati
pres-3	boji	past-m	bojao
pres-3pl	boje	past-f	bojala
pres. adv.	bojeći	pass. adj.	—
imper-2	boj(i)	gerund	*

* There's no regular verbal noun; the noun **strah** *fear* can be used when needed.

This verb is always used with a **se²**.

It can be used with objects in G, indicating the source of fear:

G

Goran^N se boji pasa^G. *Goran is afraid of dogs.*

It is also often used with *clauses*, where any type of verb can be used in any tense:

[...]

Ana^N se boji [da će biti hladno]. *Ana is afraid [(that) it will be cold].*

There's something special in clauses used with this verb: when perf. verbs are used in the present tense in such a clause, they usually have 'empty' negation, i.e. you say what somebody *doesn't want to happen*:

!

Bojim se... *I'm afraid...*

...[da je pala].	...[<i>she has fallen</i>].	= past
...[da ne padne].	...[<i>he/she might fall</i>].	= present; Croatian: negation!
...[da će pasti].	...[<i>he/she's going to fall</i>].	= future

You can't say "**bojim se da padne**", ever.

An 'empty' negation is *mandatory* in the present tense, but it's sometimes seen in the past and future tense as well.

Such negation applies only to perf. verbs and doesn't affect the meaning.

boljeti (boli,...) ~¹ za- («) ache, feel pain

(je)

	impf.	smlf.		impf.	smlf.
pres-1	bolim	zabolim	inf	boljeti	zaboljeti
pres-3	boli	zaboli	past-m	bolio	zabolio
pres-3pl	bole	zabole	past-f	boljela	zaboljela
pres. adv.	—	—	pass. adj.	—	—
imper-2	—	—	gerund	*	—

* There’s no regular verbal noun; the noun **bol** f *pain* can be used when needed.

This verb pair is used unlike in English: the body part that hurts is the subject, while the person who feels the pain is the object in A:



Anu^A boli zub^N. Ana’s teeth hurts.

Boljela me^{1A} noga^N. My leg has hurt.

Although persons affected are actually *objects* in such sentences, they usually come first in the sentence.

The verb **zaboljeti** («) is ‘semelfactive’, i.e. usually stands for a ‘single’, brief or short pain; sometimes, it can also stand for pain that started at some definite time.

Anu^A je zabolio zub^N. Ana’s teeth hurt for a moment. (or: started to hurt)

The verb also appears as
(non-standard in Croatian) Ikavian: **boliti**
Ekavian: **boleti (boli)**

boriti se² fight, struggle

(i)

<i>pres-1</i>	borim	<i>inf</i>	boriti
<i>pres-3</i>	bori	<i>past-m</i>	borio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	bore	<i>past-f</i>	borila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	boreći	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—
<i>imper-2</i>	bori	<i>gerund</i>	*

* There's no regular verbal noun; the noun **borba** *fight* is used when needed.

This verb is always used with a **se²**.

When you are fighting *against* someone or something, it can be expressed with **protiv** + G:

!

Policija^N se bori protiv zločina^G. *The police fight (against) crime.*

(Notice that **policija** is an ordinary singular noun in Croatian.)

It's more common to express who or what is fought using **s** / **sa** + I:

s I

Ana^N se bori sa snom^I. *Ana is fighting sleep.* (lit. 'dream')

Unlike in English, this verb *cannot* be used with simple objects (e.g. *fight sleep*).

This verb can be used with *atemporal clauses* (where only present tense can be used, of both perf. and impf. verbs) – they represent a desire or goal here. In this use, English prefers the verb *struggle*:

[...]

Mnogi^N se bore [da nađu posao^A]. *Many are struggling [to find a job].*

Note that the structure is unlike English.

The agent noun is **borac (borc-)** *fighter*. The feminine noun is not well-established yet, but some people use **borkinja**.

brinuti (brine) (se²) *take care; worry*

(n)

<i>pres-1</i>	brinem	<i>inf</i>	brinuti
<i>pres-3</i>	brine	<i>past-m</i>	brinuo
<i>pres-3pl</i>	brinu	<i>past-f</i>	brinula
<i>pres. adv.</i>	brinući	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—
<i>imper-2</i>	brini	<i>gerund</i>	*

* There's no regular verbal noun; the noun **briga** *care* is used when needed.

This verb is used with an optional object, expressed with **o** + DL; the use of **se²** is optional today: **(se²) o DL**

Ana^N brine o Goranu^{DL}. *Ana takes care of Goran.* (also possible: **Ana^N se brine...**)

Another option is an object expressed with **za** + A: **(se²) za A**

Ana^N brine za Gorana^A. *Ana takes care of Goran.*

The verb can be used in the 'reverse' mode, meaning *worry*: **se²** can't be used then, the affected person is the object in A, and the reason is the subject: **!**

Goran^N me^{1A} brine. *Goran worries me.*

In the 'reverse' mode, the subject can be a clause, usually starting with the conjunction **što**; it can use any tense, but no perf. verbs in the present tense: **[...]**

Brine me^{1A} [što ga^{3m/nA} ne vidim]^{SBJ}. *It worries me [that I can't see him].*

Since the clause is the subject then, the verb must be in the 3rd person singular, neuter in the past tense.

brisati (briše) ~* o- wipe

(a/*)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	brīšem	obrišem	inf	brisati	obrisati
pres-3	brīše	obriše	past-m	brisao	obrisao
pres-3pl	brīšu	obrišu	past-f	brisala	obrisala
pres. adv.	brīšući	—	pass. adj.	brisan	obrisan
imper-2	brīši	obriši	gerund	brisanje	—

This verb pair is used with an object in A:

A

Goran^N briše ruke^A. *Goran is wiping his hands.*

When someone is wiping themselves, a *true reflexive* **se²** is used, i.e. it can be emphasized as **sebe**:

se² / sebe

Goran^N se briše. *Goran is wiping himself.* (what exactly – depends on the context)

The agent noun is **brisač wiper**, mostly used for various devices.

buditi ~*/~ pro- («) wake up

(i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	budim	probudim	inf	buditi	probuditi
pres-3	budi	probudi	past-m	budio	probudio
pres-3pl	bude	probude	past-f	budila	probudila
pres. adv.	budeći	—	pass. adj.	buđen	probuđen
imper-2	budi	probudi	gerund	buđenje	—

These verbs are usually used with **se²**; the meaning is mediopassive, i.e. ‘somebody wakes up on his or her own’:

se²

Goran^N se budi. *Goran is waking up.*

Goran^N se probudio. *Goran woke up.*

This verb pair can be also used with an object in A, when someone is waking / has woken someone else up:

A

Ana^N je probudila Gorana^A. *Ana has woken Goran up.*

crtati ~* na- draw (*a sketch, picture*)

(a)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	crtam	na<u>c</u>r<u>t</u>am	<i>inf</i>	crtati	na<u>c</u>r<u>t</u>ati
<i>pres-3</i>	c<u>r</u>ta	na<u>c</u>r<u>t</u>a	<i>past-m</i>	c<u>r</u>tao	na<u>c</u>r<u>t</u>ao
<i>pres-3pl</i>	c<u>r</u>taju	na<u>c</u>r<u>t</u>aju	<i>past-f</i>	c<u>r</u>tala	na<u>c</u>r<u>t</u>ala
<i>pres. adv.</i>	c<u>r</u>taju<u>ći</u>	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	c<u>r</u>tan	na<u>c</u>r<u>t</u>an
<i>imper-2</i>	c<u>r</u>taj	na<u>c</u>r<u>t</u>aj	<i>gerund</i>	c<u>r</u>tanje	*

* There's no perfective verbal noun, but the noun **crtež** can be used instead, it also translates to English *drawing*, but in the sense of a result, i.e. what is drawn on a surface.

This verb pair means only draw *drawings* or *lines* on some surface. It's used with an optional object in A (mandatory for the perf. verb):

A

Goran^N crta. *Goran is drawing.*

Goran^N je nacrtao **psa^A. *Goran has drawn a dog.***

There's a secondary present adjective **crtaći**, used almost mostly for **crtaći papir** *drawing paper*, **crtaći pribor** *drawing accessories*, etc.

The agent nouns are **crtač** m / **crtačica** f *drawer*.

čekati ~/~¹ pri- wait

(a)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	čekam	pričekam	inf	čekati	pričekati
pres-3	čeka	pričeka	past-m	čekao	pričekao
pres-3pl	čekaju	pričekaju	past-f	čekala	pričekala
pres. adv.	čekajući		pass. adj.	—	—
imper-2	čekaj *	pričekaj	gerund	čekanje	—

* The imperative **čekaj** is often shortened to just **ček**, used as an exclamation.

This verb is used with an optional object in A:

(A)

Ivan^N čeka vlak^A. *Ivan is waiting for a train.*

It can be used with *atemporal clauses* (i.e. only present tense, of both perf. and impf. verbs) – when waiting for something to happen (unlike in English):

[...]

Ivan^N čeka [da Ana^N dođe kući^{DL}]. *Ivan is waiting for [Ana to come home].*

The verb **pričekati** serves as both a common perfective (wait *until something happens*) and ‘semelfactive’ (wait *a while*):

Ivan^N je malo pričekao. *Ivan waited for a short while.*

čestitati («) congratulate

(a)

pres-1	čestitam	inf	čestitati
pres-3	čestita	past-m	čestitao
pres-3pl	čestitaju	past-f	čestitala
pres. adv.	čestitajući	pass. adj.	—
imper-2	čestitaj	gerund	čestitanje *

* Besides the verbal noun, the noun **čestitka** also common.

The recipient of congratulation is expressed in DL:

DL

Čestitao sam Ani^{DL}. *I congratulated Ana.* {m}

The occasion for congratulation is usually expressed with **na** + DL:

!

Čestitala sam im^{3plDL} na pobjedi^{DL}. *I congratulated them on the victory.* {f}

činiti ~ u- («) do; se² seem

(i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	č inim	u č inim	inf	č initi	u č initi
pres-3	č ini	u č ini	past-m	č inio	u č inio
pres-3pl	č ine	u č ine	past-f	č inila	u č inila
pres. adv.	č ineći	—	pass. adj.	—	u č injen
imper-2	č ini	u č ini	gerund	č injenje	*

* There's no regular perf. verbal noun, the noun **čin** *act* is used sometimes.

This verb pair is mostly used with **se²**, in meaning *seem* – the person who thinks so can be expressed in DL. A *content clause* is often the subject (the verb is then always in the 3rd person, singular, neuter in the past):

se²

Čini mi^{1DL} **se** [da pada kiša^N]^{SBJ}. *It seems to me [(that) it's raining].*

Činilo mi^{1DL} **se** [da je hladno]^{SBJ}. *It seemed to me [(that) it was cold].*

The subject can be a noun, or a pronoun, but then the verb **izgledati** («) is used more often.

Also, the verbs, without **se²**, mean *do*. Such use is more formal, and often seen in phrases:

Dobro je činiti^{SBJ} **dobro**. *'To do good is good.'* = *It's good to do good.*

Using this verb to express *do* is common in Dalmatia.

čistiti ~* o- clean

(i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	čistim	<u>oč</u> istim	<i>inf</i>	čistiti	<u>oč</u> istiti
<i>pres-3</i>	čisti	<u>oč</u> isti	<i>past-m</i>	čistio	<u>oč</u> istio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	čiste	<u>oč</u> iste	<i>past-f</i>	čistila	<u>oč</u> istila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	čisteći	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	čišćen	<u>oč</u> išćen
<i>imper-2</i>	čisti	<u>oč</u> isti	<i>gerund</i>	čišćenje	—

This verb is used with an optional object in A (mandatory for the perf. verb):

A

Ivan^N čisti **auto**^A. *Ivan is cleaning the car.*

Ivan^N je očistio **auto**^A. *Ivan has cleaned the car.*

When someone is cleaning themselves, a *true reflexive* **se**² is used, i.e. it can be emphasized as **sebe**:

se² / **sebe**

Mačka^N **se** čisti. *The cat is cleaning herself.*

The agent nouns are **čistač** m / **čistačica** f *cleaning person*.

čítati ~* pro- read

(a)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	čítam	pročítam	<i>inf</i>	čítati	pročítati
<i>pres-3</i>	číta	pročíta	<i>past-m</i>	čítao	pročítao
<i>pres-3pl</i>	čítaju	pročítaju	<i>past-f</i>	čítala	pročítala
<i>pres. adv.</i>	čítajući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	čítan	pročítan
<i>imper-2</i>	čítaj	pročitaj	<i>gerund</i>	čitanje	—

This verb pair is used with an optional object in A (mandatory for the perf. verb):

A

Ana^N číta. *Ana is reading.*

Ana^N číta knjigu^A. *Ana is reading a book.*

Ana^N je pročítala knjigu^A. *Ana has read the book. (the whole book)*

With these sentences, a person in DL can be added to express *reading to someone*:

DL

Ana^N číta knjigu^A Goranu^{DL}. *Ana is reading the book to Goran.*

This verb pair can also be used with *content clauses* (starting with **da** or a question-word, all tenses can be used) or *noun clauses* (starting with **što** (č-) *what*):

[...]

Ana^N je pročítala [što^N se dogodilo]. *Ana has read what had happened.*

There's a potential adjective **čitljiv** *readable*.

The agent nouns are **čítač** m / **čítačica** f *reader*. The masc. noun also covers devices used for reading.

There are more agent nouns: **čítatelj** m / **čítateljica** f also mean *reader*, but related to reading literature and newspapers. And there's one more agent noun: **čítalac** (**čítaoc**-), also meaning *reader*.

čuti (čuje) hear

(0/j)

<i>pres-1</i>	čujem	<i>inf</i>	čuti
<i>pres-3</i>	čuje	<i>past-m</i>	čuo
<i>pres-3pl</i>	čuju	<i>past-f</i>	čula
<i>pres. adv.</i>	čujući	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—
<i>imper-2</i>	čuj	<i>gerund</i>	—

This verb behaves partly like a perf. verb, but it's used in the present tense, in meaning *can hear*.

It's used with an object in A:

A

Čujem pticu^A. *I can hear a bird.*

With a **se²**, it gets mediopassive meaning, that is, something (in N) *can be heard*:

se²

Ptica^N se čuje. *A bird can be heard.*

This verb can also be used with *content clauses*, starting with **da** or a question-word (all tenses can be used):

[...]

Čula sam [da je Goran^N na igralištu^{DL}]. *I heard [Goran was on the playground]. {f}*
Ana^N je čula [što^N se dogodilo]. *Ana heard [what had happened].*

Note that while in English we have adjustment of tenses (*has happened* → *had happened*), the Croatian sentence simply uses the past tense in the content clause – *there's no adjustment of tenses in Croatian*.

Historically, **čuven** was a passive adjective, but it has shifted its meaning, and today it means only *famous*.

čuvati *keep, guard*

(a)

<i>pres-1</i>	čuvam	<i>inf</i>	čuvati
<i>pres-3</i>	čuva	<i>past-m</i>	čuvao
<i>pres-3pl</i>	čuvaju	<i>past-f</i>	čuvala
<i>pres. adv.</i>	čuvajući	<i>pass. adj.</i>	čuvan
<i>imper-2</i>	čuvaj	<i>gerund</i>	čuvanje

It's used with an object in A:

A

Ana^N čuva pisma^A u ladic^{DL}. *Ana keeps letters in the drawer.*

With a **se²**, it gets mediopassive meaning, that is, something (in N) *is kept, is stored*:

se²

Novac^N se čuva u banci^{DL}. *The money is kept in the bank.*

This verb is used for storing valuable things in special places. If you *keep the keys in your pocket*, the verb **držati (drži)** *hold* is rather used.

The agent nouns are **čuvār** m / **čuvārīca** *keeper, guard*.

davati (daje) ~ dati give

(irr.) (a)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	dajem	dam	inf	davati	dati
pres-3	daje	da	past-m	davao	dao
pres-3pl	daju	daju	past-f	davala	dala
pres. adv.	dajući *	—	pass. adj.	davan	dan / dat
imper-2	daj *	daj	gerund	davanje	—

* The impf. verb has alternative forms: pres. adv. **davajući** and imper-2 **davaj**.

This pair is used with an object in A and an optional recipient in DL:

A (DL)

Ana^N je dala knjigu^A Ivani^{DL}. *Ana has given the book to Ivana.*

With a **se²**, it gets mediopassive meaning, that is, something (in N) *is given*:

se²

Injekcija^N se daje u ruku^A. *The injection is given in the arm.*

This pair is not used to 'give' a speech, a lecture, etc; use **držati (držiti)** hold; keep.

The *perfective* verb **dati** is also used in three specific constructions. First, a bit colloquially, it means *let, allow* when used with a clause:

perf. !

Ana^N ne da Goranu^{DL} [da trči]. *Ana doesn't let Goran [run].*

(lit. 'doesn't give Goran that he runs')

More colloquially, when used with a **se²** and *inf*, the meaning is *can* (this is a *passive* construction, so no objects, but there's a subject!):

se² inf

Prozor^N se ne da otvoriti. (colloq.) *The window can't be opened.*

Prozor^N se nije dao otvoriti. (colloq.) *The window couldn't be opened.*

When a person in DL is added to the last construction, it means the person *can* or *can't be bothered* (it's used for unpleasant things, and maybe a bit colloquial):

!

Ani^{DL} se ne da prati^{SBJ} prozore^A. *Ana can't be bothered to wash windows.*

Ani^{DL} se nije dalo prati^{SBJ} prozore^A. *Ana couldn't be bothered to wash windows.*

This is usually used with negation; here the subject of the verb **dati** is actually the verb in *inf* (possibly with its objects), so the verb **dati** must be in the 3rd person, neuter.

These three constructions use only the perf. verb **dati**, even in the present tense!

The last two constructions are not used in Serbia.

dešavati («) se² ~ desiti se² happen (colloq.)

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	dešavam	desim	inf	dešavati	desiti
pres-3	dešava	desi	past-m	dešavao	desio
pres-3pl	dešavaju	dese	past-f	dešavala	desila
pres. adv.	—	—	pass. adj.	—	—
imper-2	—	—	gerund	dešavanje	—

This verb pair is always used with a **se²**.

It's considered non-standard, but it's frequent in speech and casual writing. The impf. verb usually corresponds to *go on*, while perf. corresponds to *happen*:

Nešto^N se dešava u dvorištu^{DL}. *Something is going on in the yard.*

Nešto^N se desilo jučer. *Something happened yesterday.*

Persons affected can be expressed in DL:

DL

Nešto^N nam^{1pDL} se desilo jučer. *Something happened to us yesterday.*

The same meaning can be expressed with **dogadati («) se² ~ dogoditi («) se² happen**.

dizati (diže) ~ dići / dignuti (digne,...) raise, lift, rise

(a/*) (irr.)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	dižem	dignem	<i>inf</i>	dizati	dići dignuti
<i>pres-3</i>	diže	digne	<i>past-m</i>	dizao	digao dignuo
<i>pres-3pl</i>	dižu	dignu	<i>past-f</i>	dizala	digla dignula
<i>pres. adv.</i>	dižući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	dizan	— dignut
<i>imper-2</i>	diži	digni	<i>gerund</i>	dizanje	— —

The perf. verb has alternative *inf* and *past* forms; both are regarded standard.

The basic meaning is *lift, raise*, and the object is in A:

A

Goran^N je digao ruku^A. *Goran raised his hand.*

With a **se²**, the meaning is mediopassive, the subject raises on their own, usually corresponding to English *get up, rise*; this is a bit colloquial:

se²

Goran^N se digao. *Goran got up.*

The same expression is used for the Sun and the Moon:

Sunce^N se diglo. *The Sun rose.*

dobivati («) ~ dobiti (dobije) get (a thing, a message, an idea)

(a) (0/j)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	dobivam *	dobijem *	inf	dobivati	dobiti
pres-3	dobiva *	dobije *	past-m	dobivao	dobio
pres-3pl	dobivaju *	dobiju *	past-f	dobivala	dobila
pres. adv.	dobivajući	—	pass. adj.	—	dobiven
imper-2	—	—	gerund	dobivanje	—

* There are alternative, non-standard present forms **dobija** and **dobi**.

This verb pair is used with an object in A (more or less mandatory) and optional *origins*:

A (orig)

Ana^N je dobila poruku^A. *Ana has got a message.*

Ana^N je dobila poruku^A iz banke^G. *Ana has got a message from the bank.*

When the origin is a person, it's expressed by **od** + G:

Ana^N je dobila poruku^A od Ivana^G. *Ana has got a message from Ivan.*

Using this verb to get messages is a bit colloquial, but common; a more formal way is using **primati ~ primiti** *receive*.

It's also used to get things or any kind:

Dobili smo besplatno^A piće^A. *We got free drinks.*

This pair is used when you physically *get* something (someone brought you or sent you something), and when you *get* an *e-mail*, *disease*, *idea*, *child* or *chance*. It's not used to express many other things expressed with English *get*:

- to express *get beer from the fridge*, use **donositi («) ~ donijeti (donese,...)** *bring (things)*
- to express *I got what you said*, use **shvaćati ~ shvatiti** *understand*
- to express *I got home, got to work*, use **dolaziti ~ doći (dođe,...)** *come, arrive*
- to express *I've got to go, gotta go*, use **morati** *must, have to*
- to express *I got hungry*, use **postajati (postaje) ~ postati (postane)** *become*
- to express *get in touch*, use **javljati ~ javiti** *inform, get in touch*

A quick rule is: in Croatian, if you can **dobivati («) ~ dobiti (dobije)** something, then you can **imati** *have* it (but the inverse doesn't hold).

dodavati (dodaje) ~ dodati add; pass (ball)

(irr.) (a)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	dodajem *	dodam	inf	dodavati	dodati
pres-3	dodaje *	doda	past-m	dodavao	dodao
pres-3pl	dodaju *	dodaju	past-f	dodavala	dodala
pres. adv.	dodajući *	—	pass. adj.	dodavan	dodan
imper-2	dodavaj *	dodaj	gerund	dodavanje	—

* There are alternative, non-standard forms of the present tense of the impf. verb (**dodavam**, etc.) and the pres. adv. (**dodavajući**). The impf. imperative has a standard form which coincides with the perf. imperative, so **dodavaj** is actually more common.

The verb pair can be used with objects in A and optional recipients in DL:

A (DL)

Ana^N je dodala olovku^A Goranu^{DL}. *Ana has passed the pen to Goran.*

This pair is frequently used to express *passing ball* in sports, and often the object in A is left out, as it's assumed to be a *ball*:

Ivan^N je dodao loptu^A Marku^{DL}. *Ivan passed the ball to Marko.*

Ivan^N je dodao Marku^{DL}. (the same meaning, in sports!)

In cooking, chemistry, math, etc. this verb pair is used to express *add*; where things are added to is expressed as a *destination*:

A (dest)

Dodajte dvije žlice²⁴ šećera^G u brašno^A. *Add two tablespoons of sugar to the flour.*

In writing, this verb expressed *say/write something in addition*, i.e. again corresponds to English *add*. It's then used with *content clauses*, starting with **da**, and using any tense (but not perf. verbs in the present tense):

[...]

Ana^N je dodala [da će kupiti kolače^A]. *Ana added [(that) she'll buy the cakes].*

This use is rare in speech.

dogaćati («) se² ~ dogoditi («) se² happen

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	dog <u>aćam</u>	dog <u>odim</u>	inf	dog <u>aćati</u>	dog <u>oditi</u>
pres-3	dog <u>aća</u>	dog <u>odi</u>	past-m	dog <u>aćao</u>	dog <u>odio</u>
pres-3pl	dog <u>aćaju</u>	dog <u>ode</u>	past-f	dog <u>aćala</u>	dog <u>odila</u>
pres. adv.	—	—	pass. adj.	—	—
imper-2	—	—	gerund	dog <u>aćanje</u>	*

* There's no regular perf. verbal noun, the noun **dogaćaj** *event* is used when needed.

This verb pair is always used with a **se²**. The impf. verb usually corresponds to *go on*, while perf. corresponds to *happen*:

Nešto^N se dogaća **u dvorištu^{DL}**. *Something is going on in the yard.*

Nešto^N se dogodilo **jučer**. *Something happened yesterday.*

Persons affected can be expressed in DL:

DL

Nešto^N nam^{1plDL} se dogodilo **jučer**. *Something happened to us yesterday.*

The same meaning can be expressed with **deš**āvati («) **se² ~ desiti se² happen**, which is considered a bit non-standard.

dogovarati («) (se²) ~ dogovoriti («) (se²) negotiate, agree

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	dogov<u>a</u>ram	dogov<u>o</u>rim	inf	dogov<u>a</u>rati	dogov<u>o</u>riti
pres-3	dogov<u>a</u>ra	dogov<u>o</u>ri	past-m	dogov<u>a</u>rao	dogov<u>o</u>rio
pres-3pl	dogov<u>a</u>raju	dogov<u>o</u>re	past-f	dogov<u>a</u>rala	dogov<u>o</u>рила
pres. adv.	dogov<u>a</u>rajući	—	pass. adj.	dogov<u>a</u>ran	dogov<u>o</u>ren
imper-2	dogov<u>a</u>raj	dogov<u>o</u>ri	gerund	dogov<u>a</u>ranje	*

* There's no regular perf. verbal noun, the noun **dogovor** *agreement* is used when needed.

This verb pair is used with **se²**. Persons agreeing can be subjects, or one can be expressed with **s'' / sa''** + I:

Ana^N i Goran^N su se dogovorili. *Ana and Goran made an agreement.*

Ana^N se dogovoрила s Goranom^I. *Ana made an agreement with Goran.*

If you want to express what was agreed, it's usually expressed with an *unrestricted da*-clause: present of both impf. and perf. verbs can be used in them, usually expressing relative future (this is a special behavior). When such clause is used, the particle **se²** is sometimes left out: [...]

Ana^N i Goran^N su se dogovorili [da** će ići u kino^A].**

Ana and Goran have agreed [to go to the cinema].

(Note that this is an exceptional behavior, as most verb use clauses with some restrictions, e.g. *content* or *atemporal* clauses.)

dolaziti ~ doći (dođe,...) come, arrive

(i) (irr.)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	dolazim	dođem	inf	dolaziti	doći
pres-3	dolazi	dođe	past-m	dolazio	došao
pres-3pl	dolaze	dođu	past-f	dolazila	došla
pres. adv.	dolazeći	—	pass. adj.	—	—
imper-2	dolazi	dođi	gerund	dolaženje	*

* There's no regular perf. verbal noun; the noun **dolazak (dolask-)** *arrival* can be used.

This verb pair is used with optional *destinations* and *origins*:

(dest) (orig)

Goran^N je došao u sobu^A. *Goran came to the room.*

Goran^N je došao s igrališta^G. *Goran came from the playground.*

As with other verbs of motion, if someone came somewhere to *pick up something* or *pick/get someone*, it can be expressed with **po** + A:

!

Goran^N je došao po čistu^A majicu^A. *Goran came to take a clean T-shirt.*

Ana^N je došla po Gorana^A. *Ana came to get Goran.*

The idea is: you came somewhere to take something or someone with you.

Also, as with other verbs of motion, if someone came somewhere to do something, it can be expressed with *inf*, and objects etc. can be added to it:

inf

Goran^N je došao popiti vode^G. *Goran came to drink some water.*

These verbs are used with both 'time frames' (**za** + *period*), meaning how much time it took/will take to get there, and 'round trip' *time periods* (**na** + *period*), meaning how much time you are going to stay there:

!

Došla sam za dva sata²⁴. *I arrived in two hours.* {f}

Došla sam na tri dana²⁴. *I arrived for three days.* {f}

This verb pair is also used in a frequent impersonal construction, meaning *take place, come about, occur*; what took place is expressed with **do** + G (and there's no subject, of course):

!

Dolazi do promjena^G. *Changes are taking place.* (i.e. *There are changes.*)

Došlo je do promjena^G. *Changes took place.* (i.e. *There were changes.*)

(Of course, the verb must be in neuter singular, as in any impersonal expression.)

donositi («) ~ donijeti (doneše,...) bring (things)

(i) (irr.)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	donosim	donešem	inf	donositi	donijeti donesti *
pres-3	donosi	doneše	past-m	donosio	donio donešao *
pres-3pl	donose	donešu	past-f	donosila	donijela donešla *
pres. adv.	donoseći	—	pass. adj.	donoš^{en}	donijet donešen **
imper-2	donosi	doneši	gerund	donoš^{en}e	—

* The perf. verb has alternative, non-standard past forms and infinitive, marked with an asterisk.

** The perf. passive adjective has one more form, but non-standard: **donešen**.

This verb pair is used with objects in A, and optional *destinations* and *origins*: **A (dest) (orig)**

Goran^N je donio knjigu^A. *Goran brought the book.*

Goran^N je donio knjigu^A u sobu^A. *Goran brought the book to the room.*

Destinations can be persons in DL:

Ana^N je donijela Goranu^{DL} sladoled^A. *Ana has brought Goran an ice-cream.*

This verb pair is used only for bringing *things*, including *abstract things* (e.g. *happiness*).

To bring *people and animals*, **dovoditi («) ~ dovesti (dovede, doveo) bring (someone)** is used.

(An exception is that some speakers will use this verb pair for small animals which are always carried, e.g. *hamsters*.)

The difference between this pair and **odnositi («) ~ donijeti (odnese,...) take (carry things)** is similar to *come* vs. *go*.

This verb pair is, idiomatically, used to *make decisions*:

!

Ana^N je donijela odluku^A. *Ana made a decision.*

The perf. verb also appears as { *Ikavian: doniti (doneše)*
(non-standard in Croatian) } *Ekavian: doneti (doneše)*

dopuštati («) ~ dopustiti («) allow, let

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	dopuštam	dopustim	inf	dopuštati	dopustiti
pres-3	dopušta	dopusti	past-m	dopuštao	dopustio
pres-3pl	dopuštaju	dopuste	past-f	dopuštala	dopustila
pres. adv.	dopuštajući	—	pass. adj.	—	dopušten
imper-2	dopuštaj	dopusti	gerund	dopuštanje	dopuštenje *

* The perfective verbal noun **dopuštenje** is used as a common noun, meaning *permission*.

This verb pair is used with *atemporal clauses* (where only present tense can be used, of both perf. and impf. verbs), where persons in DL are allowed (by the subject) to do what is expressed by the clause:

DL [...]

Ana^N je dopustila Goranu^{DL} [da gleda film^A]. *Ana has let Goran watch the movie.*

As with other *atemporal clauses*, the pronoun **to** can be used instead:

Ana^N to^A nije dopustila Goranu^{DL}. *Ana didn't allow Goran that.*

The same meaning is often colloquially expressed with **dati perf. give**.

There's a potential adjective **dopustiv allowable**, mostly used negated, i.e. **nedopustiv unallowable**.

dovoditi («) ~ dovesti (dovede, doveo) bring (someone)

(i) (irr.)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	dovodim	dovedem	<i>inf</i>	dovoditi	dovesti
<i>pres-3</i>	dovodi	dovede	<i>past-m</i>	dovodio	doveo
<i>pres-3pl</i>	dovode	dovedu	<i>past-f</i>	dovodila	dovela
<i>pres. adv.</i>	dovodeći	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	dovođen	doveden
<i>imper-2</i>	dovodi	dovedi	<i>gerund</i>	dovođenje	—

This verb pair is used with objects in A, and optional *destinations* and *origins*. The objects are always persons, including babies, or animals that walk (cats, dogs, horses, etc.):

A (dest) (orig)

Ana^N je dovela Gorana^A u školu^A. *Ana brought Goran to school.*

Bringing anything else is expressed by **donositi («) ~ donijeti (donese,...) bring (things)**.

držati (drži) hold; keep

(a/i)

pres-1	držim	inf	držati
pres-3	drži	past-m	držao
pres-3pl	drže	past-f	držala
pres. adv.	držeći	pass. adj.	držan
imper-2	drži	gerund	držanje

This verb is used with an object in A, and what is used for holding is optionally expressed with I:

A (I)

Goran^N drži loptu^A. *Goran is holding a ball.*

Goran^N drži loptu^A rukama^I. *Goran is holding a ball with his hands.*

If something or someone is held *by a part*, you should use **za** + A:

A za A

Goran^N je držao Anu^A za ruku^A. *Goran held Ana by her hand. (or: held Ana's hand)*

In Croatian, you don't hold someone's body part, you rather hold *someone* (in A) **za** + *body part* (in A). An exception is when you have something to do with a body part (want to wash it, examine it, paint it...).

With a **se²**, it means someone holds on something to *support themselves*:

se²

Drži se! *Hold on tight!* (to someone you're familiar with)

What someone is holding to support themselves is expressed with **za** + A; you can again add what exactly someone uses to hold, in I:

se² (I) za A

Goran^N se drži za ogradu^A. *Goran is holding on to the fence.*

Goran^N se drži rukom^I za ogradu^A. *Goran is holding on to the fence with his hand.*

This verb is also used when something is *kept* somewhere, expressed as a *location* (not a special guarded place, but rather a drawer or a pocket):

A loc

Ana^N drži ključeve^A u torbi^{DL}. *Ana keeps the keys in the purse.*

With this verb, metaphorically, you can '*keep*' **riječ** *word* and **obecanje** *promise*, like in English, and also '*hold*' **predavanje** *lecture* and **govor** *speech*.

!

A special case is the '*location*' **na oku**, expressing *keeping an eye on* something or someone (basically the opposite of what is used in English):

!

Drži ga^{3m/nA} na oku^{DL}! *Keep an eye on him/it!* (lit. '*keep him/it on your eye*')

The agent noun is **držač** *holder*, mostly used for devices and things used for holding.

faliti *miss, lack* (colloq.)

(i)

<i>pres-1</i>	falim	<i>inf</i>	faliti
<i>pres-3</i>	fali	<i>past-m</i>	falio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	fale	<i>past-f</i>	falila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—
<i>imper-2</i>	—	<i>gerund</i>	—

This verb is a colloquial version of **nedostajati** (**nedostaje**) and uses cases in the same way.

What is missing is the subject:

!

Jedan^N dio^N fali. (colloq.) *One part is missing.*

If somebody is missing something, what's missing is still the subject, and the person affected is in DL, and then it usually comes first:

!

Ani^{DL} fali jedan^N dio^N. (colloq.) *Ana is missing one part.*

In such sentences, the affected person usually comes first, despite not being the subject.

As usual, the subject (what is missing) is often implied by the verb form:

Fališ mi^{1DL}. (colloq.) *I miss you.*

Note that this verb is *not* used to express *miss a bus*, *miss a chance* or *miss a shot* – specific verbs are used instead.

gasiti ~*/~ u- («) extinguish, turn off

(i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	gasim	u<u>g</u>asim	<i>inf</i>	gasiti	u<u>g</u>asiti
<i>pres-3</i>	gasi	u<u>g</u>asi	<i>past-m</i>	gasio	u<u>g</u>asio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	gase	u<u>g</u>ase	<i>past-f</i>	gasila	u<u>g</u>asila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	gaseći	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	ga<u>š</u>en	u<u>g</u>a<u>š</u>en
<i>imper-2</i>	gasi	u<u>g</u>asi	<i>gerund</i>	ga<u>š</u>enje	—

This verb pair can be used with an object in A – for things that burn, but also for lights, engines, cars, TV and many other things:

A

Ugasili su vatru^A. *They've extinguished the fire.*

Ugasit ću televiziju^A. *I'll turn the TV off.*

This verb pair can be also used with **se²**, the meaning is mediopassive, i.e. something happens or has happened to the subject, but we don't say who is causing it, or it happens 'on its own', fire stops on its own, some device turns off by itself, etc.:

se²

Svijeća^N se ugasila. *The candle has burned out.*

The opposite meaning is expressed by **paliti ~*/~ u- («) ignite, turn on.**

gledati ~* po- watch

(a)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	gledam	pogledam	inf	gledati	pogledati
pres-3	gleda	pogleda	past-m	gledao	pogledao
pres-3pl	gledaju	pogledaju	past-f	gledala	pogledala
pres. adv.	gledajući	—	pass. adj.	gledan	pogledan
imper-2	gledaj	pogledaj	gerund	gledanje	—

This verb pair can be used with an object in A:

A

Gledamo film^A. *We're watching a movie.*

Although there's perf. verb **pogledati**, it's used much less often than other perf. verbs. For some reason, it's not used when watching anything for fun, even if you have watched the *whole movie*, you would use the impf. verb:

Gledao sam film^A. *I've watched the movie.* {m} (not **pogledao**)

However, if you watched an *online lecture*, it's more common to use the perf. verb as well:

Pogledao sam predavanje^A. *I've watched the lecture. (the whole lecture)* {m}

Gledao sam predavanje^A. {m} (also possible and used)

The imperative is also found shortened as **gle**, but the meaning is shifted: *look*. You would never say **gle predavanje** meaning *watch the lecture*, but you would say **gle, avion** *look, an airplane*.

There's a potential adjective **gledljiv** *watchable*.

The agent nouns are **gledatelj** m / **gledateljica** f *watcher*. There's another masc. noun: **gledalac** (**gledaoc**-).

govoriti («) ~ reći (reče / kaže,...) speak, say, tell

(i) (irr.)

	impf.	perf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	govorim	(rečem)	kažem	inf	govoriti	reći
pres-3	govori	(reče)	kaže	past-m	govorio	rekao
pres-3pl	govore	(reku)	kažu	past-f	govorila	rekla
pres. adv.	govoreći	—	—	pass. adj.	—	rečen
imper-2	govori	reci	(kaži)	gerund	govorenje	—

There are several verbs overlapping with slightly different meanings and use. The verb **reći** (...) is usually used with an optional person in DL (the recipient of speech) and several possible ways to express what was said. A common option are *content clauses*, starting with **da** or a question-word (all tenses can be used, but no perf. verbs in the present tense):

DL [...]

Rekao sam Ani^{DL} [**da je Goran**^N **na igralištu**^{DL}].

I told Ana [Goran was on the playground]. {m}

Rekao sam joj^{3DL} [**gdje je Goran**^N]. *I told her [where Goran was]. {m}*

Observe that there's *no tense shift* in Croatian.

It can be used with simple objects in A, standing for what is said:

DL A

Rekao sam joj^{3DL} **istinu**^A. *I told her the truth. {m}*

This verb **reći** (...) is mostly used in imperative, past and future tenses and conditional. In the present tense, most speakers use **kazati (kaže)**, even in the true present tense:

Kad kažeš [**da me**^{1A} **voliš**]. *When you say [you love me]...*

Kažem ti^{2DL}... *I'm telling you...*

The present tense forms of the verb **reći** (...) are common in speech in Dalmatia, but usually not used in the real present tense:

Kad mi^{1DL} **rečeš**... (colloq., Dalmatia) *When you tell me...*

The verb **govoriti** («) has a bit different meaning: *speak*. It's less often used with clauses; it's rather used to express information about speech, not what was exactly spoken:

!

Ona^N **govori jako tiho**. *She speaks very quietly.*

Govorio je o svojoj^{DL} **djeci**^{DL}. *He spoke about her children.*

The agent nouns are **govornik** m / **govornica** f *speaker*. The feminine noun also covers the meaning *speaker's platform*.

graditi ~* iz- («), sa- («) build

(i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	gradim	izgradim	<i>inf</i>	graditi	izgraditi
<i>pres-3</i>	gradi	izgradi	<i>past-m</i>	gradio	izgradio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	grade	izgrade	<i>past-f</i>	gradila	izgradila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	gradeći	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	građen	izgrađen
<i>imper-2</i>	gradi	izgradi	<i>gerund</i>	građenje *	—

* As a verbal noun, the noun **gradnja** is also used.

There are two perf. verbs which have more or less the same meaning.

This verb pair is usually used with an object in A:

A

Goran^N je izgradio dvorac^A. *Goran has built a castle.*

The agent nouns are **graditelj** m / **graditeljica** f *builder*.

grijati (grije) ~* u- heat, warm

(a/e)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	grijem	ugrijem	<i>inf</i>	grijati	ugrijati
<i>pres-3</i>	grije	ugrije	<i>past-m</i>	grijao	ugrijao
<i>pres-3pl</i>	griju	ugriju	<i>past-f</i>	grijala	ugrijala
<i>pres. adv.</i>	grijući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	grijan	ugrijan
<i>imper-2</i>	grij	ugrij	<i>gerund</i>	grijanje	—

This verb pair is usually used with **se**², the meaning is mediopassive, i.e. something happens or has happened to the subject, but we don't say who is causing it, or it happens on its own:

se²

Pivo^N **se** **grije**. *The beer is warming.*

More^N **se** **ugrijalo**. *The sea warmed.*

This verb pair can be also used with an object in A:

A

Ugrijala sam ručak^A. *I've warmed the lunch.* {f}

The opposite meaning is expressed by **hladiti** ~* **o-** («) *cool*.

The agent nouns are **grijač** m / **grijačica** f *heater*. The masc. noun also covers various devices (*heaters*).

The impf. verb also appears as
(non-standard in Croatian)

Ekavian: grejati (greje)

griješiti ~ po- («) err, make mistake

(i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	griješim	pogriješim	<i>inf</i>	griješiti	pogriješiti
<i>pres-3</i>	griješi	pogriješi	<i>past-m</i>	griješio	pogriješio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	griješe	pogriješe	<i>past-f</i>	griješila	pogriješila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	griješeći	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—	—
<i>imper-2</i>	griješi	pogriješi	<i>gerund</i>	griješenje	*

* There's no regular perf. verbal noun, the noun **pogreška** *error* is used when needed. In meaning *sin*, the noun **grijeħ** is also used.

The verb pair is often used without an object:

Pogriješio sam. *I've made a mistake.* {m}

The verb also appears as (non-standard in Croatian) [
Ikavian: **grišiti**
Ekavian: **grešiti**

gubiti ~ iz- («) lose

(i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	gubim	izgubim	inf	gubiti	izgubiti
pres-3	gubi	izgubi	past-m	gubio	izgubio
pres-3pl	gube	izgube	past-f	gubila	izgubila
pres. adv.	gubeći	—	pass. adj.	—	izgubljen
imper-2	gubi	izgubi	gerund	gubljenje	*

* There's no regular perf. verbal noun, the noun **gubitak** (**gubitk-**) *loss* is used when needed.

This verb pair is used with objects in A:

A

Ana^N je izgubila narukvicu^A. *Ana has lost a bracelet.*

It's also used when people or teams lose in sports or games, without any object:

Jučer smo izgubili. *We lost yesterday.*

With a **se²**, it gets mediopassive meaning, the subject *became (got) lost*:

se²

Izgubili su se. *They got lost.*

The agent nouns are **gubitnik** m / **gubitnica** f *loser*.

gurati ~ gurnuti (gurne) push

(a) (n)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	guram	gurnem	inf	gurati	gurnuti
pres-3	gura	gurne	past-m	gurao	gurnuo
pres-3pl	guraju	gurnu	past-f	gurala	gurnula
pres. adv.	gurajući	—	pass. adj.	guran	gurnut
imper-2	guraj	gurni	gerund	guranje	—

This verb pair is used with an object in A:

A

Goran^N gura bicikl^A. *Goran is pushing the bicycle.*

hladiti ~ o- («) cool

(i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	hladim	ohladi<u>m</u>	<i>inf</i>	hladiti	ohladi<u>t</u>
<i>pres-3</i>	hladi	ohladi	<i>past-m</i>	hladio	ohladio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	hlade	ohlade	<i>past-f</i>	hladila	ohladi<u>l</u>a
<i>pres. adv.</i>	hladeći	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	hla<u>d</u>en	ohl<u>a</u>d<u>e</u>n
<i>imper-2</i>	hla<u>d</u>i	ohladi	<i>gerund</i>	hla<u>d</u>enje	—

This verb pair is usually used with **se**², the meaning is mediopassive, i.e. something happens or has happened to the subject, but we don't say who is causing it, or it happens on its own:

se²

Pivo^N **se** hladi. *The beer is cooling.*

More^N **se** ohladilo. *The sea became cold.*

This verb pair can be also used with an object in A:

A

Ohladili smo vino^A. *We've cooled the wine.*

The opposite meaning is expressed by **grijati (grije) ~ u- («) warm**.

hraniti ~* na- («) feed

(i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	hranim	na<u>h</u>ranim	<i>inf</i>	hraniti	na<u>h</u>raniti
<i>pres-3</i>	hrani	na<u>h</u>rani	<i>past-m</i>	hranio	na<u>h</u>ranio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	hrane	na<u>h</u>rane	<i>past-f</i>	hranila	na<u>h</u>ranila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	hraneći	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	h<u>r</u>anjen	na<u>h</u>ranjen
<i>imper-2</i>	h<u>r</u>ani	na<u>h</u>rani	<i>gerund</i>	h<u>r</u>anjenje	—

This verb pair is used with an object in A:

A

Ana^N **je** nahranila **mačku**^A. *Ana has fed the cat.*

There's a potential adjective **hranjiv** *nutritious*, with a bit unexpected meaning.

htjeti (hoće +,...) want

(IRR.)

	clitic	stressed	negative		
pres-1	ću ²	hoću	neću	inf	htjeti
pres-3	će ²	hoće	neće	past-m	htio
pres-3pl	će ²	hoće	neće	past-f	htjela
pres. adv.	—	htjedući	—	pass. adj.	—
imper-2	—	—	—	gerund	—

This verb is used with an object in A, but this is rather direct and considered rude in the 1st person, so it's usually 'softened' with conditional:

A

Hoću kavu^A. *I want (a) coffee.* (considered rude in most regions)

Htjela bih kavu^A. *I'd like (a) coffee.* {f}

Of course, it's not rude in 2nd and 3rd persons and when you're asking about others:

Hoćeš kavu^A? (colloq.) *Do you want (a) coffee?*

The verb can be used with another verb in *inf*, which can have its objects, etc:

inf

Hoću kupiti nešto^A. *I want to buy something.* (maybe a bit rude)

Htjela bih kupiti nešto^A. *I'd like to buy something.* {f}

Clitic forms are used as auxiliary verbs, to form the future tense with verbs in *inf*:

!

Kupit ću nešto^A. *I'll buy something.*

If you form questions by putting the verb first, you must use stressed forms:

Hoćeš li kupiti nešto^A? *Will you buy something?* (or: *Do you want to buy something?*)

Since such questions are a bit ambiguous, a more precise verb **željeti (želi,...) ~¹/~~ po- (»), za- («) want, wish, desire** is often used.

If the other verb is **ići (ide,...) go** with a destination, it can be left out in speech, leaving only a destination, including when it's just a future tense auxiliary:

!

Hoćemo li ići u kino^A? *Shall we go to the cinema?*

Hoćemo u kino^A? (the same meaning, in speech)

The same happens with the verbs **morati must, have to, trebati need / should**, etc.

In speech, present tense forms are often pronounced without the **h-** (i.e. **oću, oćeš...**); the *pres-2* form can be shortened to just **oš**, which is regarded as very colloquial:

Oš kavu^A? (very colloq.) *Wanna a coffee?* (also spelled as '**Oš kavu^A?**)

hvatati ~ uhvatiti *catch*

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	hvatam	uhvatim	inf	hvatati	uhvatiti
pres-3	hvata	uhvati	past-m	hvatao	uhvatio
pres-3pl	hvataju	uhvate	past-f	hvatala	uhvatila
pres. adv.	hvatajući	—	pass. adj.	hvanan	uhvaćen
imper-2	hvataj	uhvati	gerund	hvananje	—

This verb pair is used with an object in A:

A

Goran^N je uhvatio loptu^A. *Goran caught the ball.*

What is used for catching is expressed in I:

A I

Goran^N je uhvatio loptu^A rukom^I. *Goran caught the ball with his hand.*

If you want to express that something is caught by a part, you should use **za** + A:

A za A

Goran^N je uhvatio Anu^A za ruku^A. *Goran caught Ana by her hand.*

(Note that these constructions coincide with ones used with **držati (držiti)** *hold; keep*).

With a mediopassive **se**², the meaning is often *cleave, stick, cling*; it's often used with *destinations*:

se² (dest)

Prašina^N se hvata na odjeću^A. *The dust sticks to clothes.*

This construction is also used when the snow that fell doesn't melt:

Snijeg^N se hvata na grane^A. *The snow is sticking to branches.*

There's a potential adjective **uhvatljiv** *catchable*.

The agent nouns are **hvatač** m / **hvatačica** f *catcher*. They also covers various devices (*catchers*).

ići (ide,...) go

(irr.)

<i>pres-1</i>	idem	<i>inf</i>	ići
<i>pres-3</i>	ide	<i>past-m</i>	išao
<i>pres-3pl</i>	idu	<i>past-f</i>	išla
<i>pres. adv.</i>	idući †	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—
<i>imper-2</i>	idi	<i>gerund</i>	—

This verb is used with *destinations* and (less often) *origins*:

dest (orig)

Idemo u kino^A. *We're going to the cinema.*

Idem s posla^G. *I'm going from work.*

Used impersonally (i.e. in the 3rd pers. singular, neuter forms in the past tense) with a person in DL and an adverb, it describes how that person is '*doing*':

!

Idem nam^{1p|DL} **dobro**. *We're doing fine.*

Išlo mi^{1DL} **je super**. (colloq.) *I was doing great.*

This corresponds exactly to German *es geht mir gut* and similar phrases.

This verb can be used with another in infinitive, which can have its objects, and so on:

inf

Idemo jesti pizzu^A. *Let's eat pizza. / We're going for a pizza.*

The meaning can be either inviting/encouraging, or it can be literal, i.e. going somewhere to do something there.

The 1st person imperative plural **idimo** is rare. The *pres-1pl* is used instead:

Idemo! *Let's go!*

† The present adverb **idući** is often used as a true adjective, meaning *next*:

Idući^A **dan**^A **smo išli u restoran**^A. *We went to a restaurant the next day.*

Iduće^A **ljeto**^A **idemo u Francusku**^A. *We're going to France the next summer.*

igrati ~ za- play (game)

(a)

	impf.	inch.		impf.	inch.
pres-1	igram	zaigram	inf	igrati	zaigrati
pres-3	igra	zaigra	past-m	igrao	zaigrao
pres-3pl	igraju	zaigraju	past-f	igrala	zaigrala
pres. adv.	igrajući	—	pass. adj.	igran	zaigran
imper-2	igraj	zaigraj	gerund	igranje	—

The verb is used with an object in A:

A

Ivan^N igra košarku^A. *Ivan is playing basketball.*

When someone is not playing a specific game, but e.g. *with toys*, a **se²** must be used:

se²

Goran^N se igra. *Goran is playing.*

The agent nouns are **igrač** m / **igračica** f *player*.

imati have

(a)

	pos.	neg.		
pres-1	imam	nemam	inf	imati
pres-3	ima	nema	past-m	imao
pres-3pl	imaju	nemaju	past-f	imala
pres. adv.	imajući	nemajući	pass. adj.	—
imper-2	imaj	nemaj	gerund	—

The verb is used with objects in A:

A

Goran^N ima loptu^A. *Goran has a ball.*

The negative present tense is one word, the **ne** gets fused:

Ana^N nema kišobran^A. *Ana doesn't have an umbrella.*

(You'll also see fused negative *inf*: **nemati**.)

In the 3rd pers. present, the verb used in so-called *existential phrases*, corresponding to English *there is...* or *there are...*, with G (for uncountable nouns) or G-pl objects (for countable nouns):

!

Nema šećera^G. *There's no sugar.*

Ima jabuka^G. *There are some apples.*

In the past and future tenses, such phrases use the verb **biti (je² +) be** instead:

Nije bilo šećera^G. *There was no sugar.*

Bit će jabuka^G. *There will be some apples.*

Unlike in English, the existential phrase is also used with personal pronouns:

Nema ih^{3plG}. *They are not here.* (lit. 'There's no them.')

Nije te^{2G} bilo. *You weren't here.* (lit. 'There was no you.')

If you want to express *there's a...* — with *single countable things and immaterial concepts* — you can use N, but it's less frequent:

!

Ima jedan^N problem^N. *There's a problem.*

This can't be done when the phrase is negated (*there's no*): G-pl must be used then:

Nema problema^G. *There are no problems.*

Pay attention: in existential phrases, verbs are always in the 3rd person, singular.

isključivati (isključuje) ~ isključiti («) exclude; turn off (device)

(iva) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	isključujem	isključim	<i>inf</i>	isključivati	isključiti
<i>pres-3</i>	isključuje	isključī	<i>past-m</i>	isključivao	isključio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	isključuju	isključē	<i>past-f</i>	isključivala	isključila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	isključujući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—	isključen
<i>imper-2</i>	isključuj	isključī	<i>gerund</i>	isključivanje	—

The verb is used with objects in A, usually for *turning off* various devices and power supplies:

Ana^N je isključila pećnicu^A. Ana has turned the oven off.

There's a potential adjective **isključiv** *exclusive*.

A

ispadati ~ ispasti (ispadne, ispao) fall out, drop out, turn out

(a) (irr.)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	ispadam	ispadnem	inf	ispadati	ispasti
pres-3	ispada	ispadne	past-m	ispadao	ispao
pres-3pl	ispadaju	ispadnu	past-f	ispadala	ispala
pres. adv.	ispadajući	—	pass. adj.	—	—
imper-2	ispadaj	ispadni	gerund	ispadanje	—

It's used when something literally falls out, from an optional *origin*:

(orig)

Mobitel^N je ispao iz Anine^G torbe^G. *The mobile phone fell out of Ana's purse.*

If someone was involved (but didn't cause it) you can add them in DL:

DL

Ani^{DL} je ispao mobitel^N. *Ana's mobile phone fell out (somehow).*

This pair is *not* used to express *falling out with someone*, i.e. *having an argument*.

It's also used to express when someone is eliminated from a competition:

Hrvatska^N je ispala s prvenstva^G. *Croatia has dropped out of the championship.*

A *content clause* (i.e. all tenses, but no perf. verbs in present) can be the subject (so the verb must impersonal) and the meaning is *turn out that...*:

[...]

Ispalo je [da nemam novca^G]^{SBJ}. *It turned out [I had no money].*

Ispada [da je plaža^N predaleko]^{SBJ}. lit. *'It turns out [the beach is too far]'*.
= *The beach turns out to be too far.*

This is a bit colloquial; a formal way is using the verb pair **pokazivati (pokazuje) ~ pokazati (pokaže) show**. Also, note that there's no adjustment of tenses in Croatian!

The subject is usually *not* something turning up to have unexpected properties, unlike English, but a whole clause. However, you can use adjectives in N to specify *how good*, *how big* and *how expensive* something (the subject) turned out:

!

Sve^N je ispalo dobro^N. *Everything turned out well.*

Kolač^N je ispao odličan^N. *The cake turned out excellent.*

Cipele^N su ispale premale^N. *The shoes turned out (to be) too small.*

Adverbs can be also used, but *only* to express *how good* something turned out:

Kolač^N je ispao grozno. *The cake turned out terrible.* (lit. *'terribly'*)

This pair can't have an object, and doesn't cover various meanings of English *turn out*, such as *attend*, *turn off (lights)*, *produce*.

ispravljati ~ ispraviti *correct*

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	ispravljam	ispravim	inf	ispravljati	ispraviti
pres-3	ispravlja	ispravi	past-m	ispravlja ^o	ispravi ^o
pres-3pl	ispravlja ^{ju}	isprave	past-f	ispravlja ^{la}	ispravi ^{la}
pres. adv.	ispravlja ^{jući}	—	pass. adj.	ispravlj ^{anje}	ispravlj ^{en}
imper-2	ispravlja ^j	ispravi	gerund	ispravlj ^{anje}	*

* There's no regular perf. verbal noun, the noun **ispravak** (ispravk-) *correction* is used when needed.

This verb pair is used with an object in A:

A

Goran^N je ispravio greške^A. Goran has corrected errors.

izgledati («) *appear, look, seem*

(a)

pres-1	izgledam	inf	izgledati
pres-3	izgleda	past-m	izgledao
pres-3pl	izgledaju	past-f	izgledala
pres. adv.	izgledaju ^{ći}	pass. adj.	—
imper-2	izgleda ^j	gerund	*

* There's no regular verbal noun, the noun **izgled** *look* is used when needed.

This verb is usually used with adverbs, describing *how* someone looks:

!

Izgledaš odlično. You look great.

A content clause (starting with **da**) can be the subject, meaning *it seems that...*:

[..]

Izgleda [da će padati kiša^N]^{SBJ}. It seems [it's going to rain].

Izgledalo je [da će padati kiša^N]^{SBJ}. It seemed [it was going to rain].

While English adjusts tenses in the last example (*it is* → *it was*), Croatian doesn't – there's no adjustment of tenses in Croatian!

izlaziti ~ izaći (izade,...) go out

(i) (irr.)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	izlazim	izađem *	<i>inf</i>	izlaziti	izaći *
<i>pres-3</i>	izlazi	izađe *	<i>past-m</i>	izlazio	izašao *
<i>pres-3pl</i>	izlaze	izađu *	<i>past-f</i>	izlazila	izašla *
<i>pres. adv.</i>	izlazeći	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—	—
<i>imper-2</i>	izlazi	izađi *	<i>gerund</i>	izlaženje **	

* The perf. verb has alternative forms **izići (izide,...)** that are preferred by Standard Croatian, but less common in the real life.

** There's no regular perf. verbal noun, the noun **izlazak (izlask-)** is used when needed.

This verb pair is used with optional *origins* and (sometimes) *destinations*:

(orig) (dest)

Goran^N je izašao iz sobe^G. *Goran came out of the room.*

Goran^N je izašao iz kuće^G na dvorište^A. *Goran came out of the house to the yard.*

javljati ~ javiti *inform, get in touch*

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	javljam	javim	inf	javljati	javiti
pres-3	javlja	javi	past-m	javlja	javio
pres-3pl	javlja<u>ju</u>	jave	past-f	javljala	javila
pres. adv.	javlja<u>ju</u>ći	—	pass. adj.	—	javljen
imper-2	javlja<u>j</u>	javi	gerund	javljanje	—

This verb pair can be used in two ways. First, with **se**², and optionally a person (or a group, institution) in DL, in meaning *get in touch, contact*:

se² (DL)

Javi mi^{1DL} **se** [**kad dođeš u hotel**^A]. *Contact me [when you come to the hotel].*

Another meaning – *inform* – is expressed with a *content clause* instead of **se**²; the use of optional DL is the same:

[...] (DL)

Ana^N **nam**^{1pDL} **je javila** [**da je sve**^N **u redu**^{DL}].

Ana has informed us [that everything is fine].

jesti (jede, jeo) ~* po- *eat*

(irr.)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	jedem	po<u>j</u>edem	inf	jesti	pojesti
pres-3	jede	po<u>j</u>ede	past-m	jeo	pojeo
pres-3pl	jedu	po<u>j</u>edu	past-f	jela	pojela
pres. adv.	jedući	—	pass. adj.	—	pojed^{en}
imper-2	jedi	po<u>j</u>edi	gerund	jedenje	—

The process verb is used with an optional object in A, normally mandatory for the completion verb:

(A)

Goran^N **jede**. *Goran is eating.*

Goran^N **je pojeo** **kolac**^A. *Goran has eaten a cake.*

There's a potential adjective **jestiv** *eatable*.

The verb also appears as
(non-standard in Croatian) *Ikavian: jisti (jide,...)*

kašljati (kašlje) cough

(a/e)

<i>pres-1</i>	kašljem	<i>inf</i>	kašljati
<i>pres-3</i>	kašlje	<i>past-m</i>	kašljao
<i>pres-3pl</i>	kašlju	<i>past-f</i>	kašljala
<i>pres. adv.</i>	kašljući	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—
<i>imper-2</i>	kašlji	<i>gerund</i>	—

This verb is used without objects:

Ana^N ponekad kašlje. *Ana coughs sometimes.*

kihati (kiše) ~¹ kihnuti (kihne) sneeze

(a/*) (n)

	<i>impf.</i>	<i>smlf.</i>		<i>impf.</i>	<i>smlf.</i>
<i>pres-1</i>	kišem	kihnem	<i>inf</i>	kihati	kihnuti
<i>pres-3</i>	kiše	kihne	<i>past-m</i>	kihao	kihnuo
<i>pres-3pl</i>	kišu	kihnu	<i>past-f</i>	kihala	kihнула
<i>pres. adv.</i>	kišući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—	—
<i>imper-2</i>	kīši	kīhni	<i>gerund</i>	kihanje	—

These verbs are used without objects:

Goran^N stalno kiše. *Goran sneezes all the time.*

The verb **kihnuti (kihne)** is 'semelfactive', i.e. it means *sneeze once*:

Goran^N je dvaput kihnuo. *Goran sneezed twice.*

The verb pair also appears as [*Serbia: kijati ~¹ kinuti (kine)*]
(virtually unknown in Croatia):

koristiti *use*

(i)

<i>pres-1</i>	koristim	<i>inf</i>	koristiti
<i>pres-3</i>	koristi	<i>past-m</i>	koristio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	koriste	<i>past-f</i>	koristila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	koristeći	<i>pass. adj.</i>	koristen *
<i>imper-2</i>	koristi	<i>gerund</i>	koristenje *

* The passive adjective and verbal noun have alternative forms **korisćen** and **korisćenje**. You'll hear them in speech and see sometimes in writing, even in scientific articles and newspapers. They are considered non-standard in Croatia, but they're standard in Bosnia and Serbia. They are also common in some dialects in Croatia.

This verb is often used with an object in A (some people consider it non-standard in Croatian, but it's widespread):

A

Ana^N koristi žlicu^A. *Ana is using a spoon.*

Much less frequent, but standard in Croatian, is use with **se²** and an object in I:

se² I

Ana^N se koristi žlicom^I. (the same meaning, less common)

Finally, the verb can be used in the 'reverse' mode: something that's useful (or not) is the subject (in N), and the person who will benefit (or not) is in DL:

!

Žlica^N će ti^{2DL} koristiti. *The spoon will be useful to you.*

To^N nam^{1plDL} ne koristi. *This is of no use to us.*

The agent nouns are **korisnik** m / **korisnica** f *user*.

There's a derived adjective **koristan** (**korisn-**) *useful*.

koštati *cost*

(i)

<i>pres-1</i>	koštam	<i>inf</i>	koštati
<i>pres-3</i>	košta	<i>past-m</i>	koštao
<i>pres-3pl</i>	koštaju	<i>past-f</i>	koštala
<i>pres. adv.</i>	koštajući	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—
<i>imper-2</i>	koštaj	<i>gerund</i>	koštanje

This verb used with an object in A, normally an amount of money:

A

Olovka^N košta jednu^A kunu^A. *The pencil costs one kuna.*

The amount can be generic:

Pizza^N ovdje košta puno. *A pizza costs a lot here.*

A more formal way to express this, used sometimes in writing, is **stajati (stoji)** *stand*.

krasti (**krade, krao**) ~ **u-** (») *steal*

(irr.)

	<i>impf.</i>	<i>perf.</i>		<i>impf.</i>	<i>perf.</i>
<i>pres-1</i>	kradem	ukradem	<i>inf</i>	krasti	ukrasti
<i>pres-3</i>	krade	ukrade	<i>past-m</i>	krao	ukrao
<i>pres-3pl</i>	kradu	ukradu	<i>past-f</i>	krala	ukrala
<i>pres. adv.</i>	kradući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—	ukraden
<i>imper-2</i>	kradi	ukradi	<i>gerund</i>	*	—

* There's no regular *impf.* verbal noun, the noun **krađa** is used when needed.

This verb pair is used with optional objects in A; mandatory for the *perf.* verb:

(A)

Netko^N krade lopte^A. *Somebody steals balls.*

Netko^N je ukrao loptu^A. *Somebody stole the ball.*

If you want to express *who* you stole something from, you can use DL:

A DL

Netko^N je ukrao Goranu^{DL} loptu^A. *Somebody stole the ball from Goran.*

The agent nouns are **kradljivac** (**kradljivc-**) m / **kradljivica** f *thief, stealer*, but the noun **lopov** is more common in that meaning.

kretati (kreće) ~~ krenuti (krene) move

(a/*) (n)

	impf.	inch.		impf.	inch.
pres-1	krećem	krenem	inf	kretati	krenuti
pres-3	kreće	krene	past-m	kretao	krenuo
pres-3pl	kreću	krenu	past-f	kretala	krenula
pres. adv.	krećući	—	pass. adj.	—	—
imper-2	kreći	kreni	gerund	kretanje	—

The impf. verb is used usually with **se**²:

se²

Auto^N se kreće. *The car is moving.*

The perf. verb is 'inchoative', meaning *start moving*, and is used usually without **se**²:

Auto^N je krenuo. *The car started moving.*

kuhati ~* s- cook

(a)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	kuham	skuham	inf	kuhati	skuhati
pres-3	kuha	skuha	past-m	kuhao	skuhao
pres-3pl	kuhaju	skuhaju	past-f	kuhala	skuhala
pres. adv.	kuhajući	—	pass. adj.	kuhan	skuhan
imper-2	kuhaj	skuhaj	gerund	kuhanje	—

While English prefers other verbs in some instances, i.e. *make coffee, prepare lunch* etc., Croatian prefers this verb pair whenever an oven or stove are used. This verb pair is used with an optional object in A:

(A)

Ana^N kuha. *Ana is cooking.*

Ana^N kuha kavu^A. *Ana is 'cooking' coffee.*

With a **se**² the meaning is mediopassive, e.g. for things left to cook:

se²

Juha^N se kuha. *The soup is cooking.*

In Bosnia and Serbia, this verb pair usually has the form **kuvati ~ s-**.

kupati ~* o- («) bathe

(a)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	kupam	okupam	inf	kupati	okupati
pres-3	kupa	okupa	past-m	kupao	okupao
pres-3pl	kupaju	okupaju	past-f	kupala	okupala
pres. adv.	kupajući	—	pass. adj.	kupan	okupan
imper-2	kupaj	okupaj	gerund	kupanje	—

This verb pair is very often used with **se**², in meaning that someone is in a *bathtub* or a *lake, pool, sea, river*, either washing or just enjoying themselves (where English would use e.g. *swim*):

se²

Ana^N **se** kupa u bazenu^{DL}. Ana is 'bathing' in a pool.

Okupali smo **se** danas. We have swum today.

With an object in A, the meaning is that someone is bathing someone else:

A

Ivana^N kupa **Luku**^A. Ivana is giving a bath to Luka.

There's a secondary present adjective **kupaći**, which is used only to describe *swimming costume* and *swimming trunks*, often without the accompanying noun.

The agent nouns are **kupač** m / **kupačica** f *bather*; they often correspond to *swimmer*, basically anyone who is in the sea, a lake, a pool, etc. except for sports or work.

kupovati (kupuje) ~ kupiti *buy*

(ova) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	kupujem	kupim	<i>inf</i>	kupovati	kupiti
<i>pres-3</i>	kupu<u>je</u>	kupi	<i>past-m</i>	kupovao	kupio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	kupu<u>ju</u>	kupe	<i>past-f</i>	kupovala	kupila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	kupujući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—	kupljen
<i>imper-2</i>	kupuj	kupi	<i>gerund</i>	kupovanje	*

* There's no regular perf. verbal noun, nouns **kupnja** and **kupovina** are used when needed.

The verb pair is normally used with an object in A:

A

Ana^N je kupila kruh^A. *Ana has bought bread.*

If you buy something *for someone*, that person is usually expressed in DL:

DL

Ana^N je kupila Goranu^{DL} majicu^A. *Ana has bought Goran a T-shirt.*

The agent noun is **kupac (kupc-)** *buyer, customer*. The feminine noun is not well-established yet.

kvariti ~ po- («) *break, spoil*

(i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	kvarim	pokvarim	<i>inf</i>	kvariti	pokvariti
<i>pres-3</i>	kvari	pokvari	<i>past-m</i>	kvario	pokvario
<i>pres-3pl</i>	kvar^e	pokvar^e	<i>past-f</i>	kvarila	pokvarila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	kvar^eći	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—	pokvar^en
<i>imper-2</i>	kvarⁱ	pokvarⁱ	<i>gerund</i>	kvar^enje	—

This verb pair is usually used with a **se**²; the meaning is mediopassive, i.e. something happens or has happened to the subject, but we don't say who is causing it, who has caused it, or it has happened 'on its own'.

se²

With machines and devices, it corresponds to English *break down*:

Auto^N **se** **pokvario**. *The car broke down.*

With food, it corresponds to English *spoil*:

Mlijeko^N **se** **pokvarilo**. *The milk has spoiled.*

With an object in A, the meaning is that somebody damages something complex, usually in an invisible way:

A

Goran^N **je** **pokvario** **Anin**^A **mobitel**^A. *Goran has broken Ana's mobile phone.*

The passive adjective **pokvar^en** has wide meanings: *corrupt, spoiled, dirty-minded*, etc.

There's a potential adjective **kvarljiv** *perishable*.

lagati (laže) ~ s- lie (tell lies)

(a/*)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	lažem	slažem	<i>inf</i>	lagati	slagati
<i>pres-3</i>	laže	slaže	<i>past-m</i>	lagao	slagao
<i>pres-3pl</i>	lažu	slažu	<i>past-f</i>	lagala	slagala
<i>pres. adv.</i>	lažući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—	—
<i>imper-2</i>	laži	slaži	<i>gerund</i>	laganje	—

The verbs can be used without an object:

Goran^N laže. *Goran is telling lies.*

The verbs is usually used with an optional person in DL (recipient of lies) (DL) [...] and several possible ways to express what was said. One common option are *content clauses*, starting with **da** or a question-word (all tenses can be used):

Goran^N je slagao Ani^{DL} [gdje je bio]. *Goran has lied to Ana [about where he was].*

Note: the perf. verb coincides in writing with the impf. **slagati (slaže)** *arrange, put together*, but there's no confusion since the contexts are completely different.

Besides, those who have a difference between short vs. long vowels in their speech have a long **a** in the other verb:

Slagao je... *He told a lie...*

Slāgao je... *He was arranging...* (in dialects with long vowels)

This difference is never indicated in writing, unlike some other long vowels.

There's a potential adjective **lažljiv** *lying, double-tongued*.

letjeti (leti,...) ~ od- («), do- («) fly

(je)

	impf.	perf.	perf. (C)		impf.	perf.	perf. (C)
<i>pres-1</i>	letim	odletim	doletim	<i>inf</i>	letjeti	odletjeti	doletjeti
<i>pres-3</i>	leti	odleti	doleti	<i>past-m</i>	letio	odletio	doletio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	lete	odlete	dolete	<i>past-f</i>	letjela	odletjela	doletjela
<i>pres. adv.</i>	leteći †	—	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—	—	—
<i>imper-2</i>	leti	odleti	doleti	<i>gerund</i>	letenje	—	—

There are two perfective verbs, but they don't have exactly the same meaning, they rather form a *go-come* pair: the verb derived with **od-** is simply the perfective version of the impf. verb; it covers *fly away* as well.

The perf. verb derived with **do-** is used in situations where the English *come* can be used to; it's essentially *come by flying*.

The verbs are used with destinations and origins:

A (dest) (orig)

Ptice^N lete. *Birds are flying.*

Ptice^N lete na jug^A. *Birds are flying south.*

† The present adverb **leteći** is also used as a true adjective, meaning *flying*, e.g. **leteći tepih** is *flying carpet*.

ležati (leži) ~~ leći (legne,...) lie (e.g. on bed)

(a/i) (irr.)

	impf.	inch.		impf.	inch.
pres-1	ležim	legnem	inf	ležati	leći
pres-3	leži	legni	past-m	ležao	legao
pres-3pl	leže	legnu	past-f	ležala	legla
pres. adv.	ležeći †	—	pass. adj.	—	—
imper-2	leži	legni	gerund	ležanje	—

The impf. verb is used with optional *locations*:

(loc)

Goran^N leži. *Goran is lying down.*

Goran^N leži na podu^{DL}. *Goran is lying on the floor.*

The perf. verb – it's really 'inchoative', describing entering a state – corresponds to English *lie down*. It's used with optional *destinations*:

(dest)

Goran^N je legao. *Goran has lain down.*

Goran^N je legao na pod^A. *Goran has lain down on the floor.*

† The present adverb **ležeći** is also used as a true adjective, meaning *lying*. For example, the phrase **ležeći policajac**, lit. '*lying policeman*' is used for a *speed bump*.

lomiti ~ s- break

(i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	lomim	slomim	inf	lomiti	slomiti
pres-3	lomi	slomi	past-m	lomio	slomio
pres-3pl	lome	slome	past-f	lomila	slomila
pres. adv.	lomeći	—	pass. adj.	lomljen	slomljen
imper-2	lomi	slomi	gerund	lomljenje	—

The basic meaning is *break*, but it's much more specific than in English: the idea is breaking in a small number of nice pieces, e.g. a branch in two, similar to *snap*.

It's used with objects in A (often *bones, teeth and joints*):

A

Goran^N je slomio granu^A. *Goran has broken the branch.*

Ptica je slomila krilo^A. *The bird broke its wing.*

When used with a **se²**, the meaning is mediopassive: something breaks, 'on its own':

se²

Grana^N se slomila. *The branch has broken.*

A **se²** is also used when someone *breaks down*:

Slomila se. *She has broken down.*

The verb is also used metaphorically, when someone breaks someone's *heart* (the ownership of the heart is expressed with a possessive or DL):

Slomila mu^{3mDL} je srce^A. *She has broken his heart.*

This verb pair is mainly used for:

- *branches, sticks, poles, etc.*
- *bones and teeth*
- *ice*
- *various body parts (except head)*

In many instances where English uses *break*, Croatian doesn't use this pair!

- for something that shatters (*plate, window glass...*) or something big (*car, door, wall...*), use **razbijati** («) ~ **razbiti** (**razbije**) *break, smash, shatter, crash*
- for breaking a mechanism (*car engine, computer...*) so it doesn't work anymore, use **kvariti** ~ **po-** («) *break, spoil*

There's a potential adjective **lomljiv** *fragile*.

ljubiti ~¹ po- («) kiss

(i)

	impf.	smlf.		impf.	smlf.
pres-1	ljubim	poljubim	inf	ljubiti	poljubiti
pres-3	ljubi	poljubi	past-m	ljubio	poljubio
pres-3pl	ljube	poljube	past-f	ljubila	poljubila
pres. adv.	ljubeći	—	pass. adj.	ljubljen	poljubljen
imper-2	ljubi	poljubi	gerund	ljubljenje	—

The verb **poljubiti** («) is usually understood to mean a single kiss.

This verb pair is used with objects in A:

A

Ana^N je poljubila Gorana^A. *Ana has kissed Goran.*

It can be also used with *mutual se²*, when subject is more than one person:

se²

Ana^N i Marko^N su se poljubili. *Ana and Marko kissed each other.*

micati (miče) ~ maknuti (makne) move

(a/*) (n)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	mičem	maknem	inf	micati	maknuti
pres-3	miče	makne	past-m	micao	maknuo
pres-3pl	miču	maknu	past-f	micala	maknula
pres. adv.	mičući	—	pass. adj.	mican	maknut
imper-2	miči	makni	gerund	micanje	—

This verb pair is usually used with a **se²**, the meaning is mediopassive, i.e. something moves 'on its own':

se²

Goran^N se miče. *Goran is moving.*

The verb pair can be also used with an object in A, when someone is moving something, esp. when moving something out of the way:

A

Goran^N je maknuo igračku^A. *Goran has put the toy away.*

mijenjati ~*/~ promijeniti («) change

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	mijenjam	promijenim	inf	mijenjati	promijeniti
pres-3	mijenja	promijeni	past-m	mijenjao	promijenio
pres-3pl	mijenjaju	promijene	past-f	mijenjala	promijenila
pres. adv.	mijenjajući	—	pass. adj.	mijenjan	promijenjen
imper-2	mijenjaj	promijeni	gerund	mijenjanje	—

These verbs are often seen in non-standard spelling, with **je** instead of **ije**, e.g. **mjenjam**.

This verb pair is very often used with **se**², in meaning something changes ('on its own'):

se²

Vrijeme^N **se** mijenja. *The weather is changing.*

Goran^N **se** promijenio. *Goran has changed.*

Note that **vrijeme** (**vremen-**, *pl* **vremen-**) means both *time* and *weather*, depending on the context. When used in the meaning *weather*, it has no plural, so plural forms mean only *times*:

Vremena^N **se** mijenjaju. *The times are changing.*

This verb doesn't imply *change clothes*, unlike English *change*! You have to mention what is changed when someone changes clothes.

It can also be used with objects in A, meaning somebody changes something, including *money*:

A

Promijenili smo eure^A. *We've changed euros.*

There's a potential adjective **promjenjiv** *variable, inconstant*, also appearing as **promjenljiv**. Both forms are considered standard, but the first one is more common.

You'll also see spellings with **-ije-**: **promijenjiv** and **promijenljiv**, which are less common and non-standard.

The verb also appears as [(non-standard in Croatian) **Ikavian: minjati ~ prominiti** («) **Ekavian: menjati ~ promeniti** («)

miješati ~* pro- («) mix, stir; se² meddle

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	miješam	promiješam	inf	miješati	promiješati
pres-3	miješa	promiješa	past-m	miješao	promiješao
pres-3pl	miješaju	promiješaju	past-f	miješala	promiješala
pres. adv.	miješajući	—	pass. adj.	miješan	promiješan
imper-2	miješaj	promiješaj	gerund	miješanje	—

(a)

These verbs are often seen in non-standard spelling, with **je** instead of **ije**, e.g. **mješam**.

This verb pair is used with single objects in A, corresponding to English *stir*:

A

Ana^N miješa juhu^A. *Ana is stirring the soup.*

With two objects in A, linked with **i** it corresponds to English *mix*:

A i A

Ana^N je promiješala brašno^A i šećer^A. *Ana mixed flour with sugar.*

Another option is one object in A and another expressed by **s** / **sa** + I:

A s I

Ana^N je promiješala brašno^A sa šećerom^I. (the same meaning)

With a **se²** and **u** + A, there's meaning *meddle*; the one who is affected can be expressed in DL:

!

Šef^N se miješa Ani^{DL} u razgovor^A. *The boss is meddling in Ana's conversation.*

The verb also appears as
(non-standard in Croatian)

Ikavian: mišati

Ekavian: mešati

misлити ~¹ po- ~^{...} pomišljati («) think

	impf.	smlf.	iter.
<i>pres-1</i>	mislim	pomislim	pomišljam
<i>pres-3</i>	misli	pomisli	pomišlja
<i>pres-3pl</i>	misle	pomisle	pomišljaju
<i>pres. adv.</i>	misleći	—	pomišljajući
<i>imper-2</i>	misli	pomisli	pomišljaj
<i>inf</i>	misлити	pomisлити	pomišljati
<i>past-m</i>	mislio	pomislio	pomišljao
<i>past-f</i>	mislila	pomislila	pomišljala
<i>pass. adj.</i>	—	—	—
<i>gerund</i>	mišljenje *	—	—

(i)

* The verbal noun **mišljenje** is also used as a common noun, meaning *opinion*.

The verbs are used usually with *content clauses*, starting with **da**, and using any tense:

[...]

Ana^N **misli** [**da** ima dovoljno novca^G]. *Ana thinks [she has enough money].*

The verb **misлити** can be also used with **o** + DL, meaning *think about*:

o DL

Ana^N **misli o Ivanu**^{DL}. *Ana is thinking about Ivan.*

The verb **pomisлити** is 'semelfactive', i.e. it means *think for a moment, have a thought*:

Ana^N **je pomišlila** [**da** će morati ići na bankomat^A].

Ana thought for a moment [she would have to go to the ATM].

The verb **pomišljati** («) is 'iterative', i.e. it means *think once a while, think a bit*.

The verb **misлити**, quite colloquially, means also *intend*; it's then used with another verb in *inf*, which can have its objects, etc.:

inf

Ana^N **misli kupiti auto**^A. (colloq.) *Ana intends to buy a car.*

Another way to express it is using the verb **namjeravati** («) *intend*.

moći (može +,...) can, be able to

(IRR.)

<i>pres-1</i>	mo<u>g</u>u *	<i>inf</i>	moći
<i>pres-3</i>	mo<u>ž</u>e *	<i>past-m</i>	mogao
<i>pres-3pl</i>	mo<u>g</u>u *	<i>past-f</i>	mogla
<i>pres. adv.</i>	†	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—
<i>imper-2</i>	—	<i>gerund</i>	—

* In traditional dialects of almost whole Croatia, this verb has other, fully regular present tense forms, with *pres-3* **more**. Such forms are frequently found in songs, sometimes heard in movies etc. In the northern parts of Croatia, including Zagreb, negative present tense is contracted to one word, *pres-3* **nemre** (note there's no **o**). These forms are considered dialectal and very colloquial today.

The verb is used with another verb in infinitive, which can have its objects, etc.:

inf

Goran^N može stajati na jednoj^{DL} nozi^{DL}. *Goran can stand on one leg.*

If the other verb is **ići (ide,...) go**, it can be left out in speech:

!

Možemo ići u restoran^A. *We can go to a restaurant.*

Možemo u restoran^A. (the same meaning, in speech)

In conditional, it corresponds to English *could*:

Mogli bismo ići u restoran^A. *We could go to a restaurant.*

Mogli bi u restoran^A. (the same, but colloquial, with **bi²** for all persons)

Colloquially, the *pres-3* is used in meaning "*alright, OK*" with nouns in N:

!

Može jedna^N kava^N. (colloq.) '*One coffee is OK.*' = *Yes, I'd like one cup of coffee.*

Colloquially, it's also used in questions and positive responses (esp. when talking to people you're familiar with):

Može jedna^N kava^N? *Would you like a cup of coffee? / Can we get a cup of coffee?*

— **Može.** '*OK*' = *Yes.*

In this meaning, it can *stay frozen* in *pres-3*, regardless of what is offered / asked for:

Može dvije kave²⁴? *Can we get two cups of coffee?*

† The expected present adjective **moguć** is used only as an adjective, meaning *possible*; it's *never used as an adverb*. The negated version **nemoguć** is very frequent:

To^N nije moguć^N. *That's not possible.*

To^N je nemoguć^N. *That's impossible.*

moliti ~¹ **za-** («) *kindly ask; pray*

(i)

	impf.	smlf.		impf.	smlf.
<i>pres-1</i>	molim	zamolim	<i>inf</i>	moliti	zamoliti
<i>pres-3</i>	moli	zamoli	<i>past-m</i>	molio	zamolio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	mole	zamoje	<i>past-f</i>	molila	zamolila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	moleći	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—	zamoljen
<i>imper-2</i>	moli	zamoli	<i>gerund</i>	moljenje	*

* There's no regular semelfactive verbal noun, the noun **molba** is used when needed.

This verb is usually used with a person in A (who receives the request) and an *atemporal da*-clause (only in pres. tense, but perf. verbs allowed) standing for what is asked: A [...]

Molim te^{2A} [**da** kupiš kruh^A]. 'I'm kindly asking [you to buy bread].'

It can be used with simple objects in A, standing for what is requested (note that we have *two* objects in A in such constructions): A A

Molim te^{2A} **kruh**^A. 'I'm kindly asking you for the bread'. = *Bread, please.*

The verb **zamoliti** («) is 'semelfactive', i.e. stands for individual requests, e.g. if you asked twice, you can say:

Zamolio sam te^{2A} **dvaput**. 'I've kindly asked you twice.' {m}

morati *must, have to*

(a)

<i>pres-1</i>	moram	<i>inf</i>	morati
<i>pres-3</i>	mora	<i>past-m</i>	morao
<i>pres-3pl</i>	moraju	<i>past-f</i>	morala
<i>pres. adv.</i>	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—
<i>imper-2</i>	—	<i>gerund</i>	—

This verb is used with another verb in infinitive:

inf

Ana^N mora jesti voće^A. *Goran has to eat fruits.*

The verb is in speech often ‘softened’ into conditional, in order not to sound like a command:

Morala bi spavati. *You should sleep.*

If the other verb is **ići (ide,...)** *go* with a destination, it can be left out in speech, leaving only a destination:

!

Ana^N mora ići na sastanak^A. *Ana has to go to a meeting.*

Ana^N mora na sastanak^A. (the same meaning, in speech)

The same happens with the verbs **htjeti (hoće +,...)** *want*, **moći (može +,...)** *can*, and **trebati** *need / should*.

This verb, when negated, means *don’t have to*:

Ana^N ne mora platiti račun^A. *Ana doesn’t have to pay the bill.*

To express *must not*, use the negated verb **smjeti (smije,...)** *may, be allowed to*.

mrziti ~~ **za-** («) *hate*

(i)

	impf.	inch.		impf.	inch.
<i>pres-1</i>	mrzim	zamrim	<i>inf</i>	mrziti	zamrzić
<i>pres-3</i>	mrzi	zamrzi	<i>past-m</i>	mrzio	zamrzio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	mrže	zamrže	<i>past-f</i>	mrzila	zamrzila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	mrzeći	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—	—
<i>imper-2</i>	mrzi	zamrzi	<i>gerund</i>	*	—

* There's no regular verbal noun, the noun **mržnja** *hate* is used when needed.

The verb is used with objects in A:

A

Goran^N mrzi ribu^A. *Goran hates fish.*

It's also used with another verb in infinitive, which can have own objects, and so on:

inf

Goran^N mrzi jesti ribu^A. *Goran hates eating fish.*

You can also hate something expressed with a *clause* starting with **što** (all tenses are allowed, but no perf. verbs in present):

[...]

Ana^N mrzi [što stalno pada kiša^N]. lit. *Ana hates [it's raining all the time].*

The perf. verb is 'inchoative', i.e. it means *start of state*:

Goran^N je zamrzio školu^A. *Goran started to hate school.*

The opposite meaning is expressed by **voljeti (voli,...)** *love*.

The verb also appears as (non-standard in Croatian) [*Ekavian: mrzeti (mrzi)*

nadati se² ~¹ po- («) hope

(a)

	impf.	smlf.		impf.	smlf.
pres-1	nadam	ponadam	inf	nadati	ponadati
pres-3	nada	ponada	past-m	nadao	ponadao
pres-3pl	nadaju	ponadaju	past-f	nadala	ponadala
pres. adv.	nadajući	—	pass. adj.	—	—
imper-2	nadaj	ponadaj	gerund	nadanje	—

This verb pair is always used with **se**².

The pair is most often used with *content clauses* i.e. clauses using any tense, but no perf. verbs in present:

[...]

Ana^N se nada [da će vrijeme^N biti lijepo^N].

lit. *Ana hopes [the weather is going to be nice].*

It's sometimes used with objects in DL, what somebody *hopes for*:

DL

Nadamo se najboljem^{DL}. *We hope for the best.*

The phrase *hope not* translates as:

Nadam se da ne. *I hope not.*

The verb **ponadati** («) **se**² is 'semelfactive': it stands for a brief hope, i.e. *hope for a while*.

nalaziti ~¹/~ naći (nađe,...) find

(i) (irr.)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	nalazim	nađem	inf	nalaziti	naći
pres-3	nalazi	nađe	past-m	nalazio	našao
pres-3pl	nalaze	nađu	past-f	nalazila	našla
pres. adv.	nalazeći	—	pass. adj.	—	nađen
imper-2	nalazi	nađi	gerund	nalazēnje	*

* There's no regular perf. verbal noun, nouns **nalazak** (**nalask-**) and **nalaz** are used when needed.

The verbs are used with objects in A, mostly the perf. verb:

A

Ana^N je našla ključ^A. *Ana has found the key.*

The impf. verb is usually used mediopassively, with **se²**, meaning *can be found*, i.e. where something is located:

se²

Kupaonica^N se nalazi na katu^{DL}. *The bathroom is (found) on the upper floor.*

However, in everyday communication, simply using **biti (je² +) '~' (bude) be** is more common.

Colloquially, with **se²**, it's used to express *meeting* someone (intentionally). Subjects can meet:

!

Naći ćemo se sutra. (colloq.) *We'll meet tomorrow.*

The subject can meet someone else (expressed with **s / sa** + I):

Našao sam se s njom^I. (colloq.) *I met her.* {m}

Another way to express the same thing is **sastajati (sastaje) se² ~¹ sastati (sastane) se² meet** (longer meeting, planned).

namjeravati («) intend

(a)

<i>pres-1</i>	namjer<u>a</u>vam	<i>inf</i>	namjer<u>a</u>vati
<i>pres-3</i>	namjer<u>a</u>va	<i>past-m</i>	namjer<u>a</u>va
<i>pres-3pl</i>	namjer<u>a</u>vaju	<i>past-f</i>	namjer<u>a</u>vala
<i>pres. adv.</i>	namjer<u>a</u>vajući	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—
<i>imper-2</i>	namjer<u>a</u>vaj	<i>gerund</i>	*

* There's no regular verbal noun, the noun **namjera** *intention* is used when needed.

The verb is used with another verb in infinitive, which can have additional objects and so on:

inf

Ana^N **namjerava kupiti auto**^A. *Ana intends to buy a car.*

Another, but quite colloquial way to express the same is using the verb **misliti** *think*.

The verb also appears as
(non-standard in Croatian)

Ekavian: **nameravati («)**

napadati ~ napasti (napadne, napao) attack

(a) (irr.)

	<i>impf.</i>	<i>perf.</i>		<i>impf.</i>	<i>perf.</i>
<i>pres-1</i>	nap<u>a</u>dam	nap<u>a</u>дне	<i>inf</i>	nap<u>a</u>dati	napasti
<i>pres-3</i>	nap<u>a</u>da	nap<u>a</u>дне	<i>past-m</i>	nap<u>a</u>dao	napao
<i>pres-3pl</i>	nap<u>a</u>daju	nap<u>a</u>дnu	<i>past-f</i>	nap<u>a</u>dala	napala
<i>pres. adv.</i>	nap<u>a</u>dajući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	nap<u>a</u>dan	nap<u>a</u>дnut
<i>imper-2</i>	nap<u>a</u>daj	nap<u>a</u>дни	<i>gerund</i>	nap<u>a</u>danje	*

* There's no regular perf. verbal noun, the noun **napad** *attack* is used when needed.

This pair is used with objects in A:

A

Napoleon^N **je napao Rusiju**^A. *Napoleon attacked Russia.*

napuštati («) ~ napustiti («) abandon, leave

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	napuštam	napustim	inf	napuštati	napustiti
pres-3	napušta	napusti	past-m	napuštao	napustio
pres-3pl	napuštaju	napuste	past-f	napuštala	napustila
pres. adv.	napuštajući	—	pass. adj.	—	napušten
imper-2	napuštaj	napusti	gerund	napuštanje	—

The pair is used with objects in A:

A

Vlasnici^N su napustili kuću^A. *The owners have abandoned the house.*

This verb pair is *not* used to leave things or people somewhere (e.g. *I left him on a bus stop, I left my wallet in the restaurant.*).

For that purpose, the verb pair **ostavljati ~ ostaviti** is used.

naručivati (naručuje) ~ naručiti («) order (food, drink, things)

(iva) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	naručujem	naručim	inf	naručivati	naručiti
pres-3	naručuje	naručí	past-m	naručivao	naručio
pres-3pl	naručuju	naručé	past-f	naručivala	naručila
pres. adv.	naručujući	—	pass. adj.	naručivan	naručén
imper-2	naručuj	naručí	gerund	naručivanje	*

There's no regular perf. verbal noun; **narudžba** *order* can be used when needed.

One use of this verb is to order something (an object in A) in a bar or restaurant, with an optional *origin* (**od** + G for people):

A (orig)

Ana^N je naručila pizzu^A. *Ana has ordered a pizza.*

Another is to order something that will be sent to you (by mail or otherwise):

Ana^N je naručila knjigu^A s Interneta^G. *Ana has ordered the book from the Internet.*

nastavljati ~ nastaviti *continue*

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	nastavljam	nastavim	<i>inf</i>	nastavljati	nastaviti
<i>pres-3</i>	nastavlja	nastavi	<i>past-m</i>	nastavljao	nastavio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	nastavljaju	nastave	<i>past-f</i>	nastavljala	nastavila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	nastavljajući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	nastavljan	nastavljen
<i>imper-2</i>	nastavljaj	nastavi	<i>gerund</i>	nastavljanje	*

* There's no regular perf. verbal noun, but **nastavak** (**nastavk-**) *continuation, sequel* can be used.

These verbs are usually with another verb in infinitive, which can have additional objects, etc.: *inf*

Ana^N je nastavila čitati knjigu^A. *Ana has continued reading the book.*

If an event, expressed by a noun, is continuing, it can be expressed by mediopassive, by making it a subject and adding a **se²**:

Priča^N se nastavlja. *The story goes on.*

navikavati («) ~ naviknuti (navikne) get used to

(a) (n)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	navikavam	naviknem	inf	navikavati	navići * naviknuti
pres-3	navikava	navikne	past-m	navikavao	navikao naviknuo
pres-3pl	navikavaju	naviknu	past-f	navikavala	navikla naviknula
pres. adv.	navikavajući	—	pass. adj.	navikavan	— naviknut
imper-2	navikavaj	navikni	gerund	navikavanje	—

* The perfective verb has two forms in infinitive and the past; shorter past forms are more common in use, but longer are seen as well; the longer *inf* is more common.

These verbs are mostly used with **se**² and what one is getting used to is expressed with **na** + A:

se² (na A)

Navikao sam se na hladnoću^A. I got used to the cold. {m}

Naviknut ćeš se na novi^A **posao**^A. You'll get used to the new job.

These verbs can be also used with an object in A instead of **se**², meaning that someone (the subject) is getting someone else (the object) used to something (the **na**-object):

A na A

Ana^N je **navikla psa**^A **na mačke**^A. Ana got her dog used to cats.

nedostajati (nedostaje) lack, miss

(a/e)

<i>pres-1</i>	nedostajem	<i>inf</i>	nedostajati
<i>pres-3</i>	nedostaje	<i>past-m</i>	nedostajao
<i>pres-3pl</i>	nedostaju	<i>past-f</i>	nedostajala
<i>pres. adv.</i>	nedostajući	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—
<i>imper-2</i>	—	<i>gerund</i>	nedostajanje

This verb is used in a different way than the English *miss*. What is missing is the subject: !

Jedan^N dio^N nedostaje. *One part is missing.*

If somebody is missing something, what's missing is still the subject, and the person affected is in DL, and then it usually comes first: !

Ani^{DL} nedostaje jedan^N dio^N. *Ana is missing one part.*

As usual, the subject (what/who is missing) is often implied by the verb form:

Nedostaješ mi^{1DL}. *I miss you.*

Nedostajala si mi^{1DL}. *I missed you. {to a female}*

Note that this verb is *not* used to express *miss a bus*, *miss a chance* or *miss a shot* – specific verbs are used instead.

There's a frequent colloquial version of this verb: **faliti**, which is used in the same way.

nestajati (nestaje) ~ nestati (nestane) disappear

(a/e) (0/n)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	nestajem	nestanem *	<i>inf</i>	nestajati	nestati
<i>pres-3</i>	nestaje	nestane *	<i>past-m</i>	nestajao	nestao
<i>pres-3pl</i>	nestaju	nestanu *	<i>past-f</i>	nestajala	nestala
<i>pres. adv.</i>	nestajući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—	—
<i>imper-2</i>	—	nestani	<i>gerund</i>	nestajanje	**

* The present forms of the perf. verb are also stressed as **nestane**, etc.

** There's no regular perf. verbal noun; the noun **nestanak** (**nestank-**) is used when needed.

These verbs are used with subjects only:

Knjiga^N je nestala. *The book has disappeared.*

nositi *carry, wear*

(i)

<i>pres-1</i>	nosim	<i>inf</i>	nositi
<i>pres-3</i>	nosi	<i>past-m</i>	nosio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	nose	<i>past-f</i>	nosila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	noseći	<i>pass. adj.</i>	nošen
<i>imper-2</i>	nosi	<i>gerund</i>	nošenje

This verb is used with objects in A and optional *destinations*:

A (dest)

Ana^N nosi kutiju^A. *Ana is carrying a box.*

Ana^N nosi kutiju^A u sobu^A. *Ana is carrying a box to the room.*

Another person in DL can be added as a recipient:

A DL

Ana^N nosi kutiju^A Goranu^{DL}. *Ana is carrying a box to Goran.*

When subjects are people, and objects are clothing items or jewellery, the assumed meaning is *wear*:

Ana^N je nosila plavu^A majicu^A. *Ana was wearing a blue T-shirt.*

There's a potential adjective **nosiv**, usually meaning *wearable*, but it's also unexpectedly used in the phrase **nosivi zid** *load bearing wall*.

The agent nouns are **nosáč** m / **nosáčica** f *carrier*. These nouns are used for people who literally *carry* things; the masc. noun also covers various devices and abstract *carriers*.

There are also agent nouns **nositelj** m / **nositeljica** f, used metaphorically, for people who *hold* some title or medal. The noun **nosilac** (**nosioc-**) is used as well.

nuditi ~~ po- offer

(i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	nudim	ponudim	inf	nuditi	ponuditi
pres-3	nudi	ponudi	past-m	nudio	ponudio
pres-3pl	nude	ponude	past-f	nudila	ponudila
pres. adv.	nudeći	—	pass. adj.	nuđen	ponuđen
imper-2	nudi	ponudi	gerund	nuđenje	—

This pair is usually used with an optional person in DL (recipient of the offer) and two possible ways to express what was offered. One possibility are objects in A: (DL) A

Ana^N nudi Goranu^{DL} jabuku^A. Ana is offering Goran an apple.

Another is a *atemporal* clauses, starting with **da**. DL [...]

obavljati ~ obaviti *do (a task), get something done*

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	obavljam	obavim	inf	obavljati	obaviti
pres-3	obavlja	obavi	past-m	obavljao	obavio
pres-3pl	obavljaju	obave	past-f	obavljala	obavila
pres. adv.	obavljajući	—	pass. adj.	—	obavljen
imper-2	obavljaj	obavi	gerund	obavljanje	—

The main idea of this pair is performing a *planned task*, fulfilling a *duty*, doing a *chore*: *getting it done*; what is done is often *not really fun*.

The pair is used with objects in A:

A

Ivan^N je **obavio** **pregled**^A. *Ivan went to have a medical exam.*

Objects are often generic:

Obavila sam neke^A **stvari**^A. *I got some things done.* {f}

Ana^N je **obavila sve**^A. *Ana got everything done.*

Danas moram **obaviti mnogo stvari**^G. *I have to get a lot of things done today.*

Unlike **napraviti** perf. *do, make*, this verb pair is rather about chores, visits and well-defined tasks which are done in a certain time, such as:

- *shopping*
- *hairstresser*
- *defined tasks at work*
- *doing laundry*
- *dentist*
- *visits to public services*
- *medical exams*
- *paperwork*
- *job interviews*

Conversely, the verb **napraviti** perf. *do, make* is rather about *creative things, making something*. For example:

Napravio sam ručak^A. *I made lunch.* (i.e. *prepared it*) {m}

Obavio sam ručak^A. = The lunch was a task, *I did it.* {m}

The last example would be also used when you weren't involved in making the lunch, but you simply had a lunch with someone as something to do, e.g. a *business lunch*.

There is an overlap: **napraviti** perf. *do, make* can be used with *shopping* and *medical exams* as well; however, it can't be used for *job interviews*.

obećavati (obećava / obećaje) ~ obećati promise

(a)

	impf.	impf. *	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	obećavam	obećajem	obećam	inf	obećavati	obećati
pres-3	obećava	obećaje	obeća	past-m	obećavao	obećao
pres-3pl	obećavaju	obećaju	obećaju	past-f	obećavala	obećala
pres. adv.	obećavajući	obećajući	—	pass. adj.	obećavan	obećan
imper-2	obećavaj	obećaj	obećaj	gerund	obećavanje	obećanje **

* The alternative and quite common forms of the present tense: **obećaje**, etc. have been used for centuries in speech and writing, but are nevertheless considered non-standard by some.

** The perfective verbal noun **obećanje** is used as a common noun, meaning *promise*.

This pair is usually used with an optional person in DL (recipient of the promise) and three possible ways to express what was promised. One possibility are objects in A:

(DL) A

Ana^N je obećala Goranu^{DL} novi^A bicikl^A. *Ana promised a new bicycle to Goran.*

Another option is another verb in *inf*, possibly with its objects, etc.:

(DL) *inf*

Ana^N je obećala kupiti Goranu^{DL} novi^A bicikl^A.

Ana promised to buy Goran a new bicycle.

(In the last example, DL of **Goran** is attached to the verb **kupiti** perf. *buy*.)

The third option are *content clauses*, starting with **da** (usually in the future tense; no perf. verbs in the present tense are allowed):

(DL) [...]

Ana^N je obećala Goranu^{DL} [da će mu^{3mDL} kupiti novi^A bicikl^A].

Ana promised Goran [(that) she'll buy him a new bicycle].

objašnjavati («) ~ objasniti («) explain

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	objašnjavam	objasnim	inf	objašnjavati	objasniti
pres-3	objašnjava	objasni	past-m	objašnjavao	objasnio
pres-3pl	objašnjavaju	objasne	past-f	objašnjavala	objasnila
pres. adv.	objašnjavajući	—	pass. adj.	objašnjavan	objašnj^{en}
imper-2	objašnjavaj	objasni	gerund	objašnjavanje	objašnj^{en}je *

* The perfective verbal noun **objašnj^{en}je** is used as a common noun, meaning *explanation*.

This pair is usually used with an optional person in DL (recipient of speech) and several possible ways to express what was explained.

One common option are *content clauses*, starting with **da** or a question-word (all tenses can be used, but not perf. verbs in the present tense):

(DL) [...]

Objasnio sam Ani^{DL} [da je Goran^N na igralištu^{DL}].

I explained to Ana [that Goran was on the playground]. {m}

Objasnio sam joj^{3fDL} [gdje je Goran^N]. *I explained to her [where Goran was]. {m}*

Observe that there's *no tense shift* in Croatian.

It can be used with simple objects in A, standing for what is said:

(DL) A

Objasnio sam joj^{3fDL} sve^A. *I've explained everything to her. {m}*

Objasnio sam im^{3plDL} situaciju^A. *I've explained the situation to them. {m}*

There's a potential adjective **objašnjiv** *explainable*.

oblačiti («) ~ obući (obuće,...) put on (clothes)

(i) (irr.)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	oblačim	obučem	inf	oblačiti	obući
pres-3	oblači	obuće	past-m	oblačio	obukao
pres-3pl	oblače	obuku	past-f	oblačila	obukla
pres. adv.	oblačeći	—	pass. adj.	oblačen	obučen
imper-2	oblači	obuci	gerund	oblačenje	—

Clothes put on are expressed in A:

A

Goran^N je obukao majicu^A. *Goran has put his T-shirt on.*

You can express that somebody is putting clothes on someone else. The person putting the clothes on is the subject (in N), and the person getting dressed is in DL:

A DL

Ana^N je obukla Goranu^{DL} majicu^A. *Ana has put a T-shirt on Goran.*

With a **se²**, the meaning is reflexive; it's assumed someone is putting his or her clothes on:

se²**Goran^N se obukao.** *Goran has put his clothes on.*

očekivati (očekuje) expect

(iva)

pres-1	očekujem	inf	očekivati
pres-3	očekuje	past-m	očekivao
pres-3pl	očekuju	past-f	očekivala
pres. adv.	očekujući	pass. adj.	očekivan
imper-2	očekuj	gerund	očekivanje *

* The verbal noun **očekivanje** is also used as a common noun, meaning *expectation*.

This verb can be used with an object in A:

A

Ana^N očekuje Ivanu^A. *Ana is expecting Ivana.*

Očekujemo vas^{2pIA}. *We're expecting you.* (to a group, or someone you respect)

The verb is often used with *unrestricted clauses*; present of both impf. and perf. verbs can be used in them, present of perf. verbs usually expressing relative future (this is a special behavior):

[...]

Ana^N očekuje [da Ivana^N dođe]. *Ana expects [Ivana to come].*

Očekujemo [da Ivana^N dođe]. *We expect [Ivana to come].*

Clauses with this verb are often in the future tense:

Ana^N očekuje [da će Ivana^N doći]. *Ana expects [that Ivana is going to come].*

With a **se²**, the meaning is mediopassive (i.e. *is expected*); it's usually used with general expectations. There's no object, and the subject can be a noun:

se²

Sutra se očekuje kiša^N. *Rain is expected tomorrow.*

The subject can also be an *unrestricted clause* of the same type as above (this is mediopassive, so objects become subjects):

se² [...]

Očekuje se [da će doći mnogo turista^G]^{SBJ}.

It's expected [that many tourists will come].

Očekivalo se [da će doći mnogo turista^G]^{SBJ}.

It was expected [that many tourists would come].

The last Croatian sentence has only the future tense in the content clause: there's no time-shift, i.e. adjustment of tenses in Croatian!

odbijati («) ~ odbiti (odbije) refuse, reject

(a) (0/j)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	<u>odbijam</u>	odbijem	<i>inf</i>	odbijati	odbiti
<i>pres-3</i>	<u>odbija</u>	odbije	<i>past-m</i>	odbijao	odbio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	odbijaju	odbiju	<i>past-f</i>	odbijala	odbila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	odbijajući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	odbijan	odbijen
<i>imper-2</i>	odbijaj	odbij	<i>gerund</i>	odbijanje	—

This verb pair can be used with objects in A, what someone is refuses:

A

Ana^N je odbila prijedlog^A. *Ana refused the proposal.*

It can be used with another verb in *inf*, which can have its objects and so on, when someone *refuses to do something*:

inf

Ana^N je odbila platiti račun^A. *Ana refused to pay the bill.*

It can be also used with a clause.

[...]

odgovarati («) ~ odgovoriti («) answer, reply; suit

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	odgovaram	odgovorim	inf	odgovarati	odgovoriti
pres-3	odgovara	odgovori	past-m	odgovarao	odgovorio
pres-3pl	odgovaraju	odgovore	past-f	odgovarala	odgovorila
pres. adv.	odgovarajući †	—	pass. adj.	odgovaran	odgovoren
imper-2	odgovaraj	odgovori	gerund	odgovaranje	*

* There's no regular perf. verbal noun, the noun **odgovor** *answer* is used when needed.

This verb is usually used with an optional person in DL (recipient of speech); what is replied is expressed as a *content clause* clause, starting with **da** or occasionally with a question-word (all tenses can be used):

(DL) [...]

Odgovorila sam Ani^{DL} [**da** **nemam vremena**^G].

I've answered Ana [that I had no time]. {f}

Observe that there's *no tense shift* in Croatian.

If somebody answers *to something* (e.g. a *letter, message*) it's expressed with **na** + A:

na A

Ana^N **ne odgovara na moje**^A **poruke**^A. *Ana doesn't answer my messages.*

The *imperfective* verb has another, quite frequent meaning: *suit, fit, be OK*. What does fit (or not) is the subject (in N), and the person (or persons) involved is in DL:

impf. !

Petak^N **nam**^{1plDL} **ne odgovara**. *The Friday doesn't suit us.*

† The present adverb **odgovarajući** is also used as a true adjective, meaning *suitable, matching*.

There's a related adjective **odgovoran (odgovorn-)**, meaning *responsible*; what someone is responsible *for* is expressed with **za** + A:

!

Mi^N **smo odgovorni**^N **za to**^A. *We're responsible for that.*

The additional meaning *suit, fit, be OK* of the impf. verb is a literal translation of German *entsprechen*.

odlaziti ~ otići (ode,...) leave (places)

(i) (irr.)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	odlazim	odem	inf	odlaziti	otići
pres-3	odlazi	ode	past-m	odlazio	otišao
pres-3pl	odlaze	odu	past-f	odlazila	otišla
pres. adv.	odlazeći	—	pass. adj.	—	—
imper-2	odlazi	odi	gerund	odlaženje	*

* There's no regular perf. verbal noun, the noun **odlazak (odlask-)** *departure* is used when needed.

This verb pair is used with optional *destinations* and *origins* (unlike the English *for*, no specific prepositions are used). It also often corresponds to English *go*:

Goran^N je otišao u sobu^A. *Goran has gone to the room.*

Goran^N odlazi s igrališta^G. *Goran is leaving the playground.* (Croatian: an origin!)

Unlike English, this pair *cannot* be used with simple objects: you have to use *origins*.

As with other verbs of motion, if someone left to *pick up something or someone*, it can be expressed with **po** + A: !

Goran^N je otišao po čistu^A majicu^A. *Goran has gone to get a clean T-shirt.*

Ana^N je otišla po Gorana^A. *Ana left to get Goran.*

The idea is: you went somewhere, and when you got there, you took something or someone with you.

Also, as with other verbs of motion, if someone left to *do something*, it can be expressed with an *inf*, and objects etc. can be added to it: inf

Goran^N je otišao oprati ruke^A. *Goran has gone to wash his hands.*

I used *gone* in English translations, and the perf verb. **otići** often expresses just perfective meaning of *go*.

This verb pair is not used for *leaving things* (intentionally or accidentally, e.g. *I left my jacket in the car*).

For that purpose, the verb pair **ostavljati ~ ostaviti** is used.

odlučivati (odlučuje) ~ odlučiti («) decide

(iva) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	odluč <u>ujem</u>	odluč <u>im</u>	inf	odlučivati	odlučiti
pres-3	odluč <u>uje</u>	odluč <u>i</u>	past-m	odlučivao	odlučio
pres-3pl	odluč <u>uju</u>	odluč <u>e</u>	past-f	odlučivala	odlučila
pres. adv.	odlučujuć <u>i</u> †	—	pass. adj.	—	odluč <u>en</u>
imper-2	—	odluč <u>i</u>	gerund	odlučivanj <u>e</u> *	

* There's no regular perf. verbal noun, the noun **odluka** *decision* is used instead.

This verb pair can be used with another verb in infinitive (impf. or perf.), which can have additional objects and so on:

inf

Ana^N je odlučila kupiti majicu^A. *Ana has decided to buy a T-shirt.*

It can be also used with a **da**-clause in the future tense; there's virtually no difference in meaning:

[...]

Ana^N je odlučila [da će kupiti auto^A]. *Ana has decided [to buy a car].*

It can be also used with a **da**-clause in the present tense, usually containing a 'modal' verb in the present, and another verb in *inf*:

Ana^N je odlučila [da mora vježbati]. *Ana decided [she had to exercise].*

† The present adverb **odlučujuć*i*** is also used as a true adjective, meaning *decisive, crucial*:

Ovo^N je bila odlučujuća^N utakmica^N. *This was the decisive game.*

odmarati («) ~ odmoriti («) rest, take it easy

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	<u>odmaram</u>	<u>odmorim</u>	inf	<u>odmarati</u>	<u>odmoriti</u>
pres-3	<u>odmara</u>	<u>odmori</u>	past-m	<u>odmorao</u>	<u>odmorio</u>
pres-3pl	<u>odmaraju</u>	<u>odmore</u>	past-f	<u>odmarala</u>	<u>odmorila</u>
pres. adv.	<u>odmarajući</u>	—	pass. adj.	<u>odmaran</u>	<u>odmoren</u>
imper-2	<u>odmaraj</u>	<u>odmori</u>	gerund	<u>odmaranje</u> *	—

* Besides the regular verbal noun, the noun **odmor** *rest, break, vacation* is also used.

This pair is mostly used with **se**², when somebody is resting:

se²

Goran^N **se odmara**. *Goran is resting.*

It can be used with objects in A, normally *body parts* someone is resting:

A

Ana^N **odmara oči**^A. *Ana is resting her eyes.*

Colloquially, it's often used without **se**² and without any object, meaning simply *rest*:

Goran^N **odmara**. (colloq.) *Goran is resting.*

Instead of the passive adjective, another adjective is frequently used: **odmoran** (**odmorn-**).

odnositi («) ~ odnijeti (odnese,...) take (carry things)

(i) (irr.)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	odnosim	odnesem	inf	odnositi	odnijeti odnesti *
pres-3	odnosi	odnese	past-m	odnosio	odnio odnesao *
pres-3pl	odnose	odnesu	past-f	odnosila	odnijela odnesla *
pres. adv.	odnoseći	—	pass. adj.	odnošen	odnjet odnesen **
imper-2	odnosi	odnesi	gerund	odnošenje	— —

* The perf. verb has alternative, non-standard past forms and infinitive, marked with an asterisk.

** The perf. passive adjective has one more form, but non-standard: **odnešen**.

This verb pair is used with objects in A, and optional *destinations* and *origins*: A (dest) (orig)

Goran^N je odnio knjigu^A u sobu^A. *Goran took the book to the room.*

Destinations can be persons in DL:

Ana^N je odnijela Goranu^{DL} sladoled^A. *Ana brought Goran an ice-cream.*

This pair is not used when objects are *people* or *animals* (except when carrying someone who is unconscious, and like).

For taking *people* or *animals* somewhere, **odvoditi («) ~ odvesti (odvede, odveo) take (someone)** is used.

(A possible exception for some speakers are small animals which are always carried, e.g. *hamsters*. This seems to be more common in Serbia.)

The difference between this pair and **donositi («) ~ donijeti (doneše,...) bring (things)** is similar to *go* vs. *come*.

The perf. verb also appears as [*Ikavian: **odniti (doneše)***
(non-standard in Croatian)] *Ekavian: **odneti (doneše)***

odnositi («) se² relate; behave towards

With a se², the impf. verb **odnositi («)** (but not the related perf. verb!) has a specific meaning: *relate, behave towards*.

The meaning *relate* requires objects expressed with **na** + A, and often translates to English *apply* and similar verbs:

na A

Popust^N se ne odnosi na ovu^A majicu^A. *The discount doesn't 'relate to' this T-shirt.*
(i.e. *doesn't apply to*)

The meaning *behave towards* requires objects expressed with **prema** + DL:

!

Loše se odnosio prema meni^{DL}. *He behaved badly towards me.*

The meaning *behave* is also expressed with **ponašati («) se² behave**.

odustajati (odustaje) ~ odustati (odustane) give up

(a/e) (0/n)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	odustajem	odustanem *	inf	odustajati	odustati
pres-3	odustaje	odustane *	past-m	odustajao	odustao
pres-3pl	odustaju	odustanu *	past-f	odustajala	odustala
pres. adv.	odustajući	—	pass. adj.	—	—
imper-2	—	odustani *	gerund	odustajanje	—

* The present tense and imperative forms of the perf. verb are sometimes stressed as **odustane**, etc.

The verbs are sometimes used with only a subject:

Goran^N je odustao. *Goran gave up.*

To express what someone is giving up on, use **od** + G:

od G

Ana^N je odustala od španjolskog^G. *Ana gave up on Spanish.*

odvoditi («) ~ odvesti (odvede, odveo) take (someone)

(i) (irr.)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	odvodim	odvedem	<i>inf</i>	odvoditi	odvesti
<i>pres-3</i>	odvodi	odvede	<i>past-m</i>	odvodio	odveo
<i>pres-3pl</i>	odvode	odvedu	<i>past-f</i>	odvodila	odvela
<i>pres. adv.</i>	odvodeći	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	odvođen	odveden
<i>imper-2</i>	odvodi	odvedi	<i>gerund</i>	odvođenje	—

This verb pair is used with objects in A and *destinations*. The objects are always persons, including babies, or animals that walk (cats, dogs, horses, etc.):

A *dest (orig)*

Ana^N je odvela Gorana^A u školu^A. Ana took Goran to school.

Taking anything else (e.g. a *book*, a *suitcase*) is expressed by **odnositi («) ~ odnijeti (odnese,...) take (carry things)**.

The impf. verb is seldom used, usually for repeated actions; to express ongoing actions, the verb **voditi lead** is mostly used.

This verb pair is coupled with **dovoditi («) ~ dovesti (dovede, doveo) bring (someone)** in the *go/come* fashion, i.e. this pair implies *elsewhere*.

okretati (okreće) ~ okrenuti (okrene) turn, rotate

(a/*) (n)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	okrećem	okrenem	inf	okretati	okrenuti
pres-3	okreće	okrene	past-m	okretao	okrenuo
pres-3pl	okreću	okrenu	past-f	okretala	okrenula
pres. adv.	okrećući	—	pass. adj.	okretan	okrenut
imper-2	okreći	okreni	gerund	okretanje	—

This pair is mostly used with **se**², when something/somebody is turning:

se²

Goran^N **se okrenuo**. *Goran has turned.*

Instead of **se**², an object in A is used when someone is turning something:

A

Ana^N **okrenula ključ**^A. *Ana has turned the key.*

This verb pair covers only the literal meaning of *turn*, i.e. *rotate*.

opisivati (opisuje) ~ opisati (opíše) describe

(iva) (a/*)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	opisujem	opišem	inf	opisivati	opisati
pres-3	opisuje	opíše	past-m	opisivao	opisao
pres-3pl	opisuju	opišu	past-f	opisivala	opisala
pres. adv.	opisujući	—	pass. adj.	opisivan	opisan
imper-2	opisuj	opiši	gerund	opisivanje	*

* There's no regular perf. verbal noun, the noun **opis** *description* is used instead.

This pair is usually used with an optional person in DL (recipient of speech) and what was described in A.

(DL) A

Opisao sam problem^A **Ani**^{DL} *I described the problem to Ana.* {m}

Instead an object in A, a noun clause with **što** or a *content clause* is frequently used.

(DL) [..]

There's a potential adjective **opisiv** *describable*.

opraš^utati («) ~ opr^ostiti («) *forgive*

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	opraš ^u tam	opr ^o stim	inf	opraš ^u tati	opr ^o stiti
pres-3	opraš ^a ta	opr ^o sti	past-m	opraš ^u tao	opr ^o stio
pres-3pl	opraš ^u taju	opr ^o ste	past-f	opraš ^a tala	opr ^o stila
pres. adv.	opraš ^u tajući	—	pass. adj.	opraš ^u tan	opr ^o š ^u ten
imper-2	opraš ^u taj	opr ^o sti	gerund	opraš ^u tanje	*

* There's no regular perf. verbal noun, the nouns **oprost** *act of forgiving* and **opraš^utaj** *farewell* are used instead, with different meanings.

The pair is usually used with an object in DL:

DL

Ana^N je opr^ostila Ivani^{DL}. *Ana has forgiven Ivana.*

What is/was disputed is expressed as an object in A or a *content clause* starting with **što**:

DL [...]

Ana^N je opr^ostila Ivani^{DL} [što je bila nepristojna].

Ana has forgiven Ivana [for being rude].

Note that the Croatian construction uses a *clause*, unlike English, which uses an *-ing* form of the verb!

The imperative of the perf. verb is also used as a polite word, to start a question to an unknown person (personal pronouns in A aren't used then, i.e. no equivalent to English *me!*):

Opr^ostite, gdje je WC^N? *Excuse me, where's the toilet?*

(Yes, we're direct, we talk about toilets, not 'bathrooms'.)

With a **se²**, this pair is occasionally used (and a bit old-fashioned) as *say farewell*; if you say farewell to something specific, it's expressed by **od** + G:

se² (od G)

Opr^ostili smo se. *We said farewell. (to one another)*

Opr^ostili smo se od ljeta^G. *We said farewell to the summer.*

There's a related potential adjective: **opr^ostiv** *forgiveable*.

opuštati («) ~ opustiti («) relax

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	opušt <u>a</u> m	opu <u>s</u> t <u>i</u> m	inf	opuštati	opustiti
pres-3	opušt <u>a</u>	opu <u>s</u> t <u>i</u>	past-m	opušt <u>a</u> o	opu <u>s</u> tio
pres-3pl	opušt <u>a</u> ju	opu <u>s</u> t <u>e</u>	past-f	opušt <u>a</u> la	opu <u>s</u> tila
pres. adv.	opuštaju <u>ći</u> †	—	pass. adj.	opušt <u>a</u> n	opu <u>s</u> ten
imper-2	opušt <u>a</u> j	opu <u>s</u> t <u>i</u>	gerund	opušt <u>a</u> nje	—

This pair is usually used with a **se**²:

se²

Ana^N **se** opuštala. *Ana is relaxing.*

It can be used without a **se**², and an object in A, normally the body part which is relaxing:

A

Ana^N opušta leđa^A. *Ana is relaxing her back. (leđa back is always plural)*

† The present adverb opuštajući is also used as a true adjective, meaning *relaxing*.

osjećati ~¹ osjetiti *feel*

(a) (i)

	impf.	smlf.		impf.	smlf.
pres-1	osjećam	osjetim	inf	osjećati	osjetiti
pres-3	osjeća	osjeti	past-m	osjećao	osjetio
pres-3pl	osjećaju	osjete	past-f	osjećala	osjetila
pres. adv.	osjećajući	—	pass. adj.	—	—
imper-2	osjećaj	osjeti	gerund	osjećanje	*

* There's no regular 'semelfactive' verbal noun, the noun **osjećaj** *feeling* is used when needed.

The impf. verb is often used with a **se**², to describe *how* someone feels at the moment, expressed with an adverb:

se²

Ana^N **se osjeća odlično**. *Ana is feeling great.*

Both verbs are also used to express *what* is felt, as an object in A:

A

Ana^N **osjeća bol**^A. *Ana is feeling pain.*

The verb **osjetiti** is 'semelfactive', e.g. stands for a brief, 'single' feeling:

Ana^N **je osjetila bol**^A. *Ana felt pain.* (for a moment, for some time)

You can also feel something expressed by a *content clause*, often using a 'modal' verb (but no perf. verbs in the present tense):

[...]

Ana^N **osjeća [da mora otići na odmor**^A]. *Ana feels [she must go on vacation].*

There's is frequently used potential adjective **osjetljiv** *sensitive*, having a bit shifted meaning.

The verb pair also appears as
(non-standard in Croatian)

Ekavian: **osećati ~ osetiti**

ostajati (ostaje) ~ ostati (ostane) stay, remain

(a/e) (0/n)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	ostajem	ostanem *	inf	ostajati	ostati
pres-3	ostaje	ostane *	past-m	ostajao	ostao
pres-3pl	ostaju	ostanu *	past-f	ostajala	ostala
pres. adv.	ostajući	—	pass. adj.	—	—
imper-2	—	ostani	gerund	ostajanje	**

* The perf. verb is also stressed **ostane** etc. in the present tense.

** There's no regular perfective verbal noun, the noun **ostanak (ostank-)** stay is used when needed.

This verb pair is used in various ways. Since the perf. verb can express *duration* of stay, the impf. verb is practically used in present only:

Ostao je u bolnici^{DL} **dva sata**²⁴. *He remained in hospital for two hours.*

Ostala je kod kuće^G. *She stayed at home.*

Ostali su zajedno. *They stayed together.*

The past form of the perf. verb is used as a real quantity adjective (as with other past forms used as adjectives, a form with **-i**, **ostali** is the basic form):

Ostalo^N **tijesto**^N **je u frižideru**^{DL}. *The remaining pastry is in the fridge.*

It's often used as a pronoun as well; in the same way as other adjectives, the neuter singular forms are used for things, and masc. plural forms for people:

Ostali^N **će doći sutra.** *The rest (of them) will come tomorrow.*

Ostalo^N **će doći sutra.** *The rest (of it) will come tomorrow.*

With a person in DL, the perf. verb expresses *accidental leaving* things somewhere (take care, **jakna** jacket and **novčanik** wallet are the subjects):

DL

Jakna^N **mi**^{1DL} **je ostala u autu**^{DL}. *I left the jacket in the car (accidentally).*

Ani^{DL} **je ostao novčanik**^N **u trgovini**^{DL}. *Ana has left her wallet in the shop (accidentally).*

As with other expressions where someone, expressed in DL, is unintentionally affected, they are often at the start of the sentence.

The pair **ostavljati ~ ostaviti** leave (things) expresses leaving things both intentionally and accidentally.

ostavljati ~ ostaviti *leave (things)*

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	ostavljam	ostavim	inf	ostavljati	ostaviti
pres-3	ostavlja	ostavi	past-m	ostavljao	ostavio
pres-3pl	ostavljaju	ostave	past-f	ostavljala	ostavila
pres. adv.	ostavljajući	—	pass. adj.	ostavljan	ostavljen
imper-2	ostavljaj	ostavi	gerund	ostavljanje	—

This verb pair expresses leaving things or people (in A), somewhere (as an optional *location*):

A (loc)

Ostavila sam jaknu^A u autu^{DL}. I left the jacket in the car. {f}

This pair doesn't express if it's intentional or not. To express unintentional leaving things specifically, the pair **ostajati (ostaje) ~ ostati (ostane)** is used.

A special case is the 'location' **na miru**, expressing the meaning *leave alone*:

!

Ostavi ga^{3m/nA} na miru^{DL}! Leave him alone! (or: *it*, depending on the context)

otključavati («) ~ otključati *unlock*

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	otključavam	otključam	inf	otključavati	otključati
pres-3	otključava	otključa	past-m	otključavao	otključao
pres-3pl	otključavaju	otključaju	past-f	otključavala	otključala
pres. adv.	otključavajući	—	pass. adj.	—	otključan
imper-2	otključavaj	otključaj	gerund	otključavanje	—

This verb pair can be used with an object in A:

A

Ana^N otključava vrata^A. Ana is unlocking the door.

The perf. pass. adj. is a very frequently used adjective (the noun **vrata** *door* is always in plural):

Vrata^N su otključana^N. The door is unlocked.

The opposite meaning is expressed by **zaključavati («) ~ zaključati** *lock*.

otkrivati («) ~ otkriti (otkrije) uncover; discover; reveal

(a) (0/j)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	otkrivam	otkrijem	inf	otkrivati	otkriti
pres-3	otkriva	otkrije	past-m	otkrivao	otkrio
pres-3pl	otkrivaju	otkriju	past-f	otkrivala	otkrila
pres. adv.	otkrivajući	—	pass. adj.	otkrivan	otkriven
imper-2	otkrivaj	otkrij	gerund	otkrivanje	*

* There's no regular passive verbal noun, but the common noun **otkriće** *discovery* covers some meanings.

The verb pair, when used in meaning *uncover*, is used with an object in A:

A

Ana^N je otkrila Gorana^A. *Ana has uncovered Goran.*

If someone uncovers himself or herself, a **se²** is used:

Goran^N se otkrio. *Goran has uncovered himself.*

This verb pair also means *discover*; what is discovered is an object in A:

A

Pas^N je otkrio kost^A. *The dog has discovered a bone.*

What is discovered can also be a *content clause* (all tenses allowed, but no perf. verbs in the present tense):

[...]

Cassini^N je otkrio [da Saturn^N ima prstenove^A].

Cassini discovered [(that) Saturn has rings].

In journalism, this verb is very frequently used in the third meaning: *reveal*.

(DL) A

Someone always *reveals* his or her plans, strategy for a football game, reasons, and – if there are no other news – a new hairstyle or boyfriend; one who gets the revelation is optionally expressed in DL:

Iva^N Šarić^N nam^{1pDL} je otkrila tajne^A svog^G izgleda^G.

Iva Šarić revealed to us the secrets of her look.

(This is an actual sentence from a web site.)

This can be also used with *content clauses*:

(DL) [...]

Danijela^N Dvornik^N je otkrila [da piše knjigu^A].

Danijela Dvornik revealed [(that) she's writing a book].

otvarati («) ~ otvoriti («) open

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	otvaram	otvorim	inf	otvarati	otvoriti
pres-3	otvara	otvori	past-m	otvarao	otvorio
pres-3pl	otvaraju	otvore	past-f	otvarala	otvorila
pres. adv.	otvarajući	—	pass. adj.	otvaran	otvoren
imper-2	otvaraj	otvori	gerund	otvaranje	otvorenje

This verb pair can be used with an object in A:

A

Ana^N otvara kutiju^A. *Ana is opening the box.*

Goran^N je otvorio prozor^A. *Goran has opened the window.*

With a **se²**, the meaning is mediopassive, that is, something happens or has happened to the subject, but we don't know or won't say who is causing it:

se²

Škola^N se otvara sutra. *The school is opening tomorrow.*

Vrata^N su se otvorila. *The door has opened.*

(The noun **vrata** *door* is always in plural.)

The perf. pass. adj. is a very frequently used adjective:

Dućan^N je otvoren^N. *The shop is open.*

The opposite meaning is expressed by **zatvarati («) ~ zatvoriti («) close**.

The agent noun is **otvarač**, mostly used for various devices (*openers*).

There's an associated root noun **otvor** *opening* (as *hole*, not an action).

ovisiti *depend*

(i)

<i>pres-1</i>	ovisim	<i>inf</i>	ovisiti
<i>pres-3</i>	ovisi	<i>past-m</i>	ovisio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	ovise	<i>past-f</i>	ovisila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	oviseći	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—
<i>imper-2</i>	ovisi	<i>gerund</i>	—

The verb is used with the preposition **o** + DL:

o DL

Sve^N **ovisi o vremenu**^{DL}. *Everything depends on the weather.*

When asking about the **o** + DL object, don't forget to keep the preposition before the pronoun in DL:

O čemu^{DL} **to**^N **ovisi**? *What does it depend on?*

O kome^{DL} **to**^N **ovisi**? *On whom does it depend?*

The subject of this verb is often a *content clause*, usually a yes-no or another type of question, which can be placed anywhere:

Ovisi o tebi^{DL} [**kad krećemo**]. *It depends on you [when we'll start].*

A clause is often put as an object in the **o** + DL construction, using the connecting **to** (in DL **tome**), which is unlike English:

To^N **ovisi o tome**^{DL} [**da li će padati kiša**^N]. *It depends on [whether it will rain].*

Ovisi o tome^{DL} [**gdje živiš**]. *It depends on [where you live].*

Now, colloquially, it's possible to leave out **o tome** and just have a clause as an object of the verb; the clause now must be after the subject (if any):

Ovisi [**gdje živiš**]. (colloq.) *It depends [where you live].*

It's possible to use the verb + question word as a short response:

Koliko košta pizza^N? *How much is a pizza?*

— **Ovisi gdje**. (colloq.) *'It depends on where.'*

There's a related adjective **ovisan** (**ovisn-**) *dependent*, also meaning *addicted*. It's used in the same way as the verb:

Ivan^N **je ovisan o nogometu**. *Ivan is addicted to football.*

This verb doesn't mean *have confidence* (the second meaning of English *depend*). For that, use **računati** ~ **iz-** *calculate, rely on*.

padati ~ pasti (padne, pao) fall

(a) (irr.)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	padam	padnem	inf	padati	pasti
pres-3	pada	padne	past-m	padao	pao
pres-3pl	padaju	padnu	past-f	padala	pala
pres. adv.	padajući	—	pass. adj.	—	—
imper-2	padaj	padni	gerund	padanje	*

* There's no regular perf. verbal noun, **pad** fall is used when needed.

The verb pair is used without objects, and with optional *destinations*:

(dest)

Šalice^N je pala na pod^A. *The cup fell to the floor.*

This pair also expresses *dropping things unintentionally*, by adding the person involved in DL (the thing dropped is still the subject):

DL

Šalice^N mi^{1DL} je pala. *I've dropped the cup.*

For intentional dropping, use **bacati ~ baciti throw**.

This pair is often used with **kiša** rain and **snijeg** snow to express it's *raining* or *snowing* (in such sentences, the subject usually comes after the verb):

!

Padala je kiša^N. *It was raining.* (lit. 'A rain was falling.')

Pada snijeg^N. *It's snowing.* (lit. 'A snow is falling.')

Impersonally, the *imperfective verb* is sometimes used to express *raining* or *snowing*, understood from the context:

Pada. *It was raining. It's raining. / It's snowing.*

Padalo je. *It was raining. / It was snowing.*

The past forms of the perf. verb are used as real adjectives, meaning *fallen*; the base form is **pali**:

Ima puno **palog^G** lišća^G. *There's a lot of fallen leaves.*

pakirati («) ~* s- pack

(a)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	pakiram	spakiram	inf	pakirati	spakirati
pres-3	pakira	spakira	past-m	pakirao	spakirao
pres-3pl	pakiraju	spakiraju	past-f	pakirala	spakirala
pres. adv.	pakirajući	—	pass. adj.	pakiran	spakiran
imper-2	pakiraj	spakiraj	gerund	pakiranje *	—

* The verbal noun **pakiranje** is also used as a general noun, meaning *pack, packing*.

This verb pair is used with objects in A:

A

Ana^N **pakira odjeću**^A. *Ana is packing her clothes.*

If you are packing your things to go somewhere, i.e. just *pack*, you have to use a **se**²:

Ana^N **se spakirala**. *Ana has packed.*

The verb also appears as
(non-standard in Croatian)

Bosnia, Serbia: **pakovati (pakuje)**

paliti ~*/~ u- («) ignite, turn on

(i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	palim	upalim	inf	paliti	upaliti
pres-3	pali	upali	past-m	palio	upalio
pres-3pl	pale	upale	past-f	palila	upalila
pres. adv.	paleći	—	pass. adj.	paljen	upaljen
imper-2	pali	upali	gerund	paljenje	—

This verb pair can be used with an object in A – for things that burn, but also for lights, engines, cars, TV and many other things:

A

Upalili su vatru^A. *They've ignited the fire.*

Upalit ću auto^A. *I'll turn the car on.*

The opposite meaning is expressed by **gasiti («) extinguish, turn off**.

pam^{ti}ti ~ za- memorize, bear in mind

(i)

	impf.	inch.		impf.	inch.
pres-1	pam ^{ti} tim	za ^{pam} tim	inf	pam ^{ti} ti	za ^{pam} ti
pres-3	pam ^{ti}	za ^{pam} ti	past-m	pam ^{ti} o	za ^{pam} ti
pres-3pl	pam ^{te}	za ^{pam} te	past-f	pam ^{ti} la	za ^{pam} ti
pres. adv.	pam ^{te} ći	—	pass. adj.	—	za ^{pam} ćen
imper-2	pam ^{ti}	za ^{pam} ti	gerund	pam ^{ćen} je *	—

Unlike English, Croatian has a special verb pair for *storing* things into memory.

The verb **za^{pam}ti** is 'inchoative': it means something *got into* the memory. (Since it's inchoative, it's normally not used in the present tense.)

It can be used with a *content clause*, representing the fact you want to memorize (using verbs in any tense, but no perf. verbs in the present tense; note that the Croatian clause below is in the present tense: there's no adjustment of tenses in Croatian):

Ana^N nije za^{pam}tila [gdje su ključevi^N]. Ana didn't 'memorize' [where the keys were].

It's also often used with objects in A, also representing things you want to memorize: A

Ana^N nije za^{pam}tila njegovu^A adresu^A. Ana didn't 'memorize' his address.

You can also memorize to do something, expressed by a *clause*, usually using a 'modal' verb: [...]

Ana^N je za^{pam}tila [da mora kupiti kruh^A]. Ana 'memorized' [she had to buy bread].

Unlike English *memorize*, this is a very common verb in Croatian.

The verb **pam^{ti}ti** is imperfective: it means something *is in* the memory (it's mostly used with adverbs **dobro** *well* and **dugo** *for a long time*): [...]

Ana^N je **dugo** pam^{ti}la [što^N se dogodilo].

Ana 'had in memory' for a long time [what had happened]. (i.e. remembered)

It can be also used with objects in A: A

Dobro pam^{ti}tim školu^A. I remember the school well.

Meaning of this verb overlaps with **sje^ćati se² ~ sje^titi se²** *remember (recall, come to mind)*, which is more common in speech (note this verb uses G):

Dobro se sje^ćam škole^G. I remember the school well.

paziti *be careful, watch out*

(i)

<i>pres-1</i>	pazim	<i>inf</i>	paziti
<i>pres-3</i>	pazi	<i>past-m</i>	pazio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	paze	<i>past-f</i>	pazila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	pazeći	<i>pass. adj.</i>	pažen
<i>imper-2</i>	pazi	<i>gerund</i>	*

* There's no regular verbal noun, **pažnja** is used instead.

The verb is often used in imperative:

Pazi! *Watch out!*

The verb can be used with **na** + A, in meaning *watch out for*:

na A

Ana^N pazi na trnje^A. *Ana is watching out for thorns.*

The verb can be used with *atemporal clauses* (starting with **da**, having both impf. and perf. verbs, but only in the present tense), which express what the subject *wants* to happen (and are consequently often negative, e.g. *doesn't fall*):

[...]

Goran^N pazi [da ne padne]. *Goran is careful [that he doesn't fall].*

There's potential adjective **pažljiv** with an unexpected meaning: *careful*.

peći (peće,...) ~* ispeći (ispeće,...) bake

(irr.)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	pečem	ispečem	inf	peći	ispeći
pres-3	peće	ispeće	past-m	pekao	ispekao
pres-3pl	peku	ispeku	past-f	pekla	ispekla
pres. adv.	pekući	—	pass. adj.	pečen	ispečen
imper-2	peći	ispeći	gerund	pečenje *	—

* The verbal noun is spelled the same as the noun **pečenje** *roasted meat*, which is different only in stress.

This verb pair is used with an object in A:

A

Ana^N peće kolače^A. *Ana is baking cakes.*

Ivan^N je ispekao pizzu^A. *Ivan baked a pizza.*

While English prefers other verbs in some instances, i.e. *make a cake* etc., Croatian prefers this verb pair whenever baking is done.

This verb pair can also be used with **se²**, the meaning is mediopassive, i.e. something happens or has happened to the subject, but we don't say who is causing it, or it happens 'on its own', e.g. for things left to bake:

se²

Kolači^N se peku. *Cakes are baking.*

pisati (piše) ~* na- («) write

(a/*)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	pišem	napišem	<i>inf</i>	pisati	napisati
<i>pres-3</i>	piše	napiše	<i>past-m</i>	pisao	napisao
<i>pres-3pl</i>	pišu	napišu	<i>past-f</i>	pisala	napisala
<i>pres. adv.</i>	pišući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	pisan	napisan
<i>imper-2</i>	piši	napiši	<i>gerund</i>	pisanje	—

The verb pair is used with objects in A (mandatory for the perf. verb), and optional recipients in DL:

A (DL)

Ana^N piše poruku^A. *Ana is writing a message.*

Ana^N piše poruku^A Ivani^{DL}. *Ana is writing a message to Ivana.*

There's a secondary present adjective **pisaći** *writing*, mostly used for **pisaći stol** *writing desk* and **pisaći pribor** *stationery*.

pitati ~¹ **u-** («) *ask*

(i)

	impf.	smlf.		impf.	smlf.
<i>pres-1</i>	pitam	upitam	<i>inf</i>	pitati	upitati
<i>pres-3</i>	pita	upita	<i>past-m</i>	pitao	upitao
<i>pres-3pl</i>	pitaju	upitaju	<i>past-f</i>	pitala	upitala
<i>pres. adv.</i>	pitajući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	pitani	—
<i>imper-2</i>	pitaj	upitaj	<i>gerund</i>	pitanje *	—

* The verbal noun has the fixed meaning: *question*.

This verb pair is usually used with an object in A (recipient of the question) and another object, usually a *content clause*, starting with a question-word (all tenses can be used):

A [...]

Pitala sam Anu^A [gdje je auto^N]. *I asked Ana [where the car was].* {f}

Observe that there's *no tense shift* in Croatian.

What is asked can also be an object in A, then the verb has two objects in A (one is always a person, or something else that can answer questions):

A A

Pitala sam te^{2A} nešto^A. *I asked you something.* {f}

The perf. verb is 'semelfactive', i.e. stands for an individual question. It's not used really often and has an alternative form with **za-** instead of **u-**.

If want to use **pitaje** *question* as the second object, these verbs are not used, the verb pair **postavljati** ~ **postaviti** *set, place* is used idiomatically.

piti (pije) ~* po- drink

(0/j)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	pijem	popijem	inf	piti	popiti
pres-3	pije	popije	past-m	pio	popio
pres-3pl	piju	popiju	past-f	pila	popila
pres. adv.	pijući	—	pass. adj.	pijen	popijen
imper-2	pij	popi(j)	gerund	pijenje	—

The verb pair is used with an optional object in A, mandatory for the perf. verb: (A)

- Goran^N **pije**. *Goran is drinking.*
- Goran^N **pije vodu**^A. *Goran is drinking water.*

pjevati ~* ot- ~* za- sing

	impf.	perf.	inch.
<i>pres-1</i>	pjevam	<u>otpjevam</u>	<u>zapjevam</u>
<i>pres-3</i>	pjeva	<u>otpjeva</u>	<u>zapjeva</u>
<i>pres-3pl</i>	pjevaju	<u>otpjevaju</u>	<u>zapjevaju</u>
<i>pres. adv.</i>	pjevajući	—	—
<i>imper-2</i>	pjevaj	<u>otpjevaj</u>	<u>zapjevaj</u>
<i>inf</i>	pjevati	<u>otpjevati</u>	<u>zapjevati</u>
<i>past-m</i>	pjevao	<u>otpjevao</u>	<u>zapjevao</u>
<i>past-f</i>	pjevala	<u>otpjevala</u>	<u>zapjevala</u>
<i>pass. adj.</i>	pjevan	<u>otpjevan</u>	—
<i>gerund</i>	pjevanje	—	—

(a)

The verb pair is used with an optional object in A:

(A)

Ptice^N pjevaju. *Birds are singing.*

Goran^N pjeva pjesmu^A. *Goran is singing a song.*

Two perfective verbs are a standard perfective, for singing something to the end, and an 'inchoative' verb, meaning *start singing*.

Ana^N je zapjevala. *Ana started singing.*

The perfective verb requires an object in A:

A

Goran^N je otpjevao pjesmu^A. *Goran has sung a song.*

The agent nouns are **pjevač** m / **pjevačica** f *singer*.

The verb also appears as Ikavian: **pivati**
Ekavian: **pevati**
(non-standard in Croatian)

plaćati ~ platiti *pay*

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	plaćam	platim	<i>inf</i>	plaćati	platiti
<i>pres-3</i>	plaća	plati	<i>past-m</i>	plaćao	platio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	plaćaju	plate	<i>past-f</i>	plaćala	platila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	plaćajući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	plaćan	plaćen
<i>imper-2</i>	plaćaj	plati	<i>gerund</i>	plaćanje	—

The verb pair is used with an optional object in A:

(A)

Ana^N plaća večeru^A. *Ana is paying for the dinner.*

You can also pay something to somebody, expressed in DL, which is usually expressed with *buy* in English:

A DL

Ana^N je platila Goranu^{DL} večeru^A. *Ana bought Goran the dinner.*

planirati («) ~* is- plan

(a)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	planiram	isplaniram	<i>inf</i>	planirati	isplanirati
<i>pres-3</i>	planira	isplanira	<i>past-m</i>	planirao	isplanirao
<i>pres-3pl</i>	planiraju	isplaniraju	<i>past-f</i>	planirala	isplanirala
<i>pres. adv.</i>	planirajući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	planiran	isplaniran
<i>imper-2</i>	planiraj	isplaniraj	<i>gerund</i>	planiranje	*

* There's no regular perf. verbal noun; the noun **plan** *plan* can be used when needed.

The verbs can be used with another verb in infinitive, which can have additional objects and so on:

inf

Ana^N planira kupiti auto^A. *Ana is planning to buy a car.*

They can also be used with objects in A, when some activity is planned:

A

Ivan^N planira put^A. *Ivan is planning the trip.*

plivati ~* **ot-** , **do-** ~ **za-** *swim*

(a)

	impf.	perf.	inch.
<i>pres-1</i>	plivam	otplivam	zaplivam
<i>pres-3</i>	pliva	otpliva	zapliva
<i>pres-3pl</i>	plivaju	otplivaju	zaplivaju
<i>pres. adv.</i>	plivajući	—	—
<i>imper-2</i>	plivaj	otplivaj	zaplivaj

	impf.	perf.	inch.
<i>inf</i>	plivati	otplivati	zaplivati
<i>past-m</i>	plivao	otplivao	zaplivao
<i>past-f</i>	pivala	otplivala	zaplivala
<i>pass. adj.</i>	plivan	otplivan	—
<i>gerund</i>	plivanje	—	—

There are two perfective verbs, but they don't have exactly the same meaning, they rather form a *go-come* pair: the verb derived with **ot-** is simply the perfective version of the impf. verb; it covers *swim away* as well.

The perf. verb derived with **do-** is used in situations where the English *come* can be used; it's essentially *come by swimming*.

Ana^N pliva. *Ana is swimming.*

Ana^N je otplivala. *Goran swam away.*

The agent nouns are **plivač** m / **plivačica** f *swimmer*.

počinjati (počinje) ~ početi (počne) begin

(a/e) (irr.)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	počinjem	počnem *	inf	počinjati	početi
pres-3	počinje	počne *	past-m	počinjao	počeo
pres-3pl	počinju	počnu *	past-f	počinjala	počela
pres. adv.	—	—	pass. adj.	—	počet
imper-2	počinji	počni *	gerund	—	**

* Occasionally, the perf. verb is seen with alternative, non-standard forms of the present tense, having **-m-** instead of **-n-**, e.g. **počme**. This seems to be more common in coastal regions.

** There's no regular perf. verbal noun; **početak (početk-)** *beginning* is used instead.

This is a *phase verb* pair. It can be used with a noun standing for an activity as the subject, and no object:

Kiša^N počinje. *The rain is starting.*

Film^N je počeo. *The movie has started.*

When the subject is something new or indefinite (e.g. we just say *some* movie has started), it's usually expressed by putting the subject after the verb, which roughly corresponds to using English indefinite article *a/an*:

Počeo je film^N. *A movie has started.*

To describe *how* something starts, a noun in I can be used:

Nova^N godina^N je počela vatrometom^I. *The new year started with fireworks.*

Another way of using this pair is with another impf. verb in infinitive, possibly with its objects, etc.:

Goran^N je počeo jesti. *Goran has begun eating.*

Goran^N je počeo jesti jabuku^A. *Goran has begun eating an apple.*

The opposite pair is **prestajati (prestaje) ~ prestati (prestane)** *stop, cease* for natural events (e.g. *rain*) and feelings (e.g. *pain*), while for man-made things, **završavati (»)** ~ **završiti (»)** *end* is used.

pogađati («) ~ pogoditi («) hit; guess

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	pogađam	pogodim	inf	pogađati	pogoditi
pres-3	pogađa	pogodi	past-m	pogađao	pogodio
pres-3pl	pogađaju	pogode	past-f	pogađala	pogodila
pres. adv.	pogađajući	—	pass. adj.	pogađan	pogođen
imper-2	pogađaj	pogodi	gerund	pogađanje	*

* There's no regular perf. verbal noun; **pogodak (pogotk-)** *hit* can be used instead.

The basic meaning is *hit the target*, e.g. goal, basket, someone – usually with something flying (a *ball, arrow, stone*):

A

Goran^N je pogodio prozor^A. *Goran has hit the window.*

Note: the target can be unintentional; you aimed for something, but you've *hit* something else.

If you hit something directly (e.g. with a *fist, foot*), the verb pair **udarati ~¹ udariti** *hit, punch* is used.

A derived, but common meaning is *guess* something, often expressed with a *content clause* (starting with **da** or a question-word, using any tense, but no perf. verbs in the present tense):

[..]

Pogodila sam [gdje je auto^N]. *I guessed [where the car is]. {f}*

(Note that the perf. verb implies that the guessing was *successful*: you were *right*.)

Also, *noun clauses* can be used in this construction (starting with **što (č-)** *what* or **tko (k-)** *who*):

Pogodila sam [što^N je to^N]. *I guessed [what that is]. {f}*

Another derived meaning is that someone (who is an object in A) was *negatively affected* or *hurt* by something (the subject in N):

!

Anu^A je to^N jako pogodilo. *Ana took it very badly.*

Vijesti^N su ih^{3plA} pogodile. *They took the news badly.*

pokazivati (pokazuje) ~ pokazati (pokaže) show

(iva) (a)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	pokazujem	pokažem	inf	pokazivati	pokazati
pres-3	pokazuje	pokaže	past-m	pokazivao	pokazao
pres-3pl	pokazuju	pokažu	past-f	pokazivala	pokazala
pres. adv.	pokazujući	—	pass. adj.	pokazivan	pokazan
imper-2	pokazuj	pokaži	gerund	pokazivanje	—

The verb is used with an object in A, and an optional 'recipient' in DL:

(DL) A

Ana^N pokazuje kuću^A Ivani^{DL}. *Ana is showing the house to Ivana.*

Instead of objects in A, *content clauses* starting with **da** or a question-word are often used (using any tense, but no perf. verbs in the present tense):

(DL) [...]

Ana^N je pokazala Ivani^{DL} [gdje je kuhinja^N].

Ana has shown Ivana [where the kitchen is].

Goran^N pokazuje [da može stajati na rukama^{DL}].

Goran is showing [(that) he can stand on his hands].

With a **se²**, a *content clause* can be the subject (the verb must be neuter singular accordingly), and the meaning is *turn out that...*:

se² [...]

Pokazalo se [da je škola^N predaleko]^{SBJ}. lit. 'It turned out [the school was too far]'.
= *The school turned out to be too far.*

Note that in Croatian, the subject is usually *not* something turning up to have unexpected properties, but the whole clause! This is unlike English.

Also, note that the clause in the example above uses the present tense. There's no adjustment of tenses in Croatian!

This is a somewhat formal use; in speech, it's more common to use **ispadati ~ ispasti** (**ispadne, ispao**) *fall out, drop out, turn out*.

pokrivati (») ~ pokriti (pokrije) cover

(iva) (0/j)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	pokrivam	pokrijem	inf	pokrivati	pokriti
pres-3	pokriva	pokrije	past-m	pokrivao	pokrio
pres-3pl	pokrivaju	pokriju	past-f	pokrivala	pokrila
pres. adv.	pokrivajući	—	pass. adj.	pokrivan	pokriven
imper-2	pokrivaj	pokrij	gerund	pokrivanje	—

The verb pair is used with an object in A or a **se**²; what is used to cover can be expressed in I:

A / **se**² (I)

Ana^N je **pokrila Gorana**^A. *Ana has covered Goran.*

Goran^N **se pokriva dekom**^I. *Goran is covering himself with a blanket.*

This pair is also used metaphorically, in journalism, sports, law etc., as in English.

The opposite meaning is expressed with **otkrivati (») ~ otkriti (otkrije) uncover; discover; reveal**.

The agent noun is **pokrivač**, mostly used for *blankets* and similar things.

pokušavati (») ~ pokušati try

(a)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	pokušavam	pokušam	inf	pokušavati	pokušati
pres-3	pokušava	pokuša	past-m	pokušavao	pokušao
pres-3pl	pokušavaju	pokušaju	past-f	pokušavala	pokušala
pres. adv.	pokušavajući	—	pass. adj.	—	—
imper-2	—	pokušaj	gerund	pokušavanje	*

* There's no regular perf. verbal noun, **pokušaj** *attempt* is used when needed.

The verb is used with another verb in infinitive, which can have its objects, and so on:

inf

Goran^N **pokušava stajati na jednoj**^{DL} **nozi**^{DL}. *Goran is trying to stand on one leg.*

pomagati (pomaže) ~ pomoći (pomogne,...) help

(a/*) (irr.)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	pomažem	pomognem	<i>inf</i>	pomagati	pomoći
<i>pres-3</i>	pomaže	pomogne	<i>past-m</i>	pomagao	pomogao
<i>pres-3pl</i>	pomažu	pomognu	<i>past-f</i>	pomagala	pomogla
<i>pres. adv.</i>	pomažući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—	pomognut
<i>imper-2</i>	pomaži	pomogni pomozi	<i>gerund</i>	pomaganje *	—

* Besides the regular verbal noun, the common noun **pomoć** f *help* is frequently used.

The verb is used with a ‘recipient’ of help in DL:

DL

Ana^N pomaže Goranu^{DL}. *Ana is helping Goran.*

As objects, *infinitives* (of both impf. and perf. verbs) with additional objects can be used:

DL *inf*

Ana^N je pomogla Goranu^{DL} otvoriti kutiju^A. *Ana has helped Goran open the box.*

Instead of *inf*, *atemporal clauses* (starting with **da**, having both impf. and perf. verbs, but only in the present tense) can be used:

DL [...]

Ana^N je pomogla Goranu^{DL} [da otvori kutiju^A]. (the same meaning)

The subject of the clause must be the same as the recipient of help in DL.

The agent nouns are **pomagač** m / **pomagačica** f *helper*.

ponavljati («) ~ ponoviti («) repeat

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	ponavljam	ponovim	inf	ponavljati	ponoviti
pres-3	ponavlja	ponovi	past-m	ponavljao	ponovio
pres-3pl	ponavljaju	ponove	past-f	ponavljala	ponovila
pres. adv.	ponavljajući	—	pass. adj.	ponavljan	ponovljen
imper-2	ponavljaj	ponovi	gerund	ponavljanje	—

The verb pair can be used with an object in A:

A

Ana^N je dvaput ponovila pitanje^A. Ana repeated the question twice.

If the subject is repeating (i.e. there's no object in English) these verbs have to be used with a se²:

se²

Povijest^N se ponavlja. History repeats (itself).

There's a potential adjective ponovljiv repeatable.

ponašati («) se² behave

(a)

pres-1	ponašam	inf	ponašati
pres-3	ponaša	past-m	ponašao
pres-3pl	ponašaju	past-f	ponašala
pres. adv.	ponašajući	pass. adj.	—
imper-2	ponašaj	gerund	ponašanje *

* The verbal noun ponašanje is used as a common noun, meaning *behavior*.

This verb is used with adverbs, expressing *how* someone behaves:

Goran^N se ponaša grozno. Goran behaves horribly.

Unlike in English, this verb must be used with an adverb, it doesn't imply *good behavior* on its own!

If the behavior is directed toward someone, that can be expressed with prema + DL:

!

Goran^N se ponaša grozno prema mami^{DL}. Goran behaves horribly with his mom.

popravljati ~ popraviti *fix, repair*

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	popravljam	popravim	<i>inf</i>	popravljati	popraviti
<i>pres-3</i>	popravlja	popravi	<i>past-m</i>	popravljao	popravio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	popravljaju	poprave	<i>past-f</i>	popravljala	popravila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	popravljajući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	popravljan	popravljen
<i>imper-2</i>	popravljaj	popravi	<i>gerund</i>	popravljanje	*

* There's no regular perf. verbal noun, **popravak** (**popravk-**) is used when needed.

This verb pair is used with objects in A:

A

Ivan^N je popravio auto^A. *Ivan has fixed his car.*

The verb pair can be used with **se²**: the meaning is mediopassive, i.e. somebody or something *improves*:

se²

Vrijeme^N se popravlja. *The weather is improving.*

There's a potential adjective **popravljiv** *improveable, fixable*.

postajati (postaje) ~ postati (postane) become

(a/e) (0/n)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	postajem	postanem *	inf	postajati	postati
pres-3	postaje	postane *	past-m	postajao	postao
pres-3pl	postaju	postanu *	past-f	postajala	postala
pres. adv.	postajući	—	pass. adj.	—	—
imper-2	—	postani *	gerund	postajanje	**

* The present forms of the perf. verb are also stressed as **postane**, etc. and imperative as **postani**.

** There's no regular perf. verbal noun, **postanak** (**postank-**) is used when needed.

The verb pair is used in a way similar to **biti (je² +) ' (bude) be** – with nouns in N N and adverbs:

Postaje hladno. *It's getting cold.*

Postalo je hladno. *It got cold.*

Ivan^N će postati otac^N. *Ivan is going to become a father.*

It's also used with adjectives in N, adjusted to the gender and number of the subject:

Goran^N je postao nervozan^N. *Goran became nervous.*

Ana^N polako postaje nestrpljiva^N. *Ana is slowly getting impatient.*

It's sometimes used with specific subjects used with **biti (je² +) ' (bude) be**:

Postalo nas je strah^N. *We got afraid.*

However, this pair is never used in *existential phrases* (see **imati have**).

postavljati ~ postaviti *set, place*

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	postavlj am	postav im	<i>inf</i>	postavlj ati	postav iti
<i>pres-3</i>	postavlj a	postav i	<i>past-m</i>	postavlj ao	postav io
<i>pres-3pl</i>	postavlj aju	postav e	<i>past-f</i>	postavlj ala	postav ila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	postavlj ajući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	postavlj an	postavlj en
<i>imper-2</i>	postavlj aj	postav i	<i>gerund</i>	postavlj anje	—

This verb pair translates to several meanings in English. The basic meaning is *set*, in the meaning *fix*, put on an elevated place, *erect* (a monument), but also *make ready* (e.g. *set the table*). It's not used in the meanings *set free*, *set in motion* (Croatian has specific verbs for such actions).

The objects are in A:

A

Ana^N je postavila stol^A. *Ana has set the table.*

When you want to express *where* something is placed or fixed, you have to use *destinations*, unlike in English:

A *dest*

Postavit ću sliku^A na zid^A. *I'll put the picture on the wall.* (Croatian: a destination!)

This pair is also used to formulate and ask *questions*:

!

Postavio sam dva pitanja²⁴. *I asked two questions.* {m}

postizati (postiže) ~ postići (postigne,...) achieve

(a/*) (irr.)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	post ižem	post ignem	inf	post izati	post ići
pres-3	post iže	post igne	past-m	post izao	post igao
pres-3pl	post ižu	post ignu	past-f	post izala	post igla
pres. adv.	post ižući	—	pass. adj.	—	post ignut
imper-2	post iži	post igni	gerund	post izanje	—

This pair is often used with an object in A:

A

Ana^N je **post**igla **uspjeh**^A. *Ana achieved success.*

What is achieved can also be expressed with a *content clause*.

[...]

postojati (postoji) exist

(a/i)

pres-1	post ojim	inf	post ojati
pres-3	post oji	past-m	post ojao
pres-3pl	post oje	past-f	post ojala
pres. adv.	post ojeći †	pass. adj.	—
imper-2	—	gerund	post ojanje

The verb is used without an object, often covering the ‘existential’ meaning *there is*, with countable objects:

Ne **post**oje **plave**^N **jabuke**^N. *Blue apples don’t exist.*

Postoje **dva problema**²⁴. *There are two problems.*

† The present adverb **post**ojeći is frequently used as a true adjective, meaning *existing*, *current*:

Obavijest^N **post**ojećim^{DL} **korisnicima**^{DL}. *A notice to current users.*

posuđivati (posuđuje) ~ posuđiti («) borrow, lend

(iva) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	posuđujem	posuđim	inf	posuđivati	posuđiti
pres-3	posuđuje	posuđi	past-m	posuđivao	posuđio
pres-3pl	posuđuju	posuđe	past-f	posuđivala	posuđila
pres. adv.	posuđujući	—	pass. adj.	posuđivan	posuđen
imper-2	posuđuj	posuđi	gerund	posuđivanje	*

There's no regular perfective verbal noun, the noun **posudba** is used when needed.

These verbs are used in two meanings. One is *borrow* something (expressed in A) from an *origin* (expressed with **od** + G for people):

!

Goran^N je posuđio loptu^A od Ivana^G. *Goran has borrowed a ball from Ivan.*

The same verbs are used to express *lend*. What is lent is still expressed in A, while the recipient is in DL:

!

Ivan^N je posuđio loptu^A Goranu^{DL}. *Ivan has lent a ball to Goran.*

This verb pair uses 'round trip' time periods, i.e. **na** + period, meaning things borrowed should be returned in that time period:

!

Goran^N je posuđio loptu^A od Ivana^G na tri dana²⁴.

Goran has borrowed a ball from Ivan for three days.

If you used **za** + period in the example above, it would mean how much it took to *complete* the borrowing before you took the ball (e.g. to negotiate, etc.), not when you're going to return it!

povećavati (») ~ povećati *enlarge, magnify*

(a)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	povećavam	povećam	inf	povećavati	povećati
pres-3	povećava	poveća	past-m	povećavao	povećao
pres-3pl	povećavaju	povećaju	past-f	povećavala	povećala
pres. adv.	povećavajući	—	pass. adj.	povećavan	povećan
imper-2	povećavaj	povećaj	gerund	povećavanje	povećanje

This pair is often used with a **se**², when something *increases*:

se²

Cijene^N su **se povećale**. *The prices increased.*

It's also used with an object in A, when someone *enlarges, increases or magnifies* something:

Restoran^N je **povećao cijene**^A. *The restaurant increased its prices.*

poznavati (poznaje) / poznati *know, be familiar with (person, city)*

(irr.)

pres-1	pozna j em	pozna m *	inf	pozna v ati	pozna t i *
pres-3	pozna j e	pozna a *	past-m	pozna v ao	pozna o *
pres-3pl	pozna j u	pozna j u	past-f	pozna v ala	pozna a *
pres. adv.	pozna j ući / pozna v ajući		pass. adj.	—	pozna t
imper-2	—	—	gerund	pozna v anje	—

* The verb has an alternative form with *inf* **poznati**; its forms are common in speech, but ones marked with * are regarded as a bit colloquial.

This verb means *know*, but with specific objects: a *person*, a *city*, a *car brand*, etc. The object is in A:

A

Ana^N **poznaje Ivana**^A. *Ana knows Ivan.*

The meaning *get to know, become familiar* is expressed with the verb pair **upoznavati (upoznaje) ~ upoznati** *get acquainted with (person, city)*.

The passive adjective **poznat** is used as a common adjective, *well-known*.

prati (pere) ~* o- (») wash

(irr.)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	perem	operem	<i>inf</i>	prati	oprati
<i>pres-3</i>	pere	opere	<i>past-m</i>	prao	oprao
<i>pres-3pl</i>	peru	operu	<i>past-f</i>	prala	oprala
<i>pres. adv.</i>	perući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	pran	opran
<i>imper-2</i>	peri	operi	<i>gerund</i>	pranje	—

This verb pair is used with objects in A:

A

Ana^N pere kosu^A. *Ana is washing her hair.*

If you are washing *yourself*, you have to use a **se²** (which is *true reflexive*, i.e. it can be emphasized as **sebe**):

se² / sebe

Goran^N se oprao. *Goran has washed himself.*

There's a potential adjective **periv** *washable*.

pratiti *follow*

(i)

<i>pres-1</i>	pratim	<i>inf</i>	pratiti
<i>pres-3</i>	prati	<i>past-m</i>	pratio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	prate	<i>past-f</i>	pratila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	prateći †	<i>pass. adj.</i>	praćen
<i>imper-2</i>	prati	<i>gerund</i>	praćenje

This verb is used with objects in A:

A

Pas^N nas^{1pIA} prati. *The dog is following us.*

The verb is also used when somebody *regularly watches* something (e.g. a TV series).

† The present adverb **prateći** is also used as a true adjective, meaning *accompanying*.

predviđati («) ~ predvidjeti (predvidi,...) *predict*

(a) (je)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	predviđam	predvidim	<i>inf</i>	predviđati	predvidjeti
<i>pres-3</i>	predviđa	predvidi	<i>past-m</i>	predviđao	predvidio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	predviđaju	predvide	<i>past-f</i>	predviđala	predvidjela
<i>pres. adv.</i>	predviđajući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	predviđan	predviđen
<i>imper-2</i>	predviđaj	predvidi	<i>gerund</i>	predviđanje	*

This verb pair can be used with an object in A:

A

Goran^N predviđa svašta^A. *Goran predicts all sorts of things.*

The verbs are often used with *content clauses*, i.e. clauses starting with **da** or question-words, and using any tense (but not perf. verbs in the present tense):

[...]

Ana^N je predvidjela [da će Goran^N biti gladan^N].

Ana predicted [Goran would be hungry].

The Croatian clause is in the future tense, as there's no adjustment of tenses in Croatian.

There's a potential adjective **predvidljiv** *predictable*.

prekidati («) ~ prekinuti (prekine) interrupt, quit

(a) (n)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	prekidam	prekinem	<i>inf</i>	prekidati	prekinuti
<i>pres-3</i>	prekida	prekine	<i>past-m</i>	prekidao	prekinuo
<i>pres-3pl</i>	prekidaju	prekinu	<i>past-f</i>	prekidala	prekinula
<i>pres. adv.</i>	prekidajući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	prekidan	prekinut
<i>imper-2</i>	prekidaj	prekini	<i>gerund</i>	prekidanje	*

* There's no regular perf. verbal noun, **prekid** is used when needed.

This verb pair is used for interruptions, unexpected or forced endings or actions. It's used with objects in A:

A

Sudac^N je prekinuo utakmicu^A. *The referee has stopped the match.*

With a **se²**, the meaning is mediopassive, i.e. something unexpectedly *ends* 'on its own':

se²

Veza^N se prekinula. *The connection has broken.*

prestajati (prestaje) ~ prestati (prestane) stop, cease

(a/e) (0/n)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	prestajem	prestanem *	inf	prestajati	prestati
pres-3	prestaje	prestane *	past-m	prestajao	prestao
pres-3pl	prestaju	prestanu *	past-f	prestajala	prestala
pres. adv.	prestajući	—	pass. adj.	—	—
imper-2	—	prestani *	gerund	prestajanje **	

* The present forms of the perf. verb are sometime stressed as **prestane**, etc. (i.e. the stress in 'western' areas of Croatia is sometimes on the 2nd syllable for this verb). The imperative forms are also stressed as **prestani**, etc.

** There's no regular perf. verbal noun; **prestanak (prestank-)** is used instead.

This is a *phase verb* pair. The verb pair can be used with a noun standing for some process as the subject, without anything else:

Kiša^N je prestala. *The rain has stopped.*

This is not used for organized activities (e.g. *party, meeting*), man-made things (e.g. *story, war, movie*) or periods of time (e.g. *month, day*). For example, it's often used with:

bol f <i>pain</i>	kiša <i>rain</i>	opasnost f <i>danger</i>
buka <i>noise</i>	krvarenje <i>bleeding</i>	snijeg <i>snow</i>
glavobolja ^{w1} <i>headache</i>	oluja <i>storm</i>	vjetar (vjetr-) <i>wind</i>

To express that something *ends* (e.g. a *movie*, a *story*, a *party*, an *evening*) use only **završavati** («) ~ **završiti** («).

It can be also used with another *imperfective* verb in infinitive, which can have additional objects and so on:

inf

Goran^N je prestao plakati. *Goran has stopped crying.*

Ivan^N je prestao piti pivo^A. *Ivan has stopped drinking beer.*

There's no restriction on the type of activity in the construction with an infinitive.

The opposite meaning is expressed by **počinjati (počinje) ~ početi (počne) begin**.

pretpostavljati ~ pretpostaviti *suppose*

	impf.	perf.	(a) (i)
<i>pres-1</i>	pretpostavljam	pretpostavim	
<i>pres-3</i>	pretpostavlja	pretpostavi	
<i>pres-3pl</i>	pretpostavljaju	pretpostave	
<i>pres. adv.</i>	pretpostavljajući	—	
<i>imper-2</i>	pretpostavljaj	pretpostavi	
<i>inf</i>	pretpostavljati	pretpostaviti	
<i>past-m</i>	pretpostavljao	pretpostavio	
<i>past-f</i>	pretpostavljala	pretpostavila	
<i>pass. adj.</i>	pretpostavljan	pretpostavljen	
<i>gerund</i>	pretpostavljanje	*	

* There's no regular perf. verbal noun, the noun **pretpostavka** *assumption* is used instead.

This verb is usually used with a *content clause* (i.e. all verbs in any tense, except perf. verbs in present) as its object: [...]

Pretpostavljam [da imaš malo vremena^G]. *I suppose [you have some time].*

This verb is basically a literal translation of the German verb *voraussetzen*, and ultimately based on Latin *praesupponere*.

prevoditi («) ~ prevesti (prevede, preveo) translate

(i) (irr.)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	prevodim	prevedem	<i>inf</i>	prevoditi	prevesti
<i>pres-3</i>	prevodi	prevede	<i>past-m</i>	prevodio	preveo
<i>pres-3pl</i>	prevode	prevedu	<i>past-f</i>	prevodila	prevela
<i>pres. adv.</i>	prevodeći	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	prevodjen	preveden
<i>imper-2</i>	prevodi	prevedi	<i>gerund</i>	prevodjenje	*

* There's no regular perf. verbal noun, but the noun **prijevod** *translation* is used when needed.

This verb pair is used with objects in A, and optional *destinations* and *origins*: **A (dest) (orig)**

Ana^N prevodi s engleskog^G. *Ana translates from English.*

Ana^N je prevela knjigu^A s engleskog^G na hrvatski^A. *Ana has translated the book from English to Croatian.*

Pay attention that languages use the preposition **s** " / **sa** " for origins and **na** " for destinations and locations.

There's a potential adjective **prevodljiv** *translatable*.

The agent nouns are **prevoditelj** m / **prevoditeljica** f *translator*. There's another masc. noun: **prevodilac** (**prevodioc**-).

pričati ~* is- («) tell

(a)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	pričam	ispričam	<i>inf</i>	pričati	ispričati
<i>pres-3</i>	priča	ispriča	<i>past-m</i>	pričao	ispričao
<i>pres-3pl</i>	pričaju	ispričaju	<i>past-f</i>	pričala	ispričala
<i>pres. adv.</i>	pričajući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	pričan	ispričan
<i>imper-2</i>	pričaj	ispričaj	<i>gerund</i>	pričanje	—

This verb pair is traditionally used to *tell narration*, e.g. *a story*, or to talk about something; what is told is an object in A, and an optional recipient is in DL:

A DL

Ana^N je ispričala kratku^A priču^A Goranu^{DL}. *Ana told Goran a short story.*

The object can be expressed with a *noun clause*:

[...]

Ivan^N je ispričao [što^N se dogodilo]. *Ivan told [what has happened].*

Colloquially, this verb pair also covers meanings expressed by pairs **govoriti («) ~ reći (reče / kaže,...) speak, say, tell** and **razgovarati («) talk with someone, converse**:

Pričala sam s Anom^I. (colloq.) *I talked to Ana.* {f}

There's a potential adjective **pričljiv**, with a bit unexpected meaning: *talkative, chatty*.

prihvaćati ~ prihvatiti accept

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	prihvaćam	prihvatim	inf	prihvaćati	prihvatiti
pres-3	prihvaća	prihvati	past-m	prihvaćao	prihvatio
pres-3pl	prihvaćaju	prihvate	past-f	prihvaćala	prihvatila
pres. adv.	prihvaćajući	—	pass. adj.	prihvaćan	prihvaćen
imper-2	prihvaćaj	prihvati	gerund	prihvaćanje	—

This verb pair can be used with an object (what is accepted) in A:

A

Ana^N je prihvatila objašnjenje^A. Ana has accepted the explanation.

The verbs are often used with *content clauses*, starting with **da**, and using any tense, or with *noun clauses*, starting with forms of **tko (k-)** *who* and **što (č-)** *what*:

[...]

Ana^N ne prihvaća [da mora čekati satima¹].

Ana doesn't accept [she has to wait for hours].

Ne prihvaćam [što^A su mi^{1DL} rekli]. I don't accept [what they told me].

There's a potential adjective prihvatljiv acceptable.

The pair also appears as
(non-standard in Croatian)

Bosnia, Serbia: prihvatati ~ prihvatiti

primati ~ primiti *receive*

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	primam	primim	<i>inf</i>	primati	primiti
<i>pres-3</i>	prima	primi	<i>past-m</i>	primao	primio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	primaju	prime	<i>past-f</i>	primala	primila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	primajući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	priman	primljen
<i>imper-2</i>	primaj	primi	<i>gerund</i>	primanje	—

This verb pair is used with objects in A:

A

Ivana je primila poruku^A. *Ivana has received a message.*

To specify sources, *origins* can be added (for persons: **od** + G):

A orig

Ana^N je primila poruku^A iz banke^G.

Ana has received a message from the bank.

Ivana^N je primila poruku^A od Ane^G. *Ivana has received a message from Ana.*

The same meaning is often expressed in speech with **dobivati** («) ~ **dobiti (dobije)** *get (a thing, a message, an idea)*.

Colloquially, this pair can mean *take, start holding, grab, hold for a while*:

A za A

Ana^N je primila Gorana^A za ruku^A. (colloq.) *Ana took Goran by his hand.* (or: *took Goran's hand*)

In that meaning, the pair is used in the same ways as **držati (drži)** *hold; keep*.

There's a phrase which corresponds to an English phrase, meaning *express disbelief, dismay*:

Ana^N se primila za glavu^A. (colloq.) *Ana shook her head.* (lit: 'held her head')

The meaning *take, start holding, grab, hold for a while* is not found in Bosnia or Serbia; the verb pair **hvatati** ~ **uhvatiti** *catch* and others are used instead.

pripadati ~~ **pripasti** (**pripadne**, **pripao**) *belong*

(a) (irr.)

	impf.	inch.		impf.	inch.
<i>pres-1</i>	pripadam	pripadnem	<i>inf</i>	pripadati	pripasti
<i>pres-3</i>	pripada	pripadne	<i>past-m</i>	pripadao	pripao
<i>pres-3pl</i>	pripadaju	pripadnu	<i>past-f</i>	pripadala	pripala
<i>pres. adv.</i>	pripadajući †	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	pripadan	—
<i>imper-2</i>	pripadaj	pripadni	<i>gerund</i>	pripadanje	—

This verb is used to express belonging to someone or something (expressed in DL):

DL

Auto^N pripada Ani^{DL}. *The car belongs to Ana.*

The verb **pripasti** (**pripadne**) is 'inchoative', describing entering a state, and it's hard to translate it to English:

Uloga^N je pripala Ani^{DL}. *Ana got the role.*

This is frequently used metaphorically, when someone *gets* the following:

čast *honor* **priznanje** *recognition, award*

nagrada *award* **uloga** *role*

† The present adverb **pripadajući** is sometimes used as a true adjective, meaning *corresponding*. It's mostly used in official documents, contracts, etc.

The agent nouns are **pripadnik** m / **pripadnica** f *member*. They are mostly used in official documents, laws and like; they aren't used for *members of a club*, but rather of *ethnic groups, armed forces, police* etc.

pripremati («) ~ pripremiti («) prepare

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	pripremam	priprelim	inf	pripremati	pripremiti
pres-3	priprema	pripremi	past-m	pripremao	pripremio
pres-3pl	pripremaju	pripreme	past-f	priprekala	pripremila
pres. adv.	pripremajući	—	pass. adj.	pripreman	pripremljen
imper-2	pripremaj	pripremi	gerund	pripremanje	*

* There's no regular perf. verbal noun, **priprema** is used when needed.

The verb pair is used with objects in A, where English often uses verbs *make*:

A

Ana^N priprema ručak^A. *Ana is preparing lunch.*

You can also prepare *someone* (in A) for *something* (**za** + A):

A za A

Ana^N priprema Gorana^A za školu^A. *Ana is preparing Goran for school.*

If you prepare on your own, e.g. like English *get ready*, you have to use **se**²:

se²

Pripremamo se za vikend^A. *We're preparing for the weekend.*

If you prepare (or prepare someone) to *do something*, it's expressed by an *clause* (in any tense, present or perf. verbs stands for future) starting with **da**:

se² [...]

Pripremi se [da ćeš dugo čekati]. *Prepare for a long wait.*

probati perf. *try; taste*

(a)

<i>pres-1</i>	probam	<i>inf</i>	probati
<i>pres-3</i>	proba	<i>past-m</i>	probao
<i>pres-3pl</i>	probaju	<i>past-f</i>	probala
<i>pres. adv.</i>	probajući	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—
<i>imper-2</i>	probaj	<i>gerund</i>	*

* There's no regular verbal noun, **proba** is used when needed.

The verb is slightly colloquial. It's usually used in the past or future tense, since it's essentially *perfective*. It can be used with another verb in infinitive, which can have its objects, and so on:

inf

Goran^N je probao stajati na jednoj^{DL} nozi^{DL}. *Goran has tried to stand on one leg.*

Unlike **pokušavati** («) ~ **pokušati**, this verb can be also used with objects in A; it also corresponds to English *try on* (for clothes) and *try out* (i.e. *test*):

A

Ivan^N je probao hlače^A. *Ivan has tried the trousers on.*

When trying food, it often corresponds to English *taste*:

Ana^N je probala kolač^A. *Ana has tasted the cake.*

The verb also appears as [*Dalmatia: provati*

(non-standard in Croatian)

prodavati (prodaje) ~ prodati sell

(irr.) (a)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	prodajem	prodam	inf	prodavati	prodati
pres-3	prodaje	proda	past-m	prodavao	prodao
pres-3pl	prodaju *	prodaju	past-f	prodavala	prodala
pres. adv.	prodajući *	—	pass. adj.	prodavan	prodan
imper-2	prodavaj *	prodaj	gerund	prodavanje **	

* There are alternative, non-standard forms of the present tense of the impf. verb (**prodavam**, etc.) and the pres. adv. (**prodavajući**). The impf. imperative has standard form which coincides with the perf. imperative, so **prodavaj** is actually more common.

** There's no regular perf. verbal noun, **prodaja** is used when needed.

The verb pair is used with objects in A and optional recipients (i.e. *buyers*) in A (DL)

Ana^N je prodala kuću^A. *Ana has sold the house.*

Ana^N je prodala kuću^A Marku^{DL}. *Ana has sold the house to Marko.*

With a **se²**, in the present tense it corresponds to English *on sale* and Spanish *se vende*: **se²**

Kuća^N se prodaje. *The house is on sale.* (lit. 'is being sold')

The agent nouns are **prodavač** m / **prodavačica** f *seller*, always used for people who work in shops.

prolaziti ~ proći (prođe,...) pass

(i) (irr.)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	prolazim	prođem	inf	prolaziti	proći
pres-3	prolazi	prođe	past-m	prolazio	prošao
pres-3pl	prolaze	prođu	past-f	prolazila	prošla
pres. adv.	prolazeći	—	pass. adj.	—	—
imper-2	prolazi	prođi	gerund	prolaženje	*

* There's no regular perf. verbal noun, **prolazak** (**prolask-**) is used when needed.

This pair is usually used without an object:

Zima^N je prošla. *The winter passed.*

As in English, it can be used with objects (in A) in meaning *go past* or *across* something:

A

Prošli smo njegovu^A kuću^A. *We have passed his house.*

This pair is not used in meaning *pass ball*, or *pass salt*: for that, the pair **dodavati** ~ **dodati** is used.

The past form of the perf. verb is used as a real adjective, in the meaning *last*, *previous*, *past* (as with other past forms used as adjectives, a form with **-i**, **prošli** is the basic form):

Prošla^N zima^N je bila hladna^N. *The last/past winter was cold.*

It's a very common adjective, more common than English *past*. The phrase **prošlo vrijeme** means *past tense*.

The agent nouns are **prolaznik** m / **prolaznica** f *passer-by*.

The verb also appears as

Kajkavian: projti (projde, prošel, prošla)
Čakavian: projti (projde, prošal, prošla)

(non-standard in Croatian)

provjeravati («) ~ provjeriti *check, verify*

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	provjeravam	provjerim	<i>inf</i>	provjeravati	provjeriti
<i>pres-3</i>	provjerava	provjeri	<i>past-m</i>	provjeravao	provjerio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	provjeravaju	provjere	<i>past-f</i>	provjeravala	provjerila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	provjeravajući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	provjeravan	provjeren
<i>imper-2</i>	provjeravaj	provjeri	<i>gerund</i>	provjeravanje	*

* There's no regular perf. verbal noun, **provjera** is used when needed.

This pair is usually used with *content clauses* – so any tense, but no perf. verbs in the present tense – normally formed out of questions:

[...]

Provjerio sam [ima **li** mlijeka^G]. *I've checked [if there's any milk].*

Ana^N **provjerava** [**gdje** je ključ^N]. *Ana is checking [where the key is].*

Provjeri [**do kad** radi trgovina^N].

Check ['until when' the shop works]. (i.e. check the closing time)

Provjerit ću [**kod koga**^G je knjiga^N].

I'll check ['at whom' the book is]. (i.e. who has the book)

This pair can be also used with objects in A:

A

Provjerio sam **kupaonicu**. *I've checked the bathroom.* {m}

provoditi («) ~ provesti (provede, proveo) spend (time)

(i) (irr.)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	provodim	provedem	<i>inf</i>	provoditi	provesti
<i>pres-3</i>	provodi	provede	<i>past-m</i>	provodio	proveo
<i>pres-3pl</i>	provode	provedu	<i>past-f</i>	provodila	provela
<i>pres. adv.</i>	provodeći	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	provodeⁿ	proveden
<i>imper-2</i>	provodi	provedi	<i>gerund</i>	provodeⁿje	—

This verb pair is used mostly to express *spending time*, e.g. *holidays, afternoons, days, weekends* etc. It's used with *locations*:

Proveli smo dva dana²⁴ u Dubrovniku^{DL}. *We spent two days in Dubrovnik.*

This pair is not used for spending *money* or other resources; for such purposes, **trošiti ~* po-** («) is used.

puniti ~* na- fill; charge (battery)

(i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	punim	napunim	<i>inf</i>	puniti	napuniti
<i>pres-3</i>	puni	napuni	<i>past-m</i>	punio	napunio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	pune	napune	<i>past-f</i>	punila	napunila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	puneći	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	punjen	napunjen
<i>imper-2</i>	puni	napuni	<i>gerund</i>	punjenje	—

This pair is used with objects in A:

A

Ana^N je napunila rezervoar^A. *Ana has filled the (car) tank.*

With a **se²**, the meaning is mediopassive, that is, something happens or has happened to the subject, but we don't know or won't say who is causing it:

se²

Kada^N se puni. *The bathtub is filling.*

This pair is also used for *charging* batteries, mobile phones etc.:

Ana^N je napunila mobitel^A. *Ana charged her mobile phone.* (lit. 'filled')

puštati ~ pustiti *release, let go, let*

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	puštam	pustim	<i>inf</i>	puštati	pustiti
<i>pres-3</i>	pušta	pusti	<i>past-m</i>	puštao	pustio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	puštaju	puste	<i>past-f</i>	puštala	pustila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	puštajući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	puštan	pušten
<i>imper-2</i>	puštaj	pusti	<i>gerund</i>	puštanje	—

The pair means *release, let go* and it's used with objects in A:

A

Goran^N je pustio **balon^A.** *Goran has let the balloon go.*

Colloquially, it can be used to play music or movies:

Danas puštaju **super^A **pjesme**^A.** (colloq.) *They play great songs today.*

With *atemporal da*-clauses (using only present tense of both perf. and impf. verbs) it means *let, allow*; who is allowed to do something is still the object in A:

A [..]

Ana^N je pustila **psa^A [**da trči**].** *Ana let the dog [run].*

The subject of the **da**-clause must be the same as the object of the main clause:

Ana^N **ih^{3plA} **nije pustila** [**da se igraju noževima**^I].**

Ana didn't let them [play with knives].

Sometimes, this construction is used with DL instead of A, which is colloquial:

Ana^N **im^{3plDL} **nije pustila** [**da se igraju noževima**^I].** (the same, but colloquial)

DL [..]

The last construction coincides completely with **dopuštati** («) ~ **dopustiti** («) *allow, let*.

This pair can also mean, colloquially, *leave*, in exactly the same way as **ostavljati** ~ **ostaviti** *leave (things)*:

A loc

Pusti ga^{3m/nA} **tamo**. (colloq.) *Leave it there.* (or: *him*, depending on the context)

A very frequent use of that meaning is the special case of **na miru**:

!

Pusti me^{1A} **na miru**^{DL}! (colloq.) *Leave me alone!*

putovati (putuje) ~ ot-, do- travel

(ova)

	impf.	perf.	perf. (C)
pres-1	putujem	otputujem	doputujem
pres-3	putuje	otputuje	doputuje
pres-3pl	putuju	otputuju	doputuju
pres. adv.	putujući †	—	—
imper-2	putuj	otputuj	doputuj
inf	putovati	otputovati	doputovati
past-m	putovao	otputovao	doputovao
past-f	putovala	otputovala	doputovala
pass. adj.	—	—	—
gerund	putovanje *	—	—

* There's a very similar noun that's spelled like the gerund (the only difference is the stress): **putovanje** *travel*.

There are two perfective verbs, but they don't have exactly the same meaning, they rather form a *go-come* pair: the verb derived with **od-** is simply the perfective version of the impf. verb; it covers *depart* as well.

The perf. verb derived with **do-** is used in situations where the English *come* can be used to; it's essentially *come by traveling*.

The verbs are used with destinations and optionally origins:

dest (orig)

Putujemo u Split^A. *We're traveling to Split.*

Otputovali smo u Split^A. *We've departed to Split.*

Doputovali smo u Split^A. *We've arrived in Split.*

These verbs use 'round trip' time periods, i.e. **na** + *period*, meaning you will return after that time period:

!

Otputovali smo na tri dana²⁴ u Split^A.

We've departed to Split to spend three days there.

† The present adverb **putujući** is sometimes as a true adjective, meaning *traveling*.

The agent nouns are unexpectedly **putnik** m / **putnica** f *traveler*.

računati ~ iz- *calculate, rely on*

(a)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	računam	izračunam	<i>inf</i>	računati	izračunati
<i>pres-3</i>	računa	izračuna	<i>past-m</i>	računao	izračunao
<i>pres-3pl</i>	računaju	izračunaju	<i>past-f</i>	računala	izračunala
<i>pres. adv.</i>	računajući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	računat *	izračunat *
<i>imper-2</i>	računaj	izračunaj	<i>gerund</i>	računanje	—

* There's also rare regular forms of passive adjectives, but the forms with **-t** are at least 10 times more common.

The verb pair can be used with an object in A:

A

Ana^N je izračunala troškove^A. *Ana has calculated the expenses.*

With a mediopassive **se²**, the impf. verb has a frequent meaning: *something counts*, i.e. *something matters* (or not, if negative):

se²

I ovo^N se računa. *This too counts.*

To^N se ne računa. *It doesn't count.*

(The last example is a quite frequent phrase.)

The impf. verb, when used with **na²** + A, has a similar meaning: *count on, rely on*:

na A

Ana^N računa na Ivanu^A. *Ana counts on Ivana.*

The meanings *count* and *rely* apply only to the impf. verb.

raditi ~ napraviti *work, do, make*

(i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	radim	napravim	<i>inf</i>	raditi	napraviti
<i>pres-3</i>	radi	napravi	<i>past-m</i>	radio	napravio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	rade	naprave	<i>past-f</i>	radila	napravila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	radeći	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	rađen	napravljen
<i>imper-2</i>	radi	napravi	<i>gerund</i>	*	—

* There's no regular verbal noun, **rad** *work* is used when needed.

This verb is used with optional *locations*:

(loc)

Ivan^N radi u bolnici^{DL}. *Ivan works in a hospital.*

Ana^N radi do četiri. *Ana works until 4 o'clock.*

The perf. verb **napraviti** doesn't cover the meaning *work*.

In questions, the verb is used as a generic verb, like English *do*:

Što^A radiš? *What are you doing?*

The perf. verb can be used in the generic sense, asking about the outcome:

Što^A si napravio? *What have you done?* {to a male}

The verb pair also means *make*; it's used with objects in A. Such use of **raditi** is a bit colloquial:

A

Ivan^N radi salatu^A. *Ivan is making a salad.* (a bit colloquial)

Ivan^N je napravio salatu^A. *Ivan has made a salad.*

Impersonal mediopassive of the *imperfective* verb, with **o** + DL, means *it is/was about*:

impf. !

Radi se o kvaru^{DL} na motoru^{DL}. *It's about an engine fault.*

The agent nouns are unexpectedly **radnik** m / **radnica** f *worker*.

rađati ~ roditi *give birth*

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	rađam	rodim	<i>inf</i>	rađati	roditi
<i>pres-3</i>	rađa	rodi	<i>past-m</i>	rađao	rodio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	rađaju	rode	<i>past-f</i>	rađala	rodila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	rađajući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	rađan	rođen
<i>imper-2</i>	rađaj	rodi	<i>gerund</i>	rađanje	rođenje

The impf. verb is used only for ongoing births or general statements.

The perf. verb is used with an object in A:

A

Ana^N je rodila Gorana^A. *Ana gave birth to Goran.*

Both verbs can be used with a **se²**, the meaning is mediopassive, that is, something happens or has happened to the subject, but we don't know or won't say who is causing it:

se²

Goran^N se rodio prije 10 godina^G. *Goran was born 10 years ago.*

(Note that the sentence above is in the past tense in Croatian.)

Instead of mediopassive, passive adjectives can be used:

Goran^N je rođen^N prije 10 godina^G. *Goran was born 10 years ago.*

(Note that the sentence above is in the present tense in Croatian.)

The agent noun is a very common noun **roditelj** *parent*, used for men and women, i.e. covering *fathers* too.

rasti (raste, rastao, rasla) ~* na- (»), po- (») *grow*

(irr.)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	<u>ra</u> stem	<u>na</u> stem	inf	<u>ra</u> sti	<u>na</u> ra <u>sti</u>
pres-3	<u>ra</u> ste	<u>na</u> ra <u>ste</u>	past-m	<u>ra</u> stao	<u>na</u> ra <u>stao</u>
pres-3pl	<u>ra</u> stu	<u>na</u> ra <u>stu</u>	past-f	<u>ra</u> sla	<u>na</u> ra <u>sla</u>
pres. adv.	<u>ra</u> stući	—	pass. adj.	—	—
imper-2	<u>ra</u> sti	<u>na</u> ra <u>sti</u>	gerund	*	—

* There's no regular impf. verbal noun, **rast** *growth* is used when needed.

These verbs are used with a subject in N only:

Drvo^N raste. *A tree grows.*

Metaphorically, other things – *prices, sea levels* and so on – can *grow* in Croatian:

Temperature^N rastu. *Temperatures are rising.* (lit. 'growing')

The perf. verb means something has grown to some degree (but it doesn't imply it cannot grow more), while the impf. verb doesn't imply any outcome:

Goran^N je narastao. *Goran has grown.*

Goran^N je rastao. *Goran was growing.*

rastavljati ~ **rastaviti** *take apart*

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	<u>ra</u> stavljam	<u>ra</u> stavim	inf	<u>ra</u> stavljati	<u>ra</u> staviti
pres-3	<u>ra</u> stavlja	<u>ra</u> stavi	past-m	<u>ra</u> stavljao	<u>ra</u> stavio
pres-3pl	<u>ra</u> stavljaju	<u>ra</u> stave	past-f	<u>ra</u> stavljala	<u>ra</u> stavila
pres. adv.	<u>ra</u> stavljajući	—	pass. adj.	<u>ra</u> stavljan	<u>ra</u> stavljen
imper-2	<u>ra</u> stavljaj	<u>ra</u> stavi	gerund	<u>ra</u> stavljanje	—

This verb pair is used with objects in A:

A

Goran^N je rastavio igračku^A. *Goran took apart the toy.*

The opposite meaning is expressed by **sastavljati** ~ **sastaviti** *assemble* (put parts together).

razbijati («) ~ razbiti (razbije) break, smash, shatter, crash

(a) (0/j)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	razbijam	razbijem	inf	razbijati	razbiti
pres-3	razbija	razbije	past-m	razbijao	razbio
pres-3pl	razbijaju	razbiju	past-f	razbijala	razbila
pres. adv.	razbijajući	—	pass. adj.	razbijan	razbijen
imper-2	razbijaj	razbij	gerund	razbijanje	—

The main meaning of this verb is *break* in a way that something *shatters* or *falls apart*.

It's used with objects in A:

A

Goran^N je razbio prozor^A. *Goran has broken the window.*

If something happens to the subject, and we don't know who caused it (or we don't want to say it), mediopassive **se²** is used:

se²

Prozor^N se razbio. *The window broke.*

This verb pair is also used for *body parts* when they are injured with a lot of blood etc, like *head, chin, elbows* and *knees*. It can include broken bones, but the focus is on the *visible* damage.

This is also used when someone *wrecks* a car, or destroys something by external force, causing a lot of *visible damage*. It then contrasts with **kvariti ~ po- («) break, spoil** which implies an internal, *invisible* damage:

Auto^N je razbijen^N. *The car is wrecked.*

Auto^N je pokvaren^N. *The car is broken.* (engine or electrics don't work)

Therefore, this pair is used only with certain objects; other uses of English *break* are covered by other verbs:

- for things that usually break in two (*bone, tooth, stick...*), use **lomiti ~ s- break**
- for damaging a mechanism (*car engine, computer...*) so it doesn't work anymore, use **kvariti ~ po- («) break, spoil**

razgovarati («) talk with someone, converse

(a)

pres-1	razgov <u>a</u> ram	inf	razgov <u>a</u> rati
pres-3	razgov <u>a</u> ra	past-m	razgov <u>a</u> rao
pres-3pl	razgov <u>a</u> raju	past-f	razgov <u>a</u> rala
pres. adv.	razgov <u>a</u> rajući	pass. adj.	—
imper-2	razgov <u>a</u> raj	gerund	*

* There's no regular verbal noun, **razgovor** *conversation* is used when needed.

This verb is used when more than one people talk, i.e. when they converse. For one-sided talk, **govoriti** («) is used.

Other sides of conversation are expressed with **s**'' / **sa**'' + I:

s I

Razgovarao sam s Anom^I. *I talked to Ana.* {m}

Razgovarat ću s njima^I. *I'll talk to them.*

The topic of conversation is expressed with **o**'' + DL:

o DL

Razgovarali smo o Ivanu^{DL}. *We talked about Ivan.*

Colloquially, the verb **pričati** ~* **is-** («) is used often instead.

razmišljati («) ~ razmisлити think (about something)

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	razmišljam	razmislim	inf	razmišljati	razmisлити
pres-3	razmišlja	razmisli	past-m	razmišljao	razmislio
pres-3pl	razmišljaju	razmisle	past-f	razmišljala	razmislila
pres. adv.	razmišljajući	—	pass. adj.	—	—
imper-2	razmišljaj	razmisli	gerund	razmišljanje	—

This verb pair is used in two ways. First, you can think about some thing or person, expressed with **o** + DL:

o DL

Ana^N razmišlja **o** odmoru^{DL}. *Ana is thinking about vacation.*

Then, you can think about doing something; this is usually expressed with an *atemporal clause* (i.e. **da** + a verb in present, either impf. or perf. + object etc.):

[...]

Ana^N razmišlja [**da** ode kući^{DL}]. *Ana is thinking [about going home].*

razumjeti (razumije,...) understand

(irr.)

<i>pres-1</i>	razumijem	<i>inf</i>	razumjeti
<i>pres-3</i>	razumije	<i>past-m</i>	razumio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	razumiju	<i>past-f</i>	razumjela
<i>pres. adv.</i>	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—
<i>imper-2</i>	razumij *	<i>gerund</i>	—

* In speech, the imperative is often shortened to **razumi**.

This verb can be used with an object (a person or something you understand or not) in A:

A

Ana^N nije razumjela problem^A. *Ana didn't understand the problem.*

Ivana^N razumije Anu^A. *Ivana understands Ana.*

This verb is essentially perfective, i.e. duration cannot be normally expressed with it.

The verb is often used with *content clauses*, and using any tense:

[...]

Ana^N razumije [što^A je Ivana^N rekla]. *Ana understands [what Ivana has said].*

In comparison with a very similar verb pair **shvaćati** ~ **shvatiti**, this verb is also used for physical understanding, e.g. over a noisy phone line.

There's a potential adjective **razumljiv** *understandable*.

The verb also appears as

(non-standard in Croatian)	[<i>Ikavian:</i> razumiti
		<i>Ekavian:</i> razumeti

rezati (reže) ~* od-, pre- cut

(a/*)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	režem	<u>odrežem</u>	<i>inf</i>	rezati	<u>odrezati</u>
<i>pres-3</i>	reže	<u>odreže</u>	<i>past-m</i>	rezao	<u>odrezao</u>
<i>pres-3pl</i>	režu	<u>odrežu</u>	<i>past-f</i>	rezala	<u>odrezala</u>
<i>pres. adv.</i>	režući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	rezan	<u>odrezan</u>
<i>imper-2</i>	reži	<u>odreži</u>	<i>gerund</i>	rezanje	—

This pair has two perfective verbs: one with **od-** expresses cutting of a smaller piece from a larger piece (e.g. a slice of bread), while one with **pre-** means just cutting something in two (e.g. a rope).

Both perf. verbs have exactly the same form, just the prefix is different, so only one is listed.

What is cut or cut off is expressed in A:

A

Ana^N reže kruh^A. Ana is cutting bread.

Ana^N je odrezala komad^A kolača^G. Ana has cut off a piece of cake.

These verbs are using for *cutting* with *knives, scissors* and many other things.

The agent nouns are **rezač** m / **rezačica** f *cutter*. The masc. noun also covers various devices (*cutters*).

In Serbia and eastern parts of Bosnia, these verbs are not used for cutting things with scissors (e.g. *finger nails, hair*) – other verbs are used instead.

The verb pair also appears as [*Ikavian: rizati (riže)*

(non-standard in Croatian)

rješavati («) ~ riješiti solve (problem); se² get rid of

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	rješavam	riješim	inf	rješavati	riješiti
pres-3	rješava	riješi	past-m	rješavao	riješio
pres-3pl	rješavaju	riješe	past-f	rješavala	riješila
pres. adv.	rješavajući	—	pass. adj.	rješavan	riješen
imper-2	rješavaj	riješi	gerund	rješavanje	rješenje *

* The perf. verbal noun **rješenje** is also used as a common noun, meaning *solution* (to some problem). It's not used for *chemical solutions* and such things.

This verb pair is used with an object in A, with a bit wider use than the English verb:

A

Ana^N je riješila problem^A. *Ana has solved the problem.*

Goran^N mora riješiti zadaću^A. *Goran has to complete the homework.* (lit. 'solve')

With a **se²** and an object in G, the verb pair means *get rid of*:

se² G

Ana^N se riješila starog^G auta^G. *Ana got rid of the old car.*

There's a potential adjective **rješiv** *solvable*.

The verb pair also appears as

Ikavian: rišavati («) ~ rišiti

Ekavian: rešavati («) ~ rešiti

(non-standard in Croatian)

rušiti ~*/~ s- demolish, tear down

(i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	rušim	srušim	inf	rušiti	srušiti
pres-3	ruši	sruši	past-m	rušio	srušio
pres-3pl	ruše	sruše	past-f	rušila	srušila
pres. adv.	rušeći	—	pass. adj.	rušen	srušen
imper-2	ruši	sruši	gerund	rušenje	—

This verb pair is used with an object in A:

A

Vjetar^N je srušio stablo^A. *The wind has knocked down the tree.*

With a **se²** the meaning is mediopassive, something *falls down, collapses*:

se²

Kuća^N se srušila. *The house collapsed.*

sanjati dream

(a)

pres-1	sanjam	inf	sanjati
pres-3	sanja	past-m	sanjao
pres-3pl	sanjaju	past-f	sanjala
pres. adv.	sanjajući	pass. adj.	—
imper-2	sanjaj	gerund	sanjanje

This verb can be used in three ways. First, you can dream *of* some thing (expressed in A):

A

Sanjao sam tebe^A. *I dreamed of you.* {m}

You can also dream *about* something, expressed as **o** + DL in Croatian (but this is less common):

o DL

Sanjao sam o ovome^{DL}. *I dreamed about this.* {m}

Finally, you can dream of anything, expressed by a *content clause* in Croatian, matching an English clause:

[...]

Ana^N sanja [da je na odmoru^{DL}]. *Ana is dreaming [she's on vacation].*

sastajati (sastaje) se² ~¹ sastati (sastane) se² meet (longer meeting, planned)

(a/e) (irr.)

	impf.	smlf.		impf.	smlf.
<i>pres-1</i>	sastajem	sastanem	<i>inf</i>	sastajati	sastati
<i>pres-3</i>	sastaje	sastane	<i>past-m</i>	sastajao	sastao
<i>pres-3pl</i>	sastaju	sastanu	<i>past-f</i>	sastajala	sastala
<i>pres. adv.</i>	sastajući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—	—
<i>imper-2</i>	sastaj	sastani	<i>gerund</i>	sastajanje	*

* There's no regular smlf. verbal noun, the noun **sastanak (sastank-)** *meeting* is used when needed.

This verb pair is always used with **se²**. The subjects meet:

Ana^N i Ivana^N su se sastale. *Ana and Ivana met.*

Another way to express another party is with **s"/sa" + I**:

Ana^N se sastala s Ivanom^I. *Ana met Ivana.*

The verb **sastati (sastane) se²** is 'semelfactive', i.e. it stands for a single meeting, while the impf. verb implies ongoing or repeating events in past and future.

This pair is today mostly used for business and official meetings. Other meetings are usually expressed in speech with the verb pair **nalaziti ~¹/~ naći (nađe,...)** *find*.

The pair implies a planned meeting; for accidental or brief meetings, the pair **sretati (sreće) ~ sresti (sretne, sreće)** is used.

!

sastavljati ~ sastaviti *assemble (put parts together)*

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	sastavljam	sastavim	inf	sastavljati	sastaviti
pres-3	sastavlja	sastavi	past-m	sastavljao	popravio
pres-3pl	sastavljaju	sastave	past-f	sastavljala	sastavila
pres. adv.	sastavljajući	—	pass. adj.	sastavljan	sastavljen
imper-2	sastavljaj	sastavi	gerund	sastavljanje	—

This verb pair is used with objects in A:

A

Ana^N je sastavila igračku^A. *Ana assembled the toy.*

The perf. passive adjective **sastavljen** can be used to express what (or how many) parts something has, using **od** + G:

Igračka^N je sastavljena^N od tri dijela²⁴. *The toy consists of three parts.*

Colloquially, same meaning is sometimes expressed with the multi-purpose **slagati (slaže) ~ složiti** *arrange, put together; se² agree*.

The opposite meaning is expressed by **rastavljati ~ rastaviti** *take apart*.

shvaćati ~~ **shvatiti** *understand*

(a) (i)

	impf.	inch.		impf.	inch.
<i>pres-1</i>	shvaćam	shvatim	<i>inf</i>	shvaćati	shvatiti
<i>pres-3</i>	shvaća	shvati	<i>past-m</i>	shvaćao	shvatio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	shvaćaju	shvate	<i>past-f</i>	shvaćala	shvatila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	shvaćajući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	shvaćan	shvaćen
<i>imper-2</i>	shvaćaj	shvati	<i>gerund</i>	shvaćanje	—

This verb pair can be used with an object (a person or something you understand or not) in A:

A

Ana^N nije shvatila **problem^A.** *Ana didn't understand the problem.*

Ivana^N shvaća **Anu^A.** *Ivana understands Ana.*

The verbs are often used with *content clauses*, starting with **da**, and using any tense:

[...]

Ana^N shvaća [da** nema dovoljno novca^G].**

Ana understands [she doesn't have enough money].

In imperative, the inchoative verb is almost always used:

Shvati to^A! *Understand that!*

This verb pair is very similar to **razumjeti (razumije,...)** *understand*; however, this pair doesn't cover understanding a *language*, a less familiar *word*, or understanding what was said over a noisy phone line, while **razumjeti (razumije,...)** *understand* covers all these meanings as well. Interestingly, this verb pair is more common in speech.

There's a potential adjective **shvatljiv** *understandable*.

The pair also appears as
(non-standard in Croatian)

Bosnia, Serbia: shvatati ~~ *shvatiti*

sjećati se² ~~ sjetiti se² *remember (recall, come to mind)*

(a) (i)

	impf.	inch.		impf.	inch.
pres-1	sjećam	sjetim	inf	sjećati	sjetiti
pres-3	sjeća	sjeti	past-m	sjećao	sjetio
pres-3pl	sjećaju	sjete	past-f	sjećala	sjetila
pres. adv.	sjećajući	—	pass. adj.	—	—
imper-2	—	sjeti	gerund	sjećanje	—

This verb pair is virtually always used with **se²**.

Unlike English, Croatian distinguishes *storing* into memory from *retrieving* something from memory; this verb pair expresses only retrieving. If you can get a fact from your memory, it's expressed with the impf. verb and a *content clause* (using any tense):

Sjećam se [gdje je auto^N]. *I recall [where the car is].* (I can get it from my memory)

The 'inchoative' verb **sjetiti se²** in past tense is often used to express that you have recalled something just now (and previously you couldn't):

Sjetila sam se [gdje je auto^N]. *I remember now [where the car is].* {f}

This verb has 'inchoative' meaning, since from the moment you recall something, you are aware of it. Therefore, it corresponds to English *come to mind*.

It's also very common to use this verb when you remembered (or didn't) to do something (expressed in infinitive, with possible objects, etc.) If you failed to do something, it's not necessarily permanent loss of memory:

Jesi li se sjetio zatvoriti prozor^A? *Did you remember to close the window?* {to a male}

Nisam se sjetio zatvoriti prozor^A. *I didn't remember to close the window.* {m}

A similar meaning is expressed with **zaboraviti perf. forget** as well:

Zaboravio sam zatvoriti prozor^A. *I forgot to close the window.* {m}

If you just recall somebody or something, it's expressed as an object in G:

Ana^N se sjetila Ivane^G. *Ivana came to Ana's mind.*

Storing into memory, i.e. *memorizing*, is expressed by **pamtiti ~~ za-** *memorize, bear in mind*.

The pair also appears as
(non-standard in Croatian) Ikavian: **sićati se² ~ sititi se²**
Ekavian: **sećati se² ~ setiti se²**

sjedati ~ sjesti (sjedne, sjeo) sit down

(a/e) (irr.)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	sjedam	sjednem	<i>inf</i>	sjedati	sjesti
<i>pres-3</i>	sjeda	sjedne	<i>past-m</i>	sjedao	sjeo
<i>pres-3pl</i>	sjedaju	sjednu	<i>past-f</i>	sjedala	sjela
<i>pres. adv.</i>	sjedajući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—	—
<i>imper-2</i>	sjedaj	sjedni	<i>gerund</i>	sjedanje	—

This verb pair is dynamic *sit down*, in contrast to **sjediti**, which is static *sit*.

This pair is used with optional *destinations*. The perf. verb is mostly used (its relation with **sjediti** *sit* is *start-of-state*, i.e. ‘inchoative’):

(dest)

Ana^N je sjela. *Ana has sat down.*

Ana^N je sjela na kauč^A. *Ana has sat down on the couch.*

In Zagreb and the surrounding regions, this pair can be used with a **se²**; this is regarded as colloquial today, but you’ll see it sometimes in writing:

se²

Ana^N se sjela. (colloquial, regional) *Ana has sat down.*

The pair also appears as Ikavian: **sidati** ~ **sisti** (**sidne**, **sio** / **sija**)
 (non-standard in Croatian) Ekavian: **sedati** ~ **sesti** (**sedne**, **seo**)

sjediti *sit*

(i)

<i>pres-1</i>	sjedim	<i>inf</i>	sjediti
<i>pres-3</i>	sjedi	<i>past-m</i>	sjedio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	sjede	<i>past-f</i>	sjedila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	sjedeći	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—
<i>imper-2</i>	sjedi	<i>gerund</i>	sjedenje

This verb is static, imperfective, i.e. it expresses continuous *sitting* somewhere (expressed as an optional *location*):

Ana^N sjedi. *Ana is sitting.*

Ana^N sjedi na kauču^{DL}. *Ana is sitting on the couch.*

The verb is quite similar to **sjesti (sjedne, sjeo)** perf. *sit down*; however, the perf. verb doesn't have the -i-, and has -n- in the present tense.

Sometimes, in older literature, this verbs appears as **sjedjeti (sjedi,...)**.

The verb also appears as

(non-standard in Croatian)	<i>Ikavian</i> : siditi
	<i>Ekavian</i> : sedeti (sedi)

skretati (skreće) ~ skrenuti (skrene) *turn (change direction)*

(a/*) (n)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	skrećem	skrenem	<i>inf</i>	skretati	skrenuti
<i>pres-3</i>	skreće	skrene	<i>past-m</i>	skretao	skrenuo
<i>pres-3pl</i>	skreću	skrenu	<i>past-f</i>	skretala	skrenula
<i>pres. adv.</i>	skrećući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—	—
<i>imper-2</i>	skreći	skreni	<i>gerund</i>	skretanje *	—

* The verbal noun means also *turn* (in traffic).

This verb pair is mostly used when turning while driving:

Ana^N je skrenula lijevo. *Ana has turned left.*

skidati ~ skinuti (skine) take off, take down, remove

(a) (n)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	skidam	skinem	<i>inf</i>	skidati	skinuti
<i>pres-3</i>	skida	skine	<i>past-m</i>	skidao	skinuo
<i>pres-3pl</i>	skidaju	skinu	<i>past-f</i>	skidala	skinula
<i>pres. adv.</i>	skidajući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	skidan	skinut
<i>imper-2</i>	skidaj	skini	<i>gerund</i>	skidanje	—

With things placed in places that use the preposition **na**“, this pair is the opposite of **stavljati ~ staviti put (things somewhere)**. It uses objects in A and *origins*:

A (orig)

Ana^N je skinula sliku^A sa zida^G. *Ana has removed the picture from the wall.*

This verb pair is very often used as the opposite of **oblačiti («) ~ obući (obuće,...) put on (clothes)**. Clothes taken off are expressed in A:

Goran^N je skinuo majicu^A. *Goran has taken his T-shirt off.*

In this use, you can express that somebody is taking clothes off from someone else. The person taking the clothes off is the subject (in N), and the person undressed is in DL:

A DL

Ana^N je skinula Goranu^{DL} majicu^A. *Ana has taken Goran's T-shirt off.*

Conversely, with a **se²**, the meaning is simply *undress, take off clothes*:

se²

Goran^N se skida. *Goran is undressing.*

When you are taking clothes from yourself, sometimes **sa sebe** from *himself/herself/themselves* will be added, with no change in meaning:

Goran^N je skinuo majicu^A sa sebe^G. *Goran has taken his T-shirt off.*

skupljati ~ skupiti *collect, gather; se² shrink*

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	skupljam	skupim	<i>inf</i>	skupljati	skupiti
<i>pres-3</i>	skuplja	skupi	<i>past-m</i>	skupljao	skupio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	skupljaju	skupe	<i>past-f</i>	skupljala	skupila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	skupljajući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	skupljan	skupljen
<i>imper-2</i>	skupljaj	skupi	<i>gerund</i>	skupljanje	—

This verb pair is used with an object in A when you *collect* something, *gather* people, etc.:

A

Goran^N skuplja grančice^A. *Goran is collecting little twigs.*

Ana^N je skupila susjede^A. *Ana has gathered her neighbors.*

With a **se²**, there's mediopassive meaning, something or somebody *gathers*:

se²

Prijatelji^N su se skupili. *Friends have gathered.*

When the subject is *cloth, clothes*, with a **se²**, the meaning is *shrink*:

!

Majica^N se skupila. *The T-shirt has shrunk.*

The perf. verb has an alternative form **sakupiti**, which is more common in Bosnia and Serbia.

The agent nouns are **skupljač m / skupljačica f** *collector*. The masc. noun also covers some devices (*collectors*).

slagati (slaže) ~ složiti *arrange, put together; se² agree*

(a/*) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	slažem	složim	inf	slagati	složiti
pres-3	slaže	složi	past-m	slagao	složio
pres-3pl	slažu	slože	past-f	slagala	složila
pres. adv.	slažući	—	pass. adj.	—	složen
imper-2	slajži	složī	gerund	slaganje	—

This multi-purpose verb pair has the basic meaning *arrange*. It can be used to arrange anything, either for storage, or for use, expressed as objects in A:

A

Ana^N je složila knjige^A. *Ana has arranged books.*

It can be used both with *locations* (if something *is already* there, just not arranged) and *destinations* (if something is *put* there):

A (loc / dest)

Složila je knjige^A na policu^A. *She's arranged the books on the shelf. (put them there)*

Složila je knjige^A na polici^{DL}. (the same, but *the books were already there*)

With a *se²*, when the subject is people, this pair means *go along well, agree*:

se²

Oni^N se slažu. *They agree. (or: go along)*

slati (šalje) ~ po- *send*

(irr.)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	šaljem	pošaljem	inf	slati	poslati
pres-3	šalje	pošalje	past-m	slao	poslao
pres-3pl	šalju	pošalju	past-f	slala	poslala
pres. adv.	šaljući	—	pass. adj.	—	poslan
imper-2	šalji	pošalji	gerund	slanje	—

This pair is used with an object in A, and an optional recipient in DL:

A (DL)

Ana^N je poslala Ivani^{DL} poruku^A. *Ana has sent a message to Ivana.*

The matching verbs on the receiving side are **primati ~ primiti** *receive* or more colloquial, **dobivati («) ~ dobiti (dobije)** *get (a thing, a message, an idea)*.

slikati ~* **na-** paint (picture), take (photo)

(a)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	slikam	naslikam	inf	slikati	naslikati
pres-3	slika	naslika	past-m	slikao	naslikao
pres-3pl	slikaju	naslikaju	past-f	slikala	naslikala
pres. adv.	slikajući	—	pass. adj.	slikan	naslikan
imper-2	slikaj	naslikaj	gerund	slikanje	—

This verb pair has a simple meaning – make a *painting* or a *photo*.

This verb pair is used with an optional object in A (mandatory for the perf. verb) expressing who or what is going to be on a painting of a photo:

A

Ana^N je slikala Gorana^A. *Ana took a picture of Goran.*

Slikaj nas^{1plA}! *Take a picture of us!*

When someone takes a picture of themselves, **se²** is used:

se²

Slikali smo se. *We took a photo of us.*

The perfective verb is used only when making a painting is completed, never for taking a photo!

The verb **uzeti (uzme)** perf. *take (something)* is not used in Croatian for "taking photos".

The agent nouns are **slikar m / slikarica f** *painter*, used only for people who make paintings.

slušati *listen*

(a)

<i>pres-1</i>	slušam	<i>inf</i>	slušati
<i>pres-3</i>	sluša	<i>past-m</i>	slušao
<i>pres-3pl</i>	slušaju	<i>past-f</i>	slušala
<i>pres. adv.</i>	slušajući	<i>pass. adj.</i>	slušan
<i>imper-2</i>	slušaji	<i>gerund</i>	slušanje

This verb is used with objects in A:

A

Goran^N **sluša** **radio**^A. *Goran is listening to the radio.*

The agent nouns are **slušatelj** m / **slušateljica** f *listener*. Another noun is used too: **slušalac** (**slušaoc**-).

smanjivati (**smanjuje**) ~ **smanjiti** *decrease, diminish*

(iva) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	smanjujem	smanjim	<i>inf</i>	smanjivati	smanjiti
<i>pres-3</i>	smanjuje	smanji	<i>past-m</i>	smanjivao	smanjio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	smanjuju	smanje	<i>past-f</i>	smanjivala	smanjila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	smanjujući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	smanjivan	smanjen
<i>imper-2</i>	smanjuj	smanji	<i>gerund</i>	smanjivanje	smanjenje

This verb pair is usually used with a **se**², when something *decreases*:

se²

Buka^N **se smanjila**. *The noise decreased.*

smetati ~¹ za- («) disturb, bother, be a nuisance

(a)

	impf.	smlf.		impf.	smlf.
pres-1	smetam	zasmetam	inf	smetati	zasmetati
pres-3	smeta	zasmeta	past-m	smetao	zasmetao
pres-3pl	smetaju	za>smetaju	past-f	smetala	zasmetala
pres. adv.	smetajući	—	pass. adj.	—	zasmetan
imper-2	smetaj	—	gerund	smetanje	*

* There's no regular smlf. verbal noun, the noun **smetnja** is used when needed.

This pair is similar to **svidati se² ~ svidjeti (svidi,...) se² like**: what causes disturbance is the subject, and who is disturbed is an object in DL:

!

Buka^N mi^{1DL} smeta. *The noise is disturbing me.*

What is disturbing can be expressed with a *clause* starting with **što** (all tenses are allowed, but no perf. verbs in present) – the clause is the subject then:

[...]

Ani^{DL} smeta [što mora čekati]^{SBJ}. lit. *Ana is bothered [by having to wait].*

Colloquially, the person affected can be in A (some consider this a 'mistake'):

A

Buka^N me^{1A} smeta. (colloq., controversial) *The noise is disturbing me.*

smijati (smije) se² laugh

(a/e)

pres-1	smijem	inf	smijati
pres-3	smije	past-m	smijao
pres-3pl	smiju	past-f	smijala
pres. adv.	smijući	pass. adj.	—
imper-2	smij	gerund	smijanje

This verb is always used with **se²**; to *laugh at* somebody/something, use DL:

(DL)

Goran^N se smije. *Goran is laughing.*

Goran^N se smije Ani^{DL}. *Goran is laughing at Ana.*

The verb also appears as (non-standard in Croatian) Ekavian: smejati (smeje) se²

smjeti (smije,...) may, be allowed to

(irr.)

<i>pres-1</i>	smijem	<i>inf</i>	smjeti
<i>pres-3</i>	smije	<i>past-m</i>	smio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	smiju	<i>past-f</i>	smjela
<i>pres. adv.</i>	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—
<i>imper-2</i>	—	<i>gerund</i>	—

This verb is usually used in negative, when somebody *is not allowed* to do something, with another verb in infinitive, which can have its objects and so on:

inf

Ne smiješ skakati po krevetu^{DL}. *You must not jump on the bed.*

In everyday language, as in English, to express non-negated meaning *is allowed*, the verb **moći (može +,...) can** is used.

In some Croatian regions and neighboring countries (Bosnia, Serbia) this verb also means *dare*; this meaning is archaic in most of Croatia, the verb pair **usuđivati (usuđuje) se² ~ usuditi («) se² dare** is used to express that meaning.

The verb also appears as [*Ikavian: smiti*
(non-standard in Croatian) *Ekavian: smeti*

snimati ~ snimiti *record (video, sound)*

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	snimam	snimim	<i>inf</i>	snimati	snimiti
<i>pres-3</i>	snima	snimi	<i>past-m</i>	snimao	snimio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	snimaju	snime	<i>past-f</i>	snimala	snimila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	snimajući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	sniman	snimljen
<i>imper-2</i>	snimaj	snimi	<i>gerund</i>	snimanje	—

This verb pair has the basic meaning of recording sound and/or video on some device.

A

The verb pair is used for recording videos and movies; what is taken is in A:

Ana^N je snimila Gorana^A kako pliva. *Ana took a video of Goran swimming.*

It's also used with any kind of sound recording:

Gibonni^N je snimio novi^A album^A. *Gibonni recorded a new album.*

It can be also used for *photos*:

Ana^N je snimila dvije fotografije²⁴. *Ana took two photos.*

To take pictures of people, use **slikati ~* na-** *paint (picture), take (photo)*.

The verb **uzeti (uzme)** perf. *take (something)* is not used in Croatian for "taking photos".

spajati ~ spojiti *connect*

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	spajam	spojim	<i>inf</i>	spajati	spojiti
<i>pres-3</i>	spaja	spoji	<i>past-m</i>	spajao	spojio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	spajaju	spoje	<i>past-f</i>	spajala	spojila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	spajajući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	spajan	spojen
<i>imper-2</i>	spajaj	spoji	<i>gerund</i>	spajanje	—

This verb pair is used with objects in A, and *destinations* – where the object is connected to:

A (*dest*)

Ana^N je spojila radio^A u struju^A.

Ana has connected the radio to power. (lit. 'into current')

There's a potential adjective **spojiv** *connectable*.

spavati ~~ **zaspati** (**zasp**i) *sleep*

(a) (a/i)

	impf.	inch.		impf.	inch.
<i>pres-1</i>	spavam	zaspim *	<i>inf</i>	spavati	zaspati
<i>pres-3</i>	spava	zasp i *	<i>past-m</i>	spavao	zaspao
<i>pres-3pl</i>	spavaju	zasp e *	<i>past-f</i>	spavala	zaspala
<i>pres. adv.</i>	spavajući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—	—
<i>imper-2</i>	spavaj	zasp i	<i>gerund</i>	spavanje	—

* The perf. verb **zaspati** has alternative, non-standard present forms (e.g. *pres-3* **zasp**e, etc.) that are quite common in more eastern regions of Croatia (and in Serbia, but they aren't accepted as standard anywhere).

This verb is used without objects:

Goran^N **spava**. *Goran is sleeping.*

The perf. verb is 'inchoative'; it usually corresponds to English *fall asleep*:

Goran^N **je brzo zaspao**. *Goran quickly fell asleep.*

There's a secondary present adjective **spavaći**, used almost exclusively in the phrase **spavaća soba**, lit. 'sleeping room', i.e. *bedroom*.

The agent nouns are **spavač** m / **spavačica** f *sleepers*.

spremati ~ spremi *tidy; put to its place, store; prepare*

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	spremam	spremitim	<i>inf</i>	spremati	spremiti
<i>pres-3</i>	sprema	spremi	<i>past-m</i>	spremao	spremio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	spremaju	spreme	<i>past-f</i>	spremala	spremila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	spremajući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	spreman	spremljen
<i>imper-2</i>	spremaj	spremi	<i>gerund</i>	spremanje	—

This versatile verb pair has the basic meaning: *bring something/someone to the optimal/requested state*. It's basically used for three things.

First, to put things (expressed in A) back to their places, e.g. if a book is out of its usual place (shelf), a toy is out of the box, etc.:

A (dest)

Spremio sam knjige^A. *I've put the books back in place.* {m}

If the place is expressed, it's a *destination*:

Spremio sam knjige^A na policu^A. *I've put the books back to the shelf.* {m}

Then, this pair covers the meanings *prepare*. It's used with an object in A:

A

Spremio sam ručak^A. *I've prepared lunch.* {m}

With a **se²**, it means *get ready, prepare oneself*:

se²

Spremio sam se. *I've prepared (myself).* {m}

The same meaning is expressed also by **pripremati** («) ~ **pripremiti** («) *prepare*.

Finally, the third meaning is *tidy*, again used with an object in A:

Spremio sam sobu^A. *I've tidied the room.* {m}

The agent nouns are **spremač** m / **spremačica** f *cleaning person*.

There's a related adjective **spreman** (**spremn-**) *ready*.

sretati (sreće) ~ sresti (sretne, sreo) meet (briefly, accidentally)

(a/*) (irr.)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	srećem	sretnem	<i>inf</i>	sretati	sresti
<i>pres-3</i>	sreće	sretne	<i>past-m</i>	sretao	sreo
<i>pres-3pl</i>	sreću	sretnu	<i>past-f</i>	sretala	srela
<i>pres. adv.</i>	srećući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—	—
<i>imper-2</i>	—	—	<i>gerund</i>	—	*

* There's no regular perfective verbal noun, **susret** *encounter, meeting* is used when needed.

This verb pair is used when someone *accidentally meets* someone (expressed as an object in A):

A

Ana^N je jučer srela Mariju^A. *Ana came across Marija yesterday.*

With a **se²**, it implies either an accidental, or a planned, but brief meeting, where the subjects meet:

se²

Ana^N i Marija^N su se jučer srole. *Ana and Marija met briefly yesterday.*

Another option is that the subject meets someone expressed by **s'' / sa'' + I** (a **se²** is still required):

s I

Ana^N se jučer srela s Marijom^I. *Ana met Marija briefly yesterday.*

This pair is used for accidental or brief meetings.

- for planned meetings, the verb pair **nalaziti ~¹/~ naći (nađe,...)** *find* is often used in speech
- for official or business meetings, the verb pair **sastajati (sastaje) se² ~¹ sastati (sastane) se²** *meet (longer meeting, planned)* is preferred

stajati (staje) ~ stati (stane) stop, come to halt

(a/e) (0/n)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	stajem	stanem	inf	stajati	stati
pres-3	staje	stane	past-m	stajao	stao
pres-3pl	staju	stanu	past-f	stajala	stala
pres. adv.	stajući	—	pass. adj.	—	—
imper-2	—	stani	gerund	stajanje	—

This verb is used for dynamic standing, i.e. going to stand somewhere; it's used without objects and with optional *destinations* (unlike in English): (dest)

Goran^N je stao. *Goran stopped.*

Goran^N je stao na krevet^A. *Goran has stood on the bed.* (Croatian: a destination!)

It can be also used when a noun, standing for some process or activity, *stops*. It can mean a temporary halt, it can start again at any time. (Stopping permanently is expressed by **prestajati (prestaje) ~ prestatu (prestane) stop, cease.**)

Kiša^N je stala. *The rain stopped.*

The *perfective* verb has a derived meaning: *fit*, again used with *destinations*. perf. !
In this meaning, the perfective verb is *normally used in the present tense*, including the true present, i.e. the moment of speaking:

Goran^N ne stane u hlače^A. *Goran doesn't fit into the pants.* (Croatian: a destination!)

Knjiga^N ne stane na policu^A. *The book doesn't fit on the shelf.*

Knjiga^N nije stala na policu^A. *The book didn't fit on the shelf.*

Kofer^N nije stao u ormar^A. *The suitcase didn't fit in the closet.*

The affected person can be added in DL (note that **knjiga** book is the subject): DL

Ani^{DL} knjiga^N ne stane na policu^A. *Ana can't fit the book on the shelf.*

The meaning *fit* of the perf. verb is very restricted: only *be not too big*.

- to express *these pants fit you perfectly*, use **stajati (stoji)**
- to express *be suitable, fit the job*, use **odgovarati («) ~ odgovoriti («)**
- to express *fit in with the crowd* etc., other verbs are used

Sometimes, in older literature and in speech in Dalmatia and maybe some other parts, this pair used with another impf. verb in *inf*, meaning *start*: inf

Stala je pričat. *She started talking.* (literature, Dalmatia)

stajati (stoji) stand

(irr.)

pres-1	stojim	inf	stajati
pres-3	stoji	past-m	stajao
pres-3pl	stoje	past-f	stajala
pres. adv.	stojeći †	pass. adj.	—
imper-2	stoj	gerund	stajanje

This verb is used for static *standing*; there are optional *locations*, but no objects:

(loc)

Goran^N stoji. *Goran is standing.*

Goran^N stoji na krevetu^{DL}. *Goran is standing on the bed.*

Ana^N stoji pred kućom^L. *Ana is standing in front of the house.*

The verb also expresses where something *is*, where something *is kept*:

Noževi^N stoje u ladici^{DL}. *Knives 'stand' in the drawer. (i.e. are kept)*

This verb is also – maybe a bit colloquially – used to express *how* some clothes *fit* someone; the clothing item is the subject, the affected person is in DL, and there's an adverb:

!

Cipele^N mu^{3mDL} odlično stoje. *The shoes fit him great.*

Ovo^N mi^{1DL} loše stoji. *This fits me badly. (speaking about a piece of clothes/outfit)*

Sometimes, in writing, this verb is used to express *cost*. That's very rare in speech and casual writing:

!

Knjiga^N stoji 100 kuna^G. (formal, rare in speech) *The book costs 100 kuna.*

A much more common way to express this meaning is **koštati cost**.

† The present adverb **stojeći** is also used as a true adjective, meaning *standing*, *stationary*.

There's a secondary present adjective **stajaći** *standing*, mostly used for **stajaća vojska** *standing army* and **stajaća voda** *standing water*. Note that these meanings are *unlike* other secondary present adjectives, which have '*used for*' meanings. Compare:

kupaći kostim = *costume used for bathing*

pisaći stol = *desk used for writing*

spavaća soba = *room used for sleeping*

In comparison, **stajaća voda** is not '*water for standing*', but '*water which is standing*'.

stavljati ~ staviti *put (things somewhere)*

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	stavlj ^a am	stavim	inf	stavljati	staviti
pres-3	stavlj ^a	stavi	past-m	stavljao	stavio
pres-3pl	stavljaju	stave	past-f	stavljala	stavila
pres. adv.	stavljajući	—	pass. adj.	stavljan	stavljen
imper-2	stavljaj	stavi	gerund	stavljanje	—

This pair is used with objects in A, and *destinations* (unlike in English!) for where you put something:

A (*dest*)

Stavio sam pivo^A u frižider^A. *I've put the beer in the fridge.* {m} (Croatian: a destination!)

This verb is used for putting things anywhere, temporary or permanently; to stress that something is put to a more permanent place, where something is *kept*, use **spremati ~ spremiti** *tidy; put to its place, store; prepare*.

For example, you could use either pair to put the *beer* in the *fridge*, while you would use only **stavljati ~ staviti** to put the beer on the *table*!

This pair is used only for *literally* putting things in some place, while English *put* has many other uses. Common metaphorical uses of *put* are expressed in the following way in Croatian:

- to *put something in order*, use **spremati ~ spremiti** *tidy; put to its place, store; prepare*
- to *put someone at risk*, use **dovoditi** («) ~ **dovesti** (*dovede, doveo*) *bring (someone)*
- to *put effort into something*, use **ulagati** (*ulaže*) ~ **uložiti** («) *invest, put in (effort, time)*

The opposite action is represented by:

- for places using **u**: **vaditi ~ iz-** *take out, pull out*
- for places using **na**: **skidati ~ skinuti** (*skine*) *take off, take down, remove*

Another option is **uzimati ~ uzeti** (*uzme*) *take (something)*, with no restrictions.

stizati (stiže) ~ stići (stigne,...) get, arrive, make on time

(a/*) (irr.)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	stižem	stignem	<i>inf</i>	stizati	stići
<i>pres-3</i>	stiže	stigne	<i>past-m</i>	stizao	stigao
<i>pres-3pl</i>	stižu	stignu	<i>past-f</i>	stizala	stigla
<i>pres. adv.</i>	stižući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—	—
<i>imper-2</i>	—	stigni	<i>gerund</i>	stizanje	—

This verb pair means *reaching a point in space, time or both*; what is reached is expressed as a *destination*: **(dest)**

Ana^N je stigla na posao^A. *Ana has arrived to work.*

Using this pair with negation usually implies reaching something too late, or not reaching at all (depending on the context):

Ana^N nije stigla na sastanak^A. *Ana didn't get to the meeting (on time).*

It can also be used with another verb in infinitive, which can have its objects, and so on, to express that somebody had time to do something; it's usually used in negative: **inf**

Ana^N nije stigla kupiti kruh^A. *Ana had no time to buy bread.*

Finally, it can be used with objects in A, meaning someone *catches up with* someone else: **A**

Goran^N je stigao Anu^A. *Goran has caught up with Ana.*

sušiti ~* o- («) dry

(i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	sušim	osušim	<i>inf</i>	sušiti	osušiti
<i>pres-3</i>	suši	osušī	<i>past-m</i>	sušio	osušio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	suše	osušē	<i>past-f</i>	sušila	osušila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	sušeći	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	sušen	osušēn
<i>imper-2</i>	suši	osušī	<i>gerund</i>	sušenje	—

These verbs are often used with a **se**², mediopassively, i.e. something dries ‘on its own’:

se²

Majica^N **se** **suši**. *The T-shirt is drying.*

Sometimes the verbs can be used with an object in A, when someone actively dries something, which is also used for *blowing* hair:

A

Ana^N **suši** **kosu**^A **fenom**^I. *Ana is ‘drying’ her hair with a blow-dryer.*

svidati se² ~~ svidjeti (svidi,...) se² like

(a) (je)

	impf.	inch.		impf.	inch.
pres-1	svidam	svidim	inf	svidati	svidjeti
pres-3	svidā	svidi	past-m	svidao	svidio
pres-3pl	svidaju	svide	past-f	svidala	svidjela
pres. adv.	—	—	pass. adj.	—	—
imper-2	—	—	gerund	—	—

This verb pair is always used with a **se²**. Cases are in the ‘reverse’ mode: what is liked is the subject (in N), and who likes is expressed in DL:

!

Ani^{DL} se svidā Ivan^N. *Ana likes Ivan.*

The perf. verb is ‘inchoative’, i.e. it means *start to like*, but it’s also used for an instant impression you like something:

Ani^{DL} se svidio film^N. *Ana liked the movie.*

This is often used to *like* something on social media.

The subject (i.e. what someone likes) can be a verb in *inf*, possibly with its objects and so on:

Ani^{DL} se svidjelo piti^{SBJ} čaj^A ujutro. *Ana liked drinking tea in the morning.*

The subject can be also an adverb:

Ani^{DL} se svidjelo tamo^{SBJ}. *Ana liked it there. / Ana liked being there.*

Pay attention that in both constructions (*inf* and an adverb as the subject), the verb must be in neuter singular.

This verb has a bit different meaning than English *like* – it sometimes corresponds to English *love*.

For more information, see **voljeti (voli,...) ~~ za- («) love**.

svirati ~* od- («) ~~ za- («) play (music)

(a)

	impf.	perf.	inch.		impf.	perf.	inch.
pres-1	sviram	odsviram	zasviram	inf	svirati	odsvirati	zasvirati
pres-3	svira	odsvira	zasvira	past-m	svirao	odsvirao	zasvirao
pres-3pl	sviraju	odsviraju	zasviraju	past-f	svirala	odsvirala	zasvirala
pres. adv.	svirajući	—	—	pass. adj.	sviran	odsviran	—
imper-2	sviraj	odsviraj	zasviraj	gerund	sviranje	—	—

The impf verb used with an optional object in A, which can be a song or an instrument: (A)

Ana^N svira. Ana is playing.
Ana^N svira gitaru^A. Ana is playing a guitar.

Like in English, the verbs have ‘middle’ use without a se²:

Svirala je neka^N dosadna^N glazba^N. Some boring music was playing.

(This is exceptional, as only a few verbs in Croatian show that behavior.)

In the last example, the subject was placed after the verb, to emphasize indefiniteness.

Two perfective verbs are a perfective completion verb, for playing something to the end, and an ‘inchoative’ verb, meaning start playing. The completion verb, as usual, requires an object in A:

Ana^N je zasvirala. Ana started playing (music).
Goran^N je odsvirao pjesmu^A. Goran has played a song. (from start to end)

The agent nouns are svirač m / sviračica f musician.

šaliti se² ~¹/~~ na- joke

(i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	šalim	našalim	inf	šaliti	našaliti
pres-3	šali	našali	past-m	šalio	našalio
pres-3pl	šale	našale	past-f	šalila	našalila
pres. adv.	šaleći	—	pass. adj.	—	—
imper-2	šali	našali	gerund	—	—

This verb pair is always used with a **se²**. It can be used without any object:

Ivan^N se našalio. *Ivan joked.*

It can be also used with a *content clause*, i.e. a **da**-clause in any tense (but no perf. verbs in present):

[...]

Goran^N se šali [da je dinosaur^N]. *Goran is joking [he's a dinosaur].*

šetati (šeće / šeta) ~* pro- («) stroll, walk

(a/*)

impf.				perf.		impf.			perf.	
pres-1	šećem	šetam	prošećem	prošetam	inf	šetati	prošetati			
pres-3	šeće	šeta	prošeće	prošeta	past-m	šetao	prošetao			
pres-3pl	šeću	šetaju	prošeću	prošetaju	past-f	šetala	prošetala			
pres. adv.	šećući	šetajući	—	—	pass. adj.	šetan	prošetan			
imper-2	šeći	šetaj	prošeći	prošetaj	gerund	šetanje	—			

This verb pair with **se²** expresses *casual walking*; the **se²** is often left out, which was considered non-standard in the past:

(se²)

Goran^N šeće. *Goran is walking.*

Goran^N se šeće. (the same, a bit more formal)

It's possible to walk someone (an object in A) but that again must be for their pleasure; normally it's used for children and dogs:

A

Ivan^N šeće psa^A. *Ivan is walking his dog.*

tjerati ~ **na-**, **po-** *force, chase*

(a)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	tjeram	natjeram	<i>inf</i>	tjerati	natjerati
<i>pres-3</i>	tjera	natjera	<i>past-m</i>	tjerao	natjerao
<i>pres-3pl</i>	tjeraju	natjeraju	<i>past-f</i>	tjerala	natjerala
<i>pres. adv.</i>	tjerajući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	tjeran	natjeran
<i>imper-2</i>	tjeraj	natjeraj	<i>gerund</i>	tjeranje	—

The basic meaning is either *chase* either to *go somewhere*, or to *do something*.

It's used with objects in A and optional *destinations* to express the first meaning; in this meaning, perf. verb derived with **po-** is usually used:

A (dest)

Ana^N tjera Gorana^A unutra. *Ana is chasing Goran inside.*

Goran^N tjera muhu^A van. *Goran is chasing the fly out.*

Goran^N je potjerao muhu^A van. *Goran chased the fly out.*

Without any destination, the implies meaning is *away*.

The other meaning – *force, make to do something* – is expressed by an *atemporal clause* i.e. both impf. and perf. verbs, but only in the present tense. In this meaning, the perf. verb derived with **na-** is usually used:

A [...]

Ana^N tjera Gorana^A [da uči]. *Ana is making Goran [study].*

Ana^N je natjerala Gorana^A [da uči]. *Ana has made Goran [study].*

The verb also appears as
(non-standard in Croatian) [*Ikavian: tirati*
Ekavian: terati

trajati (traje) last

(a/e)

<i>pres-1</i>	trajem	<i>inf</i>	trajati
<i>pres-3</i>	traje	<i>past-m</i>	trajao
<i>pres-3pl</i>	traju	<i>past-f</i>	trajala
<i>pres. adv.</i>	trajući	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—
<i>imper-2</i>	—	<i>gerund</i>	trajanje *

* The verbal noun **trajanje** is also used as a common noun, meaning *duration*.

This verb is used with time periods in A:

Posao traje jednu^A godinu^A. *The job lasts for a year.*

It can be used with other time periods (here I-pl):

Loše^N vrijeme^N je trajalo tjednima^I. *The bad weather lasted for weeks.*

It can be used with time adverbs:

Zima^N još traje. *The winter is still not over.*

Zima^N dugo traje. *Winter lasts for a long time.*

There's a derived adjective **trajan (trajn-)** *permanent, lasting*.

tražiti *look for, ask for*

(i)

<i>pres-1</i>	tražim	<i>inf</i>	tražiti
<i>pres-3</i>	traži	<i>past-m</i>	tražio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	traže	<i>past-f</i>	tražila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	tražeći	<i>pass. adj.</i>	tražen
<i>imper-2</i>	traži	<i>gerund</i>	traženje

This verb is used with objects in A:

A

Ana^N traži ključeve^A. *Ana is looking for the keys.*

Goran^N je tražio Anu^A. *Goran was looking for Ana.*

With certain abstract nouns, it corresponds to English *ask for*:

Goran^N je tražio pomoć^A. *Goran asked for help.*

To *ask for directions* use the verb pair **pitati** ~¹ **u-** («) *ask*.

trčati (trči) ~ o-, do- ~ po- run

(a/i)

	impf.	perf.	inch.		impf.	perf.	inch.
<i>pres-1</i>	trčim	otrčim	potrčim	<i>inf</i>	trčati	otrčati	potrčati
<i>pres-3</i>	trči	otrči	potrči	<i>past-m</i>	trčao	otrčao	potrčao
<i>pres-3pl</i>	trče	otrče	potrče	<i>past-f</i>	trčala	otrčala	potrčala
<i>pres. adv.</i>	trčeći	—	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	trčan *	otrčan *	—
<i>imper-2</i>	trči	otrči	potrči	<i>gerund</i>	trčanje	—	—

There are two perfective verbs, but they don't have exactly the same meaning, they rather form a *go-come* pair: the verb derived with **o-** is simply the perfective version of the impf. verb; it covers *run away* as well.

The perf. verb derived with **do-** is used in situations where the English *come* can be used; it's essentially *come by running*.

Goran^N trči. *Goran is running.*

Goran^N je otrčao. *Goran ran away.*

The agent nouns are **trkač** m / **trkačica** f *runner*.

trebati *need / should*

(a)

<i>pres-1</i>	trebam	<i>inf</i>	trebati
<i>pres-3</i>	treba	<i>past-m</i>	trebao
<i>pres-3pl</i>	trebaju	<i>past-f</i>	trebala
<i>pres. adv.</i>	trebajući	<i>pass. adj.</i>	*
<i>imper-2</i>	—	<i>gerund</i>	—

* There's no regular passive adjective, but the adjective **potreban** (**potrebn-**) *needed* can be used.

This verb can be used with objects in A:

A

Ana^N treba čašu^A. *Ana needs a glass.*

It can be used with another verb in infinitive, which can have objects, etc., and then it corresponds to English *should*:

inf

Goran^N treba spavati. *Goran should sleep.*

If the other verb is **ići** (**ide,...**) *go* with a destination, it can be left out in speech, leaving only a destination:

!

Trebamo ići u dućan^A. *We should go to a shop.*

Trebamo u dućan^A. (the same meaning, in speech)

The same happens with the verbs **htjeti** (**hoće +,...**) *want*, **moći** (**može +,...**) *can*, and **morati** *must, have to*.

The verb often used in the 'reverse' mode, where what's needed is the subject (in N), and one who needs is in DL:

!

Ani^{DL} treba čaša^N. *Ana needs a glass.* (lit. 'To Ana, a glass is needed.')

In Serbia, this verb is usually used impersonally when used with another verb.

The verb also appears as [*Ikavian: tribati*]
(non-standard in Croatian)

trošiti ~* po- («) *spend (money, resources)*

(i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	trošim	potrošim	inf	trošiti	potrošiti
pres-3	troši	potroši	past-m	trošio	potrošio
pres-3pl	troše	potroše	past-f	trošila	potrošila
pres. adv.	trošeći	—	pass. adj.	trošen	potrošen
imper-2	troši	potroši	gerund	trošenje	—

This verb pair can be used with objects in A:

A

Ivana^N je potrošila novac^A. *Ivana has spent the money.*

This verb pair is not used to *spend time or holidays*: for these meanings, the pair **provoditi** («) ~ **provesti** (**provede**, **proveo**) *spend (time)* is used.

ubrjavati («) ~ **ubrzati** *speed up, accelerate*

(a)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	ubrjavam *	ubrzam	inf	ubrjavati	ubrzati
pres-3	ubrjava *	ubrza	past-m	ubrjavao	ubrazio
pres-3pl	ubrjavaju *	ubrzaju	past-f	ubrjavala	ubrzala
pres. adv.	ubrjavajući *	—	pass. adj.	ubrzavan	ubrzan
imper-2	ubrjavaj *	ubrzaj	gerund	ubrzavanje	ubrzanje *

* The perf. verbal noun also means *acceleration*.

The verb pair is often used without any objects, when the subject *speeds up*:

Auto^N je ubrazio. *The car sped up.*

When the subject is a person, it can be used also with a **se**²:

se²

Goran^N se ubrazio. *Goran sped up.*

učiti ~* na- («) learn, study, teach

(i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	učim	naučim	inf	učiti	naučiti
pres-3	uči	nauči	past-m	učio	naučio
pres-3pl	uče	nauče	past-f	učila	naučila
pres. adv.	učeći	—	pass. adj.	učen	naučen
imper-2	uči	nauči	gerund	učenje	—

This pair has two meanings, depending on number of objects and their cases. When used with 2 objects – one in A: a person/animal – another in A or a verb in infinitive: what is taught – it means *teach*:

!

Ivan^N uči Gorana^A matematiku^A. *Ivan is teaching math to Goran.*

Ana^N je naučila Gorana^A plivati. *Ana taught Goran to swim.*

However, it's more common to use this pair with a single object in A or a verb in infinitive, and it then means *study, learn*:

A

Goran^N uči matematiku^A. *Goran is studying math.*

Goran^N je naučio plivati. *Goran has learned to swim.*

If you want to say e.g. *Ivan teaches math*, you have to use some generic word to have two objects:

Ivan^N uči djecu^A matematiku^A. *Ivan teaches math to children.*

Beware, here the Croatian noun **djeca** is here in A.

Another way is to use a more formal verb pair **predavati (predaje) ~ predati** *teach, give lecture*.

The agent nouns are:

učenik m / učenica f *student*

učitelj m / učiteljica f *teacher*

udarati ~¹ **udariti** *hit, punch*

(a) (i)

	impf.	smlf.		impf.	smlf.
pres-1	udar am	udar im	inf	udar ati	udar iti
pres-3	udar a	udar i	past-m	udar ao	udar io
pres-3pl	udar aju	udar e	past-f	udar ala	udar ila
pres. adv.	udar ajući	—	pass. adj.	udar an	udar en
imper-2	udar aj	udar i *	gerund	udar anje *	

* There's no regular smlf. verbal noun, the noun **udarac** (**udarc-**) is used when needed.

The verb pair is used with objects in A:

A

Goran^N **je udario loptu**^A. *Goran has hit the ball.*

The verb **udariti** is 'semelfactive', meaning you hit something *once*; however, it's also used as an ordinary perfective verb, meaning the hitting is completed, something was hit *at least once*.

With a **se**², the verb is very frequently used to express *hurt* by contact with some physical object:

se²

Goran^N **se udario**. *Goran has hurt himself.* (by bumping into something)

What is hurt is expressed as a *destination*:

se² *dest*

Goran^N **se udario u koljeno**^A. *Goran has hurt his knee.*
(by bumping into something)

The same expression is used to say what someone bumped into:

Goran^N **se udario u ogradu**^A. *Goran has bumped into the fence.*

Such expressions are very often used by and with children.

These verbs aren't used to hit something with flying objects (*balls, stones, arrows, rockets, etc.*). For that, use **pogađati** («) ~ **pogoditi** («) *hit; guess*.

uključivati (uključuje) ~ uključiti («) include, turn on (device)

(iva) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	uključujem	uključim	inf	uključivati	uključiti
pres-3	uključuje	uključī	past-m	uključivao	uključio
pres-3pl	uključuju	uključē	past-f	uključivala	uključila
pres. adv.	uključujućī †	—	pass. adj.	—	uključēn
imper-2	uključuj	uključī	gerund	uključivanje	uključenje

The verbs are used with objects in A, usually for *turning on* various devices and power supplies:

A

Ana^N je uključila pečnicu^A. Ana has turned the oven on.

The verbs are also used with objects in A, in meaning *include*:

Cijena^N ne uključuje osiguranje^A. The price doesn't include insurance.

† The present adverb uključujućī is frequently used meaning *including*, e.g. uključujućī porez *including the tax*.

ulagati (ulaže) ~ uložiti («) invest, put in (effort, time)

(a/*) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	ulažem	uložim	inf	ulagati	uložiti
pres-3	ulaže	uloži	past-m	ulagao	uložio
pres-3pl	ulažu	ulože	past-f	ulagala	uložila
pres. adv.	ulažućī	—	pass. adj.	—	uložen
imper-2	ulaži	uloži	gerund	ulaganje	—

This verb pair is quite frequent because it – besides investing money – covers English expressions like *put effort into*, *put time into* etc. It's used with an object in A and optional *destinations*:

A (dest)

Ana^N je uložila puno vremena^G. Ana has put in a lot of time.

Ana^N je uložila puno vremena^G u detalje^A. Ana has put in a lot of time into the details.

The agent nouns are ulagač m / ulagačica f *investor*, used only for financial investors.

ulaziti ~ ući (uđe,...) enter, come in

(i) (irr.)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	ulazim	uđem	<i>inf</i>	ulaziti	ući
<i>pres-3</i>	ulazi	uđe	<i>past-m</i>	ulazio	ušao
<i>pres-3pl</i>	ulaze	uđu	<i>past-f</i>	ulazila	ušla
<i>pres. adv.</i>	ulazeći	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—	—
<i>imper-2</i>	ulazi	uđi	<i>gerund</i>	ulaženje	*

* There's no regular perf. verbal noun, **ulazak (ulask-)** is used when needed.

This verb pair is used with optional *destinations* and *origins*:

(*dest*) (*orig*)

Goran^N je ušao u kuću^A. *Goran has entered the house.*

umirati (umire) ~ umrijeti (umre, umro) die

(a/e) (irr.)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	umirem	umrem	inf	umirati	umrijeti
pres-3	umire	umre	past-m	umirao	umro *
pres-3pl	umiru	umru	past-f	umirala	umrla *
pres. adv.	umirući †	—	pass. adj.	—	—
imper-2	—	umri	gerund	umiranje	—

This verb pair is used without an object:

Anina^N baka^N je davno umrla. *Ana's grandmother has died long ago.*

* The past form **umrli** is used as an adjective, and even as a kind of pronoun, *one who died*.

† The present adverb **umirući** is also used as a true adjective, meaning *dying*.

uništavati («) ~ uništiti destroy

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	uništavam	uništim	inf	uništavati	uništiti
pres-3	uništava	uništi	past-m	uništavao	uništio
pres-3pl	uništavaju	unište	past-f	uništavala	uništila
pres. adv.	uništavajući	—	pass. adj.	uništavan	uništen
imper-2	uništavaj	uništi	gerund	uništavanje	uništenje *

* The perfective verbal noun **uništenje** is used as a common noun, meaning *destruction*.

The verbs are used with objects in A:

A

Goran^N je uništio igračku^A. *Ana has destroyed the toy.*

There's a potential adjective **uništiv** *destructible*, mostly used negated, i.e. **neuništiv** *indestructible*.

upoznavati (upoznade) ~ upoznati *get acquainted with (person, city)*

(irr.) (a)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	upoznajem *	upoznam	inf	upoznavati	upoznati
pres-3	upoznade *	upozna	past-m	upoznavao	upoznao
pres-3pl	upoznaju *	upoznaju	past-f	upoznavala	upoznala
pres. adv.	upoznajući *	—	pass. adj.	upoznavan	upoznat
imper-2	upoznavaj *	upoznaj	gerund	upoznavanje	—

* There are alternative forms of the present tense: **upoznava** etc., used colloquially.

The verb pair is used with objects in A, usually corresponding to English *meet*, in the meaning *become familiar with*:

A

Ana^N je upozнала Ivana^A. Ana met Ivan.

With a **se**², the meaning is usually mutual, people meet one another:

se²

Upoznali smo **se** prošle^G godine^G. We met last year.

Drago mi^{1DL} je [što smo **se** upoznali]. I'm glad [we met].

The meaning *know, be familiar with (person, city)* is expressed with the verb **poznavati (poznaje) / poznati**.

uspijevati («) ~ uspjeti (uspije,...) succeed

(a) (irr.)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	uspijevam	uspijem	inf	uspijevati	uspjeti
pres-3	uspijeva	uspije	past-m	uspijevao	uspio
pres-3pl	uspijevaju	uspiju	past-f	uspijevala	uspjela
pres. adv.	uspijevajući	—	pass. adj.	—	—
imper-2	—	usp(ij)	gerund	uspijevanje	*

* There's no regular perf. verbal noun, **uspjeh** *success* is used when needed.

Unlike English, this pair uses another verb in *inf*, possibly with its object, etc.:

inf

Uspjela sam riješiti problem^A. *I succeeded in solving the problem.* {f}

Uspjela je otvoriti prozor^A. *She managed to open the window.*

Nisam uspio pročitati knjigu^A. *I failed to read the book.* {m}

They can be translated with English *succeed* or *manage*, but these verbs are not used to 'manage household' and similar things – only to manage *to do* something.

The verb pair is often used in the 'reverse' mode: what is achieved (or not) is the subject (in N), and the person (or animal) who was responsible is optionally expressed in DL. As usual, if the subject is a verb in *inf*, it behaves like neuter singular:

!

Uspjelo mi^{1DL} je riješiti problem^A. *I succeeded in solving the problem.*

In this mode, the subject can be also something that you *succeeded in making* (or *failed to make*). Now you must observe the subject gender:

Uspio nam^{1plDL} je kolač^N. *We succeeded in making the cake.*

The verb pair also appears as
(non-standard in Croatian)

Ekavian: **uspevati («) ~ uspeti**

usporavati («) ~ usporiti («) *slow down*

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	uspor<u>a</u>vam *	<u>u</u>sporim	<i>inf</i>	uspor<u>a</u>vati	uspor<u>i</u>ti
<i>pres-3</i>	uspor<u>a</u>va *	<u>u</u>spori	<i>past-m</i>	uspor<u>a</u>va<u>o</u>	uspor<u>i</u>o
<i>pres-3pl</i>	uspor<u>a</u>vaju *	<u>u</u>spor<u>e</u>	<i>past-f</i>	uspor<u>a</u>vala	uspor<u>i</u>la
<i>pres. adv.</i>	uspor<u>a</u>vaju<u>ći</u> *	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	uspor<u>a</u>van	<u>u</u>sporen
<i>imper-2</i>	uspor<u>a</u>vaj *	uspor<u>i</u>	<i>gerund</i>	uspor<u>a</u>vanje	—

The verb pair is often used without any objects, when the subject *slows down*:

Auto^N je usporio. *The car slowed down.*

When the subject is a person, it can be used also with a **se²**:

Goran^N se usporio. *Goran slowed down.*

se²

uspoređivati (uspoređuje) ~ usporediti («) compare

(iva) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	uspoređujem	usporedim	inf	uspoređivati	usporediti
pres-3	uspoređuje	usporedi	past-m	uspoređivao	usporedio
pres-3pl	uspoređuju	usporede	past-f	uspoređivala	usporedila
pres. adv.	uspoređujući	—	pass. adj.	uspoređivan	uspoređen
imper-2	uspoređuj	usporedi	gerund	uspoređivanje	*

* There’s no regular perf. verbal noun, **usporedba** is used when needed.

The pair is used with objects in A:

A

Usporedili smo dva filma²⁴. *We have compared the two movies.*

Another option is an object in A and another expressed by s'' / sa'' + I:

A s I

Usporedila sam novu^A Toyotu^A s novim^I Mercedesom^I.
I’ve compared the new Toyota with the new Mercedes. {f}

There’s a potential adjective **usporediv** *comparable*.

The pair also appears as
(non-standard in Croatian)

[Bosnia, Serbia: **uspoređivati (upoređuje) ~ uporediti («)**

usuđivati (usuđuje) se² ~ usuditi («) se² dare

(iva) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	usuđujem	usudim	inf	usuđivati	usuditi
pres-3	usuđuje	usudi	past-m	usuđivao	usudio
pres-3pl	usuđuju	usude	past-f	usuđivala	usudila
pres. adv.	usuđujući	—	pass. adj.	—	—
imper-2	usuđuj	usudi	gerund	usuđivanje	—

These verbs are always used with **se²**, and another verb in infinitive, which can have its objects, and so on:

inf

Goran^N se nije usudio otvoriti kutiju^A. *Goran didn't dare to open the box.*

utjecati (utječe) influence, affect

(a/*)

pres-1	utječem *	inf	utjecati *
pres-3	utječe *	past-m	utjecao *
pres-3pl	utječu *	past-f	utjecala *
pres. adv.	utječuci *	pass. adj.	—
imper-2	utječi *	gerund	utjecanje **

* The verb has an alternative form **uticati (utiče)** which is not standard in Croatia.

** Instead of the verbal noun, the noun **utjecaj influence** is often used.

The verb is used with an object expressed with **na** + A:

na A

Vrijeme^N utječe na ljude^A. *The weather affects people.*

užimati ~ uzeti (uzme) take (something)

(a) (irr.)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	užimam	uzmem	inf	užimati	uzeti
pres-3	užima	uzme	past-m	užimao	uzeo
pres-3pl	užimaju	uzmu	past-f	užimala	uzela
pres. adv.	užimajući	—	pass. adj.	užiman	uzet
imper-2	užimaj	uzmi	gerund	užimanje	—

The verbs are used with objects in A, optional *origins* (**od** + G for people) and optional *destinations* (unlike in English):

A (orig) (dest)

Ana^N je uzela **knjigu**^A. Ana took the book.

Ana^N je uzela knjigu^A **od Ivane**^G. Ana took the book from Ivana.

Ana^N je uzela knjigu^A **u ruku**^A. Ana took the book in her hand. (Croatian: a destination!)

This verb pair is used only for *literally* taking things (and sometimes people); it's not used for *taking it easy*, *taking it hard* and other metaphorical uses of English.

With the 'destination' **u obzir**, this pair corresponds to English *take into account*:

!

Uzmi u obzir^A njenu^A poruku^A. Take her message into account.

Ne **užimaš u obzir**^A [**da je ljeto**^N]. You don't take into account [it's summer].

uživati («) enjoy

(a)

pres-1	uživam	inf	uživati
pres-3	uživa	past-m	uživao
pres-3pl	uživaju	past-f	uživala
pres. adv.	uživajući	pass. adj.	—
imper-2	uživaj	gerund	uživanje

This verb pair is usually used without objects in A; what is enjoyed can be expressed with **u** + DL or with a *location*:

!

Ana^N **uživa**. Ana is enjoying herself.

Ana^N **uživa u odmoru**^{DL}. Ana is enjoying the vacation.

vaditi ~ iz- *take out, pull out*

(i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	vadim	izvadim	<i>inf</i>	vaditi	izvaditi
<i>pres-3</i>	vadi	izvadi	<i>past-m</i>	vadio	izvadio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	vade	izvade	<i>past-f</i>	vadila	izvadila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	vadeći	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	vađen	izvađen
<i>imper-2</i>	vadi	izvadi	<i>gerund</i>	vađenje	—

This verb pair is used with things in A, normally pulling out from places that use the preposition **u**.

A (orig)

Ana^N je izvadila knjigu^A. *Ana has pulled out a book.*

The old location of things pulled out is expressed as an *origin*, consequently using **iz** + G:

Ana^N je izvadila knjigu^A iz torbe^G. *Ana has pulled out a book from the purse.*

Colloquially, this verb pair is also used to obtain documents, ID's, and similar things:

Izvadio sam osobnu^A. (colloq.) *I got my ID.* {m}

The opposite action is expressed with **stavljati ~ staviti put** (*things somewhere*) and **spremati ~ spremiti tidy; put to its place, store; prepare**.

vidjeti (vidi,...) see

(je)

<i>pres-1</i>	vidim	<i>inf</i>	vidjeti
<i>pres-3</i>	vidi	<i>past-m</i>	vidio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	vide	<i>past-f</i>	vidjela
<i>pres. adv.</i>	videći	<i>pass. adj.</i>	viden
<i>imper-2</i>	vidi	<i>gerund</i>	videnje

This verb pair translates as *see* or *can see*. It can be used with an object in A:

A

Vidim te^{2A}. *I can see you.*

It can be also used with any kind of *content clause*:

[...]

Ana^N vidi [gdje su ključevi^N]. *Ana can see [where the keys are].*

This verb is essentially perfective, i.e. duration cannot be normally expressed with it.

With a **se²**, the verb in plural with persons or animals as subjects has mutual meaning (*each other*):

se²

Oni^N se vide. *They see each other.*

This includes a very common phrase, used to express people will meet again:

Vidimo se. *We see each other. (used as see you)*

In other cases, the meaning with a **se²** is mediopassive, and always translates as *can be seen*; when used with a **se²**, duration can be expressed:

Vidi se mjesec^N. *The moon can be seen.*

Mjesec^N se vidio cijelu^A noć^A. *The moon could be seen the whole night.*

There's a potential adjective **vidljiv** *visible*.

The verb also appears as [*Ikavian: viditi*
(non-standard in Croatian)] *Ekavian: videti (vidi)*

vjerovati (vjeruje) ~ po- believe

(irr.)

	impf.	inch.		impf.	inch.
pres-1	vjerujem	povjerujem	inf	vjerovati	povjerovati
pres-3	vjeruje	povjeruje	past-m	vjerovao	povjerovao
pres-3pl	vjeruju	povjeruju	past-f	vjerovala	povjerovala
pres. adv.	vjerujući	—	pass. adj.	—	—
imper-2	vjeruj	—	gerund	vjerovanje *	—

* Besides the regular verbal noun, the noun **vjera** *belief, faith* is frequently used.

This verb pair is used in a very similar way like the English verb. It can be used with objects in DL:

DL

Ne vjeruj svakom^{DL}. *Don't believe everyone.*

It can be also used with *content clauses*, using any tense (but no perf. verbs in the present tense):

[...]

Vjerujemo [da ćemo pobijediti]. *We believe [(that) we're going to win].*

It's also used negated; the negation of the verb in the clause is less common, so instead of *I believe they don't...* Croatian rather uses *I don't believe they...*:

Ne vjerujem [da ćemo pobijediti]. *I don't believe [(that) we're going to win].*

However, the verb is used less often to express predictions in speech, compared to English: the verb **misлити** *think* is more common.

With **u** + A, the meaning is *believe in*:

!

Neki ljudi vjeruju u sudbinu^A. *Some people believe in destiny.*

The perf. verb is 'inchoative', i.e. it means *start to believe*.

The verb also appears as
(non-standard in Croatian) Ikavian: **virovati** (**viruje**)
Ekavian: **verovati** (**veruje**)

vježbati practice, rehearse

(a)

pres-1	vježbam	inf	vježbati
pres-3	vježba	past-m	vježbao
pres-3pl	vježbaju	past-f	vježbala
pres. adv.	vježbajući	pass. adj.	—
imper-2	vježbaj	gerund	vježbanje

The verb can be used without an object, in meaning *exercise*:

Ana^N vježba. *Ana is exercising.*

With an object in A, it corresponds also to English *practise*:

A

Goran^N je vježbao engleski^A. *Goran practised English.*

The verb also appears as (non-standard in Croatian) [*Ekavian: vežbati*

voditi *lead, conduct; take (someone)*

(i)

<i>pres-1</i>	vodim	<i>inf</i>	voditi
<i>pres-3</i>	vodi	<i>past-m</i>	vodio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	vode	<i>past-f</i>	vodila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	vodeći †	<i>pass. adj.</i>	vođen
<i>imper-2</i>	vodi	<i>gerund</i>	vođenje

These verbs can be used without objects, in meaning *be in front of somebody else* (e.g. *lead in sports*):

Naši^N vode. lit. 'Ours are leading.' = *Our team is leading.*

With objects in A, it again corresponds to English *lead* (somebody, or idiomatically, *life*):

A

Goran^N vodi Anu^A. *Goran is leading Ana.*

This verb is also used to *take, bring* a person (or an animal) (expressed by an object in A) somewhere (expressed by a *destination*):

A *dest*

Ana^N vodi Gorana^A u školu^A. *Ana takes Goran to school.*

If the destination is a person, it's normally expressed by DL:

A DL

Ana^N vodi Gorana^A doktoru^{DL}. *Ana takes Goran to a doctor.*

Euphemistically, this verb is also used to '*lead love*', i.e. *have sex*.

This is an imperfective verb. In the meaning *take somebody somewhere*, the completed action is expressed by the perf. verb **odvesti** (**odvede**, **odveo**).

† The present adverb **vodeći** is also used as a true adjective, meaning *leading*. For example, **vodeći igrač** *leading player*, **vodeća uloga** *leading role*.

The agent nouns are **vodič** *tour guide*, also meaning *conductor* (of *electricity, heat...*) with feminine versions **vodičica** and **vodička**. There's also **vođa** m *leader*.

voljeti (voli,...) ~~ za- («) love

(je)

	impf.	inch.		impf.	inch.
pres-1	volim	zavolim	inf	voljeti	zavoljeti
pres-3	voli	zavoli	past-m	volio	zavolio
pres-3pl	vole	zavole	past-f	voljela	zavoljela
pres. adv.	voleći	—	pass. adj.	voljen	zavoljen
imper-2	voli	zavoli	gerund	—	—

This verb pair is used with persons or things in A.

A

Goran^N voli Anu^A. *Goran loves Ana.*

Ana^N voli čaj^A. *Ana likes tea.*

It can be also used with other verbs in infinitive, possibly having additional objects, etc.

inf

Ana^N voli kuhati. *Ana likes to cook.*

Ana^N voli piti čaj^A. *Ana likes to drink tea.*

This verb is used for long-term feelings.

For impressions, e.g. when you *watch a movie once, eat something once, visit some place once, meet someone* etc., no matter how great it was, the verb to use is **svidati se² ~~ svidjeti (svidi,...) se² like**.

In conditional, the impf. verb has a bit shifted meaning: *would like, wish*. It's then frequently used with **da**-clauses, in two ways. The first way are wishes about past and present, which are expressed by clauses in past and present (but no perf. verbs in present):

Volio bih [da imamo kuću^A]. *I wish [we had a house].*

To express wishes about the future, the *present tense* of both perf. and impf. verbs is used, and the verb **biti (je² +)** is replaced by the verb **(bude)**:

Volio bih [da kupimo kuću^A]. *I wish [we would buy a house].*

Volio bih [da bude sunčano]. *I'd like [it to be sunny].*

Note that English grammar is completely unlike Croatian in such sentences.

The verb also appears as Ikavian: **voliti**
Ekavian: **voleti (voli)**
(non-standard in Croatian)

voziti *drive*

(i)

<i>pres-1</i>	vozm	<i>inf</i>	voziti
<i>pres-3</i>	vozi	<i>past-m</i>	vozio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	voze	<i>past-f</i>	vozila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	vozeći	<i>pass. adj.</i>	vožen
<i>imper-2</i>	vozi	<i>gerund</i>	voženje *

* Instead of the regular verbal noun, **vožnja** is much more common.

This verb is used for all vehicles, including bicycles and motorbikes.

This verb is used with optional objects in A, and optionally *destinations* and *origins*; in such sentences, the subject controls the vehicle:

(A) (*dest*) (*orig*)

Ana^N vozi auto^A. *Ana is driving a car.*

Ana^N vozi u Split^A. *Ana is driving to Split.*

This verb can be also used with **se²**; the meaning is kind of mediopassive; it's not implied that the subject is driving, but he or she is *riding*; now there's no object, but the vehicle can be specified as a *location*:

se²

Ana^N se vozi u autu^{DL}. *Ana is riding a car.*

Ana^N se vozi u Split^A. *Ana is riding to Split.*

This verb is related to vehicles only. It's never used to express that something *drives* somebody to *do something* (i.e. *forces*). For that, the verb pair **tjerati ~ na-, po-** *force, chase away* is used.

The agent nouns are **vozač** m / **vozačica** f *driver*.

vući (vuće,...) ~ povući (povuće,...) pull, drag

(irr.)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	vućem	povućem	<i>inf</i>	vući	povući
<i>pres-3</i>	vuće	povuće	<i>past-m</i>	vukao	povukao
<i>pres-3pl</i>	vu<u>ku</u>	povu<u>ku</u>	<i>past-f</i>	vukla	povukla
<i>pres. adv.</i>	vukući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	vučen	povučen
<i>imper-2</i>	vu<u>ci</u>	povu<u>ci</u>	<i>gerund</i>	vučenje	—

This verb is used with objects in A:

A

Goran^N vuće igračku^A. *Goran is pulling a toy.*

With a **se²**, a bit colloquially, the meaning is that the subject *drags*, i.e. does things slowly and with no enthusiasm:

se²

Ana^N se vukla cijelo^A jutro^A. (colloq.) *Ana dragged the whole morning.*

Like in English, it can also mean a vehicle, time, anything *moves slowly*, slower than we would like to:

Vlak^N se vuće. (colloq.) *The train is dragging.*

vraćati ~ vratiti *return*

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	vraćam	vratim	<i>inf</i>	vraćati	vratiti
<i>pres-3</i>	vraća	vрати	<i>past-m</i>	vraćao	vratio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	vraćaju	vrate	<i>past-f</i>	vraćala	vratila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	vraćajući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	vraćan	vraćen
<i>imper-2</i>	vraćaj	vрати	<i>gerund</i>	vraćanje	*

* There's no regular perf. verbal noun; **povratak** (**povratk-**) *return* is used instead.

This verb pair can be used with an object in A, and an optional recipient in DL:

A (DL)

Ana^N je vratila knjigu^A. *Ana has returned the book.*

Ana^N je vratila knjigu^A Ivani^{DL}. *Ana has returned the book to Ivana.*

When used with a **se²**, the pair means that the subject returns, i.e. *comes back*:

se²

Vraćamo se sutra. *We're coming back tomorrow.*

zabavljati ~ zabaviti entertain; se² have fun

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	zabavlj am	zabav im	inf	zabavlj ati	zabav iti
pres-3	zabavlj a	zabav i	past-m	zabavlj ao	zabav io
pres-3pl	zabavlj aju	zabav e	past-f	zabavlj ala	zabav ila
pres. adv.	zabavlj ajući	—	pass. adj.	zabavlj an	zabavlj en
imper-2	zabavlj aj	zabav i	gerund	zabavlj anje *	—

* Besides the regular verbal noun, the common noun **zabava** is used as well (it means *fun*, but also *party*).

This verb pair can be used with an object in A, when it means that someone *entertains* someone (an object in A):

A

Goran^N **zabavlj**a **Anu**^A. *Goran entertains Ana.*

With a **se**², the meaning shifts a bit to *have fun*:

se²

Goran^N **se zabavlj**a. *Goran is having fun.*

The agent nouns are **zabavlj**ač m / **zabavlj**ačica f *entertainer*.

There's a related adjective **zabavan** (**zabavn**-) *entertaining, fun*:

Film^N je jako **zabavan**^N. *The movie is very entertaining.*

zaboravljati ~ zaboraviti *forget*

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	zaboravljam	zaboravim	inf	zaboravljati	zaboraviti
pres-3	zaboravlja	zaboravi	past-m	zaboravljao	zaboravio
pres-3pl	zaboravljaju	zaborave	past-f	zaboravljala	zaboravila
pres. adv.	zaboravljajući	—	pass. adj.	—	zaboravljen
imper-2	—	zaboravi	gerund	zaboravljanje	*

* There's no regular of perf. verbal noun, the noun **zaborav** can be used instead.

This verb pair can be used with an object in A:

A

Zaboravio sam jaknu^A. *I forgot the jacket.* {m}

It can be also used with any kind of *content clause*, i.e. a **da**-clause in any tense (but no perf. verbs in present):

[...]

Ana^N je zaboravila [gdje su ključevi^N]. *Ana forgot [where the keys are].*

When someone forgets to do something, it's expressed in *infinitive*, which can have its objects, etc.:

inf

Ana^N je zaboravila zaključati vrata^A. *Ana forgot to lock the door.*

A similar meaning is expressed by the negation of the verb **sjetiti se²** perf. *recall, come to mind*:

Ana^N se nije sjetila zaključati vrata^A. *Ana didn't remember to lock the door.*

zaključavati («) ~ zaključati lock

(a)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
<i>pres-1</i>	zaključavam	zaključam	<i>inf</i>	zaključavati	zaključati
<i>pres-3</i>	zaključava	zaključa	<i>past-m</i>	zaključavao	zaključao
<i>pres-3pl</i>	zaključavaju	zaključaju	<i>past-f</i>	zaključavala	zaključala
<i>pres. adv.</i>	zaključavajući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—	zaključan
<i>imper-2</i>	zaključavaj	zaključaj	<i>gerund</i>	zaključavanje	—

This verb pair can be used with an object in A:

A

Ana^N zaključava vrata^A. *Ana is locking the door.*

The perf. pass. adj. is a very frequently used adjective:

Vrata^N su zaključana^N. *The door is locked.*

The opposite meaning is expressed by **otključavati («) ~ otključati unlock**.

zamišljati («) ~ zamišliti («) imagine

(a) (i)

<i>pres-1</i>	zamišljam	zamišlim	<i>inf</i>	zamišljati	zamišliti
<i>pres-3</i>	zamišlja	zamišli	<i>past-m</i>	zamišljao	zamišlio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	zamišljaju	zamišle	<i>past-f</i>	zamišljala	zamišlila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	zamišljajući	—	<i>pass. adj.</i>	zamišljan	zamišljen *
<i>imper-2</i>	zamišljaj	zamišli	<i>gerund</i>	zamišljanje	—

* The passive adjective **zamišljen** has an additional meaning: *in thought, contemplating*, i.e. when someone has been absorbed in their thoughts.

This verb pair is used with objects in A, what is imagined:

A

Ana^N zamišlja odmor^A na pustom^{DL} otoku^{DL}.

Ana imagines vacation on a desert island.

What is imagined can be also expressed with an *unrestricted clause*: any tense can be used, present of both impf. and perf. verbs can be used in them, usually expressing relative future (this is a special behavior):

[...]

Ana^N zamišlja [da pliva u moru^{DL}]. *Ana imagines [(that) she's swimming in the sea].*

Note that this construction is unlike in English, which often uses *-ing* forms with *imagine*.

zanimati («) interest

(a)

<i>pres-1</i>	zanimam	<i>inf</i>	zanimati
<i>pres-3</i>	zanimā	<i>past-m</i>	zanimao
<i>pres-3pl</i>	zanimaju	<i>past-f</i>	zanimala
<i>pres. adv.</i>	zanimajući	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—
<i>imper-2</i>	zanimaj	<i>gerund</i>	zanimanje *

* The verbal noun **zanimanje** is also used as a common noun, meaning *interest*, but also *profession, occupation*.

This verb is usually used ‘reverse’, with interesting things and people as subjects, and persons that feel the interest in A:

!

Anu^A zanimā film^N. *The movie is interesting to Ana.* (lit. ‘The movie interests Ana.’)

Negation of this verb is similar to English *don’t care*. This is a common phrase:

To^N me^{1A} ne zanimā. *That’s not interesting to me. = I don’t care about it.*

It can be also used with **se²**, in meaning *show interest (in)*: the person who shows interest is then the subject, and the object of interest is expressed with **za**” + A:

se² za A

Ivan^N se zanimā za Anu^A. *Ivan is showing interest in Ana.*

There’s a potential adjective **zanimljiv**, meaning simply *interesting*:

Jezero^N je jako zanimljivo^N. *The lake is very interesting.*

zatvarati («) ~ zatvoriti («) close

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	zatvaram	zatvorim	inf	zatvarati	zatvoriti
pres-3	zatvara	zatvori	past-m	zatvarao	zatvorio
pres-3pl	zatvaraju	zatvore	past-f	zatvarala	zatvorila
pres. adv.	zatvarajući	—	pass. adj.	zatvaran	zatvoren
imper-2	zatvaraj	zatvori	gerund	zatvaranje	—

This verb pair can be used with an object in A:

A

Ana^N **zatvara kutiju**^A. *Ana is closing the box.*

Goran^N **je zatvorio prozor**^A. *Goran has closed the window.*

With a **se**², the meaning is mediopassive, that is, something happens or has happened to the subject, but we don't know or won't say who is causing it:

se²

Škola^N **se zatvara sutra**. *The school is closing tomorrow.*

Vrata^N **su se zatvorila**. *The door has closed. (vrata door is always plural)*

The perf. pass. adj. is a very frequently used adjective:

Dućan^N **je zatvoren**^N. *The shop is closed.*

The opposite meaning is expressed by **otvarati («) ~ otvoriti («) open**.

The agent noun is **zatvarač**, mostly used for various things, such as *caps, fasteners, breeches* (in guns), etc.

zaustavljati ~ zaustaviti *stop (somebody, something)*

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	zaustavljam	zaustavim	inf	zaustavljati	zaustaviti
pres-3	zaustavlja	zaustavi	past-m	zaustavljao	zaustavio
pres-3pl	zaustavljaju	zaustave	past-f	zaustavljala	zaustavila
pres. adv.	zaustavljajući	—	pass. adj.	zaustavljan	zaustavljen
imper-2	zaustavljaj	zaustavi	gerund	zaustavljanje	—

These verbs are used with an object in A:

A

Auto^N je zaustavila auto^A. *Ana has stopped the car.*

This verb pair is also used with **se²**: the meaning is mediopassive, i.e. something happens or has happened to the subject, but we don't say who is causing it, or it happens on its own:

se²

Auto^N se zaustavio. *The car stopped.*

The same meaning is more often expressed with the pair **stajati (staje) ~ stati (stane)** *stop, come to halt*:

Auto^N je stao. *The car stopped.*

However, if somebody stops something or somebody else, you have to use this pair, since it permits objects, while **stajati (staje) ~ stati (stane)** *stop, come to halt* is only for people, animals and things that stop 'on their own'.

There's a potential adjective **zaustavljiv** *stoppable*, mostly used negated, i.e. **nezaustavljiv** *unstoppable*.

završavati («) ~ završiti («) finish, end

(a) (i)

	impf.	perf.		impf.	perf.
pres-1	završavam	završim	inf	završavati	završiti
pres-3	završava	završi	past-m	završavao	završio
pres-3pl	završavaju	završe	past-f	završavala	završila
pres. adv.	završavajući	—	pass. adj.	—	završen
imper-2	završavaj	završi	gerund	završavanje	*

* There's no regular perf. verbal noun, **završetak (završetk-)** *end* is used when needed.

The verb pair is usually used with a noun standing for an activity or an event as the subject, without anything else:

Film^N je završio. *The movie has ended.*

This implies an orderly, expected end; for things that can end at any moment (e.g. *rain, pain, danger*), the pair **prestajati (prestaje) ~ prestati (prestane)** *stop, cease* is used.

You can also *finish* something you work on, expressed as an object in A:

A

Goran^N je završio zadaću^A. *Goran has finished the homework.*

In Serbia and eastern parts of Bosnia, this verb pair must be used with an object or a (mediopassive) **se**². Therefore, the first example would rather be:

Film^N se završio. (Serbia, eastern Bosnia) *The movie has ended.*

značiti *mean, signify*

(i)

<i>pres-1</i>	značim	<i>inf</i>	značiti
<i>pres-3</i>	znači	<i>past-m</i>	značio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	znače	<i>past-f</i>	značila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	značeći	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—
<i>imper-2</i>	znači	<i>gerund</i>	značenje *

* The verbal noun **značenje** is, like in English, often used as a general noun, i.e. *meaning*.

This verb is often used with a person in DL and an adverb or indefinite pronoun in A as its object; the subject is very often a demonstrative adjective:

DL A

Ona^N **mu**^{3mDL} **znači sve**^A. *She means everything to him.*

To^N **mi**^{1DL} **je značilo puno**. *It meant a lot to me.*

An object can be a *content clause*, i.e. a **da**-clause with verbs in any tense (but not perf. verbs in the present tense):

[...]

Znači [da moram ići u banku]^A. *It means [I have to go to the bank].*

The word **znači** is frequently used as a filler in colloquial speech, to fill gaps or connect sentences.

znati *know*

(a)

<i>pres-1</i>	znam *	<i>inf</i>	znati
<i>pres-3</i>	zna *	<i>past-m</i>	znao
<i>pres-3pl</i>	znaju *	<i>past-f</i>	znala
<i>pres. adv.</i>	znajući *	<i>pass. adj.</i>	znan
<i>imper-2</i>	znaj	<i>gerund</i>	znanje **

* In some dialects, sometimes in speech and traditional songs, there are alternative forms of the present tense: *pres-3* **znade**, and so on.

** The verbal noun **znanje** is also used as a common noun, meaning *knowledge*.

Knowledge of something is expressed with objects in A:

A

Ivan^N **zna** **matematiku**^A. *Ivan knows math.*

Ana^N **zna** **engleski**^A. *Ana 'knows' English. (i.e. speaks)*

It can be also used with any kind of *content clause* (i.e. a **da**-clause in any tense, but no perf. verbs in present):

[...]

Ana^N **zna** [**gdje su ključevi**]^N. *Ana knows [where the keys are].*

When someone *knows how* to do something, it's expressed in *infinitive*:

inf

Ana^N **zna** **pjevati**. *Ana knows how to sing.*

In Bosnia and Serbia, the verb **umjeti** (**umije**) is often used to express the last meaning. It's also used in the southernmost parts of Croatia, including Dubrovnik.

zvati (zove) call

(irr.)

<i>pres-1</i>	z<u>o</u>vem	<i>inf</i>	zvati
<i>pres-3</i>	z<u>o</u>ve	<i>past-m</i>	zvao
<i>pres-3pl</i>	z<u>o</u>vu	<i>past-f</i>	zvala
<i>pres. adv.</i>	zovući	<i>pass. adj.</i>	zvan
<i>imper-2</i>	z<u>o</u>vi	<i>gerund</i>	zvanje

This verb is used with objects in A:

A

Ana^N zove Ivanu^A. *Ana is calling Ivana.*

This verb is also often used with **se²**: the meaning is similar to mediopassive (exactly like Spanish *llamar* and French *apeller*): *naming the subject*. Both the subject and the name are in N:

!

Zovem se Ivan^N. *My name is Ivan.* (lit. 'I'm called Ivan.')

Ona se zove Marija^N. *Her name is Marija.* (lit. 'She's called Marija.')

željeti (želi,...) ~¹/~~ po- («), za- («) want, wish, desire

(je)

	impf.	smlf./inch.		impf.	smlf./inch.
pres-1	želim	poželim	inf	željeti	poželjeti
pres-3	želi	poželi	past-m	želio	poželio
pres-3pl	žele	požele	past-f	željela	poželjela
pres. adv.	želeći	—	pass. adj.	željen	—
imper-2	želi	poželi	gerund	*	—

* There's no regular verbal noun; the noun **želja** *wish* is used when needed.

This pair can be used with objects in A:

A

Goran^N želi sladoled^A. *Goran wants ice-cream.*

When someone wants to do something, it's usually expressed in *infinitive*:

inf

Ana^N želi spavati. *Ana wants to sleep.*

When someone wants something else to happen, where he or she isn't the subject, it's expressed by an *atemporal clause* (i.e. **da** + a verb in present, either impf. or perf. + object etc.):

[...]

Ana^N želi [da Goran^N prestane vikati]. *Ana wants [Goran to stop screaming].*

In such clauses, the verb **bude** is usually used instead of **biti** (**je² +**) *be*:

Ana^N želi [da bude sunčano]. *Ana wants [it to be sunny].*

The two perfective verbs cover both 'semelfactive' (*wish for a moment*) and 'inchoative' (*start to wish*) meanings, depending on the context. Only one is listed in the table, since the other has only a different prefix. The one derived with **po-** is more common. They're used like the impf. verb:

Goran^N je poželio sladoled^A. *Goran expressed a wish for ice-cream. (or felt a wish)*

With **nešto** *something* as an object, these two verbs correspond to English *make a wish*:

Goran^N je poželio nešto^A. *Goran made a wish.*

In Serbia, it's more common to use atemporal clauses also in sentences of type *Ana wants to sleep*.

There's a related adjective **poželjan** (**poželjn-**) *desirable*.

The verb also appears as

Ikavian: želiti
(non-standard in Croatian) Ekavian: želeti (želi)

živjeti (živi,...) live

(je)

<i>pres-1</i>	ž<u>i</u>vim	<i>inf</i>	živjeti
<i>pres-3</i>	ž<u>i</u>vi	<i>past-m</i>	živio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	ž<u>i</u>ve	<i>past-f</i>	živjela
<i>pres. adv.</i>	živeći	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—
<i>imper-2</i>	ž<u>i</u>vi	<i>gerund</i>	—

The verb is normally used without objects, with an optional *location*:

(loc)

Ana^N živi u Zagrebu^{DL}. *Ana lives in Zagreb.*

Sometimes it can be used with objects in A or I, meaning *live something*:

A / I

Ana^N živi svoj^A život^A. *Ana lives her life.*

Ana^N živi svojim^I životom^I. (the same meaning, a bit more common)

The verb also appears as Ikavian: živiti
(non-standard in Croatian) Ekavian: živeti (živi)

žuriti hurry

(i)

<i>pres-1</i>	ž<u>u</u>rim	<i>inf</i>	žuriti
<i>pres-3</i>	ž<u>u</u>ri	<i>past-m</i>	žurio
<i>pres-3pl</i>	ž<u>u</u>re	<i>past-f</i>	žurila
<i>pres. adv.</i>	žureći	<i>pass. adj.</i>	—
<i>imper-2</i>	ž<u>u</u>ri	<i>gerund</i>	*

* There's no regular verbal noun, but **žurba** *hurry* is used when needed.

The verb is normally used with optional *destinations*:

(dest)

Goran^N žuri u školu^A. *Goran is hurrying to school.*

It's often used with another verb in infinitive, which can have its object and so on, when someone hurries *to do something*:

inf

Goran^N žuri pojesti sendvič^A. *Goran is hurrying to eat the sandwich.*

Quick Reference: Case Forms

	singular					24	plural			
<i>nouns</i>	N	A	G	DL	I	24	N-pl	A-pl	G-pl	DLI-pl
f (+ some m)	-a	-u	-e	-i ¹	-om	-e	-e	= N	-a ^a	-ama
f (a few)	Ø	= N	-i	-i	-i / -ju	-i	-i	-i	-i	-ima
m animate	Ø	= G			-om *		-#-i ¹	-#-e	-#-a ^a	-#-ima
m inanimate	Ø	= N	-a	-u		-a				
n	-o, -e	= N			N + m		-a	= N	-a ^a	-ima
<i>adjectives</i>	N	A	G	DL	I	24	N-pl	A-pl	G-pl	DLI-pl
f	-a	-u	-e	-oj	-om	-e	-e	= N		
m animate	(-i)	= G					-i	-e	-ih	-im
m inanimate		= N	-og *	-om *	-im	-a				
n	-o *	= N					-a	= N		
<i>stressed pron.</i>	N	A	G	DL	I		N-pl	A-pl	G-pl	DLI-pl
1 (I, we)	ja	mene	meni	mnom			mi	nas		nama
2 (you)	ti	tebe	tebi	tobom			vi	vas		vama
f (she, they)	ona	nju	nje	njoj	njom		one			
3 m (he, they)	on	njega	njemu	njim			oni	njih		njima
n (it, they)	ono						ona			
reflexive	—	sebe	sebi	sobom			—	(singular forms)		
<i>unstressed pronouns</i>		A	G	DL				A-pl	G-pl	DL-pl
1 (me, us)		me ²		mi ²				nas ²		nam ²
2 (you)		te ²		ti ²				vas ²		vam ²
3 f (her, them)		ju ² , je ²	je ²	joj ²				ih ²		im ²
m/n (him/it, them)		ga ²		mu ²						
reflexive		se ²		si ²				(singular forms)		

¹ change of consonants -k + i = **ci**, -g + i = **zi**, -h + i = **si**; some exceptions for f nouns

* instead of -o-, -e- after *Croatian-specific* consonants: c, č, ć, đ, dž, j, lj, nj, š, št, ž, žd

most one-syllable and some two-syllable masc. nouns insert -ov- (or -ev- after *Croatian-specific* consonants) before plural endings (e.g. *sin son* → N-pl *sin-ov-i*)

^a if two or more consonants would come before the case ending, in most nouns an additional -a- is inserted before the last one (e.g. *sestra sister* → G-pl *sest-a-r-a*)

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Standard stress positions are according to *Školski rječnik hrvatskoga jezika*.

If you find an error in this document, don't hesitate to send a message to the Facebook page. All suggestions are always welcome.

A new, expanded version will be created in 2021.