8 | 3 | Lekcija 3: U restoranu

# | The Verb NUDITI

The verb *nuditi* can be used in different situations, but all with the meaning of to offer. Look at the examples below.

| **SINGULAR** | | | **PLURAL** | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [(audio)](https://croatian.takolako.org/wp-content/uploads/NUDIM.mp3) | ja | nud-im | [(audio)](https://croatian.takolako.org/wp-content/uploads/NUDIMO.mp3) | mi | nud-imo |
| [(audio)](https://croatian.takolako.org/wp-content/uploads/NUDIS.mp3) | ti | nud-iš | [(audio)](https://croatian.takolako.org/wp-content/uploads/NUDITE.mp3) | vi | nud-ite |
| [(audio)](https://croatian.takolako.org/wp-content/uploads/NUDI.mp3) | on/-a/-o | nud-i | [(audio)](https://croatian.takolako.org/wp-content/uploads/NUDE.mp3) | oni/-e/-a | nud-e |

| hrvatski | engleski |
| --- | --- |
| Uvijek kad idem kod Marka on mi nudi kavu. Dobro zna da ja ne pijem kavu. | Every time I go and visit Marko he offers me coffee. He knows well that I don’t drink coffee. |
| Naš restoran nudi raznoliku hranu. | Our restaurant offers a variety of food items. |
| Trgovina nudi razne proizvode. | The shop offers different products. |

# | Personal Pronouns in the Accusative Case as Direct Objects

Often in speech, if we know what we are talking about, we can use a personal pronoun instead of the noun we are referring to. For example: Have you seen the movie? – Yes, I saw it yesterday. This same concept is possible in Croatian as well. However, unlike in English, we have to think of the gender of the noun the pronoun replaces and its correct case form. For direct objects, the correct form of the personal pronoun would be used in the Accusative case. Let’s look at several examples in the Present tense.

| m. sing. | Poznaješ li Jamesa? | Da, poznajem **ga**. |
| --- | --- | --- |
| f. sing. | Poznaješ li moju sestru? | Da, poznajem **je**. |
| n. sing. | Poznaješ li moje dijete? | Da, poznajem **ga**. |
| m. pl. | Poznaješ li moje prijatelje? | Da, poznajem **ih**. |
| f. pl. | Poznaješ li moje sestre? | Da, poznajem **ih**. |
| n. pl. | Poznaješ li moju djecu? | Da, poznajem **ih**. |

## Personal pronouns in the Accusative.

As you know, personal pronouns in the Accusative case can have stressed and unstressed forms. Look at the table below.

| Nom. | ja | ti | on  ono | ona | mi | vi | oni  one  ona |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Acc. stressed | mene | tebe | njega | nju | nas | vas | njih |
| Acc. unstressed | me | te | ga | je / ju | / | / | ih |

Only the feminine singular form (*ona*) has two different unstressed options. The difference between them is that one form is used in present and future tense sentences (the form: je), while the second form is used in past tense sentences (the form: ju). Look at the examples:

| present | Poznaješ li moju sestru? | Da, poznajem **je**. |
| --- | --- | --- |
| future | Hoće li vidjeti sestru danas? | Da, vidjet ću **je** večeras. |
| past | Je li on vidio tvoju sestru? | Da, vidio **ju** je. |

As you can see, in the past tense, the unstressed form ***je*** comes between the verb and the auxiliary verb to be. This is not like what happens in English. Note that in the past tense, the feminine unstressed form je becomes ***ju***. The reason for this lies in the fact that we cannot have *je je* together. For example: *Vidio je* (unstressed form) *je* (unstressed form of the verb *biti*) - it has to become ***vidio ju je***.

| Je li on vidio tvoju sestru? | Did he see your sister? |
| --- | --- |
| Da, vidio ju je. | Yes, he saw her. |

# 8.3 Zadatak 6. Jesi li…?

Complete the sentences by using the correct unstressed form of the personal pronoun in the Accusative case.

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