4 | 2 | Lekcija 3: Jesi živ?

# | The verb IĆI – Past Tense

As you already know, all verbs in Croatian belong in one of the two possible categories:

|  | ending in -ti (gledati, misliti, živjeti, trčati, etc.) |
| --- | --- |
|  | ending in -ći (reći, ići, leći, peći, etc.) |

However, each category has subgroups. So far you have learned several subgroups of -ti verbs (*gledati*: ja gled-am; *misliti*: ja misl-im; *živjeti*: ja živ-im), and only one subgroup of -ći verbs (*ići*: ja idem) in the Present Tense. We also talked about -ti verbs in the past Tense (*gledati*: ja sam gleda-o/-la; *misliti*: ja sam misli-o/-la; *živjeti*: ja sam živ-io/živje-la).

Today we will talk more about -ći verbs, but in the Past Tense. We will come back to -ći verbs in Present Tense in later units as they are all irregular verbs. As you saw, in today’s lesson we encountered two verbs in -ći that reflect motion (i.e., having the meaning of moving toward a certain place). These verbs are: ***ići*** (to go) and ***doći*** (to come).

| **IĆI (i - ći)** |
| --- |
| **[masculine]** | **[feminine]** | **[neuter]** |
| Ja sam iš-a-o. | Ja sam iš-la.  |  |
| Ti si iš-a-o. | Ti si iš-la. |  |
| On je iš-a-o. | Ona je iš-la. | Ono je iš-lo. |
| Mi smo iš-li. | Mi smo iš-le. |  |
| Vi ste iš-li. | Vi ste iš-le. |  |
| Oni su iš-li.  | One su iš-le. | Ona su iš-la.  |

| **DOĆI (do - ći)**  |
| --- |
| **[masculine]** | **[feminine]** | **[neuter]** |
| Ja sam doš-a-o. | Ja sam doš-la.  |  |
| Ti si doš-a-o. | Ti si doš-la. |  |
| On je doš-a-o. | Ona je doš-la. | Ono je doš-lo. |
| Mi smo doš-li. | Mi smo doš-le. |  |
| Vi ste doš-li. | Vi ste doš-le. |  |
| Oni su doš-li.  | One su doš-le. | Ona su doš-la.  |

Most of the verbs that are related to motion end in -ći, and will behave in this way. In other words, when forming the past tense of ići, for example, the -ć- will change to -š- to which we need to add the appropriate ending (masculine/feminine/neuter) and number (singular/plural). The same rule will apply to all other motion verbs that are connected to the verb ići (going somewhere). Look at the few examples reflecting singular masculine/feminine forms above.

# | The verb REĆI – Indirect Speech

The verb reći (to say) also has changes in its form when using it in the past tense. When forming the Past Tense, the -ć- changes to -k- before adding the appropriate ending (masculine/feminine/neuter) and number (singular/plural).

| **REĆI (rek - ti)** |
| --- |
| **[masculine]** | **[feminine]** | **[neuter]** |
| Ja sam rek-a-o. | Ja sam rek-la.  |  |
| Ti si rek-a-o. | Ti si rek-la. |  |
| On je rek-a-o. | Ona je rek-la. | Ono je rek-lo. |
| Mi smo rek-li. | Mi smo rek-le. |  |
| Vi ste rek-li. | Vi ste rek-le. |  |
| Oni su rek-li.  | One su rek-le. | Ona su rek-la.  |

### It is often used for indirect speech. For example:

|  | *(he said)* | *On je rekao da je bio na poslu.* He said (that) he was at work. |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | *(she said)* | *Ona je rekla da je bila na poslu*. She said (that) she was at work. |

As you can see, everything has to agree based on who was the person who said something.

#### Many other verbs that end in -ći (not indicating a human motion) will have this rule when -ć changes to -k (teći [to flow], peći [to bake], etc.).

# | Noun POSAO

The noun ***posao*** is an irregular masculine noun. It has several changes in its form when changing case forms. These changes are:

|  | most of the time the noun will lose the -a- |
| --- | --- |
|  | most of the time the final -o will change to -l before adding the case ending |

### Let us look at the cases that we already covered.

|   | Posao: work/job |
| --- | --- |
| Nominative | *Ovo je moj posao.* | This is my job. |
| Accusative | *Ja volim ići na posao.* | I like to go to work. |
| Genitive | *Imam puno posla.* | I have a lot of work. |
| Locative | *Na poslu je dobro.* | At work it’s all good. |

# 4.2 Zadatak 7. Glagoli na –ći

Read the following sentences carefully. You need to complete each sentence by using the appropriate form of ***ići***, ***doći***, or ***reći*** in their Past Tense forms. Only write the participle of the verb. For example: *Marko, jesi li gledao film jučer? - Ne, nisam. Idem sutra u kino*.

[h5p id="417"]

# 4.2 Zadatak 8. Posao

Write the correct form of the noun ***posao***. Pay attention to the meaning of the sentence.

[h5p id="880"]