6 | 1 | Lekcija 1: Planovi i želje

# | The verbs ŽELJETI and HTJETI

The difference between these two verbs is very subtle. Usually both verbs are translated in English as “to want something.” However, to explain the difference better, we can say that:

| **Željeti** | – is used when we want to express a desire to achieve something, to reach a goal. For example: *Želim studirati arheologiju*. *Želim automobil*. It indicates a desire to make it happen. |
| --- | --- |
| **Htjeti** | – is used when we want to express our wanting for something (eager to have something). For example: *Hoću sladoled. Hoću slušati glazbu*. It indicates a desire for something. |

# | HTJETI

The verb *htjeti* is the second auxiliary verb in Croatian. It is also used when we want to express things in the Future Tense. More about this in the following lessons. For now, remember that the verb “to want” in Croatian is *htjeti*, and it is one of the irregular verbs. The forms for the present tense are below.

| **SINGULAR** | **PLURAL** |
| --- | --- |
| [(audio)](https://croatian.takolako.org/wp-content/uploads/HOCU.mp3) | ja  | hoću | [(audio)](https://croatian.takolako.org/wp-content/uploads/HOCEMO.mp3) | mi  | hoćemo |
| [(audio)](https://croatian.takolako.org/wp-content/uploads/HOCES.mp3) | ti  | hoćeš | [(audio)](https://croatian.takolako.org/wp-content/uploads/HOCETE.mp3) | vi  | hoćete |
| [(audio)](https://croatian.takolako.org/wp-content/uploads/HOCE_1.mp3) | on/-a/-o  | hoće | [(audio)](https://croatian.takolako.org/wp-content/uploads/HOCE.mp3) | oni/-e/-a  | hoće |

 \* Note that 3rd person singular and 3rd person plural have the same form!

Just like the verb *biti* which has its stressed form (ja jesam) and unstressed form (ja sam), the verb *htjeti* is the only other verb in Croatian that has the same structure. The verb *htjeti* has its stressed form (as seen above) and unstressed forms. At this point, we will look only at its stressed form that we use to express our wanting for something.

The stressed form of htjeti is used in sentences when we intend to indicate ‘’wanting’’ – like in the examples: (1) Ja hoću tortu, or (2) Ja hoću kupiti tortu. Following the two examples above we can see that the verb *htjeti* is followed by:

| **1** | Direct object - the noun in the Accusative case: Ja hoću tortu. |
| --- | --- |
| **2** | Another verb in the infinitive form + direct object (the noun in Accusative form): Ja hoću kupiti tortu. |

# | ŽELJETI

The verb željeti belongs to a group of verbs that end in –(j)eti. The forms for the present tense are below.

| **SINGULAR** | **PLURAL** |
| --- | --- |
| [(audio)](https://croatian.takolako.org/wp-content/uploads/ZELIM.mp3) | ja  | žel-im | [(audio)](https://croatian.takolako.org/wp-content/uploads/ZELIMO.mp3) | mi  | žel-imo |
| [(audio)](https://croatian.takolako.org/wp-content/uploads/ZELIS.mp3) | ti  | žel-iš | [(audio)](https://croatian.takolako.org/wp-content/uploads/ZELITE.mp3) | vi  | žel-ite |
| [(audio)](https://croatian.takolako.org/wp-content/uploads/ZELI.mp3) | on/-a/-o  | žel-i | [(audio)](https://croatian.takolako.org/wp-content/uploads/ZELE.mp3) | oni/-e/-a  | žel-e |

Just like *htjeti*, the verb *željeti* is followed by:

| **1** | Direct object - the noun in the Accusative case: Ja želim automobil. |
| --- | --- |
| **2** | Another verb in the infinitive form + direct object (the noun in the Accusative form): Ja želim kupiti kuću. |

# 6.1 Zadatak 1. Željeti ili htjeti?

[h5p id="452"]

# 6.1 Zadatak 2. Tko hoće?

[h5p id="453"]

# 6.1 Zadatak 3. Ponavljanje

Be sure to read the Grammar section carefully before completing the assignment. Some questions might have multiple answers.

[h5p id="709"]

Choose the correct statement.

[h5p id="457"]

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