

verb to be (být)

how to work with this verb

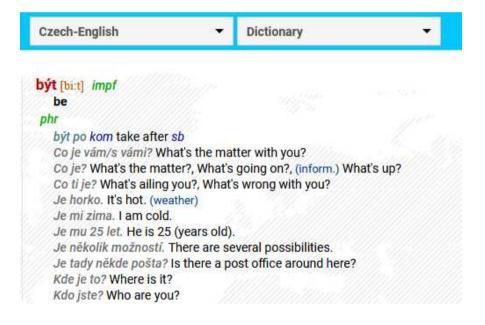
aVLCJ0181 Czech Language for Foreigners I

1 | the infinitive

what you can find in dictionaries

the basic dictionary form of a verb when used non-finitely

bydlet live apartment být be bývalý ex





2 | finite verbs

different (= conjugated) forms

finite verb = a form of a verb that has a subject (expressed or implied)

```
jsem = I am
jsi = you are
je = he/she/it is
```

```
jsme = we are
jste = you are
jsou = they are
```



3 | negative forms

simply put NE to the beginning, with ONE (!) exception*

```
nejsem = I am not
nejsi = you are not nejste = you are not
není * = he/she/it is not
```

```
nejsme = we are not
nejsou = they are not
```



^{*} really, the only exception for negative form in the whole czech language

3 | pronouns & verbs

needed in English, not that important in czech

```
já = Ity = you (singular, informal)on / ona / to = he/she/it is
```

```
my = we
vy = you (plural, or formal)
oni = they
```



when (not) to use pronouns

simply: do not use them

- using a pronouns = strong(er) emphasis on the subject
- each form is different in its ending, no need to use pronouns

```
jsem = I am
jsi = you are
je = he/she/it is
```

```
jsme = we are
jste = you are
jsou = they are
```

with pronouns

```
já jsem = me, I am (and not David, e. g.)
```



Basic phrases with být

something you may already know

- Jsem [name]. I am [name].
- Jsem student. I am a student.
- Odkud jste? Where are you from?
- Jsem z ... I am from.
- Co je to? What is it?
- To je dobře. It/that is good.

