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# Čtvrtý týden

## Czech for Foreign MU Staff: Beginners 1

Fourth week

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## 2. lekce Orientace

2. lesson

Orientation

**Uč. str. 14/ cv. 4**

# Předložka *vedle* + genitiv sg.

The preposition *next to* + genitive singular

- so far, all nouns have been in the nominative case
- However, if you use a noun after a preposition, you don't use nominative.
- In this case, the preposition *vedle* is followed by the genitive singular with its endings.

This is only part of genitive sg., but for now it is enough. 😊

GENDER	NOMINATIVE	GENITIVE
MASCULINE INANIMATE	OBCHOD	OBCHODU
	KOSTEL*	KOSTELA*
	MOST	MOSTU
FEMININE	BANKA	BANKY
	KAVÁRNA	KAVÁRN <del>Y</del>
	SOCHA	SOCH <del>Y</del>
	ZASTÁVKA (a stop), STANICE	ZASTÁVK <del>Y</del> , STANICE
	ŘEKA	ŘEK <del>Y</del>
	RESTAURACE	RESTAURACE
	VESNICE	VESNICE
NEUTER	KINO	KIN <del>A</del>
	DIVADLO	DIVADL <del>A</del>
	MĚSTO	MĚST <del>A</del>
	NÁDRAŽÍ	NÁDRAŽÍ
	NÁMĚSTÍ	NÁMĚSTÍ
	LETIŠTĚ (airport)	LETIŠTĚ

Uč. str. 14, cv. 2 → example: škola → vedle školy

Uč. str. 14, cv. 6 →

1. in pairs
2. together

Uč. str. 67, cv. 1

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# Prosím vás, kde je...?

Excuse me, where is...?

*„please you“*

vás = accusative

Uč. str. 15, cv. 1+2+3+4 **AUDIO**

TO SEARCH, TO LOOK FOR = HLEDAT. The verb is associated with the 4th case.

Is it Á verb, Í verb or UJ verb?

Á verb

KONJUGACE

HLEDÁM

HLEDÁŠ

HLEDÁ

HLEDÁME

HLEDÁTE

HLEDAJÍ

## Culture 😊 FUN FACT

In Brno we have *šalina* (= tramvaj, a tram). We do not use the word *tramvaj* – NEVER! *Tramvaj* is used (not only) in Prague. There is rivalry between Prague and Brno. If you live in Brno and don't want people to look weird at you, do not use the word *tramvaj*. Once you are in Prague and you want to fit in, use the word *tramvaj*. :D



M U N I  
C J V

## Jít x jet

To go (to walk, on foot) x to go (by a vehicle)

### JET (to go by vehicle)

Já (ne)jedu	My (ne)jedeme
Ty (ne)jedeš	Vy (ne)jedete
On, ona, to (ne)jede	Oni (ne)jedou

### JÍT (to walk)

Já (ne)jdu	My (ne)jdeme
Ty (ne)jdeš	Vy (ne)jdete
On, ona, to (ne)jde	Oni (ne)jdou

- 4. category of verbs = E verbs. The stem changes when conjugated in the present tense.
- Jet velkým autem (7. case, instrumental, nouns are declined, the form of noun changed → velký – velkým, auto – autem). **REMEMBER the verb JET is associated with the 7th case.**
- Jít pěšky (pěšky is adverb. Adverbs are not declined, the form does not change)

GENDER	NOMINATIVE	INSTRUMENTAL
MASCULINE	AUTOBUS	AUTOBUSEM
	VLAK	VLAKEM
FEMININE	TRAMVAJ / ŠALINA	TRAMVAJÍ / ŠALINOU
NEUTER	METRO	METREM
	AUTO (a car)	AUTEM

Again, this is only part of instrumental. 😊

Uč. str. 68, cv. 8

Uč. str. 68, cv. 9

In Czech we distinguish between direction and location.

Musíte jít **doprava**. X To je **vpravo**.

You have to go **to the right**. X It is **on the right**.

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# Adverbs expressing location

Appendix str. 16



NAHOŘE

VLEVO

UPROSTŘED

VPRAVO

DOLE

Kde je to? Where is it?

Je to vlevo. It is on the left.

**NO MOVEMENT. IT IS STATIC. Verb *to be*.  
WHERE?**

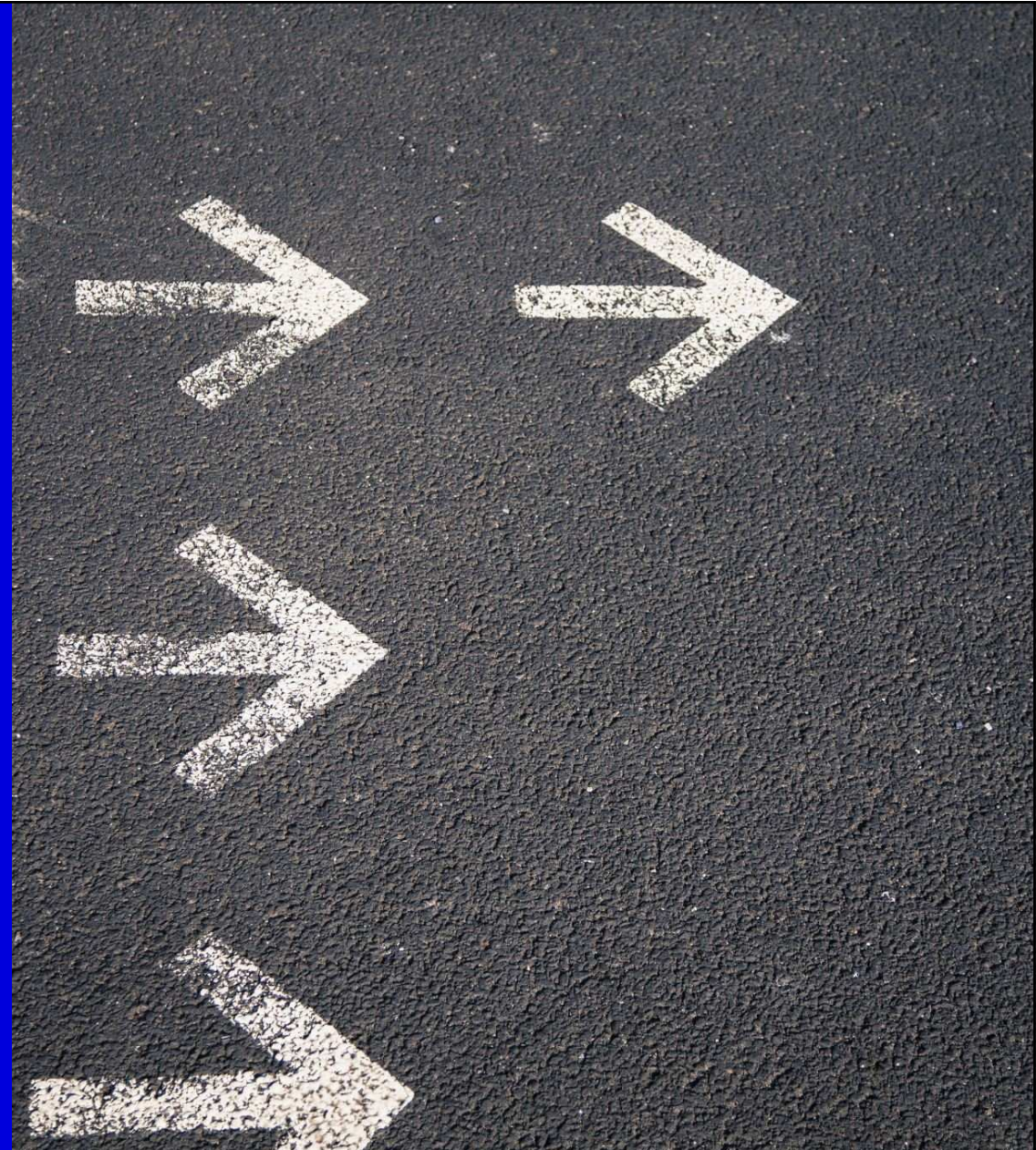
Kde je nemocnice?

Nemocnice je vpravo.

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# Adverbs expressing direction

Appendix str. 16





NAHORU

DOLEVA

DOPROSTŘED

DOPRAVA

DOLŮ

→ rovně  zpátky

Kde je banka? Where is a bank?

Musíte jít doprava. You have to go to the right.

**MOVEMENT. IT IS DYNAMIC. Verb *to go*.  
WHERE TO? *KAM?***

Hledám banku. Kam mám jít? I am looking for a bank. Where to go?

Musíte jít doleva. You have to go to the left.

Uč. str. 16, cv. 6

Uč. str. 16, cv. 9 → correct the answers [AUDIO](#)

Uč. str. 16, cv. 10