

Appendix to lesson 4

4.1 The verb jmenovat se

The verb *jmenovat se* literally means "to name oneself", but we translate it as to be called.

This verb is reflexive, which means that it is always accompanied by the reflexive pronoun **se** (*jmenuju se, jmenuješ se, jmenuje se...*).

As you already know from the previous lesson, the reflexive pronoun **se** (or *si*, e.g. in the verb **dát si**) cannot go at the beginning of the sentence occupies the second logical position in the sentence (for more see p. 37, paragraph 6.4). Compare:

Jak	se	jmenuješ?		"How yourself do you name?" What are you called?
Jmenuju	se	Ema.		"I name myself Ema" I'm called Ema.
Můj přítel	se	jmenuje	John.	"My friend himself names John" My friend's called John.

4.2 Je mu... (let). Je jí ... (let).

Observe:

Kolik ti je (let)? (*informal address*) "How many years is it to you?" How old are you? – **Je mi 25 (let).** "It is 25 (years) to me." I am 25 (years).

Kolik vám je (let)? (*formal address*) "How many years is it to you?" How old are you? – **Je mi 25 (let).** "It is 25 (years) to me." I am 25 (years).

Kolik mu je (let)? "How many years is it to him?" How old is he? – **Je mu 22 (let).** "It is 22 to him." He is 22.

Kolik jí je (let)? "How many years is it to her?" How old is she? – **Je jí 5 (let).** "It is 5 to her." She is 5.

The forms **ti, vám, mi, mu,** and **jí** are the personal pronouns in the dative. Compare:

The nominative							
já	ty	on	ona	to	my	vy	oni
The dative							
mi	ti	mu	jí	mu	nám	vám	jim

Note: The forms *mi/ti/mu/jí* cannot go at the beginning of a sentence.

4.3 Possessive pronouns: můj, moje...

The possessive pronouns are:

The nominative singular							
	my	your (<i>informal</i>)	our	your (<i>formal sg. or plural</i>)	his	her	their
<i>Masculine</i>	můj	tvůj	naš	váš	jeho	její	jejich
<i>Feminine</i>	moje	tvoje	naše	vaše			
<i>Neutre</i>	moje	tvoje	naše	vaše			

Note: The form of a pronoun does not depend on the gender of the person speaking, but it depends on the gender of the noun, with which it goes. Compare:

A woman says: **To je můj bratr.** It's my brother. **To je moje sestra.** It's my sister. **To je moje auto.** It's my car.

A man says: **To je můj bratr.** It's my brother. **To je moje sestra.** It's my sister. **To je moje auto.** It's my car.

4.4 -ý and -í adjectives

You already know from lesson 3 that depending on the nominative singular ending (the form which you will find in the dictionary) we can distinguish two types of adjective:

a) Adjectives which end in -ý (-ý adjectives).

b) Adjectives which end in -í (-í adjectives).

You can review the nominative sg. on page 20, paragr. 3.1.