

2.2 - Conjugation of -í- verbs

There are a few **-í-** verbs in this chapter. The endings are as follows:

(já)	-ím	(my)	-íme
(ty)	-íš	(vy)	-íte
(on/ona/ono)	-í	(oni/ony/ona)	-í /(-ějí/ejí)

Most **-í-** verbs end in *-it*, *-et*, or *-ět*, such as *mluvit* 'to speak'

(já)	mluvím 'I speak, am speaking'	(my)	mluvíme we speak, are speaking'
(ty)	mluvíš 'you speak, are speaking'	(vy)	mluvíte 'you speak, are speaking'
(on/ona/ono)	mluví 'he/she speaks, is speaking'	(oni/ony/ona)	mluví 'they speak, are speaking'

Occasionally the ending on the infinitive is different, such as with *spát* 'to sleep', which otherwise looks like it would be an **-á-** verb. However, we just have to memorize that it's an **-í-** verb:

(já)	spím	(my)	spíme
(ty)	spíš	(vy)	spíte
(on/ona/ono)	spí	(oni/ony/ona)	spí

The 3rd plural endings **-ějí/ejí** are common only among a verbs in Czech whose infinitive ends in **-et/-ět**. In virtually every instance that **-ějí/ejí** is used in standard Czech as the 3rd plural ending, it is possible to use **-í** instead. In other words, **don't worry about the verbs** with this alternate form too much beyond recognizing the form as an alternate. The following is an example of a verb that allows the **-ějí/ejí** ending:

(já)	umím	(my)	umíme
(ty)	umíš	(vy)	umíte
(on/ona/ono)	umí	(oni/ony/ona)	umějí/(umí)

Here are some common **-í-** verbs that you will use in this chapter:

<i>mluvit</i>	to talk, speak
<i>myslet</i>	to think
<i>spát</i>	to sleep
<i>rozumět</i>	to understand
<i>tančit</i>	to dance
<i>učit se</i>	to study
<i>umět</i>	to know a skill
<i>cvičit</i>	to exercise
<i>uklízet</i>	to clean
<i>vařit</i>	to cook



*Jana často **uklízí**.*
Jana often cleans.



*Pavla **vaří**.*
Pavla is cooking.



*Jan **spí**.*
Jan is sleeping.



*Věra **cvičí** každý den.*
Věra exercises every day.

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