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 -ejí/ejí are common only among a verbs in Czech whose infinitive ends in -et/-et. In virtually every instance that -ejí/ejí is used in standard Czech as the 3rd plural ending, it is possible to use -i 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 -ejí/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:

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

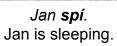


Jana často **uklízí**. Jana often cleans.



Pavla vaří.
Pavla is cooking.







Věra cvičí každý den. Věra exercises every day.

Images used in this document come from $\underline{\text{these sources}}$.