

FINISH FROM FRIDAY:

- discuss imperfective/perfective pair formation
- simultaneous and sequenced actions

WHOLE CLASS: 5.7, 5.11, 5.13, 5.15ABC, 5.17, 5.19, 5.20, 5.24, 5.25B

SMALL GROUPS: 5.8, 5.10, 5.11, 5.27A

RED Chapter 5, Part 2

FUT of *být* ‘be’

budu budeme

budeš budete

bude budou

- just by itself, the FUT of *být* is the future of ‘be’, e.g., *budu* ‘I will be’, *budeš* ‘you will be’... *budou* ‘they will be’
- form the FUT tense of imperfective (only) verbs with the necessary conjugated FUT form of *být* + the INF of an imperfective verb
- when used as the FUT tense auxiliary (“helping verb”), the form of *být* will also take the negative particle *ne-*: *Budu číst. Nebudu číst.*
- *být* is the only verb in Czech that has two conjugated forms, a present tense and a future tense. All other verbs will be imperfective and when conjugated will have present tense meanings or perfective and when conjugated will have future tense meanings

Tense Review

TENSE	IMPERFECTIVE verbs	PERFECTIVE verbs
PAST	<i>l</i> -form with present <i>být</i>	<i>l</i> -form with present <i>být</i>
PRESENT	conjugate the verb	N/A
FUTURE	future <i>být</i> + INF	conjugate the verb

- as far as formation of tenses is concerned; we’ve already learned what you need to know last quarter
- conjugated forms of IMPERFECTIVE verbs have present tense meanings; conjugated forms of PERFECTIVE verbs have future tense meanings; but there is nothing different about the process of conjugation. There are three conjugation types and we learned them last quarter.
- as far as meaning of these three tenses, combined with the aspect of verbs (remember that aspect is “built-in” to a given verb; it’s just part of a the verb), this is something you’ll be amazed by for the rest of your Czech careers
- recall that the present tense auxiliary forms of *být* used in the past tense construction are enclitics (stressless and in “second” position)
- however, the future tense auxiliary forms of *být* are not enclitics and don’t have special rules about placement

Perfective verbs in future

- the description and examples in the book are fairly nice on this
- *když* changes meaning from past ‘when’ to future ‘if’; future ‘when’ is expressed by *až*

	<i>past</i>	<i>future</i>
WHEN	<i>když</i>	<i>až</i>
IF	(<i>kdyby</i> with conditional hypotheticals)	<i>když</i> or <i>jestli(že)</i>

Modal Verbs

Modal verbs express notions such as CAN/BE ABLE TO, MAY, MUST/HAVE TO, SHOULD/UGHT TO/ SUPPOSED TO, KNOW HOW TO; WANT, and NEED. They generally require the infinitive of another verb in order to fulfill their meaning. Some of them may also be used with a thing as a direct object in the accusative case (e.g., NEED, WANT).

So far we have learned, or are learning in this chapter:

moc (LCz *moci*) ‘can, be able to’: *můžu* (LCz *mohu*), *můžeš*, *může*, *můžeme*, *můžete*, *můžou* (LCz *mohou*); *mohl*, etc.

smět ‘may’: *smím*, *smíš*, *smí*, *smíme*, *smíte*, *smějí*, *směl*, etc.

NB: as in English, most often replaced in Czech by ‘can’. However, negative forms of *nesmět* render Engl ‘must not’.

muset ‘must, have to’: *musím*, *musíš*, *musí*, *musíme*, *musíte*, *musí*; *musel*, etc.

NB: negative forms of *nemuset* render Engl ‘don’t have to’ rather than ‘must not’

mít ‘should, ought to, supposed to’: *mám*, *máš*, *má*, *máme*, *máte*, *mají*; *měl*, etc.

NB: yes, this is the same verb as ‘have’, and as in English, Czech uses ‘have’ as a modal verb, but note that the meaning is different from Engl *have* used as a modal verb *have to*.

umět ‘know how to’: *umím*, *umíš*, *umí*, *umíme*, *umíte*, *umějí*; *uměl*, etc.

chtít ‘want (to)’: *chci*, *chceš*, *chce*, *chceme*, *chcete*, *chtějí* (IRREGULAR!); *chtěl*, etc.

potřebovat ‘need (to)’: *potřebuju*, *potřebuješ*, *potřebuje*, *potřebujeme*, *potřebujete*, *potřebujou*; *potřeboval*, etc.

RED Textbook Exercises for Practice:

WHOLE CLASS: 5.31, 5.35, 5.36, 5.38, 5.45AB,

SMALL GROUPS: 5.32, 5.33A, 5.43, 5.51

TRANSLATION: 5.29, 5.52 (we’ll do on the board in class on Wednesday as part of review)

Tuesday in Drill:

- study for WHITE 6, RED 5 Vocabulary quiz on Tuesday
- read through dialogues in RED 5, Parts 1 and 2 out loud at home and in drill
- read the *Pohádka of velké řepě* (p. 192) and *Pohádka o rybě* (p. 208-9) out loud in drill
- continue with practice exercises from textbook (see above)