

Appendix

Vítejte v Apendixu! (Welcome to the Appendix!) This section is your handy reference guide, compiling all the essential grammar tables and vocabulary introduced throughout this course. Think of it as your quick lookup tool for all those conjugations, declensions, and words you've been learning. It's a great place to review and solidify your knowledge.

Verb Conjugation Tables

Here are the conjugations for the main verb types and irregular verbs covered in this guide. Remember that Czech verbs are often categorized by their infinitive endings and stem changes.

Present Tense

1. Regular Verbs (Type 1: ending in -ovat, e.g., pracovat - to work)

Pronoun	Pracovat (to work)	Dělat (to do/make)
já	pracuji	dělám
ty	pracuješ	děláš
on/ona/ono	pracuje	dělá
my	pracujeme	děláme
vy	pracujete	děláte
oni/ony	pracují	dělají

2. Regular Verbs (Type 2/3: ending in -et/-ět, e.g., bydlet - to live, rozumět - to understand)

Pronoun	Bydlet (to live)	Rozumět (to understand)
já	bydlím	rozumím
ty	bydlíš	rozumíš
on/ona/ono	bydlí	rozumí
my	bydlíme	rozumíme
vy	bydlíte	rozumíte
oni/ony	bydlí	rozumí

3. Irregular Verb: Být (to be)

Pronoun	Být (to be)	Negation (Nejsem)
já	jsem	nejsem

Pronoun	Být (to be)	Negation (Nejsem)
ty	jsi	nejsi
on/ona/ono	je	není
my	jsme	nejsme
vy	jste	nejste
oni/ony	jsou	nejsou

4. Modal Verbs

Pronoun	Chtít (to want)	Moci (to be able to/can)	Muset (to have to/must)
já	chci	můžu	musím
ty	chceš	můžeš	musíš
on/ona/ono	chce	může	musí
my	chceme	můžeme	musíme
vy	chcete	můžete	musíte
oni/ony	chtějí	mohou	musí

Past Tense

The past tense is formed with the auxiliary verb **být** (in its present tense form, often omitted for 3rd person) and the **past participle** of the main verb. The past participle changes based on the **gender and number of the subject**.

Past Participle Endings:

Gender/Number	Ending	Example: Pracovat (to work)	Example: Být (to be)
Masculine singular	-l	pracoval	byl
Feminine singular	-la	pracovala	byla
Neuter singular	-lo	pracovalo	bylo
Masculine animate plural	-li	pracovali	byli
Feminine/Masculine inanimate plural	-ly	pracovaly	byly
Neuter plural	-la	pracovala	byla

Full Past Tense Conjugation (Example: Pracovat - to work)

Pronoun	Masculine Speaker	Feminine Speaker	Example (Plural/Mixed)
já	jsem pracoval	jsem pracovala	

Pronoun	Masculine Speaker	Feminine Speaker	Example (Plural/Mixed)
ty	jsi pracoval	jsi pracovala	
on/ona/ono	(je) pracoval	(je) pracovala	(je) pracovalo (it worked)
my	jsme pracovali	jsme pracovaly	
vy	jste pracovali	jste pracovaly	
oni/ony	(jsou) pracovali	(jsou) pracovaly	

Future Tense

For **imperfective verbs** (describing ongoing/habitual actions), the future tense is formed using the future forms of **být** + the **infinitive** of the main verb.

Pronoun	Být (future)	+ Infinitive (e.g., pracovat)	Example (mluvit)
já	budu	budu pracovat	budu mluvit
ty	budeš	budeš pracovat	budeš mluvit
on/ona/ono	bude	bude pracovat	bude mluvit
my	budeme	budeme pracovat	budeme mluvit
vy	budete	budete pracovat	budete mluvit
oni/ony	budou	budou pracovat	budou mluvit

Note: Perfective verbs have simple future forms (e.g., půjdu - I will go, udělám - I will do/finish), which often look like present tense forms.

Noun Declension Tables

Czech nouns decline through seven cases in the singular and plural. Here, we present simplified singular declension tables for common noun types across the cases introduced in this guide. This is a general overview; full declension patterns are more complex.

Cases:

- **Nominative (1. pád):** Subject of the sentence (Kdo? Co? - Who? What?)
- **Accusative (4. pád):** Direct object (Koho? Co? - Whom? What?)
- **Dative (3. pád):** Indirect object (Komu? Čemu? - To whom? To what?)
- **Locative (6. pád):** Location (Kde? - Where?) - always with a preposition
- **Instrumental (7. pád):** Means, accompaniment (S kým? S čím? - With whom? With what?)
- **Genitive (2. pád):** Possession, absence, after certain prepositions (Koho? Čeho? - Of whom? Of what?)
- **Vocative (5. pád):** Direct address (Voláme! - We call!)

Masculine Animate Nouns (e.g., **student** - student)

Case	Singular Ending	Example: student
Nominative	-Ø	student
Accusative	-a	studenta
Dative	-ovi	studentovi
Locative	-ovi	studentovi
Instrumental	-em	studentem
Genitive	-a	studenta
Vocative	-e / -i	studente

Masculine Inanimate Nouns (e.g., **stůl** - table)

Case	Singular Ending	Example: stůl
Nominative	-Ø	stůl
Accusative	-Ø	stůl
Dative	-u	stolu
Locative	-e / -u	stole
Instrumental	-em	stolem
Genitive	-u	stolu
Vocative	-e / -i	stole

Feminine Nouns (e.g., **žena** - woman, **růže** - rose, **kost** - bone)

Case	Singular Ending (žena)	Example: žena	Singular Ending (růže)	Example: růže	Singular Ending (kost)	Example: kost
Nominative	-a	žena	-e	růže	-Ø	kost
Accusative	-u	ženu	-i	růži	-Ø	kost
Dative	-ě	ženě	-i	růži	-i	kosti
Locative	-ě	ženě	-i	růži	-i	kosti
Instrumental	-ou	ženou	-í	růží	-í	kostí
Genitive	-y	ženy	-e	růže	-i	kosti
Vocative	-o	ženo	-e	růže	-i	kosti

Neuter Nouns (e.g., **město** - city, **nádraží** - train station)

Case	Singular Ending (město)	Example: město	Singular Ending (nádraží)	Example: nádraží
Nominative	-o	město	-í	nádraží
Accusative	-o	město	-í	nádraží
Dative	-u	městu	-í	nádraží
Locative	-ě	městě	-í	nádraží
Instrumental	-em	městem	-ím	nádražím
Genitive	-a	města	-í	nádraží
Vocative	-o	město	-í	nádraží

Adjective Declension Tables

Adjectives agree with the noun they describe in gender, number, and case. Here are the singular forms for common adjectives (like *dobrý* - good, *velký* - big) in the Nominative and Accusative cases.

Nominative Case (Singular)

Noun Gender	Adjective Ending	Example: <i>dobrý</i> (good)	Example: <i>velký</i> (big)
Masculine	-ý	dobrý	velký
Feminine	-á	dobrá	velká
Neuter	-é	dobré	velké

Accusative Case (Singular)

Noun Gender	Adjective Ending	Example: <i>dobrý</i> (good)	Example: <i>velký</i> (big)
Masculine animate	-ého	dobrého	velkého
Masculine inanimate	-ý	dobrý	velký
Feminine	-ou	dobrou	velkou
Neuter	-é	dobré	velké

Vocabulary Glossary (Czech-English-French)

This glossary contains all the essential Czech words and phrases introduced in this guide, organized into thematic categories for easy navigation. Use this as a quick reference to refresh your memory, practice pronunciation, and reinforce your understanding of their meanings and usage.

Greetings & Politeness

Czech Word / Phrase	Phonetic Transcription	English Meaning	Notes
Ahoj!	/a-HOY/	Hi! / Hello! / Bye!	Informal greeting, for friends, family, or people your age. Works for both hello and goodbye.
Dobrý den!	/DO-bree DEN/	Good day! / Hello!	Formal greeting, for strangers, in shops, with older people, or in professional settings.
Dobré ráno!	/DO-bray RAA-no/	Good morning!	Formal, used until noon.
Dobrý večer!	/DO-bree VE-cher/	Good evening!	Formal, used from late afternoon onwards.
Dobrou noc!	/DO-broh NOTS/	Good night!	Formal/Informal, used before going to bed.
Na shledanou!	/na SHLE-da-noh/	Goodbye!	Formal goodbye.
Na viděnou!	/na VI-dyen-oh/	See you!	Slightly less formal goodbye than <i>Na shledanou</i> .
Děkuji!	/DYE-ku-yi/	Thank you!	Standard "thank you."
Děkuji moc!	/DYE-ku-yi MOTS/	Thank you very much!	"Moc" means "much" or "very."
Prosím!	/PRO-seem/	Please! / You're welcome! / Pardon? / Here you go.	Very versatile word. Context is key!
Není zač.	/NE-nyi ZATCH/	You're welcome. / No problem.	Literally "It's nothing." Common, slightly more casual response to "Děkuji."
Promiňte.	/PRO-min-tye/	Excuse me. / Pardon me.	Use to get attention or apologize.
Samozřejmě.	/SA-moz-rzhej-my/	Of course / Certainly	
Jistě.	/YIS-tye/	Certainly / Sure	
Jak se máte?	/yak se MAA-te/	How are you?	Formal/plural greeting.
Jak se máš?	/yak se MAASH/	How are you?	Informal greeting.
Dobře, děkuji.	/DOB-rzhe, DYE-ku-yi/	Fine, thank you.	Standard response to "How are you?"

Czech Word / Phrase	Phonetic Transcription	English Meaning	Notes
Máš se dobře?	/Maash se DOB-rzhe/	Are you doing well?	Informal.
Jsi v pořádku?	/si v PO-rzhaad-koo/	Are you alright?	Informal.
Nevadí.	/NE-va-dee/	Never mind. / No problem.	

People & Pronouns

Czech Word / Phrase	Phonetic Transcription	English Meaning	Notes
já	/yaa/	I	
ty	/ti/	you	Informal singular.
on	/on/	he	
ona	/o-na/	she	
ono	/o-no/	it	Neuter.
my	/mi/	we	
vy	/vi/	you	Formal singular / plural.
oni	/o-ni/	they	Masculine animate plural (at least one man).
ony	/o-ni/	they	Feminine / masculine inanimate / neuter plural.
Jsem...	/ysem/	I am...	Basic self-introduction.
Jmenuji se...	/yme-NU-yi se/	My name is... / I am called...	Literally "I call myself...".
Jak se jmenujete?	/yak se YME-nu-ye-te/	What is your name?	Formal.
Jak se jmenuješ?	/yak se YME-nu-yesh/	What is your name?	Informal.
Jsem z...	/ysem z/	I am from...	Preposition 'z' takes Genitive case.
Francouz	/FRAN-tsohz/	Frenchman	Masculine noun.
Francouzka	/FRAN-tsohz-ka/	Frenchwoman	Feminine noun.
Angličan	/anglichan/	Englishman	Masculine noun.
Angličanka	/anglichanka/	Englishwoman	Feminine noun.

Czech Word / Phrase	Phonetic Transcription	English Meaning	Notes
Čech	/check/	Czech man	Masculine noun.
Češka	/cheshka/	Czech woman	Feminine noun.
můj (m)	/mooy/	my	Masculine singular Nominative. Declines for gender/case.
moje (f/n)	/MO-ye/	my	Feminine/Neuter singular Nominative. Declines for gender/case.
tvůj (m)	/twooy/	your	Informal masculine singular Nominative. Declines for gender/case.
tvoje (f/n)	/TWO-ye/	your	Informal feminine/neuter singular Nominative. Declines for gender/case.
jeho	/ye-ho/	his	Invariable (does not change for gender/case).
její	/yey-ee/	her	Invariable (does not change for gender/case).
náš	/naash/	our	Declines for gender/case.
váš	/vaash/	your	Formal/plural. Declines for gender/case.
jejich	/yey-ikh/	their	Invariable.
student	/STU-dent/	student	Masculine noun.
bratr	/BRA-tr/	brother	Masculine noun.
kamarád (m)	/KA-ma-raad/	friend (male)	Masculine noun.
kamarádka (f)	/KA-ma-raad-ka/	friend (female)	Feminine noun.
rodina	/RO-di-na/	family	Feminine noun.
žena	/ZHE-na/	woman / wife	Feminine noun.
muž	/moozh/	man / husband	Masculine noun.
pan	/pan/	Mr. / gentleman	Masculine noun.
paní	/PA-nee/	Mrs. / lady	Feminine noun.
Petr	/PETR/	Petr (name)	Masculine name.
Pavel	/PA-vel/	Pavel (name)	Masculine name.
Jana	/YA-na/	Jana (name)	Feminine name.
Marie	/MA-ri-ye/	Marie (name)	Feminine name.

Food & Drink

Czech Word / Phrase	Phonetic Transcription	English Meaning	Notes
káva	/KAA-va/	coffee	Feminine noun. Accusative: <i>kávu</i> .
pivo	/PI-vo/	beer	Neuter noun. Accusative: <i>pivo</i> .
voda	/VO-da/	water	Feminine noun. Accusative: <i>vodu</i> .
chléb	/HLEB/	bread	Masculine inanimate noun. Accusative: <i>chléb</i> .
sýr	/seer/	cheese	Masculine inanimate noun. Accusative: <i>sýr</i> .
polévka	/PO-lev-ka/	soup	Feminine noun. Accusative: <i>polévku</i> .
jídelní lístek	/YEE-del-nee LEES-tek/	menu	Literally "eating list."
večeřet	/VE-che-rzhet/	to have dinner	Imperfective verb.
obědvat	/O-byed-vat/	to have lunch	Imperfective verb.
snídat	/SNEE-dat/	to have breakfast	Imperfective verb.
jídlo	/YEED-lo/	food	Neuter noun.

Travel & Directions

Czech Word / Phrase	Phonetic Transcription	English Meaning	Notes
Francie	/FRAN-tsi-ye/	France	Feminine noun.
Anglie	/AN-gli-ye/	England	Feminine noun.
Česká republika	/CHES-kaa re-PU-bli-ka/	Czech Republic	Feminine noun.
Praha	/PRA-ha/	Prague	Feminine noun. Locative: <i>Praze</i> .
Kde?	/Gde/	Where?	For location (where you are).
Kde je...?	/GDE ye/	Where is...?	
Tady	/TA-di/	Here	
Tam	/TAM/	There	
toaleta	/TO-a-le-ta/	toilet	Feminine noun.
restaurace	/RES-tow-ra-tse/	restaurant	Feminine noun. Locative: <i>restauraci</i> .

Czech Word / Phrase	Phonetic Transcription	English Meaning	Notes
nádraží	/NAAD-ra-zhee/	train station	Neuter noun. Locative: <i>nádraží</i> .
náměstí	/NAAM-nyes-tyee/	square (city)	Neuter noun. Locative: <i>náměstí</i> .
hotel	/HO-tel/	hotel	Masculine noun. Locative: <i>hotelu</i> .
kavárna	/KA-vaar-na/	cafe	Feminine noun. Locative: <i>kavárně</i> .
obchod	/OP-khot/	shop / store	Masculine noun.
supermarket	/SU-per-mar-ket/	supermarket	Masculine noun.
trh	/trkh/	market	Masculine noun.
domů	/DO-moh/	home	Directional ("to home").
rovně	/ROV-nyeh/	straight	
jít rovně	/yeet ROV-nyeh/	to go straight	Imperfective verb phrase.
jděte rovně	/YDYET-e ROV-nyeh/	go straight	Formal/plural imperative.
jdi rovně	/ydi ROV-nyeh/	go straight	Informal imperative.
doleva	/DO-le-va/	to the left	
doprava	/DO-pra-va/	to the right	
odbočit doleva/doprava	/OD-bo-chit DO-le-va/DO-pra-va/	to turn left/right	Perfective verb phrase.
blízko	/BLEEZ-ko/	near / close	
daleko	/DA-le-ko/	far	
ulice	/OO-li-tse/	street	Feminine noun.
most	/most/	bridge	Masculine noun.
semafor	/SE-ma-for/	traffic light	Masculine noun.
cesta	/TES-ta/	road / way	Feminine noun.
letišťe	/LE-tish-tye/	airport	Neuter noun.
autobusové nádraží	/OW-to-boo-so-ve NAAD-ra-zhee/	bus station	Neuter noun.
taxi	/TAK-si/	taxi	Neuter noun.
vlak	/vlak/	train	Masculine noun.

Numbers, Time, & Dates

Czech Word / Phrase	Phonetic Transcription	English Meaning	Notes
nula	/NOO-la/	zero	
jedna	/YED-na/	one	
dva	/dva/	two	
tři	/trzhee/	three	
čtyři	/CHTI-rzhi/	four	
pět	/pyet/	five	
šest	/shest/	six	
sedm	/sedm/	seven	
osm	/osm/	eight	
devět	/DE-vyet/	nine	
deset	/DE-set/	ten	
jedenáct	/YE-de-naatst/	eleven	
dvanáct	/DVA-naatst/	twelve	
třináct	/TRZHI-naatst/	thirteen	
čtrnáct	/CHTR-naatst/	fourteen	
patnáct	/PAT-naatst/	fifteen	
šestnáct	/SHES-naatst/	sixteen	
sedmnáct	/SED-mnaatst/	seventeen	
osmnáct	/OSM-naatst/	eighteen	
devatenáct	/DE-va-te-naatst/	nineteen	
dvacet	/DVA-tset/	twenty	
třicet	/TRZHI-tset/	thirty	
čtyřicet	/CHTI-rzhi-tset/	forty	
padesát	/PA-de-saat/	fifty	
šedesát	/SHE-de-saat/	sixty	
sedmdesát	/SED-mde-saat/	seventy	
osmdesát	/OSM-de-saat/	eighty	
devadesát	/DE-va-de-saat/	ninety	

Czech Word / Phrase	Phonetic Transcription	English Meaning	Notes
sto	/sto/	one hundred	
Kolik je hodin?	/KO-lik ye HO-din/	What time is it?	
Je X hodin.	/Ye X HO-din/	It's X o'clock.	For exact hours.
ráno	/RAA-no/	morning / in the morning	
dopoledne	/DO-po-led-ne/	late morning / forenoon	
poledne	/PO-led-ne/	noon	"v poledne" (at noon).
odpoledne	/OD-po-led-ne/	afternoon / in the afternoon	
večer	/VE-cher/	evening / in the evening	
noc	/nots/	night	"v noci" (at night).
včera	/VCHE-ra/	yesterday	
předevčírem	/PRE-dev-chee-rem/	the day before yesterday	
zítra	/ZEE-tra/	tomorrow	
pozítrí	/PO-zee-trzhee/	the day after tomorrow	
minulý týden	/MI-noo-lee TEE-den/	last week	
minulý rok	/MI-noo-lee rok/	last year	
příští týden	/PRZHEESH-tyee TEE-den/	next week	
příští rok	/PRZHEESH-tyee rok/	next year	
minuta	/MI-noo-ta/	minute	
hodina	/HO-di-na/	hour / o'clock	
sekunda	/SE-koon-da/	second	
půl	/pool/	half	Used in time for "half past X" (e.g., <i>půl páté</i> = 4:30).

Czech Word / Phrase	Phonetic Transcription	English Meaning	Notes
čtvrt	/CHTVRT/	quarter	Used in time for "quarter past X" (e.g., <i>čtvrt na osm</i> = 7:15).
tříčtvrtě	/TRZHI-ch-tvrt-ye/	three quarters	Used in time for "quarter to X" (e.g., <i>tříčtvrtě na osm</i> = 7:45).

Emotions & Common Adjectives

Czech Word / Phrase	Phonetic Transcription	English Meaning	Notes
unavený/unavená/unavené	/u-NA-ve-ni/u-NA-ve-naa/u-NA-ve-ne/	tired	Masculine/Feminine/Neuter forms.
dobrý/dobrá/dobré	/DO-bree/DO-braa/DO-bre/	good	Masculine/Feminine/Neuter forms.
velký/velká/velké	/VEL-kee/VEL-kaa/VEL-ke/	big / large	Masculine/Feminine/Neuter forms.
malý/malá/malé	/MA-lee/MA-laa/MA-le/	small / little	Masculine/Feminine/Neuter forms.
nový/nová/nové	/NO-vee/NO-vaa/NO-ve/	new	Masculine/Feminine/Neuter forms.
starý/stará/staré	/STA-ree/STA-raa/STA-re/	old	Masculine/Feminine/Neuter forms.
krásný/krásná/krásné	/KRAAS-nee/KRAAS-naa/KRAAS-ne/	beautiful	Masculine/Feminine/Neuter forms.
drahý/drahá/drahé	/DRA-hee/DRA-haa/DRA-he/	expensive	Masculine/Feminine/Neuter forms.
levný/levná/levné	/LEV-nee/LEV-naa/LEV-ne/	cheap	Masculine/Feminine/Neuter forms.
chutný/chutná/chutné	/KHOOT-nee/KHOOT-naa/KHOOT-ne/	tasty / delicious	Masculine/Feminine/Neuter forms.
zajímavý/zajímavá/zajímavé	/ZAY-ee-ma-vee/ZAY-ee-ma-vaa/ZAY-ee-ma-ve/	interesting	Masculine/Feminine/Neuter forms.
nudný/nudná/nudné	/NOOD-nee/NOOD-naa/NOOD-ne/	boring	Masculine/Feminine/Neuter forms.
špatný/špatná/špatné	/SHPAT-nee/SHPAT-naa/SHPAT-ne/	bad	Masculine/Feminine/Neuter forms.

Czech Word / Phrase	Phonetic Transcription	English Meaning	Notes
hořký/hořká/hořké	/HORSCH-kee/HORSCH-kaa/HORSCH-ke/	bitter	Masculine/Feminine/Neuter forms.
milý/milá/milé	/MI-lee/MI-laa/MI-le/	kind / nice	Masculine/Feminine/Neuter forms.
šťastný/šťastná/šťastné	/SHTYAST-nee/SHTYAST-naa/SHTYAST-ne/	happy	Masculine/Feminine/Neuter forms.
smutný/smutná/smutné	/SMOOT-nee/SMOOT-naa/SMOOT-ne/	sad	Masculine/Feminine/Neuter forms.
hladový/hladová/hladové	/HLA-do-vi/HLA-do-vaa/HLA-do-ve/	hungry	Masculine/Feminine/Neuter forms. Used with <i>být</i> (jsem hladový).
žiznivý/žiznivá/žiznivé	/ZHEEZ-ni-vi/ZHEEZ-ni-vaa/ZHEEZ-ni-ve/	thirsty	Masculine/Feminine/Neuter forms. Used with <i>být</i> (jsem žiznivý).

Verbs: Essential Actions

Czech Verb (Infinitive)	Phonetic Transcription	English Meaning	Notes
být	/beet/	to be	Irregular verb. See conjugation table.
bydlet	/BID-let/	to live / to reside	Imperfective. Conjugates like <i>bydlím</i> .
chtít	/kh-teet/	to want	Irregular modal verb. See conjugation table.
číst	/cheest/	to read	Imperfective. Past participle: <i>četl/četla</i> .
dát (perfective)	/daat/	to give (a single act)	Perfective pair of <i>dávat</i> . Takes Dative.
dávat (imperfective)	/DAA-vat/	to give (habitual/ongoing)	Imperfective pair of <i>dát</i> . Takes Dative.
dělat	/DYE-lat/	to do / to make	Imperfective. Conjugates like <i>dělám</i> .
děkovat	/DYE-ko-vat/	to thank	Takes Dative.
jíst	/yeest/	to eat	Imperfective. Past participle: <i>jedl/jedla</i> .
jít	/yeet/	to go (by foot)	Imperfective. Past participle: <i>šel/šla</i> . Future: <i>půjdu</i> (perfective).
jmenovat se	/yme-NO-vat se/	to be called	Reflexive verb.

Czech Verb (Infinitive)	Phonetic Transcription	English Meaning	Notes
kupovat (imperfective)	/KOO-po-vat/	to buy (habitual)	Imperfective pair of <i>koupit</i> .
koupit (perfective)	/KOW-pit/	to buy (a single act)	Perfective pair of <i>kupovat</i> .
líbit se	/LEE-bit se/	to like / to be pleasing to	Takes Dative for the person who likes.
mít	/meet/	to have	Irregular. Conjugates like <i>mám</i> .
mít rád/ráda	/meet raad/raa/	to like	Used for general preferences for things/activities. <i>rád</i> if male, <i>ráda</i> if female. Takes Accusative.
mluvit	/MLU-vit/	to speak	Imperfective. Conjugates like <i>mluvím</i> .
moci	/mo-tsi/	to be able to / can	Irregular modal verb. See conjugation table.
muset	/mu-set/	to have to / must	Irregular modal verb. See conjugation table.
napsat (perfective)	/NAP-sat/	to write down / finish writing	Perfective pair of <i>psát</i> .
platit	/PLA-tit/	to pay	Imperfective.
pít	/peet/	to drink	Imperfective. Past participle: <i>pil/pila</i> .
pomoci (perfective)	/PO-motst/	to help (a single act)	Perfective pair of <i>pomáhat</i> . Takes Dative.
pomoci (imperfective)	/PO-mo-tsi/	to help (habitual/ongoing)	Imperfective pair of <i>pomoci</i> . Takes Dative.
pracovat	/PRA-tso-vat/	to work	Imperfective. Conjugates like <i>pracuji</i> .
promluvit (perfective)	/PRO-mlu-vit/	to speak (briefly/once)	Perfective pair of <i>mluvit</i> .
psát (imperfective)	/psaat/	to write	Imperfective pair of <i>napsat</i> .
půjdu (perfective future)	/POOY-doo/	I will go (by foot, once)	Perfective future of <i>jít</i> .
pršet	/PR-shet/	to rain	Impersonal verb (<i>Prší</i> - It's raining).
rozumět	/RO-zoo-myet/	to understand	Imperfective. Conjugates like <i>rozumím</i> .
sejdeme se	/SEY-de-me se/	we will meet	Perfective verb.

Czech Verb (Infinitive)	Phonetic Transcription	English Meaning	Notes
sněžit	/SNYE-zhit/	to snow	Impersonal verb (<i>Sněží</i> - It's snowing).
sníst (perfective)	/sneest/	to eat up / finish eating	Perfective pair of <i>jíst</i> .
spát	/spaat/	to sleep	Imperfective. Past participle: <i>spal/spala</i> .
stát	/staat/	to cost / to stand	Irregular. <i>Kolik to stojí?</i> (How much does it cost?).
studovat	/STU-do-vat/	to study	Imperfective.
telefonovat (imperfective)	/TE-le-fo-no- vat/	to call (on phone)	Imperfective pair of <i>zatelefonovat</i> .
udělat (perfective)	/OO-dye-lat/	to do / finish doing	Perfective pair of <i>dělat</i> .
učit se	/OO-chit se/	to study / to learn	Reflexive verb.
vstávat	/VSTAA-vat/	to wake up / get up	Imperfective.
vypít (perfective)	/VI-peet/	to drink up / finish drinking	Perfective pair of <i>pít</i> .
vezmu si...	/VEZ-moo si/	I'll take...	Useful phrase for purchasing.
vidět	/VID-yet/	to see	Imperfective. Past participle: <i>viděl/viděla</i> .
zatelefonovat (perfective)	/ZA-te-le-fo- no-vat/	to make a phone call	Perfective pair of <i>telefonovat</i> .
zůstat	/ZOO-stat/	to stay	Perfective.

Questions & Sentence Starters

Czech Word / Phrase	Phonetic Transcription	English Meaning	Notes
Co?	/Tso/	What?	Declines for case.
Co je to?	/tso ye to/	What is it?	
Co děláš?	/tso DYE-laash/	What are you doing?	Informal.
Jak?	/yak/	How?	
Jak se dostanu na...?	/yak se DOS-ta-noo na/	How do I get to...?	
Jaké máš číslo?	/YA-ke maash CHEES- lo/	What's your number?	Informal.

Czech Word / Phrase	Phonetic Transcription	English Meaning	Notes
Kam?	/kam/	Where to?	For destination (direction).
Kde?	/Gde/	Where?	For location (where you are).
Kdo?	/Gdo/	Who?	Declines for case.
Kdy?	/Gdi/	When?	
Kolik?	/KO-lik/	How much/many?	
Kolik je hodin?	/KO-lik ye HO-din/	What time is it?	
Kolik to stojí?	/KO-lik to STOY-ee/	How much does it cost?	
Který/Která/Které?	/KTE-ree/KTE-raa/KTE-re/	Which?	Agrees in gender and case.
Odkud?	/OD-kood/	From where?	For origin.
Proč?	/PROCH/	Why?	
Takže...	/TAK-zhe/	So... / Well...	Common conversational filler.
No tak...	/No tak/	Well then...	Common conversational filler.
No jo.	/No yo/	Oh right. / Yeah.	Expresses understanding or agreement.
Je to daleko?	/Ye to DA-le-ko/	Is it far?	
Je to blízko?	/Ye to BLEEZ-ko/	Is it close?	
Je to super!	/Ye to SOO-per/	That's super!	Informal, enthusiastic.
To zní dobře!	/To znee DOBR-zhe/	That sounds good!	
Co nového?	/Tso NO-ve-ho/	What's new?	
Nic moc.	/Nits mots/	Not much.	Common response to "Co nového?"

Grammar Function Words (Prepositions, Conjunctions, etc.)

Czech Word / Phrase	Phonetic Transcription	English Meaning	Notes
a	/a/	and	Conjunction.
ale	/A-le/	but	Conjunction.
bez	/bez/	without	Preposition. Takes Genitive case.

Czech Word / Phrase	Phonetic Transcription	English Meaning	Notes
do	/do/	into / to (destination)	Preposition. Takes Genitive case.
i když	/i gdyzh/	even though	Conjunction.
jestli	/YES-tli/	if	Conjunction. For specific future/conditional.
k / ke	/k/ / /ke/	to / towards (person/place)	Preposition. Takes Dative case. 'ke' before words starting with 'k' or 'g' or 'h'.
když	/gdyzh/	when / if	Conjunction. For habitual/general actions or conditions.
kolem	/KO-lem/	around / past	Preposition. Takes Genitive case.
mezi	/ME-zi/	between / among	Preposition. Takes Instrumental case.
na	/na/	on / at (Locative) / to / onto (Accusative)	Preposition. Takes Locative (location) or Accusative (direction).
naproti	/NA-pro-ti/	opposite	Preposition. Takes Dative case.
nebo	/NE-bo/	or	Conjunction.
od	/od/	from (person/place)	Preposition. Takes Genitive case.
po	/po/	after / around	Preposition. Can take different cases depending on meaning. (e.g., <i>po Praze</i> - around Prague, Locative).
před	/przheth/	in front of / before	Preposition. Takes Instrumental case.
pro	/pro/	for	Preposition. Takes Accusative case.
proto	/PRO-to/	therefore / that's why	Conjunction.
protože	/PRO-to-zhe/	because	Conjunction.
přes	/przhesh/	across / over	Preposition. Takes Accusative case.
s / se	/s/ / /se/	with	Preposition. Takes Instrumental case. 'se' before words starting with 's', 'z', 'š', 'ž'.
takže	/TAK-zhe/	so / therefore	Conjunction.
u	/oo/	at / by	Preposition. Takes Genitive case (often looks like Nominative for some nouns).

Czech Word / Phrase	Phonetic Transcription	English Meaning	Notes
v / ve	/v/ / /ve/	in / at	Preposition. Takes Locative case. 've' before words starting with 'v' or 'f'.
za	/za/	behind / for (price)	Preposition. Takes Instrumental case (behind) or Accusative (for price).
z / ze	/z/ / /ze/	from (out of)	Preposition. Takes Genitive case. 'ze' before words starting with 's', 'z', 'š', 'ž'.
že	/zhe/	that	Conjunction (e.g., "I know that...").
žádný/ žádná/ žádné	/ZHAAD- nee/ZHAAD- naa/ZHAAD-ne/	no / none	Adjective. Used with nouns in Genitive for "no X".

Everyday Phrases

Czech Word / Phrase	Phonetic Transcription	English Meaning	Notes
Ano, jsem.	/A-no, ysem/	Yes, I am.	Simple affirmative response.
Ne, nejsem.	/Ne, NEY-sem/	No, I am not.	Simple negative response.
Možná.	/MOZH-naa/	Maybe.	
Dnes je krásně.	/Dnes ye KRAAS-nyeh/	It's beautiful today.	
Je slunečno.	/Ye SLU-nech-no/	It's sunny.	
Je zataženo.	/Ye ZA-ta-zhe-no/	It's cloudy.	
Prší.	/PR-shee/	It's raining.	
Sněží.	/SNYE-zhee/	It's snowing.	
Moc hezký/á/é!	/Mots HEZ-kee/kaa/ke/	Very nice! / Pretty!	Agrees with noun gender.
To je super!	/To ye SOO-per/	That's super!	Informal, enthusiastic.
Co děláš obvykle ráno?	/Tso DYE-laash OB-vik-le RAA-no/	What do you usually do in the morning?	Informal.
Ráno vstávám v sedm hodin.	/RAA-no VSTAA-vaam v SE-dum HO-din/	In the morning I wake up at seven o'clock.	
Pak snídám.	/pak SNEE-daam/	Then I have breakfast.	
V devět hodin jdu do práce.	/v DE-vyet HO-din ydoo do PRAA-tse/	At nine o'clock I go to work.	

Czech Word / Phrase	Phonetic Transcription	English Meaning	Notes
Obědvám v poledne.	/O-byed-vaam v PO-led-ne/	I have lunch at noon.	
Večer čtu knihu a pak jdu spát.	/VE-cher ch-too KNI-hoo a pak ydoo spaat/	In the evening I read a book and then I go to sleep.	
To je...	/To ye/	It is... / That is...	For identifying objects.
Kolik to stojí?	/KO-lik to STOY-ee/	How much does it cost?	
Vezmu si ji.	/VEZ-moo si yi/	I'll take it.	For purchasing.
Vezmu si ho.	/VEZ-moo si ho/	I'll take him/it.	For purchasing (masculine animate/inanimate).
Vezmu si to.	/VEZ-moo si to/	I'll take it.	For purchasing (neuter).
Jsi milý/milá.	/si MI-lee/MI-laa/	You are kind (m/f).	Informal.
Tady je váš chléb.	/TA-di ye VAASH HLEB/	Here is your bread.	Formal.
Hned to bude.	/hnet to BU-de/	It will be ready soon.	Common phrase.
To je super!	/To ye SOO-per/	That's super!	Informal, enthusiastic.
To zní dobře!	/To znee DOBR-zhe/	That sounds good!	
V kolik hodin se potkáme?	/v KO-lik HO-din se POT-kaa-me/	At what time will we meet?	
Co budeš dělat o víkendu?	/Tso BOO-desh DYE-lat o VEE-ken-doo/	What will you do on the weekend?	Informal.
Nic moc.	/Nits mots/	Not much.	Common response.
Mám čas.	/Maam chas/	I have time.	
Nemám čas.	/NE-maam chas/	I don't have time.	
Jsem doma.	/ysem DO-ma/	I am at home.	
Jdu!	/Ydoo/	I'm coming!	
Tudy!	/TU-di/	This way!	
Za rohem.	/za RO-hem/	Around the corner.	
Dnes.	/dnes/	Today.	
Zítra.	/ZEE-tra/	Tomorrow.	
Včera.	/VCHE-ra/	Yesterday.	

Czech Word / Phrase	Phonetic Transcription	English Meaning	Notes
Mám hlad.	/Maam hlad/	I am hungry (lit. I have hunger).	Common alternative to <i>Jsem hladový</i> .
Mám žízeň.	/Maam zhee-zyen/	I am thirsty (lit. I have thirst).	Common alternative to <i>Jsem žíznivý</i> .
Mám zimu.	/Maam zi-moo/	I am cold (lit. I have cold).	Common alternative to <i>Je mi zima</i> .
Mám teplo.	/Maam tep-lo/	I am warm (lit. I have warmth).	
Jak se máš?	/yak se MAASH/	How are you?	Informal.
Jak se máte?	/yak se MAA-te/	How are you?	Formal/plural.
Dobře.	/DOB-rzhe/	Well. / Fine.	
Špatně.	/SHPAT-nyeh/	Badly. / Not well.	
A co ty?	/A tso ti/	And what about you?	Informal.
A co Vy?	/A tso vi/	And what about you?	Formal.
Je mi zima.	/Ye mi ZI-ma/	I am cold (lit. It is cold to me).	Common expression.
Je mi teplo.	/Ye mi TEP-lo/	I am warm (lit. It is warm to me).	Common expression.
Bolí mě hlava.	/BO-lee myeh HLA-va/	My head hurts (lit. Head hurts me).	Common expression.
Mám rád/a.	/maam raad/raa/	I like.	See "Emotions & Common Adjectives" for full usage.
Líbí se mi.	/LEE-bee se mi/	I like (it pleases me).	See "Emotions & Common Adjectives" for full usage.
Chci jíst.	/kh-tsi yeest/	I want to eat.	
Můžu mi pomoci?	/MOO-zhoo mi PO-motst/	Can I help?	
Musím jít.	/MOO-seem yeet/	I must go.	
Dnes je krásně, že ano?	/Dnes ye KRAAS-nyeh, zhe A-no/	It's beautiful today, isn't it?	
Ty šaty jsou moc hezké!	/Ti SHA-ti sow mots HEZ-ke/	That dress is very nice!	
Vím, že...	/Veem, zhe/	I know that...	

Czech Word / Phrase	Phonetic Transcription	English Meaning	Notes
Je to pro tebe.	/Ye to pro TE-be/	It's for you (informal).	
Jdu do kina.	/Ydoo do KI-na/	I'm going to the cinema.	
Jdu na kávu.	/Ydoo na KAA-voo/	I'm going for coffee.	
To je kniha mého bratra.	/To ye KNI-ha ME-ho BRA-tra/	That is my brother's book.	Example of Genitive for possession.
Není tady vody.	/NYE-nee TA-di VO-di/	There is no water here.	Example of Genitive for absence.
Pavle!	/PAV-le/	Pavel!	Example of Vocative.
Paní Nováková!	/PA-nee NO-vaa-ko-vaa/	Mrs. Nováková!	Example of Vocative.
Jsem unavený.	/ysem U-na-ve-ni/	I am tired (m).	
Jsem unavená.	/ysem U-na-ve-naa/	I am tired (f).	
Jsem doma.	/ysem DO-ma/	I am at home.	
Jdeme na pivo.	/YDE-me na PI-vo/	Let's go for a beer.	
V kolik hodin?	/v KO-lik HO-din/	At what time?	
V neděli.	/v NE-dye-li/	On Sunday.	
Dnes večer.	/dnes VE-cher/	Tonight.	
V pátek.	/v PAA-tek/	On Friday.	
V sobotu.	/v SO-bo-too/	On Saturday.	
V neděli.	/v NE-dye-li/	On Sunday.	
V pondělí.	/v PON-dye-lee/	On Monday.	
V úterý.	/v OO-te-ree/	On Tuesday.	
Ve středu.	/ve STRZHE-doo/	On Wednesday.	
Ve čtvrtek.	/ve CHTVR-tek/	On Thursday.	
V pátek.	/v PAA-tek/	On Friday.	
V sobotu.	/v SO-bo-too/	On Saturday.	
V neděli.	/v NE-dye-li/	On Sunday.	
Víkend.	/VEE-kend/	Weekend.	
Co budeš dělat?	/tso BOO-desh DYE-lat/	What will you do?	Informal.
Co budete dělat?	/tso BOO-de-te DYE-lat/	What will you do?	Formal/plural.
To je...	/To ye/	It is... / That is...	For identifying objects.

Czech Word / Phrase	Phonetic Transcription	English Meaning	Notes
Tohle.	/TO-hle/	This one / This thing.	Informal, common.
Tamtohle.	/TAM-to-hle/	That one / That thing.	Informal, common.
Líbí se mi tato kniha.	/LEE-bee se mi TA-to KNI-ha/	I like this book.	
Líbí se ti Praha?	/LEE-bee se ti PRA-ha/	Do you like Prague?	Informal.
Mám rád kávu.	/Maam raad KAA-voo/	I (m) like coffee.	
Mám ráda kávu.	/Maam raa-da KAA-voo/	I (f) like coffee.	
Nemám rád/a pivo.	/NE-maam raad/raa PI-vo/	I don't like beer (m/f).	
Můžete mi pomoci?	/MOO-zhe-te mi PO-motst/	Can you help me?	Formal.
Můžeš mi pomoci?	/MOO-zhesh mi PO-motst/	Can you help me?	Informal.
Chcete kávu?	/KHTSE-te KAA-voo/	Do you want coffee?	Formal.
Chceš kávu?	/KHTSESh KAA-voo/	Do you want coffee?	Informal.
Dáte si pivo?	/DAA-te si PI-vo/	Will you have a beer?	Formal/polite offer.
Dáš si pivo?	/DAASH si PI-vo/	Will you have a beer?	Informal/polite offer.
Nesmím rušit?	/NES-meem ROO-shit/	Am I disturbing?	Polite entry phrase.
Dnes je krásně, že ano?	/Dnes ye KRAAS-nyeh, zhe A-no/	It's beautiful today, isn't it?	
Ty šaty jsou moc hezké!	/Ti SHA-ti sow mots HEZ-ke/	That dress is very nice!	
Takže, co nového?	/TAK-zhe, tso NO-ve-ho/	So, what's new?	
Nic moc.	/Nits mots/	Not much.	
A co ty?	/A tso ti/	And what about you?	Informal.
A co vy?	/A tso vi/	And what about you?	Formal.
Vím, že mluvíš česky.	/Veem, zhe MLU-veesh CHES-ki/	I know that you speak Czech.	
Jsem unavený, ale musím pracovat.	/ysem OO-na-ve-ni, A-le MOO-seem PRA-tso-vat/	I am tired, but I have to work.	

Czech Word / Phrase	Phonetic Transcription	English Meaning	Notes
Jsem doma, protože jsem unavený.	/ysem DO-ma, PRO-to-zhe ysem OO-na-ve-ni/	I am at home because I am tired.	
Když mám čas, čtu knihy.	/Gdyzh maam chas, ch-too KNI-hi/	When I have time, I read books.	
Jestli bude pršet, zůstaneme doma.	/YES-tli BOO-de PR-shet, ZOO-sta-ne-me DO-ma/	If it rains, we will stay at home.	
Vím, že mluvíš česky.	/Veem, zhe MLU-veesh CHES-ki/	I know that you speak Czech.	
Jsem bez peněz.	/ysem bez PE-nyez/	I am without money.	
Jdu s kamarádem.	/Ydoo s KA-ma-raa-dem/	I am going with a friend (m).	
Jede autobusem.	/YE-de OW-to-boo-sem/	He goes by bus.	
Jí lžící.	/Yee LZHEE-tsee/	She eats with a spoon.	
Včera jsem pracoval.	/VCHE-ra ysem PRA-tso-val/	Yesterday I worked (m).	
Včera četla knihu.	/VCHE-ra CHET-la KNI-hoo/	Yesterday she read a book.	
Byli jsme doma.	/BI-li ysme DO-ma/	We were at home.	
Zítra budu studovat.	/ZEE-tra BOO-doo STU-do-vat/	Tomorrow I will study.	
Bude obědvat.	/BOO-de O-byed-vat/	She will have lunch.	
Půjdeme do kina.	/POOY-de-me do KI-na/	We will go to the cinema.	
Kdo je tam?	/Gdo ye tam/	Who is there?	
Kdy přijedeš?	/Gdi PRZHI-ye-desh/	When will you arrive?	
Proč čteš knihu?	/PROCH ch-tesh KNI-hoo/	Why are you reading a book?	
Kolik je teď hodin?	/KO-lik ye tyet HO-din/	What time is it now?	
V kolik hodin vstáváš?	/v KO-lik HO-din VSTAA-vaash/	At what time do you wake up?	
Co děláš večer?	/Tso DYE-laash VE-cher/	What do you do in the evening?	

