

Czech 291
16.3.04

Lekce 5.1

Dear Students: I'd like to slow down a little bit for fear of losing some of you in the dust! Please try hard to do some exercises. On the whole, of course, I am very satisfied with your hard work and enthusiasm. Great work! Look up the meaning of the words on this sheet so I needn't gloss them all.

1. Read the *pohádka*, pp. 192-3. Learn the moral: *I malá myš má velkou sílu*.

What does *i* mean?

2. Sports. Learn the ones you like. *Jan hraje tenis, a Michael hraje kopanou*. learn hrát, past hrál. Musical instruments. Use *na* plus acc: Hraju na bicí, na klavír, na housle (f pl), na lesní roh ,French horn', na flétnu, na kytaru, na trubku ,trumpet', na pozoun ,trombone'.

3. p.170 Co děláte, když máte volno? *Domácí práce*. Co děláte? *uklízím, vynáším odpadky, myju nádobí, luxuju*.

4. Dialogy. Read these several times after studying the text on aspect, 176 ff. Note that all verbs are indexed at the lesson's end, 211-212. Those I'd like you to learn will be all of those that occur in this handout.

4a. 172 is quite subtle, with *umíš vařit ~ co umíš uvařit?* The latter is the P(erfective), meaning ,cook successfully, cook to finish'. Note the minimally competent cook saying *upeču zmraženou pizzu* ,I can bake a frozen pizza'. Know *péct, upéct*.

Umíš udělat těsto na pizzu? To neumím. ,That I can't cook.' Know *dělat, udělat, koupit, kupovat, spát, vyspat se, pít, vypít, jíst, sníst, mýt, umýt, číst, přečíst, psát, napsat*.

5. Likes and dislikes. 174 ff. *Rád hrajeme tenis. Radši vařím než myju nádobí* ,I would rather cook than wash the dishes' (know this deep truth). *Raději čtu než se dívám na televizi*. ,I'd rather read than watch TV. *Radši čtu než se na něj dívám*. ,I'd rather read than look at it.' *Nejradši píšu a běhám*. Learn *rád, ráda, rádi*. (Also *rádo se stalo* ,gern geschehen, glad to do it', another of Czech's ,you're welcomes'.) The negative is *nerad čtu, nerada čtu*. ,I like you, I like this room' is *mám tě rád, mám rád tu místnost*.

6. Aspect. 176ff. This analysis is on the whole pretty good. You ought to read it several times. Now look again at the *pohádka*: *táhli, až vytáhli* ,they pulled until they pulled it out'. Cf.: *jedli jsme a jedli, až jsme všechno snědli*. 179. I would say that the I(mperfective) denotes either a process, or the activity *o sobě* (an sich), or a repetition of events or processes. The P denotes a change of state or a result. *Jaký byl výsledek: kdo vyhrál a kdo prohrál?* ,Who won and who lost?'. *Český tým vyhrál zlatou medaili v hokeji na Olympijských hrách v Naganu*.

181 clue words are good. *Dlouho, celé odpoledne, tři hodiny* are extent-of-time adverbs forcing I. English *eat up, work through, write out* are basic P's in Czech.

Udělal jsem domácí úkol za hodinu. ,I did the homework in an hour' . (P).

Dlouho jsem psal, a nakonec jsem dopsal (napsal). (I), then (P). ,I wrote a long time and finally I finished writing.'

Ještě and pořád are I clues. Often an English perfect is a Czech P: *naučili jsme se čtyři pády* ,We have learned four cases' .

182. The conative in process is I, in fulfillment, it is P. *Prodávat* (I) can mean ,try to sell, be in act of selling'(process), or ,sell regularly'(repetition). *Prodat* (P) means ,make a sale, succeed in selling' .

183-4. Good discussion of the past tense of aspects here.

185. Formation of aspectual pairs. This is a good discussion. You need to understand it and to know the verbs mentioned in this handout. Arrange a list of them for yourself, based on 211-212.

Vowel shifts. Note the shortening in derived –ova. Hence *koupit* (P) > *kupovat* (I). (Using my discussion of *prodávat* above, what could these typically mean in context?)

In deriving –et from –it, the vowel lengthens: *uklidit* (P) > *uklízet* (I).

In simple prefixation to make a P, the vowel of a monosyllabic I infinitive may shorten: *prát, vyprat* ,laundry' , *spát, vyspat se* ,sleep; have a good sleep (P)' , *psát, napsat* ,write, write down' .

188. I verbs in two clauses may mark two simultaneous activities:

Zatímco jsme hráli tenis, Katka dělala domácí úkol. ,While we were playing tennis, Katka was doing her homework.'

Milena psala dopis a přitom poslouchala hudbu. ,Milena was writing a letter and (the while) listening to music.' *Když byl Honza mladý, hrál fotbal.* ,When Honza was young he played soccer.'

189. An I verb may be a background process to a single-event P.

Když jsme hráli, Katka napsala dopis ,While we were playing, Katka finished writing the letter.'

Note this P event followed by I activity: *Když jsme konečně udělali domácí úkol, dívali jsme se na televizi* ,When we finally finished writing our assignment, we watched TV.'

Conjunction clues to simultaneity: *zatímco, přitom.*

Clues to sequence: *Nejdříve, potom, nakonec.*

Note *když*, which may mark either.

Good luck! Šťěstí!

