

Summary

- Third-person forms don't need an auxiliary verb. Just change the ending of the full-meaning verb based on gender and number: mluvil / mluvila / mluvili / mluvily.
- First and second person forms need the present tense of the verb být: já jsem, ty jsi, my jsme, vy jste
This auxiliary usually sits in the second position in the sentence.
- The full-meaning verb still agrees in gender and number: Já jsem mluvil/mluvila. Ty jsi čekal/čekala.
- Negation is made by adding ne- to the full-meaning verb: Já jsem nemluvil. Nečekala. Nepracovali jsme
Never put ne- on the auxiliary verb.
- Questions don't require inversion — they rely on intonation: Čekal jsi? Kde jsi byl? Nepracovali jste?
- When using vykání we use plural "jste" but singular full-meaning verb:
Vy jste čekal. Čekal jste. Vy jste pracovala. Pracovala jste.
- Some verbs are irregular:
Vowel shortening and structural changes (e.g. mít - měl, pít - pil, číst - četl, jít - šel/šla/šli/šly, moci - mohl)
Verbs ending in -nout often take -nul in the past: minul, hnul, plynul