

## Sloveso „to be“

### Prítomný čas

osoba	singular	jednotné číslo	plural	množné číslo
1.	I am	ja som	we are	my sme
2.	you are	ty si	you are	vy ste
3.	he is	on je	they are	oni sú
	she is	ona je		
	it is	to je		

- I **am** a student.
- You **are** a very nice person.
- He **is** 25 years old.  
She **is** at home.  
It **is** a wonderful day today

- We **are** happy.
- You **are** teachers.
- They **are** at school.

### Minulý čas

osoba	singular	jednotné číslo	plural	množné číslo
1.	I was	ja som bol	we were	my sme boli
2.	you were	ty si bol	you were	vy ste boli
3.	he was	on bol	they were	oni boli
	she was	ona bola		
	it was	to bolo		

- I **was** 14 last month.
- You **were** here 3 years ago.
- He **was** at school.  
She **was** at home.  
It **was** a wonderful day yesterday.

- We **were** very happy.
- You **were** teachers.
- They **were** at school.

### Budúci čas

osoba	singular	jednotné číslo	plural	množné číslo
1.	I will be	ja budem	we will be	my budeme
2.	you will be	ty budeš	you will be	vy budete
3.	he will be	on bude	they will be	oni budú
	she will be	ona bude		
	it will be	to bude		

- I **will be** 29 next month.
- You **will be** here tomorrow.
- He **will be** at school.  
She **will be** at home.  
It **will be** OK.

- We **will be** very happy.
- You **will be** teachers.
- We **will be** at school.

**Otázka:**

Vždy, keď je vo vete sloveso byť (v hociktorom čase) otázku tvoríme výmenou slovosledu.

**Prítomný čas**

osoba	singular	jednotné číslo	plural	množné číslo
1.	am I	som ja	are we	sme my
2.	are you	si ty	are you	ste vy
3.	is he	je on	are they	sú oni
	is she	je ona		
	is it	je to		

1. **Am I** here?

2. **Are you** here?

3. How old **is he**?

**Is she** 15?

2. Where **are you**?

3. Where **are they**?

**Are they** here?

**Minulý čas**

osoba	singular	jednotné číslo	plural	množné číslo
1.	was I	bol som ja	were we	boli sme my
2.	were you	bol si ty	were you	boli ste vy
3.	was he	bol on	were they	boli oni
	was she	bola ona		
	was it	bolo to		

**Were you** here? **Was she** 15? **Were they** here?

Where **were you**? How old **was he**? Where **were they**?

**Budúci čas**

V budúcom čase nemeníme slovosled so slovesom *byť* ale so slovesom *will*.

osoba	singular	jednotné číslo	plural	množné číslo
1.	will I be	budem ja	will we be	budeme my
2.	will you be	budeš ty	will you be	budete vy
3.	will he be	bude on	will they be	budú oni
	will she be	bude ona		
	will it be	bude to		

**Will you be** here? **Will she be** 15? **Will they be** here? Where **will you be**? How old **will she be**?

Where **will they be**?

### Zápor:

Vždy keď je vo vete sloveso byť (v hociktorom čase) zápor tvoríme pridaním not k slovesu byť.

#### Prítomný čas

os	singular	short form	jednotné číslo	plural	skrátенý tvar	množné číslo
1.	I am not	I'm not	ja nie som	we are not	we aren't	my sme
2.	you are not	you aren't	ty nie si	you are not	you aren't	vy ste
3.	he is not	he isn't	on nie je	they are not	they aren't	oni sú
	she is not	she isn't	ona nie je			
	it is not	it isn't	to nie je			

1. I'm **not** here.
2. You **aren't** here.
3. He **isn't** here.  
She **isn't** here.

1. We **aren't** here.
2. You **aren't** here.
3. They **aren't** here.

#### Minulý čas

os	singular	short form	jednotné číslo	plural	short form	množné číslo
1.	I was not	I wasn't	ja som nebol	we were not	we weren't	my sme neboli
2.	you were not	you weren't	ty si nebol	you were not	you weren't	vy ste neboli
3.	he was not	he wasn't	on nebol	they were not	they weren't	oni nebudú
	she was not	she wasn't	ona nebola			
	it was not	it wasn't	to nebolo			

1. I **wasn't** here.
2. You **weren't** here.
3. He **wasn't** here.  
She **wasn't** here.

1. We **weren't** here.
3. They **weren't** here.

**Budúci čas**

os	singular	short form	jednotné číslo	plural	short form	množné číslo
1.	I will not be	I won't be	ja nebudem	we will not be	we won't be	my nebudeme
2.	you will not be	you won't be	ty nebudeš	you will not be	you won't be	vy nebudete
3.	he will not be	he won't be	on nebude	they will not be	they won't be	oni nebudú
	she will not be	she won't be	ona nebude			
	it will not be	it won't be	to nebude			

1. I **won't be** here.
2. You **won't be** here.
3. He **won't be** here.  
She **won't be** here.

1. We **won't be** here.
3. They **won't be** here.

## Sloveso „have got“ – mať (vlastniť)

Sloveso „to have“ je jedno z najpoužívanejších anglických slovies. Má niekoľko významov a tiež sa používa aj ako sloveso pomocné. V britskej angličtine sa sloveso „have“ používa aj so slovíčkom „got“. Nie je dôležité, čo to „got“ znamená, stačí len zapamätať si, že v britskej angličtine sa „mať“ povie „have got“.

Tvary slovesa „have got“

### POSITIVE

PLNÁ FORMA	SKRÁTENÁ FORMA	NEGATIVE QUESTION	
I have got	I've got	I haven't got	Have I got ..?
You have got	You've got	You haven't got	Have you got ..?
He <b>has</b> got	He's got	He <b>hasn't</b> got	<b>Has</b> he got ..?
She <b>has</b> got	She's got	She <b>hasn't</b> got	<b>Has</b> she got ..?
It <b>has</b> got	It's got	It <b>hasn't</b> got	<b>Has</b> it got ..?
We have got	We've got	We haven't got	Have we got ..?
You have got	You've got	You haven't got	Have you got ..?
They have got	They've got	They haven't got	Have they got ..?

### VŠIMNITE SI!

Pri krátkych odpovediach používame **have** a **has** **bez slovesa got**. Napr.:

Have you got a book? – **Yes, I have.** (NIE ~~Yes, I have got.~~)

Tvary slovesa „have“

POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTION
I have	I don't have	Do I have ..?
You have	You don't have	Do you have ..?
He <b>has</b>	He <b>doesn't have</b>	<b>Does</b> he <b>have</b> ..?
She <b>has</b>	She <b>doesn't have</b>	<b>Does</b> she <b>have</b> ..?
It <b>has</b>	It <b>doesn't have</b>	<b>Does</b> it <b>have</b> ..?
We have	We don't have	Do we have ..?
You have	You don't have	Do you have ..?
They have	They don't have	Do they have ..?

## Sloveso „have“ a „have got“ používame keď:

- hovoríme o veciach, ktoré vlastníme:

We **have** a house in Spain. / We've got a house in Spain.

- hovoríme o našej rodine:

Jane **has** a brother and a sister. / Jane **has got** a brother and a sister.

- hovoríme o chorobách:

I **have** a headache. / I've got a headache.

- opisujeme ľudí:

She **has** blue eyes. / She **has got** blue eyes.

## Sloveso „have“ používame keď:

- hovoríme o jedle

**Do** you normally **have** a big breakfast?

- hovoríme o prázdninách / dovolenke

**Have** a nice holiday!

- hovoríme o prítomnosti, minulosti a budúcnosti

When I was young I **had** a fast car.

I **will have** holidays next June.

- s bežnými ustálenými výrazmi

**have** (breakfast, dinner, lunch, coffee, a drink, eggs, fish,. . .)

**have** (shower, bath, a wash, . . .)

**have** (a good time, a bad day, a nice evening, a party, a game, . . .)

**have** (a good flight, trip, journey, . . .)

**have** (a conversation, a baby, . . .)