

# Burčák

<b>buďte</b>	V, impf	to be, imperative plural form
<b>burčák</b>	S, M, sg.	new (half-fermented) wine
<b>být v plném proudu</b>	phrase	be in full swing/flow/flood
<b>částečně</b>	Adv	partly
<b>kaštan</b>	S, M, sg.	chestnut
<b>mošt</b>	S, M, sg.	juice
<b>nápoj</b>	S, M, sg.	beverage, drink
<b>objevovat se</b>	V, impf.	to appear
<b>obsahovat</b>	V, impf.	to contain
<b>opatrný</b>	Adj	careful
<b>pocit</b>	S, M, sg	feeling
<b>pochod</b>	S, M, sg	march
<b>především</b>	Adv	mainly
<b>říká se</b>	V, impf.	to say, passive, i.e. it is said
<b>stánek</b>	S, M, sg.	kiosk, stand
<b>vedlejší účinky</b>	S, M, pl.	(side) effects
<b>vinice</b>	S, F, sg.	vineyard
<b>vznikat</b>	V, impf.	to arise, to come into existence
<b>vyrazit</b>	V, pf.	to set out
<b>výroba</b>	S, F, sg.	production
<b>vyvolávat</b>	V, impf.	to evoke
<b>zkvašený</b>	Adj	fermented

Adj = adjective, F = femininum, impf. = imperfektum, M = maskulinum, N = neutrum, pf.= perfektivum, pl. = plural, S = substantivum, sg. = singulár, V = verbum

## Poznámka

Passive form is frequently used in this kind of informative text. This type of passive is called reflexive. It is used in non-subject sentences or as a form of instructions. You can make a reflexive passive simply by adding *se* to an active verb. It is identical with reflexive verbs in active form then, it might be confusing and you have to distinguish it according to the meaning:

*Můj kamarád staví domy.*                      My friend builds houses.

*Domy se staví blízko lesa.*                      Houses are built near forest.

It is mainly used in 3rd person. Examples from the text: *vyrábí se, pije se, říká se* vs *stánky se objevují*.