

SPEAK Like me

TO GET TO | DORAZIT

OBVYKLE **DORAZÍM DO KANCELÁŘE OKOLO 7:30**

- *this sounds much more natural than **arrive** -> that is used more in formal written English
- *with the words **here, there & home** there is **no 'to'** (I got home at 6pm)
- *use **get back to** when you're returning to the original place you started
- *another meaning of **get to** is to say **how to travel** (I get to work by public transport)

WHAT DO YOU MAKE OF | CO SI MYSLÍŠ O

CO SI MYSLÍŠ O JAKUBOVÝCH NOVÝCH BRÝLÍCH?

- *this phrase is used to ask someone's **opinion** about something
- *in the past say **what did you make of...**
- *it's also possible to ask **what did you think of** or **what did you think about**
- *however, **think of** is more for **clothes/appearance** and **think about** is more for **actions**

TO BUMP INTO | NARAZIT NA

VČERA JSEM NARAZIL NA CHRIS

- *this is used to say you met Chris but it wasn't planned
- *only use **bump into** for **people**; for **things** use **come across** (I came across a nice cafe)
- *a common synonym for **bump into** is **run into** (sounds more American)
- *a common synonym for **come across** is **stumble upon**

WHAT IS SMTH CALLED | JAK SE JMENUJE NĚCO

JAK SE JMENUJE [TVOJE FIRMA]?

- *the positive is **your company is called...**(because **to be called** is an adjective)
- *to make a question we **flip** the subject and verb -> **is your company called?**
- *then we add the question word **what** -> **what is your company called?**
- *in Czech you say **how is something called**, in English we say **what is something called**
- *it's nicer to say "what is your company called?" than, "what is the name of your company?"

TO TURN OUT | UKÁZAT SE/DOPADNOUT

UKÁZALO SE, ŽE TO BYLO SPRÁVNÉ ROZHODNUTÍ

- *used to talk about the final result, often when comparing to what you thought would happen
- *structure 1: **it turned out to be...**(usually used when the verb is **to be**)
- *structure 2: **it turned out that...**(usually used when the verb **isn't to be**)
- *structure 3: **as it turned out, ___** (usually to start a sentence)
- *a common expression is **we will see how it turns out** (uvidíme jak to dopadne)

SPEAKING OF | KDYŽ UŽ MLUVÍME O

KDYŽ UŽ MLUVÍME O FILMECH, VIDĚL JSI NOVÉHO AVATARA?

*use **speaking of** to introduce a own comment about a previously mentioned topic
 *don't say ~~talking about~~ or ~~when we're talking about~~ -> only use **speaking of**

TO RUN OUT OF | DOJÍT (NĚCO)

DOŠLO NÁM MLÉKO

- *used with resources that slowly go down (milk, time, petrol, money, patience etc)
- *often used with present perfect (**we have run out of**) as it happened in the past, problem now
- *use **to use up** if you want to say **who** did this: **"You used up all my toothpaste!"**

TO GO FROM ___ TO ___

SPEAKING LIKE CRAP

SOUNDING NATIVE

BEING A RECEPTIONIST

BEING A MANAGER

- *this is used to talk about the **change** from one state to another state
- ***from** and **to** are prepositions so are following by **-ING** verbs
- *you can finish the sentence with **in + measurement** (in five drinks, in ten years, in 50 lessons)

TO TURN UP | OBJEVIT SE

DOUFÁM, ŽE SE POZDĚJI OBJEVÍ I DALŠÍ STUDENTI

- ***to turn up** and **to show up** are synonyms -> we use both of them a lot
- *never say **appear** -> that sounds like a witch appearing suddenly in a puff of smoke
- *for **notifications** on your phone/laptop we say **pop up**
- *for **problems** or **questions** we say **come up**

TO WAIT FOR [SMB] TO DO [SMTH]

MĚLI BYCHOM POČKAT, AŽ JANA ODEJDE, NEŽ O NÍ ZAČNEME MLUVIT

- *this structure is super different in Czech
- *follow the structure **wait for [smb/smith] + infinitive**
- *if you want, you can add **before + present simple** at the end of the sentence

TO WONDER | ZAJÍMALO BY MĚ

ZAJÍMALO BY MĚ, CO BOB DNES DĚLÁ

- *I **wonder** means I'm curious to know (but we don't say that, we say I wonder)
- *a common phrase is I **was just wondering**
- *you can use it as a simple answer: "Why are you asking?" - "**Oh, I was just wondering**"
- *you can also use it for weak-sounding questions: **I was just wondering if you'd like...**

TO HAVE TO DO WITH | MÍT SPOLEČNÉHO/SOUVISET S

TO, ŽE JE BOB NEZADANÝ

SOUVISÍ S

JEHO PŘÍŠERNÝM PROFILEM NA TINDERU

- *use this phrase to say how two topics are connected (never actually say “connected with”)
- *add **something, nothing, a little bit, more, less, a lot** etc to say **how much** they are connected
- *to make **negatives** just add don’t/doesn’t: this **doesn’t** have **anything** to do with me!
- *to make **questions** add a question word and does: **what** does [__ have to do with __]?

TO PUT IT | ŘÍCT

TAKŽE JE TO IDIOT? - "NO, **JÁ BYCH TO TAK NEŘEKL...ALE ANO**"

- *we use **put** as a synonym of **say** when we're talking about **the way** of saying something
- *so don't say ~~that's a nice way to say it~~, but instead say **that's a nice way to put it**
- *some examples: **let me put it another way**, **to put it mildly**, **to put it simply**, **nicely put**

TO GET [SMTH] DONE | UDĚLAT NĚCO

VČERA JSEM UDĚLAL SPOUSTU VĚCÍ

- ***to get [smth] done** means to **do something and finish it** -> we use this all the time!
- *another common structure is **we have lots of things to get done today**
- ***get shit done** is a common phrase -> **shit** is a synonym for **stuff**
- *a similar expression is **to get [smth] over with** -> same meaning, but for something **not fun**

4.3

DO YOU MIND MY ASKING | NEVADÍ TI, KDYŽ SE ZEPTÁM

Do you mind my asking what you do here?

NEVADÍ TI, KDYŽ SE ZEPTÁM, CO TADY DĚLÁŠ?

*when you want to ask a **personal question**, start with **do you mind my asking**

*never put two question structures in one clause: ~~do you mind my asking what do you do here?~~

*another possibility is: **if you don't mind my asking, what do you do here?**

*this is two clauses (separated by a comma), which is why we can use question structure

4.4

WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY | CO MYSLÍŠ + SEDMÝ PÁD

We need to get rid of Gran - “What do you mean by get rid of?”

POTŘEBUJEME SE ZBAVIT BABIČKY - “CO MYSLÍŠ TÍM ZBAVIT SE...?”

*in Czech, the word for **to think** and **to mean** is the same (**myslet**)

*remember to use **mean** when you're talking about the **meaning** (význam)

*so a simple sentence is: **what do you mean?** (co tím myslíš?)

*or to be more specific you can ask: **what do you mean by [get rid of]?**

*or you can ask: **by [get rid of], you mean just make her leave, right? Not kill her?**

5.1

I CAN'T BE BOTHERED | JSEM PŘÍLIŠ LÍNÝ

I can't be bothered to go to English class today

JSEM PŘÍLIŠ LÍNÝ JÍT DNESKA NA HODINU ANGLIČTINY

*in English, we only use **lazy** to say in general I'm lazy, he's a lazy guy etc

*it usually sounds weird to say ~~I'm too lazy to do something~~

*instead we say **I can't be bothered to do something**

*in the past we say **I couldn't be bothered to do something**

*sounds good with just: “why didn't you clean the flat?” - “**I just couldn't be bothered**”

5.2

TO COME UP | ZAZNÍT

I hope my love life doesn't come up again during dinner

DOUFÁM, ŽE MŮJ MILOSTNÝ ŽIVOT BĚHEM VEČEŘE ZNOVU NEZAZNÍ

***to come up** means that a topic is mentioned or talked about

*e.g. So you didn't find out if he's single? - “No, it didn't come up.”

*if you want to say **who** intentionally started talking about a topic, use **to bring up**

*e.g. Bob, why do you always bring up my drinking problem around my parents??

5.3

TO HAVE ON YOU | MÍT S SEBOU

Sorry, I don't have any cash on me

SORRY, NEMÁM S SEBOU ŽÁDNOU HOTOVOST

***to have [smth] on you** means you have it physically with you

*this is typically things you would have in your pockets or bag (keys, phone, cash, wallet, laptop)

*remember that **have** and **have got** are interchangeable in the present tense

*so you can say **do you have any cash on you** **OR** **have you got any cash on you**

5.4

TO END UP | SKONČIT / NAKONEC

We ended up buying a car

NAKONEC JSME KOUPILI AUTO

*we have two phrases in English: **in the end** and **to end up**

*both are them are used to describe **the final situation**

*so we can either say **in the end** we bought a car or **we ended up** buying a car

*in English we loooove phrasal verbs, so **we ended up buying a car** is more common

*remember that phrasal verbs are always followed by -ING, so use **we ended up + ING**

6.1

TO FIND | SHLEDÁVAT

I find [smth/smb] + adjective

SHLEDÁVÁM [NĚKOH/NĚCO] + PŘÍDAVNÉ JMÉNO

***to find** can be used to say what is your opinion of something based on your experience

*so, using the above structure, we can say **I find [it] annoying when people show up late**

*or we could say in the past **I found [him] really difficult to work with**

*or with a gerund **I find [waking up at 6am every day] pretty tiring.**

*alternatively, we can say **I find that...**(I find that I tend to work best in the morning)

6.2

TO TAKE CARE OF / TO WORRY ABOUT | STARAT SE O

Don't worry about that, I'll take care of it!

NESTAREJ SE O TO, POSTARÁM SE O TO JÁ!

*in positive sentences, **starat se o** translates to **to take care of**

*in negative sentences, **starat se o** translates to **don't worry about**

*it would be completely wrong to say ~~don't take care of the music, I'll take care of it~~

*lots of Czechs also often mistranslate **start se o** to **to care about**, which is actually **záležet na**

6.3

TO START OFF | ZAČÍT

The lesson started off great, but then went rapidly downhill

HODINA ZAČALA SKVĚLE, ALE PAK TO ŠLO Z KOPCE

*everyone knows **to start**, but almost no-one knows **to start off** - which is so usefull!

***to start off** talks about what the first part of a longer thing was like

*so if you say **my week started off well** it means that Monday/Tuesday were good

*or if you say **the lesson started off well** it means the first ten minutes were good

*you can ask **how is your week starting off?**

6.4

THAT'S WHY / HENCE | PROTO

The party was boring. That's why I left so early.

PÁRTY BYLA NUDNÁ. PROTO JSEM ODEŠEL TAK BRZO.

I'm going on holiday tomorrow. Hence the suitcase.

ZÍTRA JEDU NA DOVOLENOU. PROTO TEN KUFR.

*both **that's why** and **hence** explain the reason behind something, and translate to **proto**

***that's why** is always followed by **verbs**

***hence** is always followed by **nouns**

7.1

WHAT ARE YOU UP TO | CO DĚLÁŠ

What are you up to this weekend?

CO DĚLÁŠ TENHLE VÍKEND?

*this sounds **more friendly** than **what are you doing**, used informally, not for work

*you can use **what are you up to** for the present and future (**what are you up to tomorrow?**)

*in the past we say **what did you get up to** (this is British, Americans say **what were you up to?**)

*in present perfect say **what have you been up to** recently?

7.2

TO COME UP WITH | VYMYSLET

We need to come up with a better marketing strategy

MUSÍME VYMYSLET LEPŠÍ MARKETINGOVOU STRATEGII

*use **come up with** for plans, strategies and ideas

*another translation of **vymyslet** is **to make up**, which is used for stories that aren't true

*so you can say **I think Jacob makes up most of his crazy stories**

*the adjective is **made up** (I think most of his stories are made up)

7.3

TO PUT OFF | ODRADIT / ODLOŽIT / ROZPTÝLIT

1. That documentary really put me off eating meat

ODRADIT | THIS MEANS IT MADE YOU NOT LIKE SOMETHING ANYMORE

2. I keep putting off doing the laundry

ODLOŽIT | THIS MEANS TO 'POSTPONE' A TASK, OFTEN GOES WITH KEEP

3. Please don't put me off when I'm driving

ROZPTÝLIT | THIS MEANS TO DISTRACT

7.4

AS TO | N/A

I'm curious as to why he did that

JSEM ZVĚDAVÝ, PROČ TO UDĚLAL

*in English, it sounds nice to put **as to** in-between adjectives and question words/whether

*e.g. I'm curious **as to** what happened or I'm interested **as to** whether he'll come

*we also put **as to** in-between nouns and question words/whether

*e.g. There is some doubt **as to** whether he's actually guilty

8.1

TO HANG OUT | VIDĚT SE

Do you want **to hang out** later?

CHCEŠ SE POZDĚJI VIDĚT?

*to hang out is a very general verb that means to spend time with friends

*this verb doesn't really exist in Czech, so a lot of Czechs say "I met some friends" instead

*start trying to use **to hang out** every time you're talking about seeing friends

*the past tense is **hung out** (I hung out with some friends last night)

*you can also use the noun **a hang out** (that was a great hang out)

8.2

TO GO OFF ON A TANGENT | ODBOČIT OD TÉMATU

My teacher always **goes off on tangents**

MOJE UČITELKA VŽDYCKY **ODBOČUJE OD TÉMATU**

*to go off on a tangent means to start talking about another topic that is not the planned topic

*a synonym is **to get off track** (but **to go off on a tangent** is a bit nicer)

*when you do this, you need **to get back on track**, and then **stay on track**!

8.3

OFF BY HEART | ZPAMĚTI

I know this song **off by heart**

ZNÁM TUHLE PÍSEŇ **ZPAMĚTI**

*if you know something **off by heart**, it means you have memorised the whole thing

*this is for **long things** like songs, speeches, recipes etc

***off by heart** is British English, Americans say **by heart**

*for **small pieces of information** (birthdays, dates etc) we say **off the top of my head** (z hlavy)

*e.g. I don't know his birthday off the top of my head

8.4

TO GET THE HANG OF | PŘIJÍT NA KLOUB

This can be hard, but **you will get the hang of it** soon

MŮŽE TO BÝT TĚŽKÉ, ALE ZA CHVÍLI **TOMU PŘIJDEŠ NA KLOUB**

*to get the hang of means to learn how to do something or how to use something

*this tends to be things that are a bit complicated and take a while to learn

*you can follow with verbs: **it will take me a while to get the hang of using this software**

*but it's very common to just use the phrase **I'll get the hang of it**

9.1

TO POP INTO YOUR HEAD | NAPADNOUT (MYŠLENKA)

This was just the first idea that **popped into my head**

TOHLE BYL PRVNÍ NÁPAD, KTERÝ **MĚ NAPADL**

*to pop into your head is a more natural way to say **to occur to**

*a synonym is **to come to mind** (this was the first idea that came to mind)

*be careful to not say **came to MY mind** - that is a common mistake

9.2

UNLIKE | NA ROZDÍL OD

Unlike you, I care about how I dress

NA ROZDÍL OD TEBE MI ZÁLEŽÍ NA TOM, JAK SE OBLÉKÁM

*unlike is used to say how one thing is different from another

*always put a comma (**unlike my brother, I'm not a big fan of football**)

*you can also put **unlike** at the end (I actually enjoy saving money, **unlike you**)

9.3

I'VE HAD ENOUGH OF | MÁM DOST

I've had enough of your complaining

MÁM DOST TVÉHO STĚŽOVÁNÍ

*usually used with present perfect (I **have had** enough)

*this is because it annoyed you from the past until now, and now you're ready to explode!

*two common synonyms are **to be sick of** and **to be fed up with**

*e.g. I'm sick of your complaining | I'm fed up with your complaining

*we use all of them and they all mean exactly the same, so just choose your favourite!

9.4

TO STEP UP YOUR GAME | ZLEPŠIT NĚCO

MARKETING

We need to **step up our game**!

POTŘEBUJEME TO **ZLEPŠIT** (MARKETING)

*to step up your game is a very native way to say **to improve something**

*you can say what "game" you have improved (marketing/teaching/flirting game etc)

*if the type of "game" is already clear, just say **you've really stepped up your game!**

*a similar phrase is **to step [smth] up a notch/gear** (a notch is like a mini gear)

10.1

AS LONG AS | POKUD

I don't mind what car we buy, **as long as** it's a safe one

JE MI JEDNO, JAKÉ AUTO SI KOUPIME, **POKUD** JE BEZPEČNÉ

*use **as long as + present** to say the one thing that you care about

*these types of sentences often start with **I don't mind** or **it doesn't matter**

*e.g. I don't mind what we do in these lessons, as long as it's something useful

*e.g. It doesn't matter what you say, as long as it sounds intelligent

10.2

TO PLAN ON | PLÁNOVAT

I'm **planning on** buying a new sofa this year

TENTO ROK SI **PLÁNUJI KOUPI**T NOVOU SEDÁČKU

*in English you can say either **I'm planning to buy** or **I'm planning on buying**

*remember than **we love -ING** in English, so **I'm planning on buying** sounds better

*always use a continuous tense (**I am planning on** or **I was planning on...**)

10.3

I CAN'T HELP | NEMŮŽU SI POMOCT

I **can't help** feeling a bit weird about this

NEMŮŽU SI POMOCT, ALE MÁM Z TOHO DIVNÝ POCIT

*this phrase means you are unable to stop something or not do something

*you can say **I can't help feeling** or **I can't help but feel** (both are good and mean the same)

*in the past **can becomes could** (I couldn't help feeling about it)

10.4

TO COME OVER | STAVIT SE

Do you want to **come over** for dinner later?

CHCEŠ SE POZDĚJI **STAVIT** NA VEČEŘI?

*to come over means to go to someones house **for a few hours**

*you don't need to say **come over to my house** because **come over** always means to your house

*to go over is from the opposite perspective (I'm going over to Chris' later for game night)

*to have [smb] over is from the hosts perspective (we had some friends over last night)

11.1

TO DROP BY | STAVIT SE (RYCHLE)

Feel free to **drop by** later for a coffee

NEVÁHEJ **SE STAVIT** NA KÁVU POZDĚJI

*this means to go somewhere **for a short time** (enough time for coffee, but not for dinner)

*it can be any place, not just your house. Could be your office, a wine bar etc

*a synonym is **to stop by** (feel free to stop by later for a coffee)

*a similar verb is **to stop off**, but this means to briefly stop somewhere on a trip

11.2

TO TAKE TIME OFF | VZÍT SI VOLNO

I **took** Monday and Tuesday **off**

V PONDĚLÍ A ÚTERÝ **JSEM SI VZAL VOLNO**

*when you have some time not at work, use the phrase **take [insert time] off**

*most Czechs say **I have a holiday** which is weird, as it sounds like you're going on a real holiday

*only say you're going on holiday if it's a real holiday, if just a week at home say **take [time] off**

*say whatever time you want: **I'm taking [Monday/a few days/next week/some time] off**

11.3

I'LL JUST GO AND | JEN SI PŮJDU

I'll just go and

GET MY NOTEBOOK

SEE WHO'S AT THE DOOR

CHECK THE OVEN

*I'll just go and + bare infinitive is used to say what you're about to do

*it is used literally just when you are standing up to go and do something

11.4

IT'S ABOUT TIME | JE NA ČASE

It's about time

we had a party!

JE NA ČASE, ABYCHOM MĚLI PÁRTY!

*this is used to express in an impatient way that now is the time something should happen

*it's about time is followed by the past tense

*you can also say it's time we had a party (without about); which doesn't sound as impatient

*if you don't say a person, just say it's time + infinitive

*e.g. it's time we left (with a person, followed by past) | it's time to leave (no person, infinitive)

12.1

WHEREAS | ZATÍMCO

I'm very hard-working,

whereas

my brother is lazy

JSEM VELMI PRACOVITÝ, ZATÍMCO MŮJ BRATR JE LÍNÝ

*use whereas to compare two things in one sentence

12.2

TO GET CARRIED AWAY | NECHAT SE UNÉST

I got carried away

and bought the best TV in the shop

NECHAL JSEM SE UNÉST A KOUPIIL JSEM NEJLEPŠÍ TELEVIZI V OBCHODĚ

*to get carried away means you got too excited and did something a bit too much

*goes nicely with a bit (I got a bit carried away)

*you can get carried away with something (I got a bit carried away with the decorations)

*or you can say I got carried away and... (I got carried away and asked her to marry me)

12.3

TO BANG THROUGH | PROJET RYCHLE (HODNĚ STEJNÝCH ÚKOLŮ)

I think I can

bang through

these emails in about half an hour

MYSLÍM, ŽE TY EMAILY MŮŽU RYCHLE PROJET BĚHEM PŮL HODINY

*to bang through means to complete a series of similar tasks very quickly

*common things to bang through would be emails, interviews, chores or boxes on this leaflet!

*a very similar word is to bang out, which is the same meaning but for just one task

*e.g. I think I can bang out this essay before lunch time

12.4

NO MATTER | BEZ OHLEDU NA

I have to buy those shoes,

no matter

how much they cost

MUSÍM SI KOUPIIT TY BOTY, BEZ OHLEDU NA TO, KOLIK STOJÍ

*no matter is a more natural way to say regardless of

*we usually say no matter + question word/whether

*you can also say no matter + noun (no matter the cost/the consequences etc)

*a common expression is no matter what (at' to stojí, co to stojí)

*e.g. we have to stop him, no matter what!

13.1

AS IN / IN THAT | TEDY/VE SMYSLU

I'm used to driving on the right side of the road,

as in

the left

JSEM ZVYKLÝ JEZDIT NA SPRÁVNÉ STRANĚ SILNICE, TEDY VLEVO

He was a nice boss,

in that

he always listened to my opinions

BYL TO DOBRÝ ŠÉF, VE SMYSLU, ŽE VŽDY NASLOUCHAL MÝM NÁZORŮM

*we use as in to clarify things - often with words that have two meaning (right = not left/correct)

*we use in that to give more specific information after saying something general

13.2

ON THE VERGE OF | NA POKRAJI

I was

on the verge of

giving up

BYL JSEM NA POKRAJI TOHO SE VZDÁT

*on the verge means an action or thing is very close to happening

*e.g. I'm on the verge of giving up or we're on the verge of bankruptcy

*don't say on the edge of giving up or on the edge of bankruptcy

*only use on the edge of when things are physically on the edge of a table/cliff etc

13.3

PROS & CONS | VÝHODY A NEVÝHODY

Everything has its

pros and cons

VŠECHNO MÁ SVÉ VÝHODY A NEVÝHODY

*pros and cons is a much more natural way to say advantages and disadvantages

*we can also say upsides and downsides and benefits and drawbacks

*all these words go with preposition of (one of the main drawbacks of being a teacher is...)

*if you want to compare the pros and cons, use the verb to outweigh (převážit)

*e.g. the pros of being an English teacher outweigh the cons

13.4

TO GO WITH THE FLOW | NECHAT TOMU VOLNÝ PRŮBĚH

Let's just

go with the flow

and see what happens!

NECHÁME TOMU VOLNÝ PRŮBĚH A UVIDÍME, CO SE STANE!

*to go with the flow means to not fight a situation, and to be open to whatever happens

*very often goes with let's

14.1

ISH | DOCELA

How was the party? - “It was

okay-ish”

JAKÁ BYLA TA PÁRTY? - “DOCELA OKAY”

Was it expensive? - “ish”

BYLO TO DRAHÝ? - “DOCELA JO”

*ish is an amazing native word, it means approximately/kind of/somewhat

*you can put it on the end of an adjective (she looks 30-ish, I'm cold-ish)

*or use it by itself as an answer to a question (“Is he good-looking?” - “ish”)

14.2

TO SORT OUT | VYŘEŠIT

We need to

sort this out

before the boss gets back

MUSÍME TO VYŘEŠIT, NEŽ SE VRÁTÍ ŠÉF

*the key thing is to never say solve! | solve is almost never used by native speakers

*for general solving of problems use to sort out

*if you want to emphasise that you have to use your brain a lot, use to figure out/to work out

*a similar verb is to deal with which means to give attention to a problematic thing

14.3

TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF | VYUŽÍT

You should

take advantage of

all of SLM's free materials

MĚL BYS VYUŽÍT VŠECHNY SLM MATERIÁLY ZDARMA

Are you

making the most of

these lessons?

VYUŽÍVÁŠ TYTO LEKCE NA MAXIMUM?

*to take advantage of means to ‘use’ some kind of opportunity in general

*to make the most of means to get 100% of the potential out of an opportunity

*to take advantage of can also mean zneužít - which means to ‘use’ smb/smith in a negative way

14.4

TO BOTHER | OBTĚŽOVAT/VADIT/OBTĚŽOVAT SE

1. My little sister

bothers

me all the time

OBTĚŽOVAT | THE FIRST MEANING OF BOTHER IS A SYNONYM OF ANNOY

2. Bob's racist comments really

bother

me

VADIT | THIS IS A MORE SERIOUS MEANING OF BOTHER, AND FEELS DEEPER

3. Why do I even

bother

making dinner when you never eat it

OBTĚŽOVAT SE | THIS MEANING OF BOTHER MEANS TO MAKE THE EFFORT, FOLLOWED BY -ING