

to be used after	gender	adjectives	ending
<a href="#">verbs with direct object</a>	<b>M</b> ANIMATES (people, animals, fish...)	dobrého moderního	ý > ého í > ího
	<b>M</b> INANIMATES (things, places, food...)	dobrý moderní	<b>SAME AS NOMINATIV</b>
	<b>F</b>	dobrou moderní	á > ou í = í
	<b>N</b>	dobré moderní	<b>SAME AS NOMINATIV</b>

In the sentence *He sees the woman*, "he" is the subject of the sentence, while in *The woman sees him*, "him" is the object. In English the two uses are distinguished by different forms of the pronoun: **he/him**. If, however, instead of a pronoun, we use a noun, English does not make such distinction in the form of the word. Thus, we use the same word "man" in both *The man sees the woman* and *The woman sees the man*. In Czech language, however, different forms of the word are used not only for pronouns, but for nouns and adjectives too.

Thus, whenever you have an English verb that could be followed by the object (wherever you use "him"), accusative must be used in Czech language.

## ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR

nouns	endings
<i>doktor a , Martin a , kamarád a</i>	+A
<i>lékař e , učitel e , Ondřej e</i>	+E
	<b>SAME AS NOMINATIV</b>
<i>kávu, zmrzlinu, vodu</i>	<b>A &gt; U</b>
<i>rýži, restauraci, nemocnici</i>	<b>E &gt; I</b>
<i>tramvaj, kancelář</i>	<b>SAME AS NOMINATIV</b>
<i>kost</i>	
<i>jídlo, pivo, víno</i>	
<i>moře</i>	<b>SAME AS NOMINATIV</b>
<i>kuře</i>	
<i>nádraží, náměstí</i>	

## BASIC VERBS WITH DIRECT OBJECT

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**comment**

*masculine animates (hard endings: H, CH, K, R, D, T, N)*

*masculine animates (soft endings: Ž, Š, Č, Ř, Ň, C, J + TEL ending)*

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*feminines ending with A*

*feminines ending with E*

*feminines ending with consonant*

*feminines ending with ST*

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