DATIVE CASE SINGULAR

Dear students, I would like to tell you something about the dative case. At first – when we use the dative.

We use it if we want to expres to whom or to what is an action done. For instance:

PÍŠU DOPIS MAMINCE.

I am writting a letter to my mum. An action is done to my mum, so my mum is in the dative case.Or

TELEFONUJU TATÍNKOVI.

An action is done to my dad. That is why my dad in in the dative.Or

TATÍNEK TELEFONUJE BRATROVI.

My dad is in the nominative and he is doing the action that he is calling TO MY BROTHER so my brother is in the dative case.

The same situation is if we use a pronoun. For instance:

MAMINKA MI TELEFONUJE.

Now I am in the dative and my mum is in the nominative because she is doing the action that she is calling TO ME.

Compare: PAVEL TELEFONUJE MAMINCE. Pavel in in the nominative, maminka is in the dative.

PAVEL JÍ TELEFONUJE. JÍ is ONA – SHE – in the dative case. So PAVEL is calling TO HER – TO HIS MUM.

MAMINKA TELEFONUJE PAVLOVI. Maminka in in the nominative, Pavel in in the dative.

MAMINKA MU TELEFONUJE. MU is ON – HE in the dative case. So MAMINKA is calling TO HIM - TO PAVEL.

QUESTIONS: (ke) komu to whom The pronoun kdo changes to komu.

(k) čemu to what Co changes to čemu.

And now something about it how we make the dative case:

Ma: (main rules)

If we have a masculine animate ending in a hard or neutral consonant the dative ending is OVI or U.

+ hard, neutr. c. – OVI / - U student – studentovi

pán – pánovi

profesor - profesorovi

pan Jan Horák – panu Janu Horákovi (before surname)

U is used only if we have an expression with a surname or for instance in expressions

PANU PROFESOROVI, PANU DOKTOROVI. Professions work as surnames now.

If we have a masculine animate which ends in a soft consonant or in the ending – tel, we use the ending - I

+ soft c., + -tel – I muž – muži

přítel – příteli

učitel - učiteli

After names we use again the ending OVI – Tomáš – Tomášovi

Marek – Markovi

Endings – EC, -EK have mobile E: tatínek – tatínkovi

Marek – Markovi

cizinec - cizinci

pes (dog)– psovi – this form you have to remember.

Nouns ending in – A have the ending OVI

+ a – OVI policista – policistovi

turista - turista

kolega - kolegovi

Honza – Honzovi

Mustafa - Mustafovi

Nouns having endings i, í or y have in the dative case the same endings like adjectives:

- i / - í / - y – adjective forms : Jiří – Jiřímu

Rui – Ruimu

Eli - Elimu

Masculines inanimate ending in hard od neutral consonants have the ending U. For instance

Mi: + hard, neutr. c. – U dům – domu

stůl – stolu

kostel – kostelu

kampus – kampusu

Masculines inanimate with the soft ending have ending I. For instance

+ soft c. – I koberec – koberci and koberec has a movable E.

čaj – čaji

počítač - počítači

ADJECTIVES : soft adjectives have ending– ÍMU

For instance moderní – modernímu

inteligentní - inteligentnímu

zdravotní – zdravotnímu

hard adjectives have ending– ÉMU

For instance nový – novému

bílý – bílému

And females. Females have one problem and this is the softening.

Feminins ending in A have in the dative case ending E.

Hard consonants before this E change into soft or neutral consonants.

H changes into Z for instance kniha - knize

CH changes into Š sprcha – sprše, snacha – snaše(sister in law)

K changes into  C maminka – mamince

R changes int Ř sestra - sestře

F: + a – E + softening Praha – Praze

socha - soše

učitelka – učitelce

sestra – sestře

after ba, pa, fa, va, ma,da, ta, na the ending is - Ě teta - tetě

káva - kávě

endings + e,ě change to – I televize – televizi

přítelkyně – přítelkyni

Consonant endings change to I, for instance

+ cons. – I věc – věci

tramvaj – tramvaji

mobile E – broskev – broskvi

mrkev – mrkvi

ADJECTIVES: soft adjectives have ending Í, forms stay the same,for instance

moderní – moderní

hard adjectives have ending É, for instance

velká – velké

bílá – bílé

The most of neutrals end in o and this o changes into U, for instance

N:+ o – U okno – oknu

pero – peru

Ending E has two possibilities how to change. Either into I, for instance

+ e – I moře – moři

srdce - srdci

or into –ETI:

-ETI dítě – dítěti

kuře – kuřeti

rajče - rajčeti

Ending Í stays the same:

+ í – Í – nádraží – nádraží

ADJECTIVES: soft adjectives have ending –ÍMU:

moderní – modernímu

inteligentní – inteligentnímu

hard adjectives have ending – ÉMU

velké – velkému

bílé - bílému

The word order:

Short forms of pronouns have to be in sentences at the second position as well as SE, SI.

If you have to use SE, SI, pronouns in the dative are at the third position.

Vysvětluje MU to. - He /she is explaining it to him.

Učitelka MU to vysvětluje.- The teacher is explaining it to him.

Líbí se MI to. – I like it.

To se MU nehodí. – It doesn´t suit to him.

If you use sentences in the past tense, short forms of pronouns have to be after JSEM, JSI.

Dal jsem MU to. – I gave to to him.

My jsme TI to nedali. – We did not give it to you (sg.).

Umyli jsme SI ruce. – We washed our hands. (to us)

When we use the dative:

The dative case can be used either after prepositions or after verbs. You have to learn both, prepositions and verbs by heart. This is only one way how to use the dative in the correct way.

1. After prepositions

K, KE – to, towards, for Tramvaj číslo 4 jede k Červenému kostelu – The tram number aa 4 goes to The Red Church.

Jdu k doktorovi. – I am going to the doctor´s office.

This is the most important preposition taking the dative. We use it if we move in direction to something or if we go to a person.

KVŮLI – because of Dělám to kvůli tobě. – I do it because of you.

Koupil jsem to kvůli ní. – I bought it because of her.

NAPROTI/ PROTI – opposite Obchod je naproti fakultě. – The shop is opposite the faculty.

Jdu ti naproti. – I am going to meet you.

PROTI – against Lék proti kašli – a medicine against the cough

Lék proti bolesti – a painkiller this is very important.

Co proti mně máš? – What do you have against me?

DÍKY – thanks to Díky tobě jsem zase doma. – Thanks to you I am at home

again.

VZHLEDEM K – in view of vzhledem k tomu, že.... – in view of the fact that....

2. After verbs:

There are two main groups of verbs. In the first one we have verbs with the direct object in the dative and sometimes indirect object in the accusative:

TELEFONOVAT/ ZATELEFONOVAT – to phone Student (nom.) telefonuje přítelkyni(dat.). A student is calling to his girlfriend.

POMÁHAT / POMOCT – to help Lékař (nom.) pomáhá pacientovi(dat.). The doctor helps to a patient.

ROZUMĚT – to understand Já(nom.) rozumím české gramatice (dat.). I undertand Czech grammar.

DĚKOVAT / PODĚKOVAT – to thank ( for) ( za + acc)

Děkuji (já – nom.) the subject is expressed only by a verb ending vám (vy- dat.) za pomoc (acc.). Than you for your help.

PŘÁT – to wish – Přeju ti( ty – dat.) všechno nejlepší.I wish you all the best.

ODPOVÍDAT / ODPOVĚDĚT – to answer (na + acc.) Profesor odpověděl studentovi na otázku.- The professor answered the question to the student.

RADIT – to advice Radím vám(dat.) : Studujte! I advice you: Study!

VĚŘIT – to believe Já ti (dat.) nevěřím! I don´t believe you!

In the second group there are verbs with the direct object in the accuasative case and with he indirect object in the dative.

DÁVAT/DÁT – to give Dát dárek (acc.) mamince (dat). To give a present to a mum.

KUPOVAT / KOUPIT – to buy

VYSVĚTLOVAT / VYSVĚTLIT – to explain Profesor vysvětluje studentovi(dat.) českou gramatiku (acc.) A professor is explaining the Czech grammar to a student.

UKAZOVAT / UKÁZAT– to show

PSÁT / NAPSAT– to write

ŘÍKAT /ŘÍCT – to say Řekl to Petrovi. He (nom.) said it(acc.) to Peter(dat.).

VRACET / VRÁTIT – to return, to give back

There is another group of verbs taking the dative:

BÝT + dative

Je mi dobře/ špatně / horko / zima / 20 roků (let). I am well / bad/ hot / cold/ 20 years old.

Není mi dobře. I am not well.

MI is an object in the dative and dobře / špatně/ horko/ zima are subjecst in the nominatie case.

Jak je vám? – How are you? How do you feel? – a question about a patient´s condition.

Vám is the directive object in the dative.

Petrovi je dvacet pět let. –Peter is 25. 25 let is the subject in the nominative, Petr in the object in the dative.

JÍT + dative

Jde mi česká gramatika. – I am good in Czech grammar.

Nejde mi česká gramatika.- I am bad in Czech grammar.

If we have a pronoun in the dative following after the verb jít the verb means to be good or bad in something.

For instance:

Nejde jí vaření. She is bad in cooking. Vaření (cooking) is the subject. Jí (ona in dative) is the object.

LÍBIT SE + dative

Líbí se mi ta dívka. – I like that girl. – How she looks like.

Nelíbí se mi Brno. I don´t like Brno. I don´t loke how Brno looks like.

CHUTNAT + dative

Chutná mi čokoláda. – I like chocholate. Chutnat means to like how something tastes.

Nechutná mi hovězí maso. – I don´t like beef.

SLUŠET+ dative

Sluší mi brýle. Glasses suits me. Slušet means to suit about clothes.

Nesluší mi kalhoty. – Trousers don´t suit me.

HODIT SE + dative

Čeština se mi hodí ráno. A Czech lesson suits me in the morning.

Test se mi nehodí příští týden. A test doesn´t suit me next week.

Hodit se means to suit about time, sometimes about something what suits to something else:

Rýže se hodí k masu. Rise suits to meat.

Modrá barva se ti hodí k očím. Blue colour suits to your eyes.

VADIT+ dative

Vadí mi hluk. I mind noise.

Nevadí mi studená káva. I don´t mind cold coffee.

We have more verbs taking the dative case. You have given only the most important of them here.

The pronoun SI:

The dative case is also used whenewer we use the reflexive pronoun SI, for instance :

Mýt SI ruce

Koupit SI zmrzlinu

Dát SI kávu

This pronoun means that you do something yourself for you. The action is done to you.

Pronouns KDO , CO

The pronoun KDO has in the dative form KOMU, the pronoun CO has form ČEMU. For instance:

Komu telefonuješ? – Telefonuju mamince. Who are you calling TO? /Who do you call TO?

Komu pomáháš? – Pomáhám kamarádovi. Who do you help TO?

Čemu nerozumíš? – Nerozumím dativu. What don´t you understand TO?

But!!!!!!!:

Kdo TI telefonuje? – Telefonuje MI maminka. Who is calling TO YOU? Who calls TO YOU? – My mum calls me (TO ME).

In this sentence KDO and MAMINKA are in the nominative (subjects) and pronouns TI and MI are in the dative, as an action is done TO YOU and TO ME.

DATIVE CASE - PLURAL

We use the dative case in plural in the same way as in singular, after the same prepositions and verbs. Plural forms are:

ten – ti – těm

tento – tito – těmto

tamten – tamti – tamtěm

The first form in the nominative of singular, the second form in the nominative of plural and the third form is the dative of plural.

All masculines have in the dative of plural ending – ům.

M – ŮM Portugalec –Portugalci - Portugalcům

otec –otcové - otcům

pes –psi - psům

dům –domy - domům

ADJECTIVES: hard – ÝM Hard adjectives have the ending –ÝM. For instance

červený – červení – červeným

velký – velcí – velkým

soft – ÍM Soft adjectives have the ending – ÍM. For instance:

moderní – moderní – moderním

perfektní – perfektní – perfektním

In the female gender it is more difficult.

A chnges to – ÁM.

F + a – ÁM žena – ženy - ženám

fakulta – fakulty – fakultám

Endings e, soft e and consonants receive ending ÍM.

+ e/ě – ÍM nemocnice –nemocnice- nemocnicím

kolegyně – kolegyně – kolegyním

+ cons.- ÍM tramvaj – tramvaje – tramvajím

mobile E mrkev – mrkve – mrkvím

broskev – broskve – broskvím

Females ending in c, st have the ending –EM.

+ c, st, – EM věc –věci - věcem

noc –noci - nocem/nocím

kost –kosti - kostem

místnost –místnosti – místnostem

In the neutral gender o changes to ům:

N + o – ŮM pivo –piva - pivům

okno –okna- oknům

e changes to ÍM

+ e – ÍM moře –moře- mořím

parkoviště –parkoviště- parkovištím

or to ům

-ŮM kuře –kuřata- kuřatům

rajče – rajčata – rajčatům

The ending í changes to ÍM

+ í – ÍM nádraží – nádraží – nádražím

zápěstí – zápěstí – zápěstím

You have to remember exceptions

Exception: dítě – děti - dětem

Lidé - lidem