

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

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.

mít
chtít
hledat
vidět
číst
psát
potřebovat
dát si

and thousands of ot

PREPOSITIONS

ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR

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

BASIC VERBS WITH DIRECT OBJECT

to have
to want
to look for
to see
to read
to write
to need
to have something (in restaurant)

Other verbs

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)

feminines ending with A

feminines ending with E

feminines ending with consonant

feminines ending with ST
