

MUNI  
CJVV

# Accusative case (singular)

also in textbook, p. 28

## Cases in czech language

Case	Basic function	Example
1. nominative	<i>subject</i>	<i>Martin Punčochář, univerzita</i>
2. genitive	<i>after prepositions, of-function</i>	<i>Martina Punčocháře, univerzity</i>
3. dative	<i>indirect object, after prepositions</i>	<i>Martinu Punčochářovi, univerzitě</i>
<b>4. accusative</b>	<b><i>direct object, after prepositions</i></b>	<b><i>Martina Punčocháře, univerzitu</i></b>
5. vocative	<i>calling people by name</i>	<i>Martine Punčocháři</i>
6. locative	<i>expressing location</i>	<i>o Martinu Punčochářovi, na univerzitě</i>
7. instrumental	<i>expressing „with“</i>	<i>s Martinem Punčochářem, univerzitou</i>

## Forms

[https://is.muni.cz/auth/el/med/podzim2020/aVLCJ0181/um/martin\\_s\\_groups/singular\\_accusative.xlsx](https://is.muni.cz/auth/el/med/podzim2020/aVLCJ0181/um/martin_s_groups/singular_accusative.xlsx)

gender	adjectives	ending	nouns	endings	comment
M ANIMATES (people, animals, fish...)	dobrého	ý > ého	doktora, Martina, kamaráda	+A	masculine animates (hard endings: H, CH, K, R, D, T, N)
	moderního	í > ího	lékaře, učitele, Ondřeje	+E	masculine animates (soft endings: Ž, Š, Č, Ř, Ň, C, J + TEL ending)
M INANIMATES (things, places, food...)	dobrý moderní	SAME AS NOMINATI V		SAME AS NOMINATIV	
F	dobrou moderní	á > ou í = í	kávu, zmrzlinu, vodu	A > U	feminines ending with A
			rýži, restauraci, nemocnici	E > I	feminines ending with E
	tramvaj, kancelář	SAME AS NOMINATIV	feminines ending with consonant		
	kost		feminines ending with ST		
N	dobré moderní	SAME AS NOMINATI V	jídlo, pivo, víno moře kuře nádraží, náměstí	SAME AS NOMINATIV	

## Learning forms

- choose a phrase you use a lot
- use this phrase as a model
- *Dám si černou kávu. Studuju medicínu.*
- *To je (nominative →) **hezký a inteligentní Martin Punčochář**  
→ *Ne/mám rád/a **hezkého a inteligentního Martina Punčocháře****

## Why does it have to change

- word order: kind of free in czech language → accusative identifies the object, nominative identifies the subject
- without different form, we wouldn't know who is the subject (the active element, in charge of the action expressed with a verb) a who is the object (the passive element)

Situation: Let's have two people...

**Martin**



<https://www.rct.uk/collection/405878/st-martin-dividing-his-cloak-0>

**Martina**



<https://www.glamour.com/story/most-powerful-female-athletes-of-all-time>

**Nominative so far... it will be underlined.**

To je Martin.



To je Martina.



## Nominative so far...

Martin je voják (*soldier*).



Martina je sportovkyně.







... and now the romance starts...



... for romance, we need accusative (that will be bold)  
and the verb *milovat* (to love)



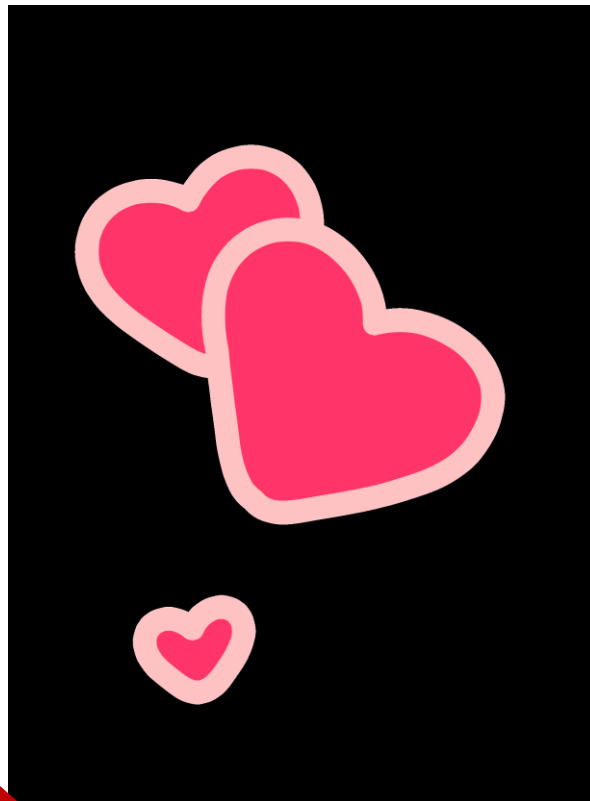
Martin miluje **Martinu**. = **Martinu** miluje Martin. = Miluje Martin **Martinu**.  
Martin **Martinu** miluje. = **Martinu** Martin miluje. = Miluje **Martinu** Martin.



Martina miluje **Martina**. = **Martina** miluje Martina. = Miluje **Martina** Martina. =  
Martina **Martina** miluje. = **Martina** Martina miluje. = Miluje Martina **Martina**.



... but Martina is actually lesbian



So...

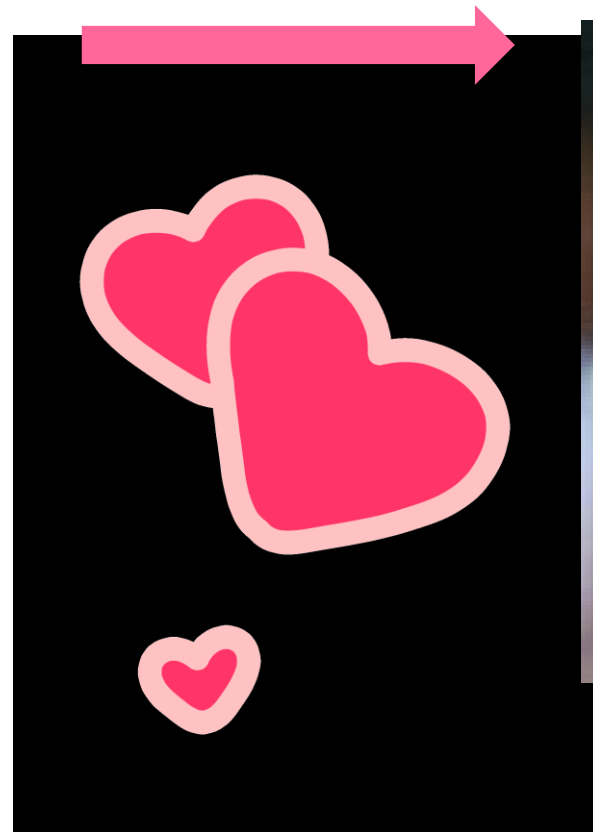
To je taky Martina. Martina<sup>2</sup>.



To je Martina. Martina<sup>1</sup>.



Martina<sup>1</sup> miluje **Martinu**<sup>2</sup>. = **Martinu**<sup>2</sup> miluje Martina<sup>1</sup>. = Miluje Martina<sup>1</sup> **Martinu**<sup>2</sup>.  
Martina<sup>1</sup> **Martinu**<sup>2</sup> miluje. = **Martinu**<sup>2</sup> Martina<sup>1</sup> miluje. = Miluje **Martinu**<sup>2</sup> Martina<sup>1</sup>.



Martina<sup>2</sup> miluje **Martinu**<sup>1</sup>. = **Martinu**<sup>1</sup> miluje Martina<sup>2</sup>. = Miluje Martina<sup>2</sup> **Martinu**<sup>1</sup>.  
Martina<sup>2</sup> **Martinu**<sup>1</sup> miluje. = **Martinu**<sup>1</sup> Martina<sup>2</sup> miluje. = Miluje **Martinu**<sup>1</sup> Martina<sup>2</sup>.

