

ACCUSATIVE CASE SINGULAR

The Accusative case is the most important of all cases. It usually express an object of a sentence, while a subject is expressed by the Nominative.

A subject of a sentence is a person or a thing who or which „is making an action“. For instance:

MAMINKA KUPUJE MLÉKO .(Mum is buying milk.)

Maminka is making an action that she is buing milk. Maminka is the subject and milk is the object.

Or:

ŠKOLA MÁ DVEŘE. (School has a big door.)

A school is making an action that it is having a big door. Škola is the subject in the Nominative and velké dveře is the object in the Accusative.

STUDUJU MEDICÍNU. (I study medicine.)

Já (me) in the subject expressed by the ending of the verb –UJU. And I am making an action that I study. Medicína in the object in the accusative.

NAKUPUJOU KAŽDOU SOBOTU. (They do shopping every Saturday.)

Oni (they) is the subject expressed by the ending of the verb, nakupuju is the action - the verb and každou sobotu is the object in the accusative.

Making of the accusative:

QUESTIONS: (na) koho (at) whom The pronoun kdo changes to koho.

(na) co (at) what

Masculine sanimate (people + animals)

Ma: + hard or neutral cons. – A pán – pána

student – studenta

+ soft c. + ending - tel - E muž – muže

cizinec – cizince

ADJECTIVES: soft adjectives have in the accusative ending - ÍHO

For instance: moderní - moderního

zahraniční - zahraničního

hard adjectives have in the accusative endind - ÉHO

For instance: velký – velkého

tlustý – tlustého

Masculines inanimate:

Mi: ACC. = NOM.

For masculines in animate forms of the accusative are the same like forms of the nominative.

Feminins:

F: + a – U maminka – maminku

 káva – kávu

+e – I nemocnice – nemocnici

 přítelkyně – přítelkyni

 kolegyně – kolegyni

+ cons. – 0 **This form stays the same as the nominative form.**

 tramvaj - tramvaj

ADJECTIVES: soft adjectives **have ending – í**, like in the nominative

 moderní = moderní

 hard adjectives **have ending - OU**

For instance: velká - velkou

 tlustá – tlustou

Neutrals:

N: ACC. = NOM.

For neutral there work the same rule like for masculins, nominative and accusative forms are the same.

When we use the accusative:

1. After verbs:

We use the accusative case after verbs when we express the object of the sentence. This rule works for the most of Czech verbs, but not for all.

For instance:

Maminka (nom.) má dítě (acc.). **A mum has a child.**

Kamarád (nom.) pije kávu (acc.). **A friend is drinking coffee.**

2. After prepositions:

NA – to + an open place

The preposition NA in meaning TO is used, when we move to an open place or to a surface of something.

For instance: Jdu na zastávku. I'm going to a stop.

Jedu na Kypr. I'm going to Cyprus.

Student jde na náměstí. A student is going to a square.

Tatínek dává pero (acc.) na stůl (acc.) . A dad is putting a pen to a table. In this sentence you have two accusative forms, one after verb and one after preposition.

Be careful! In all sentences listed there is expressed a movement. You MOVE to an open place.

If you ARE somewhere, you must use a different case (locative).

Squares, streets and islands are opened in Czech and if you or someone goes there he must use preposition NA + acc. Big islands Anglie (England) and Irsko (Ireland) are closed. Also parks, forests, cities, villages and the most of states are closed and use different preposition.

Squares

Streets are OPENED NA + acc.

Islands

Peninsulas

Only four European countries are felt as opened and their names are used with preposition NA.

Morava, Slovensko, Ukrajina, Litva – Jedu na Moravu, na Slovensko, na Ukrajinu, na Litvu.

Some public buildings (but NOT ALL!!!!!!!) use also preposition NA even if they are closed. The most important of them are:

pošta, fakulta, univerzita, nádraží (station), kolej (dormitory), diskotéka, policie (police).

NA – for Preposition NA can be used also in meaning for or because of if it express a reason, why you go somewhere.

For instance:

Jedu na fakultu na přednášku. Fakulta is a place where you are going to and přednáška – lecture is a reason why you go there.

Jedu na Slovensko na výlet. Again – Slovensko is a place and výlet – trip is a reason why you go there.

We use the preposition NA + acc. Also for expressing „ a function“ of a thing:

pasta na zuby a tooth paste (a paste for teeth)

prášek na praní a washing powder (powder for washing)

časopis na čtení (a magazine for reading)

voda na pití (water for drinking)

NA can also express for how long you want to go somewhere. For instance:

Jedu na měsíc na návštěvu. I am going to visit for a month.

To auto mám jenom na hodinu. I have this car only for an hour.

ZA – in, after (+ time) The second preposition taking the accusative is ZA. It can be used in a time meaning. For instance:

Za týden jedeme domů. We are going home in a week (after a week).

ZA – for (+ a price) Za can also mean for when we want to express a price of something.

For instance: Auto (nom.) za milion (acc.).

Taška (nom.) za dvě koruny(acc.).

PRO – for Preposition PRO express that something is for (is given to) a person or for something what works as a person.

For instance:

Dárek pro maminku. (A present for a mum).

Květiny pro přítelkyni. (A flower for a girlfriend).

To je pro vás. (That is for you.)

Also if you go FOR something and you want to take it with you (and bring it home, for instance), you use preposition PRO:

Jdu do obchodu pro mléko. I'm going to a shop for milk.

Jdu do hospody pro pivo. I'm going to a pub for beer. And now it means, that you want to bring bottles of beer home. Because if you say:

Jdu do hospody na pivo, It means that you want to drink your beer in a pub.

The same situation is:

Jdu do obchodu pro kávu. I'm going to a shop for coffee – and I will take it home.

Jdu do kavárny na kávu. I'm going to coffee shop for coffee – and I will drink it there.

We have more prepositions taking the accusative, but you can realise more about them in the video Prepositions.

ACCUSATIVE CASE PLURAL

All masculines inanimate, feminines and neutrals have in plural the same forms for the accusative case and the nominative case. Only masculines animate have different forms:

Ma + hard, neutral cons. – Y	pán (nom. sg.) – páni (nom. pl.) – pány (acc. pl.) profesor (nom. sg.) – profesori (nom. pl.) – profesory (acc. pl.)
Ma + soft cons., - tel – E	cizinec – cizinci – cizince učitel – učitelé – učitele

ADJECTIVES: hard – É	bílý (nom. sg.) – bílé (acc. pl.) velký (nom. sg.) – velké (acc. pl.)
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soft – ACC. = NOM.	inteligentní mladší starší
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