

MUNI
CJVV

Dative: how and when to use it

also in textbook, p. 125

Cases in czech language

on the way to dative

Case	Basic function	Example
1. nominative	<i>basic case = subject</i>	<i>Martin Punčochář, univerzita, já</i>
2. genitive	<i>after verbs; after prepositions, of-function</i>	<i>Martina Punčocháře, univerzity, mě</i>
3. dative	<i>indirect object (2nd object), after prepositions</i>	<i>Martinu Punčochářovi, univerzitě, mi</i>
4. accusative	<i>direct object (after verbs), after prepositions</i>	<i>Martina Punčocháře, univerzitu, mě</i>
5. vocative	<i>calling people by name</i>	<i>Martine Punčocháři, univerzito</i>
6. locative	<i>expressing location</i>	<i>o Martinu Punčochářovi, na univerzitě, o mně</i>
7. instrumental	<i>expressing „with“</i>	<i>s Martinem Punčochářem, univerzitou, se mnou</i>

Dative: after verbs

- some verbs simply require dative, just like some other (most) verbs require accusative
- here are the verbs (also in the textbook, p. 126)
 - *děkovat/poděkovat* to thank
 - *omlouvat se/omluvit se* to apologize
 - *pomáhat/pomocť* to help
 - *radit/poradit* to advise
 - *rozumět/porozumět* to understand
 - *smát se/zasmát se* to laugh
 - *telefonovat/zatelefonovat* to phone someone
 - *volat/zavolat* to call someone

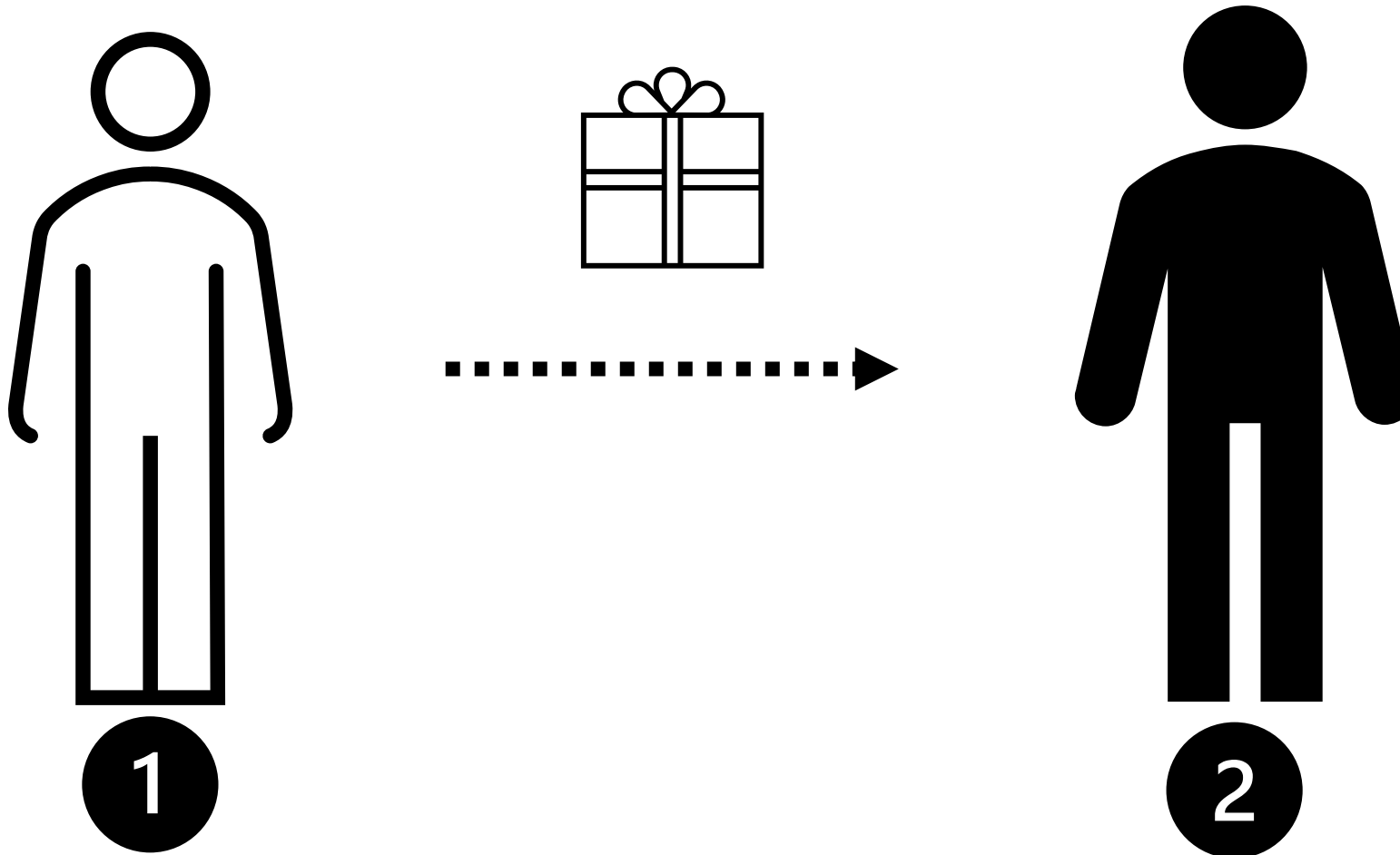
These verbs take **dative only**. See next slide.

Dative: 2nd object

This works with verbs that express the interaction between 2 people

- a) when something is being transmitted/transferred from person 1 to person 2
- b) when person 1 is doing something that directly involves person 2 and its belongings

Two people + transmission/transfer I.



Two people + transmission/transfer II. (grammar)

Person 1: subject of a sentence → **nominative** case

Gift (what is transmitted/transferred): 1st object of a sentence → **accusative** case

Person 2: 2nd object of a sentence → **dative** case

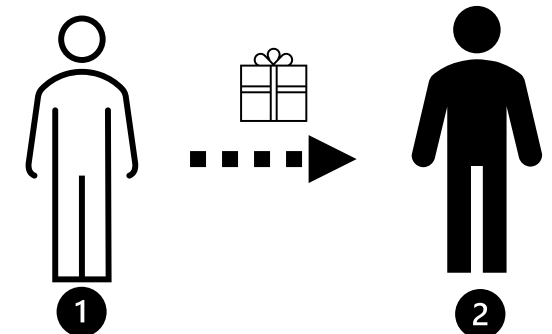
Somehow

someone (person 1 = nominative)

transmits/transfers (arrow = verb)

something (gift = accusative)

to someone else (person 2 = dative)

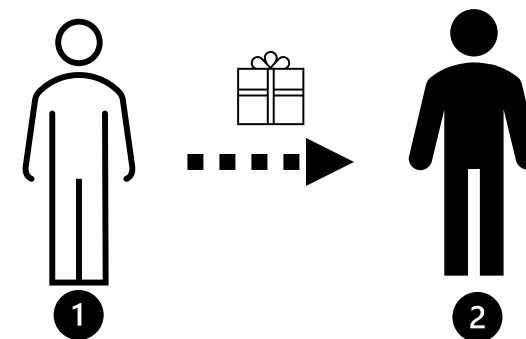


Two people + transmission/transfer III. (verbs)

- P1 = Petr, David, Anna, Marie, učitelka → nominative
- P2 = Martin, Lukáš, Hana, Julie, student → dative
- „Gift“: káva, pivo, email, informace, gramatika → accusative

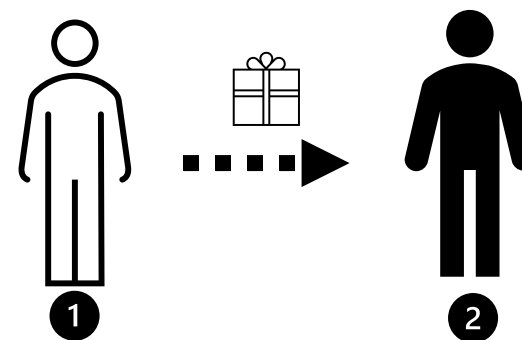
<i>dávat/dát</i>	to give
<i>kupovat/koupit</i>	to buy
<i>posílat/poslat</i>	to send
<i>říkat/říct</i>	to say
<i>vysvětlovat/vysvětlit</i>	to explain

These verbs can be found also in the textbook, p. 126.



Two people + transmission/transfer IV. (examples)

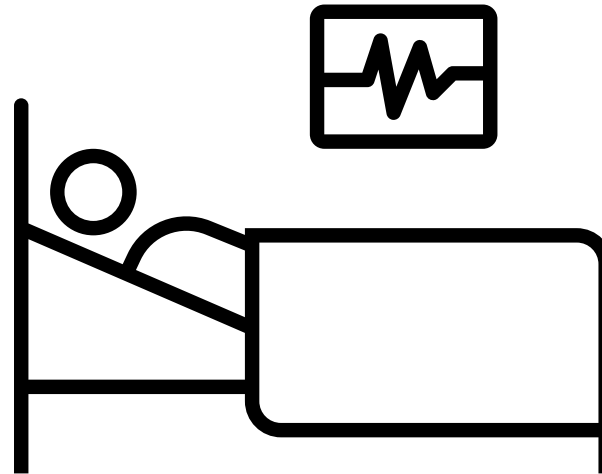
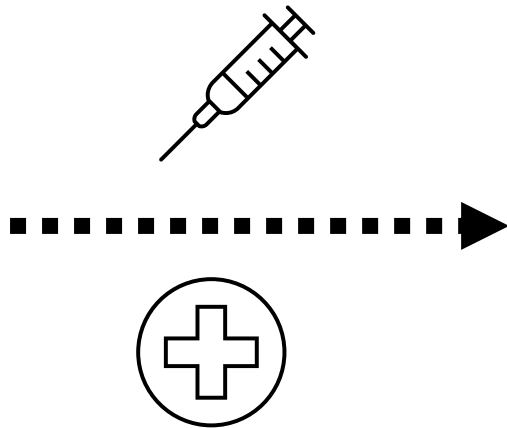
<i>PERSON 1</i>	<i>VERB</i>	<i>PERSON 2</i>	<i>GIFT</i>
nominative	in past in present in future in infinitiv	dative	accusative
<i>Petr</i>	<i>dal</i>	<i>Martinovi</i>	<i>kávu.</i>
<i>David</i>	<i>kupuje</i>	<i>Lukášovi</i>	<i>pivo.</i>
<i>Marie</i>	<i>pošle</i>	<i>Haně</i>	<i>email.</i>
<i>Anna</i>	<i>chce říct</i>	<i>Julii</i>	<i>informace.</i>
<i>Učitelka</i>	<i>vysvětlila</i>	<i>studentovi</i>	<i>gramatiku.</i>



Two people: one doing something to the other one (in medicine)



1



2

Doctor/nurse — patient interaction in dative I. (explanation)

Doctor/nurse: subject of a sentence → **nominative** case

Gift (what is the object of the activity): 1st object of a sentence → **accusative** case

Patient: 2nd object of a sentence → **dative** case

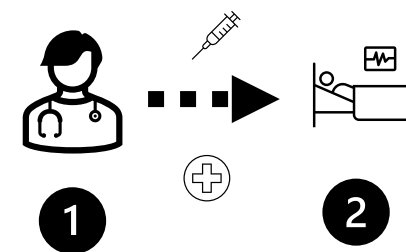
Somehow

doctor/nurse (= nominative)

is doing something (= verb)

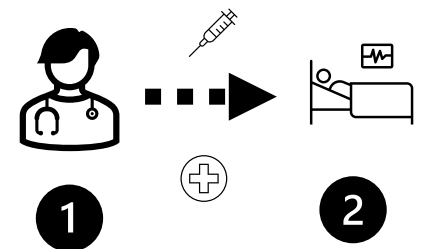
with something (object of examination/procedure = accusative)

while patient is involved (= dative)



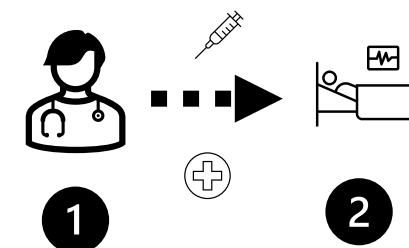
Doctor/nurse — patient interaction in dative II. (examples)

- You could see dative at work in nursing activities.
- Many nursing verbs use dative.
- Patient is always in dative (something is happening to him/her).
- Doctor/nurse is in nominative.



Doctor/nurse — patient interaction in dative III. (examples)

<i>DOCTOR</i>	<i>VERB</i>	<i>PATIENT</i>	<i>OBJECT OF EXAMINATION/PROCEDURE</i>
nominative	in past in present in future in infinitiv	dative	accusative
<i>Doktor</i>	<i>vzal</i>	<i>pacientovi</i>	<i>krev.</i>
<i>Lékař</i>	<i>natočí</i>	<i>pacientce</i>	<i>EKG.</i>
<i>Sestra</i>	<i>bude čistit</i>	<i>Lukášovi</i>	<i>zuby.</i>
<i>Student</i>	<i>chce umýt</i>	<i>staré paní</i>	<i>vlasy.</i>
<i>Studentka</i>	<i>píchnula</i>	<i>panu Novákovi</i>	<i>injekci.</i>



Dative in medicine I.

- Dative appears (not only) in medicine a lot.
- Many symptoms phrases include dative.
- Anywhere you see *mi* or *vám* in a phrase, you actually see dative.

*Motá se **mi** hlava.*

*Buší **mi** srdce.*

*Je **vám** dobře?*

— *Ne, je **mi** špatně.*

*Kolik je **vám** let?*

— *Je **mi** 41 let.*

My head is spinning (lit. Head is spinning **to me**.)

My heart is pounding (lit. Heart is pounding **to me**.)

Do you feel good? (lit. Is it good **to you**?)

No, I feel bad. (lit. It is bad **to me**)

How old are you? (lit. How many years is **to you**?)

I am 41 yo. (lit. It is 41 years **to me**.)

Dative in medicine II.

- All this simply means something is happening *to the patient*.
- When patient/doctor speaks, personal pronouns are used (**mi/vám**) because they speak in **me/you** dialogue.
- But when you speak about someone, you can/should use his/her name or any noun.
- This stays in dative, just like the personal pronoun.

Dative in medicine III. (examples)

Lukáš says:

- Je **mi** špatně.
- Motá se **mi** hlava.
- Buší **mi** srdce.

Doctor says (about Lukáš).

- **Lukášovi** je špatně.
- **Lukášovi** se motá hlava.
- **Lukášovi** buší srdce.

How to recognize that dative should be used (summary)

- With one of the verbs (textbook, p. 126)
- Where *mi/vám* is used in medical phrase.
- Dative is always (in this context) about a person that is being affected by someone's action/s.
 - Never about the body part or any external object.

Dative forms

- Only masculines animates and feminines forms will be presented here.
 - Dative is typically used with people, neutres and masculine inanimates (things, places etc.) are used after prepositions (you will learn these later).

Masculines: names (all: hard + soft ending)

Martin → Martinovi. Lukáš → Lukášovi.

Telefonuju: Lukášovi, Martinovi, Petrovi, Davidovi.

Věřím: Janovi, Tomášovi, Pavlovi.

+OVI

Masculines: nouns (hard ones)

doktor → doktor**ovi**, profesor → profesor**ovi**.

Děkuju: manažer**ovi**, asistent**ovi**, kamarád**ovi**.

Omlouvám se: koleg**ovi**, bratr**ovi**.

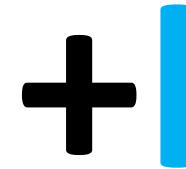
+ **OVI**

Masculines: nouns (soft ones)

- The ones that end with: ž, š, č, ř, d', t', ň; c, j + TEL
lékař → lékaři, hasič → hasiči.

Píšu email: učiteli, příteli.

Nerozumím: otci, bratranci.



1

2

Masculines: nouns (noun + noun)

- Typically: first name + last name, Mr + last name, profession + last name

Děkuju: doktoru Novákovi, Martinu Punčochářovi.

Nerozumím: Lukáši Čechovi, Ondřeji Máchalovi.

+U/I* 1

+OVI 2

*

Hard ending: + U

Soft ending: + I

Feminines: A-ending ones

- These endings are just like the locative ones.

Telefonuju: Ivaně, Evě, Jarmile, Zuzaně

A → Ě

Feminines: A-ending ones

- And just like the locative ones, there are some harder changes.

Telefonuju: kamarád**ce** (< kamarád**ka**),
doktor**ce** (< doktor**ka**), Klá**ře** (< Klá**ra**),
Bá**ře** (< Bá**ra**)

KA → CE

RA → ŘE

Feminines: A-ending ones (less frequent changes)

There are not many names/nouns referring to people ending like these.

But many things, places and body parts end like these and are often used after prepositions. We will get back to it later.

HA → ZE

GA → ZE

GA → ZE

CHA → ŠE



All the forms

- All forms incl. adjectives can be found on IS here:

https://is.muni.cz/auth/el/med/podzim2022/aVLCJ0383/130765403/singular_dative.xlsx

Feminines: E-ending ones

Telefonuju: Marii (< Marie), Julii (< Julie).

E → I