

Appendix to lesson 2

2.1 The prepositions vedle + the genitive

In the bubble on page 14, you can see the nominative sg. of nouns, e.g. **obchod** (shop), **banka** (bank), **restaurace** (restaurant) and **kino** (cinema). You already know from the first lesson, the nominative sg. is the dictionary form of the noun that you should remember. However, if you use a noun after a preposition, you don't use the nominative. In this particular case, the preposition **vedle** (next to) is followed by the genitive singular endings. Compare:

obchod (the nominative) – vedle **obchodu** (the genitive)
banka (the nominative) – vedle **banky** (the genitive)
restaurace (the nominative) – vedle **restaurace** (the genitive)
kino (the nominative) – vedle **kina** (the genitive)

See also page 10, paragraph 1.1. For an overview of the genitive singular see page 66.

2.2 Adverbs expressing direction or motion × adverbs expressing location

In Czech, motion or direction to somewhere and location are expressed differently. On page 14 of the textbook you learnt how to say where something is, i.e. to express location. But when somebody tells you where to go then similar words can be used to express direction.

Musíte jít nahoru. "You must go to up." Go up. × **To je nahore.** It's up above.

Musíte jít dolů. "You must go to down." Go down. × **To je dole.** It's down below.

Musíte jít doprava. "You must go to the right." Go right. × **To je vpravo.** It's on the right.

Musíte jít doleva. "You must go to the left." Go left. × **To je vlevo.** It's on the left.

Musíte jít doprostřed. "You must go to the middle." Go to the middle. × **To je uprostřed.** It's in the middle.

Direction or motion	Location
Question: Kam? Where to?	Question: Kde? Where?
Dynamic verbs: jít to go on foot, jet to go by vehicle, letět to fly...	Static (= stationary) verbs: být to be, pracovat to work, studovat to study, bydlet to reside, žít to live, čekat to wait...
sem here tam there nahoru up, upwards dolů down, downwards doprava to the right doleva to the left doprostřed to the middle	tady here tam there nahore up, above dole down, below vpravo/napravo on the right vlevo/nalevo on the left uprostřed in the middle

2.3 Metro × metrem

The forms **autobusem** by bus, **vlakem** by train **tramvají** by tram, **metrem** by metro, **autem** by car are in the instrumental sg. At this stage it is recommended to learn these expressions by heart as phrases.

Gender	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative sg.	autobus, vlak	tramvaj	auto, metro
Instrumental sg.	autobusem, vlakem	tramvají	autem, metrem

However, the word **pěšky** (on foot) is an adverb. Adverbs don't take endings, and therefore it doesn't change its form. Observe:

Musíte jet **tramvají číslo jedna**. = Musíte jet **jedničkou**.

Musíte jet **autobusem číslo dva**. = Musíte jet **dvojkou**.