

DECLENSION

Nouns, adjectives, most pronouns and some numerals are inflected in Czech; that is, they use declension. These are forms of words with certain endings. Learn about the basic meaning of declension:

1st case of declension = nominative

Nominative is a dictionary form. It expresses the subject in a sentence.

For example: *Student je ve škole.*

2nd case = genitive

The genitive expresses a possessive or partitive meaning.

For example: *To je kniha studenta.*

3rd case = dative

The dative expresses the indirect object in a sentence.

For example: *Dám dárek studentovi.*

4th case = accusative

The accusative expresses the direct object in a sentence.

For example: *Vidím studenta.*

5th case = vocative

The vocative is the case we use to address someone/something.

For example: *Adame! Evo!*

6th case = locative

The locative expresses the place. For example, *Jsem ve škole.*

7th case = instrumental

An instrumental expresses the means or instrument by which an action is performed.

For example: *Jedu autem.*

However, these basic meanings are complemented by other uses of cases. All Czech verbs and prepositions are connected with a particular case or cases.