

VOCATIVE SINGULAR

Gender		
MASCULINE animate	<i>nový, cizí</i>	adjectives
	<i>studente, muži</i>	nouns
FEMININE	<i>nová, cizí</i>	adjectives
	<i>ženo, Marie Dagmar</i>	nouns
NEUTRAL	<i>nové, cizí</i>	adjectives
	<i>město, moře nádraží</i>	nouns

VOCATIVE PLURAL

Gender		
MASCULINE animate	<i>noví, cizí</i>	adjectives
	<i>studenti, muži</i>	nouns
FEMININE	<i>nové, cizí</i>	adjectives
	<i>ženy, Marie</i>	nouns
NEUTRAL	<i>nová, cizí</i>	adjectives
	<i>města, moře nádraží</i>	nouns

The vocative (5th case) is used to address people:

Adam > *Adam!*

Eva > *Evo!*

pan > *pane!*

paní > *paní!*

slečna > *slečno!*

In official speeches and correspondence, the vocative also uses adjectives (which have the same form as in the nominative): *Milý příteli! Drahá Julie! Vážený pane řediteli!* The vocative form in plural is the same as the nominative form in plural: *Dámy a pánové! Milí studenti! Vážení hosté!*

Surnames in the vocative case

Surnames are usually used in conjunction with the terms *pan*, *paní* or *slečna*.

pan Novák > *pane Nováku!*

paní Nováková > *paní Nováková!*

slečna Nováková > *slečno Nováková!*

Forms of address in the vocative

When addressing people by their profession, we usually use their profession or title, both with the words *pan* or *paní*.

For example:

pan doktor > *pane doktore!*

pan profesor > *pane profesore!*

pan inženýr > *pane inženýre!*

paní doktorka > *paní doktorko!*

paní profesorka > *paní profesorko!*

paní inženýrka > *paní inženýrko!*