Vocative Case

What context takes the vocative case? What are the forms of the vocative case?

The vocative case is **used when directly addressing, or calling, someone or something**. Of all the Czech cases, it is the **simplest in meaning and form**.

Since it is used for direct address, the vocative is quite **frequent in conversational** Czech, especially **in greetings, questions, and requests**. It is often used with **titles** and the words for "Mr" and "Mrs": **pan** (**vocative: pane**) and **paní** (**vocative: paní**).

Ahoj, <u>Davide</u>! nom: David
Dobrý den, <u>pane prezidente</u>. nom: pan prezident
Na shledanou, <u>paní profesorko</u>. nom: paní profesorka

Jak se máš, <u>Tomáši</u>? nom: Tomáš Kam jdeš, <u>Marcelo</u>? nom: Marcela

<u>Pane učiteli,</u> mám otázku. nom: pan učitel Promiňte, <u>pane</u>, kolik je hodin? nom: pan

The vocative also occurs in the salutation of letters usually after the adjectives *Milý/Milá...* or *Vážený/Vážená...*(both translate as "Dear..." but the latter is quite formal and also means "respected"):

Milá Renato, moc Tě zdravíme z Brna. nom: Renata

much you we-greet from Brno

Milý Miloši, gratulujeme. nom: Miloš

we-congratulate

Vážená <u>paní doktorko</u>... nom: paní doktorka Vážená <u>paní učitelko</u>... nom: paní učitelka

In formal vocatives with pan + last name, often only the title is put in the vocative (ie, pan > pane) while the last name stays in the nominative. These examples illustrate the possibilities:

<u>Pane Havel</u>, přeji Vám zdraví. nom: pan Havel

I-wish you health

Děkujeme Vám, pane Havle.

we-thank you

Řeknete pravdu, <u>pane Topolánek</u>. nom: pan Topolánek

tell truth

Můžeme Vám ještě věřit, pane Topolánku?

we-can you still believe

Because we often need to directly address other people, the **path of least resistance for the vocative is names**, but it can also be **used for animals** (for example, calling a dog) and even **for things (or places)** if we are calling or addressing them directly.

Pejsku, pojď sem! nom: pejsek puppy come here

Bouřko, co ti dává takovou sílu? nom: bouřka

storm what you gives such power

Zdravíme Tě, <u>Česká republiko</u>! nom: Česká republika

we-greet you

Dobré ráno, <u>Praho!</u> nom: Praha

good morning

Velebný jsi, <u>Pražský hrade!</u> nom: Pražský hrad

sublime you-are

Endings for the vocative case

Below are the nominative endings for the following noun declensions: [Masculine inanimate and] Masculine animate and Feminine. The endings for the vocative are the same as those for the nominative for all neuter nouns and for all plural nouns as well as for any adjectives modifying vocative nouns.

Singular	Hard	Soft
[M inanim	hrad <u>e,</u> kluk <u>u</u>	počítač <u>i</u>
M anim	David <u>e</u> , Ludvík <u>u</u>	Miloš <u>i,</u> Tomáš <u>i,</u> učitel <u>i</u>
\mathbf{F}	Lenko, Ireno, Honzo	Marie

Some remarks:

- 1. When the nominative case ends in -a, the vocative ending is -o.
- 2. When the nominative case ends in -k, -g, -h, or -ch, the vocative is -u.
- 3. When the nominative case ends in **-e**, the vocative is also **-e** (**no change**).
- 4. When the nominative case ends in a **soft consonant**, the vocative is **-i**.
- 5. Nominatives ending in a hard consonant take -e in the vocative.
- 6. Note that **male names or titles ending in -a** follow the feminine vocative pattern: Honza > **Honzo**, pan starosta > **pane starosto**...
- 7. Since the **last names of women**—like *paní Mahlerová* and *paní Havlová*—are adjectives, they **do not change form** in the vocative.
- 8. Irregular vocative forms include: Petr > Petře!, bratr > bratře!, otec > otče!, Bůh > bože!, člověk > člověče!.

* Analysis of the vocative case presented here is drawn from the highly recommended book by Laura Janda and Steven Clancy, *The Case Book for Czech* (Slavica Publishers, 2006). More analytic details and examples are available in Janda and Clancy's book.