

# Grammar

## Adjectives

The ending of an adjective changes depending on the grammatical gender of the noun it's describing. There are two types of adjectives. If the basic masculine ending is –ý, then the basic feminine ending is –á and the basic neutral ending is –é. If the basic masculine ending is –í, then the basic feminine and the basic neutral ending are also –í.

Masculine (animate)	ý	dobrý student	í	kvalitní student
Masculine (inanimate)	ý	dobrý banán	í	kvalitní banán
Feminine	á	dobrá káva	í	kvalitní káva
Neutral	é	dobré auto	í	kvalitní auto

## Possessive pronouns

Like adjectives, possessive pronouns also adapt themselves to the gender of the noun they're with. In the following table you'll find all the basic forms:

	Masculine (animate)	Masculine (inanimate)	Feminine	Neutral
my	můj	můj	moje	moje
your (singular)	tvůj	tvůj	tvoje	tvoje
his, its	jeho	jeho	jeho	jeho
her	její	její	její	její
our	náš	náš	naše	naše
your (plural)	váš	váš	vaše	vaše
their	jejich	jejich	jejich	jejich

## Demonstrative pronouns

Again, demonstrative pronouns (this, that, these) change according to the gender of the noun:

	Masculine (animate)	Masculine (inanimate)	Feminine	Neutral
that	ten	ten	ta	to
this	tenhle	tenhle	tahle	tohle

## Use of personal pronouns

In Czech, pronouns are only used when you want to put a stress on who is doing the action. This means that usually, you'll hear people say “dělám” instead of “já dělám”; or “chceš” instead of “ty chceš”. But when you want to draw attention to the fact that a certain person is doing something, you can add the appropriate pronoun.