8.1 - mít rád - review

***mít rád***

The construction for saying that you like someone or something is the verb *mít*  in combination with the word *rád/a/i*. The person or thing you like should be put into the accusative case since it is the direct object of your liking. See the following examples:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Mám rád ekonomii.*  I like economics. | *Sára a Zdeněk mají rádi českou literaturu.*  Sára and Zdeněk like Czech literature. | *Eva má ráda fyziku.*  Sára likes physics. |

The verb *mít* is conjugated normally

| *já* | *mám rád*  *mám ráda* | *my* | *máme rádi (rády)* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *ty* | *máš rád*  *máš ráda* | *vy* | *máte rádi (rády)*  **singular formal**  *máte rád*  *máte ráda* |
| *on, ona, ono* | *má rád*  *má ráda* | *oni (ony, ona)[[1]](#footnote-0)* | *mají rádi (rády)* |

Expressing you ***don’t like***

If you wish to express ‘don’t/doesn’t like’ in Czech, then the verb mít is negated, as in the examples which follow:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Nemám rád ekonomii.*  I don’t like economics. | *Proč nemáš ráda biologii?*  Why don’t you like biology? | *Martin nemá rád umění.*  Martin doesn’t like art. |

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1. In Standard Czech there is also *ony* (for masculine inanimate and feminine subjects) and *ona* (for neuter plural subjects), but in Spoken Czech these forms are typically not used. Instead, *oni* is used consistently for all genders. Similarly, *rádi* is the most common form in the plural, but the form *rády* is technically what should be used for groups of women only. [↑](#footnote-ref-0)