

10.2 - 'to' a destination



'to'

If you want to say 'to' in Czech...

- If you would normally use *v* + LOC to say 'in, at' a place, then use **do** + **GEN** to say 'to'
- If you would use *na* + LOC to say 'on, at' a place, then use **na** + **ACC** to say 'to' (i.e. the difference between 'on, at' and 'to' with the preposition *na* stems from what case follows the preposition)
- If you are saying to a person's place (house, apartment, business¹, etc.), then use **k** + **DAT**; The preposition *k* means either 'to (a person's place)' or in some situations it can mean 'towards' (typically when the object of the preposition is not a person)

These rules are summarized in the chart:

¹ e.g. a doctor or lawyer

	'from' (odkud) source	'at' (kde) location	'to' (kam) destination
v word	z + GEN jdu z hospody	v + LOC jsem v hospodě	do + GEN jdu do hospody
na word	z + GEN jdu z koncertu	na + LOC jsem na koncertě	na + ACC jdu na koncert
person, certain types of locations	od + GEN jdu od Pavla	u + GEN jsem u Pavla	k + DAT jdu k Pavlovi

Například:

Často chodíme **do hospody**.
'We often go to the pub.'

Jdeme **na koncert**.
'We are going to a concert.'

Dneska večer jdeme **k Pavlovi**.
'Tonight we're going to Pavel's (house, place, etc.).'

Images used in this document come from [these sources](#).