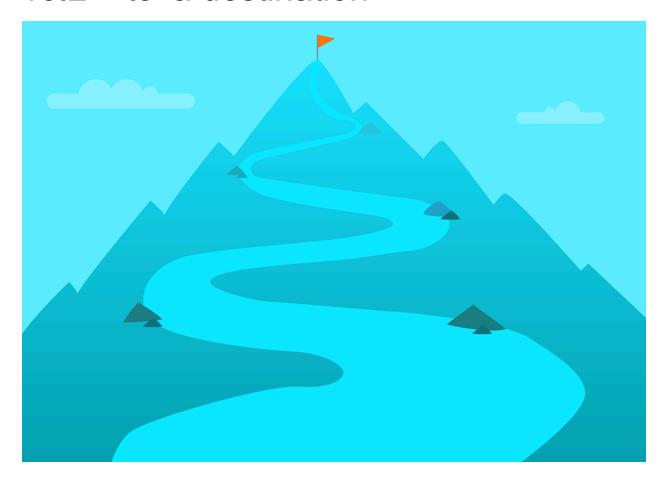
10.2 - 'to' a destination



'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' (<i>odkud</i>)	ʻat' (<i>kd</i> e)	'to' (<i>kam</i>)
	source	Iocation	destination
v word	z + GEN	v + LOC	do + GEN
	jdu z hospody	jsem v hospodě	jdu do hospody
na word	z + GEN	na + LOC	na + ACC
	jdu z koncertu	jsem na koncertě	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.