

3.1 - *chutná mi* - 'it tastes good to me'



We're going to be learning the phrase *chutná mi* _____. This phrase is also sometimes rendered slightly differently as *Mně chutná* _____, which is virtually synonymous. It is formed from the verb *chutnat* 'to taste (good)'

These translate as 'tastes good to me', where you can put any and all sorts of food and drink items, whether it's *zmrzlina* or *pivo*, as above, or talking more generally about various cuisines - *kuchyně* (f.). For example, you can talk about *česká kuchyně* 'Czech cuisine' or *mexická kuchyně* 'Mexican cuisine' or any other type of cuisine that you want. The thing that tastes good to you is the subject of the sentence (as it sounds like from the English translation).



Mně chutná italská kuchyně. / Chutná mi italská kuchyně.



Mně nechutná japonská kuchyně. / Nechutná mi japonská kuchyně.

As you can see from the second example above, you can also negate *chutná* (*nechutná*) to say that it doesn't taste good to you.



Mně hodně chutná české pivo. / Hodně mi chutná české pivo.



Mně chutnají jablka. / Chutnají mi jablka.

In the first example above with *české pivo*, you can see that you can modify how much you like something (*hodně, moc, trochu*). In the example above with apples, the verb changes to *chutnají* (3rd person plural) because the subject is plural (i.e. *jablka*).

Word Order

When using the word *mi* (or *ti*, *vám*, etc.), put these forms in second position. When you use the form *mně*, it will appear as the first word:

Co ti chutná?

Chutná mi pivo.

Mně chutná káva. / Chutná mi káva.

Asking Someone Else – *komu* ‘to who’

Komu chutná česká kuchyně?

Who likes Czech cuisine?

Komu is a form of *kdo* used when asking ‘to who’.¹

You can use *ti* - ‘to you (sg. informal)’ or *vám* ‘to you (pl./formal)’ to ask someone directly:

Informal – *Jaká kuchyně ti chutná?*

Formal – *Jaká kuchyně vám chutná?*

This will help you understand the question *Jaká kuchyně vám nejvíc chutná?* - What cuisine do you like the most (lit. tastes [good] the most to you). Here are some other useful qualifiers:

víc / více - ‘more’

nejvíc / nejvíce - ‘the most’

míň / méně - ‘less’

nejmíň / nejméně - ‘the least’

Note - the forms *více*, *méně*, etc. are considered more formal and occur most often in writing.

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

¹ This form is called the dative, and is the same thing we saw when [talking about age](#). However we won't be dealing with it too much for now, except a few isolated forms.