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COMPARISON OF CZECH AND ENGLISH WORD ORDER

Bakalářská práce

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INTRODUCTION

My bachelor thesis is focused on the comparison of Czech and English word order in simple sentences. The thesis should contribute to the understandable overview of basic rules of sentence formation in these languages.

The thesis consists of five chapters and it is divided into theoretical and practical parts. The used bibliography and online sources will be listed at the end of this work.

In the theoretical part of my work I am going to introduce Czech and English languages and to describe some basic terms as what grammar and syntax are. I would like to present basic types of sentences and meanings of the sentence elements. I am going to focus on the simple sentences.

The practical part deals with comparative analysis of different texts in both Czech and English languages. There will be extracts from my favourite book Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen in English language and extracts from the translated version of this book. I am going to compare also texts from official websites of Aqualand Moravia and some information found about history of ZOO in Prague.

I decided to write my work on this theme because I am an English-course teacher of adult students and I am keen on better understanding of English grammar. I found this topic useful for my future application in English lessons.

The conclusion includes piece of knowledge I have learnt during studying and reading Czech and English grammar books. There will be mentioned similarities and differences in word orders of these languages.

1 Basic terms

1.1 Comparison of languages

The theme of this thesis is comparison of word order of my native language with the worldwide language that is officially used in almost sixty countries. Both languages Czech and English originated from the Indo-European language family. This language family is divided into several groups such as Germanic, Italic, Celtic, Slavic, Albanian and others. About three billions of people speak with these languages. The main difference is that Czech language belongs to Slavic group, whereas English is Germanic language.

1.1.1 Slavic languages

Slavic languages are spoken mainly in the Eastern Europe, then in Central Europe and in northern parts of Asia. They are divided according to geographical allocation into three branches:

- East Slavic branch (Russian, Ukrainian)

- West Slavic branch (Czech, Slovak, Polish)

- South Slavic branch (Bulgarian, Macedonian)

Czech language is official language of the Czech Republic and is spoken by about ten million people. It is divided into standard and non-standard language. Standard Czech is used by public media, in schools, at offices, in libraries, etc. It is coded in the book called: Pravidla českého pravopisu, which describes the grammar and spelling of Czech. Colloquial (spoken) language belongs to the Standard Czech. In addition to standard and spoken Czech, there exist a few dialects that are used mostly in Moravian regions which are categorized in non-standard Czech. Common Czech is non-standard colloquial Czech used mainly in Bohemia and western Moravia. Czech language is difficult for foreigners to learn because of declension of nouns, adjectives and pronouns and conjugation of verbs. The declension is used to recognise the number, case and gender of these word classes and conjugation is creation of new verb forms. It serves for expressing a person, a number, tense and other grammatical categories.

Czech word order is very flexible. Although it enables many variants of placement of sentence elements, it is not free. It respects logical connection between words in the sentence and some other rules. The flexibility and variety of options of word ordering is given by possibility of declension and conjugation. Czech word order follows the major rule called Aktuální větné členění. The basic type of this word order is SVO (subject – verb – object).

They (S) *have got* (V) *a new television* (O).

1.1.2 Germanic languages

Germanic languages are spoken by about five hundred million people. They are geographically widespread. Speakers of North America, Northern and Western Europe and Oceania use them. English and German are the most widely spoken languages from this group. Germanic languages are divided as well as Slavic languages into three branches:

- West Germanic branch (German, English, Dutch)
- North Germanic branch (Danish, Swedish)
- East Germanic branch (Burgundians)

English language was developed at the area of England. It is the third most spoken native language all over the world. It is considered to be an international means of communication. English is written by Latin alphabet and on contrary with Czech, it does not contain diacritical signs. Pronunciation of English varies according to high number of different region´s speakers. There are universally established two standards: Received Pronunciation (British English) and General American. The main difference of these standards is in their accent. Even though RP is a standard usually learned by foreigners, native speakers´ English is distinguished by a lot of dialects.

English language is said to be an analytic language which means that there is almost no inflection. The impact of this is fixed word order. It means that sentence elements are arranged in a given sequence. The sequence undergoes certain rules to express relationships between particular elements. The basic ordering is as well as in Czech SVO (subject – verb – object). In English sentences there have to be both a subject and a verb, because of no inflection subject is very important. It cannot be left out. Owing to word formation, English is rich in its vocabulary. Basic types of formation are derivation, compounding and blending for example.

1.2 Language disciplines

Language is by Todd (1987) *"a set of signals by which we communicate"*. By these signals we are able to describe objects, thoughts and behaviour. It is the basic mean of communication and it is a complex of grammatical expressions as well as body and sound signals. The science that studies language is called linguistic.

Linguistics is defined by Todd (1987) as *"the systematic study of language"*. There exist many sub disciplines as sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, neurolinguistics, historical linguistics, computational linguistics and others. This division is done according to An Introduction to Linguistics (Todd, 1987).

- sociolinguistics – studies language and society; how and why people use the language, the influence of society, culture and customs
- psycholinguistics – deals with language and mind; how language can be learnt, stored and lost
- neurolinguistics – describes the neural processes of brain; mainly the failure of speech caused by damage of human brain
- historical linguistics – examines the origin of words (etymology), the changes of language during the time
- computational linguistics – uses modern technologies to simulate natural language, it covers spelling checker programmes and electronic dictionaries

Morphology describes the word formation process; the structure of morphemes (the smallest significant units of grammar) and other units.

Phonology studies the human speech sounds, the systems of phonemes.

Syntax is a science concerning the structure, relationship and arrangement of words in sentences. Sentence is an ordering of words beginning with capital letter and ending with a full stop, exclamation mark or question mark. The set of words is organised with aim to express a statement, a question, command or request. According to the word setting we distinguish declarative, interrogative, imperative and exclamatory sentences (Greenbaum, 1985).

1.3 Phrase, Clause, Sentence

Firstly, I describe terms as a phrase, a clause and a sentence that will be used in further characterization. And then, I classify sentences into many groups and I use my own examples for better understanding.

o Phrase – is defined by Hornby (2000) as "*a group of words without a finite verb, especially one that forms part of a sentence*".

The division of phrases is done according to Todd (1987):

Noun phrase – a group of words where the noun is the main word of this group

The beautiful lady sits on the bench.

Adjective phrase – a group of words whose aim is to specify a noun

He looks so unhappy.

Adverb phrase – this words work as adverbs, they describe what, where and when something happens

I graduated last year.

Verb phrase – in this group a verb is the main word

He has been watching a football match.

Preposition phrase – in this group is a prepositional beginning

We have English on Tuesdays.

o Clause – a formal definition by Hornby (2000) is "*a group of words that includes a subject and a verb, and forms a sentence or part of a sentence*".

Clauses are divided into two main groups: independent and dependent clauses. The independent clause contains a subject and a predicate. It can stand alone as a simple sentence. While the dependent clause cannot stand alone, it completes or modifies the independent clause. Major types of dependent clauses are a noun clause, an adjective clause and an adverbial clause.

I want to work as a teacher. (i. clause)

I was having a bath when a telephone rang. (i. clause, d. adv. clause)

o Sentence – Hornby (2000) defines as "*a set of words expressing a statement, a question or an order, usually containing a subject and a verb*".

Additional description and explanation of sentences is found in the next chapter called classification of sentences.

1.3.1 Classification of sentences

The division of sentence classification is done according to Greenbaum (1985) and Todd (1987). Sentences can be distinguished as regular or non- regular, positive or negative, active or passive and then they can be classified according to their structure and purpose.

Regular sentence sticks to given major patterns.

We have got a new car.

A: Where are the keys?

B: The keys are on the shelf.

Non-regular sentence is not completed but we usually understand the meaning of the sentence.

> *A: Where are the keys?*
>
> *B: On the shelf.*

Positive sentences refer us about what somebody has or does. On contrary **negative** sentences tell us the opposite. If positive sentence contains an auxiliary verb (be, can, have, do), negative sentence is formed easily by adding not after the auxiliary verb. It is important to mention, that in English there is only one negative element in the sentence.

> *I have got a homework.*
>
> *I have not got a homework.*
>
> *I have got no homework.*

Sentences can be either **active** or **passive**. The difference is in positions of sentence elements and in the form of the verb. When the subject of the sentence carries out the action, it is active. By contrast, passive means that the action is done to subject by something or somebody else (object). Most of sentences are active. The passive is usually used when we do not know or we do not want to mention who or what is doing the action, or in the case of emphasizing the object.

> *We wrote the test.*
>
> *The test was written by us.*

Division of sentences according to their structure:

Simple sentence consists of an independent clause and it does not contain any other clause within it.

> *A long-hair smiling lady with a big red bag laughed loudly in a*
> *restaurant near the centre of the town.*

Compound sentence contains at least two independent clauses that are connected by coordinating conjunctions (e.g.: and, but, either...or, neither...nor, and then, for, so). According to these conjunctions e can express addition, contrast, choice, reason and result.

> *I studied and then I relaxed.*
>
> *We can visit my parents or go to cinema.*

Complex sentence consists of one or more dependent clauses and one independent clause. This type uses subordinators (as because, although, and when) either on the beginning or at the end of the sentence.

He went home after he finished studying at school.

Compound-complex sentence contains at least one dependent clause and many independent clauses. It uses both conjunctions and subordinators.

I will call my mother, who stays in Šumperk, and tell her about
my concert, that is next Saturday.

Another division of sentences is according to their purpose:

1. Declarative

The aim of declarative sentences is to make a statement. It does not matter whether the statement is crucial one or only a simple fact. It is the most common type, declaratives are used in essays like this to inform reader about the topic. The verb follows the subject and it is usually ended by a full stop.

I live in Zábřeh.

The train leaves at 11 a.m.

2. Interrogative

These are sentences whose form demonstrates that they are questions. Four types of questions are known: yes/no questions, tag questions, wh- questions that begin with wh- words: who, what, when, where and why, and negative questions. To form the question it is needed to change the word order usually by inversion. The SVO word order changes into VSO (verb – subject - object). Verb moves on a position instead of subject.

Do you want tea or coffee?

She is beautiful, is not she?

Where do you live?

Are not you working?

3. Imperative

Imperative sentences are those that express a command or a request. They can give you permission or a prohibition. The biggest change in comparison with declaratives is that the subject is often skipped.

> *Stop!*
>
> *Open your exercise book.*
>
> *Come in.*
>
> *Push / Pull*

4. Exclamative

Exclamative sentences make exclamations. They state our opinions, feelings and emotion and are mostly ended by an exclamation mark.

> *How noisy you are!*
>
> *What a nice surprise!*

2 Structure of English sentence

2.1 Parts of English simple sentence

English sentences consist of certain parts that are called phrases. Phrases as well as whole sentences have a specific composition. We can take a look on sentences from different points of view, on their composition or on their function. The function describes how these units are used in sentences. This division of sentence elements is done by Greenbaum (1985).

- **Predicate**

Two main components that the sentence is usually divided in are a subject and a predicate. The predicate in English consists of the verb and some other elements (direct and indirect objects). Its primary aim is to describe subject; what the subject is, what it is doing.

> *I cannot find my keys.*

- **Verb**

The base of each sentence is a verb. The verb is a word in syntax that informs us about an action, about what is happening and about existence of being. Verbs can be divided into many categories. Some of them are described below.

Verbs through the inflection change their form, it is called a declension. The change of form is important to distinguish tense, mood, voice and aspect. The initial form of the verb is infinitive, usually recognised by particle to. Then there exist three basic tenses of English: past, present and future. The past tense describes the action that has already happened in past time, regular verbs are added –d or –ed to their initial form, while irregular verbs are changed completely. Some examples of them are stated in the table number one. The present tense formulates the situations that happen in present time. Most of verbs have the same form in present tense as in infinitive. The exception could be verb to be (am, is, are). In present, there is also difference in the third person of singular form which adds to the initial form of verb –s or –es. And the future tense represents the situation that should happen in the future time. English does not have an inflected form of verbs for the future tense, but it has many ways to express it. The most used is the auxiliary verb will in connection with the base form of the verb.

Tabulka 1: Verb tenses

INFINITIVE	PAST TENSE	PRESENT TENSE	FUTURE TENSE
TO WORK	WORKED	WORK / WORKS	WILL WORK
TO DO	DID	DO / DOES	WILL DO
TO PAINT	PAINTED	PAINT / PAINTS	WILL PAINT
TO PLAY	PLAYED	PLAY / PLAYS	WILL PLAY
TO WATCH	WATCHED	WATCH / WATCHES	WILL VATCH

Modality expresses the attitude of speaker by verb usage in order to expose permission, request, prohibition, probability and necessity. When there is used an auxiliary verb, the auxiliary verb is named a modal verb. Modal verbs are for example can, could, will, would, must, may, etc.

I <u>can</u> speak Spanish.

I <u>must</u> stay positive.

The voice differentiates two most common types: active and passive. As mentioned above, in active voice the subject is initiator of the action, while in passive voice the object of active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence. In English the passive voice is created by the auxiliary verb with past participle.

William Shakespeare (S) wrote (V) many plays (O).

Many plays (S) were written (V) by William Shakespeare (O).

Another division mentions transitive and non-transitive verbs. Non-transitive (also called intransitive) verbs do not need any object, on the contrary transitive verbs need one or more objects to be connected to the verb in the sentence.

The stick (S) was broken (V). (no object)

I (S) break (V) the rules (O). (one object)

She (S) broke (V) him (O) a leg (O). (two objects)

Very important in English sentences are linking verbs. It is obvious that they link something; specifically they link subject to some complement. Various forms of the verb to be and verbs of perception are mainly used.

The sky is blue.

The soup tastes delicious.

- **Operator**

It was mentioned that a sentence consists of two main elements; subject and predicate. Predicate is formed by a verb and other words. The main verb is the one which carries the information and the other words could be auxiliaries.

They have been working on the project for three days.

In this example the main verb is *working*, and words *have* and *been* are auxiliaries. The first auxiliary, in this case have, is called an operator. The operator is very important part of the verb because we can form negatives and questions with them. To form negative sentence it is needed to put not after the operator. The question is made by swapping the subject with the operator. Operators are also used in short answers.

We can go to cinema.

We cannot go to cinema.

Can we go to cinema?

Yes, you can. x No, you can't.

There exist a lot of sentences which do not contain any auxiliary. In this case, three well-known verbs are used for compensation. These are verbs *to be, to have and to do*. They are used even though they are the main verbs. They help to create negatives and questions as auxiliaries do.

You are my friend.

Are you my friend?

Jane has one brother.

Jane hasn't any sister.

- **Subject**

A subject is one of two main components of sentences. The predicate was already described and there are some examples of sentences with just these two components.

The sun (S) is shining (V).

I (S) have been crying (V).

There can be found some rules of a position of subject in the sentence. Although the subject usually precedes the verb, it is not necessarily first in the sentence. A word or a phrase can occur in position between the subject and the verb. Subject comes after the operator in most questions and it is usually missing in imperative sentences. We can identify the subject by asking who or what is the initiator of the action.

His new computer game (S) is not working (V) properly.

Nowadays, he (S) works (V) as a chief executive of global company.

I (S) always drink (V) tea for breakfast.

Did (op) you (S) understand (V)?

Open (V) the door.

The most used forms of subject are a noun, a noun phrase or a pronoun. The subject can be expressed by a gerund phrase (-ing) and a to- infinitive phrase. There exist other forms of subject but they are not used so frequently.

A comfortable chair (S) is offered in Design furniture shop.

Listening (S) to music is so relaxing.

To buy (S) a house is less expensive than to build it on its own.

Apart from the subject and predicate, other words in sentences are direct and indirect objects, complement and adverbial. They are described in the overview below.

- **Direct object**

A direct object describes a person or a thing directly influenced by an action. Verbs that need to be completed by the direct object are transitive verbs. The easiest way how to identify the object is by asking a question beginning with who or what. By answering these questions we should find the object.

I (S) bought (V) a present (DO).

What (DO) did (op) you (S) buy? – a present

The use of direct objects undergoes some grammatical rules such as the object usually follows the verb, when using a pronoun to be the object, its form changes and when turning the active sentence into passive, the object becomes the subject and vice versa.

We (S) founded (V) our company (DO) in 2005.

Our company (S) was founded (V) in 2005 by us.

- **Indirect object**

An indirect object is characterized by the direct object. It shows to whom the action is done and who or what gets the direct object. Indirect objects occur only in sentences with direct objects. They are normally nouns and pronouns, they sometimes occur in prepositional phrases beginning with for or to.

My cousin sent me (IO) a postcard (DO).

George paid money (DO) to his father (IO) for kayak's equipment.

- **Complement**

A complement is something that completes the sentence. It can be a word or a phrase. According to the subject of completion, we distinguish three types of complement. These are subject, object and verb complement.

Subject complement comes after a linking verb. It is usually noun or adjective that characterizes the subject. The noun or noun phrase is called predicative nominal while the adjective is called predicative adjective.

My mum is my boss.

Object complement follows and modifies the direct object.

She made me her employee.

Verb complement uses a verb as an object of another verb. It could be done in English by gerund forms, by infinitives and by noun clauses.

We decided on having a baby.

- **Adverbial**

An adverbial is used in a sentence to characterize the verb. As adverbials adverbs, adverb and noun phrases are normally used. Adverbials can be found within the sentence or the stand outside. Those outside are called disjuncts and conjuncts.

Disjuncts express speaker′s or writer′s feelings and attitude towards the information mentioned in the sentence. They refer to content of sentence and to the condition of speaker or writer. Words *certainly*, *obviously*, *clearly*, *honestly* and *unfortunately* are some of them.

Luckily, we didn't miss the train to Bratislava.

Honestly, I cannot see the way out.

Conjuncts are words used in order to join a previous sentence with a following one. They express a contrast, a result and a summarization. Their other functions are for example additive, temporal and concessive. Some of them are listed here: *by contrast*, *to sum up*, *therefore*, *in addition*, *while*, *although*, *however*.

First, you have to do your homework. Second, you have to call your grandma.

I will focus on the importance of support provided to developing countries, although there are many other things to mention.

The adverbial found within the sentence is called an adjunct. The primary function of the adjunct is to complete and modify the verb, or another sentence element such as noun or adjective. It expresses its relation to *manner*, *place (PA)*, *time (TA)*, *frequency (FA)*, *reason*, *result*, etc.

I get up at six o'clock (TA).

I live in a semi-detached house (PA).

They always (FA) go shopping on Fridays (TA).

2.2 Basic sentence structures

A sentences structure is basically the placement and position of sentence elements. Sentence elements are a subject, a verb, an object, a complement and an adverbial. These elements are described in the previous chapter. According to Greenbaum (2002), we can distinguish seven basic sentence structures. They are formed from these elements and depend on the verb chosen for the sentence.

- o SV: subject + intransitive verb
- o SVO: subject + transitive verb + direct object
- o SVC: subject + verb + subject complement
- o SVA: subject + verb + adverbial complement
- o SVOO: subject + transitive verb + indirect object + direct object

- SVOC: subject + transitive verb + direct object + object complement
- SVOA: subject + transitive verb + direct object + adverbial complement

Tabulka 2: Sentence structures

	S	V	IO	DO	C	A
SV	MY GRANDFATHER	PASSED AWAY.				
SVO	MY BROTHER	PLAYS		COMPUTER GAMES.		
SVC	THE VIEW	IS			EXCITING.	
SVA	WE	LIVE				IN ZÁBŘEH.
SVOO	I	GAVE	THEM	A WEDDING PRESENT.		
SVOC	JOHN	MADE		SARAH	HAPPY.	
SVOA	YOU	HAVE TO WASH		THE DISHES		EVERY DAY.

The sentence structure, in fact, gives us an overview of English fixed word order. Each sentence′s constituent has assigned its own position. The basic types of structure could be varied according to used elements.

3 Structure of Czech sentence

All our thoughts and opinions are expressed in sentences. Sentences are composed of words and words are composed of vowels and consonants which are joined together in syllables. Words are arranged in sentences according to their meaning and are connected in conformity with basic grammatical rules (Havránek, 1977).

3.1 Parts of Czech simple sentence

Základní skladební dvojice (the basic pair of syntax) consists of two basic elements:

- *podmět* (subject)

We ask for a subject by a question of the first grammatical case *"Kdo, co?"* together with a predicate. Because of inflection of Czech words, the subject has to correspond to the predicate in a grammatical person, number and gender. Czech as well as English distinguishes first, second and third person in both singular and plural forms.

The main difference between these two languages is that the subject does not need to be said or written in the first and second person. It is called *nevyjádřený podmět*. We can figure out the subject with the help of predicate.

Nevzdávám se. (1st person)

Nevzdávej se. (2nd person)

- *přísud*ek (predicate)

According to the definition of Hošková (2010) in Czech there exist *přísudek slovesný* and *přísudek jmenný se sponou*.

Přísudek slovesný (verbal predicate) is expressed by a verb in a finite form that tells us about the gender, person, number, tense, mood and voice.

Přísudek jmenný se sponou (predicate with a copula) uses a copula (a linking verb) to join a noun or an adjective to the subject.

Ivana čte. (Ivana reads.)

Kniha je napínavá. (The book is exciting.)

Other parts of Czech sentence are called *rozvíjející větné členy* (developing sentence elements/modifiers) which are dependent on main elements that are called *řídící větné členy* (main sentence elements). Among these modifiers belong *předmět* (object), *přívlastek* (attribute), *příslovečné určení* (adverbial) and *doplněk* (complement).

- *předmět* (object)

An object is dependent on the predicate; it expresses a person, an animal or a thing. We ask by a question of the fourth grammatical case *"Koho, co?"*

> *Potkala jsem <u>Janu</u>. (I met <u>Jane</u>.)*

- *přívlastek* (atribute)

An attribute is usually an adjective and it modifies another noun in the sentence. We differentiate four types of attributes: *shodný, neshodný, těsný* and *volný*.

- *příslovečné určení* (adverbial)

An adverbial gives us information about the place, time, manner and cause. It often modifies the verb. We ask for adverbial by where, when, why- questions.

> *Chodím do školy <u>v sedm hodin</u>. (I go to school <u>at seven o´clock</u>.)*

- *doplněk* (complement)

A complement depends on both a subject or an object on one side and a predicate on the other side.

> *Vypadala <u>unaveně</u>. (She looked <u>tired</u>.)*

4 Word order of simple sentences

This chapter refers to the theory mentioned in previous chapters. There will be an analysis of sequence of sentence elements shown on chosen extracts from a novel called Pride and Prejudice that was written by Jane Austen and its Czech translated version by Eva Kondrysová. There will be shown tex from official website of Aqualand in southern Moravia, reduced information about history of ZOO in Praha and extract from tabloid newspapers, all in both Czech and English languages.

Chapter 1:

> *„Mýlíte se, drahá. Ctím vaše nervy. Jsem s nimi důvěrně spřátelen." (p. 7)*

> *"You mistake me, my dear. I have a high respect for your nerves. They are my old friends." (p. 14)*

Tabulka 3: Pride and Prejudice - chapter 1

S	P (V)	O	At	Ad	Pattern
(Vy)	se mýlíte				**SV**
(Já)	ctím	nervy	vaše		**SVOAt**
(Já)	jsem spřátelen	s nimi		důvěrně	**SVOAd**

S	V	IO	DO	Ad	Pattern
You	mistake		me		**SVO**
I	have	for your nerves	a high respect		**SVOO**
They	are		my old friend		**SVO**

The first extract is chosen from the first chapter of Pride and Prejudice. There are three declarative sentences said by Mr. Bennet to his wife. In Czech, addressing of people such as „drahá" is not considered to be a sentence element. A subject is unexpressed in all three sentences but from the form of the verb the subject can be determined as you (second person of plural number) and I (first person of singular number).In the second sentence there is a verbal predicate and an object that is modified by an attribute. And the last sentence contains a predicate with a copula, a pronoun as an object and a manner adverbial. We can ask for object by grammatical questions. The ordering is following: (S)V,(S)VAtO, (S)VOAd.

The ordering of English translation is SVO, SVOO and SVO. All sentences consist of a subject, a verb and a direct object and there is one indirect object. Objects are formed by noun phrases.

Chapter 22:

Elizabeth jí za to v příhodné chvíli poděkovala. (p. 131)

Dostalo se mu však velmi lichotivého přijetí. (p. 131)

Bude však mít manžela. (p. 133)

Elizabeth took an opportunity of thanking her. (p. 158)

His reception however was of the most flattering kind. (p. 159)

But still he would be her husband. (p. 161)

Tabulka 4: Pride and Prejudice - chapter 22

S	P (V)	O	At	C	Ad	Pattern
Elizabeth	poděkovala	jí; to	Příhodné		ve chvíli	**SVOAtAd**
Přijetí	dostalo se	mu	velmi lichotivé			**SVOAt**
(Ona)	bude mít	manžela				**SVO**

S	V	IO	DO	C	Ad	Pattern
Elizabeth	took		an opportunity of thanking her			**SVO**
His reception	was		of the most flattering kind	however		**SVOC**
He	would be		her husband			**SVO**

The extract from the chapter number twenty-two contains other three sentences. It describes the visit of Mr Collins who asked Elizabeth's friend Miss Lucas to marry him.

The word order of the first sentence is SOAtAdV. The time adverbial is completed by an adjective attribute. It begins with the subject and ends with the verb. The information that is needed to stress can be found at the end of the sentence. In other sentence the subject is modified by the attribute, the pronoun object expresses a man (Mr Collins). The sequence is VOAtS. It is vice versa. It starts with the verb and ends with the subject. And in the last one, there is verb in the future tense and the object, the subject is unexpressed (SVO).

The sequence of English elements sticks to the basic pattern SVO. Except the middle sentence, there is an adverbial (conjunct), so the pattern is SVOO.

Chapter 42:

Zmínka o Derbyshiru v ní vyvolala řadu úvah.

Čas očekávání se tedy zdvojnásobil. (p. 249)

With the mention of Derbyshire, there were many ideas connected.

The period of expectation was now doubled. (p. 304)

Tabulka 5: Pride and Prejudice - chapter 42

S	P (V)	O	At	Pattern
Zmínka	Vyvolala	ní; řadu	o Derbyshiru; úvah	**SVOAt**
Čas	se zdvojnásobil		očekávání	**SVAt**
S	**V**	**IO**	**DO**	**Pattern**
Many ideas	were connected		with the mention of Derbyshire	**SVO**
The period of expectations	was doubled			**SV**

The story continues with Elizabeth's consideration about the future.

There is a post modifier of the subject and also post modifier of the object. The ordering is SAtOVOAt. It begins with the subject and ends with the object. The object is perhaps emphasized. The other sentence consists of the subject with its post modifier and the verb (SAtV).

The English version starts with noun phrase as an object that is followed by subject and verb. And the last ssentence consists only of the subject and the verb. It can be said that sentence patterns vary in the attributes (in English the attribute is a part of the constituent) and word order is also different.

Chapter 49:

> *„Nemáme žádnou novou zprávu z města."*
>
> *„Už před dobrou půlhodinou přinesl pošťák psaní."*
>
> *„ Ano, dostal jsem od něho spěšný list."*
>
> *„Nu, a co obsahuje, dobré, nebo špatné zprávy? (p. 308)*

> *"We have heard nothing from town."*
>
> *"He has been here this half-hour, and master has had a letter."*
>
> *"Yes, I have had a letter from him by express."*
>
> *"Well, and what news does it bring? good or bad?" (p. 374)*

Tabulka 6: Pride and Prejudice - chapter 49

S	P (V)	O	At	Ad	Pattern
(My)	nemáme	zprávu	žádnou; novou	z města	**SVOAtAd**
Pošťák	přinesl	Psaní	Dobrou	před půlhodinou	**SVOAtAd**
(Já)	jsem dostal	list; něho	Spěšný		**SVOAt**
(On)	obsahuje	zprávy	dobré; špatné		**SVOAt**
S	**V**	**IO**	**DO**	**Ad**	**Pattern**
We	have heard		nothing	from town	**SVOAd**
He	has been			here; this half-hour	**SVAd**
Master	has had		a letter		**SVO**
I	have had	from him	a letter	by express	**SVOA**
It	brings		good; bad news		**SVO**

This is a part of an interview between Bennett's girls, Miss Hill and Mr Bennet. They are talking about news from town.

In the first sentence there is not express the subject, but we can figure it out with the help of the verb. An object is completed by two pre-modifiers and it is finished by the place adverbial (SVAtOAd). The next sentence begins with the time adverbial that has got an adjective attribute. It continues by verb, subject and object. Then there are sentences of basic SVO pattern completed by adjective attributes.

Almost all of English sentences start with the subject followed by verb and direct object. They are modified by place, time and manner adverbials. Last but one sentence contains also indirect object. To compare, the second Czech simple sentence is in English formed from two clauses. And vord order in the last English sentence is different because it is an interrogative sentence and it uses an auxiliary verb *does*.

Chapter 57:

„Samozřejmě opět jednou trefil hřebík přímo na hlavičku." (p. 370)

„Ach, ano, ale čtěte prosím dál." (p. 371)

Takhle si on tedy představuje křesťanské odpuštění. (p. 372)

"Oh! yes. Pray read on!" (p. 451)

That is his notion of Christian forgiveness! (p. 452)

Tabulka 7: Pride and Prejudice - chapter 57

S	P (V)	O	At	Ad	Pattern
(On)	trefil	hřebík		na hlavičku	**SVOAd**
(Vy)	čtěte			dál	**SVAd**
On	si představuje	odpuštění	křesťanské	takhle	**SVOAtAd**
S	**V**	**IO**	**DO**	**Ad**	**Pattern**
You	pray read on				**SV**
That	is		his notion of Christian forgiveness		**SVO**

The first sentence has unexpressed subject. It contains a verb, an object and a place adverbial. The second sentence is imperative. The subject is not needed. There is one-word insertion which is not considered to be sentence element. So there is a verb and an adverbial. Next sentence includes the subject, verb, object modified with an adjective attribute and a manner adverbial.

English sentences are easier. The first one composes only of the verb. The subject is also unexpressed. It is the same as the Czech sentence imperative. And the last sentence contains the subject, the verb and the direct object characterized by a noun phrase.

Chapter 58:

Rozhovor vázl. (p. 374)

„Není to tetiččina vina." (p. 375)

Very little was said by either. (p. 454)

"You must not blame my aunt." (p. 455)

Tabulka 8: Pride and Prejudice - chapter 58

S	P (V)	O	At	C	Ad	Pattern
Rozhovor	vázl					**SV**
Vina	není		tetiččina			**SVAt**
S	**V**	**IO**	**DO**	**C**	**Ad**	**Pattern**
Very little	was said					**SV**
You	must not blame		my aunt			**SVO**

The last extract from the Pride and Prejudice describes a moment situation between Miss Elizabeth and Mr Darcy. He tries to excuse his aunt´s behaviour.

The first simple sentence consists only of the subject and the verb. The verb starts the sentence and the subject finishes it. The other sentence modifies the subject by a pronoun attribute which follows the verb.

The English version is very similar. There is only the subject and the verb in the passive voice in the first sentence. And the last sentence includes the subject, the verb, and the direct object.

The difference is that a word *vina* is a subject of Czech sentence, but in English it is transformed into the verb form *must not blame.*

For comparison, I would like to present welcome page of websites of the Aqualand Moravia. There will be two extracts, one in Czech and the other in English. Both can be found on websites: www.aqualand-moravia.cz. I will select simple sentences and point out sentence elements in them.

„VÍTEJTE V AQUALANDU MORAVIA"

Aqualand Moravia je nejmodernější zábavní centrum v České republice, ve kterém si přijdou na své děti i dospělí. Čeká na Vás 20 různých tobogánů a skluzavek. Ti nejmenší se mohou vyřádit v dětských bazénech, pokořit šplhací sítě, nebo si zablbnout na skákadlech, či v dětském koutku. O víkendech jsou pro ně připravené animační programy plné zábavy a soutěží. Na starší a odvážnější jedince tu pak čekají tobogány, které Vám pořádně vypumpují adrenalin. V létě pak máte možnost vyzkoušet raritu mezi vodními atrakcemi a to nejen v České republice, ale celé Evropě - Abbys a Boomerango, které si můžete vychutnat se svými kamarády na třímístném raftu".

As can be seen, there are only two simple sentences in whole paragraph. To attract reader´s attention on websites, it is better to use more compound and complex sentences. Simple sentences are so terse, they are better to use when only referring about something. Compound and complex sentences utilize from the inflection of words. In Czech there could be only one subject for the long sentence composed of more clauses, by contrast in English there should be one subject for every clause.

"WELCOME TO AQUALAND MORAVIA"

"Welcome the most modern entertainment centre in the Czech Republic. Children and adults can rave on 20 water slides with a total length of more than 1,7 km. You can try for the first time ever in the Czech Republic the outdoor water attractions Abyss and Boomerango with three-seater rafts! We also prepared for you popular U-Wave, Supercrater, Wild River and Yellow Crash water slides. Children will appreciate kids' pools and slides, they can also enjoy a pool with features such as jumpers, climbing nets over the water, bubble machines and gargoyles. We have also prepared animation programmes full of fun and contests with prizes for kids. They relax or play in the kids' playroom."

In English extract there are more simple sentences. Some of previous sentences are divided; some of them are joined and form new ones, so the translation is not done word by word. The overview of simple sentences is shown below.

Čeká na Vás 20 různých tobogánů a skluzavek.

O víkendech jsou pro ně připravené animační programy plné zábavy a soutěží.

Welcome the most modern entertainment centre in the Czech Republic.

Children and adults can rave on 20 water slides with a total length of more than 1,7 km.

We also prepared for you popular U-Wave, Supercrater, Wild River and Yellow Crash water slides.

We have also prepared animation programmes full of fun and contests with prizes for kids.

Tabulka 9: Aqualand Moravia

S	P (V)	O	At	Ad	Pattern
20 tobogánů a skluzavek	Čeká	Vás			**SVO**
Programy	jsou připravené	pro ně	animační; plné; zábavy, soutěží	o víkendech	**SVOAtAd**
S	**V**	**IO**	**DO**	**Ad**	**Pattern**
(You)	welcome		the most modern entertainment centre	in the Czech Republic	**SVOAd**
Children and adults	can rave			on 20 water slides	**SVAd**
We	prepared	for you	four water slides		**SVOO**
We	have prepared	for kids	animation programmes full of fun and contests with prizes		**SVOO**

The first sentence contains a multiple subject, a finite verb and object. The sequence is originally VOS. The second sentence begins with a time adverbial; it consists of subject that is modified by attributes, verb that is completed by an object (AdVOSAt).

In next sentence, the subject is not expressed, which is often used in imperatives. Direct object is represented by a noun phrase and at the end there is a place adverbial (SVOAd). Children and adults, it is also a multiple subject, verb and place adverbial composed of noun phrases are used (SVAd).

Other sentence represents SVOO pattern; subject, verb, direct and indirect objects. And the last one is SVO, where direct object is shown as a noun phrase.

Only last sentences could be compared because they express the same idea. The Czech sentence uses passive voice and starts with a place adverbial while English uses active voice and it does not include any adverbial. The word *programy* is the subject of Czech sentence, on the contrary the phrase *animation programmes* is the direct object of the English sentence.

Although some of texts have been described, there are more very simple sentences that describe some interesting facts about ZOO in Prague. This information is taken from website: www.zoopraha.cz.

„HISTORIE ZOO PRAHA“

„1926 Vzniklo Hospodářské, nákupní a stavební družstvo Zoologická zahrada

1938 Zaměstnanci zoo začali pořádat cirkusová představení

2002 Srpnová povodeň zasáhla téměř polovinu území zoo

2010 Ředitelem Zoo Praha se stává Mgr. Miroslav Bobek

2012 Zoo představila nové logo a vizuální styl.

Zoo Praha získala čtyři nové slony pro dokončovaný pavilon v horní části zoo.“

"HISTORY OF ZOO PRAHA"

"1926 This year sees the formation of the Zoological Garden Management, Purchasing and Building Cooperative.

1938 Zoo employees start staging circus performances.

1956 The Small Animal House is built.

2002 August flooding affects almost half of the zoo's area.

2010 Mgr. Miroslav Bobek becomes Director of Prague Zoo.

2012 Prague Zoo introduces a new logo and visual style.

Prague Zoo acquires four new female elephants.

The first sentence begins with a verb; a subject is premodified by adjectives and post modified by a noun phrase. The subject of other sentence is also post modified and it is followed by verb and object completed by adjective attribute. The third sentence

starts with an adjective attribute of the subject. It is followed by the verb and a place adverbial which is also premodified. Then, the verb with a copula becomes the beginning which is completed by an attribute and it is followed by the subject. Last two sentences include subject, verb and object modified by the attribute. One of them contains also a place adverbial.

As can be seen, English sentence structures are described as SVO patterns. The third sentence as the only one is written in a passive voice. It contains Noun phrase as a subject and a verb. The sixth sentence begins with the subject and continues with the verb and direct object which is multiple. Other direct objects in these sentences are also noun phrases.

Most of the sentences have the same word order. They differ in content of the sentence element. English elements usually consist of more words than the Czech elements.

Tabulka 10: ZOO Praha

S	P (V)	O	At	Ad	Pattern
Zaměstnanci	začali pořádat	představení	Zoo; cirkusová		**SVOAt**
Pavilon	byl postaven	živočichů	malých		**SVOAt**
Povodeň	zasáhla	polovinu	srpnová; území zoo		**SVOAt**
Mgr. Miroslav Bobek	se stává ředitelem		Zoo		**SVAt**
Zoo	představila	logo; styl	nové; vizuální		**SVOAt**
Zoo	získala	slony; pavilon	čtyři; nové; dokončovaný	v horní části zoo	**SVOAtAd**
S	V	IO	DO	Ad	Pattern
This year	sees		the formation		**SVO**
Zoo employees	start paging		circus performance		**SVO**
The small animal house	is built				**SV**
August flooding	affects		almost half of the zoo´s area		**SVO**
Mgr. Miroslav Bobek	become		director of Prague Zoo		**SVO**
Prague Zoo	introduces		a new logo and visual style		**SVO**
Prague Zoo	acquires		four new female elephants		**SVO**

5 Summary

To conclude, I have chosen particular sentences from extracts from six chapters of the Pride and Prejudice and texts about welcome page of Aqualand and about history of Zoo. These sentences were divided and classified into diagrams according to their sentence elements.

The comparison of these elements cannot be done exactly word by word because the predicate in Czech language is formed from verbs, while the predicate in English consists of verb and other elements. The subject in English is needed to be expressed to recognize grammatical categories. On the contrary Czech subject can be expressed by the form of predicate. It is possible with the help of inflection.

Most of sentences are ordered similarly but there are more possibilities and variations to create Czech sentence then the English one. In English examples of sentences there was used the basic SVO pattern with some modifications. In Czech sentences the ordering of sentence elements was different, for example VOS. It was shown that the English word order is very strict, whereas the Czech is more flexible.

Conclusion

The main aim of this bachelor thesis was the defining of the basic linguistic terms and the comparative analysis of the word order in simple sentences in both languages English and Czech.

This thesis is divided into two main parts, theoretical and practical. In theoretical part, there were firstly described Slavic and Germanic languages which belong to Indo-European language family. While English is Germanic and it has fixed word order, Czech is of west Slavic branch and it has a very flexible word order.

Secondly, basic terms as a language, linguistics and syntax are characterized. Language is not only of the spoken form, our thoughts and opinions can be expressed by sound signals, by motor activity and by face expressions. After that there are many types of sentences described and shown on examples.

The major chapter deals with structure of English sentence. However, it is too similar to Czech, there are some differences. Two main sentence constituents are a subject and a predicate. Other elements are called modifying, because they are dependent on the main elements and somehow modify or complete them. They are an object, a complement and an adverbial. Those elements can be also found in Czech. Then there is briefly described composition of Czech sentence.

The practical part is concerned to be an analysis of a novel's extracts, texts from official websites and extracts from newspapers. Simple sentences are taken apart on sentence elements which are put into diagrams. Afterwards the sequence of Czech elements is compared with the sequence of English elements. The organization of elements describes the word order which has to undergo certain grammatical rules. Evaluation of results is summed up in the summary. Although it is shown that the basic sentence pattern SVO (subject – verb – object) is used in most cases, the ordering of these elements is not strict in Czech.

Resumé

Bakalářská práce je zaměřena na srovnání slovosledu v českých a anglických jednoduchých větách. Pro srovnání a pochopení bylo třeba uvést základní pojmy, jako jsou věty jednoduché a věty složené, co je to slovní spojení a věta, jaké větné členy můžeme rozlišovat.

V obou jazycích nacházíme podobné větné členy, ale s tím rozdílem, že v češtině bývá větným členem plnovýznamové slovo, kdežto v angličtině se používá více slovních spojení nazývaných například: noun phrase, adjective phrase a další. V češtině nejsou větnými členy předložky, spojky, částice, oslovení a jednoslovné vsuvky (př.: prosím). Naopak v angličtině mohou být například předložky a spojky součástí slovního spojení, které je celé označováno jako větný člen.

V anglických větách je pevný slovosled. Základní uspořádání věty je podle vzorce SVO. Každá věta musí obsahovat podmět a přísudek, abychom mohli určit mluvnické kategorie. Výjimkou jsou věty rozkazovací, ve kterých podmět nemusí být vyjádřen. Základem každé české věty je sloveso. Protože se používá skloňování u jmen a číslovek, a časování u sloves, nemusí být podmět vyjádřen vždy, ale je možné si jej domyslet. Kvůli ohýbání slov je možné slovosled celkem libovolně měnit. Důležité ale je, umět určit větné členy.

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Diagrams

List of abbreviations

Ad	adverbial
At	attribute
C	complement
DO	direct object
IO	indirect object
P	predicate
p.	page
RP	received pronunciation
V	verb

ANOTACE

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Rok obhajoby:	2015

Název práce:	Srovnání českého a anglického slovosledu
Název v angličtině:	Comparison of Czech and English word order
Anotace práce:	Bakalářská práce se zabývá srovnáním slovosledu v českých a anglických jednoduchých větách. V teoretické části je popsáno zařazení jazyků do jazykových rodin a především základní členy větné skladby. Praktická část obsahuje úryvky z vybrané knihy v angličtině a z jejího českého překladu, které jsou rozebrány na větné členy. Cílem bylo porovnání uskupení těchto členů ve větách.
Klíčová slova:	Čeština, angličtina, skladba, slovosled, věta, větné členy.
Anotace v angličtině:	My bachelor thesis deals with comparison of word order in Czech and English simple sentences. In the theoretical part, there is a classification of Czech and English into language family and basic description of sentence elements. The practical part contains extracts from the chosen book in English and from its Czech translation where sentence elements are characterized. The aim was comparison of sequence of these elements.
Klíčová slova v angličtině:	Czech and English languages, syntax, word order, sentence, sentence elements.
Přílohy vázané v práci:	0 příloh
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