

**Focusing on Differences
between
the Grammar Structure of
English and Czech
in the Process of
Teaching
Czech Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing
University Students**

- Czech language – synthetic (most slavic languages, exception e.g. Bulgarian)
- English – isolating language (analytic) language

Differences between Czech and English

Czech language

- Gender
- Inflection
- Tenses
- Conjugation
- Aspect

Gender

Gender of the nouns must be learnt word by word.

Example: days of the week

pondělí (Monday) = neutrum

úterý (Tuesday) = neutrum

středa (Wednesday) = femininum

čtvrtek (Thursday) = masculinum

pátek (Friday) = masculinum

sobota (Saturday) = femininum

neděle (Sunday) = femininum

Inflection

By adding the appropriate suffix to a noun, adjective, pronoun, or number according to the patterns for respective gender.

Masculine nouns - 6 patterns

3 for animate, 3 for inanimate nouns,

Feminine nouns - 4 patterns

Neutra - 4 patterns

There are 7 cases.

Tenses

- Past
- Present
- Future

Past tense

Běžela. — She has run.
— She has been running.
— She ran.
— She was running.
— She had run.
— She had been running.

Present tense

Běží. — She runs.
— She is running.
— She has been running.

Future tense

Poběží. — She will run.
— She is going to run.
— She will have run.
— She will have been running.

Conjugation

Verbs
Depends on a person and number (singular, or plural)

Example:

Pracuju. I work.
Pracuješ. You work.
Pracuje. He/She/It works.
Pracujeme. We work.
Pracujete. You work.
Pracují. They work.

Aspect of a verb

Verbs perfective x Verbs imperfective

One-time, finished action. continuous action.

Is formed by adding a prefix to a verb.

Perfective aspect

Uvařil oběd. He cooked the lunch.
Vypil sklenici vody. He has drunk a glass of water.
Napíše ti dopis. He will write you a letter.

Imperfective aspect

Vařil oběd. He was cooking the lunch.
Pil sklenici vody. He drank a glass of water.
Píše dopis. He is writing a letter.

Word Order

- Declarative sentences
- Questions
- Negative sentences

Declarative sentence

English
S – V – O ... Charles came to me.
(subject – verb – object)

Czech
S – V – O Charles came to me.
V – O – S Came to me Charles.
O – V – S To me came Charles.
V – O (He) Came to me.

Questions

English
 $V_A - S - V - O$
(Why) Did Charles come to me?

Czech
S – V – O Charles came to me?
V – O – S Came to me Charles?
O – V – S To me came Charles?
V – O (He) Came to me?

Negative sentence

English
 $S - V_A^{neg} - V - O$
He did not say anything.

Czech
 $S - V^{neg} - O$ Jimmy **nowrote** the letter.
 $V^{neg} - O - S$ **Nowrote** the letter Jimmy.
 $O - V^{neg} - S$ The letter **nowrote** Jimmy.
 $V^{neg} - O$ (He) **nowrote** the letter.

Negation

Czech
Can use negation in a sentence many times.
The result is still a sentence with the negative meaning.

Example: Nobody noknew nothing about nobody.

Subject

I
Peter
A boy

Dogs and cats
Cars

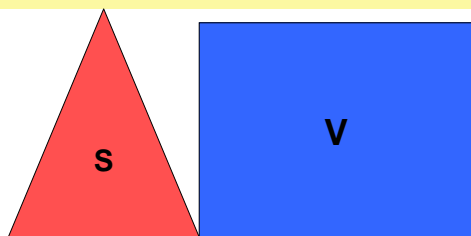
S

Verb

like
sleep
go
run

V

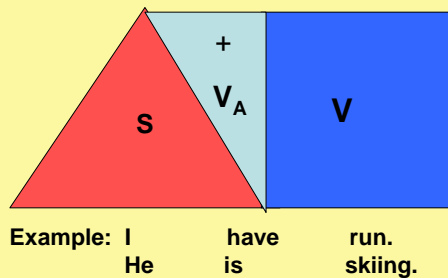
S – V Form



Example: I run.

will
will have
are /is
was /were
have /has
had

+
V_A



Example: I have run.
He is skiing.

NEGATIVE

don't / doesn't

didn't

aren't / isn't

haven't / hasn't

won't

won't have

-

V_A

S

-

V

Example: I don't eat.

 He won't come.

Question

do / does

did

are / is

will

have / has

had

will have

?

V_A

Wh-

?

S

V

Example: Do you ski?

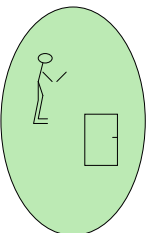
 Has he run?

When did Peter come?

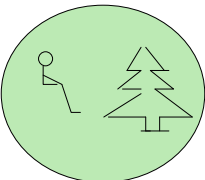
Object

Direct

WHO / WHAT

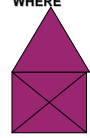


Indirect Prepositional

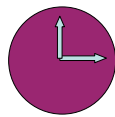


Adverbial determination


Place
WHERE



Time
WHEN



Manner
HOW



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