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

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 continuous action. 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.
Napiše ti dopis. He will write you a letter.

Imperfective aspect

Vasí 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 no knew nothing about nobody.
NEGATIVE

- $V_A$

don’t/doesn’t
didn’t
don’t /isn’t
aren’t /hasn’t
haven’t /hasn’t
won’t
won’t have

Example: I don’t eat.
He won’t come.

Question

? $V_A$

do /does
did
are /is
will
have /has
had
will have

Example: Do you ski?
Has he run?
When did Peter come?

Object

Direct

Indirect
Prepositional

Adverbial determination

Place

Time

Manner

WHERE

WHEN

HOW
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