

Analytic and synthetic languages

analytic	(Form, language) in which separate words realize grammatical distinctions that in other languages may be realized by inflections Thus, the perfect is realized analytically in English (<i>has come</i>) but by an inflection in e.g. Latin (<i>veni</i> 'I have come'). Likewise constructions with prepositions are analytic, as opposed to case forms.	
synthetic Alexander speaks about inflected languages	(Form, language) in which grammatical distinctions are realized by inflections In inflected languages: verbs conjugate nouns have endings there are complex agreements between, for example, adjectives and nouns	
inflection/inflexion	the change in the form of a word to show difference in its meaning or use (jaz.) ohýbání, skloňování, časování	
inflexions	system of endings	
conjugate	(of a verb) to have different grammatical forms to show number, person, tense etc. <i>The verb 'to go' conjugates irregularly.</i> časovat (jaz.)	
	first person second person third person	1. osoba 2. osoba 3. osoba
conjugation	the inflection of verbs (časování)	
cases	pády	
	nominative genitive dative accusative [a'kju:zətiv] vocative locative ¹ instrumental	1. pád 2. pád 3. pád 4. pád 5. pád 6. pád 7. pád
comparative	the form of an adjective or adverb expressing an increase in quality, quantity, or degree druhý stupeň, komparativ	
superlative [su:'pɜ:lətiv]	the form of an adjective or adverb expressing the highest degree of comparison <i>'Worst' is the superlative form of 'bad'. 'Biggest' is the superlative of 'big'.</i> třetí stupeň, superlativ	

Sentence

¹ *Ablative* – o kterém jsem mluvil – odpovídá 6. pádu latinskému. Omlouvám se za svou chybu.

phrase	a group of words without a finite verb, especially when they are used to form part of a sentence
clause	a group of words containing a subject and finite verb, forming a sentence or part of a sentence
simple sentence	contains one clause
compound sentence	A sentence of two or more coordinate independent clauses, often joined by a conjunction or conjunctions, for example <i>The problem was difficult, but I finally found the answer.</i>
complex sentence	A sentence that contains one main clause or independent clause and at least one subordinate clause or dependent clause: "Although I am tired (subordinate clause), I want to go to the midnight movie (main clause).
sentence	a group of words that forms a statement, command, exclamation, or question, usually contains a subject and a verb, and (in written English) begins with a capital letter and ends with any of the marks .!?

Word classes

word class	slovní druh
substantive/noun	podstatné jméno
adjective	přídavné jméno
adverb	příslovce
verb	sloveso
pronoun	zájmeno
numeral	číslovka
preposition	předložka
conjunction	spojka
interjection	citoslovce
determiner	člen

- interjection – traditionally of forms that express 'states of mind' and do not enter into specific syntactic relations with other words (e.g. *Wow*)

Constituent of a / the sentence

constituent of a / the sentence	větný člen
subject	a noun, noun phrase, or pronoun that usually comes before a main verb and represents the person or thing that performs the action of the verb or about which something is stated podmět
predicate	the verb group what is said about the subject all the words in a sentence except the subject přísudek
object	a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase whose referent is the recipient of the action of a verb předmět
direct object (předmět přímý)	a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase whose referent receives the direct action of a verb. For example, <i>a book</i> is the direct object in the sentence <i>They</i>

	<i>bought Anne a book.</i> ...odpovídá českému předmětu v akuzativu. V oznamovací větě stojí za slovesem...
indirect object (předmět nepřímý)	a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase indicating the recipient or beneficiary of the action of a verb and its direct object, as <i>John</i> in the sentence <i>I bought John a newspaper.</i> Nepřímý předmět je předmět typu dativního...Formálně se vyznačuje postavením před předmětem přímým.
prepositional object (předmět předložkový)	a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase that is governed by a preposition (<i>She confided in her friend. Don't frown at me.</i>)
adverbial	its role is to modify a verb or verb phrase
adverbial of manner	přísllovečné určení způsobu <i>He drove fast.</i>
adverbial of place	přísllovečné určení místa <i>The children ran home.</i>
adverbial of time	přísllovečné určení času <i>I bought a hat yesterday.</i>
complement	a word or phrase (especially a noun or adjective; but it can be a number of things – see Chapter 1.11.1 in Alexander) that follows a verb and describes the subject of the verb: In <i>John is cold</i> and <i>John became chairman, cold</i> and <i>chairman</i> are complements of <i>John</i> . doplňěk Alexander says that the verb in this pattern is always <i>be</i> or a verb related to <i>be</i> , such as <i>appear, become, look, seem, sound</i> and <i>taste</i> .

Verb

finite verb	Duškova – určité sloveso ...určité tvary slovesné vyjadřují gramatickou shodu s podmětem v osobě a čísle... Longman Dictionary of English Language and Culture – (of a verb form) marked to show a particular tense and subject: ‘am’, ‘was’, and ‘are’ are finite forms of the verb ‘to be’, but ‘being’ and ‘been’ are non-finite Collins English Dictionary – denoting any form or occurrence of a verb inflected for grammatical features such as person, number, and tense Alexander – a finite verb must normally have a subject and a tense (<i>he writes, she wrote</i> and <i>he has written</i> are finite, but <i>written</i> by itself is not); modal verbs and imperatives are also finite
non-finite verb	Duškova - neurčité sloveso ... neurčité tvary slovesné (infinitiv, gerundium a participium) osobu a číslo nerozlišují... Longman Dictionary of English Language and Culture – (of a verb form) not marked to show a particular tense or subject: ‘Being’ and ‘been’ are non-finite forms of the verb ‘to be’, but ‘am’ and ‘was’ are finite.
transitive verb	verb that must take an object or a phrase acting like an object <i>I met Jim this morning.</i>

intransitive verb	a verb having a subject but no object <i>My head aches.</i>
ditransitive verb [dai'trænsitiv]	a verb that must take both an indirect object and a direct object <i>She gave me the book.</i>

. → full stop (used after a statement)

, → comma

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? → question mark (used after a question)

! → exclamation mark (used after an exclamation and after a command)