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Michaela Ficenecová

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**WORD-FORMATION PROCESSES IN ENGLISH
AND CZECH
(FOCUS ON NOUNS)**

Michaela Ficenecová

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V Plzni dne 30.6 2011

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Abstract

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This bachelor thesis deals with word-formation processes in English in comparison with word-formation processes in Czech. This topic was chosen because it offers interesting comparison of two different languages. On the basis of studying specialized publications in the theoretical part word-formation processes in both languages are described with focus on common and specific features. Mentioned word-formation processes are consequently compared. Similarities and differences are denominated.

Next part, methods, deals with analysing of concrete words. As a source of analyzed material the book “Walden” written by Henry David Thoreau was chosen out of reverence for the translator Josef Schwarz. Hundred consecutive different nouns from chapter “Where I lived and what I lived for” was chosen. This analysis preceded determining the concept of comparison of each word-formation type. Research from theoretical background is used to analyse these words. On the base of this analyse results were formulated.

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1. Introduction

The theme of this bachelor thesis is word-formation processes in English in comparison with Czech word-formation processes. On the ground of extensiveness of this topic we focussed this work on one part of word-formation processes – comparison of English and Czech nouns. Reason for choosing this topic was according to continual study of English grammar during studying at University of West Bohemia to utilize the obtained knowledge as well as improve them. Next reason was to find similarities and differences within word-formation processes. Nouns which were found in selected English book and its Czech translation were analysed and compared. A hundred nouns in each languages were analyzed.

This thesis contains two main sections, theoretical part and practical part. Theoretical part deals with detailed description of the theory of word-formation in both languages. Concrete information was derived from different sources. In most of these books word-formation is only one of components. Books concerned with word-formation only are rare. After describing word-formation processes in both languages we concentrate on comparison of these. In this part each type of forming words is named and examined. Practical part deals with concrete words which were chosen from an English novel and its Czech translation. This part fully utilized prior research. On its base target nouns are analysed and compared. On the basis of the analysis results were formulated.

To find answer for concrete three questions was determined as the aim of this bachelor thesis. What is the most frequent word-formation process in English and what is the most frequent word-formation process in Czech is the first question. The second question investigates the quantity of each word-formation process in these identical texts. And finally the third question inquires about the base nouns are formed from.

Comparison of English text and its translation is influenced by basic rule the translator must follow. Maintaining the specific literary style of the author affects application of concrete word-formation processes. Although, in accordance with the knowledge of English language as well as Czech language, we anticipate that the most frequent word-formation process will be affixation in Czech part and also in English part affixation will be the main type.

2. Theoretical Background

2.1. English word-formation processes

Word formation processes permanently change the language. The humankind is growing steadily therefore the language developed continually. New things are invented and we need new words for them. We distinguish different types of word-formation processes. This bachelor thesis deals with noun category thus we describe only these word-formation processes which deal with nouns. Word formation-processes abide by specific rules. These rules are “at the intersection of the historical and contemporary study of the language, providing a constant set of models from which new words are created from day to day” (Quirk et al. 1987). Present day English involves three main processes of word – formation. The chief processes by which the base may be modified are affixation, conversion and compounding.

2.1.1. Affixation

By affixation we form new words. Plag defines affix as “a bound morpheme that attaches to bases” (90). We classify affixes as noted by Plag “according to their position with regard to the base” (108). Prefixes stand at initial position, suffixes are situated at the end position and the last category constitutes infixes whose position is within the base. Within this context we will describe terms prefixation and suffixation. Consequently we will analyze all groups of prefixes and suffixes. Affixes in English are of native or foreign origin. Foreign affixes are usually Latin, Greek or French.

2.1.1.1. Prefixation

Prefixation involves adding a prefix to a base. According to Štekauer “prefixes are morphemes that are prefixed to full words” (80). Thereby the meaning of the word is changed. Prefixes do not generally alter the word-class of the base. At this place we present classification of prefixes according to Quirk and Greenbaum. Group one which is made by **negative prefixes** implies *un-, non-, in-, dis-, a-*. Second one includes **reversative or privative prefixes** *un-, de- dis-*. Another group contains **pejorative prefixes** *mis-, mal-, pseudo-* and also we can add to this group *arch-, over-, under-, hyper-* and

quasi-. Among **prefixes of degree or size** belong *arch-, super-, out-, sur-, sub-, over-, under-, hyper-, ultra-, mini-*. **Prefixes of attitude** contain *co-, counter-, anti-, pro-*. Sequent are **locative prefixes** *super-, sub-, inter-, trans-*. **Prefixes of time and order** contain *fore-, pre-, post-, ex-, re-*. Prefixes *pre-* and *post-* represent an exception in the meaning of changing word-class, *pre-* and *post-* normally involves conversion from noun to adjective. **Other prefixes** are *auto-, neo-, pan-, proto-, semi-, vice-*. Finally, the last two categories, **number prefixes** and **conversion prefixes** we do not mention since these do not deal with nouns in general. Quirk et al. differentiates in part of **prefixes of degree or size** in accordance with adding to this group “*prefix co-*” (1542). Category **other prefixes** Quirk et al. specifies as “*miscellaneous neo-classical prefixes*” (1542).

2.1.1.2. Suffixation

Suffix is an affix which is placed after the stem of the word. This corresponds with Štekauer who says that a “suffix is a derivative final element which is or formerly was productive in forming words” (78). Suffixes serve a grammatical function. Unlike prefixes, suffixes frequently alter the word-class of the base. We group suffixes from two points of view. By the class of word they form, for example noun suffixes, verb suffixes etc. We also use group of suffixes by the class of base they are typically added to. According to the word class of the base we mention noun suffixes.

Quirk et al. mentions “**denominal nouns - abstract** *-age, -ery, -ry, -ful, -hood, -ing, -ism, -ocracy, -ship*” (1548). Noun bases of these are usually noncount abstract nouns of **status or activity**. Next category is created by “**denominal nouns - concrete** *-eer, -er, -ess, -ette, -let, -ling, -ster* (Quirk et al. 1549). These concrete and individualize the base. More information we receive from Quirk and Greenbaum (436-437) where suffixes are specified as follows: “**Occupational** *-ster, -eer, -er*. **Diminutive or feminine** *-let, -ette, -ess, -y, -ie*. **Status or domain** *-hood, -ship, -ocracy, -(e)ry*. And **others** are *-ing, -ful* (436,437).

As the next group we mention suffixes by which verbs are changed into nouns. **Deverbal nouns** “are suffixes combine with verb bases to produce nouns” (Quirk et al. 1550). This group obtains “*-er, -or, -ant, -ee, -ation, -ment, -al, -ing, -age*” (Quirk, Greenbaum 438). Some of them produce concrete count nouns. Suffixes *-ant, -ee, -er, -or* largely carry personal reference. Following suffixes combine with verb bases produce abstract nouns *-age, -al, -ation, -ing, -ment*.

Connected with **de-adjectival suffixes** Quirk et al adverts to “two very common suffixes by which abstract nouns are formed from adjective bases, *-ity, -ness*”(1551). Suffix *-ity* is associated with adjectives of neo-classical or French origin. Suffix *-ness* is freely added to any type of adjective. De-adjectival suffixes are also “*-ese, -(i)an, -ist, -ite, -ism*”(Quirk, Greenbaum 437). In this case the new words become nouns as well as adjectives.

Other groups of suffixes, where belong **adjective suffixes**, more specified in these groups denominal, deverbal, adverb and verb suffixes, whereas **denominal** subsume *-ed, -ful, -ish, -less, -like, -ly, -y, -al, -ial, -esque, -ic, -ous*, **deverbal** subsume *-able, -ive*, **adverb suffixes** involve *-ly, -ward, -vise* and **verb suffixes** involve *-ate, -en, -ify, -ize*. Suffixes from these groups will not be more specified from the reason as noted previously, this bachelor thesis deals with word-formation of nouns.

For the purpose of this bachelor thesis we will concrete each nominal suffix. This method of classification will be useful for practical part of our bachelor thesis

-age this suffix derives nouns to **express an activity or its result** of an activity and nouns denoting a collective entity or quality.

-al suffix *-al* denotes an **action or the result** of an action

-ance (including variants *-ence, -ancy, -ency*) creates **action** nouns

-ant forms count nouns **referring to persons in technical or legal discourse**, it also refer to substances involved in biological, chemical, or physical processes

-cy/-ce can denote **states, properties, qualities** or **facts**, rarely also to an office or institution

-dom denotes **domains, realms** or **territories**

-ee derives nouns denoting sentient **entites**

-eer is a **person** noun forming suffix

-er signifies **entities** that are **active or volitional participants in an event**

-(e)ry refers **to locations** which standing in some kind of connection to what is denoted by the base

-ess is used exclusively to form **female humans** and **animals**

-ful derives **measure partitive** nouns

-hood makes concepts as **state**

-an (and its variants *-ian, -ean*) denotes **persons** and **places**

-ing forms **processes**

- ion denotes **events, results of processes**, as well as **chemical** or **other substances**
- ism forms **state, condition, attitude, system of beliefs** or **theory**
- ist derives nouns **denoting persons**
- ity forms qualities, states or properties
- ment derives action nouns denoting **processes** or **results from them**
- ness forms **qualities, states** and **properties**
- ship suffix –ship forms nouns denoting **state** or **condition**

2.1.2. Conversion

Conversion is the second of the three main processes of word-formation in present-day English. Conversion is the word-formation process in which a word of one grammatical form becomes a word of another grammatical form. This happens without any changes to spelling or pronunciation. It means conversion is assigning an already existing word to a new syntactic category. This change proceeds as said by Quirk et al. (1985) “without the addition of an affix” (1985). Štekauer declares conversion “a very productive way of expanding the English wordstock”(75). Plag highlights the necessity “to look for pairs of words that are derivationally related and are completely identical in their phonetic realization” (134). Štekauer adverts that “it belongs to the competence of the native speaker to produce and correctly interpret converted words“ (81). Consequently we will clarify conversion in detail. We will explain terms direction of conversion, full conversion and partial conversion, minor categories of conversion, changes of secondary word classes and formal modifications within conversion.

2.1.2.1. Direction of conversion

Quirk et al. communicates the “difficulties arise in describing conversion in that one does not have the addition of a suffix as a guide when deciding which item should be treated as the base and which as the derived form”(1985). No one of the conversion pairs is a basic, or motivating word. Although this topic seems to be questionable we distinguish four different types of conversion. **Noun -> verb, verb -> noun, adjective -> verb** and **adjective -> noun**. As in precedent we deal only with groups which have a noun as the result.

Conversion to noun includes two categories, **deverbal** and **de-adjectival**. **Deverbal** conversion we specify further as follows. *State in significance of state of mind and state of*

sensation. Event or activity from verbs used dynamically. Object of verbs. Subject of verbs. Instrument of verbs. Manner of verbs. And also place of verbs. **De-adjectival** category is explained by Quirk et al. in term of “a well-established adjective plus noun phrase from which the noun has been ellipped” (1561).

Full conversion represents the definition we mentioned at the beginning. The term **partial conversion** we use in occasion “when a word of one class appears in a function which is characteristic of another word class” (Quirk et al. 1559). Plag defines full or partial conversion as “syntactic or morphological process” (143).

2.1.2.2. **Minor categories of conversion.**

There are several types of conversion which are exceptional and miscellaneous. They are not used in formal speech. In this group belongs conversion to nouns, from closed-class words. Also from affixes, although, very rarely. The last group within the context of conversion to nouns is formed from phrases as describes Quirk et al. ”sequences of more than one word are sometimes used as nouns, reduced to one-word status by conversion”(1563). Other types contain conversion to verbs and conversion to adjectives. These categories we will not specify more precisely.

We also may talk about change of secondary word class while “the notion of conversion may be extended to **changes of secondary word class**, within the same major word category” (Quirk et al. 1563). Thereby is intended when *non-counts* are used as *counts*, *counts* as *non-counts*, *proper nouns* as *common nouns* or *stative nouns* as *dynamic nouns*. Changes of secondary word class occur also in case of verbs and adjectives. In connection with verbs we mean namely conversion of transitive verbs into intransitive, intransitive verbs into transitive, intransitive into copular, copular into intransitive, monotransitive verbs into complex transitive. In connection of adjectives we talk about conversion between non-gradable adjectives and gradable and between stative and dynamic adjectives.

Conversion with formal modifications specifies Quirk et al. in the following way: “Conversion can be accompanied by certain non-affixal changes affecting pronunciation or spelling or stress distribution” (1566). He more specifies different kinds “voicing of final consonant and shift of stress” (1566).

2.1.3. Compounding

Word-formative process named compounding defines Carter and Mc Carthy as “compounds are lexemes formed from more than one base” (480). “A compound is a lexical unit consisting of more than one base and functioning both grammatically and semantically as a single word” (Quirk et al. 1567). Any number of bases is admitted, but in English, compounds usually consist of two bases. However we will mention some exceptions in the practical part. The term base according to Plag means “a root, a word or a phrase” (173). Many authors declare compounding the most productive word-formative process. Štekauer sees the reason for this predication in the fact “that there is no linguistically principled limit to the lengths to which we can go in producing compounds” (77). With regard to spelling conventions compounds appear as claims Quirk et al. “in three different forms, solid, hyphenated and open” (1569). **Solid forms** entail compound as one word unit, **hyphenated forms** contain a hyphen and **open forms** of compound are two separated word units.

2.1.3.1. Classification

Different kind of classification is according to the type of composition involves group of compounds without any connecting element *blackboard* and group with a connecting element *speedometer*.

We distinguish several types of compound. **Nominal** compounds, **adjectival**, **verbal** and **neoclassical** compounds. **Nominal** compounds involve different types. They are: type *noun + noun*, *adjective + noun*, *verb + noun*, etc. We also distinguish a head of the compound and “subclass of the referent of the head” (Plag 186). According to this we define **endocentric compounds**, **exocentric compound** also called bahuvhiri, **copulative compounds** also called dvandva. Further we distinguish two types of dvandva – *appositional* and *coordinative*. “The vast majority of compounds are right-headed, i.e. they have a head and this head is the right member of the compound” (Plag 185). Adjectival and verbal compounds are not the topic of this work and from this reason we will not specified them in general. **Neoclassical compounds** is a special group which contains constituents of Latin or Greek origin. For example: *electro-*, *hydro-*, *bio-*, *mini-*, *tele-*, *-naut*, *-phile*, *-phobe*.

2.1.4. **Minor categories of conversion**

Aside from main word-formation processes which are in present-day English compounding, affixation and conversion, we are encountering idem with minor word-formation processes. In minor devices we include according to Quirk and Greenbaum “**reduplication, clipping, blending and acronymy**” (431). Quirk et al. (179) adds furthermore “back-formation” (1579). Clipping, acronyms and blends may be subsumed in one term - abbreviations. In this paragraph we will specify particular sorts of minor word-formation processes.

2.1.4.1. **Reduplication**

Reduplicatives are in fact compounds which are made of two or more elements which are identical or with only slight difference. Quirk et al. (1572) submits various differences. “It may be difference in the initial consonants or difference in the medial vowels” (1572). This kind of words are stylistically or emotionally coloured. Reduplicatives often occur in informal and familiar speech. As said by Quirk et al. “many of them belong to the sphere of child-parent talk” (1579). We denominate two groups of reduplicatives. First one is called **ablaut combination** which are twin forms consisting of one basic morpheme (usually the second) and one pseudomorpheme which is the other constituent containing a differ vowel. The second one is called **rhyme combination** which consists of a morpheme and a pseudomorpheme or of two pseudomorphemes which are joined to rhyme.

2.1.4.2. **Back-formation**

Next kind of not frequent word-formation process is back-forming. “The usual description of the process of back-formation is that a rule of word-formation is reversed” (Bauer 231). We also can specify this process as coining of a new word by taking an existing word and forming from it a morphologically more elementary word. This process is exactly defined by Štekauer as “the formation of a new lexeme by the deletion of a suffix, or supposed suffix, from an apparently complex form” (82). It happened “by analogy with other instances where the suffixed and non-suffixed forms are lexemes” (Štekauer 82). The most back-formed words are verbs.

2.1.4.3. **Clipping**

This word-formation process belongs to abbreviations. Clipping means shortening a polysyllabic word by deleting one or more syllables. Plag (154) defines clipping as equivalent to truncation as “a form abbreviated from larger words and the new words share a common function” (154). The clipped word is still being a member of the same word class. Bauer explains that “clipping results frequently change stylistic level” (223).

2.1.4.4. **Blending**

Blending is another word-formation process which belongs to abbreviations. Blending can be viewed as a subtype of compounding within the meaning of two steps, the first one being compounding itself, the second consisting in formal reduction of the compound. Štekauer insists “blends constitute semantically a new quality” (83). Different sorts of blending are known. The blend consists of the first part of the first base and the whole of the second base, the blends consists of the whole first base and the final part of the second, the blend consists of the first part of the first base and the final part of the second and finally the blend consists of overlapping between central parts of the bases.

2.1.4.5. **Acronyms**

The last kind of minor word-formation processes which belongs into groups of abbreviations. Acronym is a new word derived from the initials of several words that as adds Quirk et al. ”makes up a name” (1581). Some acronyms are written with upper-case letters, others with lower-case and some can be written with initial capital. To be an acronym in accordance with Bauer “the word must be pronounced as a word, not as a series of letters” (273)

2.2. **Word-formation processes in Czech language**

The main important process to enlarge Czech word-stock of Present day Standard Czech is creating new words from the basis of already existing units. Word-forming in Czech deals with words made as one unit. For the purpose of this work we will concentrate on the same types of word-formation processes as in the English part. Main word-formation processes in Czech as it is proclaimed by Cvrček et al. “are derivation and compounding” (81) as the minor one he further proclaims “abbreviations” (81). Within

forming a new word the word base may be changed. For this phenomenon term sound antisymmetrization is used. This phenomenon could appertain to changes of quality of vowels or consonants as well as their length. In accordance with the topic of this bachelor thesis we will further specify each word-formation process with particular emphasis on nouns. Derivation is characterized by Čechová et al. as “the fundamental word-formation process which usually happened by using affixes” (77).

2.2.1. Affixation

Word-formation process when different kinds of affixes are used to create a new word on the base of already existing one. Prefixes are known as affixes which are placed at the initial position of the base. Suffixes are affixes positioned at the end of the base. The last category of affixes is mentioned in A (82) as “circumfix”. The term circumfix classifies the prevalence of more than one affix within one word unit.

2.2.1.1. Prefixation

This type of affixes we will subdivide into several categories. Czech grammar differentiates prefixal formations of different types. As the first one we will introduce formations of the mixed type which furthermore involves formations with **improper** (prepositional) prefixes and formations with **proper** (non-prepositional) prefixes. Next category represents formations of the pure type and this subsumes formations with native prefixes, which contains other two subsets – with proper (non-prepositional) prefixes and with improper (prepositional) prefixes. Hereafter we differ formations with **foreign** prefixes. Formations of mixed types contain prefixes only of Czech origin. Daneš, Dokulil, Kuchař mention these improper prefixes: “*bez-*, *do-*, *ná-*, *nad-*, *o(b)-*, *od-*, *po-*, *pod(e)-*, *pro(prů)- před(e)-*, *přes-*, *pří-*, *s-*, *ú-*, *z-*, *za(zá)-*, *mezi-* and *proti-*. Proper prefixes are: *pa-*, *pře-*, *roz-*, *sou-*, *vy-/vý-*, and *ne-*.”(745)

Formations of pure types deal predominantly with significant modification of the fundamental word. The base word in this case of prepositioning may exit alone without modifications. Into this group are comprised **native prefixes** in this extent: proper: *ne-*, *pra-*, *spolu-*, *pa-*, *vel(e)-*, *sou-*, *pře-*, *roz-*, *vy(vý)-*, improper: native: *pod-*, *nad(e)-*, *před(e)-*, *po-*, *bez(e)-*, *za(zá)-*, *pří(pří)-*, *do-*, *na(ná)-*, *o(ob)-*, *pro-*, *přes-*, *od-*, *ú-* and *proti-*, *mezi-*, *místo-*, *mimo-*.

Formations with foreign prefixes are mainly of Latin or Greek origin, sporadically of French origin. Foreign prefixes used in Czech word-formation processes are *pseudo-*, *arci-*, *ultra-*, *sub-*, *in-*, *super-*, *meta-*, *anti-*, *kontra-*, *kon(kom)(ko)-*, *a-*, and *para-*. For each of these foreign prefixes exist Czech equivalents.

Another division of prefixes according to changing the meaning of the base word is this: We can talk about prefixes of **degree or size**: **Intensifying**: *arci-*, *vel(e)-*, *pra-*, *pře-* and foreign *hyper-*, *ultra-*. **Non-intensifying**: *pa-*, *pří-*, *leda-*, *lži-*, *nedo-*, *pro-*, *skoro-* and foreign *para-*, *pseudo-*, *quasi-*. **Privative prefixes** are: *ne-*, *bez-* and foreign *an-*, *in-*, *im-*, *ir-*, *di-*, *di(y)s*. **Prefixes of orientation and attitude** are *sou-*, *spolu-* and foreign *kon-*, *syn-*, *sym-*. **Prefixes of place and order** are *nad-*, *pod-*, *před-*, *mezi-*, *proti-* and foreign *hyper-*, *meta-*, *per-*, *super-*, *sur-*, *ultra-*, *hypo-*, *infra-*, *sub-*, *pre-*, *pro-*, *inter-*, *anti-*, *kontra-*, *dia-*, *ex-*, *re-*.

2.2.1.2. Suffixation

Derivation by suffixes considers connecting an affix to the stem of the base word. Czech suffixes may serve a grammatical function. Suffixes are able to alter the word-class of the base. Grouping of suffixes can be subdivided from different points of view. One of them is according to the class of word they form. From this category we will describe noun suffixes and we will omit verb suffixes, adjectival suffixes, etc. We also use grouping of suffixes by the class of base they are typically added to. According to the word class of the base we mention nominal suffixes. Categories of nominal suffixes in manner which is appropriate for practical part of this thesis we introduce in detail. According to suffixation are distinguished following groups: Nouns of **agent**, nouns of **actors**, nouns of **means**, nouns of **results of actions**, nouns of **bearers of qualities**, nouns of **bearers of a substance relation**, nouns of **places, collective and singulative nouns**, **diminutive nouns**, **augmentative and pejorative nouns**, nouns **forming sex-opposites**, nouns of **young animals**, nouns of **action**. Each of these categories contains concrete suffixes. Czech grammar offers characteristic suffixes connected with masculine, feminine and neuter. Suffixes in these categories are overlapping in quantity.

Category of **nouns of agent** includes these suffixes: *-tel*, *-č*, *-(e)c*, *-c(e)*, *-oš*, *-ouš*, *-ař*, *-íř*, *-ěř*, *-k*, *-ík*, *-ník*, *-ák*, *-och*, *-an*, *-oun*, *-l*, *-or*, *-ér*, *-n*, *-ist*, *-čí*, *-ní*, *-ný*, *-dlo*, *-a*, *-ant*, *-ent*, *-átor*. **Nouns of actors** form another category which contains these suffixes: *-ař*, *-ník*, *-ik*, *-ák*, *-ný*, *-ský*, *-íř*, *-ěř*, *-ik*, *-ista*, *-ita*, *-án*. Next category is called **nouns of means** subsume

these affixes: *-č, -ník, -or, -ec, -ek, -ík, -ar, -ol, -tel, an, -ář, -oun, -čka, -ka, -nice, -ina, -ovina, -la, -dlo, -tko, -ivo, -lo, -to, -ko, -no, -iště, -isko*. Farther category is called **nouns of results of action** with following suffixes: *-ek, -ka, -ina*. Category of **bearers of qualities** contains these suffixes: *-ec, -ek, -ník, -ák, -áč, -och, -uch, ouch, -oš, -ouš, -uš, -ýš, -ejš, -áš, -as, -ásek, -an, -oun, -oň, -a, -ka, -ovka, -na, -ice, ina*. Nouns of **bearers of a substance** relation is another category involving following suffixes: *-an, -ec, -ák, -ník, -ář, -ist(a), -it(a), -ik, -ál, -ín, -át*. **Nouns of places** with these suffixes: *-na, -iště, -ina, -ka, -nice, -ník, -inec, -isko, -ín, -dlo, -ák, -č, -ec, -ství, -tví*. **Collective and singulative nouns**: *-stvo, -í, -ina*. **Diminutive nouns**: *-ek, -ík, -ec, -eček, -íček, -ánek, -ínek, -ka, -ice, -ečka, -ička, -nka, -unka, -uška, -ko, -átko, -ce, -čko, íčko, -inko, -átečko*. **Augmentative and pejorative nouns**: *-ák, -an, -ec, -ice, -isko, -iště, -och, -ous, -oš, -ouš, -as, -oun, -da, -anda, -inda, -izna, -ajzna, -uše*. **Nouns forming sex opposites**: *-ka, -nice, -yně, -kyně, -ová, -na, -nda*. **Nouns of young animals**: *-e(ě), -et(ět), -če, -le, -ko, -iště*. **Nouns of action**: *-ot, -ec, -nec, -(e)ň, -zeň, -seň, -tva, -ota, -ačka, -nda, -(i)na, -ovina, -ní, -tí, -j, -ch, -t, -ot, -ěj, -a, -b, -oba, -tba, -va, -tva, -ota*.

Some authors present an “alternative method of grouping suffixes in dependence on class of base they are typically added to” (Čechová et al. 100 – 110). In this regard we differentiate nouns derived by suffixes from nouns adjectives and verbs. In this part we also mark foreign suffixes as they are represented in each category for the reason of the purpose of retaining readability of this compendium in context of large number of suffixes.

Denominal nouns form one category. There are nine subcategories in which by using suffixes this change may happen. First of them are **nouns reflecting similarity** to other substances, the next one is composed by **nouns denoting substances according to their dominating parts**, the third one is made by **nouns reflecting origins and materials**, following is connected with the object for which it is determined to, another one contains **nouns denoting substances according to their appurtenance**, next one subsume **nouns of places** according to object appearing in them, **names denoting offices** is another category, the last but one category includes **names denoting countries and regions**. The very last category is made by **nouns of actors according to their occupation and interest**. For each category we assign suffixes in accordance with C.

Nouns reflecting similarity to other substances are formed by these suffixes: *-ovec, -ník, -ák, -áč, -el, -ol, -an, -en, -oun, -oš, -ýš, -or, -ýř, -ovice, -nice, -ovnice, -ovka, -enka, -atka, -uška, -ina, -yně, -ura, -ce, -eso, -mo*. Foreign suffixes are: *-oid, -át, -it, -in*.

Nouns denoting substances according to their dominating parts are created by these suffixes: *-áč, -ák, -oun, -ovec, -ník, -nice, -ovice, -ka, -oň, -eň*. No foreign suffixes are mentioned.

Nouns reflecting origins and materials are formed by these suffixes: *-ovec, -inec, -ák, -an, -áč, -ník, -ka, ovka, -inka, -ačka, -ice, -nice, -ina*. Among foreign suffixes to this category belong *-en, -in, -id, -it, -áda*.

Nouns denoting objects for which they are determined to subsume these suffixes: *-ák, -ník, -en, -ka, -ovka, -ička, -nice, -avice, -áv, -nina, -ovina*. No foreign suffixes are mentioned.

Nouns denoting substances according to their appurtenance is group incorporated personal nouns of inhabitants, members of social groups and non-personal nouns of animals or goods or product. This category involves these suffixes: *-an, -ák, -ec, -ník, -ec, -ák, -ář, -ín*. Foreign suffixes are: *-án, -it, -in, -ita, -ista, -ionář*.

Nouns of places according to object appearing in them use these suffixes: *-iště, -isko, -ina, -nice, -ník, -na, -inec, -ka, -ovka*. Foreign suffixes are not mentioned.

Nouns denoting offices with a few suffixes: *-ství, -ctví* and foreign *-át*.

Nouns denoting countries and regions involve these suffixes: *-sko, -cko, -ství, -ctví* and foreign *-át*.

Nouns of actors in accordance to their occupation and interest contain these suffixes: *-ář, -í(y)ř, -ěř, -ník, -ák, -ena* and foreign *-ista, -ik, -ér*.

De-adjectival nouns belong to another category. De-adjectival nouns **denoting nouns of bearers of qualities**, concretely they denote **personal nouns, nouns of animals, plants and products**. Suffixes in this category are: *-ec, -ík, -ák, -ek, -áč, -ček, -och, -ouš, -as, -ásek, -ous, -án, -an, -oun, -oň, -ín, -our, -el, -ka, -ice, -ačka, -avka, -ovka, -inka, -ucha, -ina, -ule, -izna, -ule, -e(ě), -če, -átko*, and foreign suffixes *-ant* and *-ián*.

Deverbal nouns formed the last category. In section of **nouns of agents** deverbal nouns denote **persons**, rarely **animals** or **subjects**. Typical suffixes are *-tel, -c(e), -(e)c, -č(i), -ník, -ák, -ář, -ř, -l, -lík, -oun, out, -an, -k(a), -na, -dlo*. Foreign suffixes are: *-ant, -ent, -or, -ist(a)*.

Nouns of actors denote **bearers of quality** and applied suffixes are: *-(e)c, -k(a), -kyn(ě)*. Only one foreign suffix *-át* occurs in this section.

Nouns of means work with subjects which are used for **action**. For example machines and instruments. The most typical suffix is *-dl(o)*, others are: *-tk(o)*, *-č*, *-čk(a)*, *-ka*, *-ák*, *-ník*. Less productive are: *-ík*, *-ec*, *-nice*, *-na*, *-lo*, *-to*. Foreign suffixes are: *-or*, *-ér*.

Nouns of results of action contain suffixes *-(e)k*, *-(e)c*, *-k(a)*, *-in(a)* and foreign *-át*.

Nouns of places denotes places of action by using these suffixes: *-išť(ě)*, *isk(o)* for open space and *-na*, *-árna*, *-írna*, *-ovna*, *-ník*, *-nice*, *-dlo*, *-ář* for enclosed places, buildings and rooms. No foreign suffixes are mentioned in this section.

2.2.2. Conversion

Conversion or term used in Czech word-formation process zero derivation is not very frequent in word-formation processes. By conversion an already existing word is transformed into a new syntactic category. This type of word formation process occur only rarely in Czech grammar. The most extensive category is formed by *adjectives changed into nouns*, seldom *verbs are changed into nouns*.

2.2.3. Compounding

Compounding belongs to synthetical category. A compound is a lexical unit consisting of more than one base. In the Czech word-formation process usually two rarely three bases are compounded. In the course of compounding the bases are changed in the point of contact. The change may be displacing ending of the base or using connectional morpheme. Compounding of nouns is realised by connecting noun + noun or adjective or pronoun, numeral, verb + adverb.

Cvrček et al. adds “**juxtaposition**” (152) to this category. Juxtaposition is another sort of word-formation processes in Czech which we name in connection with compounding for reason of external similarity. Juxtapositions do not change their form and can exist independently. Nouns compound in this manner have these variants *noun + noun*, *pronoun + verb*, *numeral + noun*, *adverb + adjective*, *verb + preposition + noun*, *preposition or noun + noun*, *verb or preposition + pronoun*, *noun or verb or pronoun + pronoun*, *preposition or pronoun + noun*.

2.2.4. **Back-derivation**

Back-derivation process is the last one we mention in category of derivation. Back-derivation process offers new created word by withdrawal of suffix. It happens in some categories of nouns. For example, **nouns of actors**. Words from this category ending in –*ik*, –*log* or –*nom* are derived from bases with suffixes –*a* and –*ie*. **Nouns of bearers of quality** is the next category where back-derivation appears. Nouns within this category are back-derived from adjectives. In category nouns of agents nouns are back-derived from verbs. **Nouns of means** is the last category where back-formation occurs. Nouns are back-derived from verbs in this case.

2.2.5. **Abbreviations**

Last part of describing Czech word-formation processes is devoted to abbreviations. Abbreviation is the least frequent word-formation process in Czech. In accordance with Cvrček et al. “abbreviations belong category of modification thus abbreviations change neither the meaning nor word class” (195). There are different kinds of abbreviations. The first type mentions **shortening** polysyllabic words by deleting syllables on the initial or final position. The second type may be defined as **mixed method** of abbreviating. The last sort of word-formation processes are **acronyms**. Acronyms in fact do not belong to word-formation processes thus acronyms are not words. Reason for acronyms is language economy, aspiration to use one unit instead of two or more. We divide acronyms into three groups. Acronyms pronounced as series of letters, acronyms pronounced as a word and acronyms as denomination organizations using initial letters or syllables which can be pronounced as a word and declined.

2.3. **Comparison of English and Czech word-formation processes**

English as well as Czech belongs to Indo-European language family. English is West Germanic language whereas Czech is West Slavic language. English is the third largest language. Approximately 375 million people speak English as their first language and even more people speak English as their second language and approximately 11 million people speak Czech. English vocabulary involves approximately one million words and many of them are of foreign origin. For example French, Latin, Greek, Dutch, etc. As well as Czech contains words of different origin, for example Greek, Latin, Russian,

German, etc. English words were used as source for sport terms nowadays English words are used in many different areas of life. English language has minimal inflection, lacking grammatical gender. Czech is an inflected language involves also gender inflection. Further in this work we compare English and Czech word-formation processes.

Derivation is in both languages fundamental process of forming new words. Derivation contains affixation and compounding.

2.3.1. **Affixation**

English as well as Czech use native affixes and affixes of foreign origin. Both English and Czech words are realized by prefixes and affixes. Prefixes do not generally alter the word class. Czech prefixes are divided into groups – prepositional prefixes (improper) and non-prepositional (proper). No such dividing was found according to English grammar. In both languages appear prefixes expressing concrete meaning. Foreign prefixes are in several cases the same with the same meaning. The number of prefixes is approximately the same.

In relation to suffixes we omit Czech inflectional suffixes. Suffixes in both languages may change the word class and are placed after the stem. English and Czech contain similar rules to specify the process of suffixing according to the class of word they form and to the base they are typically added to. In both languages foreign suffixes appear.

2.3.2. **Conversion**

Next word-formation process we will compare is conversion. Conversion is a process when an already existing word becomes a word of another grammatical form. In English conversion is one of three main processes, in Czech conversion is not very productive. In English different directions of conversion are known and all of them are frequent. In Czech, by conversion, adjectives change into nouns and very rarely verbs into nouns.

2.3.3. **Compounding**

Another word-formation process which differs in these languages is compounding. In English compounding is more productive than in Czech. In both languages by this process usually two rarely more words, roots or phrases are combined to create a new word. English includes three types of compounding – solid, hyphenated and open. In Czech solid form is the most common kind. Neoclassical compounds as they are mentioned in the English part are the same in Czech language. Czech grammar mentions juxtapositions to this category. There is a similarity between juxtapositions and compounds without connecting element.

2.3.4. **Other word-formation processes**

Reduplication is not mentioned in Czech grammar in connection with nouns. Word-formation processes based on abbreviating are also known in both languages although in English grammar these processes occupy more significant place. The abbreviation processes in both languages are the same, back-formation in Czech language called back-derivation, clipping and blending. In both languages back-formation is difficult to recognise. Blending is made in both languages correspondingly. Acronyms belong not to word-forming processes in Czech language. The reason for using acronyms is language economy in Czech and in English the reason may also be to create a diversional title. Acronyms in English must be pronounced fluently as one word acronyms in Czech may be pronounced also as series of letters.

3. **Methods**

In this chapter procedure of acquisition of sources for theoretical and practical parts is described as well as methods of analysis of nouns. Substantial part of this chapter occupies analysis of target words.

3.1. Selection of sources for theoretical part

For theoretical part different books dealing with word-formation processes were studied and compared. These books were used or their parts dealing with word-formation processes: *A Comprehensive grammar of the English Language* written by Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech and Svartvik; *Essentials of English Linguistic* by P. Štekauer; *Word-formation in English* written by I. Plag; *English Word-formation* by L. Baurie and *Cambridge Grammar of English* by Carter and Mc Carthy. On the basis of their abstract particular aspects of theoretical part were formulated. For Czech theoretical part these books were used: *Mluvnice současné češtiny* written by V. Cvrček et al.; *Čeština – řeč a jazyk* by Čechová et al. and *Tvoření slov v češtině* written by Daneš, Dokulil and Kuchař.

3.2. Selection of sources for practical part

In the practical part 100 English nouns found in novel “Walden” part “Where I lived and what I lived for” written by Henry David Thoreau and identical part from its Czech version translated by Josef Schwarz were analysed. For the analysis knowledge from the theoretical part was applied and some more works were used: *Český etymologický slovník* written by J. Rejzek for the Czech part and the only internet source *Online Etymology Dictionary* for English practical part was used. For analyzing nouns chosen from the book we formulated followings conditions.

Characterization of nouns description according to consequent conditions:

- A. Comparison of the number of nouns
- B. Comparison of the number of motivated words
- C. Comparison of word-formation processes
 - 1. Affixes: 1. Type of affix - determination of prefix or suffix 2. Specification of the affix – determination of the concrete type of affix 3. Origin of affix – affix of native or foreign origin 4. Classification of affix
 - 2. Converted words: 1. Type of conversion – we distinguish full and partial conversion 2. Direction of conversion - determination of word class 3. Meaning of the converted word as it is used in the text
 - 3. Compounds: 1. Type of compounding we determine solid, hyphenated or open types (reference on connecting element) 2. Compounding patterns –

- determination of word classes which are combined 3. Headedness of compounds – classification according to the head and modifier of compounds
4. Minor word-formation processes: 1. Type of word-formation process 2.

Description

Finally in this chapter we serve results and commentary on the analysis.

Target words - English part

Season, life, spot, site, house, country, side, dozen, mile, imagination, farm, succession, price, premises, apple, husbandry, mind, thing, deed, word, extent, experience, sort, real-estate broker, friend, landscape, sedes, site, village, eye, hour, summer life, winter life, year, winter, spring, inhabitant, region, afternoon, land, orchard, woodlot, pasture, oak, pine, door, tree, advantage, fallow, man, proportion, number, refusal, finger, possession, place, seed, material, wheelbarrow, owner, wife, dollar, truth, cent, world, arithmetic, rich man, present, damage, poverty, respect, monarch, right, poet, part, rhyme, kind, fence, cream, milk, attraction, retirement, neighbor, highway, field, river, fog, frost, grey color, ruinous state, barn, interval, occupant, apple tree, rabbit, recollection, voyage, grove, red maple, house-dog bark.

Target words – Czech part

Údobí, život, obliba, místo, dům, směr, krajina, okruh, míle, bydliště, představa, farma, prodej, cena, pozemek, farmář, jablko, zemědělství, duch, hypotéka, úpis, slovo, kus, papír, hospodářství, péče, zkušenost, přítel, pověst, zprostředkovatel, sedátko, parcela, vesnice, soud, hodina, čas, rok, zima, jaro, obyvatel, končina, odpůldne, sad, remízka, pastvina, dub, sosna, dveře, strom, podívaná, lad, člověk, věc, hlava, představivost, právo, držba, prst, usedlost, zásoba, semeno, materiál, kolečko, majitel, žena, muž, dolar, koupě, kapsa, cent, schopnost, vlastník, boháč, chudoba, rok, vládce, pohled, právo, básník, hospodář, ohrada, verš, mléko, smetana, následující, samota, soused, silnice, pole, potok, výpar, mrazík, stavení, stáj, barva, spadnutí, plot, příchod, pobyt, uživatel, voda, lišejník, králík, jabloň, verbež, vzpomínka, doba, řeka, háj, javor, štěkot, pes.

3.3. Analysis of selected nouns

Affixes – English part:

- Imagination: 1. Suffix 2. –ation 3. Native origin 4. Deverbal suffix
Succession: 1. Suffix 2. –ion 3. Native origin 4. De-adjectival suffix
Premise: 1. Prefix 2. Pre- 3. Foreign origin 4. Prefix of time and order
Husbandry: 1. Suffix 2. –ry 3. Native origin 4. Deverbal suffix
Inhabitant: 1. Suffix 2. –ant 3. Native origin 4. Deverbal suffix
Advantage: 1. Suffix 2. –age 3. Native origin 4. Deverbal suffix
Proportion: 1. Prefix 2. Pro- 3. foreign origin 4. Prefix of attitude
Refusal: 1. Suffix 2.–al 3. Native origin 4. Deverbal suffix
Possession: 1. Suffix 2. –ion 3. Native origin 4. Deverbal suffix
Owner: 1. Suffix 2. –er 3. Native origin 4. Deverbal suffix
Damage: 1. Suffix 2. –age 3. Native origin 4. Deverbal suffix
Poverty: 1. Suffix 2. –ty 3. Native origin 4. Denominal suffix
Attraction: 1. Suffix 2. –ion 3. Native origin 4. Deverbal suffix
Retirement: 1. Suffix 2. –ment 3. Native origin 4. Deverbal suffix
Occupant: 1. Suffix 2. –ant 3. Native origin 4. Deverbal suffix
Recollection: 1. Suffix 2. –ion 3. Native origin 4. Deverbal suffix

Affixes – Czech part:

- Údobí: 1. Prefix 2. ú- 3. Native origin 4. Denominal suffix
Obliba: 1. Suffix 2. –a 3. Native origin 4. De-adjectival suffix
Krajina: 1. Suffix 2. –ina 3. Native origin 4. Denominal suffix
Okruh: 1. Prefix 2. o- 3. Native origin 4. Denominal suffix
Bydliště: 1. Suffix 2. –iště 3. Native origin 4. Deverbal suffix
Představa: 1. Suffix 2. –va 3. Native origin 4. Deverbal suffix
Prodej: 1. Suffix 2. –ej 3. Native origin 4. Deverbal suffix
Pozemek: 1. Prefix and suffix 2. Po- -ek 3. Native origin 4. Denominal suffix
Farmář: 1. Suffix 2. –ář 3. Native origin 4. Denominal suffix
Zemědělství: 1. Suffix 2. –ství 3. Native origin 4. Denominal suffix
Úpis: 1. Prefix 2. ú- 3. Native origin 4. Deverbal suffix
Hospodářství: 1. Suffix 2. –ství 3. Native suffix 4. Denominal suffix

Péče: 1. Suffix 2. –e 3. Native suffix 4. Deverbal suffix
 Zkušenost: 1. Suffix 2. –ost 3. Native origin 4. Deverbal suffix
 Zprostředkovatel: 1. Suffix 2. –tel 3. Native origin 4. Deverbal suffix
 Sedátko: 1. Suffix 2. –tko 3. Native origin 4. Denominal suffix
 Obyvatel: 1. Suffix 2. –tel 3. Native origin 4. Deverbal suffix
 Končina: 1. Suffix 2. –ina 3. Native origin 4. Denominal suffix
 Odpůldne: 1. Prefix 2. od- 3. Native origin 4.
 Remízka: 1. Suffix 2. –ka 3. Native origin 4. Denominal suffix
 Pastvina: 1. Suffix 2. –ina 3. Native origin 4. Deverbal suffix
 Podívaná: 1. Suffix 2. –aná 3. Native origin 4. Deverbal suffix
 Lad: 1. – 2. Zero suffix 3. No origin 4. Deverbal suffix
 Představivost: 1. Suffix 2. –ost 3. Native origin 4. Deverbal suffix
 Držba: 1. Suffix 2. –ba 3. Native origin 4. Deverbal suffix
 Usedlost: 1. Suffix 2. –ost 3. Native origin 4. De-adjectival suffix
 Zásoba: 1. Suffix 2. –ba 3. Native origin 4. Deverbal suffix
 Kolečko: 1. Suffix 2. –čko 3. Native origin 4. Denominal suffix
 Majitel: 1. Suffix 2. –tel 3. Native origin 4. Denominal suffix
 Koupě: 1. Suffix 2. –ě 3. Native origin 4. Deverbal suffix
 Schopnost: 1. Suffix 2. –ost 3. Native origin 4. De-adjectival suffix
 Vlastník: 1. Suffix 2. –ík 3. Native origin 4. De-adjectival suffix
 Boháč: 1. Suffix 2. –áč 3. Native origin 4. De-adjectival suffix
 Chudoba: 1. Suffix 2. –ba 3. Native origin 4. De-adjectival suffix
 Vládce: 1. Suffix 2. –ce 3. Native origin 4. Deverbal suffix
 Pohled: 1. - 2. Zero suffix 3. No origin 4. Deverbal suffix
 Básník: 1. Suffix 2. –ík 3. Native origin 4. Denominal suffix
 Hospodář: 1. Suffix 2. –ář 3. Native origin 4. Denominal suffix
 Ohrada: 1. Suffix 2. –a 3. Native origin 4. Deverbal suffix
 Samota: 1. Suffix 2. –a 3. Native origin 4. De-adjectival suffix
 Soused: 1. Suffix 2. Zero suffix 3. No origin 4. Deverbal suffix
 Výpar: 1. - 2. Zero suffix 3. No origin 4. Deverbal suffix
 Mrazík: 1. Suffix 2. –ík 3. Native origin 4. Denominal suffix
 Stavení: 1. Suffix 2. –ní 3. Native origin 4. Deverbal suffix
 Spadnutí: 1. Suffix 2. –tí 3. Native origin 4. Deverbal suffix

Příchod: 1. Suffix 2. –od 3. Native origin 4. Deverbal suffix
Pobyt: 1. – 2. Zero suffix 3. No origin 4. Deverbal suffix
Uživatel: 1. Suffix 2. –tel 3. Native origin 4. Deverbal suffix
Lišejník: 1. Suffix 2. –ník 3. Native origin 4. Denominal suffix
Jabloň: 1. Suffix 2. –oň 3. Native origin 4. Denominal suffix
Verbež: 1. Suffix 2. –ež 3. Native origin 4. Deverbal suffix
Vzpomínka: 1. Suffix 2. –ka 3. Native origin 4. Deverbal suffix
Štěkot: 1. Suffix 2. –ot 3. Native origin 4. Deverbal suffix

Converted words – English part:

Extent: 1. Full conversion 2. Adjective to noun 3. Stretch of land
Sort: 1. Full conversion 2. Verb to noun 3. Class, kind
Friend: 1. Full conversion 2. Verb to noun 3. Person in relationship with you
Pasture: 1. Full conversion 2. Verb to noun 3. To feed
Fallow: 1. Full conversion 2. Adjective to noun 3. Not used land
Material: 1. Full conversion 2. Adjective to noun 3. Stuff
Right: 1. Full conversion 2. Adjective to noun 3. A title to something
Kind: 1. Full conversion 2. Adjective to noun 3. Sort, variety

Converted words – Czech part:

Následující: 1. Partial conversion 2. Adjective to noun 3. The following

Compounds – English part:

Real-estate broker: 1. Hyphenated ; open compound (connected by hyphen; no connecting element) 2. Adjective + noun + noun 3. Endocentric right-headed compound
Landscape: 1. Solid compound (no connecting element) 2. Noun + noun 3. Coordinative compound
Summer life: 1. Open compound (no connecting element) 2. Noun + noun 3. Endocentric right-headed compound
Winter life: 1. Open compound (no connecting element) 2. Noun + noun 3. Endocentric right-headed compound
Afternoon: 1. Solid compound (no connecting element) 2. Preposition + noun 3. Endocentric right-headed compound

Woodlot: 1. Solid compound (no connecting element) 2. Noun + noun 3. Endocentric right-headed compound

Wheelbarrow: 1. Solid compound (no connecting element) 2. Noun + noun 3. Endocentric right-headed compound

Rich man: 1. Open compound (no connecting element) 2. Adjective + noun 3. Endocentric right-headed compound

Highway: 1. Solid compound (no connecting element) 2. Adjective + noun 3. Endocentric right-headed compound

Grey color: 1. Open compound (no connecting element) 2. Adjective + noun 3. Endocentric right-headed compound

Ruinous state: 1. Open compound (no collecting element) 2. Adjective + noun 3. Endocentric right-headed compound

Apple tree: 1. Open compound (no connecting element) 2. Noun + noun 3. Endocentric right-headed compound

Red maple: 1. Open compound (no connecting element) 2. Adjective + noun 3. Endocentric right-headed compound

House-dog bark: 1. Hyphenated; open compound (connected by hyphen; no connecting element) 2. Noun + noun + verb 3. Endocentric right-headed compound

Compounds – Czech part:

Compounds – Czech part:

No compounds were found in the Czech part.

Minor word-formation processes – English part:

Fence: 1. Clipping 2. Abbreviated from “defence”

Minor word-formation processes – Czech part:

No word which belongs to this category was found.

3.4. Results and commentary

In this chapter results of the work were given and commented. Table 1 shows the numbers of nouns in the same part of book. Table 2 provides the information how many of these 100 nouns are derived. Table 3 summaries number of prefixes in selected nouns.

Table 4 shows the widest group of nouns in this research. Table 5 specifies types of suffixes as were found in the text. Table 6 deals with converted words. Table 7 shows typical directions of conversion. Table 8 provides the information about compounds. And the last table number 9 convey types of compounds.

Table 1

	English part	Czech part
Number of nouns	100	111

In the same part of the book the occurrence of nouns is different. There are a hundred nouns in the English part and a hundred and eleven in the Czech part.

Table 2

	English part	Czech part
Number of derived nouns	39	53

For purposes of this bachelor thesis we decided to consider the base word only. As the forming word we understand the nearest word form from which is the new word derived. In the Czech part the number of derived words is higher.

Table 3

	English part	Czech part
Nouns derived by prefixes	2	4

The number of nouns derived by prefixes is higher in the Czech part. English nouns are derived by prefix pre- and the next one by prefix pro-. Czech prefixes used are: ú- in two words, o- and od- which is prepositional prefix used in word odpůldne (afternoon). Prefixes used in the English part are of foreign origin. Czech prefixes are of native origin.

Table 4

	English part	Czech part
Nouns derived by suffixes	14	49

English part involves 14 words derived by suffixes and 10 different suffixes. Suffix –ion appears four times, –age twice and –ation –ry, –ant, –al, –er, –ty, –ment, –ant once. There is significant difference between English and Czech part. 49 Czech words are derived by suffix. The most productive is suffixes are –tel and –ost, used four times, three times were used –a, –ina, –ba, –ík, twice –ář, –ství, –, –ka and only once –iště, –va, –ej, –tko, –aná, –čko, –ě, –áč, –ce, –ní, –tí, –od, –ník, –oň, –eř, –ot. In the Czech part four word nouns without suffix appeared. These were back-formed from the base.

Another comparison we are interested in is the base word from which the noun is formed.

Table 5

Nouns derived by suffix	English part	Czech part
Denominal	1	16
Deverbal	12	27
De-adjectival	1	7
others	-	-

In both languages verb occurs the most often as the base from which noun is formed. In 27 cases in Czech part and in 12 cases in English part. Verbs are the most productive bases for forming nouns in both languages. For the Czech word-formation process nouns are the second productive base, 16 words and adjectives only in 7 words. In English part only one noun was found as the base for noun and only one adjective.

Table 6

	English part	Czech part
Converted words	8	1

Conversion as word-formation process is more common in English than in Czech. Type of the only example in Czech part is partial conversion and it is conversion from adjective to noun. English part involves 8 examples of conversion. All these examples are full conversion. This word-formation process is more productive than in Czech. We are also interested in direction of conversion within these examples.

Table 7

Direction of conversion	English part	Czech part
Adjective -> noun	5	1
Verb -> noun	3	-
Others	-	-

Adjective to noun direction of conversion appears more often than verb to noun.

Table 8

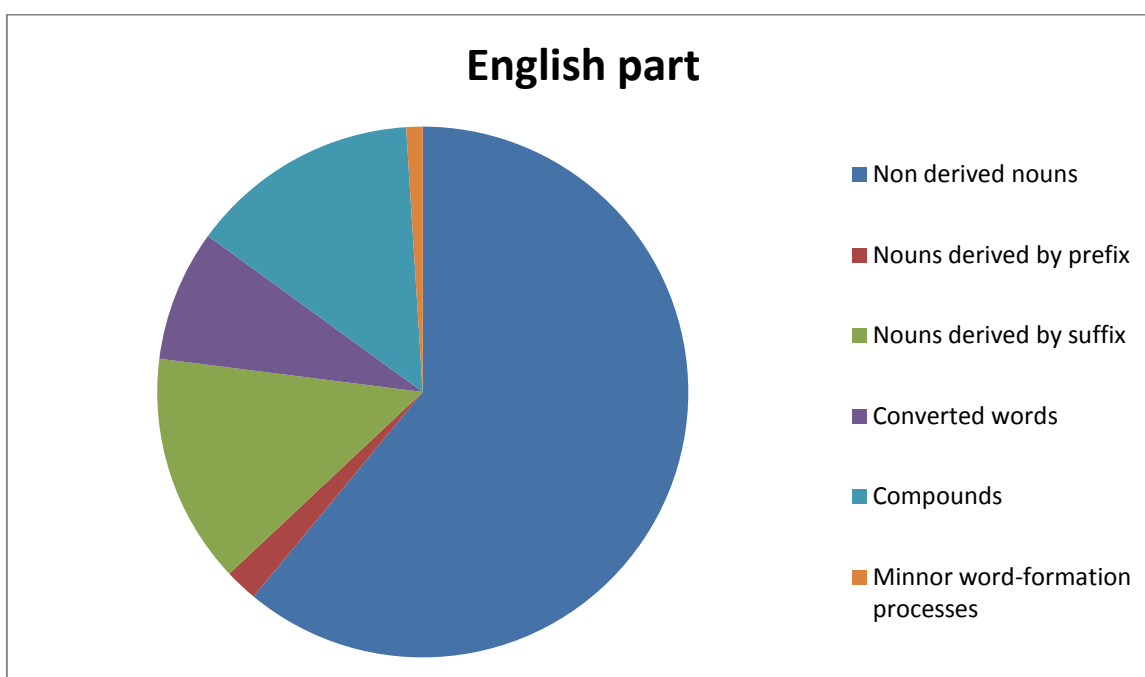
	English part	Czech part
Compounds	14	-

Compounding is also common word-formation process in English and 14 cases confirm this statement. Most of these are compound of two words only two are compound of three words. The last table will show us which types of compounds are represent here.

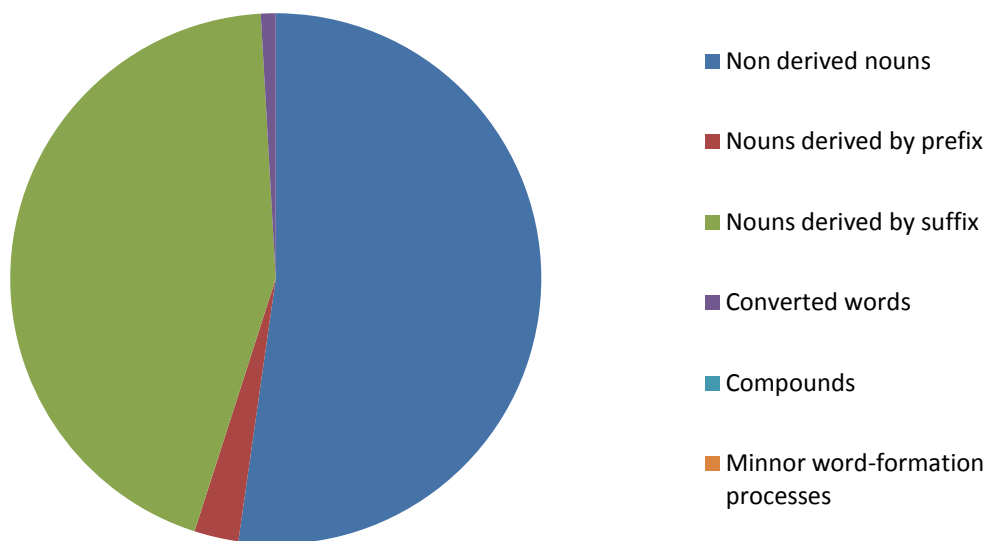
Table 9

Compounds	English part	Czech part
Solid	5	-
Open	9	-
Hyphenated	2	-

In two compounds which consist of three words hyphenation is applied. Open compound contain more examples – 9 than solid – 5. In the Czech part no compound were found.



Czech part



Conclusion

This last chapter demonstrate the results of our research. We will also answer questions mentioned in the introduction chapter. The three questions were: What is the most frequent word-formation process in English and what is the most frequent word-formation process in Czech? Second was comparison of the quantity of each word-formation process. Finally we search for typical base of nouns. In accordance to our research and analysis we state that compounding and suffixation are the most frequent word-formation processes in English. Compounding was represented by 14 examples as well as suffixation was represented by the same number of words. The most frequent word-formation process in Czech is suffixation with 49 examples. Comparison of the quantity of word-formation processes. As we anticipated in introduction Affixation top all others types in Czech word-formation processes. In English compounds and suffixation have equal position. In some cases the comparison was not possible because a compound in English was translated and is used as adjective in Czech. As we supposed at the beginning the Czech translation is restricted by literary style of the original according to this fact minor word-formation processes are not used identically in both parts. The answer for the last question is that deverbal nouns are the main type in both languages.

Summary in Czech

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá tvořením slov v anglickém jazyce ve srovnání se slovo tvorbou v jazyce českém. Vzhledem k rozsáhlosti této problematiky je tato práce zaměřena pouze na tvoření podstatných jmen.

V teoretické části byly shromážděny informace týkající se slovo tvorby jak v jazyce anglickém, tak i českém v dostatečném množství. Je zde vysvětlena základní terminologie.

Praktická část se pro tuto práci jeví jako hlavní. Zde je provedena analýza předem zvoleného anglického textu a také jeho českého překladu. V této praktické části je čerpáno z teoretických podkladů zpracovaných výše. Bylo využito všech získaných poznatků. Pro prováděnou analýzu byl předem zvolen postup, metody a formulovány cíle.

Cílem práce bylo získat kvalifikované odpovědi na vytyčené otázky. Tedy srovnání slovo tvorných procesů v obou jazycích a početné zastoupení jednotlivých typů. Většina získaných údajů se shoduje s obecně platnými poznatky. Nejčastějším typem slovo tvorby v českém jazyce je sufixace, v anglickém jazyce je zastoupení sufixace rovnocenné se zastoupením konverze. Srovnání složenin bylo problematické, neboť v českém jazyce je k tomuto způsobu přistupováno odlišně. Většina podstatných jmen v obou jazycích je odvozena za sloves. Pro zpřehlednění výsledků byly použity grafy, které ukazují vzájemné poměry jednotlivých veličin. Menšinové slovo tvorné procesy se ve vybraném textu téměř nevyskytovaly. Toto bylo patrně způsobeno dodržováním literárního stylu originálu.

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