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# SLOVOTVORNÝ PROCES V ČESKÉM A ANGLICKÉM JAZYCE

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# WORD-FORMATION PROCESS IN CZECH AND ENGLISH

**Věra Levová**

**Plzeň 2012**

Prohlašuji, že jsem práci vypracoval/a samostatně s použitím uvedené literatury a zdrojů informací.

*V Plzni dne 26. června 2012*                    …………………………

Jméno Příjmení

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ABSTRACT

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Word-formation process in Czech and English

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This undergraduate thesis deals with word-formation processes that are to be found in Czech and English. The aim of the work is to describe individual processes that the two languages share and also those that are specific only for Czech or English. The shared processes are consequently examined to find out whether they are based on the same principles and thus comparable. Both of the languages have processes that can be described ar major ones, which are used most often to form new words, and they also have some less frequent, minor word-formation processes. One of the tasks of the thesis is a word-formation analysis of original English and Czech articles that is given to prove frequency of occurence of individual processes and their comparability. The analysis also proves that other word-formation processes than derivation, conversion and compounding also take place in formation of new words of the both languages.

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# 1        Introduction

This bachelor thesis deals with the formation of new words in two languages - English and Czech. Regarding frequency of occurrence there are featured the three main morphological processes that enlarge vocabularies of both languages – affixation, compounding and conversion. Apart from these processes, which are described in details, there are also mentioned minor means of word-formation that do not occur so frequently and that may vary in Czech and English. All the word-formation processes are theoretically described according to their features and classification. The theoretical knowledge based on study of literature is further applied to analysis of two texts, one in English and one in Czech. The words inside each text are classified according to the type of their formation and frequency of usage of particular means of word-formation in each text is compared.

The aim of the thesis is to find the answers for several questions. First task is to find out which word-formation processes the two languages, Czech and English, share and which processes are characteristic only for one of the languages. Another question is whether the frequency of particular word-formation types in chosen texts corresponds with what is stated in the literature. Task number three is to examine distribution of particular word-formation processes and to discover the portion of the words created by major types of word-formation processes, such as affixation, conversion and compounding, and by other, less frequent processes. Dealing with this task there is a question whether we will be able to find the less frequent word-formation processes in the given text and what is the distribution of such processes compare to major types.

When analysing the texts we have to deal with the fact that the extension of the texts is limited and it is presumable that some means of word-formation will be more numerous than others and, on the other hand, some processes will not be found at all. We can also expect that the result of analysis regarding frequency of some word-formation processes will differ from what is stated in literature just because of the limited extension of the texts analysed.

However, the analysis can give us some interesting results, which was the main motivation for choosing this topic. The word-formation as linguistic discipline is also interesting because vocabulary of current languages is still developing, there is always need for creating new words, and especially for non-native speakers it is important to

know some word-formation rules as they do not need to keep the whole words in their mental lexicon.

## 2      Theoretical Background

The theoretical background starts with the linguistic classification of Czech and English because when comparing these two languages we have to be aware of their typological differences. The theoretical background also gives an account of word-formation in general and further it describes the three major processes that are common to English and Czech – affixation, compounding and conversion. Apart from these most frequent processes which are described in details, there are mentioned several less familiar means of word-formation. Generally, it is divided into two parts, each considering one language, English and Czech. It is based on the study of linguistic literature in which sometimes the statements and ideas differ author from author. The theoretical background is a basis for further practical analysis of the written text and gives valuable knowledge for describing the chosen texts from the word-formation point of view.

### 2.1    General Classification of Czech and English

Although Czech and English are based on different principles, according to genetic classification of languages, as featured in Černý (2008), they both belong to one language family, family of Indo-European languages. They both developed from Indo-European proto-language and as nations spread over the Europe they got separated and the languages developed on their own. English is part of Germanic branch together with German, Norwegian, Dutch, Swedish and other languages, while Czech belongs to the group of Slavonic languages together with Slovak, Slovenian, Polish and many others.

More important for our purposes is the typological classification which focuses on grammatical structure of languages. English and Czech both use affixes, sometimes more than one affix, for expressing one grammatical category and thus they are classified as inflectional languages. Černý (2008) states that the inflectional languages are further divided into three groups – synthetic, analytic and polysynthetic languages. He warns that languages can carry characteristics of all these groups, but usually one type dominates in each language. The Czech language belongs to the group of synthetic languages. Barber (2004) explains that synthetic languages use a lot of bound morphemes and often combine many of them to form a word. On the other hand, analytic languages as English

do not use so many bound morphemes and instead of them these languages have a system of free morphemes – function words. This is the reason, why it is so complicated to compare Czech and English word-formation. For example the Czech process of derivation is much more complex, because it does not use only derivational suffixes, but also stem-forming suffixes and endings to form new words. Also the term conversion in Czech and English differs from the same reasons. Since English has, as featured in Černý (2008), a reduced system of inflectional suffixes, it is possible to change the part of speech and word class without any overt change of form.

## 2.2 Word-formation

Word-formation is together with borrowing from other languages a way of enlarging vocabulary. It is the subject of linguistic research. Nygrýn, Pasáčková & Spal (1995) claim that the matter of word-formation research is not only how the new words come into being, but also how the words develop in time. Hauser (1976) adds that another subject of word-formation as a linguistic branch is how new words incorporate into vocabulary and how they coordinate with another lexical units. He states that while some new words appear in vocabulary, others vanish. Generally, the need for new expressions is connected with the development of society. Only rarely new words are made without any pre-existing expression. Štekauer (1992) states that the word manufacture, the process of making completely new words, is a rather rare word-formation process in all languages.

## 2.3 English Word-formation

English linguistic literature introduces considerably more types of word-formation than the Czech literature. Apart from three main types, derivation, conversion and compounding, there are to be found back-formartion, blending, clipping, creating acronyms and initialisms, creating echoic words, reduplication and postposition.

In literature sometimes different terminology is used for what is marked as the centre of word-formation process which carries the basic meaning. Therefore it makes confusion among the terms root, stem and base. This thesis will further keep the terminology used by Plag (2002), who avoids using the term stem, which deals only with inflectional morphology and uses the terms base, to which more affixes can be added, and root, which is a lexical unit no further analysable from the morphological view point.

Roots can be either free morphemes, that can stand alone, or bound morphemes, which require an affix or another root.

Other morphemes which participate in the word-formation are affixes. Stockwell and Minkova (2001) feature that the number of affixes compared to the number of roots is relatively small and they posses only slight meaning which is not always as clear as meaning of roots. Affixes will be further described in next chapter.

### 2.3.1 Affixation

Derivation, also called affixation, is one of the most frequent means of word-formation. The instruments of derivation are affixes, in English particularly prefixes and suffixes. In the literature an affix is defined as a bound morpheme that attaches to bases.

Štekauer (1992) states that though the prefixes and suffixes are both used in the process of derivation, their nature is different. Some authors, such as Bauer (2002) and Štekauer (1992), describe prefixation and suffixation as two different word-formation processes.

*Productivity in derivation*

A possibility of coining new complex words with an affix is marked as productivity of the affix. Some affixes are only productive to some degree. An affix that can attach only to a very small number of bases is marked as unproductive, whereas an affix used to coin a large number of neologisms is productive. There exist several ways of defining if the affix is productive or not. According to Plag (2002) the simplest way of measuring productivity is the number of words coined by using a given affix, nevertheless he states that this has several restrictions. When counting the words with the given affix it is necessary to take in consideration the time period when the words were coined. Basically, some affixes can occur in many words currently used by speakers, but it does not mean that the affix is productive nowadays because the words could have been coined a long time ago and are still in use. Therefore, when measuring productivity of an affix, it is necessary to analyse neologisms only.

*Prefixation*

Prefixes take an initial position and they determinate the word. Plag (2002) claims that prefixes have ability to change lexical meaning, but only seldom change part of speech. He states that "prefixes merely act as modifiers. Furthermore, it can be observed

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that they generally attach to more than one kind of syntactic category and do not influence the stress pattern of their bases" (p.99).

Prefixes can be divided into several groups according to their semantic function. The authors do not agree on integrated classification of prefixes, but their individual classifications more or less overlap or the groups of the same prefixes are marked with different terms. Plag's (2003) classification is quite brief. He distinguishes the following four categories: Into the group of prefixes quantifying the word belong *uni-*, *bi-*, *di-*, *multi-*, *poly-*, *omni-*, *micro-*, *macro-*, *hyper-*, *over-*, and *under-*. Secondly, the group of locative prefixes covers *circum-*, *counter-*, *endo-*, *epi-*, *inter-*, *intra-*, *para-*, *retro-* and *trans-*. The third group consists of temporal prefixes, for example *ante-*, *pre-*, *fore-*, *post-* and *neo-*. Finally, he features the fourth group of prefixes expressing negation with examples *a(n)-*, *de-*, *dis-*, *in-*, *non-*, *un-*. He mentions several prefixes which do not fit in any of featured groups, such as *mis-*, *pseudo-*, or *mal-*. Another authors, such as Stockwell and Minkova (2001), give more extensive classification. They also feature prefixes which quantify the root, negative prefixes, temporal prefixes and locative prefixes. To Plag's classification they add involvement prefixes (*anti-*, *auto-*, *co-*, *contra-*, *vice-*), judgement prefixes (*dys-*, *extra-*, *meta-*, *pro-*, *pseudo-*) and measurement prefixes (*crypto-*, *hyper-*, *macro-*, *micro-*, *ultra-*). Kolář (2006) offers a more branched classification and in addition to the groups mentioned above, he adds a group of pejorative prefixes in which belong all the aforesaid examples that did not fit into Plag's classification (*mis-*, *pseuso-*, *mal-*) and also the group of miscellaneous and neo-classical prefixes (*tele-*, *vice-*, *paleo-*, *neo-*).

Lieber (2005) gives an example of the verb-forming prefix *en-* in verbs *enchain*, *enslave* and *entomb*.

### Suffixation

Suffixes can have a similar function as prefixes, but in addition they have an ability to change the part of speech. Štekauer (1992) attaches more importance to suffixes, than to prefixes. He explains that: "prefixes can only modify the meaning of already existing naming unit, whereas suffixes can change the word class of naming units and provide them with a completely new categorical meaning" (p.28).

Unlike prefixes that are classified according to their semantic meaning, suffixes are usually classified according to the part of speech which they are used to coin. The

following classification is suggested by Plag (2002) who features nominal, verbal, adjectival and adverbial suffixes. Nominal suffixes are used to derive abstract nouns from verbs or derive person nouns from various parts of speech. Plag states that all the suffixes can possess more than one meaning. Nominal suffixes are: *-age*, *-al*, *-ance* (with its variants *–ence/ -ancy/ -ency*), *-ant*, *-ce/ -cy*, *-dom*, *-ee*, *-eer*, *-*er*/ -or*, *-(e)ry*, *-ess*, *-ful*, *-hood*, *-(i)an* (*-ean*), *-ing*, *-ion*, *-ism*, *-ist*, *-ity*, *-ment*, *-ness* and *–ship*. The group of verbal suffixes is considerably smaller. It only contains four suffixes, *-ate*, *-en*, *-ify* an *–ize*, which mostly form verbs from adjectives and nouns. Among adjectival suffixes belong: *-able/ -ible*, *-al*, *-ary*, *-ed*, *-esque*, *-ful*, *-ic/ -ical*, *-ing*, *-ish*, *-ive*, *-less*, *-ly* and *-ous*. Plag distinguishes between relational derived adjectives, which posses meaning that relates to nouns they are derived from, and qualitative adjective, which have more specific meaning. The group of adverbial suffixes only contains two suffixes, *-ly* and *–wise*. Suffix *–ly* forms adverbs from adjectives and other adverbs and suffix *–wise* attaches to nouns.

### 2.3.2 Conversion

Conversion, also called zero derivation, is another large source of new words in English. Plag (2002) describes conversion as the derivation of a new word without any overt marking. Štekauer (1992) claims that the conversion is manifested by three features. The first one is the sound identity, except for conversions characterized by shift of stress. The second is the change of word-class accompanied by the change of paradigmatic features. The last one is the change of paradigmatic and syntactic relations.

Štekauer (1992) states that conversion does not cover only simple words, but it also considers compounds (*databank- to databank*), derivatives (*exchange – to exchange*) and free word-groups (*general purpose* as a noun – *general purpose* as an adjective).

Plag (2002) gives a list of the most usual types of conversion. They are noun to verb (*the bottle – to bottle*), verb to noun (*to call - a call*), adjective to verb (*empty – to empty*) and adjective to noun (*blind – the blind*).

The first problem that Plag (2002) mentions when concerning these types, is how one can be sure that the verb *to bottle* was really converted from the noun *bottle* and the noun *blind* was really derived from the adjective *blind* and that the process was not opposite. There are several methods how to determine the directionality of the conversion. A solution of this problem could be, according to Plag (2002), in finding the

historical origin of the word and detect which word was there first. Nevertheless, such research is very uneasy, because sometimes it is opaque which of the two words was in the language first.  Another solution is analysing semantic complexity. In parallel with affixation, the more semantically complex word is the converted one, because the usage and interpretation of words such as *to bottle*, *a call*, *to better* or *the blind*, depends on the context of the whole sentence. The third method how to detect converted word is analysing the formal properties of the word. Generally, the past tense of converted verbs is regular.  Plag explains that the new words which do not have yet an entry in lexicon are usually inflected regularly. Another formal property which accompanies some converted words is the shift of stress. The fourth method is frequency of occurrence of the word. The converted forms usually do not occur as much as original words.

Štekauer and Plag in their classification of conversion avoid distinguishing between full and partial conversion. Dušková (2006) states that the partial conversion is manifested only on syntactic level. She features two types of such conversion which is either noun to adjective or adjective to noun. Adjectival character of **a** noun partially converted into an adjective is recognizable from its position before noun and its modifying function. Dušková (2006) claims that this type of partial conversion is wide-spread in English. Nouns in function of modifiers are not usually used in their plural form. An adjective partially converted into a noun is determined by definite article. Such noun usually indicates a group of people sharing characteristics which the original adjective refers to (*the blind*); in such cases the nouns do not make plural form and possessive case.  Sometimes nominalized adjectives, mainly past participles, denote an individual person (*the accused*) and then the noun can form a possessive case.

### 2.3.3 Compounding

*General description*

Compounding is described as the most frequent and the most productive mean of word-formation in English. Compound words contain two or more roots, which can be either free or bound, and can also contain affixes.

Štekauer (1992) draws attention to the problem of distinguishing compounds and collocations and syntactic phrases. He features and cites four linguistic theories, but none of them gives a clear and adequate explanation. The first theory is based on spelling as an important criterion. Štekauer contradicts such theory, because the spelling in English can

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vary. Kolář (2006) confirms Štekauer's statement and drives attention to orthography of compounds which can be solid (*bedroom*), hyphenated (*tax-free*) or open (*reading material*). He claims that the orthography of English compounds is not fixed and it can be influenced by geographical variants. Another theory considering indentifying compounds focuses on the stress pattern, as cited in Štekauer (1992). Also this theory is contradicted by Štekauer. He argues that many compounds have two main stresses ('*Czechoslo'vakia*) and that such theory is not reliable. The third theory, semantic criterion, features that if the meaning of the whole part is not recognizable from the meanings of the elements separately, the formation is a compound. According to Štekauer, this theory is not reliable either because there are many compounds whose meaning can be deduced from the individual elements (*worktable*, *push-button*, *salesman*). The fourth theory is based on word-formative nature of the first constituent of the formation. According to this theory, if the first element of the formation is an unformed noun base, it is a compound. Štekauer contradicts this theory as well. The question is, how to distinguish then between compounds and free word groups. The first criterion and characteristic of a compound is according to Štekauer conceptual uniqueness and unity. He describes it as follows: "A new compound is not a mere sum of meanings of originally independent words; it represents a new quality reflecting a different concept with it specific semantic structure" (p.51). As the second characteristic he features formal unity of a compound. For example the whole compound functions as a single word class.

### *Classification*

Stockwell and Minkova (2001) distinguish between syntactic compounds and lexical compounds. Meaning of syntactic compounds is usually transparent while in the case of lexical compounds it is not usually possible to figure out the meaning.

Bauer (2002) states that compounds can be divided into four groups according to semantic criteria, especially when considering the grammatical head and its modifying element. The first type is an endocentric compound in which the whole word is a hyponym of grammatical head. For example an *armchair* is a type of chair. The second type, exocentric compound, is not a hyponym of grammatical head, but it is a hyponym of some unexpressed word. An example is the word *redskin*, which obviously is not a type of skin, but it is a stylistically marked expression for members of Indian nation. The third type, when the compound can be a hyponym of the both roots, is an appositional

compound. An example is *maidservant* which is both, a type of maid and also a type of servant. In the fourth group the grammatical head could not be easily distinguished and none of elements is in hyperonymic relation to the whole compound. Examples of such compounds are territorial names, like names of states or regions (*Bosnia and Herzegovina* or *Alsace-Lorraine*). This group of compounds is called copulative.

Plag (2002) establishes several compound patterns. These are nominal compounds, compounds with nominal head, in combinations noun-noun (*book cover*), verb-noun (*pickpocket*), adjective-noun (*greenhouse*) and preposition-noun (*afterbirth*). The most common group of compounds in English covers noun-noun compounds. Another pattern is for verbal compounds, which occur in combination noun-verb (*brainwash*), verb-verb (*stir-fry*) and adjective-verb (*blind-fold*). The third pattern covers adjectival compounds and these are noun-adjective (*stone-deaf*) or adjective-adjective (*light-green*) compounds.

### 2.3.4 Minor means of word-formation

Apart from the three main means of word-formation described above, there occur several more processes which are not used so often to coin new words. The processes mentioned in this bachelor thesis are back-formation, blending, acronyms and initialisms, clipping, postposition, reduplication and creating echoic words.

#### *Back-formation*

In the case of back-formation, affixes do not attach to a base, but opposite to derivational processes, they remove from already existing word. Although this process is usually considered to be rather unusual, Štekauer (1992) claims that it is quite productive. Stašková (2008) features that linguists usually characterize back-formation as a process based on analogy with existing English expressions and thus wrong application of derivational rules. Bauer (1983) as cited in Štekauer (1992) describes back-formation as follows: "Back-formation is the formation of a new lexeme by the deletion of a suffix, or supposed suffix, from an apparently complex form by analogy with other instances where the suffixed and non-suffixed forms are both lexemes" (p.85). Not only suffixes, but also prefixes can be instruments of back-formation. Stašková (2008) mentions occurrence of deprefixation but she admits that it is rather rare (*abled* from *disabled*).

Štekauer (1992) divides types of back-formation into several groups. The first are verbs back-formed from nouns ending *in –er, -or, -our, -eur , -ar* (*broke* from *broker*, *edit*

from *editor*, *beg* from *beggar*). The second is group of verbs back-formed from abstract nouns ending in *–ence, -tions, -sion, -is, -y, -ment, -age, -ery* and *–asm* (*televise* from *television*, *enthuse* from *enthusiasm*, *emplace* from *emplacement*). The third group consists of verbs back-formed from adjectives (*laze* from *lazy*, *luiminisce* from *luiminiscent*). The fourth group are verbs back-formed from compound substantives, which is described as the most productive type (*to baby-sit* from *baby-sitting*, *to brain-wash* from *brain washing*, *to sight see* from *sightseeing*).

### *Blending*

Blending, as defined in the literature, covers putting parts of two existing words together and thus producing a word which combines the meanings and sounds of the both words. Štekauer (1992) warns that the blend is not just a combination of reduced forms of two words which sums their meaning but it represents a new meaningful quality. He also claims that only few blends are stylistically neutral.

Stocwell and Minkova (2001) claim that although the blending is not as productive as derivation or compounding, it is among English speakers quite popular. The blends are also called portmanteaux, which is a word that comes from French and for the first time it was used by Lewis Carrol to describe blends in his nonsense poem Jabberwocky.

### *Classification*

Štekauer(1992) distinguishes five types of blends. Apart form classical blending which takes an initial part from one word, a last part from second word and puts the two parts together (*brunch* from *breakfast* and *lunch*), he features the blends where the both motivating words are present and they ovetlap either in pronounciation or spelling (*glasphalt* from *glass* and *asphalt* or *octopush* from *octopus* and *push*). Another group includes blends which seem to be created by different word-formation process, for example neo-classical compounds (*molecism* from *molecule* and *organism*, *stagflation* from *stagnation* and *inflation* or *autocide* from *automobile* and *suicide*). The fifth type is characterized by occurence of one motivating word intact (*pulsar* from *puls* and *quasar* or *Nixonomics* from *Nixon* and *economics*.

### *Acronyms/Initialisms*

This word-formation process covers making a new word from initial sounds of multi-word expression. Authors usually agree on describing acronyms as special kind of

blending. Stockwell and Minkova (2001) state that the true acronym is pronounced like any other word. Some other authors, such as Plag (2002), describe so called initialisms,words where the letters are pronounced individually, as acronyms too.

Some of the best known true acronyms according to Stockwell and Minkova (2001) are for example *NASA* which stands for *National Aeronautics and Space Administration,* or *NATO* for *North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.* Stockwell and Minkova (2001) claim: "When acronym becomes a fully accepted word, it often comes to be spelled with lower-case letters"(p.7). Such words, which many people would not probably recognise as acronyms, are *laser* for *Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation* or *radar* for *RAdio Detecting And Ranging.* In Britain the common initialisms are *BBC* for *British Broadcasting Corporation* or *MP's* for Members of Parliament.

Stocwell and Minková (2001) describe a phenomenon of recent years, reverse acronyms, which is connected with political offshoots. Creation of reverse acronym starts with an existing word, or with a set of sounds which sound similarly to an existing word, and then a creator finds the words which fit in. Examples of this type of formation are *MADD*, *Mothers Against Drunk Drivers*, or *PUSH*, *People United to Serve Humanity*. It helps the word to become familiar and easily remembered.

### *Clipping*

The process of clipping, also called shortening, involves taking one part of a word, usually one or two syllables, and throwing away the rest. The meaning and the part of speech of such word maintain, only its form changes. That is why some authors, for example Štekauer, do not consider clippings as results of a word formation process. On the other hand, Štekauer (1992) admits that a clipped word often develops a meaning on its own (*a fan* from *fanatic*).

Štekauer (1992) also states that in the beginning the clippings are usualy slang-coloured words, used only by small group of people, and that they are gradually integrated into a standard language. Another development concerning clippings is their shift to the position of word-formative bases for other word-formation processes, so they can be further converted or derived.

### *Classification*

Štekauer (1992) distinguishes four groups of clippings according to the part of the word or phrase which has been clipped. The first group of back clippings includes simple clippings (*lab* from *laboratory*, *pram* from *perambulator*), but also clipped compounds (*pub* from *public house*, *zoo* from *zoological garden*) and clippings with subsequent affixation (*bookie* from *bookmaker*, *movie* from *moving picture*). The second, less numerous group of initial clippings, contains words such as *plane* from *aeroplane*, *phone* from *telephone* and also clippings with the suffix *–ie* or *-y* (*baccy* from *tabacco*). Examples of the third group of initial-final clippings are rather rare and also involve simple clippings (*flu* from *influenza*) and clippings with the suffix *–ie* or *–y* (*vacky* from *evacuee*). The fourth group of middle clippings is represented by clipping compounds such as *cablegram* from *cable telegram* or *trafficator* from *trafic indicator*. The words from the fourth group must be analysed carefully, because they can be easily confused with blends.

Hudson (2004) states: "The clippings have become more common than the long forms and are sometimes known to the exclusion of the long forms, which may eventually drop out of the language" (p.242). He exemplifies his statement with the word *pram*, which has almost completely replaced its long form, *perambulator*.

### Postposition

One of the large sources of creating words with new meaning is postposition. It is applied to making phrasal verbs. Such verbs occur together with various particles. Dušková (2006) within verb plus a particle phrases distinguishes idioms (*see off*), non-idioms (*turn over*) and intensifiers (*fasten up*). According to Dušková (2006), when the phrasal verbs possess idiomatic meaning, they create a new semantic unit.

Glaridge (2000) claims that not all verbs can form phrasal verbs, though there is a large scope of them. She states that the dominant group are monosyllabic or disyllabic verbs with the accent on the first syllable, but she also warns that not all these verbs apply to forming phrases. The list of particles which combine with the verbs contains prepositions and adverbs and is according to Claridge (2000) rather closed.

### Echoic words

Echoic, also called onomatopoeic, words are based on some existing sound which they represent. The number of such words is quite small but historically they are the oldest of other words. Algeo (2010) mentions that though the echoic words represent the

same sounds, they differ from language to language. He features that the echoic words can be either imitative or symbolic. The imitative words represent for example animal's sounds like *meow* or *moo*. The symbolic words according to Algeo (2010) usually come in sets that rhyme (*bump, lump, hump*) or alliterate (*flip, flop, flick*).

### *Reduplication*

Reduplication is a means of word-formation where the part of a word or the whole word is repeated. Štekuer(1992) describes reduplication as a combination of two phonetically identical or similar morphemes or pseudomorphemes which is always stylistically coloured and emotional. Stockwell and Minkova(2001) state that only few of these words are more than just trivial expansion of the vocabulary. Norbury (1967) features that reduplication is generally less common in Indo-European languages and that these words are usually childish nonce-words, onomatopoeic words and adjectives with intensified meaning.

Štekauer (1992) features three groups of reduplicated words. To the first group belong reduplicative compounds or better, pseudocompounds. They are based on repeating of one element, which emphasizes the semantic content. They refer to motion or sounds (*blah-blah*, *tap-tap*, *quack-quack*) and are mainly nonsense or nursery words. Only seldom they are adjectives, usually negatively coloured (*girly-girly*, *goody-goody*). The second group contains ablaut combinations. Štekauer describes them as follows: " Ablaut combinations are twin forms consisting of one basic morpheme (usually the second), sometimes pseudo-morpheme, which is repeated in the other constituent with a different vowel (p.98)." They occur either in variation [i] –[æ] (*chit-chat*, *mish-mash*, *zig-zag*), or in variation [i]-[o:] (*ding-dong*, *ping-pong*). The third group consists of rhyme combinations, which are again twin forms consisting of two elements which rhyme. One of the elements can be motivating (*super-duper*, *hurry-scurry*) or none of the elements is based on a pre-existing word (*loco-foco*, *hocus-pocus*).

## 2.4   Czech Word-formation

The Czech language does not have as rich scope of word-formation processes as English. English and Czech share derivation, compounding, clipping, acronyms and back-formation. The term conversion also exists in Czech but the process is different from conversion in English and is described as a type of derivation. Blending,

reduplication and postposition in Czech are not described in the literature, which makes an impression, that they occur in Czech language only very rarely or not at all.

### 2.4.1 Affixation

Derivation in Czech is also realized by means of affixes. The process is more difficult than in English. Hauser (1976) warns that distinguishing between a word-formation and inflection is in Czech more complicated. He states, for example, that gradation of adjectives can be considered as a word-formation process too but the graded adjective does not have its own entry in lexicon. The terminology for Czech derivation can be compared with English derivation. There are also terms root, stem and base.

Hauser (1976) distinguishes several types of Czech derivation. These are suffixation, conversion, prefixation and derivation which combines either prefixation and suffixation or prefixation and conversion.

***Conversion in the Czech language***

As cited above, Hauser (1976) classifies conversion as a type of derivation. It is necessary to describe the difference between the terms conversion in Czech and English language. Stašková (2008) warns that even the authors of Czech linguistic literature do not conceive the term conversion uniformly and they distinguish between conversion in a broad and in a narrow sense. The conversion in a narrow sense involves the same as English conversion - changing the part of speech without changing the word form. Usually in Czech it relates to substantivization of adjectives (*studující*, *pracující*). While in English the conversion involves only changing the word class without any overt change in form, in Czech the conversion is often realized by means of part of speech and stem forming suffixes, which is described as the conversion in a broad sense (*dobrý →  dobře*).

***Suffixation***

Suffixes in Czech have similar functions as those in English. Attached to a base word they can change part of speech or its expressive connotation. Nygrýn, Pasáčková and Spal (1995) classify them according to the part of speech they represent,  part of speech they are attached to and their semantic function:

1.	Nominal suffixes:

Derivation from nouns (denominatives) : According to occupation (*-ář*,   *-ař*, *-íř*, *-ník*, *-ista*), according to origin and nationality (*-an*, *-ák*, *-ec*, *-ic*, *-ita*), female forms (-*a*, -

*ka*, -*yně*, -*ice*, -*ová*), diminutives ( combined suffixes: -*eček*, -*ečka*, -*ečko*, -*íček*, -*íčka*, -*íčko*, -*ínek*, -*inka*, -*inko*), augmentatives (-*isko*, -*áč*, -*ák*), collective nouns (-*stvo*, -*í*, -*ina*, -*ež*), names of places (-*iště*, -*sko*, -*ín*, -*inec*, -*na*, -*ovna*, -*árna*, -*írna*, -*í*).

Derivation from adjectives: Abstract nouns (-*ost*, -*oba*, -*ota*, -*í*, -*ství*), names of things and persons according to their characteristics (-*ec*, -*ek*, -*ík*, -*ák*, -*och*, -*oun*, -*ina*),

Derivation from numerals: -*ka*, -*ovka*, -*ice*, -*ina*.

Derivation from verbs (deverbatives):  Action nouns (-*í*, -*ba*, -*ka*, -*čka*, -*a*, -*ot*, -*ota*), nouns which refer to results of action (-*ek*, -*ec*, -*ina*), agent nouns (-*tel*, -*č*, -*ec*, -*čí*, -*k*, -*ka*, -*l*), nouns which refer to instruments (-*dlo*, -*tko*, -*lo*, -*slo*, -*to*, -*ivo*, -*ák*).

2.      Adjectival suffixes:

Derivation from adjectives: derived adjectives usually emphasise or limit the meaning of original adjective; augmentatives (-*atý*, -*ánský*), diminutives (-*íčký*, -*inký*, -*oučký*, -*ounký*), comaparatives (-ejší, -ší, -ký).

Derivation from nouns: relational adjectives (-*ový*, -*ěný*, -*ný*, -*ní*, -*ský*, -*í*), adjectives which express a weakened relation (-*itý*, -*ovitý*, -*atý*, -*natý*, -*ovatý*, -*ivý*, -*livý*, -*avý*), possessive adjectives (-*ův*, *ova*, -*ovo*, -*in*, -*ina*, -*ino*).

Derivation from verbs: agent adjectives (-*oucí*, -*utý*, -*utný*,- *tý*, -*itý*), adjectives which express predisposition to some action (-*vý*, -*ivý*, -*avý*), adjectives which express something designed to some action (-*cí*), adjectives which express passive option (-*ný*, -*tel-ný*).

Derivation from adverbs: -*ní*, -*ejší*.

3.      Numeral suffixes:

Ordinals (-*ý*)

4.      Verbal suffixes:

Verbs are usually derived by means of endings. Nygrýn et al. (1995) claim that there are only five or six derivational suffixes which form verbs from adjectival, nominal, verbal or other bases but each of them have several functions. It is important to mention that most of the other authors such as Hauser do not perceive those as suffixes derivational but as stem-forming ones.

Suffix –*nou*, -*ne* (verb paradigm TISKNE) attaches to adjectives (*hloupnout*, *hloupne*) and verbal and interjectional bases (*plácnout*, *plácne*).

Suffix *–ova*, *-uje* (verb paradigm KUPUJE) attaches to verbs with perfective aspect to form verbs with imperfective aspect (*vyprosit - vyprošovat*), to substantives (*žertovat*, *žertuje*) and to adverbs (*opětovat-opětuje*).

Suffix *–i*,*-í* (verb paradigm TRPÍ) attaches to substantives (*hostit-hostí*), to adjectives (*krátit-krátí*) and to verbs of the first verb class (*nést- nosit/nosí*).

Suffix *–ě*, *-í* attaches mainly to onomatopoeic bases (*bručet*, *bručí*).

Suffix *–ě*, *-í* (verb paradigm SÁZÍ) attaches to substantives and adjectives (*plesnivět*, *plesniví*), to verbs with perfective aspect (*odpustit-odpouštět/odpouští*).

Suffix *–a*, *-á* (verb paradigm DĚLÁ) attaches to substantives (*osedlat*, *osedlá*), to adjectives (*červenat se*, *červená se*), to verbs or the first and the second verb class (*říci-říkat/říká*), to verbs of the third and the fourth verb class (*prosit-prosívat/prosívá*) and to interjections (*mňoukat*, *mňouká*).

### *Prefixation*

Prefixation in Czech occurs alone or is accompanied by conversion or suffixation. The system of Czech prefixes in not as complicated as the system of suffixes. According to Dokulil (1962) prefixes change only the lexical meaning of the word but the grammatical character stays the same, apart from changing the verb aspect.

Hauser (1996) claims that prefixes typically attach to verbs and only seldom to nouns and adjectives. Dokulil(1962) also distinguishes verbal and nominal prefixes**.** Verbal prefixes modify a verbal action by emphasising some concrete moment of the action, especially local or directional (*při-vléci*, *od-vléci*, *na-vléci*), temporal (*roze-smát se*, *do-číst*), intensity of an action or its effect and result (*na-říznout*, *za-bít*, *u-tlouci*). Nominal prefixes attach to nouns and adjectives and possess more functions. The authors distinguish between prepositional prefixes (*před-*, *pod-*, *proti-*, etc.) and non-prepositional prefixes (*se-*, *roz-*, *vy-*, etc.). Dokulil (1962) features that usually non-prepositional prefixes occur as instruments of proper prefixation (*pa-komár*, *pra-člověk*, *pře-míra*, *roz-milý*, *nej-menší*). Only seldom some prepositional prefixes attach to nouns ( *před-pokoj*, *mezi-hra*).

### 2.4.2 Compounding

In the Czech language compounding is not as productive as in English. The words which come into being by compounding are either nouns or adjectives. Hauser (1996) states that other parts of speech do not arise by compounding.

Compounds in Czech are divided into proper and improper compounds. Improper compounds were according to Nygrýn et al.(1995) originally two separate words but then they started being considered and written as one word. Examples of such compounds are *pravděpodobný*, *zemětřesení* or *ohnivzdorný*. The proper compounds cannot be divided into independent elements. Hauser (1996) claims that at least one element of the compound is not an independent word and that the first part of the proper compound usually ends with –o (*malo/obchod*, *pravo/úhlý*), seldom with –e (*země/pis*) or –i (*svíti/plyn*). The second part of a compound according to Hauser contains the whole base (*maloměsto*, *samoobsluha*), the base with derivational suffix (*dřevorub-ec*, *lichoběž-ník*) or the base with inflectional suffix (*drvoštěp*, *samostříl*).

When considering syntactic criteria of proper compounds, Hauser (1976) distinguishes between coordinative predicative and determinative compounds. In coordinative compounds, both the elements are on the same level (*červenobílý*, *hluchoněmý*). Predicative compounds arise from connection of subject and finite verb where the first part determines the second one. Hauser (1976) warns that such compounds are only substantives and occur very rarely (*listopad*, *vodotrysk*, *hromobití*). Determinative compounds are further divided into objective, where the first part is and object of the second one (*drvoštěp*), adverbial (*olejomalba*), complemental (*samovládce*, *samostatný*) and attributive (*velkoměsto*, *veselohra*, *středověk*).

### 2.4.3 Minor means of word-formation

Compared to English, the Czech language does not have so many other means of word-formation. In this thesis we deal with back-formation, expressive word-formation, hybrid formation and acronyms.

#### *Back-formation*

Back-formation is described by some authors (e.g. Dokulil, 1962) as a process opposite to derivation. Deprefixation and desuffixation are very rare processes. Dokulil (1962) gives only few examples of deprefixation: *ujařmit- jařmit*, *poslat/posílat-slát/sílat*, *útes-tes*. Stašková (2008) evaluates these words as expressions with poetic or

archaic connotation and claims that they are not used in everyday communication. Simple desuffixation which is not accompanied by any change of formative characteristic is very rare and in the literature (Dokulil, 1962, Nygrýn et al., 1995, Stašková, 2008) it is exemplified by the word *váček* borrowed from German *Wâtsac*. The doublet *vak-váček* was coined analogically to type *rak-ráček*. Desuffixation often occurs together with the change of formative characteristic. Dokulil (1962) states that such formation applies mainly to expressive words (*mizer/ný – mizer/a*). He also affirms that we can find a certain level of expressivity in words formed by resuffixation. Resuffixation is more frequent than previous two types of desuffixation and involves removing the stem-forming suffix and ending and adding a new word-formative suffix (*huň/atý – huň/áč*). Stašková (2008) features two other cases of back-derivation. These are univerbization realized together with resufixation (*řidičský průkaz – řidičák*) and resufixation of borrowed verbs, when the original suffix is detached and replaced with Czech stem-forming suffix (*trénink – trénovat*). She also mentions conversion in a broad sense as a process connected with back-formation because it involves replacing the endings of words.

### *Expressive word-formation*

Nygrýn et al. (1995) feature as a type of word-formation few processes which change the form of a word but the meaning stays almost the same. These processes are sound alternation, clipping and hypocoristic formation. According to Nygrýn et al. (1995), they all are mainly used to express a positive or negative relation to word's content.

#### *Sound alternation*

Sound alternation as an individual type of word-formation occurs only rarely. Dokulil (1962) states that it usually accompanies word-formation processes such as derivation. As a type of word-formation the sound alternation profits from the fact that some sounds seem to be less usual than others. Nygrýn et al. (1995) give examples of expressive doublets (*čichat –čuchat* or *čmuchat* with inserted letter *m*, *díra-ďoura*) and feature that other frequently used expressive sounds are consonants *šk-*, *šp-*, *št-* (*student-študent*, *inspekce-inšpekce*). The collective of authors also claims, that such formation is living, sometimes only occasional, but some of these words become a part of vocabulary.

#### *Clipping*

Clipping in Czech in contrast to English does not occur on the standard level. Michálek (1975) points out, that Czech clipped words are usually familiar forms of proper names (*Hela* instead of *Helena*) or that Czech clippings belong to the field of slang or argot (*retka* from *cigaretka*). Nygrýn et al. (1995) draw attention to the tendency of putting the clippings on the level of derivational bases and adding affixes to them. It is a favourite means of forming new slang words (*prof/esor – prófa*). Such formation is close to hypocoristic formation.

*Hypocoristic formation*

Nygrýn et al. (1995) feature that the process is similar to derivation, but it uses special suffixes, the suffixes attach only to some syllable or syllables without considering the proper word form and that such formed words differ from the original words only in expressivity, not in lexical meaning. Again, the new formed words are usually familiar forms of proper names (*Mir/oslav – Mír/a, Jar/oslav – Jar/da*).

**Hybrid formation**

Generally, hybrid formation in a broad sense is word-formation from foreign and Czech elements. Nygrýn et al. (1995) give examples of such created compounds (*elektroléčba*) and derived words (*polopatismus*), but they claim that in a narrow sense such formation deals only with compounds and is very rare. It involves borrowing from foreign language when one part of the word is preserved phonetically and the second part is translated. The collective of authors features words *vá/noce* from German *Weih/nachten* and *ba/vlna* from *Baum/wolle*.

**Acronyms**

Similarly as in English, the acronyms are used for names of national corporations or institutions like *Čedok* which stands for *ČEská DOpravní Kancelář*. Nygrýn et al. (1995) affirm that making acronyms in Czech is quite a new but productive means of word-formation, but initially it is limited only for small group of businessmen and clients, and for other people the acronyms are rather incomprehensible, because they often come from the technical branch. They also warn that some acronyms can make an unpleasant association, for example *DRUČA* (*lidové DRUžstvo ČAlouníků a dekoratérů*). Generally, many acronyms are not common among people. Some of Czech acronyms are considered to be the proper words. Hauser (1976) features an example of the word *karma,* referring to gas heater. In fact, it is an abbreviation of businessman's name *Karel Macháček*.

As there were many various types of information given in the previous pages, for clarity, let us summarize the most important points. For better understanding of differences and similarities between English and Czech word-formation it is useful to be familiar with natural properties of the both languages. As we already know they both belong to one family of Indo-European languages and therefore they developed from one proto-language. They both are, to various extents, inflectional languages, which means that they use affixes, but they differ in many points. English, as a member of group of analytic languages, has reduced the system of inflectional suffixes; it uses lots of free morphemes and function words. On the other hand Czech, which is classified as a synthetic language, has more inflectional suffixes and lots of bound morphemes; therefore its morphology is more complex and complicated.

Amongst the main English word-formation processes is to be found derivation, which is based on attaching affixes (sometimes more than one affix) to bases and thus creating new lexical units - compounding, a process based on combining roots (either free or bound) into words having a unique meaning; and conversion, changing part of speech of a word without any overt change in the word form. The other English word-formation processes are backformation, which opposite to derivational process removes supposed affixes from already existing words; blending, a process putting parts of two words together combining sounds and meanings of the two words; acronyms and initialisms, which involve combining initial letters of multi-word expression; clipping, a process that keeps one part of a word and throws away the rest; postposition, based on making phrasal verbs using various particles; and echoic words representing sounds.

Czech word-formation also has derivation and compounding. Conversion in the Czech language is realized usually together with derivation or back-formation (conversion in a broad sense), but there are some examples of conversion which is similar to the same process in English (conversion in a narrow sense). Minor means of word-formation which Czech shares with English are back-formation, acronyms and clipping. The last mentioned is mainly realized on a substandard level. Another means of word-formation in Czech are sound alternation - rare process creating mostly expressive doublets to standard words; hypocoristic formation - process similar to clipping applying

usually on proper names; and hybrid formation - a process combining foreign and Czech elements.

### 3 Methods

This chapter is given to describe and determine the process of writing the thesis. It describes mainly how the literature and articles for analysis were chosen, and it determines several rules for analysing the target words in each article.

### 3.1 Sources Used

The important part of writing the thesis was collecting information. Most of the literature was studied before the actual writing of the theoretical background to deal with different approaches and different theories of various authors and to make the text rather integrated. There are mainly printed sources used for writing the theoretical background, although the Internet sources were used as well. The first thing to mention when comparing various sources used to describe English and Czech word-formation is that there is a larger choice of English sources, the printed as well as the Internet ones, and that number of Czech linguistic works dealing with word-formation is rather limited.

The main and the most comprehensible works used for describing English word-formation were monographs on word-formation written by Ingo Plag (*Word-formation in English*) and by Pavol Štekauer (*A Course in English Word-formation*). Another useful work, in addition very readable even for a non-linguistically educated reader, was *English words – history and structure* by Robert Stockwell and Donka Minkova.

The most suitable sources used to sum up the Czech word-formation were *Tvoření slov* by collective of authors Zdeněk Nygrýn, Eva Pasáčková and Vladimír Spal and university text books written by Přemysl Hauser *(Nauka o slovní zásobě a tvoření slov* and *Základní pojmy z nauky o slovní zásobě a tvoření slov)*. These are the most accurate ones because all the other sources usually do not mention any other types of word-formation than derivation.

The information for the text analyses were mostly collected during the actual writing. They are either internet online sources and dictionaries such as www.etymonline.com or www.merriam-webster.com for the English text, or printed dictionaries and education software such as *Etymologický slovník jazyka českého* by Václav Machek and *Český etymologický slovník 1.0* for the Czech text.

**3.2  Choosing the Articles for Analysis**

The articles for analysis were chosen with respect to limited extent of the thesis, therefore short articles were suitable. The main criterion was the usage of current, mainly everyday language. The matter discussed in the articles was not essential and thus the articles do not discuss similar topics. Important was to choose articles with similar length and number of words used.

The both articles come from online sources of serious British and Czech press. They come from online blogs related to the newspapers and they show features of newspaper commentary style but mainly use language spoken by ordinary people, with some colloquial expressions.

**3.3  Process of Analysing**

The analysed words are all divided into chapters according to means of their formation. The chapters are Derived words, Converted words, Compound words and Minor means of word formation for each article. The pattern for analysing the words is hard to establish in advance as the same processes in different languages have different features to analyse, therefore the pattern is stated above each chapter separately. While analysing the words we only focus on words originated in current English or Czech bases. The words that may seem to be formed according to English or Czech word-formation rules, but which were in fact borrowed in their full form from other language or ortographically adapted are not analysed.

The aim was to analyse the words from their original bases rather than from the very root. The complete analysis from the root was avoided also because of limited extent of the thesis. Establishing the bases in the English part was less difficult than in the Czech part because usually the bases are stated in the etymological dictionary.

**3.4  Results of the Analysis and Evaluation**

In the chapter called Results and Commentary, there is provided a closer look at the results of the analysis of the both texts. First the tables with individual numbers of word-formation means are shown, Czech and English separately. After each table, there is commentary on analysis, first on all the word-formation means analysed in the articles in general, and then on individual words which may need further explanation. The general summary and comparison is written at the end of that chapter.

# 4 Description of the Target Words

In this chapter words from each article are analysed from the word-formation view point. The words are stated in canonical form following the order they occur in the text and if some occures more than once, it is then analysed only once.

## 4.1 Article 1: A Society that Persecutes Christ is Heading for Terrible Trouble.

This is an article which was released in April during the Easter season in The Telegraph and it is written by Charles Moore. It is kind of contemplation on religion and it contains standard as well as substandard language. The length of the article is 1296 words, including the headline. The full text of the article is to be found in Appendix A.

### 4.1.1 Derivatives

Derivatives are described from the following six points of view:

1. Type of affixation
2. Part of speech of the derived form
3. Base determination with its part of speech classification stated in the bracket
4. Affix determination
5. Brief description of the affix
6. Meaning of the derived word
7. Additional notes

**politician**: **1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: politics (noun), **4.** suffix: -ian, **5.** variant of nominal suffix –*an*, denotes persons, **6.** a person who is specialized in politics

**organised: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: organise (verb), **4.** suffix: -ed, **5.** suffix forming past participle of verbs, also used to form adjectives from verbs

**following: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: follow (verb), **4.** suffix: -ing, **5.** originally verbal suffix forming present participles and gerunds, also forms adjectives and nouns from verbs

**powerful (3x): 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: power (noun), **4.** suffix: -ful, **5.** adjectival and nominal suffix, **6.** characterized by having power

**conservatism: 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: conservative (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ism, **5.** suffix forming abstract nouns, **6.** a noun refering to a political ideology related to British Conservative party

**outstanding: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: outstand (verb), **4.** suffix: -ing, **5.** originally verbal suffix forming present participles and gerunds, also forms adjectives and nouns from verbs

**statement: 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: state (verb), **4.** suffix: -ment, **5.** suffix forming nouns from verbs, **6.** a result of stating

**factually**: **1.** suffixation, **2.** adverb, **3.** base: factual (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ly, **5.** suffix forming adverbs from adjectives and other adverbs

**probably (2x): 1.** suffixation, **2.** adverb, **3**. base: probable (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ly, **5.** suffix forming adverbs from adjectives and other adverbs

**necessarily: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adverb, **3.** base: necessary (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ly, **5.** suffix forming adverbs from adjectives and other adverbs

**highly (2x): 1**. suffixation, **2.** adverb, **3.** base: high (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ly, **5.** suffix forming adverbs from adjectives and other adverbs

**toughness: 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: tough (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ness, **5.** nominal suffix denoting state, quality or action, **6.** a quality of being tough

**teaching (2x): 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: teach (verb), **4.** suffx: -ing, **5.** originally verbal suffix forming present participles and gerunds, also forms adjectives and nouns from verbs

**irrelevant: 1.** prefixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: relevant (adjective), **4.** prefix: ir-, 5. assimilated form of prefix *in-* expressing negation, **6.** not relevant

**positively: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adverb, **3.** base: positive (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ly, **5.** suffix forming adverbs from adjectives and other adverbs

**harmful: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: harm (noun), **4.** suffix: -ful, **5.** adjectival and nominal suffix, **6.** causing harm

**intrinsically: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adverb, **3.** base: intrinsical (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ly, **5.** suffix forming adverbs from adjectives and other adverbs

**completely: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adverb, **3.** base: complete (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ly, **5.** suffix forming adverbs from adjectives and other adverbs

**closed: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: close (verb), **4.** suffix: -ed, **5.** originally verbal suffix forming past participles, also forms adjectives from verbs

**international: 1.** prefixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: national (adjective), **4.** prefix: inter-, **5.** locative prefix meaning "between", **6.** involving more than one nation

**running: 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: run (verb), **4.** suffix: -ing, **5.** originally verbal suffix forming present participles and gerunds, also forms adjectives and nouns from verbs

**bleating: 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: bleat (verb), **4.** suffix: -ing, **5.** originally verbal suffix forming present participles and gerunds, also forms adjectives and nouns from verbs

**lucky (2x): 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: luck (noun), **4.** suffix: -y, **5.** adjectival suffix, **6.** full of luck

**slavery (3x): 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: slave (noun), **4.** suffix: -ery, **5.** suffix forming nouns denoting quality, place, state or condition, **6.** state of being a slave

**shamefully: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adverb, **3.** base: shameful (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ly, **5.** suffix forming adverbs from adjectives and other adverbs

**unfortunately: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adverb, **3.** base: unfortunate (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ly, **5.** suffix forming adverbs from adjectives and other adverbs

**naturally: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adverb, **3.** base: natural (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ly, **5.** suffix forming adverbs from adjectives and other adverbs

**enslave: 1.** prefixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: slave (verb), **4.** prefix: en-, **5.** prefix having ability to form verbs from nouns, **6.** to make somebody a slave

**wrongness: 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: wrong (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ness, **5.** nominal suffix denoting state, quality or action, **6.** a state of being wrong

**re-teach: 1.** prefixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: teach (verb), **4.** prefix: re-, **5.** prefix usually attached to verbs meaning "to do again", **6.** to teach again

**post-God: 1.** prefixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: God (noun), **4.** prefix: post-, **5.** temporal preffix, **6.** after God; in times when the God is no longer available

**secularist (3x): 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: secular (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ist, **5.** suffix forming agent nouns, **6.** supporter of secularism

**warning: 1.**suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: warn (verb), **4.** suffix: -ing, **5.** originally verbal suffix forming present participles and gerunds, also forms adjectives and nouns from verbs

**loosely: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adverb, **3.** base: loose (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ly, **5.** suffix forming adverbs from adjectives and other adverbs

**persecuted: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** persecute (verb), **4.** suffix: -ed, **5.** suffix used to form past participle from verbs, also used to form adjectives from verbs

**believer: 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: believe (verb), **4.** suffix: -er, **5.** suffix used to form agent nouns, **6.** a person who believes in something

**being: 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: be (verb), **4.** suffix : -ing, **5.** originally verbal suffix forming present participles and gerunds, also forms adjectives and nouns from verbs

**underpin: 1.** prefixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: pin (verb), **4.** prefix: under-, **5.** locative prefix, **6.** to establish

**perfectly: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adverb, **3.** base: perfect (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ly, **5.** suffix forming adverbs from adjectives and other adverbs

**establishment: 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: establish (verb), **4.** suffix: -ment, **5.** suffix forming nouns from verbs, **6.** an action or process of establishing

**wisely: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adverb, **3.** base: wise (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ly, **5.** suffix forming adverbs from adjectives and other adverbs

**relationship: 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: relation (noun), **4.** suffix: -ship, **5.** nominal suffix expressing state, relation, rank or position, **6.** a state of being related to someone

**unambiguously: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adverb, **3.** base: unambiguous (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ly, **5.** suffix forming adverbs from adjectives and other adverbs

**appalling: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: appall (verb), **4.** suffix: -ing, **5.** originally verbal suffix forming present participles and gerunds, also forms adjectives and nouns from verbs

**factual: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: fact (noun), **4.** suffix: -al, **5.** suffix forming adjectives from nouns and other adjectives, **6.** according to facts, **7.** coined on model of *actual*

**successfully: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adverb, **3.** base: successful (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ly, **5.** suffix forming adverbs from adjectives and other adverbs

**certainly: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adverb, **3.** base: certain (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ly, **5.** suffix forming adverbs from adjectives and other adverbs

**recently: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adverb, **3.** base: recent (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ly, **5.** suffix forming adverbs from adjectives and other adverbs

**faithfully: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adverb, **3.** base: faithful (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ly, **5.** suffix forming adverbs from adjectives and other adverbs

**touching: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: touch (verb), **4.** suffix: -ing, **5.** originally verbal suffix forming present participles and gerunds, also forms adjectives and nouns from verbs

**reminder: 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: remind (verb), **4.** suffix: -er, **5.** suffix forming agent nouns, 6. a note that reminds someone to do something

**unlikely: 1.** prefixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: likely (adjective), **4.** prefix: un-, **5.** negative prefix, **6.** not probable

**shamelessly: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adverb, **3.** base: shameless (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ly, **5.** suffix forming adverbs from adjectives and other adverbs

**presumably: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adverb, **3.** base: presumable (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ly, **5.** suffix forming adverbs from adjectives and other adverbs

**behaviour: 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: behave (verb), **4.** suffix: -our, **5.** nominal suffix denoting quality, state or condition, **6.** state of behaving

### 4.1.2 Converted words

The words which share the same form but were borrowed from different sources are not included in the list. There are four aspects described here:

1. Type of conversion
2. Part of speech of the converted word
3. Directionality of the conversion
4. Determining the directionality

**head: 1.** full conversion, **2.** verb, **3.** noun → verb, **4.** the verb was attested later than the noun

**trouble: 1.** full conversion, **2.** noun, **3.** verb → noun, **4.** the both are attested from early 13th century, but the verb is stated first in etymological dictionary

**west (4x): 1.** full conversion, **2.** noun, **3.** adjective → noun, **4.** the noun was attested later than the adjective

**chance: 1.** full conversion, **2.** verb, **3.** noun → verb, **4.** the usage of the verb is attested later than the noun, it is also more semantically complex

**trace: 1.** full conversion, **2.** verb, **3.** noun → verb, **4.** directionality of the conversion is stated in etymological dicitonary

**rise: 1.** full conversion, **2.** noun, **3.** verb → noun, **4.** the noun was attested later than the verb, it is also more semantically complex and used less frequently

**sage: 1.** full conversion, **2.** noun, **3.** adjective → noun, **4.** the directionality is stated in etymological dictionary

**remark: 1.** full conversion, **2.** noun, **3.** verb → noun, **4.** the noun was attested later than the verb

**still: 1.** full conversion, **2.** adverb, **3.** adjective → adverb, **4.** the directionality is stated in etymological dictionary

**confine: 1.** full conversion, **2.** verb, **3.** noun → verb, **4.** the directionality is stated in etymological dictionary

**right: 1.** full conversion, **2.** noun, **3.** adjective → noun, **4.** the noun is more semantically complex, also the adjective is stated first in etymological dictionary

**catholic: 1.** full conversion, **2.** noun, **3.** adjective → noun, **4.** the noun is attested later than the adjective, the directionality is also stated in etymological dictionary

**escape: 1.** full conversion, **2.** noun, **3.** verb → noun, **4.** the noun is attested later than the verb, it is also more semantically complex

**continent: 1.** full conversion, **2.** noun, **3.** adjective → noun, **4.** the adjective is stated first in etymological dictionary, it was also attested earlier

**advocate: 1.** full conversion, **2.** verb, **3.** noun → verb, **4.** directionality is stated first in etymological dictionary, the verb was attested later than the noun and is also more semantically complex

**result: 1.** full conversion, **2.** noun, **3.** verb → noun, **4.** directionality is stated in etymological dictionary, the noun was attested later than the verb

**virgin: 1.** full conversion, **2.** adjective, **3.** noun → adjective, **4.** directionality is stated in etymological dictionary, the adjective was attested later than the noun

**suspect: 1.** full conversion, **2.** verb, **3.** adjective → verb, **4.** directionality is stated in etymological dictionary and the verb was attested later than the adjective

**repudiate: 1.** full conversion, **2.** verb, **3.** adjective → verb, **4.** directionality is stated in etymological dictionary

**revolutionary: 1.** full conversion, **2.** noun, **3.** adjective → noun, **4.** the noun was attested later than the adjective

**dollar (bills): 1.** partial conversion, **2.** adjective, **3.** noun → adjective, **4.** directionality is obvious from the modifying position of the word

### 4.1.3 Compound words

Compounds are presented within the following five characteristics:

1. Part of speech of the compound
2. Determination of individual components with the part of speech given in a bracket
3. Semantic criteria classification
4. Head of the compound and its classification in the bracket
5. Meaning of the compound

**foreword: 1.** noun, **2.** fore (adverb) + word (noun), **3.** exocentric compound, **4.** head: word (nominal head), **5.** a comment preceding a book, etc.

**prime minister: 1.** noun, **2.** prime (adjective) + minister (noun), **3.** endocentric compound, **4.** head: minister (nominal head), **5.** the chief executive of a government

**United Nations: 1.** noun, **2.** United (adjective) + Nations (noun – plural form), **4.** head: Nations (nominal head), **3.** exocentric compound, **5.** international organization

**European Union: 1.** noun, **2.** European (adjective) + Union (noun), **3.** endocentric compound, **4.** head: Union (nominal head), **5.** political and economic organization uniting number of European countries

**United States: 1.** noun, **2.** United (adjective) + States (noun – plural form), **3.** exocentric compound, **4.** head: States (nominal head), **5.** political unit joining together several states and forming a nation

**God-free: 1.** adjective, **2.** God (noun) + free (adjective), **4.** head: free (adjectival head), **5.** attitude that avoids involvement of religious faith

**state-protected: 1.** adjective, **2.** state (noun) + protected (adjective), **4.** head: protected (adjectival head), **5.** protected by a state

### 4.1.4 Minor means of word-formation:

*Postposition*

When analysing multi-word verb expression we only focus on those that posses idiomatic meaning, because only such form new lexical units.

**shy away:** to avoid something that one dislikes

**stamp out:** to get rid of something

**hand out:** to give something to somebody for free

**stick by:** to continue supporting someone or something

*Shortening*

1.  Full form of the shortened word
2.  Part of speech of the word
3.  Classification of the clipping

**Fed: 1.** Federation, **2.** noun, **3.** back clipping

## 4.2   Article 2: Vylepšete si Dědičnou Informaci

This is an article, or better a web blog, released in online version of Czech newspapers Lidové noviny. It discusses new scientific inventions and is also a form of reflection. It was written by Jaroslav Petr and the language contains some informal expressions as well as standard language. The length of the text is 1075 words including the headline. The full text of article is to be found in Appendix B.

### 4.2.1  Derived words

1.  Type of affixation
2.  Part of speech of the derived form
3.  Base determination with its part of speech classification stated in the bracket
4.  Affix determination
5.  Brief description of the affix
6.  Additional notes

**vylepšit (8x): 1.** combined derivation – prefixation + suffixation , **2.** verb, **3.** base: lepší (adjective) – comparative to *dobrý,* **4.** prefix: vy-,  suffix: -i/-í, **5.** prefix *vy-* is a non-prepositional prefix, suffixes *–i/-í* are verbal suffixes of the third verb class

**dědičný (6x): 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: dědic (noun), **4.** suffix: -ný, **5.** suffix deriving relational adjectives from nouns

**zkvalitnit: 1.** combined derivation – prefixation + suffixation**, 2.** verb, **3.** base: kvalitní (adjective), **4.** prefix: z-; suffix: -i/-í, **5.** prefix *z-* is a prepositional prefix; suffixes -*i/-í* are verbal suffixes of the third verb class

**vlastní: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: vlast (noun), **4.** suffix: -ní, **5.** suffix deriving relational adjectives from nouns

**zefektivnit: 1.** combined derivation – prefixation + suffixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: efektivní, **4.** prefix: z-; suffix: -i/-í, **5.** *z-* is a prepositional prefix; suffixes –*i/-í* are verbal prefixes of the third verb class

**komplikovaný: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: komplikovat ( verb), **4.** suffix: -ný, **5.** suffix deriving adjectives from verbs

**(epi)genetický (5x): 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: (epi)genetika (noun), **4.** suffix: -cký, **5.** spelling variation of suffix –*ský,* a suffix deriving relational adjectives from nouns

**vylepšení (6x): 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: vylepšit (verb) – past participle *vylepšen*, 4. suffix: -í, **5.** suffix deriving action nouns from verbs

**bioetický: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: bioetika (noun), **4.** suffix: -cký, 5. spelling variation of suffix –*ský,* suffix deriving relational adjectives from nouns

**zdomácnět: 1.** combined derivation – prefixation + suffixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: domácí (adjective), **4.** prefix: z-; suffix: -ě/-í, **5.** *z-* is a prepositional prefix; suffixes –*ě/-í* are verbal prefixes of the fourth verb class

**genový(6x): 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: gen (noun), **4.** suffix: -ový, **5.** suffix deriving relational adjectives from nouns

**cílený: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: cíl (noun), **4.** suffix: -ný, **5.** suffix deriving relational adjectives from nouns

**standardní: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: standard (noun), **4.** suffix: -ní, **5.** suffix deriving relational adjectives from nouns

**součást: 1.** prefixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: část (noun), **4.** prefix: sou-, **5.** . non-prepositional prefix modifying directionality of the action

**molekulární (2x): 1**. suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: molekula (noun), **4.** suffix: -ní, 5**.** suffix deriving relational adjectives from nouns

**zajistit: 1.** prefixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: jistit (verb), **4.** prefix: za-, **5.** prepositional prefix denoting intensity of the action

**odolnost: 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: odolný (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ost, **5.** suffix forming action nouns

**rakovina (2x): 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: rak (noun), **4.** suffix: -ovina **5.** combined nominal suffix forming female form

**choroba (4x): 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: chorý (adjective), **4.** suffix: -oba, **5.** suffix forming abstract nouns from adjectives

**krásnější: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: krásný (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ejší, **5.** adjectival suffix forming comparatives

**chytřejší: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: chytrý (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ejší, **5.** adjectival suffix forming comparatives

**silnější: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: silný (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ejší, **5.** adjectival suffix forming comparatives

**přivést: 1.** prefixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: vést (verb), **4.** prefix: při-, **5.** verbal prefix emphasising directional moment of the action

**souhlasit: 1.** prefixation, **2.** verb, 3. base: hlásit (verb), **4.** prefix: sou-, **5.** non-prepositional prefix modifying directionality of the action

**začátek: 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: začít (verb), **4.** suffix: -ek, **5.** suffix forming nouns refering to the result of the action

**nemocný: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: nemoc (noun), **4.** suffix: -ný, **5.** suffix deriving relational adjectives from nouns

**poznání: 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: poznat (verb) – past participle *poznán*, **4.** suffix: -í, **5.** suffix deriving action nouns from verbs

**zdravější: 1**. suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: zdravý (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ejší, **5.** adjectival suffix forming comparatives

**experimentální: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: experiment (noun), **4.** suffix: -ální, **5.** suffix deriving relational adjectives from nouns

**území: 1.** combined derivation – prefixation + conversion, **2.** noun, **3.** base: země (noun), **4.** prefix: ú-, **5.** prepositional prefix indicating direction, **6.** conversion is realized by replacing ending –*e* with ending -*í*

**nenormální: 1.** prefixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: normální (adjective), **4.** prefix: ne-, **5.** negative prefix

**normální (3x): 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: norma (noun), **4.** suffix: -ní, **5.** suffix deriving relational adjectives from nouns

**považovat: 1.** combined derivation – prefixation + suffixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: váha (noun), **4.** prefix: po-; suffix: -ova/-uje, **5.** *po-* is a verbal prefix expressing intensity of the action; *-ova/-uje* are verbal suffixes of the second verb class

**vypadat (2x): 1.** prefixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: padat (verb), **4.** prefix: vy-, **5.** non-prepositional prefix indicating directionality of the action

**počátek: 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: počít (verb), **4.** suffix: -ek, **5.** suffix forming nouns refering to result of the action

**posunout: 1.** prefixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: sunout (verb), **4.** prefix: po-, **5.** verbal prefix expressing intensity of the action

**označit: 1.** prefixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: značit (verb), **4.** prefix: o-, **5.** verbal prefix with only weak lexical meaning, mainly used to change verb aspect

**vylepšený: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: vylepšit (verb) – past participle *vylepšen*, **4.** suffix: -ný, **5.** adjectival suffix

**vlastnost: 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: vlastní (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ost, **5.** prefix forming abstract nouns form adjectives

**strpět: 1.** prefixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: trpět (verb), **4.** prefix: s-, **5.** spelling variant of prefix *z-* expressing completion of the action

**zarazit: 1.** prefixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: razit (verb), **4.** prefix: za-, **5.** verbal prefix expressing intensity of the action

**utětí: 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: utít (verb), **4.** suffix: -í, **5.** suffix forming action nouns from verbs

**pravice: 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: pravý (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ice, **5.** suffix forming female nouns

**zakázat: 1.** prefixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: kázat (verb), **4.** prefix: za-, **5.** verbal prefix expressing intensity of the action

**povinnost: 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: povinný (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ost, **5.** suffix forming abstract nouns from adjectives

**nesplnění: 1.** combined derivation – prefixation + suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: splnit (verb) – past participle *splněn*, **4.** prefix: ne- ; suffix: -í, **5.** ne- is a negative prefix, -í is suffix deriving action nouns from verbs

**očkování: 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: očkovat (verb) – past participle očkován, **4.** suffix: -í, **5.** suffix forming action nouns from verbs

**infekční: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: infekce (noun), **4.** suffix: -ní, **5.** suffix deriving relational adjectives from nouns

**onemocnět: 1.** combined derivation – prefixation + suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: nemocný (adjective), **4.** prefix: o-; suffix: -ě/-í, 5. *o-* is a verbal prefix with only weak lexical meaning, mainly used to change verb aspect; *-ě/-í* are verbal suffixes of the fourth verb class

**zařídit: 1.** prefixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: řídit (verb), **4.** prefix: za-, **5.** verbal prefix expressing intensity of the action

**další: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: dále (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ší, **5.** adjectival suffix forming comparatives

**švédský: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: švéd (noun), **4.** suffix: -ský, **5.** suffix forming relational adjectives from nouns

**počkání: 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: počkat (verb), **4.** suffix: -í, **5.** suffix forming action nouns from verbs

**zasáhnout: 1.** prefixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: sáhnout (verb), **4.** prefix: za-, 5. verbal prefix emphasising local moment of the action

**publikovaný: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: publikovat (verb) – past participle *publikován*, **4.** suffix: -ný, **5.** suffix deriving adjectives from verbs

**vědecký: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: vědec (noun), **4.** suffix: -ský, **5.** suffix forming relational adjectives from nouns

**odhalit: 1.** prefixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: halit (verb), **4.** prefix: od-, **5.** prepositional prefix emphasising directionality of  the action

**zajímavý: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: zájem (noun), **4.** suffix: -avý , **5.** denominal suffix forming adjectives expressing a weakened relation

**sportovní: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: sport (noun), **4.** suffix: -ovní, **5.** combined suffix forming relational adjectives

**cyklistický: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: cyklista (noun), **4.** suffix: -ský, **5.** suffix forming relational adjectives

**šroubovice: 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: šroub (noun), **4.** suffix: -ovice, **5.** combined suffix forming female forms of nouns

**postihnout: 1.** prefixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: stihnout (verb), **4.** prefix: po-, **5.** verbal prefix expressing intensity of the action

**docházet: 1.** combined derivation – prefixation + suffixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: chodit (verb), **4.** prefix: do-; suffix –ě/-í, **5.** *do-* is a verbal prefix intensifying directional moment of the action; *-ě/-í* is a verbal suffix of the fourth verb class

**látkový: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: látka (noun), **4.** suffix: -ový, **5.** suffix forming relational adjectives from nouns

**lidský: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: lid (noun), **4.** suffix: -ský, **5.** suffix forming relational adjectives

**cvičení: 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: cvičit (verb) – past participle *cvičen*, **4.** suffix: -í, **5.** suffix forming action nouns

**změnit: 1.** prefixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: měnit, **4.** prefix: z-, **5.** verbal prefix emphasising temporal moment of the action

**obalující: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: obalovat (verb) – present participle *obalujíc*, **4.** suffix: -cí, **5.** suffix deriving adjectives from verbs

**povrch: 1.** prefixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: vrch (noun), **4.** prefix: po-, **5.** prepositional prefix expressing location

**methylový: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: methyl (noun), **4.** suffix: -ový, **5.** suffix forming relational adjectives from nouns

**skupina: 1.** combined derivation – prefixation + suffixation, **2.** noun, 3. base: kupit (verb), **4.** prefix: s-; suffix: -ina, **5.** *s-* is a prepositional prefix expressing directionality of the action; *-ina* is a suffix forming nouns expressing result of the action

**odloupat: 1.** prefixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: loupat (verb), **4.** prefix: od-, **5.** prepositional prefix emphasising directionality of the action

**čilejší: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: čilý (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ejší, **5.** adjectival suffix forming comparatives

**ulehčit: 1.** combined derivation – prefixation + suffixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: lehký (adjective), **4.** prefix: u-; suffix: -i/-í, **5.** prefix *u-* emphasises intensity of the action; suffixes *–i/-í* are verbal suffixes of the third verb class

**přidat: 1.** prefixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: dát (verb), **4.** prefix: při-, **5.** prefix expressing directionality of the action

**skutečnost: 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: skutečný (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ost, **5.** suffix forming abstract nouns from adjectives

**zpřístupnit: 1.** combined derivation – prefixation + suffixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: přístupný (adjective), **4.** prefix: z-; suffix: -i/-í, 5. z- is a prefix expressing completion of the action; -i/-í are verbal suffixes of the first verb class

**startovací: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: startovat (verb), **4.** suffix: -cí, **5.** suffix deriving adjectives refering to things designed for some action from verbs

**transkripční: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: transkripce (noun), **4.** suffix: -ní, **5.** suffix forming relational adjectives from nouns

**nastartování: 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: nastartovat (verb) – past participle *nastartován*, **4.** suffix: -í, **5.** suffix forming action nouns from verbs

**výrobní: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: výroba (noun), **4.** suffix: -ní, **5.** suffix forming relational adjectives from nouns

**mířící: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: mířit (verb) – present participle *mííríc*, **4.** suffix: -cí, **5.** suffix deriving adjectives refering to things designed for some action from verbs

**kyselina: 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: kyselý (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ina, **5.** suffix forming names of persons and things according to their characteristics from adjectives

**bílkovina: 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: bílek (noun), **4.** suffix: -ovina, **5.** combined suffix forming female forms of nouns

**úměra: 1.** prefixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: míra (noun), **4.** prefix: ú-, **5.** prepositional prefix indicating direction

**tvrdší: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: tvrdý (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ší, **5.** adjectival suffix forming comparatives

**plnit: 1.** suffixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: plný (adjective), **4.** suffix: -i/-í. **5.** verbal suffix of the third verb class

**spalování: 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: spalovat (verb) – past participle *spalován* **4.** suffix: -í, **5.** suffix forming action nouns from verbs

**udržet: 1.** prefixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: držet (verb), **4.** prefix: u-, **5.** prefix expressing intensity of the action

**ukládat: 1.** combined derivation – prefixation + suffixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: klást (verb), **4.** prefix: u-; suffix: -a/-á, **5.** u- is a prefix emphasising intenstity of the action; -a/-á are verbal suffixes of the fifth verb class

**cukrovka: 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: cukr (noun), **4.** suffix: -ovka, **5.** combined nominal suffix

**sádelnatý: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: sádlo (noun), **4.** suffix: -natý, **5.** adjectival suffix expressing weakened relation to the noun it is attached to

**domnívat se: 1.** combined derivation – prefixation + suffixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: mníti (verb), **4.** prefix: do-,  suffix: -a/-á, **5.** *do-* is verbal prepositional prefix, *-a/-á* are verbal suffixes of the fifth verb class

**dostat: 1.** prefixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: stát (verb), **4.** prefix: do-, **5.** prepositional prefix emphasising directionality of the action

**proměnit: 1.** prefixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: měnit (verb), **4.** prefix: pro-, **5.** prepositional prefix expressing directionality

**svalový: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: sval (noun), **4.** suffix: -ový, **5.** suffix forming relational adjectives from nouns

**pracovat: 1.** suffixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: práce (noun), **4.** suffix: -ova/-uje, **5.** verbal suffix of the second verb class

**propastný: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: propast (noun), **4.** suffix: -ný, **5.** suffix forming relational adjectives from nouns

**jediný: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: jeden (numeral – nominal proform), **4.** suffix: -ný, **5.** suffix forming relational adjectives from nouns

**nastolit: 1.** combined derivation – prefixation + suffixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: stůl (noun), **4.** prefix: na-; suffix: -i/-í, **5.** *na-* is a prepositional prefix denoting directionality of the action; *-i/-í* are verbal suffixes of the third verb class

**nezávislý: 1.** prefixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: závislý (adjective), **4.** prefix: ne-, **5.** negative prefix

**náhodný: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: náhoda (noun), **4.** suffix: -ný, **5.** suffix forming relational adjectives from nouns

**zůstávat: 1.** suffixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: zůstat (verb), **4.** suffix: -a/-á, **5.** suffix of the fifth verb class

**dokázat: 1.** prefixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: kázat (verb), **4.** prefix: do-, **5.** prepositional prefix

**odstranit: 1.** prefixation, **2.** verb, **3.** stranit (verb), **4.** prefix: od-, **5.** prepositional prefix emhasising directionality of the action

**pochybovat: 1.** prefixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: chybovat (verb), **4.** prefix: po-, **5.** a verbal prefix expressing intensity of the action

**převléci: 1.** prefixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: vléci (verb), **4.** prefix: při-, **5.** prefix expressing directionality of the action

**cvičební: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: cvičit (verb), **4.** suffix: -ní, **5.** suffix forming relational adjectives

**propotit: 1.** prefixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: potit se (verb), **4.** prefix: pro-, **5.** prefix intensifying intensity of the action

**inteligentní: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: inteligent (noun), **4.** suffix: -ní, **5.** suffix forming relational adjectives from nouns

**udělat: 1.** prefixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: dělat (verb), **4.** prefix: u-, **5.** prefix emphasising result of the action

**obávat se: 1.** combined derivation – prefixation + suffixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: bát se (verb), **4.** prefix: o-; suffix: -a/-á, **5.** *o-* is a prefix emphasising intensity of the action; *-a/-á* is a verbal suffix of the fifth verb class

**bolestný: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: bolest (noun), **4.** suffix: -ný, **5.** suffix forming relational adjectives from nouns

**zjistit: 1.** prefixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: jistit (verb), **4.** prefix: z-, **5.** prepositional prefix changing the verb aspect

**navodit: 1.** suffixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: navést (verb), **4.** suffix: -i/-í, **5.** verbal suffix of the third verb class

**pěstovaný: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: pěstovat (verb), **4.** suffix: -ný, **5.** adjectival suffix expressing passive option

**pořádný: 1.** prefixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: řádný (noun), **4.** prefix: po, **5.** prepositional prefix

**zahlodat: 1.** prefixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: hlodat (verb), **4.** prefix: za-, **5.** prepositional prefix changing the verb aspect

**červíček: 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: červ (noun), **4.** suffix: -íček, 5. combined nominal suffix forming diminutives

**pokušení: 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: pokoušet (verb) – past participle *pokoušen*, **4.** suffix: -í, **5.** suffix forming action nouns from verbs

**kávový: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: káva (noun), **4.** suffix: -ový, **5.** suffix forming relational adjectives from nouns

**probuzený: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: probudit (verb) – past participle *probuzen*, **4.** suffix: -ný, **5.** adjectival suffix

**zapotit: 1.** prefixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: potit (verb), **4.** prefix: za-, **5.** prefix changing the verb aspect

**dosažení: 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: dosáhnout (verb) – past participle *dosažen*, **4.** suffix: -í, **5.** suffix forming action nouns from verbs

**vypít: 1.** prefixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: pít (verb), **4.** prefix: vy-, **5.** prefix emphasising intensity of the action

**silný: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: síla (noun), **4.** suffix: -ný, **5.** suffix forming relational adjectives from nouns

**věřit: 1.** suffixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: víra (noun), **4.** suffix: -i/-í, **5.** suffix of the third verb class

**sportovat: 1.** suffixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: sport (noun), **4.** suffix: -ova/-uje, **5.** suffix of the second verb class

**většina: 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: větší (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ina, **5.** suffix forming collective nouns

**mučení: 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: mučit (verb) – past participle *mučen*, **4.** suffix: -í, **5.** suffix forming action nouns from verbs

**přiznat: 1.** prefixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: znát (verb), **4.** prefix: při-, **5.** prefix emphasising directionality of the action

**nejkrásnější: 1.** prefixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: krásnější (adjective), **4.** prefix: nej-, **5.** non-prepositional prefix forming superlatives

**sprcha: 1.** combined derivation – prefixation + conversion, **2.** noun, **3.** base: pršet, **4.** prefix: s-, **5.** s- is a prefix emphasising directional moment of the action, **6.** the conversion is realized by replacing verbal suffix –ě/-í with word-class suffix -a

**vzbudit: 1.** prefixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: budit (verb), **4.** prefix: vz-, **5.** prefix emphasising directionality of the action

**březnový: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: březen (noun), **4.** suffix: -ový, **5.** suffix forming relational adjectives from nouns

**španělský: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: španěl (noun), **4.** suffix: -ský, **5.** suffix forming relational adjectives from nouns

**vedení: 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: vést (verb) – past participle veden, **4.** suffix: -í, **5.** suffix forming action nouns from verbs

**nádorový: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: nádor (noun), **4.** suffix: -ový, **5.** suffix forming relational adjectives from nouns

**bujení: 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: bujet (verb), **4.** suffix: -í, **5.** suffix forming action nouns from verbs

**vzdorovat: 1.** suffixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: vzdor (noun), **4.** suffix: -ova/-uje, **5.** suffix of the second verb class

**tloustnout: 1.** suffixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: tlustý (adjective), **4.** suffix: -nou/-ne, **5.** verbal suffix of the first verb class

**zavřený: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: zavřít (verb) – past participle zavřen, **4.** suffix: -ný, **5.** suffix forming relational adjectives from nouns

**štíhlejší: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: štíhlý (adjective), **4.** suffix: -ejší, **5.** adjectival suffix forming comparatives

**myška: 1.** suffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base: myš (noun), **4.** suffix: -ka, **5.** nominal suffix forming female forms

**držený: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: držet (verb), **4.** suffix: -ný, **5.** adjectival suffix expressing passive option

**obávat se: 1.** combined derivation – prefixation + suffixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base: bát se (verb), **4.** prefix: ob-; suffix: -a/-á, **5.** *ob-* is a prepositional prefix intensifying local moment of the action; *-a/-á* are suffixes of the fifth verb class having ability to change verb aspect

**propocený: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: propotit (verb) – past participle *propocen*, **4.** suffix: -ný, **5.** adjectival suffix expressing passive option

**šlachovitý: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: šlacha (noun), **4.** suffix: -ovitý, **5.** adjectival suffix expressing weakened relation

**vzdorující: 1.** suffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base: vzdorovat (verb) – present participle *vzdorujíc*, **4.** suffix: -cí, **5.** suffix forming adjectives from verbs

### 4.2.2 Converted words

Only cases of conversion in a broad sense were found. The full list and analyses of all the converted words are given in Appendix C.

### 4.2.3 Compound words:

*Proper compounds*

1. The compound's part of speech
2. Classification of the compound

**časopis: 1.** noun, **2.** predicative compound

**jednoduchý: 1.** adjective, **2.** determinative complemental compound

**tělocvična: 1.** noun, **2.** determinative objective compound

**jednoznačný: 1.** adjective, **2.** determinative complemental compound

*Improper compounds*

1. The compound's  part of speech
2. Determination of individual components of the compound

**zdaleka: 1.** adverb, **2.** preposition + adjective in nominal form

**dokonce: 1.** adverb, **2.** preposition + noun

**zcela: 1.** adverb, **2.** preposition + adjective in nominal form

**zatím: 1.** adverb, **2.** preposition + pronoun

**například: 1.** adverb, **2.** preposition + noun

**naopak: 1.** adverb, **2.** preposition + noun

**bohulibý: 1.** adjective, **2.** noun + adjective

**přitom: 1.** adverb, **2.** preposition + pronoun

**donedávna: 1.** adverb, **2.** preposition + adjective in nominal form

**víceméně: 1.** adverb, **2.** adverb + adverb

**málokdo: 1.** pronoun, **2.** adverb + pronoun

**nakonec: 1.** adverb, **2.** preposition + adverb

### 4.2.4 Minor means of word-formation

*Back-formation*

Only cases of desuffixation, a process comparable with the English back-formation are stated in this part of the thesis. The full list of words formed by resuffixation including analysis are given in Appendix D.

1. Type of back-formation
2. Part of speech of the new formed word
3. Base determanation with part of speech classification in the bracket
4. Comment on the actual formation
5. Word meaning

**termín: 1.** desuffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base word: terminus (latin noun), **4.** back-formation is realized by removing the latin suffix *-us*

**efekt: 1.** desuffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base word: effectus (latin noun), **4.** back-formation is realized by removing the latin suffix *-us*

## 5　　Results and Commentary

In this chapter results from previous analysis are described. Before having a deeper view we start with providing a table showing briefly partial results from individual articles in numbers and some comments. Then we have a closer look at individual types of formation and some peculiarities. Finally, we compare the results from individual articles to find how the occurrence and distribution of the word-formation types differ in English and Czech. English is the primary language on which the comparison is based.

### 5.1　The English Results

Table 1

*Individual results of the English article analysis*

| Derivation | | Conversion | | Compounding | Other means of word-formation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 55 | | 21 | | 12 | 5 |
| Prefixation | Suffixation | Full | Partial | --- | --- |
| 7 | 48 | 20 | 1 | --- | --- |

The number of individual types of word-formation mostly shows what was expected. The most frequent type of formation is derivation, then conversion and

compounding. From other means of word-formation there only were found postposition and one case of shortening.

When analysing derived words, considerably less cases of prefixation were found compare to suffixation. There were seven cases of prefixation found from which three were adjectives, three verbs and one noun. Prefixes used were negative in two cases, then two local and two temporal. There also was one case of using prefix *en-* which has, for prefixes, unusual ability to change a part of speech from noun to verb (*enslave*). The words *irrelevant*, *international*, *underpin* and *unlikely* all have entries in dictionary, therefore they are considered to be a stable part of English vocabulary. The other two words, *re-teach* and *post-God*, do not have their own entry in dictionary and thus we will have a closer look on their formation.

When reading the word *re-teach* for the first time it is not hard to guess the meaning, even for non-native speaker, when having some knowledge of the language. The prefix *re-* is widely used with meaning "again" or "backwards". We can think of many examples of usage. Cambridge Dictionaries Online give examples such as *rebuild*, *remarry* or *reusable*. Merriam Webster's online dictionary also gives many examples of words formed with prefix *re-* and most of them are verbs. The analogy of *re-teach* with these examples is obvious and therefore we can classify its formation as regular.

The word *post-God* is rather unusual. Meaning of prefix *post-* is described as "following after" and thus we can paraphrase the whole word as "following after God". Another words formed with prefix *post-* stated in Merriam Webster's online dictionary are for example *post-communist*, *post-adolescent* or *post-holocaust*. All the examples are either adjectives or nouns. In the analysis above the word *post-God* is described as a noun but we can see that in the text it is standing in modifying position before another noun. Therefore it can also be perceived as a syntactic adjective paraphrased as "post-religious".

When having a brief look at the above analysed cases of suffixation, it is apparent that the most frequent process is forming adverbs from adjectives. In the whole article there are thirteen adverbs formed from adjectives using suffix *–ly*. They are either formed from simple adjectives such as *positive → positively*, *complete → completely*, or from polymorphemic bases such as *shameful → shamefully*, *unambiguous → unambiguously*.

One of frequently used suffixes is the suffix *–ing*. In the article there are nouns as well as adjectives formed with this suffix. With adjectives there were not many problems during the analysis, altogether there are four adjectives formed from verbs using suffix *–ing*. The main trouble was to distinguish between nouns and gerunds that are part of non-finite verb phrases. Generally, we can say that all the nouns we found to be formed with suffix *–ing* are modified either with an article or possessive pronoun (his *teaching*) or another noun in possesive case. That was the main means of determining whether the word is noun or verb.

Not only originally verbal suffix *–ing,* forming present participles and gerunds, but also suffix *–ed*, regularly forming past participle of verbs, is applicable in word-formation. The verbs formed with this suffix are without exception adjectives.

A word which deserves attention is an adjective *factual* which was formed from *fact*. As a suffix used we indicated suffix *–al*, because there is no such suffix like *–ual* in English, and thus one can think that the correct spelling should be *factal.* The reason is that the word *factual* was coined on model of *actual* which is a word derived from French

Altogether there were found sixteen converted words. Only one was a case of partial conversion from noun to adjective. The most frequent was full conversion from adjective to noun, then from noun to verb and verb to noun. Also there was twice conversion from adjective to verb. All of these types, as written above, are considered by Plag to be the most usual types of conversion. In addition, there occurred once conversion from noun to adjective (*virgin*) and once adjective to adverb (*still*). There did not uccur any problem during the analysis, because usualy the directionality of conversion or the year of coinage was stated in the etymological dictionary. There occurred few words which at first sight may seem to be converted (*claim*), but because of the different sources they developed from, we avoided analysing them as a case of conversion.

In English text there were found seven compound words. Five of them are nouns and two adjectives. There was not found any verbal compound. Below we will have a closer look, first at nominal compounds, than adjectival compounds and finally there will be given a comment on words in text which consist, as well as compounds, of more than one element but were not analysed as compounds.

All the compound nouns expectably consist of the nominal head, which occurs twice in plural form. The modifying element then in most cases is an adjective and once

an adverb. Three times we analysed the compounds as exocentric. The exocentric compouns are *foreword*, *United Nations* and *United States*. It is not always really clear from the first look that such analysis is correct. With *foreword* we can say that it is not a type of word, but a type of speech or comment. The other two compounds are more difficult. We can think of *United Nations* or *United States* that they are simply types of nations and states that are united, which makes an impression that the compound can be analysed as endocentric. In fact, the two compounds refer to some larger unit, which is a type of political or economical organizaton and union having a very close net of internal structures and very specific rules. We can find a hyperonym for both of them. *United Nations* is a type of international organization which may join together countries from all over the world. Not all the nations which are united in one political element can be called United Nations and spelled with capitals. *United States* is a type of federation, political organization. Again, not all the states forming one political unit can be called United States. It is possible to admit that *European Union* than also can be analysed as exocentric compound. The decisive difference in this case can be the geographical element. We can say that the European Union is a type of union joining together only European states. Other types of such unions we can think of are North American Union or in past proposed Asian Union. Another endocentic compound found in the article is *prime minister*. In this case we can quite clearly say that the prime minister is a type of minister who has the highest competence. No compound in the article was analysed as copulative or appositional.

The adjectival compounds found in the article are *God-free* and *state-protected*. They both have a noun as modifying element and adjectival head. In the word *state-protected* we can easily guess the meaning from the two elements, it means "to be protected by a state". It is not very easy to treat the word *God-free*. If we paraphrase it as "free of God" it still does not necessarily mean that it is some place or substance where the God is not present. In the article the compound refers to a political order, therefore we can say that *God-free* describes political order which does not involve religious influence.

During the analysis there were found few words which, to some level, could be perceived as compounds as well. They are for example *upon*, *without*, *anyway* and *God-is-dead*. What they have in common with compounds is that they all consist of more than one element. Nevertheless Plag (2002) warns that it is not correct to analyse these forms

as compounds. He claims that words such as *upon* simply used to be two words standing next to each other in the sentence and that over the time they have become one. The same can apply to *without* or *anyway*. The words such as *God-is-dead* Plag describes as lexicalized syntactic phrases.

The minor means of word-formation found in the article were only postposition and shortening. All the phrasal verbs found posses idiomatic meaning, therefore they form a new lexical unit. In the analysis we excluded verbs where the particle merely functions as an intensifier (*grow up*, *leave out*). The only one case of shortening was the word *Fed*. Although in the etymological dictionary there is as the long form stated Federalist, in the article it refers to the Federation. It only proves that shortening, which results usually in creatings words on substandard level, has rather free rules.

## 5.2 The Czech Results

Table 2

*Individual results of the Czech article analysis*

| Derivation | | | Conversion | | Compounding | Other means of word-formation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 148 | | | 57 | | 16 | 36 |
| Prefixation | Suffixation | Combined derivation | In a narrow sense | In a broad sense | --- | --- |
| 38 | 92 | 18 | 0 | 57 | --- | --- |

When having a brief look at the Czech article analysed above, it is clear that the vast majority of Czech words are morphologically motivated. Analysis of the Czech article took more researching and is also much longer than the English part.

While analysing the Czech article, there occurred several problems. First of them was identifying the real base for derived words and other means of formation. While in English it was easy to find out the base from the etymological dictionary, some Czech words were not even stated there. There were only few words the formation of which was indicated in literature, the rest we analysed in analogy with examples from text books written by Hauser. When there was no possible way to find out the real base, we started

the analysis from the very root. Another problem was distinguishing the type of formation. Some words fitted to be cases of conversion or derivation as well as back-formation. Also opinions in literature differ. Further in the text of the thesis, there will be a more detailed commentary on this problem.

Similarly to the English article, in Czech the most common type of word-formation is derivation. Nevertheless, there are a few peculiarities which need further explanation: for example forming comparatives of adjectives, which in Czech is treated as word-formation. Most of the comparatives found are analyzed as suffixation (*chyt-rý* → *chyt-řej-ší*), although some were analyzed as back-formation (*snad-ný* → *snaž-ší*). Another questionable case of derivation was formation of verbs from nouns or adjectives using verbal suffixes (*plný* → *pln-i-t*, *sport* → *sport-ova-t*). Although some authors, as written above, perceive the five verbal suffixes as derivational, the others say they only are stem-forming suffixes, therefore such suffixation can be also regarded as conversion. Nevertheless, we involved them in the list of derived words.

Again, in the Czech article, there were found considerably more cases of suffixation than prefixation. In addition sometimes the process of prefixation was combined with suffixation or conversion. The vast majority of words formed by prefixation combined with suffixation were verbs (*o-nemocn-ě-t*), words derived by prefixation and conversion were nouns (*ú-zem-í*, *s-prch-a*). Verbs were also the most common part of speech that had arisen by prefixation alone, although there occured some nouns (*sou-část*), or adjectives (*ne-závislý*) as well. Compare to nominal or adjectival prefixes, the verbal prefixes usually possess only very weak meaning, sometimes only having ability to change the verb aspect (*označit*).

The most common type of suffixation in the Czech article was forming usually relational adjectives from nouns. Another frequent type of suffixation was formation of abstract (*odolnost*) or concrete (*kyselina*) nouns from adjectives. Similarly to English, in Czech it is also possible to form nouns and adjectives from past (*dosažení*, *probuzený*) or even present (*vzdorující*) participles of verbs, and in the article, there were found many such formed words. When analysing nouns derived by suffixation from another nouns, we found out that the most of them are formed by using combined suffixes (*rak-ovina*, *šroub-ovice*).

In the Czech article, there was not found any case of conversion comparable with the conversion as we know it in English. None of the converted words was analysed as a conversion in narrow sense, changing the part of speech without any overt change in word-form. Nevertheless, there was found quite a large number of examples of conversion in a broad sense, which means changing part of speech by using endings or stem-forming suffixes. The most frequent was formation of adverbs from adjectives ( *dokonalý → dokonale*, *mnohý → mnoho*). There also was found many nouns formed from verbs by dettaching their stem-forming verbal suffix and attaching zero suffix (*pohlédnout → pohled*) or nominal ending (*shodovat se → shoda*). Such formation can be to some level analysed to be a case of back-formation as the original suffix is removed.

During analysis of compound words, there were found four proper compounds and some improper compounds as well. Most of them have as the first component preposition and one of their properties if that they used to be two separate words that started to be spelled as one. With most of them, the meaning does not change, no matter if they are spelled separately or together (*do nedávna* vs. *donedávna* – until recently), on the other hand, meaning of some changes (*za tím* – behind it vs. *zatím* – so far). There were no problems with recognizing proper compounds as one of their components never exists alone in the given form. Only one proper compound was analysed as predicative (*časo/pis* – written by a time, the time functions as a subject), all the other ones are determinative (eg. *tělo/cvična* – the place to execise a body, the body is an object).

Apart from the three most common types of formation, derivation, conversion and compounding, there also occurred many words formed by back-formation. Only two words of the whole number are comparable with English back-formation – desuffixation. They are *termín* from Latin *terminus*, and *efekt* from Latin *effectus*, where the foreign suffixes are detached. All the other words are analysed to be formed by resuffixation which is a process that does not occur in English and involves derivational suffixes (*dvojice → dvojitý*) as well as stem-forming suffixes (*podmínit → podmínka*). From the analysis we can see that stem-forming verbal suffixes are more frequent to take part in resuffixation than derivational suffixes. One of the most common types of resuffixation is changing the verb aspect (*přebalit → přebalovat*) by replacing the verbal suffixes.

### 5.3    Results Summary

In the commentary above, there were given examples of the most common types of word formation in both articles, Czech and English. In addition it gave a closer look to some peculiarities or some words which were formed in rather unusual way. In the English article, the most frequent means of formation were derivation, conversion and compounding, exactly in the given order. Only two minor means of word-formation found were postposition and shortening. There was not found any case of back-formation, blending, acronym, reduplication or echoic word. In the Czech article, the number of derived words was extremely large and so was the number of converted words. There only were found few cases of compound words but quite a lot of words formed by back-formation, namely resuffixation. Any other mean of Czech word-formation did not occur in the article.

What we found out from the analysis is that in both languages mainly the three main word-formation means take part. Only small number of words in English was formed in other way than by derivation, conversion or compounding. Also in Czech fewer words were formed by some other word-formation means than derivation. On the other hand, we can see that in Czech more words were formed by back-formation, which is considered to be rather unusual, than by compounding. What needs to be said at this point is that the vast majority of cases of back-formation found was resuffixation, which is a process in its essence rather similar to affixation and only two cases of desuffixation comparable to English were found.

## 6        Conclusion

The task of the thesis was to compare word-formation in English and Czech. At the beginning we gave a general description of the language features and we found out that English and Czech, although they both are inflectional languages, differ in the system of morphemes that they use. While English has many free morphemes, Czech uses mainly bound morphemes, which is an attribute that does not reflect only in inflection of words but also in their formation. It is apparent, for example, from Czech conversion in a broad sense which, unlike English, uses endings and stem-forming suffixes, as well as from derivation where exists a lot of affixes that only have a function to change the verb aspect. Also compounding is influenced by this fact. While English can combine words

rather freely in their basic form (*fore/word*), in Czech one of the words in compound never occurs alone (*časo/pis*).

Now we already know that in English there exist three main word-formation means that are the most usual and they are frequently used to form new words. It is derivation, conversion and compounding. All these processes occure in Czech as well. Let us compare them one by one. Derivation as a word-formation process was proved to be the most frequent one. In the both articles, suffixation occured considerably more than prefixation. In addition, in Czech, prefixation was sometimes accompanied by suffixation or conversion. Generally, English derivation was easier to analyse also because the information from literature and dictionaries was quite clear and helpful and because of the language nature it was easy to determine the bases, affixes and their function. In Czech, it was not only difficult to establish the bases but also to determine function of affixes.

Conversion in English is also a very frequent process. In Czech, we did not find any case of conversion comparable with English because such process in Czech language is quite rare. All the words in Czech that were analysed to be formed by conversion were cases of so called conversion in a broad sense and more precisely they should be perceived to be a type of derivation.

While compounding in English is also a frequent process, in Czech it is described as a minor one. Despite this fact, we found some cases of proper compounding which can be compared with the compounding in English. The difference in free combining of the roots has already been described above. Also diagraphs, improper compounds in Czech, have some comparable counterparts in English. These are words such as *upon* or *anyway*, which, however, are not considered to be compounds.

Among other means of word-formation than derivation, conversion and compounding, there are some more, which are not so frequently used. In English they are back-formation, blending, clipping, acronyms and initialisms, postposition and echoic words. Only two such processes were found during analysing the English article. They were posposition and shortening. Both of them are considered to be rather informal and they usually have their synonyms or full form on standard level (*Fed → Federation*, *shy away → avoid*). The minor processes that occur in Czech are again back-formation, clipping and acronyms, that the two languages share. The processes that are to be found

only in Czech are sound alternation, hypocoristic formation and hybrid formation. There only was found back-formation in the Czech article. The process comparable with English back-formation as described in theoretical basis is desuffixation, which occured in the article only twice, in both cases derived from foreign basis. All the other words were formed by resuffixation which can be either on standard (*potomní → potomek*) or substandard level (*smrtelný → smrťák*). From the analysis we can see that the minor means of word-formation really do not take part in forming the new words very often, but they can be found especially in colloquial language.

The results of the thesis show that English and Czech are languages from the word-formation view point comparable. They both developed on the same basis and they both use similar processes to enrich a large portion of their vocabulary.

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**A society that persecutes Christ is heading for terrible trouble**

By Charles Moore

Politicians in the West - and atheists - ignore at their peril the benefits and power of organised religion.

This week before Easter, I chanced upon the following two quotations. The first says: "Not for 2,000 years has it been possible for society to exclude or eliminate Christ from its social or political life without a terrible social or political consequence." The second says: "Religion taught by a prophet or by a preacher of the truth is the only foundation on which to build a great and powerful empire."

The first is by Margaret Thatcher, opening her foreword to a book called Christianity and Conservatism, which appeared in 1990. The second appears in Tom Holland's outstanding new book In the Shadow of the Sword (Little, Brown), which traces the rise of Islam from the ruins of the Roman and Persian empires. It comes from Ibn Khaldun, the great Muslim historian and political counsellor of the 14th century.

The grocer's daughter from Grantham and the sage from Tunis seem, despite their differences of faith and time, to be saying something comparable. I found myself asking a simple question about both statements: are they, factually, right?

Note that neither is insisting – though they probably believe that it is – that what the religious leader preaches is necessarily true. Note, too, that neither is saying that a religion, let alone a religious organisation such as a church, should hold political power. But what they are saying is something like the message of the parable of the house built on rock and the house built on sand. They have seen a good bit of how the world works: they recommend building on rock.

Both remarks would probably not be made by secular public figures in the West today. Mrs Thatcher's words were written only 22 years ago, when she was still prime minister, but her successors – though all four of them have been highly favourable to Christianity – would shy away from the toughness of her claim. They prefer to confine themselves to saying nice things about Jesus (He had "incomparable compassion, generosity, grace, humility and love", said David Cameron this week), rather than to suggest that anything bad might happen if His teaching is ignored. As for old Mr

Khaldun, well, we're not supposed to be in favour of great and powerful empires anyway, so let's not go there.

A view has now grown up in the West that religion in the public sphere is either irrelevant or positively harmful. Its good bits, such as loving your neighbour, say people like Richard Dawkins, have nothing intrinsically to do with religion. Its bad bits very much do, and they must be stamped out, or at least relegated to a completely private sphere in which people can mutter their weird incantations only behind closed doors.

It is believed that universal doctrines of human rights, enforced by the United Nations and by international courts, can settle all the moral stuff necessary to the running of society. All the rest is seen as superstition and bigotry. Despite a bit of bleating from Catholics, God was left out of the Constitution of the European Union. He had a lucky escape, one might think, but nevertheless it is significant that those planning Utopia for our continent felt they could dispense with Him.

At least two things are missed in this God-is-dead political order. One is that it ignores the basis of so many of the ideas it advocates. These ideas are not the result of intellectual virgin births in modern times. They have parentage. They could not have been conceived without Christian thought about the intrinsic dignity of each human person.

One of the main reasons that slavery was abolished in the Christian world (though it took a shamefully long time to happen) is that St Paul taught that no slavery could be approved by the faith because "we are all one in Christ Jesus". Unfortunately, it is not naturally obvious to humanity that slavery is wrong. People like enslaving one another. The wrongness has to be re-taught in each generation. Post-God, it is not clear on what basis to teach it.

The secularists also do not stop to contemplate Mrs Thatcher's warning about what happens when people cut Jesus out of the life of society. She was thinking, I suspect, not so much of nations where other faiths predominate, but of that area which people used to calledc Christendom, now loosely known as "the West".

The Nazis repudiated Christianity. The French and Russian revolutions did so too, and denied God also. All three persecuted believers. Some of the revolutionaries had been right about the abuses of power by the Church, but all were proved wrong about what human beings do when a political and social order underpinned by Christianity is

destroyed. It was indeed, to use Mrs Thatcher's word, "terrible": it produced the rule of terror.

Some might object that the United States of America is also a God-free political order, and it maintains freedom perfectly well. But it is not. The constitution insists that there shall be no "establishment of religion" ie no state-protected church, but that is not at all the same as rejecting Christianity. Indeed, it gives permission for Christianity to flourish in a modern form. "In God We Trust", it says on dollar bills, wisely implying that society must depend on a higher power even than the Fed.

Seen from a Christian perspective, this strong relationship between faith and political authority is by no means unambiguously good. "My kingdom is not of this world," said Jesus at his trial, and appalling things have happened when this teaching has been forgotten.

But my point is the factual one: is it true that Christ cannot successfully be taken out of the life of society? Yes. And was Ibn Khaldun right that no nation can prosper and be powerful without religion taught by a great preacher? Certainly in the era of monotheism, he would seem to be more right than wrong. Ever since, in 312, the Emperor Constantine saw a cross in the sky and heard a mysterious voice say, "In this sign, conquer", all prudent leaders have needed the mandate of heaven.

Secularists in this country should recognise how lucky they are. They live in a nation which, until recently at least, has treated the institutions of Christianity kindly – on the condition, which the Church of England has faithfully fulfilled, that they do not throw their weight around. The Queen hands out Maundy money, for instance, providing a touching reminder that our society defers to Jesus's commandment to love one another. But the Church has little temporal power.

This, from a sceptic's point of view, is about as good as it is likely to get. If you start extirpating Christianity, it will start fighting back. And even if – highly unlikely – you beat it down, behind it will come the more implacable, much more shamelessly political adherents of Islam.

Presumably, secularists and atheists do not read the Bible as much as Christians do, so I draw their attention, this Easter, to the behaviour of Pontius Pilate, as recorded in John's Gospel. He had no belief in Jesus, perhaps no faith at all, but he was troubled at having to let him be crucified. He wrote on the cross that Jesus was "the King of the

Jews". The chief priests told him that he should have written only that Jesus claimed to be the King of the Jews. Pilate refused, and stuck by what he wrote. Perhaps he meant that, whether we like it or not, the power of religion is primary in the life of society, and we must accept this. Perhaps he was wise.

**Vylepšete si dědičnou informaci**

By Jaroslav Petr

Každý si může zkvalitnit vlastní DNA a zefektivnit funkci svých genů. Není to příliš komplikované, ale na druhé straně to není ani lehké.

Termín „genetic enhancement" čili „genetické vylepšení" už v bioetických diskusích dokonale zdomácněl. Genová terapie čili léčba cílenými zásahy do dědičné informace se ještě zdaleka nestala standardní součástí medicíny a už spekulujeme o tom, jestli bychom si mohli podobnými fígly molekulární genetiky zajistit odolnost oproti viru HIV, rakovině tlustého střeva nebo kardiovaskulárním chorobám. Někdo by chtěl být po zásahu do DNA krásnější, chytřejší a silnější anebo aspoň přivést na svět takto obdařené potomky.

S genovými terapiemi mnoho lidí souhlasí, protože na jejich začátku stojí (často jen bezmocně leží) těžce nemocný člověk a na jejich konci stojí (nebo už jen poléhává) člověk o poznání zdravější nebo dokonce zcela zdravý. Zatím jde o ryze experimentální procedury. Zkoušejí se i na území České republiky. V principu je všichni chápeme jako posun ze stavu nenormálního, jakým je například dědičná choroba, směrem ke stavu normálnímu, za nějž většina z nás považuje zdraví.

Genové vylepšení vypadá odlišně. Na počátku stojí zdravý člověk, který by pak byl metodami molekulární genetiky a biomedicíny posunut do nového stavu, jaký bychom asi za normální neoznačili. Geneticky vylepšený člověk by se vyznačoval vlastnostmi, jaké máti příroda lidem do vínku obvykle nedává. Z toho většinou vyvozujeme závěr, že genové terapie bychom mohli ještě strpět, ale genové vylepšení bychom měli zarazit nějakým hodně přísným zákonem. Pokud možno trestem utětí pravice v lokti tomu, kdo by někoho geneticky vylepšil.

Tahle úvaha má jednu malou vadu na kráse. Lidé už se vylepšují a nikdo jim to nezakazuje. Naopak, je to považováno za čin bohulibý a v některých případech jde dokonce o povinnost, jejíž nesplnění je trestáno podle zákona. Nevylepšujeme se zatím geneticky ale imunologicky. Formou takového vylepšení je očkování proti infekčním chorobám. Vždyť co je „normálního" na tom, že díky očkování neonemocním tetanem, i když do mého organismu pronikly bakterie *Clostridium tetani*? Takhle to přeci moudrá máti příroda nezařídila! Kdyby všechno probíhalo zcela přírodně a přirozeně, umíral bych

na tetanus v křečích, při kterých praskají kosti v těle. Ještě že Edward Jenner, Louis Pasteur, Jonas Salk a mnozí další přírodě tohle privilegium vzali

Studie švédských genetiků vedených Juleen Zierathovou ukazuje, že se můžeme "geneticky vylepšit" prakticky na počkání a zasáhnout přitom výrazně do aktivity svých genů. Studie publikovaná ve vědeckém časopise Cell Metabolism (Barrés R. et al., Cell Metab. 15, 405-411, 2012) odhalila zajímavý efekt sportovního výkonu na dědičnou informaci. Ve svalech mladých lidí, kteří absolvovali krátký cyklistický trénink, byly už po hodině jasně patrné změny na dvojité šroubovici DNA postihly oblasti genů, jež se podílejí na regulaci látkové výměny v lidském těle. Nedocházelo tam k mutacím. Základ dvojité šroubovice DNA zůstal po cvičení nezměněn. Co se měnilo, byly molekuly obalující DNA. Konkrétně z povrchu DNA mizely methylové skupiny $CH_3$. Takové změny „na povrchu DNA" označují vědci jako epigenetické. Změny v obalu dvojité šroubovice mají překvapivě razantní dopad na to, jak naše dědičná informace funguje. Obecně platí, že když se z DNA „odloupají" methylové skupiny, geny jsou rázem čilejší. Jako kdyby se jim ulehčilo a mohly přidat na tempu své práce. Ve skutečnosti se zřejmě zpřístupní pro „startovací molekuly" tzv. transkripčních faktorů ty části genů, které jsou důležité pro nastartování výrobního procesu mířícího od genu přes molekuly kyseliny ribonukleové až k syntéze nových bílkovin. Platí tu úměra. Čím tvrdší je trénink, tím více methylových skupin se z některých genů odloupá a to urputněji pak tyto geny plní své úlohy. Aktivují se tak geny důležité pro metabolismus, např. pro spalování tuků. To je stav, který bychom si měli udržet, protože pak by se nám tuky v těle neukládaly do špeků, faldů, pupků a trojitých brad a my bychom neriskovali cukrovku druhého typu, kardiovaskulární choroby a další sádelnaté trable. Inu na heslu "Sportem ku zdraví!" se nic nemění. Jen už zase lépe víme, jak to je to v lidském těle zařízeno.

Donedávna se vědci domnívali, že když se buňka dostane do finále svého vývoje a promění se například na svalové vlákno, obal její DNA se už moc nemění. To, jak jí pracují geny, jak buňka vypadá a co umí, je do značné míry dáno právě „obalem" dědičné informace. Na první pohled propastný rozdíl mezi neuronem a buňkou kůže je dán právě obalem jejich DNA. Ty dva metry dvojité šroubovice lidské DNA v jádrech takto odlišných buněk jsou skoro stejné. Neuron a buňka kůže jsou variací na jediné téma - lidský genom. Juleen Zierathová nás spolu se svými kolegy přesvědčuje, že se dědičná informace „přebaluje" razantně a prakticky na počkání pod vlivem vnějších podmínek.

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Studie nastolila celou řadu otázek. Není například jasné, jestli je ztráta methylových z DNA skutečně přímou příčinou vzestupu aktivity genů, anebo jestli jsou na sobě oba procesy víceméně nezávislé a jde jen o náhodnou shodu. Také zůstává záhadou, jak buňky dokážou methylové skupiny tak rychle odstranit.

O něčem ale nelze pochybovat. Když se převlečeme do cvičebního úboru a pořádně ho propotíme, vylepšíme si svou DNA. Kolik z těch, kteří by se nechali genově vylepšit na inteligentního krasavce, to však udělá? Obávám se že málokdo, protože jakkoli je tahle metoda „epigenetického vylepšení" jednoduchá, rozhodně není lehká. Námaha bolí. Mohlo by se zdát, že tým Juleen Zierathové nabízí i méně bolestnou cestu k epigenetickému vylepšení. Vědci zjistili, že velmi podobné epigenetické změny lze navodit v buňkách svalů pěstovaných v laboratoři pořádnou dávkou kofeinu. V člověku hned zahlodá červíček pokušení. Kdyby si dal denně pár kávových „smrťáků", tak bych měl možná geny ve svalech probuzené a ani bych se nezapotil. Juleen Zierathová však varuje: „K dosažení tohoto efektu by člověk musel denně vypít asi padesát silných kafí. To je skoro toxická dávka. Věřte mi, cvičení je snazší."

No snazší možná, ale snadné nikoli. To vědí dobře i ti, kdo pravidelně sportují. Většina z nich bez mučení přizná, že z celého tréninku považují za nejkrásnější sprchu na jeho konci. A tak asi nakonec vzbudí větší naděje studie, kterou rovněž v březnovém čísle časopisu Cell Metabolism publikoval španělský tým pod vedením Manuela Serrana (Ortega-Molina A. et al., Cell Metabolism 15, 382-394, 2012). Myši, kterým vědci přidali jednu kopii genu Pten, byly vysoce odolné vůči nádorovému bujení a zároveň velmi úspěšně vzdorovaly obezitě. Netloustly, ani když se cpaly jako nezavřené. Zůstávaly štíhlejší než myšky držené na obvyklých porcích potravy. Obávám se, že kdybychom dostali na vybranou mezi tričkem propoceným v tělocvičně a „šlehem" od genových inženýrů, který z nás udělá šlachovité elegány vzdorující rakovině, bude volba většiny celkem jednoznačná.

**Appendix C**

The full list of converted words:

1. Part of speech of the converted word
2. Base determination with its part of speech in a bracket
3. Realization of the conversion
4. Type of conversion
5. Additional note

**dokonale: 1.** adverb, **2.** base word: dokonalý (adjective), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing word-class suffix *–ý* with word-class suffix *–e,* **4.** conversion in a broad sense

**zásah (2x): 1.** noun, **2.** base word: zasáhnout (verb), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing verbal suffix *–nou* with zero suffix, **4.** conversion in a broad, **5.** can be also analysed as back-formation as the original suffix is detached

**fígl: 1.** noun, **2.** base word: figlovat – confused form of *figurovat*, (verb), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing verbal suffix *–ova/ -uje* with zero suffix, **4.** conversion in a broad sense, **5.** the stated process of formation is only one of possible theories

**mnoho: 1.** adverb, **2.** base word: mnohý (adjective), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing word-class suffix *–ý* with word-class suffix *–o,* **4.** conversion in a broad sense

**často: 1.** adverb, **2.** base word: častý (adjective), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing word-class suffix *–ý* with word-class suffix *–o,* **4.** conversion in a broad sense

**bezmocně: 1.** adverb, **2.** base word: bezmocný (adjective), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing word-class suffix *–ý* with word-class suffix *–e,* **4.** conversion in a broad sense

**těžce: 1.** adverb, **2.** base word: těžký (adjective), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing word-class suffix *–ý* with word-class suffix *–e,* **4.** conversion in a broad sense

**ryze: 1.** adverb, **2.** base word: ryzí (adjective), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing word-class suffix *–ý* with word-class suffix *–e,* **4.** conversion in a broad sense

**posun: 1.** noun, **2.** base word: posunout (verb), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing verbal suffix *–nou* with zero suffix, **4.** conversion in a broad sense, **5.** can be also analysed as back-formation as the original suffix is detached

**zdraví: 1.** noun, **2.** base word: zdravý (adjective), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing word-class suffix *–ý* with word-class suffix *–í,* **4.** conversion in a broad sense

**odlišně: 1.** adverb, **2.** base word: odlišný (adjective), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing word-class suffix –ý with word-class suffix –e, **4.** conversion in a broad sense

**genově: 1.** adverb, **2.** base word: genový (adjective), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing word-class suffix –ý with word-class suffix –e, **4.** conversion in a broad sense

**obvykle: 1.** adverb, **2.** base word: obvyklý (adjective), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing word-class suffix –ý with word-class suffix –e, **4.** conversion in a broad sense

**závěr: 1.** noun, **2.** base word: zavřít (verb), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing verbal suffix –í/-e with zero suffix, the process is accompanied by sound alternation, **4.** conversion in a broad sense

**hodně: 1.** adverb, **2.** base word: hodný (adjective), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing word-class suffix –ý with word-class suffix –e, **4.** conversion in a broad sense

**trest: 1.** noun, **2.** base word: trestat (verb), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing stem-forming suffix –a/-á with zero suffix, **4.** conversion in a broad sense, **5.** can be also analysed as back-formation as the original suffix is detached

**geneticky: 1.** adverb, **2.** base word: genetický (adjective), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing word-class suffix –ý with word-class suffix –y, **4.** conversion in a broad sense

**úvaha: 1.** noun, **2.** base word: uvážit (verb), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing verbal suffix –i/-í with word-class suffix -a, the process is accompanied by consonant alternation, **4.** conversion in a broad sense, **5.** can be also analysed as back-formation as the original suffix is detached

**vada: 1.** noun, **2.** base word: vadit (verb), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing a stem-forming suffix –i/-í by word class suffix –a, **4.** conversion in a broad sense, **5.** can be also analysed as back-formation as the original suffix is detached

**čin: 1.** noun, **2.** base word: činit (verb), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing stem-forming suffix –i/-í with zero suffix, **4.** conversion in a broad sense, **5.** can be also analysed as back-formation as the original suffix is detached

**případ: 1.** noun, **2.** base word: připadat (verb), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing stem-forming suffix –a/-á with zero suffix, **4.** conversion in a broad sense, **5.** can be also analysed as back-formation as the original suffix is detached

**imunologicky: 1.** adverb, **2.** base word: imunologický (adjective), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing word-class suffix –ý with word-class suffix –y, **4.** conversion in a broad sense

**přírodně: 1.** adverb, **2.** base word: přírodní (adjective), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing word-class suffix –í with word-class suffix –e, **4.** conversion in a broad sense

**přirozeně: 1.** adverb, **2.** base word: přirozený (adjective), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing word-class suffix –ý with word-class suffix –e, **4.** conversion in a broad sense

**prakticky: 1.** adverb, **2.** base word: praktický (adjective), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing word-class suffix –ý with word-class suffix –y, **4.** conversion in a broad sense

**výrazně: 1.** adverb, **2.** base word: výrazný (adjective), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing word-class suffix –ý with word-class suffix –e, **4.** conversion in a broad sense

**výkon: 1.** noun, **2.** base word: vykonat (verb), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing stem-forming suffix –a/-á with zero suffix, **4.** conversion in a broad sense, **5.** can be also analysed as back-formation as the original suffix is detached

**jasně: 1.** adverb, **2.** base word: jasný (adjective), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing word-class suffix –ý with word-class suffix –e, **4.** conversion in a broad sense

**změna: 1.** noun, **2.** base word: změnit (verb), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing verbal stem-forming suffix –i/-í with word-class suffix –a, **4.** conversion in a broad sense, **5.** can be also analysed as back-formation as the original suffix is detached

**výměna: 1.** noun, **2.** base word: vyměnit (verb), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing verbal stem-forming suffix –i/-í with word-class suffix –a, **4.** conversion in a broad sense, **5.** can be also analysed as back-formation as the original suffix is detached

**základ: 1.** noun, **2.** base word: zakládat (verb), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing stem-forming suffix –a/-á with zero suffix, **4.** conversion in a broad sense, **5.** can be also analysed as back-formation as the original suffix is detached

**konkrétně: 1.** adverb, **2.** base word: konkrétní (adjective), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing word-class suffix –ý with word-class suffix –e, **4.** conversion in a broad sense

**obal (4x): 1.** noun, **2.** base word: obalit (verb), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing stem-forming suffix –*i/-í* with zero suffix, **4.** conversion in a broad sense, **5.** can be also analysed as back-formation as the original suffix is detached

**překvapivě: 1.** adverb, **2.** base word: překvapivý (adjective), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing word-class suffix –*ý* with word-class suffix –*e,* **4.** conversion in a broad sense

**dopad: 1.** noun, **2.** base word: dopadnout (verb), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing stem-forming suffix –*nou/-ne* with zero suffix, **4.** conversion in a broad sense, **5.** can be also analysed as back-formation as the original suffix is detached

**obecně: 1.** adverb, **2.** base word: obecný (adjective), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing word-class suffix –*ý* with word-class suffix –*e,* **4.** conversion in a broad sense

**zřejmě: 1.** adverb, **2.** base word: zřejmý (adjective), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing word-class suffix –*ý* with word-class suffix –*e,* **4.** conversion in a broad sense

**urputně: 1.** adverb, **2.** base word: urputný (adjective), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing word-class suffix –*ý* with word-class suffix –*e,* **4.** conversion in a broad sense

**úloha: 1.** noun, **2.** base word: uložit (verb), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing verbal stem-forming suffix –*i/-í* with word-class suffix –*a*, **4.** conversion in a broad sense, **5.** can be also analysed as back-formation as the original suffix is detached

**vývoj: 1.** noun, **2.** base word: vyvíjet (verb), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing verbal stem-forming suffix –*e/-í* with zero suffix, **4.** conversion in a broad sense, **5.** can be also analysed as back-formation as the original suffix is detached

**pohled: 1.** noun, **2.** base word: pohlédnout (verb), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing verbal stem-forming suffix –*nou/-ne* with zero suffix, **4.** conversion in a broad sense, **5.** can be also analysed as back-formation as the original suffix is detached

**rozdíl: 1.** noun, **2.** base word: rozdělit(verb), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing verbal stem-forming suffix –*i/-í* with zero suffix, **4.** conversion in a broad sense, **5.** can be also analysed as back-formation as the original suffix is detached

**razantně: 1.** adverb, **2.** base word: razantní (adjective), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing word-class suffix –*í* with word-class suffix –*e,* **4.** conversion in a broad sense

**skutečně: 1.** adverb, **2.** base word: skutečný (adjective), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing word-class suffix –ý with word-class suffix –e, **4.** conversion in a broad sense

**ztráta: 1.** noun, **2.** base word: ztratit (verb), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing verbal stem-forming suffix –i/-í with word-class suffix –a, **4.** conversion in a broad sense, **5.** can be also analysed as back-formation as the original suffix is detached

**vzestup: 1.** noun, **2.** base word: vzestoupit (verb), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing verbal stem-forming suffix –i/-í with zero suffix, **4.** conversion in a broad sense, **5.** can be also analysed as back-formation as the original suffix is detached

**shoda: 1.** noun, **2.** base word: shodovat se (verb), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing verbal stem-forming suffix –ova/-uje with word-class suffix –a, **4.** conversion in a broad sense, **5.** can be also analysed as back-formation as the original suffix is detached

**rychle: 1.** adverb, **2.** base word: rychlý (adjective), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing word-class suffix –ý with word-class suffix –e, **4.** conversion in a broad sense

**pořádně: 1.** adverb, **2.** base word: pořádný (adjective), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing word-class suffix –ý with word-class suffix –e, **4.** conversion in a broad sense

**rozhodně: 1.** adverb, **2.** base word: rozhodný (adjective), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing word-class suffix –ý with word-class suffix –e, **4.** conversion in a broad sense

**námaha: 1.** noun, **2.** base word: namáhat se (verb), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing verbal stem-forming suffix –a/-á with word-class suffix –a, **4.** conversion in a broad sense, **5.** can be also analysed as back-formation as the original suffix is detached

**denně: 1.** adverb, **2.** base word: denní (adjective), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing word-class suffix –í with word-class suffix –e, **4.** conversion in a broad sense

**dobře: 1.** adverb, **2.** base word: dobrý (adjective), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing word-class suffix –í with word-class suffix –e, **4.** conversion in a broad sense

**pravidelně: 1.** adverb, **2.** base word: dobrý (adjective), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing word-class suffix –í with word-class suffix –e, **4.** conversion in a broad sense

**vysoce: 1.** adverb, **2.** base word: vysoký (adjective), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing word-class suffix *–í* with word-class suffix *–e,* **4.** conversion in a broad sense

**úspěšně: 1.** adverb, **2.** base word: úspěšný (adjective), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing word-class suffix *–í* with word-class suffix *–e,* **4.** conversion in a broad sense

**šleh: 1.** noun, **2.** base word: šlehat (verb), **3.** conversion is realized by replacing stem-forming suffix *–a/-á* with zero suffix, **4.** conversion in a broad sense, **5.** can be also analysed as back-formation as the original suffix is detached

**Appendix D**

The full list of back-formed words:

**léčba: 1.** resuffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base word: léčit (verb), **4.** back-formation is realized by removing verbal suffix *–i/-í* and attaching nominal suffix *–ba*

**spekulovat: 1.** resuffixation, **2.** verb, **3.**base word: spekulace (noun), **4.** back-formation is realized by removing suffix *–ace* and attaching verbal suffix *–ova/-uje*

**podobný: 1.** resuffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base word: podobit (verb), **4.** back-formation is realized by replacing verbal suffix *–i/-í* with adjectival suffix *–ný*

**obdařený: 1.** resuffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base word: obdařit (verb). **4.** back-formation is realized by replacing verbal suffix *–i/-í* with adjectival suffix *–ný*

**potomek: 1.** resuffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base word: potomní (adjective), **4.** back-formation is realized by removing adjectival suffix *–ní* and attaching nominal suffix *–ek*

**polehávat**: **1.** resuffixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base word: poležet (verb), **4.** back-formation is realized by replacing suffix of the fourth verb class *–ě/-í* with suffix of the fifth verb class *–a/-á*

**zkoušet: 1.** resuffixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base word: zkusit (verb), **4.** back-formation is realized by replacing suffix of the third verb class *–i/-í* with suffix of the fourth verb class *–ě/-í,* **5.** the meaning and the word class remain, only verb aspect changes

**vyznačovat: 1.** resuffixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base word: vyznačit (verb), **4.** back-formation is realized by replacing suffix of the third verb class *–i/-í* with suffix of the second verb class *–ova/-uje,* **5.** the meaning and the word-class remain, only verb aspect changes

**vínek: 1.** resuffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base word: věnec (noun), **4.** back-formation is realized by replacing nominal suffix *–ec* with nominal suffix *–ek*, the process is accompanied with sound alternation, **5.** the word-class remains, only level of expressivity changes

**vyvozovat: 1.** resuffixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base word: vyvodit (verb), **4.** back-formation is realized by replacing suffix of the third verb class *–i/-í* with suffix of the second verb class *–ova/-uje,* **5.** the meaning and the word-class remain, only verb aspect changes

**považovat: 1.** resuffixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base word: povážit(verb), **4.** back-formation is realized by replacing suffix of the third verb class *–i/-í* with suffix of the second

verb class *–ova/-uje,* **5.** the meaning and the word-class remain, only verb aspect changes

**proniknout: 1.** resuffixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base word: pronikat (verb), **4.** back-formation is realized by replacing suffix of the fifth verb class *–a/-á* with suffix of the first verb class *–nou/-ne,* **5.** the meaning and the word-class remain, only verb aspect changes

**probíhat: 1.** ressufixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base word: proběhnout (verb), **4.** back-formation is realized by replacing suffix of the first verb class *–nou/-ne* with suffix of the fifth verb class *–a/-á,* **5.** the meaning and the word-class remain, only verb aspect changes

**umírat: 1.** ressufixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base word: umřít (verb), **4.** back-formation is realized by replacing suffix of the third verb class *–i/-í* with suffix of the fifth verb class *–a/-á,* **5.** the meaning and the word-class remain, only verb aspect changes

**ukazovat: 1.** resuffixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base word: ukázat (verb), **4.** back-formation is realized by replacing verbal suffix *–a/-á* with suffix of the second verb class *–ova/-uje,* **5.** the meaning and the word-class remain, only verb aspect changes

**patrný: 1.** resuffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base word: patřit (verb), **4.** back-formation is realized by replacing verbal suffix *–i/-í* with adjectival suffix *-ný*

**dvojitý: 1.** ressufixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base word: dvojice (noun), **4.** back-formation is realized by replacing nominal suffix *–ice* with adjectival suffix *-itý*

**podílet: 1.** resuffixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base word: podělit (verb), **4.** back-formation is realized by replacing suffix of the third verb class *i/-í* with verbal suffix *–e/-í,* **5.** the meaning and the word-class remain, only verb aspect changes

**označovat: 1.** resuffixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base word: označit (verb), **4.** back-formation is realized by replacing suffix of the third verb class *–i/-í* with suffix of the second verb class *–ova/-uje,* **5.** the meaning and the word-class remain, only verb aspect changes

**vědec: 1.** resuffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base word: vědět (verb), **4.** back-formation is realized by replacing verbal suffix *–ě/-í* with nominal suffix *-ec*

**aktivovat: 1.** ressufixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base word: aktivace (noun), **4.** back-formation is realized by replacing suffix *–ace* with verbal suffix *–ova/-uje*

**trojitý: 1.** ressufixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base word: trojice (noun), **4.** back-formation is realized by replacing nominal suffix *–ice* with adjectival suffix *-itý*

**značný: 1.** resuffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base word: značit (verb), **4.** back-formation is realized by replacing verbal suffix –*i/-í* with adjectival suffix -*ný*

**odlišný: 1.** resuffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base word: odlišit (verb), **4.** back-formation is realized by replacing verbal suffix –*i/-í* with adjectival suffix -*ný*

**přesvědčovat: 1.** resuffixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base word: přesvědčit (verb), **4.** back-formation is realized by replacing suffix of the third verb class –*i/-í* with suffix of the second verb class –*ova/-uje,* **5.** the meaning and the word-class remain, only verb aspect changes

**přebalovat: 1.** resuffixation, **2.** verb, **3.** base word: přebalit (verb), **4.** back-formation is realized by replacing suffix of the third verb class –*i/-í* with suffix of the second verb class –*ova/-uje,* **5.** the meaning and the word-class remain, only verb aspect changes

**podmínka: 1.** resuffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base word: podmínit (verb), **4.** back-formation is realized by replacing verbal stem-forming suffix –*i/-í* with nominal suffix -*ka*

**otázka: 1.** resuffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base word: otázat se (verb), **4.** back-formation is realized by replacing verbal stem-forming suffix –*a/-á* with nominal suffix -*ka*

**krasavec: 1.** ressufixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base word: krásný (adjective), **4.** back-formation is realized by replacing adjectival suffix –*ný* with combined nominal suffix –*avec*

**smrťák: 1.** resuffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base word: smrtelný (adjective), **4.** back-formation is realized by replacing adjectival suffix –*elný* with nominal suffix -*ák*

**dávka: 1.** resuffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base word: dávat (verb), **4.** back-formation is realized by replacing verbal stem-forming suffix –*a/-á* with nominal suffix –*ka*

**snazší: 1.** resuffixation, 2. adjective, 3. base word: snadný, 4. back-formation is realized by replacing adjectival suffix –*ný* with suffix –*ší*, forming comparatives

**odolný: 1.** resuffixation, **2.** adjective, **3.** base word: odolat (verb), **4.** back-formation is realized by replacing verbal stem-forming suffix –*a/-á* with adjectival suffix –*ný*

**volba: 1.** resuffixation, **2.** noun, **3.** base word: volit (verb), **4.** back-formation is realized by removing verbal suffix –*i/-í* and attaching nominal suffix –*ba*

## Summary in Czech

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá slovotvornými procesy, které lze najít v českém a anglickém jazyce. Jejím hlavním cílem je zjistit, které procesy se v těchto jazycích nacházejí, které jsou shodné a ve kterých se čeština a angličtina liší. U procesů shodných je následně porovnáno zda-li se zakládají na stejných principech a jsou-li srovnatelné. U obou jazyků lze určit slovotvorné procesy hlavní, které se nejčastěji používají, a pak i slovotvorné procesy okrajové, které jsou k nalezení pouze zřídka. Jedním z úkolů této práce je slovotvorná analýza původního českého a anglického textu, která má doložit frekvenci výskytu jednotlivých procesů a jejich srovnatelnost.

Během teoretického zkoumání bylo zjištěno, že nejčastějšími slovotvornými procesy v anglickém jazyce jsou derivace, konverze a kompozice, které jsou k nalezení ve velké míře i v jazyce českém, přestože kompozice je v češtině označena za způsob okrajový. Tyto procesy jsou ovlivněny rozdílností povah obou jazyků a to především v užívání slovotvorných a kmenotvorných suffixů a koncovek.

Následná slovotvorná analýza prokazuje, že tři hlavní procesy – derivace, konverze a kompozice, jsou v největším počtě případů k nalezení v obou jazycích, a že ostatní procesy se sice vyskytují, ale ve velmi malém počtu.