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# Konstrukce s rozpadem tématu a dikta v češtině

VÁCLAVA KETTNEROVÁ

## Constructions with the splitting of the theme and dictum in Czech

**ABSTRACT:** The present paper deals with Czech constructions with the splitting of the theme and dictum. They are realized by some classes of verbs of communication and verbs that express mental actions. The characteristic feature of these constructions lies in the fact that one of their participants – the participant message – occupies two valency slots. In the present contribution, syntactic properties, especially valency characteristics, of these constructions are our main interest. However, both morphological and semantic features have to be taken into account within their description. Finally, these constructions deserve close attention with regard to coreference relations. On the basis of the corpus evidence, we demonstrate that the theme represents an antecedent to which the coreferring expression(s) that is/are a part of the dictum refer(s). In principle, two kinds of coreference occur in the constructions examined: (i) textual and (ii) content coreference. In the latter case, an explicit anaphoric relation is missing, and the relationship between the coreferred and the coreferring element(s) is based on various semantic relations. For these reasons, we assume that constructions with the splitting of the theme and dictum are not synonymous with constructions without the splitting due to divergent truth conditions.

**Key words:** splitting of the theme and dictum, verbs of communication and verbs of mental action, syntactic properties, valency, textual and content coreference

**Klíčová slova:** rozpad tématu a dikta, verba dicendi a cogitandi, syntaktické vlastnosti, valence, textová a obsahová koreference

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# Lexikální sémantika neurčitých kvantifikátorů v současné češtině

VOJTĚCH VESELY

## The lexical semantics of indefinite quantifiers in contemporary Czech

**ABSTRACT:** An indefinite quantifier always determines the quantum and usually also assesses it. It quantifies both substances and attributes. The assessment has a binary structure which is formed through a basis of quantification and a quantum that is denoted. This quantum is compared with the basis and assessed as small or large. There are four types of basis: (1) a quantum perceived by the speaker as standard in a certain communication situation (*mnoho, trochu, velmi*, etc.); (2) a quantum perceived by the speaker as the smallest or the largest desirable one in a certain communication situation (*příliš, dost* in some contexts); (3) a quantum separating the realization of some process from its non-realization (*příliš, dost* in some contexts); (4) a quantum which is expressed in the sentence and characterized as potentially invalid (*přinejmenším, téměř*, etc.). The first three types correspond to autosemantic quantifiers (traditionally nouns, adjectives, numerals and adverbs), the fourth type to synsemantic quantifiers (particles). The synsemantic quantifiers require combination with an autosemantic expression which determines the value of the basis of quantification.

**Key words:** indefinite quantification, autosemantic quantifier, synsemantic quantifier, basis of indefinite quantification, implied quantum, verbalized quantum

**Klíčová slova:** neurčitá kvantifikace, autosémantický kvantifikátor, sysémantický kvantifikátor, báze neurčité kvantifikace, implikované kvantum, jazykově materializované kvantum

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# Lokál singuláru tvrdých neživotných maskulin (*ve vlaku* vs. *v potoce*): úzus a gramatičnost

FRANTIŠEK ŠTÍCHA

## The locative singular case of hard inanimate masculine nouns (*ve vlaku* vs. *v potoce*): usage and grammaticality

ABSTRACT: Approximately 6000 inanimate appellative masculine nouns in the locative singular case are used in contemporary written Czech. About 400 of these nouns use both the *-u* and the *-ě/-e* ending. In about 200 nouns the two variant endings occur in a frequency equilibrium or the historical primary *-ě/-e* prevails. The nouns which end with the *-h*, *-g*, *-f* consonants use only the *-u* ending without exception. The nouns that end with *-k*, *-ch*, *-r*, i.e. the consonants that alternate with *-č*, *-š*, *-ř*, and also the nouns ending with *-p*, *-b*, *-m*, which do not alternate, use only the *-u* ending as a norm, with only a very few exceptions found in standard written Czech. If the frequency and the historical progress of the *-u* ending are considered, the *-ě/-e* ending in some exceptional uses in nouns ending in *-k*, *-ch*, *-r*; *-p*, *-b*, *-m* can be regarded ungrammatical. The grammatical *-ě/-e* ending is used alternatively, or in rare cases, exclusively, with a considerable number of those nouns which end with *-d*, *-t*, *-n*, but mainly with *-s*, *-z*, *-l*.

**Key words:** criteria of grammaticality, usage, functionality, frequency, ending, inanimate hard masculine noun

**Klíčová slova:** kritéria gramatičnosti, uzuálnost, funkčnost, frekvence, koncovka, neživotná tvrdá maskulina

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## **Za empiricky adekvátní teorii písemné komunikace**

### **For an empirically adequate theory of written communication**

**ABSTRACT:** The paper, after tidying up the terminology concerning graphic and oral communication, summarizes the main theses of Josef Vachek's theory of written (as opposed to spoken) language. This theory is then criticized for the following aspects: the lack of distinction between norm and system, the presupposition of a universal norm and a universal function of all written as opposed to all spoken utterances, and empirical inadequacy. In this last point, the critique is supported by the results of psycholinguistic research on reading as presented in the literature, with special attention devoted to the role of phonological coding.

**Key words:** graphic and oral communication, written and spoken norm, Josef Vachek, empirically adequate theory, psycholinguistics of reading, phonological coding

**Klíčová slova:** písemná a zvuková komunikace, psaná a mluvená norma, Josef Vachek, empiricky adekvátní teorie, psycholingvistika čtení, fonologické kódování