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ČESKÉ EKVIVALENTY ANGLICKÉHO PŘEDMĚTU V BELETRII A ODBORNÉM TEXTU

Lenka Slunečková (Praha)

CZECH COUNTERPARTS OF THE ENGLISH OBJECT IN FICTION AND ACADEMIC PROSE

The article focuses on syntactic divergence of the direct object between English and Czech in fiction and academic prose. The degree of divergence was found to be very similar in both styles, reaching approximately 12 %. However, there are significant differences as regards the incidence of individual clause elements functioning as a counterpart of the English object in Czech.

In fiction, the most frequent types of divergence are the inclusion of the object into the meaning of the Czech verb, the Czech adverbial (mostly locative) as counterpart, and the Czech subject (mostly in active clauses) as counterpart. The divergence is clearly motivated by typological differences between the two languages, particularly stronger analytical and nominal tendencies of English as opposed to more verbal expression in Czech and a closer correspondence of semantic and syntactic functions of elements found in Czech, which seems to be connected with its free word order.

In academic prose, it is the subject which is the most frequent counterpart of the English object, found predominantly in instances with an original English adverbial subject and/or agentive object. The periphrastic passive may be used in Czech. The inclusion into the meaning of the verb occurs less frequently than in fiction. The third most frequent counterpart is the modifier; in this type of divergence, the English verb is dissociated in Czech. These results are due to typical stylistic characteristics of Czech academic writing, including its strong emphasis on nominal elements of the clause.

VLIV ROMŠTINY NA HOVOROVOU ŠPANĚLŠTINU A MAĎARŠTINU
Zuzana Čengerová (Praha)

THE INFLUENCE OF ROMANI ON COLLOQUIAL SPANISH
AND HUNGARIAN

The main purpose of the article is to compare the existence and frequency of some words of Romani (Gypsy) origin in the actual Spanish and Hungarian language from the sociolinguistics point of view. The article points out some similarities between Spain and Hungary with reference to Romani ethnic groups resident in the territories of both countries in some aspects such as a high number of Romani population, similar history, contribution to a specific musical style which is nowadays considered a part of national identity of both countries. The argot of both languages is partly (and quite largely) formed by the contribution of Romani language. We can observe some tendencies common to both languages such as similar semantic fields or similar grammar structures.

JAZYKOVÉ NOVOTVARY V SOUČASNÉ FRANCOUZSKÉ
PUBLICISTICE

Zdeňka Schejbalová (Brno)

NEOLOGISMS IN THE CONTEMPORARY FRENCH PUBLICISTIC
WRITING

The paper offers some french neologisms created largely in connection with Presidential elections held in 2007 in France. They are based on the proper names of politicians and political parties and modified through the derivation, abbreviation, escape character and metaphor. Their variety reflects on the dynamics of the evolution of the French language and the creativity of its users.

Zdeňka Schejbalová – PedF MU, katedra francouzského jazyka a literatury, Poříčí 9, 603 00 Brno

QUASI-ONOMASTICKÁ DOJMOLOGIE?

Josef Jodas (Olomouc)

QUASI-ONOMASTIC IMPRESSIONICS?

Author of the treatise reacts to the review of a R. Bondy's book *Rodinné dědictví. Jména Židů v Čechách a na Moravě* (Family heritage. Jewish names in Bohemia and Moravia, 2006) published in *Češtinář* XVII, 2006/2007, Nr. 5. He refuses reviewer's negative critique of the book from the onomastic point of view and proves that the critique is unfair and based on false arguments, untrue statements and mistakes.

Josef Jodas – FF UP, katedra bohemistiky, Křížkovského 10, 771 80 Olomouc

ROZHLEDY

JAZYKOVÁ SITUACE A POSTAVENÍ FRANCOUZŠTINY V KAMERUNU

Jaromír Kadlec (Olomouc)

LINGUISTIC SITUATION AND POSITION OF FRENCH LANGUAGE IN CAMEROON

The paper deals with the linguistic situation and the statute of Camfranglais, an argot based on French, English, Pidgin English and other local languages spoken in the country. Cameroon is officially bilingual, but the impact of French is much more important than that of English. Due to political reasons, the government ignores national languages and imposes French.

Jaromír Kadlec – FF UP, katedra romanistiky, Křížkovského 10, 771 80 Olomouc