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THE MORKOVICE DIALECT:

PHONOLOGY AND MORPHOLOGY

by

(C) JOSEPH W. PATIK

A THESIS

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EDMONTON, ALBERTA

FALL, 1974

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH

The undersigned certify that they have read, and recommend to the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, for acceptance, a thesis entitled The Morkovice Dialect: Phonology and Morphology submitted by Joseph W. Patik in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts.

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ABSTRACT

The Morkovice dialect is a subdialect belonging to the general group of Central Moravian dialects. It is situated in the eastern part of central Moravia near the town of Kroměříž. Its position among the other subdialects in the Central Moravian group is established by two crucial arguments:

1) Considering the morphological data from various Central Moravian subdialects as presented by J. Skulina, the Morkovice dialect belongs basically to the eastern peripheral subgroup. However, morphological features of the surveyed dialect show certain departures from the eastern peripheral type; some of the features are shared with other Central Moravian dialectal types, and some are idiosyncratic. Therefore, we can hypothesize that the Morkovice dialect represents an isolated enclave in the eastern peripheral subgroup.

2) Taking into account the subdivision of the eastern peripheral group into Northern and Southern sections as proposed by J. Bělčík in terms of individual phonological features, we note that the Morkovice dialect shares some of these features with the North, others with the South. This fact further proves the status of the Morkovice dialect as a transitional dialect.

The basic phonological differences between the Morkovice dialect and Standard Czech appear in the vocalic system. The Standard Czech phonemes /ú/, /í/ are absent, and some vocalic phonemes have a different allophonic distribution in certain phonological environments in the Morkovice dialect.

The morphophonemic features of the Morkovice dialect are similar to those of Standard Czech; however, voice assimilation and gemination have different results and conditioning in the Morkovice dialect depending upon the type of boundary. The most striking contrastive feature of the Morkovice dialect is the progressive voice assimilation of /v/.

In morphology, leveling is more prevalent in the Morkovice dialect and consequently paradigms are quite different in comparison with Standard Czech. Certain morphological forms (e.g., gerunds, possessive adjectives) are rarely or never used in the Morkovice dialect.

The phonology, morphophonemics and morphology of the dialect are presented from a synchronic point of view, the method being essentially the one developed by American linguists, such as Gleason, and Czech linguists, such as Hála, or, in dialectology, Skulina. While the shortcomings of this method are apparent, particularly in the section on morphophonemics, the method seems eminently suitable for the intended purpose, i.e., a description of the phonology, morphophonemics and morphology of the Morkovice dialect. This kind of complete description of the Morkovice dialect has never been prepared before, and it can serve as a useful basis for two types of further research: 1) a diachronic study of the dialect, and 2) the application of explicit theoretical frameworks, such as generative grammar, in an attempt to provide explanations for the facts presented in this thesis.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.0. The purpose of this study is to describe the basic phonetic and morphological features of the peripheral subdialect of the Central-Moravian group of dialects known commonly as "Hanácká nářečí". A considerable number of features of this subdialect is shared to a greater or lesser extent by the whole Central-Moravian region; these have been classified on a broader scale by many Czech dialectologists in various general works on Czech dialects. Nevertheless, the majority of these exposés, however excellent they may be, suffer from excessive generalization which is inevitable with respect to the complexity of the presented material. The present study will focus on a small portion of territory where certain characteristic phenomena cannot be accounted for by the available general outline of features. It is hoped that this approach will help bridge the gap that exists between such general descriptions and reality. It is also hoped that this survey may be of assistance to scholars seeking more detailed information on Moravian dialects.

1.1. Even though speakers of the dialect described in this study are often called "Hanáci" with respect to their cultural and socio-economical heritage, their language differs quite markedly from what is considered the core of "Hanácká nářečí"--both phonetically and morphologically. In order to express this divergence, and in order to avoid erroneous association with the central dialects of this region, a specific term is assigned to the dialect under investigation. In accordance with

the name of a small town situated in the centre of the territory where this dialect is spoken, it will be referred to as the "Morkovice dialect".

This term--except for the above reason--is selected utterly arbitrarily and cannot be found in any reference work on Moravian dialects. However, the name "Morkovice" is sometimes mentioned in the treatises on Moravian dialects (see section 1.5.).

1.2. The former trend of describing types rather than particular dialects has been recently abandoned. As a result, numerous monographs dealing with Moravian dialects are now available and a great part of present research efforts is also dedicated to local dialectology.

However, the region of Hanácká nářečí is so diverse as to phonological and morphological phenomena, that many smaller subdialects have not been examined and identified. In the past decade there have been many serious attempts to make up for this deficiency and to obtain at least basic information from the uninvestigated areas. At regular intervals, dialectal questionnaires have been sent out to every little village, where under the guidance of local teachers answers were given to carefully selected questions. Material thus gathered is intended for the purpose of a dialectal atlas which represents in itself a major task of modern Czech dialectology (see (33)).* Endeavours to examine as much as possible in the field of dialectology are prompted by the tendency that points towards gradual elimination of sharp dialectal differences and towards interdialectal integration on the whole Czech-speaking territory.

1.3. As mentioned above, no work on dialects, available thus far, deals with the Morkovice dialect in particular. However, a number of

*The number refers here and elsewhere in this thesis to the item in the Bibliography.

monographs written recently deal with the dialect of a small portion of territory or even of a single village that is in the close vicinity of the Morkovice dialect, or belongs also to the peripheral sphere of the Hanácká nářečí. There are numerous excellent works by Josef Skulina (46-50) on whose data part of this study is based. A treatise by František Kopečný represents a valuable contribution to the field of the mapping of dialectal differentiations in the northern group of Hanácká nářečí (43). F. Kopečný also described in detail the dialect of his town of Určice (42). A recently published survey of Czech dialects by J. Bělič (31) is an indispensable manual and a source of well organized reliable information on many Moravian as well as Bohemian dialects.

1.4. Although the dialect of the Morkovice area is not directly mentioned, there are in some works certain scant indirect references that can be applied to this dialect. Thus J. Chloupek wrote in his article (37), which followed immediately the processing of material obtained by the first data-gathering survey undertaken in the middle fifties, that in the eastern-most regions, Hanácká nářečí appears to be quite heterogeneous (p. 411). Since the Morkovice dialect borders directly on the group of Eastern-Moravian dialects, this statement may be applied to the former as well. In another article written in cooperation with A. Studnička (40), J. Chloupek points out the lack of attention given so far to this whole peripheral area with respect to the existing diversification of dialects, their structure and historical origin. In a study dealing with the development of the Czech language and dialectology ((7), p. 183), the name of one of the villages that is assumed here to be on the very border of the territory where the Morkovice dialect is spoken is cited as

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a borderline for a number of important isoglosses between the Hanácká and and the Eastern Moravian groups. However, the name of the village-- Zdounky--is given without further elaboration as to its dialectal characteristics.

Slavomír Utěšený (54) recognized the problems of peripheral dialects within the Central-Moravian group,* but his research is directed mainly to the western borderline of Hanácká nářečí, adjacent to dialects of Bohemia. Svatava Prokešová (45) processed in a preliminary manner some results obtained by several data gathering surveys conducted by the Institute for the Czech Language. Some features that she found in certain peripheral parts of the Hanácká group are identical with the features present in the Morkovice dialect, but she deals exclusively with the district of the town of Znojmo.

1.5. Several studies have been written about the historical origin and development of Hanácká nářečí. František Matějek, in his article (44), examines a ledger of a monastery in Brno, which allows us to date the first features of the dialect to a period as early as the beginning of the XVI century. This proves that these dialects began developing more than four centuries ago, which contrasts with the previously held hypothesis that the Hanácká dialects originated in the second half of the XVII century. A similar conclusion is drawn by Alois Gregor (41) in his examination of the 1571 edition of Gramatyka česká by the renaissance Czech humanitarian Jan Blahoslav, who is considered to have

*This term has been recently adopted by dialectologists in place of the former name "Hanácká nářečí" in order to distinguish between the dialectal and folkloristic implications which the term "Hanácká" carries.

laid the foundations for Moravian historical dialectology. It is a point worth mentioning that it was Blahoslav who made the first direct reference to the dialect which is the subject of this thesis. Blahoslav travelled extensively in Moravia and wrote down in a form of disapproval some features of the local Moravian vernacular. His travels took him to Slezany.* There he noticed a rather idiosyncratic form for the locative singular of some words ending with s, z, (e.g., misi, kozi) surviving to this day on a much larger portion of territory. This feature along with the lost form -mi for the first person plural of all verbs was peculiar to the region of Slezany. Even though the latter phenomenon was in use elsewhere in Moravia, it was not present in the immediate surrounding of Slezany.

More recent, and quite detailed reference to the dialect of Morkovice was made by František Bartoš in his pioneer work on Moravian dialectology (30). Even though this work describes the features of the Morkovice dialect as they appeared about seven decades ago, this description has only a historical value. However, it may be found extremely useful for the purpose of a study concerned with the development of the Morkovice dialect.

Almost all the features which Bartoš lists for this subdialect are archaic and non-existent today; among them is the distinction l - ł (soft and hard l), the existence of two i phonemes (i and y), thematic vowel -e- instead of -i- in the class IV of verbs,** to name just a few.

*Today Slezany, a little village adjacent to Morkovice; the two villages were recently incorporated into one small town called Morkovice-Slezany.

**See section 4.2.5.7.

F. Bartoš lists the feature mentioned by Blahoslav (-s+i, -z+i in the locative singular of feminine nouns), but only a few other features that are characteristic of the Morkovice dialect also today--e.g., the correspondences $i \sim \acute{e}$, $i \sim i^*$ with respect to the Standard Czech language are indicated. Such sharp differences in a span of only a few decades show a very high degree of dialectal disintegration within the peripheral area.

Bartoš lists the villages of Morkovice, Slezany, Tetětice, Počenice and Uhřice as part of the dialect, and he names Morkovice as its center (p. 62). He finds in the villages of Prasklice, Pornice and Lhota some phenomena on the basis of which he considers these villages yet a further subdialect in the Morkovice region. At present no such distinctions exist and these villages are part of the Morkovice dialect as well.

1.6. Since the aim of this thesis is to describe the Morkovice dialect in its present form, we shall not elaborate further on the question of its origin and development. Other facts concerning the type which this dialect represents will be given in the following chapters.

1.7. Basic notation.

The data will be presented in the phonemic transcription of individual forms. For this purpose, the International Phonetic Alphabet is followed (see chart in the Appendix). Symbols used to represent allophones of individual phonemes are explained in the particular sections.

In our transcription of data i will stand for both i and y, since all phonemic differentiation between the two has been lost--their usage in the standard Czech Orthography (SO) represents a historical convention, and

*See section 5.1.1., rules C (2), C (1).

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they also have an auxiliary function; e.g., d, t, n, are palatalized before i, but not before y.* In this study, the palatal nature of d, t, n will be attributed to these sounds exclusively, and wherever they occur, an apostrophe will mark this phenomenon:

e.g.: n'it'e (in place of the Standard Orthography nitě)

d'elat (in place of the Standard Orthography dělat)

t'ixo (in place of the Standard Orthography ticho)

bud'me (in place of the Standard Orthography bud'me)

Even though i is slightly higher after the palatal stops d', t', n', this phenomenon is automatic and is conditioned by the "soft" nature of these sounds (see section 3.1.2.1., paragraph 1).

Vocalic length will be marked by an acute accent over the appropriate vowel: e.g., d'elám, mám, léto, dójit.

The transcription of the data will reflect all phenomena that are unpredictable by means of morphophonemic rules:

e.g., SO město - mn'esto, SO běda - bjeda, etc.

However, any phonetic phenomenon that can be accounted for by morphophonemic rules (see Chapter III) will not be expressed in the transcription: e.g., dub - b → p on the basis of rule (2).

Unless otherwise stated, all the data are mine.** In some instances, data are based on the information solicited from speakers of the dialect through former personal encounters, or by means of letters, to which answers were received from persons of all age groups.

*Similarly, there is no phonemic distinction between e - ě; ě is used to mark the palatalization of the preceding d, t, n and for some other auxiliary purposes. Palatalization of d, t, n when they do not precede i or ě is marked in the Standard Orthography by "".

**I am a native speaker of the Morkovice dialect; I lived in Morkovice from 1946 until 1964.

CHAPTER II

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF THE MORKOVICE DIALECT

AND ITS POSITION AMONG HANÁCKÁ NÁŘECÍ

2.0. Morkovice (the complete administrative name is Morkovice-Sližany) is located 16 kilometres south-west of the district capital of Kroměříž in the eastern part of Central Moravia. Morkovice is the administrative centre for a number of surrounding villages and communities that include Prasklice, Pornice, Pačlavice, Lhota u Pačlavice, Uhřice, Skavsko, Počenice and Tetětice in the immediate surroundings. All of these, and other villages extending to the line Zborovice-Zdounky in the east, form the territory where the Morkovice dialect is spoken (for map, see Figure I in the Appendix, Part II).

2.1. To support the claim that the Morkovice dialect differs both from the pattern of central Hanácká nářecí and to a certain extent from its peripheral type, two sketch maps are presented in this chapter. Their purpose is solely to indicate a schematic relationship between the Morkovice dialect and the peripheral and central Hanácká nářecí, based on a number of isoglosses and distinctive features. The sketch maps are approximate as to the direction of lines for shared and specific features and do not represent a geographically accurate picture.

2.2. Since a direct study in the field was not possible, the presented argument relies on the data provided by the survey undertaken by the Institute for Czech Language, and on the information found in the survey of dialects compiled by J. Bělič (31).

2.3. Isoglosses of morphological features (according to Skulina).

In the middle sixties, the dialectological branch of the Institute for the Czech Language performed an extensive survey of Central Moravian dialects involving the gathering of information by means of questionnaires.

Josef Skulina in his article "O 'centru' a 'periférii' v nářeční oblasti moravské (hanácké)" (50) expressed some views with respect to the contemporary situation of Hanácká nářečí, and processed the collected data in a preliminary manner. Skulina is especially concerned with morphological deviations, because he feels the sphere of morphology is free from accidental occurrences. In his opinion ((50), p. 174), it is difficult to assess appropriate boundaries and isoglosses with respect to lexical items, as vocabulary is much more flexible than morphological forms, and words from different dialectal areas are quite readily accepted by separate dialects through the process of interdialectal integration.

Following Skulina, we shall deal with features that express the nature of both the macrosystem (unifying features), and the microsystem (distinguishing phenomena) of the Morkovice dialect.

2.3.1. Originally, the questionnaire contained 46 questions from the sphere of morphology. Skulina concentrates on 34 different forms which he considers crucial. Even though some forms may vary from village to village, Skulina divided the territory into four major parts: center, east, west, and periphery. According to this division, the forms that Skulina assigns to the eastern and/or the peripheral part should be valid for the Morkovice dialect. Since this is not the case in all instances, the data will be expanded, and the appropriate forms used by speakers of the Morkovice dialect will be indicated in a separate column!

2.3.2. Isoglosses dividing the Central Moravian dialects into western and eastern subgroups. (The appropriate form for the Morkovice dialect is introduced only if it differs from the type found in the eastern subdivision.)

No.	Morphological form	Western subdivision	Eastern subdivision	Morkovice dialect
1.	Gen. sg. of kut' *	xot'i	xut'e	
2.	Gen. sg. of nemoc	nemoci	nemoce	
3.	Nom. sg. of kovárna	kováren'	kovárn'a	
4.	Dat. pl. of bratr	bratrum	bratrom	
5.	Ins. sg. of Lojza	Lojzém	Lojzó	
6.	Ins. pl. of host	host'ima	host'ama**	
7.	Gen. sg. of ta jedna	tí jední	té jedné	
8.	Gen. sg. of ten jeden	toho jednoho	teho jedneho	<u>teho jedniho</u>
9.	Nom. sg. of má	má	moja	
10.	Nom. pl. of mé	mí	moji	
11.	Gen. sg. of mého	mího	mojeho	
12.	Gen. pl. of mí	méx/míx	mojix	<u>mojéx</u>
13.	1st p. pl. of mi jsme	mi sme	mi zme	
14.	1-participle, e.g., rožal	rožnul	rožl	
15.	Participle, e.g., najedení	najedené	najezené	
16.	Infinitive, e.g., krást	krast	krast'	<u>krast</u>

Each of the above indicated forms represents an isogloss

*This is the transcribed form of Standard Czech. A glossary of these and all other data can be found in the Appendix, part III-IV. Numbers assigned to the individual forms do not correspond to those used by Skulina in his article.

**Sometimes more than one form is indicated by Skulina for individual subdivisions. For example, in this case, the indicated forms are host'ama or host'ima but only the former applies to the Morkovice dialect. For the sake of clarity, only the form which is true also for the Morkovice dialect (if applicable) is given.

dividing the East and West in the Central Moravian group. Regardless of the actual geographical routes of these isoglosses, the position of the Morkovice dialect among Hanácká nářečí is clearly demonstrated. Out of 16 morphological forms, the Morkovice dialect shares 13 forms with the eastern subdivision, one (No. 16) with the western subdivision, and two (Nos. 8, 12 are specific phenomena of that dialect). To express this situation by means of isolines of features, we shall have a bundle of isoglosses to the west of the Morkovice dialect, one isoline will be cutting this bundle and reaching into the western subdivision, and two isolines will encircle the Morkovice dialect.

2.3.3: Isoglosses dividing Hanácká nářečí into central and peripheral subgroups. (The appropriate form for the Morkovice dialect is given only if it differs from the peripheral type.)

No.	Morphological form	Central subdivision	Peripheral subdivision	Morkovice dialect
17.	Gen. sg. of břeh	břehô*	břeha	
18.	Loc. sg. of koš	košô	košu	
19.	Loc. sg. of pole	polô	polu	
20.	Loc. sg. of staven'i	staven'ó	staven'i	<u>stayen'i</u>
21.	Dat. pl. of čepice	čepicím	čepicám	
22.	Acc. sg. of Franta	Frantô	Frantu	
23.	Loc. sg. of les	leso	lesu	
24.	Nom. pl. of koza	kozê*	koze	<u>kozi</u>
25.	Nom. pl. of xut'	xut'i	xut'e	
26.	Acc. pl. of voják	vojákê	vojáki	
27.	Loc. pl. of xlap	xlapex	xlapáx	<u>xlapex</u>
28.	Ins. pl. of kún'	kon'ema	kon'ama	

*ô and ê are middle vowels characteristic of this subgroup.

No.	Morphological form	Central subdivision	Peripheral subdivision	Morkovice dialect
29.	Adj. of Franta	Frantuj	Frantu	replaced by <u>Franti</u> (Gen. sg.)
30.	1st p. sg. já jsem	ja sô	já su	
31.	2nd imperat. bud'te	bôd'te	bud'te	
32.	Loc. pl. of lavice	lavicíx	lavicáx	
33.	Inis. pl. of xlapiec	xlapcema	xlapcama	
34.	Nom. pl. of les	lešé	leše	<u>lesi</u>

Out of 18 forms above, the Morkovice dialect shares 14 with the peripheral region, only one with the central subgroup (No. 27), and four are specifically Morkovice dialect features (Nos. 20, 24, 29, 34). The densest bundle of isoglosses dividing the central and peripheral subdivisions will be crossed by one isoline connecting the Morkovice dialect with the central subgroup. Four isolines will encircle the Morkovice dialect area in respect to the above data.

2.3.4. Skulina indicates yet further contrasts between the western subgroup and the peripheral region, and between the central and eastern subgroups; those contrasts are quite irrelevant for our argument, since they do not represent major deviations in the Morkovice dialect area.

Figure II. On the basis of the presented data, a sketch map expressing the division of the Hanácká nářečí territory with respect to morphological features can be drawn. (For Figure II see Appendix, Part II.)

2.4. To obtain yet another proof of the somewhat irregular pattern of the Morkovice dialect, we shall consider the division presented

by Jaromír Bělč in his book Nástin české dialektologie (31). He subdivides the eastern region of Hanácká nářečí into two smaller groups. This division is still too wide and too general to account for the peculiar combination of phonetic features present in the Morkovice dialect.

2.4.1. Bělč gives the narrow pronunciation of the vowels e and o as the major characteristic of the whole eastern region of Central Moravian dialects. But this supposedly unifying feature does not apply to the Morkovice dialect. Also, Bělč writes that vowel lengthening before final -l is another unifying feature of this region, which is likewise not true of the Morkovice dialect. However, Bělč makes a concession and says that due to its transient nature, the eastern subgroup must be further divided into two major sections--North and South (31, p. 257). The fact that the Morkovice dialect cannot be exclusively associated with features enumerated for individual sections confirms the hypothesis that it represents a somewhat isolated enclave among these dialects.

2.5. Isoglosses of phonetic features within the eastern subgroup (according to Bělč).

Bělč places the boundary between the northern and southern sections of the eastern region to the South of Kroměříž (p. 257), which suggests that the Morkovice dialect is in the immediate vicinity of this boundary, or that it is a transitional dialect between the two types. The latter hypothesis is confirmed on the basis of a comparison of the appropriate Morkovice dialect forms with the forms given by Bělč for the northern and southern sections.

2.5.1. Some phonetic features of the subdivisions of the eastern region and their applicability to the Morkovice dialect.

A. North:

No.	Phonetic feature	Morkovice dialect
1.	5-member system of short vowels where <u>e</u> > <u>o</u> <u>y</u> > <u>u</u>	no
2.	3-member system of long vowels (<u>á</u> , <u>é</u> , <u>ó</u>)	yes
3.	voiced pronunciation of paired consonants before vowels and non-paired consonants across the morpheme boundary (e.g., <u>g</u> <u>mostu</u> for <u>k</u> <u>mostu</u> , <u>kubme</u> for <u>kupme</u> , etc.)	yes
4.	no v-prothesis (<u>ohen'</u> vs. <u>vohen'</u>)	yes
5.	infinitive in - <u>t'</u>	no
6.	marginal retention of the opposition <u>l</u> vs. <u>ł</u>	no
7.	assimilation of <u>v</u> to the preceding voiceless consonant (e.g., <u>kfočna</u> for <u>kvočna</u> , <u>tfrdá</u> for <u>tvrda</u> , etc.)	yes
8.	group <u>mj</u> for former <u>m'</u> (<u>mjesto</u>)	no

B. South:

No.	Phonetic feature	Morkovice dialect
1.	5-member system of short vowels where <u>i</u> < <u>y</u>	yes
2.	5-member system of long vowels (<u>á</u> , <u>é</u> , <u>i</u> , <u>ó</u> , <u>ú</u>)	no
3.	<u>é</u> for <u>i</u> after sibilants (e.g., <u>sétko</u> for <u>sítko</u>)	yes, but not universally
4.	no phoneme <u>ł</u>	yes
5.	group <u>mn'</u> for former <u>m'</u> (<u>mn'esto</u>)	yes
6.	infinitives in - <u>t</u>	yes
7.	voiceless pronunciation of paired consonants before vowels or non-paired consonants across the morpheme boundary (e.g., <u>k</u> <u>mostu</u> , <u>kupme</u>)	no
8.	prothetic <u>v</u> (<u>vohen'</u> , <u>von</u>)	no

Figure III. Representing each feature by an isoline, we can draw a sketch map which expresses the position of the Morkovice dialect in the eastern periphery. (For Figure III see Appendix, Part II.)

2.6. On the basis of the presented arguments, the following definition as to the position of the Morkovice dialect among Hanácká nářečí can be postulated:

The Morkovice dialect belongs basically to the eastern peripheral type of Central Moravian dialects and represents a transitional heterogeneous combination of features that are characteristic of the northern and southern sections of this type.

CHAPTER III

PHONOLOGICAL INVENTORY AND MORPHOPHONEMIC RULES

3.0. There are several studies on the subject of the origin of sounds in Hanácká nářečí. In particular, the authoritative historical grammar of Czech by Trávníček (14) can be mentioned. An excellent investigation of the historical origin and development of sounds in Moravian dialects is presented by Arnošt Lamprecht in his article (56). The following inventory of the sound system is given in a pure synchronic way; in other words, no reference is made to the diachronic development.

3.1. Vocalic system.

3.1.1. Classification of vowels.

With respect to the distinctive feature of quantity, we can divide the vowels in the Morkovice dialect into two major groups:

A. short vowels

B. long vowels

3.1.2. Short vowels.

There are five short vowels in the Morkovice dialect: /a/, /e/, /i/, /o/, /u/.* As to the place of articulation, vowels can be described in terms of height and position of tongue. As a secondary factor, the shape of the lips during articulation may be considered. The opposition "tense" versus "lax" is redundant, since all short vowels in the Morkovice

*As customary, slants - / / - are used for phonemic classification, square brackets - [] - for allophones. In this thesis, allophones of vocalic (and also consonantal) phonemes were selected in terms of what a non-native speaker would perceive if he came into the area.

dialect are lax. The major classification of short vowels is expressed by the following scheme:

TABLE 1

	Front	Central		Back	
High	i				u
Mid		e		o	
Low			a		

As can be seen, short vowels are arranged in a symmetric triangular system.

3.1.2.1. Description of individual short vowels.

1. High front vowel:

Phoneme /i/; Allophones: [i]

[?i]

[·i]

Formation: The [i] allophone is a neutral vowel. When articulated, the tip of the tongue is shifted to the front section of the upper palate, but does not touch it. Its neutrality is the most typical among all vowels in the Morkovice dialect—it is neither open, nor closed. The lips are unrounded, but not excessively spread; their shape is elliptic. Acoustically, [i] is perceptibly diffuse. It has a sound of high tonality.

The allophone [?i] is in complementary distribution with [i] and occurs only initially (see section 3.4.1.2., morphophonemic rule (17)).

The quality of this allophone is best described by the term "abrupt onset" which gives this sound a noticeably lower tonality and a definite dark

colouring caused by the somewhat glottal nature of this allophone. However, the glottal element associated with [?'i] is less distinguishable in comparison with vowels of the lower series. Less important and barely perceptible to the ear is the slightly raised [.i] after the three palato-dentals /d'/, /t'/, /n'/.

Examples: [i] vim, spi, lit

[?'i] ináč, im, iskra

[.i] d'ivox, n'ic, t'ixo

2. Mid front vowel:

Phoneme /e/; Allophones: [e]

[?'e]

Formation: [e] is a neutral sound, but its pronunciation is sometimes marginally open. It may be called 'fronted' (TABLE 3), because in comparison with [i], it is pronounced slightly towards the center of the oral cavity, but it is definitely not a central vowel. When articulated, the tip of the tongue touches the back portion of the lower teeth. [e] is a typical mid sound. Its tonality is lower than for [i]; it has a diffuse character. As in the case of [?'i], [?'e] occurs only initially. Its guttural formant is more intense than for [?'i].

Examples: [e] len, sen, vem, d'ecko

[?'e] esče, ertepie

3. Low central vowel:

Phoneme /a/; Allophones: [a]

[?'a]

Formation: [a] is a neutral vowel. The tongue is in the lowest position and is not shifted either towards the front or the back. The gap between the upper and lower teeth is widest. While all other short vowels are lax

in the Morkovice dialect, for [a] this quality is the most typical. The tonality of [a] is the lowest, and it is a compact sound. The lips are spread less than for [i] and [e]. As in the case of all vowels except /i/, rising is imperceptible after /d'/, /t'/, /n'/, Moreover, this combination is very rare and occurs only in a few instances—e.g., t'apat, xn'apat. ['] is a sound which occurs initially and has a very strong abrupt onset. It is one of the most distinguishable characteristics of the Morkovice dialect, and due to its frequent occurrence, it gives rise to the impression that the pronunciation of this dialect is dark and guttural.*

Examples: [a] nama, tam, jak

['] aji, ale, a

-4. Mid back vowel:

Phoneme /o/; Allophones: [o]

[']

Formation: [o] is a neutral vowel. We shall call this vowel 'centered' (TABLE 3), because it contrasts with the 'central' position of [a], and is articulated further back in the oral cavity, but it is definitely not a truly 'back' sound. The tip of the tongue is free in the oral cavity. The tonality is higher than for [a]; it is a semi-compact vowel. The lips are only slightly rounded. The 'glottalized' allophone ['], i.e., [o] with the abrupt onset, occurs initially. However, ['] has a considerably lesser abrupt onset than any other vowel described thus far.

Examples: [o] toš, potom

['] o, an, olej

*The terms 'dark' and 'guttural' are used by Czech linguists to indicate the quality of sounds that are pronounced very low or in the back portion of the oral cavity.

5. High back vowel:

Phoneme /u/; Allophone: [u]

Formation: [u] is a neutral vowel. The tongue is shifted towards the back of the oral cavity and at the same time upwards, but its tip does not touch any articulatory points. When this sound is articulated, the mouth is only slightly open, but the lips are rounded more than for any other vowel and are protruded. The tonality is higher than for [a] or [o], but it can still be considered a semi-compact vowel. It is the only vowel where, in the initial position, the onset is imperceptible. Also fronting after /d'/, /t'/, /n'/ is negligible, and therefore there are no other allophones of [u].

Examples: [u] dum, umi, u

3.1.3. Long vowels.

The Morkovice dialect has only three long vowels: /á/, /é/, /ő/.

When arranged into the same scheme as short vowels, the following picture emerges:

TABLE 2

	Front	Central	Back
Mid		é	ő
Low		á	

As can be seen, the high series of long vowels is missing, which would make the system of long vowels asymmetric with respect to short vowels. However, the long-vowel system in itself is symmetric, since both

high vowels are absent from the system. There are two additional features associated with long vowels in the Morkovice dialect:

- (i) quantity, or length of articulation, which is easily distinguishable from the time factor of short vowels,
- (ii) abrupt onset which is so intense that the long vowel in the appropriate environment seems to be a combination of a vowel and a continuant glottal element. However, long vowels occur initially only seldom, and when they do, their occurrence is mainly functional (for an explanation of the term see section 3.1.4.3.).

3.1.3.1. Description of individual long vowels:

1. Mid front vowel:

Phoneme /é/; Allophones: [é]

['é]

Formation: [é] is a neutral vowel; nevertheless, it is slightly narrower than /e/. The tongue is shifted slightly more to the front and upwards; its tip touches the ridge of the lower teeth. The oral aperture is narrower and the lips are more spread than for [e]. The dark guttural allophone ['é] with strong onset has been introduced into the Morkovice dialect due to some foreign borrowings.

Examples: [é] méno, čék, sétko

['] éra, éro

2. Low central vowel:

Phoneme /á/; Allophones: [á]

[']

Formation: [á] differs from [a] also in some other articulatory phenomena apart from duration. It is basically also a low central neutral vowel, but

the tongue is more distant from the upper palate and is slightly shifted to the back. The tension is higher, and the mouth opening is wider. As a result, [á] is even more compact than [a] and is wider. [’a] is quite rare and occurs in some foreign loan words and functionally.

Examples: [á] mám, pátek, látky

[’á] (borrowing) árija

[’á] (functional) ále (e.g., in the expression: ále toč co bix nešel, pudu)*

3. Mid back vowel

Phoneme /ó/; Allophones: [ó]

marginally [’ó]

Formation: [ó] is, similarly to [o], a "centered" neutral vowel, but it is slightly narrower than [o]. Its pronunciation is shifted more to the back of the oral cavity and is slightly raised towards the soft palate (velum). The lips are more rounded. [ó] is less compact than [o]. The presence of [ó] is one of the basic features of the Morkovice dialect; in comparison with other dialects and with the Standard language, it is a very frequent sound. However, the initial occurrence of [’ó] is extremely rare and the trend is towards replacement of such [’ó] by [’u] (e.g., órad (very rarely) - uřad).

Examples: [ó] bóřka, nesó, tó

3.1.4. Some additional remarks concerning phenomena associated with vowels.

3.1.4.1. Vocality. This is a common acoustic feature of all

*For translation of all expressions see Appendix, part III.

vowels (Hála (19), p. 150). This phenomenon, however, is not apparent in the same degree. The least amount of vocality can be observed for the vowels /u/, /i/, where the stream of air is somewhat restricted by the small opening of the oral cavity. On the other hand, the jet of air is least restricted during the articulation of /a/, and /a/ is therefore characterized by the greatest amount of vocality. /e/, /o/ have a smaller amount of vocality than /a/, but more than /i/, /u/. Consequently, we can divide vowels into three groups as to their vocality:

- (i) vowels with full vocality - /a/
- (ii) vowels with near full vocality - /e/, /o/
- (iii) vowels with restricted vocality - /i/, /u/

It would be erroneous and misleading to simplify excessively the reasons for the absence of long /i/ and /u/ in the Morkovice dialect, since it is obviously a phenomenon motivated by complex processes. However, it may be suggested that there is a certain relationship between the length (quantity) and vocality of vowels. The limited vocality of /i/, /u/ contributed to the elimination (or lack) of /u/ and /i/ in the vowel system of the Morkovice dialect. The hypothesis that there is a relationship between quantity and vocality is further supported by the fact that the vowel with fullest vocality, /a/, is also the vowel with the maximal feature of length (see paragraph 3.1.4.3.).

3.1.4.2. Intensity. This feature is associated with stress.

We can distinguish between:

- (i) stressed vowels
- (ii) unstressed vowels

However, apart from certain minor acoustic differences, there is no

distinction between stressed and unstressed vowels in the Morkovice dialect.

3.1.4.3. Quantity. (For detailed treatment as to the Standard language see Hála (19) and Chlumský (20)). Quantity in the Morkovice dialect is determined by the mode of articulation, and also by function* with respect to the state of mind and mood of the speaker (surprise, anxiety, anger, etc.), or with respect to certain set expressions.

a) articulatory quantity is the portion of time which the articulation of individual vowels consumes. This quantity is automatic in normal speech (see Hála (19), p. 183). The longest vowel is [á]. In the Morkovice dialect, [á] is more than twice as long as [a]. Both [ó] and [é] are perceptibly shorter than [á]; and their quantity is almost identical. In the Morkovice dialect they are about twice as long as [e], [o].

b) functional quantity is subjective and varies with respect to individual speakers. The following types may be assessed (adapted from Hála (19), pp. 194-95):

1. short vowels - no short vowels in the Morkovice dialect alter their quantity with respect to function in normal speech;
2. semi-long - in certain set expressions, long vowels become shortened:
e.g., já mám hlad;
3. long - all long vowels in normal speech;
4. prolonged - in expressions involving astonishment, etc.: e.g., to je kráása;

*This is the term used by Hála ((19), p. 183).

5. extremely prolonged - in set expressions, e.g., no nééé, neríkééé, etc.

TABLE 3. Schematic table of vowels in the Morkovice dialect

(adapted from Hála (19), p. 182, and Gleason (1), p. 255).

Feature	Place of Articulation					Degree of oral aperture	
	Front	Centre			Back		
		Fronted	Central	Centered			
High	i				u	least	
Mid		é	e		ó	medium	
Low			a	á		most	
Acoustic concentration	diffuse	diffuse	compact	semi-compact	semi-compact	--	
Shape of lips	flat	elliptic	non-flat	semi-rounded	rounded	--	
Vocality	restricted	near-full	full	near-full	restricted	--	
Onset	slight	semi-strong	strong	weak	none	--	
Tonality	high	semi-high	low	semi-low	semi-low	--	
Number of allophones	N/A	3	2 2	2 2	2 1	1 N/A --	

3.2. Diphthongs.

3.2.1. On the basis of the definition that diphthongs represent a combination of two vowel sounds where one of these sounds lost a syllabic impulse (Hála (19), p. 290), it can be said that in the Morkovice dialect the element without syllabic impulse (off-glide) is lost, and as a result the vowel with syllabic impulse became long. This is true of all diphthongs within the morpheme of native words.

3.2.2. However, there are in the Morkovice dialect diphthongs which occur at the morpheme boundary:

1. au, eu, ou occur in those words in which a prefix is attached to a morpheme that begins with a vowel.

Examples: naučit

poučit

neučit

Diphthongs au, eu also appear in recently domesticated foreign borrowings within the morpheme boundary: auto

pneumatika

2. ao, eo, uo also occur at the morpheme boundary:

Examples: naopak

neotocit

uondat - marginal occurrence

3.2.3. In the Morkovice dialect there are also quasi-diphthongal groups aj, ej* which are phonetically realized as [aj], [ej], or [ai], [ei] (for [i], see section 3.1.2., No. 1).

[aj], [ej] occur non-finally: e.g., pajdá, hejno

[ai], [ei] occur only finally: e.g., kraj, zlod'ej

*To illustrate the distinction between 'true diphthong' and 'quasi-diphthong' we can compare, for example, poučit and kraj; ou in the former word is a true diphthong, i.e., o has a syllabic impulse which is lacked by u, even though there is always a morpheme boundary between the two components. aj, on the other hand, occurs in the Morkovice dialect only within one morpheme, but its diphthongal nature is lost before other vowels since the second element j forms a syllable with the ensuing vowel - kra-je. Thus, aj alternates with atj, and due to such a 'split', aj cannot be considered a true diphthong. For treatment of this problem in Standard Czech, see Hála (19), pp. 291-92.

3.3. Consonantal system.

3.3.1. Classification of consonants.*

3.3.1.1. According to the location of an obstruction to the stream of air by articulators, the consonants of the Morkovice dialect can be divided into the following groups:

1. Consonants with an obstruction formed by both lips are BILABIALS - /p/, /b/, /m/.

2. Consonants which are articulated with an obstruction formed on the alveolar part of the oral cavity. These can be further subdivided into:

a) ALVEODENTALS /t/, /d/, /n/, /c/, /s/, /z/ and also /l/, /r/, /ř/, which are articulated in the near vicinity of the upper teeth on the alveolar ridge;

b) POSTALVEOLARS /š/, /ž/, /č/ - the obstruction is further in the oral cavity.

3. Consonants with the obstruction on the hard palate are PALATALS - /d'/, /t'/, /n'/. (These, since they contrast with the remaining "hard" consonants are called "soft", because of their acoustic effect). To this group also belongs /j/ which is sometimes called a semivowel because it combines both vocalic and consonantal elements.

4. Consonants with the obstruction on the soft palate (velum) are VELARS - /k/, /g/, /x/.

5. The consonant characterized by the obstruction in the larynx is called LARYNGEAL - /h/.

*The classification is based on the most recent approach towards classification of Czech consonants as presented by Hala (19). Wherever applicable, this classification is adapted in this thesis.

3.3.1.2. Also common is a classification according to the nature of the obstruction to the air passage:^{*}

1. Consonants with the completely blocked air passage are STOPS - /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /t'/, /d'/, /k/, /g/.
2. Consonants characterized by free passage of the jet of air into the nasal cavity are NASALS - /m/, /n/, /n'/.
3. Consonants characterized by a complete, but gradually released, obstruction are AFFRICATES - /č/, /š/.
4. Consonants articulated when the obstruction is not complete but the passage of air is very narrowed are FRICATIVES - /f/, /v/, /s/, /z/, /š/, /ž/, /j/, /x/, /h/.
5. A consonant characterized by a narrowed passage of the air stream on the sides of the oral cavity is called LATERAL - /l/.
6. Consonants which are characterized by the narrow air passage which is periodically reduced are called VIBRANTS (or TRILLS) - /r/, /ř/.

3.3.2. Some features associated with consonants:

- 3.3.2.1. Voice. Consonants are pronounced with or without the accompaniment of voice due to the vibration of the vocal cords. According to this feature, they are divided into:
- a) voiced consonants
 - b) voiceless consonants

Another quality can be associated with this feature: voiceless consonants have a firmer articulation (*fortis*), whereas the articulation of voiced consonants is less tense (*lenis*). Voiceless stops /p/, /t/, /t'/, /k/ are

*Other criteria for classifications of consonants as to articulation are used as well. See, for example, the detailed treatment by Gleason (1), and with respect to Czech consonants, by Hala (19).

characterized by more abrupt explosion than voiced stops /b/, /d/, /d'/, /g/; voiceless fricatives /s/, /š/ are accompanied by friction during the whole duration of their articulation and are somewhat sharper than their voiced counterparts /z/, /ž/. Some consonants in the Morkovice dialect are paired in respect to voice: /p - b/, /t - d/, /t' - d'/, /k - g/, /f - v/, /s - z/, /š - ž/; others are inherently voiced: /m/, /n/, /n'/, /j/, /h/, /l/, /r/, /ř/, or inherently voiceless: /c/, /č/, /x/. Although there is a relationship between /h/ and /x/, and /h/ is assimilated to /x/ in specific environments, they cannot be considered a true pair, because /x/ does not assimilate to /h/. (For details see 3.4.1.2., Nos. (2)-(4). As positional variants, there are in the Morkovice dialect consonantal sounds that cannot be counted among regular phonemes; however, they represent allophonic counterparts to certain non-paired consonants. The consonant /c/ has a voiced counterpart [ʒ], for /č/ there is a variant [č̃], and /x/ has a voiced counterpart in [χ]. We also have to distinguish a voiceless counterpart [ř]* for otherwise voiced /ř/.

3.3.2.2. Sibilation. Sibilant consonants are characterized by a more or less sharp hissing sound. /s/, /z/ are sharp sibilants, /š/, /ž/ are less sharp sibilants. A similar feature is associated to a lesser degree with /c/, /č/; these are called assibilants.

3.3.2.3. Sonority. /l/ is the most sonorant consonantal sound in the Morkovice dialect. It has a high degree of vocality, which allows it to function almost like a vowel in the formation of syllables. /r/ is similar in nature to /l/ and aids in the formation of syllables, but its

*The symbols are those used by Hala (19), p. 206.

sonority is suppressed by the oscillation of the apex.

3.3.2.4. Quantity. The "length" of consonants with respect to their division into momentaneous and continuant has been investigated by J. Chlumský (20), who gives the results of many tests involving the measuring of consonantal quantity. Some of the conclusions of Chlumský's investigation are given below:*

1. palatals are longer than corresponding non-palatals;
2. nasals are shorter than corresponding oral consonants;
3. stops are shorter than voiceless fricatives but longer than voiced fricatives;
4. the longest consonants are voiceless fricatives and affricates;
5. the shortest consonants are /l/, /r/;
6. /ř/ is longer than /r/;
7. after a long vowel, consonants are, as a rule, shorter and consequently weaker than after a short vowel.

Hála (19, p. 216) denies the existence of prolonged or "geminate" pronunciation of two identical consecutive consonants. However, in the Morkovice dialect, there is a prolongation of most adjacent identical or assimilated consonants across the boundary of words and some morphemes (see morphophonemic rule (13)).

*We can apply these results to the Morkovice dialect; because the tests, conducted on the whole Czech-speaking territory, did not show major deviations.

3.3.3. Description of individual consonants.*

3.3.3.1. BILABIALS - /p/, /b/, /m/

1. Phoneme /p/; Allophones: [p] v1.

[b] vd.

Formation: [p] is characterized by firm closure of the lips, and by closure of the nasal cavity by the velum. The tongue is relatively inactive and does not touch any articulators.**

Examples: [p] pil, pátek, práca

[b] kup boti - [kub boti]

2. Phoneme /b/; Allophones: [b] vd.

[p] — v1.

Formation: [b] differs from [p] basically by a somewhat less firm closure of lips.

3. Phoneme /m/; Allophones: [m]

[m]

Formation: [m] differs from [p] and [b] in the relatively weak closure of lips. The uvula does not block the nasal cavity, whence its nasal nature. [m] is formed labiodentally--the lower lip touches the upper teeth. It is a positional variant which occurs before labiodentals (see morphophonemic rule (11)).

Examples: [m] tam, mám

[m] já sem varíl, já sem včerá bil - [já sem varíl];

[já sem fčerá bil]

*Consonants are grouped with respect to articulators and points of articulation.

**For conditions concerning the occurrence of [b], see Morphophonemic rules. Morphophonemic rules specify the conditions also for all the remaining positional variants discussed in this section.

3.3.3.2. DORSO-ALVEOLARS - /t/, /d/, /n/

4. Phoneme /t/; Allophones: [t] vl.

[d] vd.

Formation: [t] is formed by the pressure of the front part of the dorsum against the alveols. Both nasal and oral cavities are blocked.

Examples: [t] tam, bit

[d] musim it dom - [musim iddom]

5. Phoneme /d/; Allophones: [d] vd.

[t] vl.

Formation: [d] is articulated like [t], but with slightly less tension.

Examples: [d] dum, dar

[t] odtamcut', pod stolem - [ottamcut'], [pot stolem]

6. Phoneme /n/; Allophones: [n]

[ŋ]

Formation: [n] is articulated similarly to [d], [t], but the nasal cavity remains unobstructed, and the pressure of the blade against the alveols is weaker. [ŋ] is velarized and is included in the group of dorso-velars. For its occurrence, see morphophonemic rule (10).

Examples: [n] nás, noha

[ŋ] venku, Manka, ingóst, rink hoří - [venku], [Manka], [ingóst], [rink hoří]

3.3.3.3. DORSO-PALATALS - /d'/, /t'/, /n'/

6. Phoneme /d'/; Allophones: [d'] vd.

[t'] vl.

Formation: [d'] is formed by a more energetic pressure of the dorsum against the upper palate. The apex rests against the back ridge of the



lower teeth. Both cavities are closed.

Examples: [d'] d'ivat se, d'elat

[t'] bud', lod', sed'te - [but'], [lot'], [set'te]

7. Phoneme /t'/; Allophones: [t'] vd.

[d'] vd.

Formation: [t'] is formed similarly to [d'], but the strength, associated with its articulation, is lesser.

Examples: [t'] pit'i, t'ixo

[d'] sit' na ribi - [sid' na ribi]

8. Phoneme /n'/; Allophones: [n']

Formation: The main distinction of the articulation of [n'] is the absence of an obstruction for the nasal cavity. The sound is less energetic than [t'] and [d']. An accompanying feature is the presence of nasal resonance.

Examples: [n'] kun', n'izko

3.3.3.4. DORSO-VELARS - /k/, /g/, [ŋ]

9. Phoneme /k/; Allophones: [k] vd.

[g] vd.

Formation: [k] is formed by the closure of both nasal and oral cavities which are suddenly released. The main point of articulation is in the back of the oral cavity under the velum. Closure of both cavities is quite firm.

Examples: [k] kuna, klobók

[g] tak mn'e řekn'i - [tag mn'e řekn'i]

10. Phoneme /g/; Allophones: [g] vd.

Formation: Characteristics of the allophone [g] are the same as for [k],

except that the closure of cavities is less firm. As a phoneme, /g/ is rare in the Morkovice dialect; its origin is in assimilated foreign loan words and in sporadic adaptations of standard lexical items. However, [g] occurs as a frequent positional variant of /k/ (see No. 9 of this section). Since /g/ does not occur in the position that is affected by assimilation, we cannot speak of another allophone for /g/.*

Examples: [g] loan words: guma, gramatika
adapted from the standard language: gat'e, glacek
(kalhoty, klacek)

11. To this group we may also add the non-phonemic variant of the dorso-alveoral /n/ - [ŋ] (see subsection 3.3.3.2., No. 6).

3.3.5. LABIO-DENTALS - /f/, /v/, [m]

12. Phoneme /f/; Allophones: [f] v1.

Formation: [f] is produced by a narrow escape between the lower lip and the upper teeth. To facilitate the pronunciation, the lower jaw is slightly retracted. The tongue is in a neutral position and the opening of the lips is perceptibly narrowed and shortened. This sound is accompanied throughout its articulation by sharp friction. Phonemically, /f/ is not a true member of the Morkovice dialect consonantal system. However, it is quite frequent nowadays because of numerous borrowings. Due to the lack of its occurrence in a position which would be subject to voicing assimilation, no other allophones of /f/ need to be listed.

Examples: [f] fára, film, figura

*As an exception to this rule, we may consider an occasional surname Lang, or the word gong, which is, however, rarely used.

13. Phoneme /v/; Allophones: [v] vd.
 [f] vl.

Formation: [v] is formed basically in the same manner as [f], but its articulation is less tense. [f] is very frequent in the Morkovice dialect due to peculiar assimilations (see morphophonemic rule (9)).

Examples: [v] vi, yaša, yoda

[f] d'iv, d'evčica, s'vama, kvočna - [d'if], [d'efčica], etc.

14. A member of this group is also the non-phonemic positional variant of /m/ - [m] (see subsection 3.3.3.1., No. 3).

3.3.3.6. PREDORSO-ALVEOLAR SIBILANTS - /s/, /z/

15. Phoneme /s/; Allophones: [s] vl.
 [z] vd.

Formation: A narrow channel through which the air passes is formed by the close proximity of the front dorsum to the alveolar ridge. The apex rests against the lower front teeth. The stream of air is forced by an aperture between the surface of the tongue, and the palate. The main point of articulation is near the upper teeth.

Examples: [s] pes, seno
 [z] pes bjehal s'babó - [pez bjehal z babó]

16. Phoneme /z/; Allophones: [z] vd.
 [s] vl.

Formation: The same as for /s/, but with less of a hissing sound, and with less intensity.

Examples: [z] zámek, zato
 [s] bez, vuz - [bes], [vus]

3.3.3.7. APICO-PREPALATAL SIBILANTS - /š/, /ž/

Formation: These two consonants are articulated basically like the predorso-alveolar sibilants, but the main point of articulation is slightly retracted towards the palate. The tip of the tongue does not touch the lower teeth, but is raised towards the palate. The hissing sound accompanying these sounds is less sharp due to the reduced force of the jet of air passing through a larger opening between the alveols and the teeth.

17. Phoneme /š/; Allophones: [š] vl.

[ž] vd.

Examples: [š] šlapa, šest

[ž] máš novi boti - [máž novi boti]

18. Phoneme /ž/; Allophones: [ž] vd.

[š] vl.

Examples: [ž] žaba, žák

[š] bjež, muž

3.3.3.8. PREDORSO-PALATAL - /j/

19. Phoneme /j/; Allophones: [j]

[i]

Formation: The articulation of [j] is similar to that described in the group of dorso-palatals, but it is pronounced with less intensity. The main point of articulation is the front part of the dorsum. The allophone [i] represents a weakened [j]; it is shorter than [j] and almost approaches [ɪ]. Its occurrence in the Morkovice dialect is limited to only a few words.

Examples: [j] piжу, já

[i] kij, zlod'ej, kraj - [kij], [zlod'ej], [kraj]

3.3.3.9. DORSO-PALATO-VELAR - (x)

20. Phoneme /x/; Allophones: [x] vl.

[f] vd.

Formation: [x] is articulated basically in the same way as consonants described in the dorso-velar group. However, there is a slight contact between the dorsum and the palate. The voiced variant in the Morkovice dialect is definitely not [h], but [f]. It is distinguished by a lesser amount of accompanying friction.

Examples: [x] xleba, xodit

[f] bix bil, nex ho - [big.bil], [neg ho]

3.3.3.10. LARYNGEAL - /h/

21. Phoneme /h/; Allophones: [h] vd.

[x] vl.

[?h] vd.

Formation: The articulation of [h] does not depend on the oral cavity, whose main purpose is to freely release the laryngeal sound. [h] is characterized by a distinctive shape of the vocal cords during the articulation; they are contracted into a triangular shape. With respect to [?h], it could be argued that the strong glottal element associated with initial [h] is transferred onto it due to the influence of the following vowel. However, there is no glottalization discernible in any other initial consonant before a vowel. It must therefore be assumed that such glottalization is a specific feature of [h] in the initial position.

Examples: [h] dráha, lehňot

[x] sn'ih, dluh - [sn'ix], [dlux]

[?h] honem, hen - [?honem], [?hen]

3.3.3.11. TWO-PHASE DORSO-ALVEOLARS /č/, /č̄/

Formation: This group is idiosyncratic because of the peculiar articulation of its members. The initial stage of articulation is similar to the formation of dorso-alveolars, but during the final stage of articulation, the mode of release is similar to that for sibilants. Thus, the initial stage has an occlusive characteristic, while the final stage has a feature of assibilation, i.e., it is accompanied by a hissing sound. Nevertheless, in the Morkovice dialect these consonants cannot be considered as some compound sound [t + s], or [t + š].

22. Phoneme /č/; Allophones: [č] vl.

[č̄] vd.

Formation: [č] is similar to [t], but the apex is placed against the lower front teeth. The remaining articulators have the same position as during the pronunciation of [s].

Examples: [č] cap, celé

[č̄] vjec bila, lecgdá - [vječ̄ bila], [lečgdá]

23. Phoneme /č̄/; Allophone: [č̄] vl.

[č̄] vd.

Formation: [č̄] is less similar to [t], and its articulation is retracted to the very back of the alveols. The release is similar to [š].

Examples: [č̄] čekat, čáp

[č̄] hlidač bil, lécba - [hlidač̄ bil], [léc̄ba]

3.3.3.12. APICO-ALVEOLAR LATERAL - /l/

24. Phoneme /l/; Allophones: [l]

Formation: The apex is placed against the alveolar ridge and on both sides there are free passages for the stream of air.

Examples: [l] léto, pil

3.3.3.13. APICO-ALVEOLAR VIBRANTS (TRILLS) - /r/, /ř/

25. Phoneme /r/; Allophones: [r]

Formation: The major distinction between [r] and the already described dorso-alveolars is that there is never a complete occlusion between the apex and the alveols. The gap is narrowed or widened by repetitive vibrations of the apex. [r] in the Morkovice dialect has at least two (usually more) oscillations of the apex; this is one of the dialectal characteristics. Every [r] has a certain vocalic base (weak schwa).

Examples: [r] rád, rib

26. Phoneme /ř/; Allophones: [ř] vd.

[ř] vl.

Formation: [ř] is similar to [r], but the apex is more tense and the jet of air is stronger. The oscillations are more numerous and faster. There is no vocalic base.

Examples: [ř] dřít, říkat

[ř] tří, zet' řekl - [tří], [zet' řekl]

3.3.3.14. GLOTTAL STOP - /?/

27. /?/ is marginally phonemic; Allophone: [?]

Formation: The stream of air from the lungs is obstructed by a firm contraction of the vocal cords which are subsequently released abruptly.

It is claimed that the glottal stop is pronounced only in specific positions and/or that it accompanies only certain sounds

(Gleason (1), p. 241, Hála (19) p. 359), which means that it is predictable.

However, we may point to certain instances from the Morkovice dialect which suggest that this sound has a marginal phonemic nature, since in

an otherwise identical environment it does not occur in all words. It is only the glottal stop that distinguishes between the following minimal pairs: soka - z oka / [soka - s'oka]; soči - z oči / [soči - s'oc̄i]; suxem - s uxem / [suxem - s'ušem]. In these examples, the glottal stop may be attributed to the juncture between the preposition and the word. But there is no juncture in the pair sužovat - zužovat - [s'užovat],* or zorat - zorat [s'orat]. This is undeniably a problem that deserves a thorough study, which is impossible within the scope of this thesis.

The reason for classifying [?] as a marginal phoneme is that while as a rule the glottal stop is predictable between a juncture and a vowel, it is unpredictable in isolated instances elsewhere, and would have to be marked in the dictionary of the Morkovice dialect.

3.3.3.15. OTHER NON-PHONEMIC SOUNDS - [t_c], [t_s], [t_x], [t_{sx}].

These are predictable by rules as a result of certain sound assimilations (see morphophonemic rule (14)).

Examples: [t_s] bud' se, at' se [but'se, at'se], voiced: [d_z] - pod zemó
 [t_x] at' šije [at'sije], voiced: [d_z] - at' žije [at'žije]
 [t_{sx}] at'čeká, dobitče [at'čeká, dobitče]
 [t_c] bud' celé den' doma [but'celé den' doma]

These sounds are not true allophones, because they cannot be associated with any specific phonemes. They may be described as "fused" sounds—c, č, s, š + t on-glide, respectively.

*Devoicing before a glottal stop is automatic. There is a morpheme boundary in zužovat between the prefix z and u, but that does not seem to be a factor influencing the occurrence of [?]-e.g., in the words zorganizovat, zautomatizovat, z is separated from these words by a morpheme boundary, but the glottal stop occurs only in the latter--[s'automatizovat].

TABLE 4. Schematic table of consonants in the Morkovice dialect (based on Gleason (1), p. 252, and Hála (19), p. 211).

Mode of articulation		Place of articulation															
		Bi-labial		Labio-dental		Alveolar				Palatal		Velar		Laryngeal		Glottal	
						Alveo- lents	Postal- veolar	vl.	vd.								
Stops	oral	p	b			t	d			t'	d'	k	g			?	
	nasal	m		(m)		n				n'		(ŋ)					
Affricates						c	(č)	č	(ž)								
Fricatives						s	z	š	ž								
					f	v					j	x	(y)				
Lateral								l									
Trills								r									
						(ř)	ř										
By vocal chords														h		(?h)	

3.4. MORPHOPHONEMIC RULES.

3.4.1. Automatic changes. All automatic changes are predictable solely on the basis of phonological environment; i.e., the shape of specific morphemes is determined by their occurrence in the environment of other morphemes, particularly in terms of the phonological elements which occur at various boundaries separating the morphemes. The rules expressing such changes in the Morkovice dialect are postulated in this section according to the following criterion: since the formulation of the rules attempts to reflect as close as possible the surface level, the rules are given in phonetic, rather than phonemic, terms; i.e., structural description, structural change and conditions for individual rules indicate the actual phonetic shape of sounds involved in a particular change. This approach serves as an abbreviatory and the most economical device within the scope of the descriptive method to illustrate the processes that are at work in the Morkovice dialect.*

The actual phonetic structure of morphemes will be assessed on the basis of boundaries that connect the individual segments of speech. In order to obtain correct results, the following types of boundaries must be distinguished:

- 1) a pause which occurs at the end of an utterance (which may be a single word, a single sentence, group of sentences, etc.), or which occurs between parts of a single sentence. The purpose of a pause is mainly communicative; i.e., the utterance is divided into smaller sections separated by pauses to facilitate comprehension. The implementation

*For comments on limitations and shortcomings of this method, see Chapter VI, section 6.2.

of this pause, particularly within one sentence may be functional, however.* This type of boundary will be symbolized by "—".

ii) a boundary which divides "stress groups"** in the speech.

The stress group may be defined as a rhythmical speech unit composed of one or more words that contains only one stress (Hála (19), page 311).

Additional constituents of a stress group are usually monosyllabic words.

According to their position and function in the stress groups, they can be divided as follows:

a) proclitics which are at the beginning of a stress group; these are only those monosyllabic words that are able to carry a stress--e.g., prepositions: do, na, which form units with the ensuing unstressed words:

dò domu nà domn'e ("'" marks the stress)

pronouns: já si, on je

conjunctions: že n'ic, sak ano, etc.***

b) enclitics which are attached to the main constituent of the stress groups; these cannot carry a stress--e.g.:

enclitic and reflexive pronouns: si, se

forms of the auxiliary "bit" - su, si, me, bi, etc.

*The term "functional" is used here in the same meaning as in the paragraph on "functional length"--see page 24. It is a technical term used by Hála (19, "funkční pauza"). In this particular instance it means that the pause may be subjective, i.e., it reflects the state of mind, hesitation, etc.

**Some Czech linguists (e.g., Hála, 19; Trávníček, 14) use the musical term "takt"--bar.

***In the Morkovice dialect, the conjunctions a, ale, aji are not proclitic; they represent a separate item isolated from the preceding and the following stress group by a boundary.

c) neutral monosyllabic words which may be either proclitic or enclitic when combined with other monosyllabic words; their position determines whether they are stressed or unstressed: e.g.:

tò je on but: jé to on or: òn je to

Thus, any element in the above expression may be stressed if it stands in the initial position (proclitic), or unstressed if it stands elsewhere (enclitic).

This type of boundary will be called a minor juncture* and will be symbolized by "%".

iii) a boundary which separates individual grammatical words within the stress group. In the Morkovice dialect, no boundary in the sense of pause is perceptible in this environment. This type of boundary will be called a major juncture,* and will be symbolized by "#".

iv) a morpheme boundary which occurs between individual morphemes within a grammatical word. This type will be symbolized by "/".

Example of segmentations and boundaries:

The following sentence was written down during a conversation among young people ranging in age from 16 to 19 years:

Už se teho moc namluvilo o sn'ežním mužovi, ale doposavad'
se ho n'ikemu nepodařilo vifotografovati.

With respect to the above described boundaries, this sentence is segmented as follows:

Už # se # te # ho % moc % na # mluvi # l # o % o # sn'ež #
nim % muž # ovi # ale % de # posavad' # se # ho % n'i # k #
emu % ne # po # dří # l # o % vi # foto # graf # ova # t #

*These terms are used by Ch. Bidwell (21), but have a slightly different meaning in this thesis.

3.4.1.1. Notes on stress. Primary stress in the Morkovice dialect is regular and is predictable by a simple rule:

- (1) Each stress group has only one primary stress which occurs on its first syllable.

It is, therefore, crucial to assign correct boundaries (in this case, the minor junctures). In the above sentence, the stress will occur on the first vowel after each "z" and also "#", and the sentence will be realized as follows:

Už se teho mòc nàmluvilo ò sn'ežním mùžovi, àle dòposavád' se ho n'ikemu nèpodařilo vìfotografovat.

Rule (1) can be presented as follows:

$$(1') V \rightarrow \dot{V} / \left\{ \begin{matrix} \# \\ z \end{matrix} \right\} (C^n)$$

where (C^n) signifies that an n number of consonants may, but need not, occur, and

V = vowel.

Secondary stress (weak stress) occurs generally on a syllable following the stressed syllable, but its occurrence is governed also by some other phenomena--e.g., each non-initial word in compounds carries a weak stress on the first syllable--čìrveno-mòdro-bìlé, pòliticko-ékonomické, etc. This stress will not be examined in detail in this study.

3.4.1.2. Automatic changes due to assimilation. With respect to the process of assimilation, two basic categories can be established:

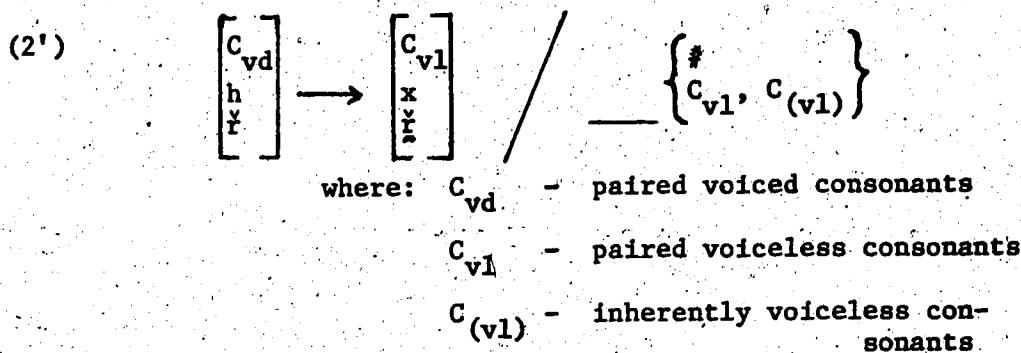
- I. a segment of the morpheme assimilates to the element that follows (element adjacent to the right)--regressive assimilation;

II. a segment of the morpheme assimilates to the preceding element (element adjacent to the left)--progressive assimilation.

I. Regressive voice assimilation.

The following rules can be postulated:

(2) All paired* voiced consonants and also the inherently voiced consonants [h], [ř] become devoiced in the environment before a pause (#), and before all paired voiceless and inherently voiceless consonants regardless of the boundary. Other inherently voiced consonants remain unchanged (e.g., [l], [r], [m], [n]--N/C).



Examples: Before pause - vlez, dub, vjež, bjeh, zbor - [vles], [dup], [vješ], etc.

Across boundaries - z teho, pod tebó, vlez tam, bud'te - [s teho], etc.

Within morphemes - nehti, řtán, hvozd** - [nexti], [řtán], [hvost]

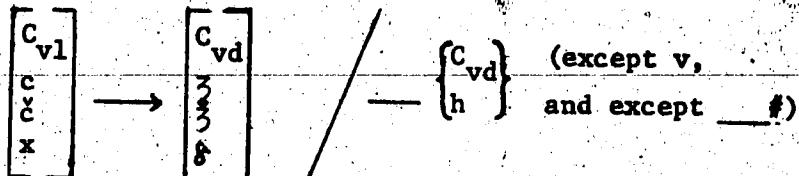
*Consonants for which voicing is distinctive as opposed to consonants for which voicing is not distinctive--inherently voiced or voiceless. For particular classification see section 3.3:2.1. Since some rules must make specific reference to either paired voiced (voiceless) or inherently voiced (voiceless) consonants, this fact will be stated in the structural description of rules.

**In clusters, the rightmost consonant is considered first; since a pause ensues, d→t, and, consequently, z→s-[hvost].

(3) All paired voiceless and inherently voiceless

consonants become voiced in the environment before paired voiced consonants except [v], and also before [h], everywhere except across the pause.

(3')



Examples: k domu, klič bil, klec bila, tak honem, k host'in'e, xlap bil, mn'et hlad, kletba, takhle, prosba -- [g domu], [klič bil], [kleč bila], [tag honem], etc.

but: tvuj does not assimilate to */dvuj/

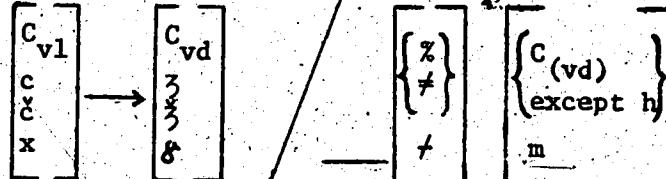
tvor does not assimilate to */dvor/

xvála does not assimilate to */gála/

(4) Paired voiceless and inherently voiceless conso-

nants become voiced in the environment before the inherently voiced consonants except [h],* only across the minor and major junctures and before [m] across the morpheme boundary.

(4')



Examples: for [m] across #: kupme, zatopme, plačme, plat'me -- [kubme], [plačme], etc.

for C_vl, C(vl) across %, #: k mamn'e, k noze, proč je,

neviš n'ic, moc né, xlap leži, bix řekl -- [g mamn'e], [g noze], etc.

*h is accounted for by rule (2).

but: tma does not assimilate to */dma/ (there is no / between t and m)

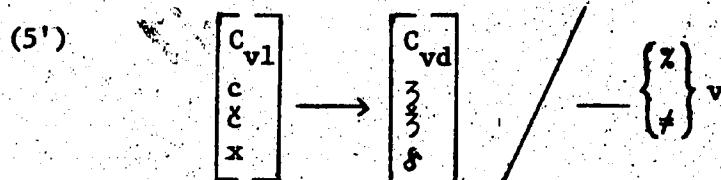
kráva does not assimilate to */gráva/ (there is no boundary
between k and r)

pletla does not assimilate to */pledla/ (t does not assimilate
to l across /)

knot does not assimilate to */gnot/ (k does not assimilate to
n across /)

Exception: k does not become g in: k n'im, k nám, k n'emu, even though
there is / in these words.

(5) The paired voiceless consonants and the inherently
voiceless consonants become voiced before the paired voiced consonant [v]
only across the major and minor junctures.

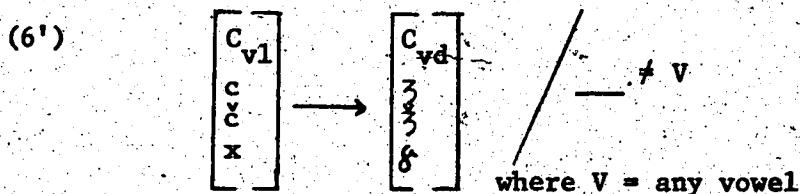


Examples: k vod'e, k večeru, xlap vi, moc vi, bix vám, natoč vodu --
[g vod'e], [xlabvi], etc.

Exception: k does not assimilate to g in: k vám

s does not assimilate to z in: s vama

(6) The paired voiceless and inherently voiceless
consonants become voiced before all vowels across the major juncture only
(i.e., only within the "stress group").



Examples: sak ano, xlap an'i necekl, šak on, proc ix, já bix an'i --
[šag ano], [xlab an'i], etc.

It should be noted, however, that the distribution of the major juncture sometimes varies, and that there may be a minor juncture or a pause instead:

e.g., a) ten xlap # an'i tá baba -- as compared to xlap #

an'i necekl -- the difference is that in the former example, p in xlap is not voiced, and a in an'i has an independent stress; there is a glottal stop between the two words [xlap' an'i].

b) ten xlap # o kerim bila řec -- the difference, when compared to: xlap # an'i # necekl, is self-evident; p remains voiceless because of the pause that follows.

NOTE: Rules (3), (4), (5), and (6) all express the same structural change; however, conditions for these rules vary markedly.

An attempt has been made to collapse these rules, but it is felt that within this theoretical framework, such a "shortcut" is not justified since it is extremely complicated and makes for less clarity. A different approach--e.g., rules based on distinctive features--would allow us to collapse these rules. See also section 6.2.

(7) All paired voiced consonants become devoiced before a glottal stop regardless of the boundary.*

(7') $C_{vd} \longrightarrow C_{vl} / - ?$

*Because of the problems associated with the occurrence of a glottal stop in the Morkovice dialect (see section 3.3.3.14), no rule is postulated here as to the predictability of a glottal stop.

Examples: z ulice, v olej, zohnutiho drátu -- [s' ohnutiho drátu];
 cf. zohnutiho drátu -- N/C

(8) An inherently voiced consonant [j] becomes devoiced in the environment before a pause.

(8') $j \rightarrow \emptyset / _ \#$

Examples: kij, kraj, fuj, maluj -- [kij], [kraj], [fuj], [maluj]

II. Progressive voice assimilation.

(9) The paired voiced consonant [v] and the inherently voiced consonant [ř] become devoiced after a paired voiceless consonant within a morpheme.

(9') $\begin{bmatrix} v \\ ř \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} f \\ č \end{bmatrix} / + C_{vl} - +$

Examples: svuj, tvuj, xvála, tvor, švec, kvočna, středa, kříž, tři, křik, křest -- [sfuj], [xfála], [šfec], [kfočna], [středa], [křik], [tři], etc.

but: lva, s řadó, podřeknót, dřít, etc. -- v, ř -- N/C

III. Regressive articulatory assimilation.

(10) Dorso-alveolar [n] becomes a dorso-velar [ŋ] before [k], [g] everywhere except across a pause.

(10') $n \rightarrow \emptyset / _ k, g \text{ (except } _ \# k, g)$

Examples: tenké, cíngat, ten kun', on kecá -- [tenké], [cíngat], [ten kun'], etc.

(11) Bilabial [m] becomes a labio-dental [ɱ] before

[f], [v], everywhere except across a pause.

(11') $m \rightarrow \underline{m} / _ f, v$ (except $_ \# f, v$)

Examples: famfári, zfamfrn'et, tam fókalo, já sem vjed'el -- [famfári],
[tam fókalo]

(12) Dorso alveolar [n] becomes a bilabial [m]

before [b] across the morpheme boundary.

(12') $n \rightarrow m / _ + b$

Examples: klenba, hanba (n is apparent in words like klenót, hanabit) --
[klemba], [hamba]

IV. Regressive simplifications of clusters.

(13) Two identical (or assimilated with respect to voicing) consecutive consonants become geminate everywhere except across the pause. The second element, if palatal, causes a palatal pronunciation of the geminate cluster even where the preceding consonant is its non-palatal respective counterpart.

(13') $C_i \rightarrow CC_{(pal)} / _ C_{i(pal)}$ (except $_ \# C_{i(pal)}$)

where C_i - identical or assimilated consonant

$CC_{(pal)}$ - geminate result which may or
may not be palatal

$C_{i(pal)}$ - identical consonant which may
be palatal

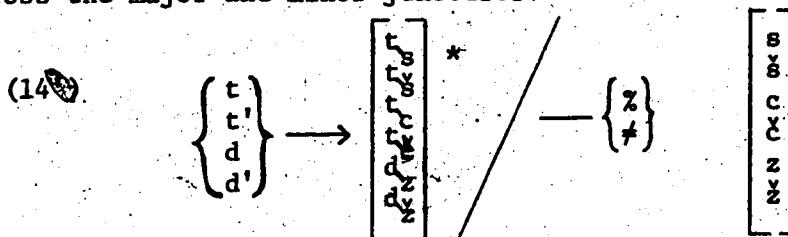
Exception: z in the prefix roz- is lost when followed by s, š: e.g.,
rozsvit'it -- [rosvit'it]
rožst'ipat -- [rošt'ipat]

Examples: odd'elat as opposed to od'elat -- [od'd'elat] vs. [od'elat]
bil liné as opposed to bil iné -- [billiné] vs. [bil 'iné]
pod domem as opposed to po domex -- [poddomem] vs. [po dómex]
les zhōřel as opposed to lez hořel -- [lezzhořel] vs. [lez hořel]--
(s in les is subject to rule (3)).

This rule also expresses the degree of assimilation with regard to palatalization. Palatalization occurs only when [d'], [t'], [n'] are preceded by non-palatals [d], [t], [n], and the result is subsequently subject to gemination. However, when the palatals [d'], [t'], [n'] are the first segment in the cluster, gemination does not occur, and the palatals are only subjected to regular voice assimilation.

Examples: plat'te -- N/C, bud'te (d' is subject to voice assim.) -- [but'te]
pod'dom -- N/C, pod' tam (d' is subject to voice assim.) --
[pot' tam] but: bit t'ixo [bit't'ixo], etc.

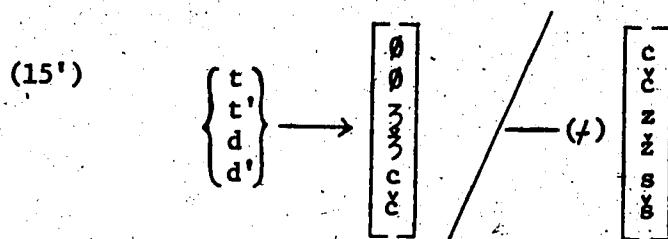
(14) Oral dorso-alveolars and oral palatals are reduced in value before sibilants and assibilants and become voiced or voiceless on-glides of the following segment according to its voice quality. This occurs across the major and minor junctures.



Examples: at' čeka, at' šeptá, pod celim, at' žene, pod zemó -- [a t̫ čeka], [a t̪ šeptá], [po t̪ celim], [a t̫ žene], [po d̪ zemó]

*Although these sounds are similar to corresponding assibilants, they are perceptibly less compact.

(15) Oral dorso-alveolars and oral palatals are dropped before assibilants, but when followed by voiced or voiceless sibilants with which they merge, they result in assibilants. The voice is determined by the second element. This occurs across the morpheme boundary and within morphemes.



where (+) - morpheme boundary may
or may not occur

Examples: mladší, Hradčany, xudší, pjetset, podzim, bohatství --
[mlačí], [Hračani], [xučí], [pjecet], [požím], [bohactví]

Other changes with respect to loss of phonemes are marginal:

(16) [v] is dropped in the cluster vz, before another consonant across the morpheme boundary.

(16') v → Ø / z + c

Examples: vzpomenót -- which is subject to Rule (2) -- [spomenót]
vzpmatovat -- which is subject to Rule (2) -- [spamatovat]

VI. Specific changes.

(17) All vowels except [u] have a sharp onset after a pause.*

*An onset must not be confused with a glottal stop, because their distribution, as well as their quality, varies; e.g., # elektrárna -- ['elektrárna], z ≠ elektrární -- [s' elektzární].

(17') $V \text{ (except } u) \longrightarrow ?V / \# \underline{\quad}$

Examples: ano, oko, ináč, ešče — [’ano], [’oko], [’ináč], [’ešče]

3.4.2. Non-automatic changes. These changes are not predictable by the phonological environment alone. They are statable either by the morphological environment—e.g.:

$e \longrightarrow \emptyset /$ in stems of certain nouns before the endings of G, D, V . . . where these nouns must be specified either as a group or individually

Example: sen, G sg. søn-a — sna, D sg. søn-u — snu, etc.

or, such rules may be stated on the basis of a combination of morphological environment and phonological environment—e.g.:

$e \longrightarrow \emptyset /$ in stems of certain nouns V
where V = any vowel

Example: sen, søn-a — sna, søn-u — snu, etc.

3.4.2.1. Examples of non-automatic changes. We shall not postulate any specific rules for the non-automatic changes due to the above indicated complexity.* The most common alternations will be stated and illustrated by examples. More detailed treatment of these changes with respect to individual word classes will be given in the Outline of Morphology, Chapter IV.

*See Chapter VI, section 6.1., No. 4.

I. Loss of phonemes.*

a) Movable e (Alternation e ~ Ø).**

This phenomenon occurs in a number of grammatical categories, principally in nouns of all genders.

Examples:	<u>p</u> es - <u>p</u> sa	but:	<u>l</u> es - <u>l</u> esa
	kolek - kolka	but:	kolék - koléka
	žrá <u>d</u> lo - žrá <u>d</u> el	but:	bod <u>l</u> o - bod <u>l</u>

II. Vowel alternations.

b) u ~ o

Examples:	<u>v</u> ul - <u>v</u> ola	but:	<u>k</u> ul - <u>k</u> ula
	hlup - hló <u>p</u> e	but:	klub - klubové

c) i ~ é

Examples:	<u>p</u> irko - <u>p</u> éro	but:	d' <u>i</u> rka - d' <u>i</u> ra
	sito - sétko	but:	korito - korítko

d) o ~ i

Examples:	<u>n</u> osit - <u>n</u> ist	but:	.pro <u>s</u> it - N/C
	lóbat - polibek	but:	hló <u>b</u> at - hlóbka

III. Length alternation.

e) á ~ a

Examples: práca - prakovat; hrát - hraju

f) ó ~ o

Examples: kórka - korat; stópat - stopa

*This could be called also "addition of phonemes"; it is assumed here that the form with e is basic. Research has shown that 'deleting' is more natural than 'adding'. See also Schaarschmidt (5), page 73.

**In Chapter IV this alternation will be referred to as change "p".

g) é ~ e

Examples: mén̄o - menovat; zédk̄a - zedn'ik

IV. Consonant alternation.

h) Consonants k, h (g), x alternate with č, ž, š, respectively.

For an easy reference (particularly in the chapter on morphology), this rule will be symbolized as change "č".

Examples: ok̄o - oči, noha - nožka, psixolog - psixoložka, uxo - uši

i) Consonants k, h, x alternate under different circumstances also with č, ž, š, respectively. This change will be symbolized as "č-č".

Examples: fuka - fukči, sódruh - sódruzi, muxa - muše

j) Consonants c, z, s alternate with č, ž, š, respectively.

This change will be symbolized as "C-č".

Examples: noc - nočn'i, mazat - maže, visoké - viška

k) Consonants d, t, n alternate with palatals d', t', n', respectively. This change will be symbolized as "D'".

Examples: had - had'i, pit - pit'i, pán - pán'i

l) Consonant r alternates with ř - change "R".

Examples: bratr - bratře, papír - papiře

m) Consonants b, p, v, f alternate with bi, pi, vi, fi, respectively. We shall symbolize this change as "BJ".

Examples: xleba - xlebje, sklep - sklepje, velké - vjetši, trefa - trefje

n) Consonant m alternates with mn' - change "MN".

Examples: mama - mamm'e, mám - mn'sl, etc.

CHAPTER IV

OUTLINE OF MORPHOLOGY

4.0. Morphological categories and forms in Czech as well as in major dialects are examined in detail from a diachronic point of view in many treatises on the subject (see (7), (9), (13)). Although the historical development of such categories and forms in the Morkovice dialect includes certain idiosyncratic phenomena, their examination is outside the scope of this thesis. Only the basic features and most common characteristics associated with the actual state of the morphological system in the Morkovice dialect are presented in this outline.

4.1. Principal classification of words. With respect to their behaviour and function in a sentence, words are divided as follows:

A) inflected words:

- a) nouns
 - b) adjectives
 - c) pronouns
 - d) numerals
 - e) verbs
- } subject to declension
- } subject to conjugation

B) invariable words:

- f) adverbs
- g) prepositions
- h) conjunctions
- i) particles
- j) interjections

4.2. Characteristics of individual word classes.

4.2.1. NOUNS. According to gender, nouns can be divided into three groups: i) masculine (abbreviated masc.); ii) feminine (abbreviated fem.); and iii) neuter (abbreviated neut.).

With all genders, the following categories are associated:

- a) number; b) case.

There are basically two numbers--singular and plural (abbreviated sg., pl.)--but remnants of the dual number are apparent in names for certain paired parts of a human body and represent a semantic differentiation from the regular plural number. For example:

oko (sg.) - 'eye' oka (regular pl.) - 'loops' oči (remnant of dual) - 'eyes'

uxo - 'ear' uxa (pl.) - 'handles' uši (remnant of dual) - 'ears'

Seven cases are in use, although two or more cases can have the same form; the seven cases are: 1) Nominative (N); 2) Accusative (A); 3) Genitive (G); 4) Dative (D); 5) Vocative (V); 6) Instrumental (I); and 7) Locative or Prepositional (L).

The feature of animateness is relevant only for masculine nouns and it results in some specific phenomena in the declensional paradigm.

Paradigms are established on the basis of endings which are added to the stem. With respect to the original vowel in the stem, some nouns still preserve the nature of "softness" and "hardness". The distinction between soft and hard paradigms is, however, to a certain extent neutralized due to the process of analogy. Most cases differ only marginally within a particular gender class.

4.2.1.1. Masculine nouns. Generally, masculine nouns have a zero ending in the nominative singular.

PARADIGMS:

		Animate Nouns		Inanimate Nouns	
Number/Case		Hard	Soft	Hard	Soft
Sg.	N	pan-*	zet'-	hrad-	stroj-
	A	pan-a	zet'-a	hrad-	stroj-
	G	pan-a	zet'-a	hrad-a	stroj-a
	D	pan-ovi	zet'-ovi	hrad-u	stroj-u
	V	pan-e, kluk-u	zet'-u	hrad-e	stroj-u
	I	pan-em	zet'-em	hrad-em	stroj-em
	L	pan-ovi	zet'-ovi	hrad-u, papiř-e	stroj-u
Pl.	N	pán'-i	zet'-i	hrad-i	stroj-e
	A	pán-i	zet'-e	hrad-i	stroj-e
	G	pán-u	zet'-u	hrad-u	stroj-u
	D	pán-om	zet'-om	hrad-om	stroj-om
	V	pán'-i	zet'-i	hrad-i	stroj-e
	I	pán-ama	zet'-ama	hrad-ama	stroj-ama
	L	pán-áx**	zet'-áx	hrad-áx	stroj-áx

Comments:

- 1) Changes "D" and "R" (see non-automatic morphophonemic changes, section 3.4.2.1.) occur before the ending of the N and V pl. of

*Also, the lengthened version of this noun is used in the sg.: pán, pána, etc.; in the plural, however, only the long form is used.

**Only sporadically, also -ex occurs: xlapex, bratrex.

animate nouns.

Examples: pán - pán'i

vagabund - vagabund'i

kohót - kohót'i

doxtor - doxtoři

2) If an animate noun ends in -Cr (where C = consonant),

change "R" occurs before the endings of N, V pl. and also V.sg.:

N. sg.: bratr V sg.: bratře N, V pl.: bratři

3) -u in the L sg. of hard inanimate nouns alternates often with -e, which causes the following changes:

i) "R" - o papíru and also: na papíře

ii) "D" - o komínu and also: v komín'e

o objedu and also: na objed'e

iii) "BJ" - o sklepu and also: ve sklepje

o hřbitovu and also: na hřbitovje

iv) "MN" - o domu and also: v domn'e

As a rule, the form with -u is used after the preposition o; the form with -e in other instances.

4) Animate nouns with stems ending in velar (hard paradigm)*

have the ending -u in Vocative sg. instead of -e. Moreover, in N and V pl., they undergo the change "C":

kluk - V sg. kluku - N, V pl. kluci

sódruh - V sg. sódruhu - N, V pl. sódruzi

xirurg - V sg. xirurgu - N, V pl. xirurzi

dux - V sg. duxu - N, V pl. duši

Exceptions: bůh, člověk - V sg. bože, člověče (change "C"); moreover,

člověk has a suppletive plural lid'i.

5) Nouns with the stem ending in /d', t', n', j, ť, ř, z, š,

c, č/ belong to the soft paradigm.

Examples: Animate: muž, dříč, kupec, kun', kn'ez, kovář, zlod'ej

Inanimate: nuž, koš, hmožd'íř, bič, hrnec, tiden', kraj

6) Some nouns have a N sg. ending -e after -c-; e.g., sódce, vudce. These are declined according to the soft animate paradigm.

7) Nouns with the ending -i in N sg.--e.g., přuvodči, kréci, koči--are declined like soft masculine adjectives.

8) Nominalized adjectives--e.g., hajné, přibuzné--are declined like hard masculine adjectives.

9) The endings of some masculine nouns are morphologically feminine--e.g., d'eda, tata, předseda; these are declined according to the feminine paradigm žena (section 4.2.1.2.). Moreover, tata and d'eda do not have N, V pl.; the N, V plural of diminutive or pejorative forms is used:

N sg.: tat'ik - N pl.: tat'ici;

N sg.: tat'inek - N pl.: tat'inci

N sg.: d'edek - N pl.: d'edci

N sg.: d'edeček - N pl.: d'edečci, etc.

10) A sporadic number of nouns has a genitive plural with zero ending:

N sg.: t'isic - G pl.: t'isic

N pl.: pen'ize - G pl.: pen'ez (sg. form pen'iz is used very rarely).

11) The nouns kn'iže, hrabje are not declined in the Morkovice dialect when followed by a nominal attribute: četl sem o hrabje Monte-Kristovi.

bil sem tam s kn'iže pánem

When these nouns stand in a sentence without a nominal attribute, they are declined like irregular neuter nouns (section 4.2.1.3., No. 2).

4.2.1.2. Feminine nouns. The basic ending of feminine nouns in N sg. is -a. These nouns will be divided into hard a-type and soft a-type. A number of nouns have a zero ending in N sg.; these will be called mixed type, since there is no distinction in the endings as to hard and soft nouns.

PARADIGMS:

		<u>Hard a-type</u>	<u>Soft a-type</u>	<u>Mixed type</u>
Number/Case				
Sg.	N	žen-a	pisn'-a	kost'
A.	žen-u	pisn'-u	kost'-u	
G	žen-i	pisn'-i	kost'-i	
D	žen'-e	pisn'-i	kost'-i	
V	žen-o	pisn'-o	kost'-o	
I	žen-ó	pisn'-ó	kost'-ó	
L	žen'-e, koz-i	pisn'-i	kost'-i	
Pl.	N	žen-i	pisn'-e	kost'-e
	A	žen-i	pisn'-e	kost'-e
	G	žen-	pisen', pisn'-i	kost'-i
	D	žen-ám	pisn'-ám	kost'-ám
	V	žen-i	pisn'-e	kost'-e
	I	žen-ama	pisn'-ama	kost'-ama
	L	žen-áx	pisn'-áx	kost'-áx

Comments:

1) Almost complete levelling has been accomplished between soft a-type and mixed type; only the forms of N, A sg. differ. Even though the form with -i in G pl. of the soft a-type occurs rarely, the tendency is towards attaining correspondence with the mixed type--largely because of the pressure of the Standard language, where both types have the ending -i.

2) Nouns that belong to the hard a-type or mixed paradigms and have the stem consonant -m- undergo the "MN" change before every ending -e.

e.g.: zem - zemn'e (mixed type)

dáma - dám'n'e (hard a-type), etc.

3) In D, L sg. of hard a-type nouns that have an appropriate consonant before the ending -e undergo changes "D" "R", "C", and "BJ":

Examples: N sg.: žena - D, L sg.: žen'e

N sg.: dcera - D, L sg.: dcere

N sg.: buxta - D, L sg.: buxt'e

N sg.: Praha - D, L sg.: Praze

N sg.: muša - D, L sg.: muše

N sg.: stuha - D, L sg.: stuze

N sg.: matka - D, L sg.: matce

N sg.: stopa - D, L sg.: stopje

N sg.: baba - D, L sg.: babje

N sg.: mluva - D, L sg.: mluvje

N sg.: trefa - D, L sg.: trefje

4) The alternate ending -i in L sg. of the hard a-type nouns occurs after the sibilants /s, z/, and represents one of the characteristic

features of the Morkovice dialect (see also Chapter II). This ending is apparently an influence of the soft feminine types:

misa - misi, koza - kozi, etc.

5) In the G pl. of the hard and soft a-types, -e- is sometimes inserted between the last two segments of a final cluster in the stem ("E" change takes place):

e.g.: d'ivka - d'ivek; kočka - koček; kavárn'a - kaváren'

but: lampa - lamp; prosba - prob; hvjezda - hvjezd

6) To the soft a-type paradigm belong all nouns with the stem ending in / d', t', n', ž, š, c, č, ř, j/.

Examples: kád'a, oprat'a, písn'a, kuža, nuša, hrča, vesn'ica, zářa, zmija, etc.,

7) Some nouns that belong to the mixed paradigm kost', have N, A pl. according to the paradigm žena:

e.g.: N sg.: step, miš; N, A pl.: stepi, misi

8) Nominalized adjectives of the type komorná are declined like hard feminine adjectives.

9) The noun pan'i is irregular and is declined like a soft feminine adjective.

4.2.1.3. Neuter nouns. There are three basic types of neuter nouns: hard type has the ending -o in N sg.; soft type has the ending -e in N sg.; i-type is only soft and has the ending -i in N sg.

PARADIGMS:

Number/case	<u>Hard type</u>	<u>Soft type</u>	<u>I-type</u>
Sg. N	mist-o	mor-e	staven'-i
A	mist-o	mor-e	staven'-i
G	mist-a	mor-a	staven'-i
D	mist-u	mor-u	staven'-i
V	mist-o	mor-e	staven'-i
I	mist-em	mor-em	staven'-im
L	mist-u (-e)	mor-u	staven'-i
Pl. N	mist-a	mor-a	staven'-i
A	mist-a	mor-a	staven'-i
G	mist-	mor-i	staven'-i
D	mist-ám	mor-ám (-om)	staven'-im
V	mist-a	mor-a	staven'-i
I	mist-ama	mor-ama	staven'-ama
L	mist-áx	mor-áx	staven'-áx

Comments:

- 1) The alternative ending -e in L sg. of the hard type paradigm is used generally after prepositions other than o, but never after the stem consonant /k, x, h (g)/; e.g.: *v uše (uxo), *v mlíce (mliko), *v Konze (Kongo), *v blaze (blaho). This may be regarded as a tendency towards eliminating consonantal alternations within one paradigm (in this case the alternation "C"). When the ending -e is used, the other usual changes—"MN'", "D'", "R", "BJ"—apply.

Examples: N sg.: mn'esto - L sg.: mn'est'e

N sg.: bahno - L sg.: bahn'e

N sg.: zlato - L sg.: zlate

N sg.: pózdro - L sg.: pózdě

N sg.: pismo - L sg.: pismm'ě

N sg.: dřevo - L sg.: dřevje

2) The stems of the nouns for young animals and birds are expanded in all cases except N, A, V sg. by the group -at-. They represent an irregular declensional type, since in the singular they are declined according to the soft type, and in the plural according to the hard type.

e.g.: kuře - kuřata

ščen'e - ščen'ata

tele - telata

The masculine nouns kn'iže, hrabje are also declined in this way, provided that they are not accompanied by a nominal attribute: kn'ižata, hrabjata, etc.

3) The plural of oko, uxo is either oka, uxa

or oči, uši.

The two alternatives are semantically differentiated. The forms oči, uši have an irregular declension--in N, A, G, V, pl. they are declined like the i-type paradigm, in other cases in the plural, like the soft paradigm.

4) In G pl. of the hard paradigm, the "E" change sometimes occurs:

okno - oken kolečko - koleček pásmo - pásem

but: křovisko - křovisk mn'esto - mn'est, etc.

The plural for all nouns is less heterogeneous than the singular, as can be seen from the number of endings that occur in individual cases:

TABLE 5. Schematic table of nominal endings.

Gender	Masculine				Feminine			Neuter			Number of possible endings	
	Animate		Inanimate									
No.	Paradigm case	Hard	Soft	Hard	Soft	Hard	Soft	Mixed	Hard	Soft	I-type	
Sg.	N	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	a	a	Ø	o	e	i	5
	A	a	a	Ø	Ø	u	u	Ø	o	e	i	6
	G	a	a	a	i	i	i	a	a	a	i	2
	D	ovi	ovi	u	u	e	i	i	u	u	i	4
	V	e	u	e	u	o	o	o	o	e	i	4
	I	em	em	em	em	ó	ó	ó	em	em	im	3
	L	ovi	ovi	u, e	u	e	i	i	u, e	u	i	4
Pl.	N	i	i	i	e	i	e	e	a	a	i	3
	A	i	e	i	e	i	e	e	a	a	i	3
	G	u	u	u	u	Ø	(i)	i	Ø	i	i	3
	D	om	om	om	om	ám	ám	ám	ám	ám	ám	2
	V	i	i	i	e	i	e	e	a	a	i	3
	I	ama	ama	ama	ama	ama	ama	ama	ama	ama	ama	1
	L	áx	áx	áx	áx	áx	áx	áx	áx	áx	áx	1

4.2.2. ADJECTIVES.

The classification as to the categories of gender, animateness, number and case is basically the same as for nouns.

According to their function, adjectives may be divided into

a) attributive - mladé človjek, stará ženska, etc.

b) possessive - these are not used in the Morkovice dialect,

and are replaced by the phrase involving the genitive of a noun, to which

possession is assigned: dum otca, klobók mami, etc.

As to their origin, adjectives can be divided into

i) primary (non-derived)

ii) derived - mainly from nouns, verbs and adverbs, with which adjectives have the common stem.

The most common process of derivation is by the following suffixes (the masculine forms are given):

-n'i - lesn'i, jarn'i, večern'i

-né - smutné, kamenné, jasné

-ské, -cké - mužské, bratrské, d'elnické, vesnické

-ové - ledové, olejové, vodové

-i - ribi, človječi (from človjek)

-ecí - teleci, zvířeci, etc.

The addition of most suffixes involves a change in the stem consonant. When the stem ends in an appropriate consonant, the change "č" occurs

before -né, -n'i, -i:

rok - ročn'i d'ivka - d'ivči ovca - ovči

kn'ihá - kn'ižn'i pixa - pišné

Change "č" occurs only before -i:

vidra - vidři netopir - netopiři

Suffix -ské causes the "č" change:

sódruh - sódrůžské Vlax - vlašské

Before -cké, /k, c/ are lost:

lovec - lovecké d'eln'ik - d'eln'ícké

4.2.2.1. Gradation of adjectives. With respect to this process, every adjective in its basic form represents the positive degree.

The comparative degree is formed by suffixes:

a) -ěši which causes the changes "B", "D'" and "MN":

blbě - blbjěši nové - novjěši kruté - krut'ěši

d'ivně - d'ivn'ěši přimě - přimn'ěši

b) -ši which causes loss of the preceding /k, h, x/:

t'ixé - t'iši n'izké - n'izši dlohé - delši (irregular)

c) -i which causes change "č":

hezké - hezči

The superlative degree is formed by adding the prefix -né to the comparative degree:

néhezči, nénovjěši, néblbjěši, etc.

4.2.2.2. Declension of adjectives. Adjectival declension is to a large degree unified between masculine and neuter genders in sg., and among all genders in pl., and there is a similarity with the declension of demonstrative pronouns.

A) Hard paradigm.

Gender	<u>Masculine</u>		<u>Neuter</u>	<u>Feminine</u>
	<u>Animate</u>	<u>Inanimate</u>	--	--
Number/case				
Sg. N	<u>mlad-é</u>	<u>mlad-é</u>	<u>mlad-i</u>	<u>mlad-á</u>
A	<u>mlad-ih</u>	<u>mlad-é</u>	<u>mlad-i</u>	<u>mlad-é</u>
G		<u>mlad-ih</u>		<u>mlad-é</u>
D		<u>mlad-imu</u>		<u>mlad-é</u>
V		<u>mlad-é</u>	<u>mlad-i</u>	<u>mlad-á</u>
I		<u>mlad-im</u>		<u>mlad-é</u>
L		<u>mlad-im</u>		<u>mlad-é</u>

Gender	<u>Masculine</u>		<u>Neuter</u>	<u>Feminine</u>
	<u>Animate</u>	<u>Inanimate</u>	—	—
Number/case				
Pl. N	<u>mlad'-i</u>	<u>mlad'</u>	<u>mlad-i</u>	<u>mlad-i</u>
A				
G			<u>mlad-ex</u>	
D			<u>mlad-im</u>	
V	<u>mlad'-i</u>		<u>mlad-i</u>	
I			<u>mlad-ema</u>	
			<u>mlad-ex</u>	

Comments:

- 1) As in the declension of nouns, A sg. of masculine animate adjectives equals G sg.; A sg. of inanimate and neuter adjectives equals N sg.
- 2) In N and V pl., masculine animate adjectives undergo changes "D", "C" and "R": staré muž - starí muži
hezké muž - hezci muži
suxé muž - suši muži
- 3) V sg. of neuter adjectives and V pl. of masculine animate adjectives differ from the unified pattern (underlined).

B) Soft paradigm.

Gender	<u>Masculine</u>		<u>Neuter</u>	<u>Feminine</u>
	<u>Animate</u>	<u>Inanimate</u>	-	-
Number/Case				
Sg. N	jarn'-i	jarn'-i	jarn'-i	jarn'-i
A	jarn'-iho	jarn'-i	jarn'-i	jarn'-i
G		jarn'-iho		jarn'-i
D		jarn'-imu		jarn'-i
V		jarn'-i		jarn'-i
I		jarn'-im		jarn'-i
Pl. N	jarn'-i	jarn'-i	jarn'-i	jarn'-i
A			jarn'-i	
G			jarn'-ix	
D			jarn'-im	
V			jarn'-i	
I			jarn'-ima	
L			jarn'-ix	

Comments:

- 1) Soft feminine sg. adjectives demonstrate a complete lack of declension.
- 2) All adjectives which have ending -i in N.sg. in all genders are declined according to the soft paradigm.
e.g.: ribi, cizi, husi, kozi, etc.

4.2.3. PRONOUNS.

With respect to meaning, we can distinguish the following:

pronouns in the Morkovice dialect:

- a) personal pronouns
- b) reflexive pronoun
- c) demonstrative pronouns
- d) interrogative pronouns
- e) relative pronouns
- f) indefinite pronouns
- g) negative pronouns

4.2.3.1. Personal pronouns and reflexive pronoun. Personal pronouns are distinguished according to person and number; in third person sg. the gender of the noun to which the pronoun refers is marked:

Sg.	1. já	Pl.	1. mi
	2. ti		2. vi
	on (masc.)		on'i
	ona (fem.)		
	ono (neut.)		

The reflexive pronoun expresses the mutual relationship between the person (agent) which is also the object (receiver) of the action described by verbs. It has an identical form for all persons and numbers; it has no nominative form.

Each of the pronouns has its own declensional paradigm and the pronouns of second and third person sg., third person pl., as well as the reflexive pronoun, have long (full) and short (enclitic) forms in certain cases.

PRONOMINAL PARADIGMS:

Pronoun: já ti on, ono ona reflexive

Number/Case

Sg.	N	já	ti	on, ono	ona	N/A
A	mn'e	tebe, t'e	n'eho, ho	ju, n'u	sebe, se	
G	mn'e	tebe, t'e	n'eho, ho	ji, n'i	sebe	
D	mn'e	tobje, t'i	n'emu, mu	ji, n'i	sobje, si	
V	--	ti	--	--	--	
I	mnó	tebó	n'im	n'ó	sebó	
L	mn'e	tobje	n'im	n'i	sobje	
Pl.	N	mi	vi	on'i		
A	nás	vás		ix, n'ix		
G	nás	vás		ix, n'ix		
D	nám	vám		im, n'im		
V	--	vi	--			
I	pama	vama		n'ima (n'ema)		
L	nás	vás		n'ix		

Comments:

1) The full forms are used in emphasis and after prepositions:

e.g.: tebe sem tam nevid'el, k. tobje nepřísel

2) The forms with prosthetic n'- are used after prepositions:

d'ivám se na n'u but: vid'im ju

idu k n'im but: dam im to, etc.

4.2.3.2. Possessive pronouns. Each person except third pl.
and sg. has distinct possessive pronouns according to the gender of the

noun whose possession is being determined. In third person sg., the gender of the possessor, not of the thing possessed, is differentiated; in third person plural, the pronoun has only one form regardless of the gender of the possessor or of the possessed object.

First and second persons masc. and fem. in singular and plural also distinguish between possession of one or more objects or persons;

Number Person

Gender

Masculine

Feminine

Neuter

One: More:

One: More:

Sg.

- 1. muj moji
- 2. tvuj tvoji
- 3. jeho

moja	moje	moje
tvoja	tvoje	tvoje
	jeji	jeho

Pl.

- 1. náš náši
- 2. vás vaši
- 3. → ix ←

naša	naše	naše
vaša	vaše	vaše

Tkus:**

- muj muž; moji muži
- moja žena; moje ženi
- moje d'ecko; moje d'ecka
- náš muž; náši muži
- naša žena; naše ženi
- naše d'ecko; naše d'ecka

but:	jeji muž; jeji muži	if reference is made to a woman
	jeji cera; jeji ceri	
	jeji d'ecko; jeji d'ecka	
but:	jeho sin; jeho sin'i	if reference is made to a man
	jeho žena; jeho ženi	
	jeho d'ecko; jeho d'ecka	

The possessive pronouns jeho and ix are indeclinable, but ix is fully

*These examples are applicable to the pronouns of the second person sg. and plural as well.

declined if it expresses possession of an object or person of masculine and neuter genders and when plural possession of any gender is expressed; otherwise, it is indeclinable as well. Thus, in the expression jeji cera only the noun cera is declined; *in the expressions jeji muž, jeji d'ecko and jeji ceri, both components are declined, i.e., jeji behaves like the adjective jam'i.

Declension of possessive pronouns:

PARADIGMS:

		Gender		
Number/Case		Masculine	Neuter	Feminine
Sg.	N	muj	moje	moja
	A	muj, mojího (anim.)	moje	moju
	G	mojího		mojé
	D	mojimu		mojé
	V	muj	moje	moja
	I	mojim		mojó
	L	mojim		mojé
Pl.	N	moji	moje	moje
	A		moje	
	G		mojéx	
	D		mojém	
	V	moji	moje	
	I		mojema	
	L		mojéx	

*Instrumental sg. sometimes has ending -ó; bil sem tam s jeji ceró; bil sem tam s jejó ceró.

All remaining possessive pronouns are declined like the above paradigms with respect to the appropriate gender. Only jeji, when declined, remains jeji in N, A, V sg., and throughout the plural it preserves -i in the ending:

N pl.: jeji muži, ceri, d'ecka

G pl.: jejix mužu, cer, d'ecek

D pl.: jejim mužom, cerám, d'eckám, etc.

(i.e., it is declined like a soft feminine adjective in the plural).

4.2.3.3. Demonstrative pronouns.

Masculine	sg.	<u>ten</u>	}
Feminine	sg.	<u>tá</u>	
Neuter	sg.	<u>to</u>	

The demonstrative pronouns ten and to are declined like muj with these exceptions:

G sg. of both ten and to is teho

D sg. of both ten and to is temu

Ta is declined exactly like moja.

The plural form ti has the same form for all genders, and it is a peculiar phenomenon that t/t' (i.e., lack of change "D") in N pl., unlike in Standard Czech when reference is made to animate masculine plural nouns: ti mladí paní.*

The demonstrative pronouns tento, táto, toto, tito express the proximity of an object and are declined like ten, ta, to; the suffix -to

*This may be attributed to the influence of colloquial Czech, where this phenomenon applies not only to pronouns, but also to adjectives—cf. ti mladí pánové.

is added to each appropriate form: vid'ím tehoto xlápa

vid'ím tuto ženu

The pronouns takové, taková, takovi express a certain evaluation and are associated with nouns or adjectives:

e.g.: takové mladé xlap.

taková otázka

These are declined like hard adjectives.

4.2.3.4. Interrogative and relative pronouns. With respect to the object of inquiry, interrogative pronouns can be divided into several groups:

- a) inquiring about a person: kdo; about a thing: co
- b) inquiring about some quality: jake (masculine), jaka (feminine), jaki (neuter and plural of all genders)
- c) inquiring about a closer definition: keré (masculine), kerá (feminine), čeré (neuter and plural of all genders)*
- d) inquiring about possession: čemu (all genders and numbers)

The pronouns kdo etc. have a special declension and refer only to singular:

Case: N	kdo	co
A	keho	co
G	keho	čeho
D	kemu	čemu
I	kem (kim)	čem (čim)
L	kém (kim)	čém (čim)

*In the nom. plural, when keri refers to masculine animate nouns, keri (on the basis of change "K") is expected, but like change "D!" in ti. it is also absent here.

The alternate forms for či and čí are freely interchangeable, but the forms with -e- are more common.

The pronoun čí behaves like její, i.e., it is indeclinable when the possessor of a feminine object is sought: čí kn'íška

G čí kn'ížki

D čí kn'ížce, etc.

When it refers to a masculine, neuter object, čí is declined like muj.

When čí refers to plural objects, it is declined like the plural of soft adjectives, but may also be declined like mají in the plural except for

N, A; in such cases, long -é- appears:

N pl. čí nože

G pl. čéx nožu

L pl. čéx nožák, etc.

However, the usage of both above forms and of čí in general is very rare, and in analogy to the construction used for possessive adjectives, the genitive case of the pronoun kdo is used:

e.g.: s keho bratrem tam bils? (in place of: s čí bratrem . . .)

o keho žen'e mluvijó? (in place of: o čí žen'e . . .)

All of the above pronouns can assume the function of a relative pronoun:

ten klap, keriho sem vid'el

bila tam ženská jako sem ešče v život'e nevid'el, etc.

4.2.3.5. Indefinite and negative pronouns. Indefinite pronouns are formed by adding the prefixes ne-, kde-, lec-, leda- or the words buhvi-, málo-, etc., to the interrogative pronouns:

leckdo; buhvico, kdeco, málokeré, kdejaké, etc.

Another alternative is adding a suffix -si, which gives the pronouns a slight definite meaning:

kdosi, jakési, kérási, cosi, etc.

In both instances, such derived forms are declined like the original interrogative pronouns: N: kdosi

G, A: kehosi

D: kemusi, etc.

The pronouns každé, každá, každi, všecko, všeci (M), všecky (fem. neut.), sám, same, samo, sami also belong to this group. These are declined like the appropriate hard adjective mladé (except for certain N, A sg.).

Negative pronouns are formed by adding a prefix n'i- to the interrogative pronouns:

e.g.: n'ikdo, n'ijaké, n'iči, etc.

The pronoun co drops -o: n'ic. These pronouns are declined like the original interrogative pronouns.

The pronoun žádné (masculine), -á (feminine), -i (neuter and plural) also belongs to this group. It is declined like mladé.

4.2.4. NUMERALS.

4.2.4.1. Cardinal numerals.

Numeral 1: N sg. masculine - jeden

N sg. feminine - jedna

N sg. neuter - jedno

N pl. - jedn'i (masculine animate)

- jedni (other genders)

This is the only numeral that distinguishes all the genders of the counted object; it is declined like the adjectival paradigm mladé.

This numeral is often used in place of the indefinite article:

vid'el sem jedniho xlapa a ten mn'e povidal

O

jedn'i xlapi mn'e povidali

Numeral 2: masculine - dva neuter, feminine - dvje

Gender distinctions are absent in all cases except N, A (2 has only plural number). Numeral 2 (as well as 3 and 4) governs N plural of a counted noun: dva xlapi

dvje ženi, mista, etc.

This numeral has a peculiar declension:

Gender/Case	Masculine	Feminine, Neuter
N	dva	dvje
A	dva	dvje
G		
D		dvóm
I		dvóma
L		dvóx

Numerals 3 and 4: tři - štyři (all genders)

Beginning with these cardinal numerals, no gender distinctions are made in all remaining numerals and their compounds (and also composite numbers with 1 and 2) lack gender distinction:

e.g.: 21 - dvacet jedna mužu,

dvacet jedna žen, dvacet jedna mist

These numerals are declined like the plural of the adjectival paradigm mladé, but they have a short -e- in all endings:

e.g.: tři xlapi

třex xlapi (cf. mladé xlapi)

Numerals 5 - 100: pjet, šest, sedm, osm, devjet, deset, etc.

Beginning with piet, all numerals (and compounds) govern the genitive pl. of the appropriate noun: šest xlapu

jedenast čen, etc.

In oblique cases, except the instrumental case, all numerals and also compounds that do not contain 1, 2, 3, 4, have the ending -i which causes $t \rightarrow t'$. In the instrumental case the ending is -ima. In compound numbers, all but the last part of the compound may retain ending -i even in the instrumental case; i.e., at least the nominal attribute must have the I pl. ending

bil sem tam s dvacet'i šest'ima xlapama

or: dvacet'i šest'i xlapama

but also: bil sem tam s dvacet'ima šest'ima xlapama

If the last segment of a compound number are numerals 2, 3, 4, their declensional paradigm is preserved:

bil sem tam s dvacet'i(ma) dvóma xlapama

bil sem tam s dvacet'i(ma) štiřema xlapama

The final segment jedna (unlike in the standard language, only this gender is used) in composite numbers is not declined, but non-final segments may have the ending -i in oblique cases:

bilo tam dvacet jedna xlapu - nominative

bil sem tam s dvacet(i) jedna xlapama - instrumental

Numeral 100: sto

Declension of this numeral follows the paradigm misto (hard type neuter noun). However, there are some idiosyncratic phenomena associated with this numeral, when a counted object follows:

a) sto remains undeclined in all oblique cases and only the counted noun is declined: N, A: sto mužu

D: sto mužom

I: sto mužama

L: sto mužák

b) when the ~~number~~ (2, 3, 4) of sto is used, pattern a) may be followed--i.e., the expression involving number is not declined and the counted noun is:

e.g.: N, A, G: dvje sta žen

D: dvje sta ženam

E: dvje sta ženama

L: dvje sta ženák;

or the numerical part is declined and the counted noun remains in the genitive plural:

e.g.: N, A: dvje sta xlapu

G: dvóx set xlapu

D: dvón stám xlapu, etc.

When 5 - 9 is associated with sto, the genitive plural is used:

pjet set, šest set, sedm set, etc.

The numerals t'isic and milion are declined according to the soft and hard masculine nominal paradigms respectively.

4.2.4.2. Ordinal numerals. Prvn'i - '1st', and třet'i - '3rd', have only one form for all genders in N sg. and are declined according to the soft adjectival paradigm prvn'i with respect to the gender of the counted object.

e.g.: N: prvn'i misto

N: třet'i řada

G: prvn'ího mista, etc. L: třet'í řady, etc.

All remaining ordinal numerals have the form of hard adjectives and are declined according to the appropriate form of mladé:

e.g.: druhá řada, čtvrté xlap, pátí misto, etc.

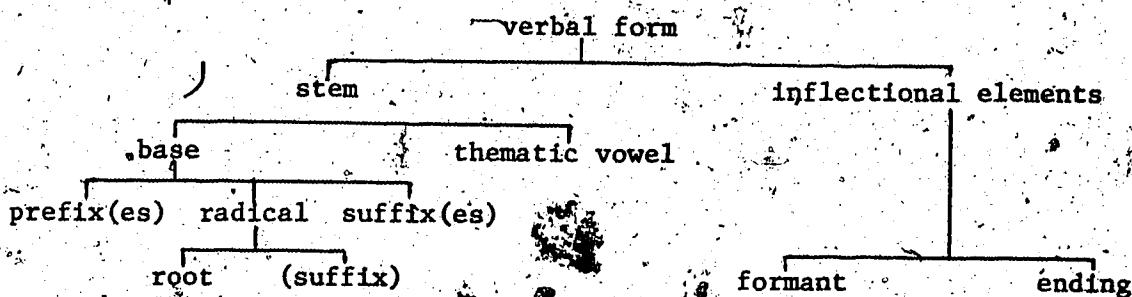
4.2.5. VERBS.

Verbs are maximally composed of the following elements:*

- a) prefix(es)
- b) radical (root or root and root suffix)
- c) base-suffix(es)
- d) thematic vowel
- e) formant
- f) ending

The majority of verbs contain less elements than the ones given above. Nevertheless, the constituents that are present in each verb are at least a root, a thematic vowel, and an ending. The structural composition of verbs may be demonstrated by the following scheme:

TABLE 6.



For example:

ob - hospoda -	ař -	ov -	a -	+	gl -	i
pře -	míši -	-	a -	-	-	s
u -	vid'	-	e -	-	i -	a

*This classification and the diagram are based on those implemented by Charles E. Bidwell (1).

Each individual element in the above examples represents an independent morpheme.

With respect to the origin of verbs within the language, we can distinguish:

- a) primary verbs - e.g., jit, mn'et, vid'et
- b) derived verbs - i) from other verbs (deverbatives)
e.g., ut'ikat (from utjet)
- ii) from nouns
e.g., pracovat (from práca)
- iii) from adjectives
e.g., bjelit (from bílé)

The process of derivation often results in various vocalic and consonantal alternations:

sázet	<u>z</u> asá <u>d</u> 'it
kópit	<u>k</u> upovat
vináset	<u>v</u> inist
opláset	<u>o</u> plat'it
ohrazovat	<u>o</u> hrad'it
usínat	<u>u</u> snót
hébat	<u>h</u> nót

Each verb is marked by some or all of the following categories: aspect, voice, form (finite and non-finite), person and number, tense, mood, conjugational class and paradigm.

4.2.5.1. Aspect. With respect to aspect, verbs may be divided into:

- a) imperfective verbs - primary - e.g., psat, nist, jit, brat

- secondary - derived from perfectivized verbs by adding a base-suffix - e.g.; zapsat (pf.) - zapisovat (sec. impf.)

b) perfective verbs*

Only a small number of verbs are inherently perfective: e.g., kópit, dat, etc.

New perfectives are usually formed from imperfectives by means of perfectivizing prefixes or suffixes: d'elat (impf.) - ud'elat (pf.)
sed'et (impf.) - sednót (pf.)

Prefixes added to the inherently perfective verbs usually do not alter aspect: e.g., dat (pf.) - prodat (pf.)
kópit (pf.) - nakópit (pf.)

However, such prefixes often change the meaning of the original verb.**

Prefixes added to the inherently imperfective verbs change both the aspect and the meaning:** e.g., nist (impf.) - přinist (pf.)
it (impf.) - přiit (pf.)
brat (impf.) - vibrat (pf.)

The majority of verbs in the Morkovice dialect are paired with respect to aspect. A few verbs are ambiguous with regard to aspect and may function either as perfectives or imperfectives:

vjenovat, stacit, objetovat, etc.

The modal (auxiliary) verbs are all imperfective:

mn'et, xt'et, bit

A group of verbs, such as dokázat, zaslexnót, dobjehnót, etc., are all exclusively perfective.

*Further subclassification of aspect is not considered.

**See the glossary in the Appendix.

4.2.5.2. Voice, reflexive forms and reflexive verbs. Voice expresses the relation between the action described by the verb and the subject of a sentence. If the action is performed by the subject (i.e., the subject is the agent), the verb is active as to voice:^{*} e.g., xlap sije pšeniciu.

If the subject is not the agent, the voice of the verb is passive:^{*}

- a) pšen'ica se sije na jaře
- b) pšen'ica bila zasítá na jaře
- a) is formed by reflexive pronoun + verb in third person sg.
- b) is formed by copula (form of the verb bit) + passive participle.

The active voice with indefinite subject, is preferred to the passive in general in the Morkovice dialect: e.g., zaseli pšen'icu; furthermore, the form b) of the passive voice is very rare.

When the subject of a sentence is an animate noun (or pronoun referring to an animate noun) and a construction with reflexive pronoun is used, we speak of a reflexive form of the verb:

e.g.: klap se čše

This form indicates that the agent is simultaneously the receiver of the action described by the verb. The reflexive pronoun se replaces the direct object in the above example; if a reflexive pronoun replaces the indirect object, its form is si (or, if emphatic, sobje):

e.g.: xlap čše vlasti-sobje

xlap si čše vlasti

If a reflexive form of a verb has a lexical meaning of its own

*See Jedlicka (17), pp. 230-31.

(i.e., non-reflexive and reflexive forms are semantically differentiated), we speak of a reflexive verb:

e.g.: držat se, přiznat se, učit se, stěžovat si

Some verbs are only reflexive (reflexiva tantum):

e.g.: smát se, ptát se

4.2.5.3. Finite and non-finite forms. When verbs are in a non-finite form, certain categories (see p. 84) cannot be assessed. In the Morkovice dialect, the only non-finite forms are infinitives - e.g., křast; and passive participles - ukradené (these have forms of hard adjectives).

Gerunds represent another non-finite verbal form, but they are never used in the Morkovice dialect except for some rare expressions:

nepřeja mu n'ic zliho, rádi sem n'ic neříkal

The finite form of a verb can be characterized with respect to all remaining categories; the form itself may be:

- i) simple - e.g., pracuju
- ii) compound - e.g., budu pracovat -- such forms consist of a verb + various forms of the auxiliary bit.*

4.2.5.4. Person and number. This property of verbs is conveyed by the ending in simple forms and by the auxiliary bit in compound forms.

e.g.: pracuj-eš - 2nd person sg., bud-eš pracovat - 2nd person sg.

There are three persons and two numbers (see section 4.2.3.1.).

*Reflexive forms and reflexive verbs may also be included among compound forms.

The second person plural is used also as a polite form of address (however, past participles remain in the singular):

e.g.: vi ste bil, vi umíte

The third person sg. with or without reflexive pronoun is also used as an impersonal expression:

e.g.: práší

říká se, že se bude ženit

The third person plural present or past is used when the subject is indefinite:

e.g.: říkají (říkali), že se bude ženit

4.2.5.5. Tense. There are basically three tenses in the Morkovice dialect:

a) present - expressed by simple verbs (with or without se, si)

b) future - i) compound - this formation is applicable to all imperfective verbs; it consists of an appropriate form of bit + infinitive:

e.g.: budu pracovat, býdlo pracovat

ii) simple (perfective future) - only perfective verbs form this tense which is basically the form of the present:

e.g.: jídám, kópijí

c) past - varies as to the formation; first and second person sg. and pl. is composed of a form of bit + past participle, third person sg. and pl. is formed by the past participle alone; two varieties are possible:

Sg. 1. já sam pracoval or: pracoval (non-emphatic)

2. tis pracoval or: pracoval:

3. on pracoval, ona pracovala, ono pracovalo

Pl. 1. my zme pracovali pracovali

2. vi ste pracovali or: pracovali

3. on*'i* pracovali

If reflexive pronouns, or the conjunctions že, kdy, kde stand after or before the past participle, the enclitic forms of bit are attached to them: ti sis četl, or četl sis

je dobré, že si přijel

nevím, kde si bili

4.2.5.6. Mood. A verb may express the following moods:

(a) indicative; (b) imperative; (c) conditional.

Every present, past or future form of a verb expresses the indicative mood.

The imperative mood has special endings and is used for second person sg., and first and second person plural. Other persons have a suppletive imperative formed by the particle at' + verb with present endings.

Examples: 2nd person sg. piš

1st person pl. pišme

2nd person pl. pište

3rd person pl. at' pišť.

The very emphatic imperative is expressed by the infinitive:

(a) psat! (a) nemluvit!

In the Moravovice dialect, only the present conditional is used; it is composed of special forms of bit which stand either proclitically

(in emphasis) or enclitically with the past participle of a verb:

Sg. 1. ja bix řekl or řekl bix

2. ti bis řekl or řekl bi

3. on' bi řekl or řekl bi

Pl. 1. mi bismě řekli or řekli bismě

2. vi biste řekli or řekli biste

3. on' i bi řekli or řekli bi

The form of bit merges with the conjunctions abi, kdibi:

řekl, abix ſel

kdibis jenom vjed'el!

As a residue of the past perfect conditional, there are a few expressions used only idiomatically:

kdibis mn'e běvala bila poslexla, nebilo bi se to.

běvalo stalo - but also: -kdibis mn'e poslexla, nestalo'bi se to

4.2.5.7. Verb classes and conjugation. According to the nature of the thematic vowel attached to the stem, there are three basic groups of verbs:

- 1) with the thematic vowel -e-
- 2) with the thematic vowel -i-
- 3) with the thematic vowel -a-

However, the thematic vowel -e- may be attached to the radical or preceded by a radical suffix -j- or -n-; consequently, there are five verbal classes according to the ending of the third person sg.:

I. -e

II. -ne

III. -je

IV. -i

V. -a

Moreover, each verb has two stems: present stem and infinitive (past) stem. These stems may be identical or may reflect certain consonantal or vocalic alternations. Individual stems may serve as a basis for the formation of various verbal forms. The alternations between individual present and infinitive stems are a criterion for the further subclassification of verbs. For example, within class I., two different paradigms emerge: a) the hard paradigm - the radical consonant before the inflectional element does not alternate in either stem:

e.g.: nis- (past stem) - nes- (present stem)

b) the soft paradigm - the radical consonant in the present stem undergoes the change "C-C":

e.g.: maz- (past stem) - maž- (present stem)

ps-a- (past stem) - piš- (present stem), etc.

In class IV., distinction can be made between:

a) i-paradigm - thematic vowel -i- is present in both stems:

e.g.: pros-i-, čist'-i-, etc.

b) i ~ e paradigm - thematic vowel -i- alternates with -e- in the past stem:

e.g.: sáz-i- (present stem) vs. sáz-e- (past stem), ~~or~~ -i- alternates with -je- (consequence of "BJ" change):

e.g.: trp-i- (present stem) - trp-je- (past stem)

With respect to radical suffixes, classes I., II., III., are further subdivided into groups:

i) with radical suffixes in the past stem:

e.g.: ber- (present) - br-a- (past)

máx- (present) - máz-a- (past), etc.

ii) without radical suffixes:

e.g.: bes- - nis-, etc.

CLASS I:

This class comprises all verbs with the ending -e in third person singular: e.g., nese, pere, peče, piše.

A. Hard paradigm

Sg. 1. nes - u	Pl. 1. nes - em
2. nes - es	2. nes - ete
3. nes - e	3. nes - ó

All forms except the infinitive are based on the present stem:

Infinitive: past stem + -t: nist, vízt, lízt, etc.

Imperative: present stem + Ø for 2nd person sg.: e.g., nes!

present stem + -me for 1st person pl.: e.g., nesme!

present stem + -te for 2nd person pl.: e.g., nesté!

Past Participle: present stem + l for masc. sg.: e.g., lezl

present stem + la for fem. sg.: e.g., lezla

present stem + lo for neut. sg.: e.g., lezlo

present stem + li for plural of all genders

Passive Participle: present stem + e + né for masc. sg.:

e.g., nesené

present stem + e + ná for fem. sg.: e.g., nesená

present stem + e + ni for neut. sg.: e.g., neseni

present stem + e + n'i for masc. anim. pl.:

e.g., nesen'i

present stem + e + ni for other plural:

e.g., neseni

For a separate group of verbs of this class, formants for the past and passive participles are added to the infinitive stem:

e.g.: ber- (present stem) bra- (past stem)

- bral, -ia, -lo, -li

- brané, -ná, -ní, -n'i

This group includes the verbs prat, kópat, etc.

B. Soft paradigm

The endings are the same, but the final radical consonant undergoes changes "č" and "č-č" in the present stem.

e.g.: psat - piše plakat - plače

mazat - maže lhat - že

The imperative is formed from the present stem as for the hard paradigms, but -i is added to non-syllabic stems:

e.g.: lži - lžime - lžite

All remaining forms are based on the past stem (psa-, máza-, lha-).

CLASS II:

The basic paradigm is conjugated according to the endings of Class I, but the endings are preceded by the radical suffix -n:

e.g.: t'isknu, t'iskneš, t'iskne, etc.

All forms are based on the present stem, but the following phenomena occur:

Infinitive has the ending -ot - t'isknót

Imperative has the formant -i before which change "D" applies:

e.g.: t'iskn'i, t'iskn'ime, t'iskn'ite

Past Participles drop the radical suffix -n-:

e.g.: t'iskl, -la, -lo, -li

Passive Participles add a radical suffix -u- plus:

-té for masc. sg.: e.g.: t'isknuté

-tá for fem. sg.: e.g.: t'isknutá

-ti for neut. sg.: e.g.: t'isknuti

-t'i for masc. anim. pl.: e.g.: t'isknut'i

-ti for other plurals: e.g.: t'isknuti

A separate group of verbs of this class--e.g., zapomenót--forms certain forms differently:

The imperative does not have the formant -i, but the change

"D'" still occurs: e.g.: zapomén', zapomen'me, -te

The past participle is irregular--e.g., zapomn'el, -la, etc.

The verb vzit--present stem vezn- --is completely irregular:

Imperative: vezn'i or: vem

Past Part.: vzal, -la, etc.

Pass. Part.: vzité, vzitá, etc.

CLASS III:

Verbs of this class are characterized by the radical suffix

-i- before the thematic vowel -e-. There are two basic paradigms:

A. Paradigm with bare vocalic radical before -je:

e.g.: kri-je, ži-je

B. Paradigm with radical suffix -u- before -je:

e.g.: kup-u-je

For both paradigms, the conjugational endings are the same as for the previous classes.

Paradigm A. has all forms based on the present stem which is identical with the inf. stem. There are the following characteristics:

The imperative retains the radical suffix -i-: e.g., kri*j*, -me, -te

The passive participle has the formant -t-: e.g., krite*t*, -tá, etc.

Other forms are regular.

Paradigm B. has an infinitive stem different from the present stem: e.g., kupova*-*, litova*-*.

The imperative is formed like in Paradigm A.: e.g., kupuj, -me, etc.

All remaining forms are based on the infinitive stem:

Past participle: kupoval, -la, -lo, -li

Passive participle: kupované, -ná, -ní, etc.

Infinitive: kupovat, litovat

CLASS IV:

The endings for the verbs of this class, which is characterized by the vowel -i in the third person sg., differ from the endings of previously discussed classes:

Basic paradigm:

Sg. 1. pros - im

Pl. 1. pros - ime

2. pros - is

2. pros - ite

3. pros - i

3. pros - ijó

Verbs which belong to the basic paradigm have identical present and infinitive stems; the individual forms are formed as follows:

Infinitive: stem + t: e.g., prosit

Imperative: stem + ending: e.g., pros, prosmé, proste

but: stem i + ending when certain clusters occur:

e.g.: misli, mislime, mislite

Past Participle: stem + i + -l, -la, etc.: e.g., prosil, -la

Passive Participle: stem + e + né, -ná, etc.; change "C-Č"

occurs: e.g., prošené, -ná (from prosi-); uražené, -ná
(from urazi-), etc.

Two separate subgroups of this class differ basically in the following points:

A. Subgroup i ~ e has different present and infinitive stems:

e.g., háze- (infinitive stem) - házi- (present stem).

All forms except the present tense are based on the infinitive stem:

Infinitive: házet

Imperative: preserves the -e which becomes lengthened:

házé, házéme, házéte

Past Participle: házel, -la, etc.

Passive Participle: házené, házéná, etc.

The change "C-Č" does not take place in this group.

B. Subgroup i ~ je includes verbs which contain radical consonants that are subject to change "BJ": e.g., trpi- (present stem) - trpie- (inf. stem); and also verbs in which the radical consonant undergoes change "MN": e.g., hřmi- (present stem) - hřmn'e- (infinitive stem)

Infinitive: trpjete, hřmnjet

Imperative: -trp, -te, -me, but: hřmn'ě, hřmn'ěme, hřmn'ěte

or: hřmi, hřmíme, hřmite

Past Participle: hřmn'el, -la, etc., trpjel, -la, etc.

Passive Participle: hřmn'ené, -ná, etc., trpjéné, -ná, etc.

CLASS V:

The basic paradigm has identical present and infinitive stems and is characterized by the vowel -a in the third person sg. This class has personal endings which are distinct from those of the previous classes:

Sg. 1. d'el - ám

Pl. 1. d'el - áme

2. d'el - ás

2. d'el - áte

3. d'ei - á

3. d'el - ajó

Infinitive: d'elat

Imperative: d'elé, d'eleme, d'éléte.

Past Participle: d'elai, -la, -lo, -li

Passive Participle: d'elané, -ná, -ni, etc.

Verbs which have a final radical consonant -b-, -p-, -m-, -v-, fluctuate between Class V. and Class I.:

hébat - hébu, hébes, hébe, etc. or: hébám, hébás, hébá, etc.

kévat - kívu, kíves, kíve, etc. or: kívám, kívás, kíva, etc.

kópat - kópu, kópes, kópe, etc. or: kópám, kópás, kópá, etc.

dřimat - dřimu, dřimes, dřime, etc. or: dřimám, dřimas, dřima, etc.

However, all remaining forms are formed only according to

Class V.:

hébat: hébé - hébal - hébané, etc.

kévat: kívé - kíval - kívané, etc.

Confusion may occur when these verbs contain the perfectivizing suffix -n- (and belong thus to Class II).

e.g.: kívnót, hébnót, zdřimnót (all perfective)

The past participle differs from the imperfective forms only marginally in that -a- is deleted:

pf. kévl, kévla, etc. cf. impf. kéval, kévala, etc.

pf. hébl, hébla, etc. cf. impf. hébal, hébala, etc.

4.2.5.8. Athematic (irregular) verbs. Verbs in this group

have a peculiar conjugation and some or all of their categories are formed differently, from any other verb class.

1. bit

Present tense:		Sg. 1. su	Pl. 1. zme	Future tense:		Sg. 1. budu	Pl. 1. budem
2. si	3. je	2. ste	3. só	2. budes	3. bude	2. budete	3. budó

Past tense:		Sg. 1. bils	Pl. 1. bilsem	Conditional:		Sg. 1. bix	Pl. 1. bizme
2. bil	3. bil	2. biliste	3. bili	2. bis	3. bi	2. biste	3. bi

Imperative: bud', -me, -te or: bid', -me, -te

No other forms exist for this verb.

2. jest, vjed'et

Present tense:		Sg. 1. jim, vim	Pl. 1. jime, vime
2. jiš, viš	3. ji, vi	2. jite, vite	3. jijó, vijó

Imperative: jez, -te, -me; no imperative form is used for

vjed'et; it is replaced by the construction: at' vi, at' vime, at' vite.

Past Participle: jedla, -la, etc., vjed'el, -la, etc.

Passive Participle: jezené, -ná, etc.; no form for vjed'et

3. xt'et

Present tense: Sg. 1. xcu pl. 1. xcem
 2. xces 2. xcete
 3. xcé 3. xcó

Imperative: xt'é, xt'éme, xt'éte

Past Participle: xt'el, -la, -lo, -li

Passive Participle: xcené, xcená, xcení, etc. (rarely used)

TABLE 7. Schematic table of personal endings.

Number	Person	Class I - III	Class IV	Class V
Sg.	1.	-ü	-im	-ám
	2.	-eš	-ieš	-áš
	3.	-e	-i	-á
Pl.	1.	-em	-ime	-áme
	2.	-ete	-ite	-áte
	3.	-ó	-ijó	-ajó

4.2.6. ADVERBS.

The principal division of adverbs may be based on similarity with other word classes with which they share the stem:

a) adjectival adverbs - visoko (from visoké)

temno (from temné)

postaru (from staré)

b) pronominal - tam, tehá, tak. (from ten)

kde, kdi

c) verbal - pláčí (from plakat)

leží (from ležet)

potají (from tajit)

d) nominal - usually a preposition + arrested form of a noun:

e.g.: nahlas, doslova, zpamn'et'i (these must be distinguished from a noun preceded by a preposition: na hlase, o pamn'et'i, bez slova, etc.).

e) combined - milerád (from mílé + nominal form of adjective rád)

d'ikibohu (from d'iki + buh)

f) idiomatic - xca nexca (from xt'et, next'et)

Adverbs expressing a certain quality or degree of characteristic may be gradated:

e.g.: positive - dobře, visoko, zdravje

comparative - lip (irr.), viš (irr.), zdravj-ec (regular)

(and most common way of formation)

superlative - all gradated adverbs add the prefix né-

to the comparative: nélip, néviš, nézdravjéc

Example of other irregular gradations:

draho - dráž - nédráž; málo - min' - némin'

zle - huř - néhuř; dlaho - dil - nedil

4.2.7. PREPOSITIONS.

With respect to their sentential function, prepositions may be divided into:

a) primary - function only as prepositions or prefixes

e.g.: u, do, na, s, pod, - bez, etc.

b) secondary - have their origin in other word classes and may

function also as adverbs or nouns

e.g.: kolem, blízko, místo, etc.

Apart from non-syllabic prepositions, syllabic prepositions may

also be vocalized, i.e., -e is added. (All one-letter prepositions can have a form with -e; e.g.: v - ve, s - se, z - ze.)

e.g.: ode mn'e, pode mnó, etc.

Each preposition governs certain case(s); as a rule, the secondary prepositions govern the genitive case:

okolo lesa, vedle školy, místo n'ho

but: skrzevá governs accusative: skrzevá les,

kvuli governs dative: kvuli tobě, kvuli temu

Case government of the primary prepositions is as follows:

Genitive is governed by: bez, do, od, u, z

Dative is governed by: k, prot'i

Accusative is governed by: pro, přes

Locative is governed by: při

Instrumental is governed by: s

Certain prepositions govern two cases:

na, po, v, o - govern accusative and locative cases

nad, pod, před, za - govern accusative and instrumental cases

4.2.8. CONJUNCTIONS AND PARTICLES.

With respect to their syntactic function, conjunctions may be divided into:

a) coordinative - že, aji, ale, nebo, an'i

b) subordinative - protože, abi, když, když, etc.

* Particles fulfill an auxiliary semantic function; most common

is the negative particle ne- which is used to negate any form of verb:

e.g., nepsat, nepisů, nepis! nepsal, nepsané, etc. When used with interrogative pronouns, this particle causes them to become indefinite: nekdo, neco (see section 4.2.3.5.).

Particle n'i- fulfills the function of negation when attached to pronouns or pronominal adverbs: n'ikdo, n'ikdy; but ne- is used with other adverbs and adjectives in which negation has slightly different meaning than the positive pair of semantic oppositions: e.g., nezdravje, comparative: nezdravjéc; superl.: nénezdravjéc (distinguished from the pair zdravje-nemocn'e); nepjekné; comparative: nepjekn'ěši; superlative: nénepjekn'ěši (distinguished from the pair of opposites pjekn'e-škared'e).

Some particles express modal nuances; e.g., at' piše (form of imperative). Some conjunctions also appear in this function in an expression: e.g., ale prosimt'e! kdiž já nevím.

4.2.9. INTERJECTIONS.

Among the Czech dialects, the Morkovice dialect is particularly rich with respect to this category; interjections are often used in conversation or narration in place of verbal description of happenings.

This adds to the vividness of this dialect:

"Du tod'ka lesem a všecko 'prásk', 'škrn'k', 'řax', a naráz 'bác' - z čistajasna se zablesklo a zahřm'elo, až mn'e v ušíx zaledhlo."*

From onomatopeic interjections, new verbs are also formed:

praskat, xextat se, drnčet, hafat, etc.

*This is taken from the narration of a 68-year-old woman.

There are many interjections that serve as a form of address or command to domestic animals and poultry:

koo, pix, hot, nampipi, nanana, etc.

Many idiomatic expressions involving other word classes may also serve as interjections:

hromal (noun), pod'ivé se (verb), etc.

There is a number of interjections of foreign origin; these are mainly of religious character:

sakra! krucinál! himlhergotkrucifiks, etc.

CHAPTER V

COMPARISON OF THE MORKOVICE DIALECT WITH STANDARD CZECH

5.0. The characteristic features of the Morkovice dialect (MD) are best apparent when a comparison is made with the Standard Czech language (SL). In this chapter, the major differences and digressions from the pattern of SL will be listed in the order in which the description of the dialect has been presented in previous chapters. In certain instances, differences are based on more or less regular alternations (or correspondences) of the SL forms. In such cases, the appropriate forms of MD can be obtained from the forms of SL by applying rules which reflect the most common alternations. Where it is justified by the frequency of occurrence, such rules will be posited and labeled "correspondence" rules.

5.1. Fundamental differences in the phonological system.

5.1.1. VOWELS.

The major difference with respect to the vowel system is the MD 'asymmetric' system of short and long vowels; there are eight vowel phonemes--five short, three long. SL has ten vowel phonemes--each short vowel has a corresponding long vowel.

In general, front vowels in the Morkovice dialect /i, e, é/ are articulated lower than in the SL, and are slightly more open.

Central and back vowels /a, á, o, ó, u/ are likewise lower and have a darker quality. The distribution of initial onsets (i.e., of glottalized

vowels) varies; these are more common in the SL, and also initial u- is perceptibly glottalized. However, the onset is less abrupt in the SL than in the MD.

In the great majority of cases, every SL long /i/ and /ú/ are realized in the MD as short /i/, /u/.

Examples: SL: žit, říci, pít, účet, kún', dům

MD: žit, řict, pit, učet, kun', dum

Therefore, the following correspondence rules can be postulated:

C (1) i ~ i / except in some words which are subject to C (2) below*

C (1a) ú ~ u / except in some words which are subject to C (2a) below

In general, only some /ú/, /i/ that have different historical origins are not subject to this rule:

SL: mlín (i < ý) úřad (ú < ou)

MD: mlén óřad (but also: uřad)

For this correspondence, a different rule must be given:

C (2) i ~ é / in some words**

C (2a) ú ~ ó / in some words**

A more specific condition for the rule C (2) cannot be given, since many /i/'s that originated in /ý/ give both /é/ or /i/, or only /i/:

SL: bít, umivat, mídlo (every i < ý)

MD: bít (or sometimes bét), umivat or umévat, but only: mídlo

It is quite common that i (not from ý) after sibilants and asibilants is subject to rule C (2).

*In these rules, the first element is the form appearing in SL; the second element is the form appearing in MD.

**Reference to the historical motivation is intentionally avoided, since many complex historical facts would have to be introduced. In view of the scope and purpose of this study, such thorough investigation is not possible.

e.g.: SL: sítko, cít'it

MD: sétko, cét'it

But even in this case there are many exceptions and irregularities which are, perhaps, best explained on the basis of the lexical influence of the SL:

e.g.: SL: sító, cíl

MD: sító, cíl

In many instances, vowels other than /i, ú/ also differ in the feature of length; while they are long in the SL, they are short in the MD and vice versa:

SL: bláto	nén'i	MD: blato	nén'i
rána	hnojit	rana	hnójit
mák	dojir	mak	dójit

Other most common vocalic correspondences involve the following rules:

C (3) i ~ u / ž, š, č, j, ſ ____ in all endings* and within stems of some nouns

Examples: SL: maži, žiji, kouři, duši, biči, břix, čix

MD: mažu, žiju, kóřu, dušu, biču, břux, čux

but: SL: život, čistí, široki

MD: život, čisté, široké

This correspondence occurs mainly in morphological endings; it is less common in the stems.

C (4) e ~ a / ž, š, č, c, ſ, j ____ in some nominal endings*

*Such correspondences in endings could also be considered the result of morphological pressure within paradigms.

Examples: SL: N sg.: duše, slepice, kůže, moře (G sg.), zmije, biče
(G sg.)

MD: N sg.: duša, slepica, kuža, mořa (G sg.), zmija, biča
(G sg.)

5.1.2. DIPHTHONGS.

The SL has, in contrast to the MD, the diphthongs ou, ej which occur within a morpheme. These have the following correspondences in the MD:

C (5) ou ~ ó / everywhere within one morpheme

This rule will give correct results in the MD; e.g.:

SL: mouka, louka, nesou, loupež, soud

MD: móka, lóka, nesó, lópež, sód

Exception: SL: mouxka MD: muxa

However, as in the case of all previous rules, C (5) does not always operate with the correct result in the opposite direction (i.e., all ó's in MD do not correspond to ou in the SL):

MD: hnójit SL: *hnoujit (hnojit)

pišo *pišou (piší)

It has been said in section 3.2.3. that ej occurs in the MD within one morpheme only in a few nouns of the type zlod'ej, veřej, pěřej. For all other occurrences of ej within one morpheme, the following rule applies:

C (6) ej ~ é / within a single morpheme except in some nouns

Examples: SL: dej, nejlepší

MD: dé, nélepší

On the basis of rule C (2) it is clear that rule C (6) cannot be valid in the opposite direction in all instances:

MD: léto	SL: *lejto (léto)
mlade	*mladej (mladí)
mlén	*mlejn (mlín)
lék	*lejk (lék)

5.1.3. CONSONANTS.

There are no major differences in the consonantal system; a slight articulatory difference is associated with sibilants, assibilants and vibrants that are pronounced with increased force when compared to the similar sounds in the SL.

Due to a different historical development, some clusters are realized differently in the MD. The following correspondence is without exception:

C (7) st' ~ šč / everywhere

Examples: SL: št'en'e, št'áva, št'etka

MD: ščen'e, ščáva, ščetka

5.1.4. MORPHOPHONEMIC RULES.

A. Automatic rules.

Some of the rules postulated for the Morkovice dialect operate also within the Standard language; however, certain rules must be modified, others must be added.*

The following rules do not apply or require modification in the Standard language:

Rule (4): e.g.: kupme: MD: [kubme]; k noze: MD: [g noze]

SL: [kupme]

SL: [k noze]

*Every manual on Standard Czech pronunciation gives a detailed account of appropriate rules; see also (16), (17), (18), (19).

Rule (5): e.g.: k vod'e: MD: [k vod'e]; moc vi: MD: [moc vi]
 SL: [k vod'e] SL: [moc vi]

Rule (6) does not operate in the SL because of the frequent occurrence
 of the glottal stop.

e.g.: šak ano: MD: [šag ano]; človjek an'i: MD: [čég an'i]
 SL: [šak'ano] SL: [človjek'ani]

Rule (9) must be modified with respect to [v] which does not devoice in
 the SL under the indicated conditions.

e.g.: kvočna: MD: [kfočna]; xvála: MD: [xfála]
 SL: [kvočna] SL: [xvála]

Rules (10), (11), (12) are widely spread in various dialects but do not
 operate in the SL.

e.g.: cingat: MD: [cingat]; SL: N/C
 famfári [famfári]
 klenba [klemba]

Rule (13) is likewise not applicable for the SL; two identical consonants
 across the major juncture are sometimes pronounced as one conso-
 nant, and in careful pronunciation as two separate consonants:

e.g.: ten noví: MD: [tennové]
 SL: [tenovi] or [ten noví]

Rule (14) must be modified, since the results in the SL are different
 (assibilants).

e.g.: pod zemí: MD: [po^dzemó]; at' žene: MD: [a^džene]
 SL: [požemí] SL: [ažene]

Rule (16) does not apply in the SL.

e.g.: vzpomenout: MD: [spomenót]
 SL: [vspomenout]

Rule (17) must be modified, since [u] also becomes glottalized in the SL:

e.g.: uxo: MD: [uxo]

SL: ['uxo] *

A rather peculiar rule for the SL involves h preceded by s.

In such sequence, h is progressively assimilated to s and becomes s. For example, shoda, shazovat: MD: [zhoda], [zhazovat]

SL: [sxoda], [sxazovat]

B. Non-automatic changes.

These have an identical input and output in the majority of cases, but are more frequent in the SL, as the tendency in the MD is to avoid as much as possible the changes within the stem of words. Thus:

SL:	inf. <u>péci</u>	MD:	inf. <u>pict</u>
Consonantal alternations:	1st sg. <u>peku</u>		1st sg. <u>peču</u>
	2nd sg. <u>peče</u> , etc.		2nd sg. <u>peče</u>
	3rd pl. <u>pekou</u>		3rd pl. <u>pečo</u>
Movable <u>e</u> :	N sg. <u>prosba</u>		N sg. <u>prosba</u>
	G pl. <u>proseb</u>		G sg. <u>prosb</u>

The same applies to length; alternations are less numerous in the MD than in the SL:

e.g.: SL: N sg. dráha, práce MD: dráha, práca

I sg. drahou, praci dráhó, práco

Change "MN" also has another result in the SL--mj; since this alternative form may occur everywhere, another rule must be postulated:

C (8) mj ~ mn' / everywhere*

*One exception to this rule is given in section 5.2.3., page 119.

e.g.: SL: mjesto, mjesic, v domje*

MD: mn'jesto, mn'esic, v domn'e

Many differences with respect to non-automatic changes are caused by redistribution and simplification within inflectional classes of words and will be pointed out in the following section.

5.2: Fundamental differences in the sphere of morphology.

5.2.1. NOUNS.

There are no differences as to the generic classification of nouns. However, the endings of nouns of every gender vary in the MD quite substantially from the SL paradigms. The differences are shown in the following comparative tables:

*The pronunciation mn' is also considered standard today because of its wide-spread occurrence in Moravia; it appears only rarely in Bohemia.

TABLE 8: Masculine nouns.

Number Case	ANIMATE				INANIMATE			
	HARD		SOFT		HARD		SOFT	
	MD	SL	MD	SL	MD	SL	MD	SL
Sg. N	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
A	a	a	a	e	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
G	a	a	a	e	a	a, u	a	e
D	ovi	u, ovi	ovi	i, ovi	u	u	u	i
V	e	e	u	i, e	e	e	u	i
I	em	em	em	em	em	em	em	em
L	ovi	u	ovi	i, ovi	u, e	u, e	u	i
Pl. N	i	e, i, ové	i	i, ové	i	i	e	e
A	i	i	e	e	i	i	e	e
G	u	ú	u	ú	u	ú	u	ú
D	om	úm	om	úm	om	úm	om	úm
V	i	i, ové	i	i, ové	i	i	e	e
I	ama	i	ama	i	ama	i	ama	i
L	áx	ex	áx	íx	áx	ex, íx	áx	íx

TABLE 9: Feminine nouns.

Number	HARD		SOFT		MIXED	
	Case	MD	SL	MD	SL	MD
Sg. N		a	a	e, Ø	Ø	Ø
A	u	u	u	i, Ø	Ø	Ø
G	i	i	i	e	i	i
D	e	e	i	i	i	i
V	o	o	o	e, i	o	i
I	ó	ou	ó	i	ó	i
L	e	e	i	i	i	i
Pl. N	i	i	e	e	e	i
A	i	i	e	e	e	i
G	Ø	Ø	Ø	i, Ø	i	i
D	ám	ám	ám	ím	ám	em
V	i	i	e	e	e	i
I	ama	ami	ama	emi	ama	mi
L	áx	áx	áx	ix	áx	ex

TABLE 10: Neuter nouns.

Number, Case	HARD		SOFT		I-TYPE	
	SL	MD	SL	MD	SL	
Sg. N	o	e	e	i	i	
A	o	e	e	i	i	
G	a	a	e	i	i	
D	u	u	u	i	i	
V	o	e	e	i	i	
I	em	em	em	im	im	
L	u, e	u, e	u	i	i	
Pl. N	a	a	e	i	i	
A	a	a	e	i	i	
G	ø	ø	i	i	i	
D	om	úm	om	im	im	
V	a	a	e	i	i	
I	ama	i	ama	i	ama	imi
L	áx	ex, áx	áx	éx	áx	íx

Some correspondence rules previously postulated are apparent
in the declensional paradigms:

C (3) - e.g., D, L sg. masc. soft MD: stroju

SL: stroji

D, L sg. neut. soft MD: mori

SL: mori, etc.

C (1) - e.g., throughout the i-type neuter nouns:

MD: staven'i

SL: staven'i

in G pl. masc. hard MD: pánu

SL: pánú, etc.

C (4) - e.g., G sg. masc. soft MD: stroja

SL: stroje

C (5) - e.g., I sg. fem. hard MD: ženó

SL: ženou, etc.

Some additional rules must be formulated to account for numerous
differences in the paradigms:

C (9) (V)mi ~ (V)ma / in endings

where V - vowel which does or does not occur

e.g.: MD: I pl. fem. hard: ženama, I pl. fem. mixed type: kost'ama

SL: I pl. fem. hard: ženami, I pl. fem. mixed type: kostmi

C (10) úm ~ om / in endings

e.g.: MD: D pl. masc. hard: hradom, D pl. neut. hard: m'estom

SL: D pl. masc. hard: hradúm, D pl. neut. hard: m'estúm

Other differences cannot be classified by means of correspondence
rules; they are the result of the morphological pressure in the MD; e.g.,

I pl. masc. hard: MD: pánama (on the basis of fem. hard paradigm)

SL: páni, etc.

As the tables show, the hard paradigms influence many endings of the soft paradigms within respective gender classes. The influence of the feminine hard paradigm is particularly strong in that it neutralizes most gender distinctions in the plural number.

In the feminine gender, the morphological pressure in the MD results in the coalescence of two separate soft SL paradigms—núše, písen' into one paradigm písn'a. Due to such redistribution, nouns of the type písn'a represent a marginal lexical variety in the MD in N sg.:

e.g.: SL: básen' MD: básn'a
povoden' povodn'a

Feminine nouns of the SL type kost have soft ending t':

e.g.: SL: kost MD: kost'
pjest pjest'
bolest bolest'

Certain cases in the SL have two or more possible endings; this type of variation is rare in the MD (there are, however, two endings in L sg. of masculine and neuter hard paradigms), contributing to the stability of stems within paradigms.

Thus: e.g.: masc. hard noun hox in L pl.: MD: hoxáx

SL: hošix

hard neuter noun střed'isko in L pl. has the forms:

MD: střed'iskáx

SL: střed'iscíx, etc.

The feminine noun ruka has two plural forms in the SL—ruce

(remnant of dual), ruki (regular pl.), which are semantically distinct. In the MD, only the latter form is used.

On the basis of analogy with other paradigms, and/or due to some changes expressed by correspondence rules, certain particular endings that appear in the SL are entirely eliminated in the MD:

e.g.: N pl. of anim. masc. nouns: -ové

L pl. of various paradigms: -ix

I sg. of hard fem. nouns: -ou, etc.

5.2.2. ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives in the MD reflect rule C (6) which is apparent in the formation of the comparative and superlative:

SL: smjely - smjelejši - nejsmjelejši

MD: smn'eleé - s̄mn'elesi - n̄esmn'elesi

Wherever applicable, rule C (1) also operates:

e.g.: SL: mlad'i muži

MD: mlad'i muži

When adjectives with a stem ending in -m form a comparative in the SL, the correspondence rule C (7) applies:

SL: přímí - přimjejši - nejpřimjejši

MD: přímé - přimm'ěsi - něpřimm'ěsi

A peculiar phenomenon occurs in the declensional paradigm,

where rule C (2) is reflected in N sg. of masc. hard paradigm:

e.g.: SL: novi stúl MD: nové stul

stari stúl staré stul

However, in N sg. of neuter nouns, an entirely reversed process occurs:

C (11) - é ~ i / in some adj. endings

e.g.: SL: nové mjesto MD: novi mn'esto

staré mjesto stari mn'esto

Consequently, masc. hard adjectives in the MD correspond to the neuter hard adjective in the SL, and neuter hard adjectives in the MD correspond to masc. hard adj. in the SL (in addition, there is a short i in the MD forms).

The majority of cases in all genders within the MD reflect one or more of the above indicated correspondence rules.

e.g.: I pl. fém.: SL: mladími ženami

MD: mladéma ženama -- éma reflects C (2), C (9)

D sg. masc.: SL: mladému muži

MD: mladimu mužovi -- imu reflects C (11), etc.

The soft adjectival paradigm reflects no differences between the SL and MD except for rule C (1).

N pl. of hard adjectives in the SL (unlike in the MD) differs with respect to genders: masc. an. have -i, masc. inan. and fem. adj. have -é, and neuter adj. have -á:

e.g.: SL: novi muži, nové stoli, nové ženi, nová mjesta

In the MD one common ending -i is used. In all oblique cases in the plural number, rule C (2) operates (where applicable, also other rules operate):

SL: o novix ženax MD: o novéx ženax

s novimi stoli s novéma stolama (C (2), C (9))

k novím mjestum k novém mn'estom

The SL is further differentiated from the MD by a larger number of the nominal forms of adjectives which are (with a few exceptions) replaced by full forms in the MD.

e.g.: SL: jsem si jist (masc. nomin. adj.) MD: su si isté (full adj.)

je toho sxopen - masc.

je teho sxopné - masc.

sxopna - fem.

sxopná - fem.

sxopno - neut.

sxopní - neut.

je již dlouho mrtev - masc.

je už dlóho mrtvé - masc.

mrtva - fem.

mrtvá - fem.

mrtvo - neut.

mrtvi - neut.

but: SL: jsem rád - nominal form masc.

MD: su rád - nominal form masc.

5.2.3. PRONOUNS.

Differences that occur in the declension of individual pronouns

mostly refer to some of the above correspondence rules. However, there
are also the following differences:

The pronoun já has enclitic forms in the SL; these enclitic
forms are non-existent in the MD. Furthermore, the full forms differ in
some cases:

SL: N	<u>já</u>	cf.: MD: já
A	mne, mje	<u>mn'e</u>
G	mne, mje	<u>mn'e</u>
D	<u>mn'e</u> , mi	<u>mn'e</u>
I	mnou	<u>mnó</u>
L	<u>mn'e</u>	<u>mn'e</u>

In the dative case, the usual correspondence of mj - mn' (rule C (8)) is not observed. Both SL and MD have mn' for the full form. It is apparent that forms of this pronoun in the MD are a result of a considerable leveling force.

In the SL the full (emphatic) form of the third person sg. pronoun on in the accusative is jeho or jej when it stands without a preposition:

SL: jeho jsem nevid'el or: jej jsem nevid'el

In the MD, the short form is used proclitically even when the pronoun is emphasized:

MD: ho sem nevid'el

A similar difference can be observed in D sg. of the same pronoun:

SL: jemu n'ic neřikej

MD: mu n'ic neřiké

In the acc. and dative pl. of on'i, SL has prothetic j--jix, jim, respectively. The absence of j in these pronouns in the MD points to the tendency to avoid prothetic j. Such tendencies are apparent in every word class and represent another phonological characteristic of the MD:*

e.g.: SL: jinak	MD: inak,
jidlo	idlo
jestli	esli

This fact can be formulated as another correspondence rule, since before -i it occurs almost everywhere:

C (12) j ~ Ø / initially before -i

However, in D sg. of the third person fem. pronoun ona, prothetic j- is often used:

*See also section 5.2.5., page 123.

SL: ji to neříkej přines ji to.

MD: ji to neříké přines i to*

The pronouns kdo, ten have an inserted o in the SL in oblique cases, instead of the MD e:

SL: D sg.: koho, toho MD: keho, teho

D sg.: komu, tomu kemlu, temu, etc.

The pronouns keré, kerá, etc., reflect simplification of clusters in the MD; SL forms are: kterí, která, které, etc.

The demonstrative pronouns onen, ona, ono are sometimes used in the SL when an object is far from the speakers:

e.g.: SL: onen dům je již stár (starí)

MD: ten dum je už stare

The pronouns tvoja, svoja and their plurals have in the SL in all cases the shorter forms which are more common: má, tvá, svá, mé, tvé, své, etc. These forms are declined according to the adjectival paradigm mladá.

Examples: SL: vidím mou (or: moji) ženu (cf. mladou)

vidím tvou (or: tvoji) ženu (cf. mladou)

vidím svou (or: svoji) ženu, etc.. (cf. mladou)

Examples of correspondence rules applicable to pronouns:

SL: vid'ím ji MD: vid'ím ju - rule C (3)

moje (or: má) žena moja žena - rule C (4), etc.

*Such usage may be considered as one of the reasons why the SL conjunction i is changed to aji in the MD—SL přines i to is přines aji to in the MD (ambiguity is avoided).

5.2.4. NUMERALS.

The numerals jeden, jedna, jedno are declined in the SL according to the pronouns ten, ta, to, respectively (in MD these numerals are declined like the hard adjectives mladé in the corresponding gender).

e.g.: SL: G sg. masc.: jednoho muže (cf. toho)

G pl. fem.: jedn'ěx žen (cf. t'ěx)

MD: G sg. masc.: jedniho muža (cf. mladiho)

G pl. fem.: jedněx žen (cf. mladěx)

The instrumental case of dva, dvje has in the MD the form dvóma on the basis of analogy with other oblique cases; in the SL, the form is dvjema.

Tři, štíři (čtiři in the SL) is not declined in the SL according to the hard adjectives as in the MD, but according to the soft fem. paradigm kost in the plural:

e.g.: I pl. fem.: SL: čtiřmi ženami MD: štířema ženama

There is a difference between the SL and MD when a counted noun follows the numeral in an expression; in the SL only the numeral sto may remain undeclined:

e.g.: SL: I sg.: o sto korunák or: o stu korunák

But sto must be declined when it is a part of a composite number:

Instr. pl.: SL: dvjema sti ženami MD: dvje sta ženama

or: dvjema sti žen (noun or: dvóma stama žen
may remain in G pl.)

All remaining numerals, if applicable, reflect the correspondence rules. Apart from that, there are no differences between the SL and MD.

5.2.5. VERBS.

Verbal forms, apart from correspondence rules, differ in the following:

Infinitives in the SL may end in -i which causes the change
 $t \rightarrow t'$.

e.g.: MD: psat	SL: psát'i
ležet	ležet'

Gerunds and past conditional are still used in the SL, but are not used in MD.

e.g.: SL: hled'el, nevjeříc. svím očím - gerund
MD: hled'el a nevjeřil svojém očám
SL: kdibi mje bila poslexla, nebilo bi se to stalo -
past conditional
MD: see possibilities in section 4.2.5.6., p. 90.

Passive participles in SL have the forms of nominal adjectives in N sg. and pl. as compared to the forms of 'long' adjectives in MD:

SL: bil zabit ve válce román bil přečten
MD: bil zabité ve válce román bil přečtené

Imperatives in the SL have often different forms for second person sg. and for first and second person pl.:

SL: t'iskn'i - t'iskn'eme - t'iskn'ete == i-e alternation

MD: t'iskn'i - t'iskn'ime - t'iskn'ite -- no alternation

Differences as to endings in appropriate classes are demonstrated by the following table:

TABLE 11: Comparative table of personal endings.

Number	CLASS I - III		CLASS IV		CLASS V		
	Person	MD	SL	MD	SL	MD	SL
Sg. 1.		u	u, i	im	ím	ám	ám
2.		ěs	ěs	is	íš	áš	áš
3.		e	e	i	í	á	á
Pl. 1.		em	em(e)	ime	íme	áme	áme
2.		ete	ete	ite	íte	áte	áte
3.		ó	ou, í	ijó	í, ejí	ajó	ají

The MD has coalesced various types within classes I and IV.

e.g.: in Class I: SL: 1. sg. <u>nesu</u>	MD: <u>nesu</u>
3. pl. <u>nesou</u>	<u>nesó</u>
1. sg. <u>piši</u>	<u>pišu</u>
3. pl. <u>piši</u>	<u>pišo</u>
Class IV: SL: 1. sg. <u>prosim</u>	<u>prosim</u>
3. pl. <u>prosi</u>	<u>prosijó</u>
1. sg. <u>sázim</u>	<u>sázim</u>
3. pl. <u>sázeji</u>	<u>sázijó</u>

We can account for most differences within the verbal system by correspondence rules:

SL: <u>piši</u>	MD: <u>pišu</u> -- rule C (3)
<u>nesou</u>	<u>nesó</u> -- rule C (5)

Some differences are the result of simplifications and/or morphological pressure:

SL: píšemeMD: píšem - simplification

prosí

prosío

Pressure of ejí-type of Class IV as
well as levelling according to the
ending o of Class I is apparent in
these examples.

sázejísázejód'elajíd'elajó

The present tense for bit (SL bít) is entirely different in
the SL:

SL: Sg. 1. jsem cf.: MD: su	Pl. 1. jsme cf.: MD: zme
2. jsi cf.: MD: si	2. jste cf.: MD: ste
3. je cf.: MD: je	3. jsou cf.: MD: so

The tendency towards dropping initial j- also before consonants
is apparent in the MD. A peculiar phenomenon with respect to the initial
j- before a consonant occurs in the MD verb it (idu, iděš, etc.) and its
derivatives (SL form: jít'i). When a prefix is added to this verb,

→ n:^{*}

e.g.: SL: <u>zajdu</u>	MD: <u>zandu</u>
<u>vejdu</u>	<u>vendu</u> but: <u>pudu</u>

Differences in the conjugation of irregular verbs follow the
pattern of regular verbs; but:

MD: 3rd pl. <u>ijó</u> (inf. <u>jest</u>)	SL: <u>jí</u> or: <u>jed'i</u>
<u>vijó</u> (inf. <u>vjed'et</u>)	<u>vi</u> or: <u>vjed'i</u>
<u>xcó</u> (inf. <u>xt'et</u>)	<u>xt'eji</u>

SL also has an imperative form vjez, -te, -me for vjed'et which
is not used in the MD. There is also a different infinitive and passive
participle for the MD xt'et; these forms in SL are xt'it, xt'en, respec-
tively.

*This phenomenon may appear peculiar when other Czech dialects
are considered; however, it occurs, for example, in Sorbian as well.

5.2.6. ADVERBS.

Apart from differences connected with the correspondence rules, the most important difference with respect to adverbs appears in the comparative degree: the MD suffix -éc is eji in the SL;

e.g.: MD: zdravje - zdravjéc SL: zdravje - zdravjeji

Differences appear also in the irregularly gradated adverbs:

MD: draho - dráž - nédráž SL: draze - dráže - nejdráže

dlóho - díl - nédil dlouh - déle - nejdéle, etc.

5.2.7. PREPOSITIONS, PARTICLES AND CONJUNCTIONS.

There are no differences in these word classes other than lexical and those that are accounted for by correspondence rules:

Example of lexical differences:

MD: prot'ivá SL: vůči

skrzevá skrze

aji i, etc.

5.2.8. INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections in the MD represent a word class that is very little differentiated from the SL. However, some interjections do not have a counterpart in the SL at all; others are modified according to the above correspondences; this applies also to verbs formed from interjections:

Verbs: MD: xrn'et	SL: identical	Interjections: MD: prr	SL: identical
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hókat	houkat	vijó	vije
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kn'órat	kn'ourat
---------	----------

kn'učet	identical
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CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION

6.0. In the preceding chapters, the basic phonological, morphophonological and morphological features of the Morkovice dialect were described and contrasted with those of Standard Czech. The purpose of this procedure was to present, for the first time in this area of scholarship, a comprehensive outline of the structure of the surveyed dialect. The scope of a descriptive work of the kind adopted in this thesis has certain limitations and does not allow a thorough and exhaustive presentation of all phenomena associated with the Morkovice dialect.

6.1. In the sphere of phonology, and morphophonology, areas which would require further discussion are:

- 1) The phenomena such as the absence of long vowel phonemes /u/, /i/.
- 2) Regularities and irregularities of the occurrence of glottal stops.
- 3) Acoustic differences in the sound system of the Morkovice dialect as compared to Standard Czech.
- 4) The occurrence of non-automatic changes within the Morkovice dialect; this complex problem involves vocalic, consonantal and length alternations, loss or addition of phonemes, loss of vocalic length, etc. Only a thorough investigation of these phenomena can result in postulating justifiable rules that operate within the system with respect to these changes.
- 5) Differences in the development of the sound system as compared to Standard Czech, particularly in the system of vowels. A study in

diachrony is needed to provide explanations for the presence of numerous idiosyncratic contrastive features.

In the sphere of morphology, a major problem left without a satisfactory explanation in this thesis involves the profound difference between paradigms in the Morkovice dialect and Standard Czech as well as between individual morphological forms. A diachronic approach to this problem can provide the necessary answers and specify which differences are based on morphological leveling due to pressures within the system, and which are the results of diverse historical developments.

Moreover, future investigations must take into consideration the area of syntax which shows considerable differences with respect to the Standard language. It is clear that the study of the syntax of the Morkovice dialect will necessitate an in-field study and that the influence or non-influence of the Czech literary language must be taken into account.

Finally, an in-the-field study can rectify the lack of accuracy of this thesis as to the exact dialectal boundaries of the Morkovice dialect, and the actual routes of isoglosses. It can provide facts about the current process of disintegration of the dialect as well.

6.2. While it is felt that the method of description used in this thesis is especially suitable for the intended goals as outlined in the Introduction, i.e., the presentation of the facts with respect to the structure of phonology and morphology of the Morkovice dialect, there is no denying the fact that a different theoretical framework (such as a generative approach) could be used with better results in presenting

certain specific sections. This applies in particular to the section on morphophonemics where the descriptive approach is unable to express generalities and tendencies within the system. The application of the method of distinctive features would enable us to collapse many rules in which an identical process takes place. Such a method, taking advantage of binary features, would result not only in a substantial reduction of the number of rules, but would also simplify the rules and provide a systematic evaluation of the morphophonological processes in the Morkovice dialect.

On the other hand, the formulation of the specific rules presented in Chapter III gives a clear picture of the alternations in the dialect without providing excessive information. In view of the current treatment of morphophonological processes, the rules presented in this thesis may be labeled "morpheme structure rules", or, in less technical terms, "pronunciation rules".*

The shortcomings of a purely synchronic approach adopted in this thesis are apparent particularly in the section on comparison of the Morkovice dialect with the Standard language. The formulation of the "correspondence rules" does not provide any answers as to why certain, at times rather unusual, phenomena occur. It is hoped that future research--in this case a diachronic study of the Morkovice dialect--will remedy such shortcomings.

*This is a translation of the Czech term "pravidla výslovnosti", which are given in every standard manual on Czech (see 17, 18). Such rules, similarly to the rules in Chapter III, are a simple restatement of facts affecting utterances in the language.

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APPENDIX

PART I

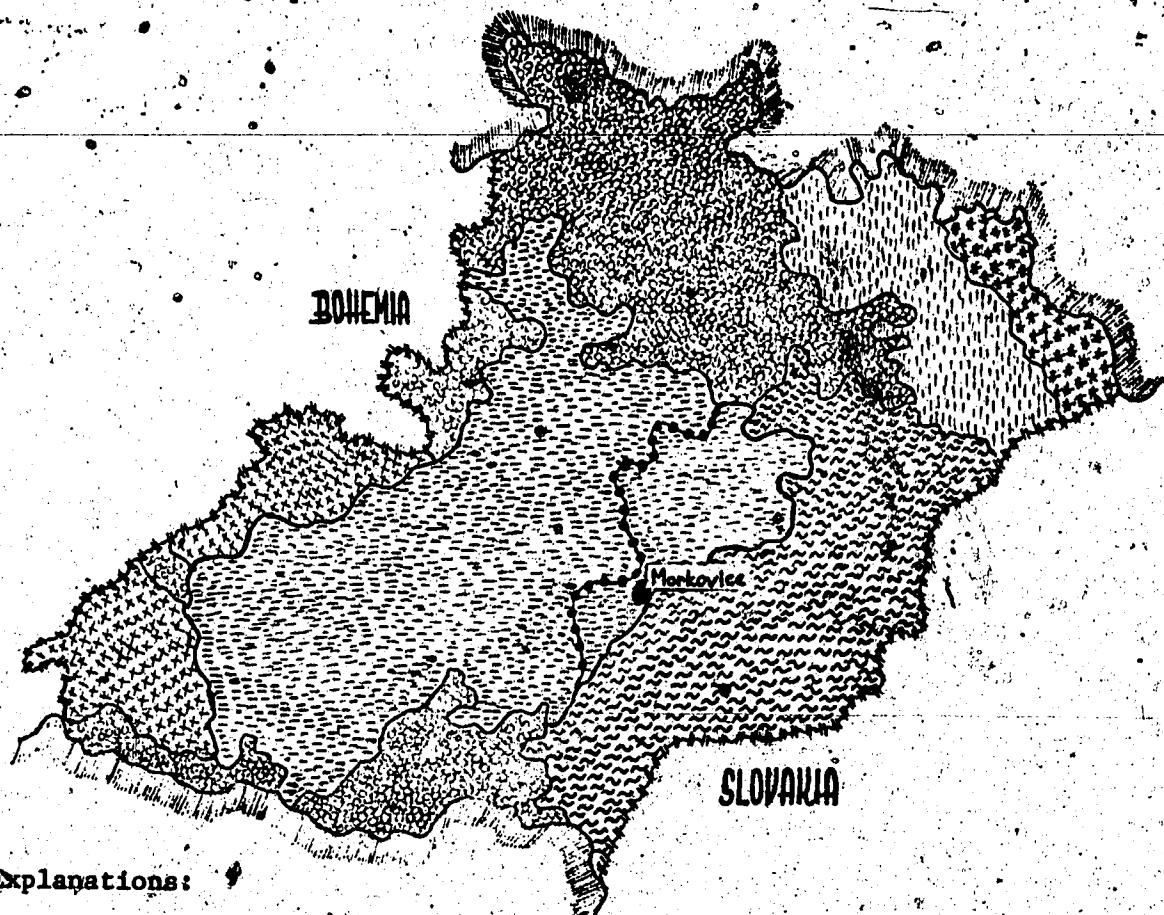
System of transcription used in this thesis (based on IPA)

<u>Standard Czech Orthography</u>	<u>Transcription</u>	<u>Key Word (MD)</u>
a, ā	/a/, /ā/	<u>ale</u> , <u>árija</u>
b	/b/	<u>bit</u>
c	/c/	<u>cap</u>
č	/č/	<u>čap</u>
d	/d/	<u>dat</u>
d̄, d̄i, d̄ě	/d̄/	<u>d̄iv</u>
e, ē	/e/, /ē/	<u>esli</u> , <u>éro</u>
f	/f/	<u>fuj</u>
g	/g/	<u>guma</u>
h	/h/	<u>hox</u>
ch	/x/	<u>xut'</u>
i, ī	/i/, /ī/	<u>idlo</u> - only short
j	/j/	<u>jak</u>
k	/k/	<u>kos</u>
l	/l/	<u>lék</u>
m	/m/	<u>mak</u>
n	/n/	<u>nuž</u>
o, ō	/o/, /ō/	<u>on</u> , <u>ōrad</u>
p	/p/	<u>pod</u>
r	/r/	<u>rok</u>

<u>Standard Czech Orthography</u>	<u>Transcription</u>	<u>Key Word (MD)</u>
r̄	/r̄/	řeka
s	/s/	sin
š	/š/	šest
t	/t/	tam
t̄, t̄̄, t̄̄̄	/t̄/	t'ixo
u, ú	/u/, /ú/	uxo - only short
v	/v/	voda
y, ý	/i/, /í/	místo - only short
z	/z/	zub
ž	/ž/	žit

PART II

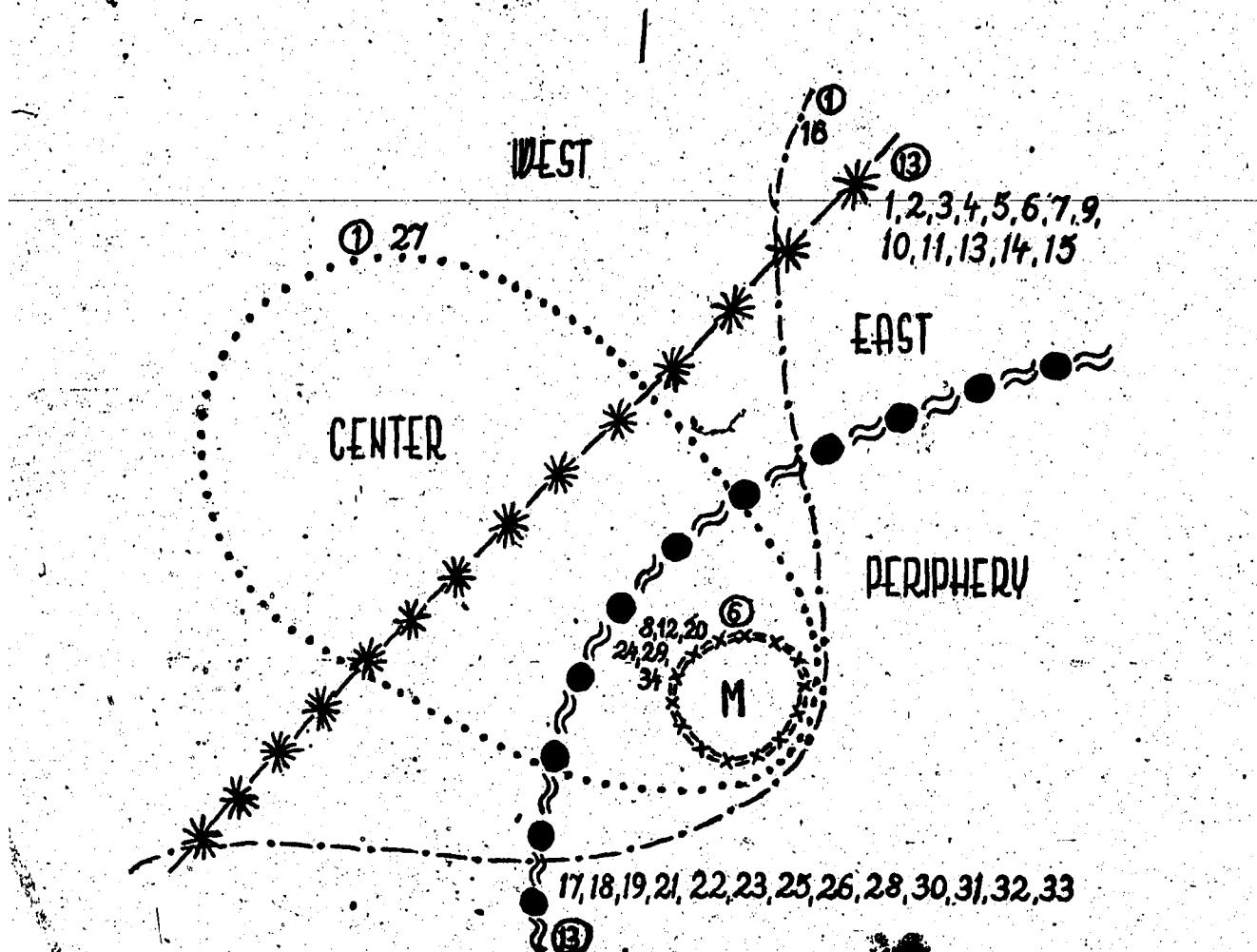
FIGURE I: The main dialectal division of Moravia with the approximate location of the Morkovice dialect.



Explanations:

- [Wavy lines] Central Moravian (Hanácká) dialects
- [Vertical lines] Silesian dialects
- [Cross-hatch] Group of Polish-Czech mixed dialects
- [Dotted pattern] Eastern Moravian dialects
- [Horizontal lines] Regions with population of heterogeneous dialects
- [Diagonal lines] Eastern Bohemian dialects
- [Solid line] Dialectal boundaries
- [Dashed line] Boundary between the centre and eastern periphery of Central Moravian dialects
- [Hatched line] Czechoslovak boundaries
- [Dotted line] Boundary dividing Moravia from Bohemia and Slovakia (the boundary between Moravia and Bohemia is non-existent today)

FIGURE II: Immediate area of the Morkovice dialect, showing the relevant isoglosses according to Skulina.



Explanations:

M - Morkovice dialect

An encircled numeral represents the total number of isoglosses in each isoline. Unencircled numerals refer to the number of a specific feature in the text.

Isolines:

—*—*—"West" versus "East" (M is in "East")

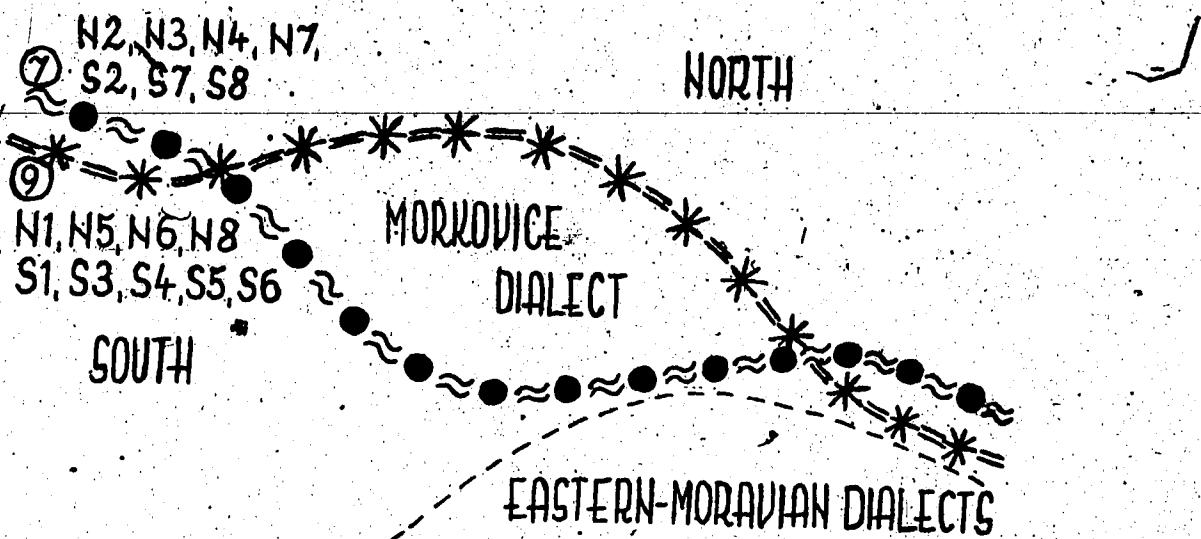
—·—·—"West" versus "East" (M is in "West")

≈●≈●≈ "Center" versus "Periphery" (M is in "Periphery")

..... "Center" versus "Periphery" (M is in "Center")

==== isoglosses delimiting M specifically

FIGURE III. Immediate area of the Morkovice dialect showing the dividing isoglosses according to Bělč.



Explanations:

~~~ isogloss bundle representing features shared by the northern subgroup and the Morkovice dialect

-\*- isogloss bundle representing features shared by the southern subgroup and the Morkovice dialect

Encircled numeral shows the total number of shared features; unencircled numerals and preceding capital letters refer to the specific feature (N - North, S - South).

## PART III

## TRANSLATION OF PHRASES AND EXPRESSIONS USED IN THE TEXT

The data that involve longer expressions are listed here according to the page number in sequential order. If more than one expression is used on a single page in the text of this thesis, the expressions are arranged in the order in which they appear on the appropriate page:

| <u>Page</u> | <u>Morkovice dialect</u>                              | <u>English translation</u>                                                |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 22.         | ale toš co bix nešel, pudu                            | I do not see why I should not go; I shall                                 |
| 24.         | já mám hlad<br>to je krááasa                          | I am hungry.<br>how beautiful!                                            |
| 25.         | no nééé, nerikééé                                     | do not tell me, it is not possible!                                       |
| 31.         | kup boti<br>já sem varil<br>já sem včera bil          | buy some shoes<br>I cooked<br>I was yesterday                             |
| 32.         | musim it dom<br>pod stolém<br>ring hoří               | I must go home<br>under the table<br>the town square is on fire           |
| 33.         | sit' na ribi<br>tak mn'e řekn'i                       | fish net<br>well, tell me then                                            |
| 35.         | pes bjehal s babó                                     | the dog was running with the old woman                                    |
| 36.         | máš novi boti                                         | you have got new shoes                                                    |
| 37.         | bix bil<br>nex ho                                     | I would be<br>let him be                                                  |
| 38.         | vjec bila<br>hlidač bil                               | the matter (thing) was<br>the guard was                                   |
| 39.         | zet' řekl                                             | the son-in-law said                                                       |
| 40:         | bud' se<br>at' se<br>pod zemó<br>at' říje<br>at' žije | either (he)<br>let (it)<br>under the ground<br>let him sow<br>may he live |

| <u>Page</u> | <u>Morkovice dialect</u>                                                                                                              | <u>English translation</u>                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (40.)       | at' čeka<br>bud' celé den' doma                                                                                                       | let him wait<br>stay home the whole day.                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 44.         | to je on<br>Už se teho noc namluvilo o<br>sn'ežním mužovi, ale<br>doposavád' se ho n'ikemu<br>nepodařilo vifotografovav.              | it is him<br>Much has been said about the snow man,<br>but so far nobody managed to take a<br>picture of him.                                                                                                 |
| 45.         | červeno-modro-bílé<br>politicko-ekonomicke                                                                                            | red-blue-white<br>political and economical.                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 47.         | ... bil, bila<br>tak honem<br>proč je<br>nevíš n'ic<br>moc né<br>xlap leží<br>bix řekl                                                | was<br>well, do fast!<br>why is (he)?<br>you know nothing<br>not very much<br>the man is laying<br>I would say                                                                                                |
| 48.         | xlap vi<br>moc vi<br>bix vám<br>natoč vodu                                                                                            | the man knows<br>he knows too much<br>I would . . . to you<br>get some water                                                                                                                                  |
| 49.         | šak ano<br>xlap an'i necekl<br>já bix an'i<br>ten xlap an'i tá baba<br>ten xlap, o kerim bila řeč                                     | but of course<br>the fellow did not utter a syllable<br>I would not even . . .<br>neither that man nor that old woman<br>that fellow we talked about . . .                                                    |
| 50.         | z ohnutiho drátu<br>zohnutiho drátu<br>ten kun'<br>on keca                                                                            | from bent wire<br>(lots) of bent wire<br>that horse<br>he is talking nonsense                                                                                                                                 |
| 51.         | tam fókalo<br>já sem vjed'el                                                                                                          | it was draughty there<br>I knew                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 52.         | bil liné<br>bil iné<br>pod domem<br>po domex<br>les zhořel<br>les hořel<br>pod' dom<br>pod' tam<br>bit t'ixo<br>at' čeká<br>at' šeptá | he was lazy<br>(there) was another one<br>under the house<br>door to door<br>the forest burnt down<br>the forest was on fire<br>come home<br>let's go there<br>to be quiet<br>let him wait<br>let him whisper |

| <u>Page</u> | <u>Morkovice dialect</u>                                                                                                                | <u>English translation</u>                                                                                                                                               |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (52.)       | pod celim<br>at' ženę<br>pod zemó                                                                                                       | under the whole<br>let him chase<br>under the ground                                                                                                                     |
| 61.         | četl sem o hrabje Monte-<br>Xristovi                                                                                                    | I have read about Count Monte-Cristo                                                                                                                                     |
| 62.         | bil sem tam s kn'iže pánum                                                                                                              | I was there with the prince                                                                                                                                              |
| 67.         | mladé človjek<br>stará ženská                                                                                                           | young man<br>old woman                                                                                                                                                   |
| 68.         | dum otca<br>klobók mami                                                                                                                 | father's house<br>mother's hat                                                                                                                                           |
| 70.         | staré muž<br>hezké muž<br>suxé muž                                                                                                      | old man<br>nice man<br>dry man                                                                                                                                           |
| 73.         | tebe sem tam nevid'el<br>k tobje nepřišel<br>d'ivám se na n'u<br>vid'im ju<br>idu k n'im                                                | I did not see <u>you</u> there<br>he did not come to <u>you</u><br>I am looking at her<br>I can see her<br>I am going to see them                                        |
| 75.         | bil sem tam s jeji ceró<br>dám im to                                                                                                    | I was there with her daughter<br>I shall give it to them                                                                                                                 |
| 76.         | ti mlad'i pán'i                                                                                                                         | those young gentlemen                                                                                                                                                    |
| 77.         | vid'im tehotu xlapa<br>vid'im tuto ženu<br>takové mladé xlap<br>taková otázka                                                           | I can see this man<br>I can see this woman<br>such a young man<br>such a question                                                                                        |
| 78.         | s keho bratrem tam bils?<br>o keho žen'e mluvijó?<br>ten xlap, keriko se vid'el<br>bila tam ženská, jakó sem<br>ešče v život'e nevid'el | with whose brother were you there?<br>whose wife are they talking about?<br>that man whom I have seen<br>there was a woman there such as I<br>have never seen in my life |
| 80.         | vid'el sem jedniho xlapa a<br>ten mn'e povidal<br>Jedn'i xlapi mn'e povidalí                                                            | I saw a man and he was telling me<br>some men were telling me                                                                                                            |
| 81.         | bil sem tam s dvace'ti<br>šest'ima (dvóma, štířema,<br>jedna) xlapama                                                                   | I was there with 26 (22, 24, 21)<br>other men                                                                                                                            |

| <u>Page</u> | <u>Morkovice dialect</u>                                                                                                                      | <u>English translation</u>                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 82.         | dvje sta žen, etc.<br>prvn'i misko<br>třet'i řada                                                                                             | two hundred women, etc.<br>first place<br>third row                                                                                                                                         |
| 83.         | druhá řada<br>štvrté xlap<br>pátí misko                                                                                                       | second row<br>fourth man<br>fifth place                                                                                                                                                     |
| 86.         | xlap sije pšen'icu<br>pšen'ica se sije na jaře<br>pšen'ica bila zasitá na jaře<br>xlap se čese<br>xlap čese vlasí sobje<br>xlap si čese vlasí | a man is sowing wheat<br>wheat is sown in the springtime<br>wheat was sown in the springtime<br>a man combs himself<br>a man combs his hair<br>a man combs his hair                         |
| 87.         | nepřeja mu n'ic zliho, ráci<br>sem n'ic neříkal                                                                                               | not wishing him anything evil, I kept<br>silent                                                                                                                                             |
| 88.         | vi ste bil<br>vi umíte<br>prší<br>říká se, že se bude žen'it<br>říkajó (říkali), že se bude žen'it                                            | you were (polite address to one person)<br>you know<br>it is raining<br>it is going around that he is going<br>to get married<br>they say (said) that he is going to<br>get married         |
| 89.         | ti sis četl (četl sis)<br>je dobré, že s přišel<br>nevím, kdeste bili                                                                         | you were reading<br>it is good that you came<br>I do not know where you were                                                                                                                |
| 90.         | já bix řekl, etc.<br>řekl, abix řel<br>kdibis jenom vjed'el!<br>kdibis mm'e běvala bila<br>poslexla, nebilo bi se to<br>běvalo stalo          | I would say, etc.<br>he told me to go<br>if you only knew!<br>had you listened to me, it would not<br>have happened                                                                         |
| 100.        | xca nexca                                                                                                                                     | willy nilly                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 101.        | okolo lesa<br>vedle školi<br>misto n'eho<br>skrzevá les<br>kvuli tobje (temu)                                                                 | around the forest<br>alongside the school<br>instead of him<br>through the forest<br>because of you (it)                                                                                    |
| 102.        | ale prosimt'e!<br>kdiž já nevím<br>Du tod'ka lesem a všecko<br>'prásk', 'škrn'k', 'řax',<br>a naráz 'bác', --z<br>čistajasna se zablesko a    | it is not possible!<br>well, I don't know<br>One day I was going through the<br>forest, everything was making<br>strange noises, and all of a sudden<br>there was a bang--from the blue sky |

| <u>Page</u> | <u>Morkovice dialect</u>                                                                                                  | <u>English translation</u>                                                                                                                   |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (102.)      | zahřmn'elo, až mn'e v<br>usáx zalehlo.                                                                                    | came lightning and thunder so loud<br>that my ears buzzed.                                                                                   |
| 109.        | moc vi<br>šak ano<br>človjek an'i<br>ten noví                                                                             | he knows too much<br>but of course<br>a person even . . .<br>that new one                                                                    |
| 117.        | noví stůl<br>starí stůl<br>(The adjectives noví, starí<br>are used also in the<br>examples on the following<br>page.)     | new table<br>old table                                                                                                                       |
| 119.        | jsem si jist<br>je toho sxopen<br>je již dluho mrtev<br>jsem rád                                                          | I am sure<br>he would do that<br>he had died a long time ago<br>I am glad                                                                    |
| 120.        | jeho jsem nevid'el<br>jemu n'ic neříkaj                                                                                   | I did not see him<br>do not tell him anything                                                                                                |
| 121.        | jí to neříkaj<br>onen dům je již stár<br>vid'ím mou ženu<br>moje žena                                                     | do not tell that to her<br>that house over there is already old<br>I can see my wife<br>my wife                                              |
| 122.        | jednoho muže, etc.<br>o sto korunák<br>dvjema stí žen                                                                     | one man, etc.<br>about 100 crowns<br>with 200 women                                                                                          |
| 123.        | hled'el nevjeříc svím očím<br>kdibi mje bila poslexla,<br>nebilo bi s to stalo<br>bil zabit ve válce<br>román bil přečten | he looked, not believing his eyes<br>had she listened to me, it would not<br>have happened<br>he was killed in the war<br>the novel was read |

The vocabulary is arranged in alphabetical order (according to the Czech alphabet--see chart, Part I). For comparative purposes, transcribed Standard Czech forms of the Morkovice dialect words are also given.

| <u>Morkovice dialect</u> | <u>Standard Czech</u> | <u>English</u>                        |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A                        |                       |                                       |
| a                        | a                     | and                                   |
| abi                      | abi                   | so that                               |
| aji                      | i                     | also                                  |
| ale                      | ale                   | but                                   |
| anebo                    | anebo                 | or, or else                           |
| ano                      | ano                   | yes                                   |
| an'i                     | an'i                  | neither                               |
| árija                    | árije                 | aria                                  |
| at'                      | at'                   | let!                                  |
| B                        |                       |                                       |
| baba; babka (diminutive) | bába; bábka           | woman, old woman;<br>little old woman |
| bác                      | bác                   | bang, bump                            |
| bahno                    | bahno                 | mud                                   |
| banka                    | banka                 | bank                                  |
| básn'a                   | básen'                | poem                                  |
| bék, běček (dim.)        | bík, bíček            | bull, bullock                         |

| <u>Morkovice dialect</u> | <u>Standard Czech</u> | <u>English</u> |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| bez                      | bez                   | without        |
| bic                      | bic                   | whip           |
| bidlet                   | bidlet                | to dwell       |
| bile                     | bili                  | white          |
| bit, bil (past)          | bit, bil              | to be, he was  |
| bjeda                    | bjeda                 | alas           |
| bjeh                     | bjeh                  | run (noun)     |
| bjelet                   | bjelet                | to grow white  |
| bjez! (imperative)       | bjez!                 | run!           |
| blaho                    | blaho                 | bliss          |
| blato                    | blato                 | mud            |
| blb (noun), blbe (adj.)  | blb, blbi             | idiot, silly   |
| blizko                   | blizko                | near           |
| bodlo                    | bodlo                 | bayonet, thorn |
| bohatstvi                | bohatstvi             | wealth         |
| bolest'                  | bolest                | pain           |
| borka                    | bouřka                | storm          |
| boti                     | boti                  | shoes          |
| brat                     | brát                  | to take        |
| bratr                    | bratr                 | brother        |
| bratrské                 | bratrský              | brotherly      |
| breh                     | břeh                  | bank, shore    |
| brix                     | břix                  | belly          |
| bud'me (imperative)      | bud'me                | let us be,     |
| buh                      | buh                   | God            |

Morkovice dialectStandard CzechEnglish

buhvi

búhví

God knows

buxta

buxta

cake

## C

cap

kozel

he-goat

ceknót

ceknout

not to say a  
syllable

celé

celí

whole

cena

cena

price, prize

cera

dcera

daughter

cét'it

cít'it

to feel

co

co

what

cingat

cinkat

tinkle

## č

čáp

čáp

stork

čék (človjek), pl. lid'i

človjek, lidé

man, men

čekat

čekat

to wait

čepica

čepice

cap (head cover)

čí

čí

whose

čist

čist

to read

čist'it (verb), čisté (adj.)

čist'it, čisti

to clean, clean

človječi

človječí

human

Morkovice dialectStandard CzechEnglish

## D

dar

dar

gift

dat, dé (imp.)

dat, dej

to give, give

devjet set

devjet set

900

dlóhé (adj.); dlóho (adv.)

dlouhí; dlouho

long

dnes

dnes

today

do

do

into

dobjehnót

dobjehnout

(in this sense)  
to fool someone

dobré (adj.), dobře (adv.)

dobrí, dobře

good, well

dójit

dojít

to milk

dokázat

dokázat

to prove, to  
achieve

doslova

doslova

word for word

doxtor

doktor

doctor

dráha

dráha

track, railway

drahé; draho (adv.)

drahí; draho

dear, expensive;  
dearly

drát

drát

wire

drozd

drozd

thrush

držet; držet se

držet; držet se

to hold; to hold  
onto

drnčet

drnčet

chatter, jolt

dřevo

dřevo

wood

dříc; dřít se

dříc; dřít se

hard worker; to  
drudge

dřimat

dřímat

to doze

dum

dům

house

Morkovice dialectStandard CzechEnglish

dux

dux

ghost

dva, dvje

dva, dvje

two

dvur

dvůr

yard, court

d'ecko

dítě

child, baby

d'elat, d'elé (imp.)

d'elat, d'elej

to do, do

d'eln'ik; d'eln'ické (adj.)

d'elník; d'eln'ický

worker; labor,  
worker's

d'evčica

dívka

girl

d'iki

díki

thanks

d'ikibohu

d'íkibohu

thank God

d'iv

dív

miracle

d'ivka

dívka

girl

d'ivox

d'ivox

savage

d'iža

d'íže

kneading trough

## E

## elektrárna

## power plant

elektrárna

éra

éra

era

éro

letadlo

airplane

erteple

brambory

potatoes

esli

jestli

if

ešče

ještě

still, yet

famfári

fanfári

fanfare

fára

fara

parsonage

figura

figura

figure

Morkovice dialectStandard CzechEnglish

film

film

film

fókat

foukat

to blow

Franta

Frant'ík

Frank

fuj

fuj

fie!

futro

strop

ceiling

## G

gat'e

kalhoty

pants

glacek

klacek

stick, rascal

gramatika

gramatika

grammar

guma

guma

rubber

## H

hajat

hajat

to sleep (about  
children)

hafat

hafat

to bow-wow

hajné

hajní

gamekeeper

házet, házé! haž!

házet, házej

to throw, throw!

hébat (imperf.)

hibat

to move

hen, henka

tamhle

over there

hezké, néhezdí (superl.)

hezkí, nejhezdí

nice, nicest

himlgergotkrucifiks

Bože na nebesíx

my God in heaven!

hlad

hlad

hunger

hláva

hlava

head

hlídac

hlídac

guard

hlóbat

hloubat

to ponder

Morkovice dialectStandard CzechEnglish

hlóbka

hloubka

depth

hlópé

hloupi

stupid

hluxé

hluxí

deaf

hmožd'íř

hmožd'íř

mortar

hnójit

hnojit

to fertilize

hnót or hěbnót (perf.)

hnout

to move

hox

hox

boy

honem

honem

hurry!

hořet

hořet

to burn, be on fire

host'

host

guest

host'ina

host'ina

banquet

hot

hot

gee-ho

hrabje

hrabje, hrabje

count, rake

hrad

hrad

castle

Hradčani

Hradčani

Prague Castle

hrát

hrát

to play

hrča

boule

bump

hrnec

hrnec

pot

hrnek

hrnek

mug

hrom

hrom

thunder

hrome!

hrome!

damn!

hřbitov

hřbitov

cemetery

hřmn'et

hřmjet

to thunder

hvozd

hvozd

deep forest

Morkovice dialectStandard CzechEnglish

xextat se

xextat se

to guffaw

xibjet

xibjet

to be absent

xirurg

xirurg

surgeon

xlap

xlap

fellow

xlapec

xlapec

lad

xleba

xléb

bread

xn'apat

xn'apat

to snatch

xod'ir

xod'it

to go

xrápat

xrápat

to snore

xrn'et

xrn'et

to snooze

xrtán

xrtán

throat

xt'et

xt'ef

to want

xut'

xut'

taste

xvála

xvála

praise

## I

idlo

jídlo

food

ix

jejix

their

jm

jim

to them

ináč, inak

jinak

otherwise

ingóst

inkoust

ink

iskra

jiskra

spark

it

jiú

to go

Ivoš

Ivan

Ivan

izda

jízda

ride

| <u>Morkovice dialect</u> | <u>Standard Czech</u> | <u>English</u> |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|

## J

|                            |                     |                      |
|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| já                         | já                  | I                    |
| jak                        | jak                 | how                  |
| Jaké                       | jaki                | what kind of         |
| jalovica; jalovička (dim.) | jalovice; jalovička | heifer; young heifer |
| jarní (adj.)               | jarní               | spring               |
| jaro (noun)                | jaro                | spring               |
| jasné                      | jasní               | clear                |
| jeden                      | jeden               | one, a               |
| jeho; jeji                 | jeho, jeji          | his, hers            |
| jenom                      | jen                 | <del>only</del>      |
| jest                       | jist                | <del>to eat</del>    |

## K

|          |         |                        |
|----------|---------|------------------------|
| k, ke    | k, ke   | to, towards            |
| kád'a    | kád'    | tub                    |
| kamené   | kamení  | stony                  |
| kaváren' | kavárna | coffee shop            |
| kde      | kde     | where                  |
| kdejaké  | kdejakí | <del>any kind of</del> |
| kdibi    | kdibi   | if                     |
| kdiž     | kdiž    | when                   |
| kdo      | kdo     | who                    |
| kecat    | kecat   | to prate               |
| keré     | kterí   | which                  |

| <u>Morkovice dialect</u> | <u>Standard Czech</u> | <u>English</u> |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| kévat (impf.)            | kivat                 | to swing       |
| kévnot (pf.)             | kivnout               | to swing       |
| klec                     |                       | cage           |
| klenót; klenba           | klenout; klenba       | to arch; vault |
| klič                     | klič                  | key            |
| klika                    | klika                 | door handle    |
| klobók                   | klobouk               | hat            |
| klub                     | klub                  | club           |
| klubavé (adj.)           | klubovi               | club           |
| knot                     | hox                   | boy            |
| kn'ez                    | kn'ez                 | wick           |
| kn'iže                   | kn'iže                | priest         |
| kn'ižka                  | kn'ižka               | prince         |
| kn'ižn'i (adj.)          | kn'ižn'i              | book           |
| kn'órat                  | kn'ourat              | bookish        |
| koči                     | koči                  | to whimper     |
| kočka                    | kočka                 | coachman       |
| kohót                    | kohout                | cat            |
| kolečko                  | kolečko               | rooster        |
| kolek                    | kolek                 | little wheel   |
| kolék                    | kolík                 | duty stamp     |
| kolibka                  | kolébka               | little stick   |
| kolik                    |                       | cradle         |
| komin                    |                       | how much       |
| komorná                  | komorná               | chimney        |
|                          |                       | chamber maid   |

Morkovice dialectStandard CzechEnglish

končit

končit

to finish

konec

konec

end

kopat

kopat

to dig

kópat

koupat

to bathe

kópit (pf.)

koupit

to buy

korat

korat

to dry (about bread)

korek

korek

cork

kórka

kurka

crust

koritko

koritko

little trough

korito

korito

trough

koruna

koruna

crown

kost'

kost

bone

kos

kos

basket

kót

kout

corner

kovárn'a, kováren'

kovárna

smithy

kovář

kovář

blacksmith

koza

koza

goat

kraj

kraj

region

krása

krása

beauty

krast

krást

to steal

kráva

kráva

cow

kréči

krejčí

tailor

krit

krit

to cover

krucifix

krucifiks

damn

křest, křest (C. sg.)

křest

baptism

křik

křik

shout

Morkovice dialectStandard CzechEnglish

křížem - krážem

křížem - krážem

crosswise

křovisko

křovisko

shrubs

kšš

kšš

used to chase  
away animals

kuča

hromada

pile

kuxin'a

kúxin'

kul

kúl

kun'

kún'

kúpa

kupa

heap

kuna

kuna

marten

kupec

kupec

merchant

kupovat (impf.)

kupovat

to buy

kuře

kuře

chicken

kuža

kuže

feather

kvočna

kvočna

clucking hen

## L

lámpa

lámpa

lamp

látka

látka

textile

lavica

lavice

bench

lavka

lávka

foot bridge

leckdi

leckdi

at times

léčba

léčba

treatment

led

led

ice

leda

jen

only

ledové

ledovi

icy

Morkovice dialect

lehňot si

lék

len

les

lesn'i (adj.)

lev, lva (f sg.)

ležet, ležmo (adv.)

lhat

lip

lit

lóbat

lojza

lóka

lekter

lópež

lovec; lovecké (adj.)

mak

málokere

mama

Mánka

matka

mazat

měno

Standard Czech

lehňout si

lék

len

les

lesní

lev

ležet; ležmo

lhat

lépe

lit

libat

Alojz

louka

lekter

loupež

lovec; lovečtí

## M

mák

malokterí

maminka

Marie

matka

mazat

jméno

English

to lie down

medicine

flax

forest

forest

lion

to lie; while  
lying down

to tell lies

better

to pour

to kiss

proper name

meadow

elbow

robbery

hunter; hunting

poppy

hardly any

little mother

Maria

mother

to erase

name

Morkovice dialect

menovat

mi

midlo

milerád

minót

misa

misto

mladé

mlén

mlíko

mluva

mn'ět

mn'esic

mn'esto.

noc

moja

móka

moře

most

mrtvé

muj

muxa

muž; mužské (adj.)

na

nahlas

nait

Standard Czech

jmenovat

mi

midlo

milerád

minout

mísá

místo

mladí

mlín

mléko

mluva

mit

mn'esic

mjesto

mnoho

moje

mouka

more

most

mrtnvi

múj

mouxka

muž; mužskí

na

nahlas

najít

English

to name

we

soap

with pleasure

to miss

bowl

place

young

mill

milk

speech

to have

month

city

too many, much

my (for fem. nouns)

flour

sea

bridge

dead

my (for masc. nouns)

fly

man, husband; manlike

oh

aloud

to find

Morkovice dialectStandard CzechEnglish

najezené

najezení

satiated

nama

námi

with us

naopak

naopak

on the contrary

napipipi nanana

no equivalent

used when feeding  
chickens

natočit

natočit

to fill (a pail)

navlict, navleč (imp.)

navléci, navleč

to put on

naucit

naučit

to learn

nás

nás

our

naše

naše

our (with pl. nouns)

neht

nehet

nail (human)

nekolik

n'ekolik

few

nemluvit

nemluvit

to keep silent

nemoc

nemoc

illness

nepjekné

nepjekni

not nice

nepřát, nepřeja (gerund)

nepřát, nepřejíc

not wishing

neříkat, neříké (imp.)

neříkat, neříkej

not to say, do not  
say!

netopir

netopir

bat

nevjad'et, nevím (1st p.)

nevjad'et, nevím

not to know

neučit

neučit

not to learn

nevid'et

nevid'et

not to see

nex or nexé

nexej

let (him)

nist, nesu (1st p.)

nést, nesu

to carry

noha

noha

leg

nové

noví

new

nuša

nuše

pannier

Morkovice dialectStandard CzechEnglish

nuž

núž

knife

n'ic

n'ic

nothing

n'ičí

n'ičí

nobody's

n'ijaké

n'ijaké

none, no sort of

n'ikdo

n'ikdo

no one

n'it'

n'it'

thread

n'izko (adv.)

n'ízko

low

o

obhosporařovat

o

obhosporařovat

about

objed

objed

to cultivate

objednat

objednat

dinner

objetovat

objetovat

to order

očenáš

otčenáš

to sacrifice

od

od

Lord's prayer

odd'elat

odd'elat

from

od'elat

od'elat

to work off

odpovjed'et

odpovjed'et

to remove

odseknót

odseknout

to answer

odstavit

odstavit

to chop off

odtamtuť'

odtamtud

to put aside

ohen'

ohen'

from there

ohrad'it (pf.)

ohrad'it

fire

ohrazovat (impf.)

ohrazovat

to fence

okno

okno

to fence

window

Morkovice dialect

oko; oči (remnant of dual)  
oka (regular pl.)

Standard Czech

oko, oči, oka

English

eye, eyes, loops

okolo

okolo

around

okót

okout

sheathe

olej

olej

oil

on, ona, ono

on, ona, ono

he, she, it

opláchet (impf.)

opláchet

to repay

oplat'it (pf.)

oplat'it

to repay

oprat'a

oprat'

rein

óřad (more often: uřad)

úřad

bureau

otázka

otázka

question

otec, otca (G sg.)

otec

father

ovčí (adj.)

ovčí

sheep's

## P

pajdat

kulhat

to limp

pán

pán

mister

pan'i

pan'i

lady

papír

papír

paper

pás

pás

waist

pásek

pásek

belt

páté

pátí

fifth

pátek

pátek

Friday

pen'ize

pen'ize

money

péro

pero

pen

peřej

peřej

rapids

pes

pes

dog

Morkovice dialect

pict

pilič

pirko

piskat

pismo

pisn'a

pit

pit'i

pjekné

pjest'

pjet

pláčme

plakat

plat'it

plies

pletla

po

pocem

pod

podřeknót

podzim

pod'ivat se

polibek (more often: pusa)

pórek

poslexnót

postaru

Standard Czech

péci

pilič

pirko

piskat

písmo

pisen'

pit

pit'i

pjekní

pjest

pjet

pláčme

plakat

plat'it

plies

pletla

po

pojd' sem

pod

podřeknout

podzim

pod'ivat se

polibek

pórek

poslexnout

postaru

English

to bake

column

little feather

to whistle

writing

song

to drink

drinks

nice

fist

fire

let us cry

to cry

to pay

ball (masquerade)

she twisted

after

come here

under

to blab

autumn

to take a look

kiss

celery

to obey

in the old way

Morkovile dialectStandard CzechEnglish

pósc

poušt'

desert

potajmu.

potají

secretly

potom

potom

afterwards

poučit

poučit

to instruct

povodn'a

povoden'

flood

pózdro

pouzdro

holster

práca

práce

work

pracovat

pracovat

to work

prásk; praskat

prásk; práskat

bang! to crack

prat

prát\*

to wash (clothes)

pro

pro

for

proc

proc

why

prodat

prodat

to sell

prosba

prosba

plea

prosit

prosit

to beg

protože

protože

because

prot'ivá, prot'i

prot'i

against

prr

prr

used to stop  
horses

prst

prst

finger

pršet

pršet

to rain

prvn'i

prvn'i

first

pruvodčí

průvodčí

conductor

přečtené (pas. part.)

přečten

read

před

před

before

předseda

předseda

chairman

Morkovice dialectStandard CzechEnglish

přemíšlat

přemíšlet

to think

přes

přes

across

při

při

near

přibuzné

přibuzní

relative

přiit

přijít

to come

přímé

přímí

direct

přinist

přinést

to bring

přiznat se

přiznat se

to confess

psat

psát

to write

pšen'ica

pšen'ice

wheat

pták

pták

bird

ptat se

ptát se

to ask

puda

púda

attack

pust'it

pust'it

to let go

## R

rád

rád

glad

rana

rána

blow

razit

razit

to thrust

riba (noun)

riba

fish

ribi (adj.)

ribí

fish

ročn'i (adj.)

roční

year

rok

rok

year

román

román

novel

rozum

rozum

sense

| <u>Morkovice dialect</u> | <u>Standard Czech</u> | <u>English</u>         |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| rožnót                   | rožnout               | to switch on the light |
| ruka, rukí (pl.)         | ruka, ruce            | hand, hands            |

|             |            |                 |
|-------------|------------|-----------------|
| řada        | rada       | row             |
| boux        | boux       | bang!           |
| řeka        | řeka       | river           |
| řekl; řict. | řekl; říci | he said; to say |
| s.          |            | with            |
| sám         |            | alone           |
| sakra       | sakra      | damn            |
| sázet       | sázet      | to sow          |
| sed'et      | sed'et     | to sit          |
| sem         | sem        | to here         |
| sen         | sen        | dream           |
| seno        | seno       | hay             |
| sestra      | sestra     | sister          |
| sétko       | sitko      | little sieve    |
| shazovat    | shazovat   | to throw down   |
| shoda       | shoda      | accord          |
| škopné      | škopni     | able            |
| sin,        | sin        | son             |
| sinek       | sin        | little son      |

Morkovice dialectStandard CzechEnglish

sito

sítō

sieve

sit'

sít'

net

sklep

sklep

cellar

skrzevá

skrz

across

slepica

slepice

hen

smát se

smát se

to laugh

smm'elé

smjeli

daring

smutek

smutek

sorrow

smutne (adj.)

smutní

sad

sn'ih

sníh

snow

sódce

soudce

judge

sódruh

soudruh

comrade

soka (G sg.)

soka

of rival

s oka

s oka,

from the eye

spat'

spat

to sleep

stačit

stačit

to keep up with,  
to suffice

staré

starí

old

stat; stat se

stát, stát se

to stand; to happen

staven'i

stavení

edifice

sto

sto

100

stopa

stopa

footprint

stópat

stoupat

climb

stroj

stroj

machine

středa

středa

Wednesday

střed'isko

střed'isko

centre

Morkovice dialectStandard CzechEnglish

stuha

stuha

ribbon

stul

stul

table

st'ežovat si

st'ežovat si

to complain

suxé

suxi

dry

suxem

suxem

by draught

s uxem

s uxem

by ear

sul

sul

salt

s ulice

s ulice

from the street

sužovat

sužovat

to harass

svuj

svuj

(my) own

## š

šak

však

but

šati

šati

mess

ščava

š'áva

juice

ščen'e

ščen'

puppy

šest

šest

six

široké

široki

wide

šit

šit

to sew

škaredé

škaredi

ugly

škrn'k

prask

crack

šlapa

šlépjej

foot

snek

snek

snail

štyrta

čtvrti

fourth

švec

svec

cobbler

Morkovice dialectStandard CzechEnglish

## T

tajit

tajit

to keep secret

tam

tam

there

ten, ta, to

ten, ta, to

that

tele

tele

calf

teleci

teleci

veal

temno (adv.)

temno

dark

tenké

tenkí

thin

teplo

teplo

warmth

tiden'

ti

you (familiar)

tma

tma

weak

tos

tedy

darkness

tráva

tráva

well, then

trefa

zása

grass

trpjet

trpjet

hit

třet'i

třet'i

to suffer

tři

tri

third

tvoja

tvoje

three

tvor

tvor

your (for fem. nouns)

tyrdé

tvrdí

creature

tvuj

tvůj

hard

t'apatj

t'apat

to paw

t'ixé (adj.)

t'ixi

quiet

Morkovice dialectStandard CzechEnglish

t'ixo (adv.)

t'ixo

quiet

t'isic

t'isic

thousand

t'isknót

isknout

to press

u

u

U

učet?

učet

at

učit se

učit se

bill

uxo, uši (remnant of dual),  
uxa (pl.)

uxo, uši, uxa

ear, ears, handles

ulica

ulice

street

ukradene

ukradení, ukraden

stolen

umivat

umívat

to wash

umn'et?

umjet

to know how

uřad

úřad

bureau

usinat, (impf.)

usínat

to fall asleep

usnót, (pf.)

usnout

to fall asleep

utict (pf.)

uteč

to run away

ut'ikat, (impf.)

ut'ikat

to run

uvid'et

uvid'et

to notice

v, ve; ve-

v, ve; ve-

in; perfectivizing prefix

vagabund

vagabund

scamp

válka

válka

war

varít

varít

to cook

vás

vás

your

| <u>Morkovice dialect</u> | <u>Standard Czech</u> | <u>English</u>                    |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ve                       | ve                    | in                                |
| večer                    | večer                 | evening                           |
| večern'i (adj.)          | večern'i              | evening                           |
| vem (Imperative)         | vezmi                 | take                              |
| venku                    | venku                 | outside                           |
| veřej                    | veřej                 | door-post                         |
| vesn'ica                 | vesn'ice              | village                           |
| vesn'ické (adj.)         | vesn'icki             | village                           |
| vi                       | vi                    | you (sg. polite form, and plural) |
| vibrat                   | vibrat                | to select                         |
| vicemén'e                | vicemén'e             | more or less                      |
| vidři (adj.)             | vidři                 | otter's                           |
| vid'et                   | vid'et                | to see                            |
| vim (1st sg.)            | vim                   | I know                            |
| vinášet (impf.)          | vinášet               | to carry out                      |
| viništ (pf.)             | viněst                | to carry out                      |
| visoko (adv.)            | visoko                | high                              |
| vízt (pf.)               | vézt                  | to carry                          |
| vjec                     | vjec                  | thing                             |
| vjed'et                  | vjed'et               | to know                           |
| vjenovat                 | vjenovat              | to dedicate                       |
| vlax                     | vlax                  | Dutchman                          |
| vlak                     | vlak                  | train                             |
| vłasi                    | vłasi                 | hair                              |
| 'vlašské (adj.)          | vlašski               | Dutch                             |

| <u>Morkovice dialect</u> | <u>Standard Czech</u> | <u>English</u>              |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| vlez (imper.)            | vlez                  | crawl in!                   |
| voda                     | voda                  | water                       |
| vodové (adj.)            | vodovi                | water                       |
| voják                    | voják                 | soldier                     |
| vudce                    | vudce                 | leader                      |
| vul; vola (G sg.)        | vúl                   | ox                          |
| Z                        |                       |                             |
| z, ze; ze-               | z, ze; ze-            | from; perfect. prefix       |
| za; za-                  | za; za-               | after, behind; perf. prefix |
| zabité (pass. part.)     | zabit                 | killed                      |
| zámek                    | zámek                 | castle, lock                |
| zapomenot                | zapomenout            | to forget                   |
| zářa                     | záře                  | glare                       |
| zas                      | zase                  | again                       |
| zasad'it                 | zasad'it              | to plant, sow               |
| záslexnót                | záslexnout            | to overhear                 |
| zato                     | zato                  | but                         |
| zatopit                  | zatopit               | to heat up, to flood        |
| zautomatizovat           | zautomatizovat        | to mechanize                |
| zborít                   | zborít                | to destruct                 |
| zdraví (adv.)            | zdraví                | healthy, well               |
| zdřimnót                 | zdřimnout             | to take a nap               |
| ze                       | ze                    | from                        |
| zet'                     | zet'                  | son-in-law                  |

| <u>Morkovice dialect</u> | <u>Standard Czech</u> | <u>English</u>         |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| zfamfrn'et               | zpišn'et              | to become haughty      |
| zhóřet                   | zhořet                | to burn down           |
| zhruba (adv.)            | zhruba                | roughly, approximately |
| zima                     | zima                  | winter, cold           |
| zlatō                    | zlatō                 | gold                   |
| zlé (adj.)               | zli                   | evil                   |
| zlehka (adv.)            | zlehka                | slightly               |
| zlod'ej                  | zlod'ej               | thief                  |
| zmija                    | zmije                 | viper                  |
| zobracet                 | zobracet              | to turn over           |
| zodpovjed'et             | zodpovjed'et          | to answer              |
| zohnót                   | zohnót                | to bend                |
| zohnuté (adj.)           | zohnuté               | bent                   |
| zorat                    | zorat                 | to plough; to uproot   |
| zorganizovat             | zorganizovat          | to organize            |
| zpjev                    | zpjev                 | singing                |
| zrcadlo                  | zrcadlo               | mirror                 |
| zub                      | zub                   | tooth                  |
| zužit (pf.)              | zúžit                 | to make narrower       |
| zužitkovat               | zužitkovat            | to utilize             |
| zužovat (impf.)          | zužovat               | to make narrower       |
| žaba                     | žába                  | frog                   |
| žák                      | žák                   | pupil                  |

Morkovice dialect

žena, ženská

žen'it se

žít

žrádlo

žrat

Standard Czech

žena

žen'it se

žít

žrádlo

žrat

English

woman, wife

to get married  
(about a man)

to live

grub

to glut