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ABSTRAKT DIPLOMOVÉ PRÁCE

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Title of thesis: Czech prepositional phrases with static local meaning and their equivalents in Chinese

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Abstract

The thesis focuses on Czech prepositional phrases with static local meaning and their equivalents in Chinese. The aim of the thesis is to investigate the ways of expressing static localization in both languages by comparing Czech prepositional phrases with their translated equivalents in Chinese.

The research was based on the analysis of linguistic material excerpted from the literary works *Povídky* and *Nové povídky* by Zdeněk Svěrák and their translations into Chinese. Prepositional phrases with static spatial meaning were identified in the Czech text and then compared with the Chinese translations. In the theoretical part, the basic characteristics of local prepositions in both languages are presented. Then, Czech prepositional phrases expressing static spatial meanings (*na + locative*, *v + locative*, *nad + instrumental*, *pod + instrumental*, *za + instrumental*, *před + instrumental*, *u + genitive*) are described and the different ways of expressing static localization in Chinese are explained. The practical part is based on the examination of concrete examples excerpted from the literary text, their comparison with Chinese translations and a thorough analysis of the data obtained. The results show that for every Czech prepositional phrase there are at least two ways of expression in Chinese, i. e. the prepositional and the nonprepositional expressions. In the former case, there are multiple equivalents to choose between in Chinese.

The research leads to the conclusion that the ways of expressing static local meaning in Czech and Chinese are different. In Czech, the role of prepositions and grammatical case is important, while in Chinese, prepositions and position words are used. There are complex relationships between Czech prepositional phrases and their Chinese equivalents, especially in the case of prepositional phrases *na + locative*, *v + locative* and *u + genitive*, where the relationships with possible Chinese equivalents are complicated. The relationships between the Czech prepositions *nad + instrumental*, *pod + instrumental*, *za + instrumental*, *před + instrumental* and their Chinese equivalents are more pronounced and specific. Overall, the comparison of

these linguistic structures provides a detailed insight into the differences in the expression of local meaning in the two languages and points out the need to investigate the expression of static local meaning in both languages depending on the context and specificity of the attached nouns.