

Abstract

The bachelor's thesis focuses on a detailed analysis and comparison of dative verbs in Czech and Armenian. The aim of the thesis was to identify key similarities and differences between these two languages, which belong to the Indo-European language family but have distinct semantic, syntactic, and morphological rules for the use of the dative case. The research showed that while the dative case in Czech usually indicates an indirect recipient of an action, in Armenian, it has a broader usage that also includes the target and result of an action. The central types of syntactic structures with the dative case are identical in Czech and Armenian. These primarily involve ditransitive constructions with trivalent verbs denoting giving, taking, and communication, and intransitive bivalent verbs expressing benefit, harm, symmetry, subordination, and dominance. However, unlike Czech, in Armenian, the dative case also occurs in transitive constructions with direct objects that have the features [+hum] and [+def]. Additionally, the dative case in Armenian, unlike in Czech, appears with verbs that include various semantic types such as stative verbs, bodily function verbs, movement verbs, verbs of approach, verbs denoting mutual action or close connection, giving verbs, and more. The insights gained from the contrastive analysis of dative verbs provide a new perspective on the syntactic structures and semantic functions associated with the dative case in Czech and Armenian and the grammatical rules governing its use in both languages. These findings can be useful for linguists, translators, and experts in comparative linguistics.

Key words

dative, verb, Czech, Armenian, case, semantic field, syntactic structure, contrastive analysis