

Czech language is inflective, that is one ending/suffix cumulates many categories. Many words (especially nouns, verbs and adjectives) have many forms. There are seven cases, fourteen basic types for nouns, five verb conjugation classes, ten parts of speech in czech. Verbs have categories of voice, aspect, person and tense. Nouns have gramatic categories of number, case and gender. There is a variety of irregularities, dual forms etc. in czech.

Czech orthography is complicated when compared to croatian or finish, but is relatively simple when compared to french or english. One can say that czech orthography is phonological, but it takes into consideration also morphology and etymology.

Czech is spoken primarily in Czech republic. There are some czech minorities in Australia, Argentina, Romania and USA. Czech is quite popular for foreigners to study, also it is spoken only by aproximately 12 mln. of people.

The czech word order is different from the word order of english or french, that is relatively restrictive. The czech word order is on the other hand relatively free. Often all the permutations of words in a clause are possible. The concept of czech word order introduced Vilem Mathesius – the co-founder of Prague Linguistic Circle. Usually there exists the basic word order. Observing discourse patterns, it is found that previously given information (topic) tends to precede new information (comment). Furthermore, the word order serves to disambiguate the roles of the arguments.