

## **Abstract**

This thesis is devoted to the concept of linguistic iconicity and especially to the iconicity of sequence, which suggests that the order of individual forms in language should correspond to the actual order of experience they describe. In particular, I focused on temporal iconicity in complex sentences describing two consecutive events. The most crucial part of this work consists of an experiment based on artificial language learning. During the experiment, participants were presented a language allowing both iconic and non-iconic clause order in complex sentences, and then, based on the knowledge they had gained, produced their own complex sentences describing events they were shown illustrations of. I then examined what the prevalent sentence order in the answers was, which were the most common errors and in which situations they occurred. The results show a slight tendency towards the use of sentence orders which are in accord with the iconicity of sequence hypothesis.

**Key words:** artificial language learning, iconicity, temporal sequence