

The aim of the thesis is to verify the unmarked sequence of the chosen contextually unbounded adverbials (free verbal modifications) in Czech depending on, particularly, valency, semantics, form, length and the type of utterance in which they occur. The results of the thesis were gathered from linguistic analysis of more than 1, 700 utterances from the data of the Prague Dependency Treebank.

It was shown that the factor of the verbal valency works stronger in the unmarked word order sequence than the influence of their semantics does (the membership in the semantic category, for example, of locus, time, manner and so on). In the basic word order in Czech, there are firstly the optional contextually unbounded adverbials and only then the obligatory ones. It is their semantics that decides the order of the optional adverbials (not expressed by the dependent clause). In contrast to the optional adverbials, the obligatory contextually unbounded adverbials also have clearly stronger tendency to appear in the role of the actual rheme in the functional sentence perspective. At the same time, optional contextually unbounded adverbials occur in both the anteposition and postposition, the obligatory ones in the postposition. However, similar behaviour as that of the obligatory adverbials may be also observed for the optional adverbial expressing direction (to where).

The position of the contextually unbounded adverbial in the word order is also partially influenced by its form (the optional adverbials occur in the anteposition more often than the optional prepositional phrase), length (in average, the adverbials in the anteposition tend to be one word shorter than in the postposition) and the type of the utterance (in the utterance with the predicate in the second place, the contextually unbounded adverbials tend to stand in the postposition, while in the “appearance-on-the-scene” type of utterances in the anteposition).