

## **ABSTRACT**

The present thesis studies the English 1<sup>st</sup> person plural imperative clause. Specifically it focuses on outlining the various possible categories of illocutionary force expressed by it. Czech translation counterparts of the clause are used as an ancillary means of determining these categories. In the process of utilising these counterparts during the analysis, the study also identifies specific markers in the Czech language helpful in determining categories of illocutionary force of the English originals.

The thesis is comprised of two main parts. The first, theoretical part focuses on describing the grammatical form of the 1<sup>st</sup> person plural imperative clause, on forming the framework of discourse function and categories of illocutionary force as utilised by the study, on summarising the distribution of the 1<sup>st</sup> person plural imperative clause across the fields of discourse and on outlining the various syntactic and/or lexical means through which the Czech language expresses the directive discourse function. The second, empirical part analyses one hundred examples of English 1<sup>st</sup> person imperative clauses and their Czech counterparts from the parallel translation corpus *InterCorp*.