

Abstract

The aim of this thesis is to explore the variation of forms *jsi* and *-s* in the function of preterite auxiliary. The theoretical part summarizes the essential enquiries concerning the subject. Neither of the variables as clitics has its own stress, and thus in utterance it seeks for a prosodic host. In Czech, it is generally the first phrase of the clause. Variables differ from each other as well, for example phonetically or dialectically. The practical part of the thesis comprises the original research which is based on the principles of the variationist sociolinguistics applied on data from the corpus ORAL2013. The results prove the dominating tendency of placing the auxiliary to the postinitial position. Another, and orderly less frequent means of use, may be explained as an outcome of language economy, functional sentence perspective, or the tendency to posit the auxiliary next to its l-participle. As a more frequent is in contemporary spoken Czech language almost within the whole area of Czech Republic the appearance of reduced variable. Its frequency increases when it comes to speakers from Moravia, if the same clause includes the form of reflexive *si* or *se*, and if the auxiliary follows a word ending with stop, sonorant, or vowel.

Key words

clitics, spoken Czech, linguistic variation, word order