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THE LIFE AND WORK OF BOHUMIL TRNKA

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Prohlašuji, že jsem práci zpracovala samostatně a použila jen uvedených pramenů a literatury.

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1 INTRODUCTION

This bachelor thesis deals with Bohumil Trnka, who was not only professor, but also scientist and primarily brilliant linguist of the 20th century.

The contents of the thesis is divided into five main sections. The first chapter is dedicated to basic information about linguistics. The second chapter deals with the Prague Linguistic School. This chapter has many subchapters, because in my opinion it was important to mention more information about it, because just Bohumil Trnka is very closely connected with it. So this part is a bit more extensive.

The following chapter deals with Trnka's personal life, studies and anniversaries. It also informs the reader about his studies at the Charles University and influence of his lecturers, because it was important impulse for his work. As it was mentioned this chapter also deals with anniversaries, it is the necessary part, because his life was really long and full of meritorious work, so celebrating his jubilees was a certain kind of regard.

The fourth chapter deals with Trnka's career. He was versatile person, who devoted his life to teaching, scientific work and writing. He was a member of many groups and travelling abroad was inseparable part of his life.

The last chapter is dedicated to Trnka's work. He was a person, who was deeply dedicated to scientific work. Among his favourite scientific topics belong phonology, syntax and also morphology. His whole list of works, which is really extensive, you can see in appendix.

This Bachelor's thesis is based on various sources. It works with the writing's of Trnka himself, the books about him, other linguistic books, web-pages but also with the materials from the Prague archive Carolinum.

2 LINGUISTICS

2.1 Definition of linguistics

Linguistics is a social science which deals with a study of language. It is divided into many branches for these reasons: The first reason is the fact that there are lots of languages and the second reason is the fact that language is an uncommonly difficult phenomenon.

2.2 Division of linguistics

Linguistics is divided depending on which of the languages or which parts of language are the subject of its study.

According to the first criterion we appropriate for example Czech, Russian and English Studies and Hispanic or Slavonic and German Studies and the similar. Alternatively Indo European Studies, Oriental Studies, American Studies and so on. These linguistics disciplines deal with research of one language or with research of the whole group of related languages and their mutual relations.^[1]

According to the second criterion linguistics is divided into phonetics and phonology(they deal with the sound aspect of language), grammar, lexicology and lexicography (vocabulary), semantics (meaning), dialectology (geographical or social stratification of language), stylistics (styles of oral and written speeches) and so on.^[2]

If they are methods of linguistic research, it is primarily a descriptive method, a historic method and a comparative method. The last method deals with comparison of development of related languages. But we can also compare the structure of languages, regardless of their relationship and development. Because typology and confrontational linguistics deal with these ones.^[3]

General linguistics summarizes and generalizes pieces of knowledge gained in the study of individual languages or their groups. It tries to

formulate general rules of the language and its development, it looks for phenomena which are common for all languages. It looks into the methods of linguistic study and it deals with history of its branch, it means historical perspective on linguistic methods.^[4]

It is difficult to define precisely the role of linguistics among other sciences. Linguistics belongs to social sciences, because language is a social phenomenon. Between it and literary science there exists very close relationship. Among the closest social sciences belong also psychology, sociology, history and philosophy. In some cases boundary branches are created, it is for example psycholinguistics or sociolinguistics.^[5]

Nowadays there is a convergence between social and natural sciences, which is showed by inception of boundary branches. Thanks to comprehensive nature language linguistics has more favourable conditions for such convergence than most social sciences.^[6]

3 THE PRAGUE LINGUISTIC SCHOOL

3.1 The origin of the Prague School

The first meeting of the Prague Linguistic Circle was held on October 6, 1926, when a young German linguist, Dr. Henrik Becker visited Prague and gave there a lecture named *Der europäische Sprachgeist* which means The European Spirit of Language. The meeting took place in the English seminar of Charles University. For example V. Mathesius, J. Rypka, B. Havránek, B. Trnka and R. Jakobson took part in it. In the discussion which followed the lecture brought many provocative ideas and lots of suggestions focused on a new approach to the investigation of language. The participants decided to go on with meetings of this kind. There were nine meetings in 1926-27, eleven in 1927-28, and in the following years the number of lectures gradually increased. This enabled the members of the Circle to hold informal discussion evenings at their homes and in this way to strengthen personal relationships and mutual understanding, which are necessary conditions of any collective work.^[7]

3.2 Basic information about the Prague School

Individual and collective works of representatives of the Prague School were originating from the fruitful co-operation of our and foreign linguists. From the foreigners for example R. Jakobson, N. S. Trubeckoj and S. Karcevskij substantially contributed to the creation of basic conceptions of this school. From the early beginning also Czech linguists had a very important role, mainly B. Havránek, B. Trnka, J. Mukařovský and others. Crucial role in creation of the Prague School had Vilém Mathesius who 15 years before its establishment formulated some of its main principles. Until his death in 1945 he was its chairman.^[8]

Favourable conditions for critical reassessment of contemporary linguistics began to be created in Prague in the second decade. Primarily

V. Mathesius had a great merit of it because he had the ability to critically assess somebody else's and his own thoughts. He also had a chance to compare his opinions with similar opinions of the well known people like J. Zubatý, B. Havránek and others.^[9]

In the twenties Prague came into close contact with many foreign linguists. They enhanced thinking of our linguists about some new aspects. Above all the co-operation of three Russian linguists was a great merit. R. Jakobson and his friend N. S. Trubeckij, who remained professor at the Vienna University all the time, brought to Prague little-known ideas of Kazan and Moscow school. While S. Karcevskij was a direct connection among Prague school, the teachings of a Swiss linguist Ferdinand de Saussure and Geneva school because S. Karcevskij studied himself in Geneva and he knew F. de Saussure personally. This situation was very favourable because in that time Kazan, Moscow and Geneva schools represented germs of a modern linguistics of the twentieth century.^[10]

The Prague Linguistic School was created under the influence of the best linguistic traditions and a fruitful co-operation of a large number of nationalities such as Czechs, Russians, Germans, Ukrainians and Slovaks. In a short time it achieved an excellent results and in the thirties it became the most influential linguistic school of the world.^[11]

3.3 The founder Vilém Mathesius

V. Mathesius was one of the most influential figures of the Prague School and his influence was especially strong, because he created basic ideas of which structuralism was originated. Fifteen years before the founding of the Circle, which means in 1911, Mathesius gave a lecture named „ About the potentiality of linguistic phenomena “. His speech contained some basic ideas of the future Prague functionalism. One of the new things in his lecture was that he made an unhistorical approach

to the language. In that time he was using himself terms synchronic and diachronic approach to language. There is need to highlight that at the beginning of the century the linguistics was directed in the manner of Gebauer as purely young-grammatical.^[12]

A potentiality is an important term in a lecture of Mathesius which was understood by him as a fluctuation of language in a linguistic community. In his opinion a state of a language is fluctuating. This oscillation is the cause of a language development. Later this term was named the flexible stability by Mathesius.^[13]

The theory of a potentiality of linguistic phenomena allows the author to solve some general linguistic questions. In that time his ideas were very modern but nowadays they can also be an useful impulse for readers.

Mathesius formulated some basic ideas a long time before the establishment of the Prague Linguistic Circle. His role was decisive for the formation of the Circle.^[14]

3.4 Prominent members

The Prague Linguistic Circle was influenced by Russian expatriates such as Roman Jakobson, Nikolaj Trubeckoj, Sergej Karcevskij, as well as the famous Czech literary scholars Vilém Mathesius, Bohumil Trnka, Bohuslav Havránek and Jan Mukařovský.^[15]

Roman Jakobson was born on October 11, 1896. He was a Russian linguist and literary theorist who began as a founding member of the Moscow Linguistic Circle, one of the groups responsible for the development of Russian Formalism, which influenced the entire field of literary criticism. Jakobson then moved to Prague, where he became a co-founder of the Prague Linguistic Circle.^[16] He was influenced by the work of Ferdinand de Saussure, Jakobson developed, with Nikolaj

Trubeckoj, techniques for the analysis of sound systems in languages, inaugurating the discipline of phonology.^[17]

Nikolaj Trubeckoj was born on April 15, 1890. He was a Russian linguist and historian whose teachings formed a nucleus of the Prague School of structural linguistics. He is widely considered to be the founder of morphophonology. He left Moscow, moving several times before finally taking the chair of Slavic Philology at the University of Vienna. He became a geographically distant important member of the Prague Linguistic School.^[18]

Sergej Josifovič Karcevskij was born on August, 1884. He was a Russian linguist, a professor of Russian language and literature at the University of Geneva and a member of the Prague Linguistic Circle. Through his help the Prague Linguistic Circle was coming into contact with ideas of the Geneva school. Karcevskij knew Ferdinand de Saussure personally thereby the Circle came into contact also with his ideas.^[19]

Bohuslav Havránek was born on January 30, 1893. He was a Czech philologist, a lecturer in Czech studies, a professor of comparative filology and a representative of the Circle. His name is connected not only with the Prague Linguistic Circle, but also with Masaryk University in Brno, Charles University in Prague and with the Czech Language Institute which was in charge of him in the years 1946 – 1965. The anthology of the Prague Linguistic Circle, *Standard Czech and Language Culture*, which was published in 1932, contains the article of Havránek which is called *Tasks of Standard Language and Its Culture*. This is he who is known as the founder of the theory of language culture. Together with Alois Jedlička he wrote the well known and repeatedly published *Czech grammar*. A shorter version of the grammar is called a *Brief Grammar of Czech* and up to now it is published as a favourite educational manual. All

his life he concerned with problems of teaching Czech language. When he was writing textbooks he put emphasis on cohesiveness between component of linguistic and stylistic and between grammatical theory and communicative practice. In 1934 his works *Czech dialects* and *Development of standard Czech language* were published. He is considered as a founder of a modern linguistics. A varied scientific creation of world-famous linguist have continuators in many generations of lecturers in Czech studies and Slavistics. It was Havránek who used and defined terms such as usage, standard and codification for the first time. He explained that a vernacular language exists without aware theoretical improvement, but it also has its norm, set of linguistic resources of grammatical and lexical which are regularly used.^[20]

Jan Mukařovský was born on November 11, 1891 in Písek. He was a Czech literary and aesthetic theorist. He is well known for his association with early structuralism as well as for his development of the ideas of Russian formalism. He had a profound influence on structuralist theory of literature, comparable to that of Roman Jakobson. In 1948 he became a rector at the Charles University of Prague and he remained him until 1953. This period is connected with termination of employment with many fine teachers. It was a situation in which Mukařovský also had his share. A very important year for him was the year 1951 because he became a director of the Institute for Czech Literature of Czechoslovakian Academy of Science.^[21]

3.5 Thesis of the Prague School

„Thesis submitted to the first congress of Slavic philologists in Prague in 1929“ were of great importance from the point of view of release of basic principles of Prague conception of language phenomena and from the point of view of formulating programme of a new direction. Group

of leaders of the Circle, especially Mathesius, Jakobson, Havránek and Mukařovský prepared this work programme. Thesis represent the collective work which analyses the condition of contemporary Slavonic Studies and linguistics and it also sum sup the main principles.^[22]

Even though the thesis were conceived in the early years after the founding of the Circle, they already includes all the main principles which are characteristic for the Prague School. Not only focus on structural linguistics, but also emphasis on functional concept of language follow from thesis. According to this concept language is understood as functional system and also every its part is judged according to what function has in a system of language.^[23]

The content of individual thesis is also characteristic because from him a breadth of interest in questions of language research is obvious. Attention is paid to questions of general linguistic as well as Slavonic Studies, synchronous and developmental questions and also phonological, grammatical and lexical questions. Many effects are examined here, some examples are functions of language, difference between written and spoken language, questions of standard language and language culture, questions of poetic language, typology and so on. From the point of view of Slavonic Studies, the special attention is paid to Old Slavonic, problems of transcription and to thought of Pan-Slavic language atlas. Considerable emphasis is put not only on theoretical questions but also on methodological questions and on practical use of new knowledge in the course of language teaching.^[24]

Thesis include virtually all the basic questions to which individual members of the Prague School later were returning. Very interesting is the fact that this text, which was conceived more than sixty years ago, still sounds modern. Since their publication there have been many new linguistic specializations and theories but most of which again became

obsolete. By contrast in Thesis we had difficulty looking for places which would need to substantially change.^[25]

3.6 Classical period

Classical period of the Prague School starts with the founding of the Circle in 1926 and ends in the year 1939 when the second World War started. In this relatively short period members of the Circle worked out a coherent linguistic theory which during the thirties influenced the development of the world linguistics.^[26]

The classical period of the Prague structuralism is mainly characterized by elaboration functional approach to linguistic phenomena. Primarily it was a merit of V.Mathesius and B.Havránek but Austrian psychologist Karl Bühler also had some merit. He was a colleague of Trubeckoj at Vienna University who in 1934 published his *Theory of language (Sprachtheorie)* in which he formulated three basic functions of language which are: a) communication function which means reporting information about extralinguistic reality; b) expressive function which means use of components that characterize speaker; c) conative function (konativni) which means appeal for hearer to do something or prohibition of activity and so on. Bühler is considered as a close colleague of the Prague School and one of the founders psycholinguistics. A characteristic feature of Prague structuralism is a consistent use of functional approach in various fields of linguistics.^[27]

The most seminal works of Prague School in classical period were that works which dealt with phonology, morphology and syntax. Up to the time of the Prague structuralism the phonology was created as a separate discipline. Phonology began to judge phonetic aspect of language from functional point of view. Members of the Circle also achieved very good results in a field of morphology. Syntax is primarily connected with current sentence structure of Mathesius which even nowadays represents a

progressive theory. More and more linguists of various specialization are interested in it.^[28]

In 1935 Vladimír Skalička published a work *Zur ungarischen Grammatik in which* he explained principles of typological analysis of languages. He also explained that there are no clear types of languages, nevertheless certain type predominates in every language.^[29]

In the thirties another member of the Prague School – Bohuslav Havránek paid attention to questions of standard language and language culture. Also later he mentioned these questions and in 1963 he summarized the most important articles which are referred to questions of standard language and he published an anthology whose title is *The Study of Standard Language*. Havránek also published an extensive monograph *Czech Dialects* which was the basis of a modern dialectological survey of Czech language.^[30]

Functional approach has been consistently applied not only in linguistics but also in sciences in related disciplines. The important aesthetician Jan Mukařovský dealt with not only the theory of art and history of literature but also with aesthetical function of works of art. From a linguistic point of view, his theory of poetic language is the most interesting. According to this theory for poetry is typical that readers are primarily interested in how communication is organized. Other members of the Circle, especially Roman Jakobson also dealt with questions of poetry.^[31]

Elaboration of functional point of view in a broad field of language branches is characteristic for the classical period of the Prague School. Some basic works of members of the Prague School were published in famous anthologies *Travaux du Cercle Linguistique de Prague* which at the end of the sixties and early seventies were followed by several volumes of anthology which is called *Travaux linguistique de Prague*. In

the thirties journal *Word and literature* was also founded and up to now it is our most important linguistic journal.^[32]

3.7 War and postwar period

In 1939 prolific and harmonious co-operation of members of the Prague School was interrupted by the occupation of Czechoslovakia and by the beginning of the Second World War. Czech universities were closed, journals were mostly canceled and scientific life was paralised.^[33]

Trubeckoj was interrogated by the Gestapo and in 1938 dies. R. Jakobson is forced to flee from Nazis for racial reasons because he was a Jew. He had fled to the USA, where he founded the Harvard School in the spirit of the Prague structuralism and after it he became one of the leading American linguist. Just before the end of the war, in April 1945, the founder of the Prague School – Vilém Mathesius dies. In a short period of several years the Prague School loses its leading three colleagues.^[34]

These dramatic events also impacted postwar development. In the early postwar years it was necessary to devote considerable energy to renewal of university education and for scientific activities was really little time. Forced break in the activities of universities together with war events also made scientific preparation of young generation more difficult. J.V.Stalin also played a big role, up to his death he was regarded as the greatest linguist in our country and in the Soviet Union too. In the fifties ideologization of science branches negatively manifested mainly in the social sciences. In the case of linguistics, structuralism as a whole has been critized and replaced by Marxist linguistics. In the sixties when the communist regime gradually liberalized, our linguistics on a large scale could follow traditions of Prague structuralism. After the occupation of Czechoslovakia in 1968, these options were again significantly reduced for the net twenty years.^[35]

3.8 Current situation

Czechoslovak linguistics followed the rich heritage of the Prague School and it developed under the influence of a new social context. Czech linguistics systematically develops all positive ideas and theories of the Prague School, which originated in the period between the two wars. If the theories of the Prague School are often denoted as functional structuralism, then we can say that the Czech linguistics judges language phenomena mainly from the point of view of their function. All the most important theories of the pre-war period are verified and further developed, such as the theory of markedness and the theory of current sentence division.^[36]

Nevertheless there is a considerable difference between classic Prague structuralism and our current linguistics. Excluding the negative impact caused by ideologization of social sciences from the fifties. This ideologization manifested itself in the seventies and eighties, this difference is mainly caused by two linguistic factors. They are: a) development inside of functional structuralism; b) tendency to the wide use of mathematical methods.^[37]

The Prague Circle was founded next to seventy years ago. It is logical that for the sake of current fast pace of development of all science branches, certain changes in the linguistic research itself emerged. A central shift of interest of current linguistics can be observe from lower to higher planes of language. In the classical period particularly phonology was created and some important problems of morphology were indicated. In the postwar period primarily morphology was systematically worked. Recently our linguists are chiefly interested in syntax, textual linguistics and semantics.^[38]

Increasing use of mathematical methods is characteristic for the development of many science branches in a postwar period. It also manifests in linguistics, in which mathematical linguistics was created

after the war. It is a new branch which pushed structural methods in some countries out but in another countries this branche at least complement them. Also part of our linguists are interested in questions of quantitative linguistics, algebraical linguistics, machine translation and so on. Our contemporary linguistics differs from the classical period of the Prague School also in the above mentioned facts.^[39]

In the postwar period the organization of our linguistic research has also changed. The Czechoslovakian Academy of Sciences was founded in 1952. Its part was for example the most important workplace of Czech Studies – Czech Language Institute. Very important body is the Language association, which was established by connection of the Prague Linguistic Circle and Association for Slavic linguistics. Also publishing house ČSAV Academia has very important role in this period because journal *Word and literature* and many other linguistic journals are published in it.^[40]

3.9 The influence of the Prague School on modern linguistics

Theories of the Prague School did not have influence only on development of the Czechoslovakian linguistics, but they also had influence on many others linguistic schools. Already in the classical period the Prague School had significant influence on all European structural theories. European linguists had a chance to acquaint with its theories through publications, but also on congresses. In the thirties it was the most influential linguistic school in Europe. Also after the war some foreign linguists followed its theories, initially they were Europeans. Its influence showed also in American linguistics. R. Jakobson had some merit on it, because in the time of war he extended Prague theories to the USA.^[41]

In the sixties it was primarily J. Vachek, who was the leading power in propagation of the Prague School. It was mainly on the grounds of his lectures in the USA and his publications. A wide range of works and

anthologies devoted to the Prague School was published also in European countries, especially in the Soviet Union, Poland, France, Italy, etc.^[42]

The influence of the Prague School does not manifest only in structurally oriented schools, but also in generative grammar book and other linguistic theories. The Prague structuralism is one of the theories, which influenced most the whole modern linguistics.^[43]

3.10 The Prague School in exile

Veronika Ambrosová, Karel Brušák, Lubomír Doležel, František Galán, Paul Garvin, Květoslav Chvatík, Ladislav Matějka, Sylvie Richterová, Milada Součková, Jindřich Toman, Emil Volek, Thomas Winner are only a part of people who maintained and developed poetics and aesthetics of the Prague School in post-war exile or they were inspired by it.^[44]

The Prague School in exile was formulated in three waves caused by crucial years 1938, 1948 and 1968. The year 1949 is considered to be beginning of its activity. In that year R. Wellek and A. Warren published a theoretical guide titled *Theory of Literature*, which contained the first information on typical works of the Prague poetics and aesthetics. Approximately at the same time Roman Jakobson gathered around himself some talented students who in a short time created the core of the Prague School in exile. The University of Michigan in Ann Arbor is considered to be a real centre of the Prague School in exile. At the beginning of the sixties there was the Jakobson's group of students who were well-informed about the work of the Circle met here.^[45]

In the postwar period North American universities and literary journalism were under the control of New criticism, which was closed to formalism and combined with the Prague structuralism. In the sixties the period of New criticism was substituted for strong influence from France.

Although French structuralism ignored the Prague School, except for France general interest in structural poetics and aesthetics was supported by structuralism.^[46]

The sixties and seventies were crucial moment, because they brought the most important publications of the Prague School in exile. Original theoretical and analytical work based on principles of the Prague poetics and aesthetics were also developed.^[47]

Implementation of Prague aesthetics and poetics beyond the borders of Slavonic Studies would not be possible without translation. These translations have a specific problem. As it is known, the Prague theory is based predominantly on material of the Czech literature. This literature (with the exception of a few modern writers) is little known in Anglo-Saxon world and good translations are not numerous. But even if there is a good translation, so it may not be useful for a translator of a literary-scientific work. His translations of quotations from literature must maintain the features of the text, which are used by literary scientist to illustrate his thoughts. Our translators were confronting with this problem in various ways – leaving out the literary quotation or word by word translation (it is probably the best solution). Those works, that are too connected with Czech literary material, will remain untranslated. And that is the reason why we do not have translations of some basic texts of the Prague poetics.^[48]

When we focus on the interpretation of poetics and aesthetics of the Prague School we find out that their authors were thoroughly familiarized with the original texts. The two monographs mentioned below pose the most thorough interpretation of the Prague School for foreign countries. In the book of Květoslav Chvatík (*Tschechoslowakischer Strukturalism*) the Prague School is coupled with Slovak structuralism. Chvatík also traced connection between Czechoslovak structuralism and modern

philosophical thinking. Slovak F. Galán indicated that the Prague School formulated a systematic theory of a literary history.^[49]

The influence of ideas of the Prague School in North America was relatively short. Since the early seventies the intellectual atmosphere in academic institutions has been radically changing. The academic intellectual atmosphere was more and more influenced by dogmatists of poststructuralism, although they were not ideologically unanimous. Structuralism was termed as a kind of formalism and term structuralist almost became an offensive name. This term connoted something from the past, something that refused to adapt to new thinking.^[50]

After some time, the conditions of the work have changed. Instead of active dissemination of ideas of the Prague School the time of defense has come. Limitation of publication opportunities meant the end of translations and the end of collective publications. But the work of the previous twenty years was not unavailing. This activity ensured the entry of the Prague poetics and aesthetics into the history of modern world literary theory.^[51]

4 LIFE

4.1 The personal information about Bohumil Trnka

Bohumil Trnka came from an old Protestant family and he was born on 3 June 1895 in Kletečná as a son of the local tenant of the courtyard. Bohumil had lost his father in a short time and then he moved with his mother to Humpolec and eventually to Prague.^[52] How he looks like you can see in appendix, where his photo is situated.

At the age of 27 years he got married to Božena née Ryšavá. Enter into marriage took place on 8th April 1922. Her nationality was as well as Trnka Czechoslovakian.^[53] See appendix, where these information are written.

Bohumil was in his personal life inconspicuous person, who was very devoted to his work, his relatives and friends. His personal bravery he showed in April 1939, when he was a help to Russian Jewish linguist R. Jakobson to leave Prague for Copenhagen.^[54] It is said, that character of a person is possible identify also from his handwriting. In proof of it you can see the appendix, where the part of Trnka's letter is enclosed.

On February 14, 1984, a tragic street accident ended Bohumil Trnka's long and rich life.^[55] About how his work life was rich is written below. In proof of his popularity is also the fact how were celebrated his important anniversaries by his friends and colleagues.

4.2 Studies

He attended elementary school in Humpolec and since the year 1906 he studied at grammar school in Žižkov, where in June 1913 passed the graduation exam.^[56]

In the same year he had commenced studies at the philosophical faculty of the Czech University in Prague, where he studied American Studies, German Studies and also Slavonic Studies. From the grammar

school he had brought the knowledge of new English, thus from the beginning of his university studies he could participate in works in English colloquium. In 1918 he obtained the teaching qualification of the Czech and German for Czech secondary schools.^[57]

Afterwards he had submitted his dissertation on origin of the weak Germanic verb categories and also had passed the exams from German Studies and American Studies. Doctor's degree was the well-deserved reward for his efforts. During his university studies he was influenced primarily by professors as Vilém Mathesius, Josef Zubatý, Josef Janko and Oldřich Hujer. Besides other things he was influenced also by Dr. Karel Skála and Dr. František Hrejsa, who was later professor of the Faculty of Protestant.^[58]

He awarded a degree of senior lecturer to history of language and older English literature. On August, 3, 1925 he was found as a senior lecturer. Since that time his scientific activity has developed in all directions, which belong to his field. His habilitation thesis completely fills the second volume of Contributions to History of Language and English Literature from members of English colloquium at Charles University. Without the English abstract it includes 155 pages. He marked out a task in it, which has not been completed so far for any period of old English. He wanted to reach syntactical characteristic of language of Old English poetic memories, which were representing the older stage of Old English. He primarily wanted to discover features, which create distinctiveness of Old English. He paid special attention to static analysis of syntactical facts. It means that he paid attention to explanation of what a syntactical definite fact really means in Old English.^[59]

The content of this his work is like this. In the preface he explained how target he had wanted to reach. He also mentioned, what method he had chosen for his work. The analysis was divided into two parts by him. The first part concerns with parts of speech syntax and the second part

concerns with a sentence. In the first part he initially deals with nouns and adjectives. He shows the main difference between occasional and usual using of adjectives in the function of nouns. Nouns in a language of Anglo-Saxon poetic memories often do not have the definite article. In younger poetic monuments presence of the article appreciably increasing. In the chapter about numerals he deals with generic singular, the origin of phrase - wit Adama twa = I and Adam and also with unifying plural. He scrutinized diversities of declension of positive, comparative and superlative and looked into syntactical character of Old English comparison. His chapter about pronouns is divided by their categories. After shorter chapters of adverbs and numerals he deals with verbs. At first he deals with syntax of nominal verbal forms and he mentions the general aspects of verbal meaning. The first part of Trnka's book is ended by short explanation of interjections. The second part starts with notes about the substance of the sentence, then follow explanations of subject especially of indefinite subject and also concord of a subject with a predicate. The function of grammatical cases is discussed accordingly whether it is an adnominal function or adverbial function. The following is a chapter about case analysis. The part about sentence is ended by explanations about sequence of tenses after which summary of the results follows. In the summary he pointed out in concords and diversities among the Old English poetical language and other old Germanic languages.^[60]

As already mentioned the Trnka's work has set out the syntactical characteristic. Therefore he does not collect materials, but he mainly aims to do explain them. The Trnka's work solves the problem, which he set out and he arrived at the accurate characteristic of archaic Old English from the syntactical point of view. On the grounds of this work Dr Bohumil Trnka could continue in other habilitation stages for the history of language and older English literature.^[61]

If you want to know more interesting things about his habilitation work you can see the appendix, where the letter of invitation to his habilitation colloquium is to be found.

4.3 Anniversaries

That Trnka was a very popular person is also indicated by the fact, how his anniversaries were celebrated. At first you can see the appendix, where the invitation to the united meeting in honour of sixtieth birthday of Ph Dr Bohumil Trnka is enclosed. The meeting took place on June 2, 1955 at 5 o'clock p.m. at the Faculty of Philosophy of the Charles University in Prague. Ph Dr Ivan Poldauf, the dean of the University of Palacký in Olomouc, and Ph Dr Josef Vachek, the professor of the University of Masaryk in Brno, spoke about life work of Bohumil Trnka at this meeting.^[62]

If you want to see one of the birthday cards to the sixty fifth birthday of Bohumil Trnka see the appendix. The dean of the Faculty of Philosophy congratulated on his birthday and wished him first of all health and success in pedagogical and scientific work. Simultaneously the dean thanked him for his long-time pedagogical and also scientific work at the Faculty of Philosophy. Trnka paid tribute to the dean in the letter of thanks, because he was really grateful for the birthday card.^[63] This letter is also enclosed in appendix.

Undoubtedly his seventieth anniversary must be also mentioned. On June 3, 1965 he reached the age of 70. On the eve of this anniversary department of English Studies together with the Circle of modern philologists and also Institute of languages and literatures of Czechoslovakian Academy of Sciences threw ceremonial meeting in honour of Trnka. The dean's office of the Faculty decided to suggest the proposal to extend his employment for one year, which is up to August 31, 1966. This decision was made due to the fact that up to that time he

had worked very actively and also by fact, that he had contributed to the development of Czechoslovakian English Studies and linguistics. At the same time the Department suggested the award commemorative medal of the Charles University to him. With the exception of occupation Bohumil Trnka was employed as the senior lecturer and later as the professor at the Faculty of Philosophy continuously for forty years. His pedagogical, scientific and organizational abilities were completely exceptional. The professor Trnka is accepted as a leading European linguist also abroad. The handover of the commemorative award would be an appropriate evidence of recognition. Mainly because that from all teachers of the Faculty of Philosophy he had had the longest and very active pedagogical activity. Finally the commemorative medal was awarded him.^[64]

Jiří Nosek had very difficult task at this ceremonial meeting, because he was in charge of speech, which was mainly focused on Trnka's work life. Nosek also did not forget to mention Trnka's character and congratulated him on his anniversary. Nosek wasn't the only speaker at this celebration.^[65]

After listening of all speeches the professor Bohumil Trnka made a speech of thanks. He felt honoured and deeply moved and his first words were words of gratefulness. The words, which were used by Dr Jiří Nosek, caused a recall of Trnka's memories of past events and people, who were connected with this Faculty. The words also reminded him a transience of human years, which were likened to a one flight of a swallow by some Anglo-Saxon old man. In the speech Trnka also did not forget to mention his native village, which was in his opinion unaffected by a bustle of time. His place of birth is known from the novel by Hamza, which is named *The Wizard Šimon*. Trnka recalled, that his life was quite happy. It was also by the fact, that he had happy coexistence with his affectionate wife. In his speech the period about the both world wars was

also mentioned. He claimed, that experience leads to full evaluation and to non-dogmatic psychological coping with the reality and that the opportunity of experience is the advantage of great age.^[66]

He also mentioned, that he looked an advice everywhere. He found it mainly at his excellent teachers of this Faculty as were Vilém Mathesius, who was always fatherly mentor for him, Germanist Josef Janko, Slavacist Oldřich Hujer, Slavacist and Indology Josef Zubatý and Orientalist Rudolf Růžička. He also found advice from the outside of the Faculty, for example from the historian of the Czech reformation Ferdinand Hrejsa and from expert in Romance languages Karel Skála.^[67]

During his speech he asked himself a question, what profession would choose if he could decide again. He would have chosen a philology again, because in his opinion speech has the main position in a system of social sciences. It also has the most accurate methods, which are kept in touch with logic and mathematics. This profession was attractive for him also by the fact, that philology contributes to international communication.^[68]

In conclusion it is necessary to mention his final words of his speech. *„Love your métier, because love for chosen profession is a power and the height of human happiness. Bravery of your mind will not consist in the fact, that you will seize control over infinity. It will consist in the fact, that you will be able to remain against it in your work field. Then the seventieth birthday will not be a treshold of a rest, but it will be a springboard for other activities and cooperations with your colleagues and successors.“* (Trnka, Bohumil. Děkovný projev univ. prof. Dr. Bohumila Trnky přednesený 2.června 1965)

5 CAREER

5.1 After university studies

In the year 1918/19 he was a substitute teacher at the higher technical college instead of the professor Jan Kabelík. Then since 1919 until 1 January, 1920 he was a substitute teacher at the higher technical college in Prague. Since 1 January, 1920 he became officer of the pedagogical institute of Jan Ámos Komenský. Later, in the year 1922 he was enjoined to the higher technical school in Prague and in the year 1935 he was enjoined to the higher technical school at Smíchov.^[69]

5.2 Journeys abroad

Bohumil Trnka spent much time travelling in all his life. He had many reasons for it. One of the main reason was the fact, that it was really useful for his activity. It can be said, that thanks to the travelling his works were higher quality, because he gained experiences during it.

During the holidays in 1923 he visited London. A year after he visited London again and also other university English cities. In 1926 he attended a study tour in Germany and Scotland. In September 1927 he participated in congress of German philologists and pedagogues in Göttingen. In 1928 he attended the First International linguistic congress in Haag. During the holidays in 1929 he set out to Belgrade. In 1930 he took part in the International Prague phonological conference, which was the first congress of Czechoslovakian professors of philosophy, philology and history. He also attended the International congress in Geneva, Rome (1933), Copenhagen (1937) and International congress of phonetic science in London and Gent (1938). The other visit of London and Wales took place since June to September 1946.^[70]

He also participated in *the 6th International Linguistic Congress in Paris (1948)*. *Trnka was one of the nine elected members of the committee for linguistic statistics, which was established at the congress*

to promote quantitative research. As the secretary of this committee, he began to organize the work in accordance with the recommendations of the Congress, by starting to compile a provisional bibliography of works devoted specially to the statistical method in linguistic matters for early publication with financial aid provided by UNESCO. This bibliography is the first bibliography of quantitative linguistics ever. It includes 235 items divided into ten sections:

I. General works on linguistics statistics.

II. Frequency of phonemes. General laws of phonemic frequency.

III. Frequency of words and general laws of their distribution.

IV. Frequency dictionaries and frequency word counts for the purpose of learning modern languages.

V. Morphological, syntactic, metrical and semantic studies based on counts.

VI. Concordances and word frequency counts in vocabularies referring to individual authors.

VII. Statistical studies preparatory to the construction of auxiliary languages or to the rationalization of spelling. Basic English.

VIII. Statistical study preparatory to the construction of shorthand and typewriter systems. Telephone conversations.

IX. The growth of the vocabulary of children's speech. Schizophrenic language.

X. Statistical studies referring to problems of historical grammar and classification of languages.

(Uhlířová, Ludmila. available from:

http://www.glottopedia.de/index.php/Bohumil_Trnka, 2003)

5.3 The Circle of Modern Philologists

Bohumil Trnka was really a versatile person, who influenced on Czech linguistics not only by his publications but also by associations in

which he was a member. One of such association is the Circle of Modern Philologists, whose predecessor was The Society of Modern Philologists.^[71]

The Circle of Modern Philologists is a social organization, which carries out activities as a scientific society. It is a voluntary organization of scientific and pedagogical staff in a field of linguistics, literary science and didactics of foreign languages, but also students of these fields of study can be members of it.^[72]

The purpose of the Circle of Modern Philologists is to help to high levels of above mentioned fields and to make possible to its members improve their expertise and also support their mutual co-operation. Another purpose is a co-operation with foreign specialists, institutions and international organizations with a similar specialization. And that is why many leading members of this Circle work in significant international scientific organizations.^[73]

Especially in the period of unfreedom the membership of this organization enabled contacts with foreign experts. The Circle of Modern Philologists also enabled accessibility of professional foreign literature and foreknowledge of world development of linguistics, literary sciences and the theory of teaching foreign languages.^[74]

The main place of the Circle is Prague, but it also has subsidiaries in other cities of the Czech Republic. Since 1964 it has a branch in Olomouc, since 1965 in Pilsen, since 1991 in Hradec Králové, since 1997 in České Budějovice and finally since 1998 in Ostrava. Forms of activity especially include: organization of scientific conferences, organization of symposia on topical issues of mentioned fields, organization of lectures and also active involvement in the publication.^[75]

It is important to mention the history and connection with Trnka himself. *After the extinction of the Prague Linguistic Circle in 1951, Prof. Trnka founded a working group for functional linguistics within the Circle*

of *Modern Philology*, a learned association affiliated with the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague. The group continued to elaborate the structuralist tenets of the pre-war Circle and published an article in Russian on Prague structural linguistics in 1957 in the Soviet journal *Вопросы языкознания*, vol. 6, No. 3, pp. 44-52, and an English version appeared in 1958 in the Czechoslovak journal *Philologica Pragensia*, vol. 1, pp.33-40. The articles were very favourably received in the learned world, and reprinted in many other anthologies and introductions to general linguistics. (Nosek, Jiří. Commemorating professor Bohumil Trnka, 1983)

Bohumil Trnka was a convenor and a chairman since its establishment in 1956 until his death in 1984. Some of the lectures, which were delivered by him in this organization, were published in yearbooks of the Circle of Modern Philologists. There were *Basics of linguistics analysis* (the Yearbook XIV., 1979-1980, pp.5-8) and *Professor Vilém Mathesius and general linguistic base of his functional analysis* (the Yearbook 15, 1981-82, pp. 26-35). Some of them were published in *Chapters from Functional linguistics* (1988), which includes Trnka's manuscripts. Jiří Nosek had gathered these manuscripts and after the Trnka's death he published them. Six parts into which he divided twenty chapters of the book abet the notion about Trnka's approach to language. There were:

- a) the linguistic methodology in the widest meaning and principles of languages analysis, the definition of linguistic analysis, the theory of languages plans and their mutual relations;
- b) the theory of linguistic signs
- c) the theory of structural development of language, the relation between synchrony and diachrony
- d) the semantics, the relation to a meaning and function, the relation between language and logic

- e) general questions of structural morphology and syntax
- d) a length of word and construction of syllables in words^[76]

5.4 Scientific and university career

As it has already mentioned, in 1925 Trnka was awarded a degree of senior lecture by the work *The Syntactical Characteristic of Speech of Anglo-Saxon poetical monuments*. With the validity since 1 January 1930 he was appointed a professor of English philology. It is interesting to mention his salary in this year, it was 2,550 Czechoslovak crowns per month and year benefit 6,600 Czechoslovak crowns.^[77]

Since the year 1925/26 he led a seminar department, at first it was the preliminary language department and occasionally also literary department. Since 1930 he led the whole department. After the opening of Czech universities in 1945 he reorganized the English seminar, he acquired new lecturers and scientific force. He also divided the whole studies in a new way. At the same time he managed the German seminar up to that time, when Dr. Siebenschein was appointed extraordinary professor.^[78]

5.5 Membership of scientific groups

Since 1926 Bohumil Trnka was a secretary of the Prague Linguistic Circle. On January 8, 1930 he was appointed as a member of Royal Bohemian Society of Sciences and since January 21, 1930 he was a regular member of it. Thereafter he was elected a member of Czech Academy of Sciences and Arts. On May 18, 1946 he was elected a member of philological union of foreign languages of the Czech national exploratory council.^[79]

At the 6th international linguistic congress in Paris (1948) he acted as a congressional reporter and he was elected a secretary of a committee for statistical linguistics. Since the year 1949 he was a member of the administrative council of the International phonetic association and since

1945 he was a member of editorial circle of international journal *Acta linguistica*. He was also a member of Philological Society. And since the year 1934 he was a member of the first Prague association of Czechoslovakian stenographers.^[80]

5.6 Editorial activity

Bohumil Trnka edited the Anthology of lectures, which were uttered at the congress of Czechoslovakian professors of philosophy, philology and history in Prague since April 3 to April 7, 1929. Furthermore there were *Charisteria* (1932), the Anthology (1942), which was published in honour of Vilém Mathesius, *Yearbooks of British society*, *The World of science and work* (Melantrich, 11 volumes), the Czech philological journal (English part, 2. and 3.volume), the Journal for modern philologists (English part, since 29.volume) and its foreign language reviewing supplement, which was named *Philologica* (since 1946). He also edited the *Vilém Mathesius Lectures* (3 volumes) and he redacted *Travaux du Cercle linguistique de Prague* (8 volumes).^[81]

5.7 The evaluation of educational activity

Professor Bohumil Trnka educated hundreds of excellent secondary school teachers, many qualified specialists and scientific workers during his long-time educational activity. Although Trnka had achieved international appreciation, he devoted his all scientific and educational activity mainly to development of Czech English Studies and Czech university education. He was one of the the most self-sacrificing professors of the Faculty of Philosophy at Charles University.^[82]

5.8 Retirement

The employment of professor Bohumil Trnka at Charles university was terminated on March 1, 1970. He was employed here since his habilitation in 1925, which means that his professional career was really

long. It is no wonder, that he deserved an admiration. At Charles university he not only worked as an exceedingly conscientious pedagogue, but also as one of the leading scientists in the field of linguistics. He was a successor of forward-looking traditions of Vilém Mathesius. He won popular recognition for his long-standing and uninterrupted scientific work not only in Czechoslovakia, but also abroad. His works are known and published in the USA, Great Britain, Japan, Denmark and in other countries inclusive of Socialist countries. He also deserved great merits as organizer of scientific activity at the Faculty.^[83]

See appendix, where letter of thanks and termination contract of employment are enclosed. The dean Karel Galla thanked him for all his work and efforts, because Trnka also had maden effort to do upbringing of new generations. In conclusion the dean thanked on his behalf, on behalf of scientific council and on behalf of the whole faculty.^[84]

6 WORK

Bohumil Trnka was a person, who was deeply dedicated to scientific work.

His basic studies were publishing by him mainly in Journal for Modern Philologists, Travaux du Cercle Linguistique de Prague and Word and Literature. The Systematic Phonology of Modern Standard English from the year 1935 belongs among his leading works. Many of his works were published also abroad, for example in Berlín, New York, Amsterdam and so on.^[85]

He also paid attention to form syllabuses of English for secondary schools and wrote some textbooks of English, Danish, Dutch, Norwegian and Swedish. He was interested in stenography and he was creating own stenographic system. See appendix, where the bibliography of his published works is enclosed.^[86]

6.1 Base of his work

Initially professor Bohumil Trnka was based on young-grammar school, which in the first two decades of the 20th century was represented by his teachers – Germanist Josef Janko and Josef Zubatý. Their schooling provided him language base, emphasis on the phonetics structure of language, respect for language facts and details and deeply knowledge of the oldest stages of Germanic languages. This schooling created necessary, concrete, diachronic base and counterbalance to the later dominance of language synchrony.^[87]

The beginnings of his scholarly work go back to the early nineteen-twenties century when he wrote a book on Old English syntax, a monograph qualifying him to be a lecturer in English language at Charles University. Its method, though basically traditional, already indicated a systematic approach, which developed further the ideas of Trnka's

teacher Professor Vilém Mathesius. The discussion in the book suggests the conception of language as a patterned systemic whole whose individual components are closely interlocked and occupy definite places within the totality of language at a specific stage of its development. B. Trnka's scholarly interests took their own specific linguistic course and have crystallized into functional linguistics. (Nosek, Jiří. Professor Bohumil Trnka: Eightieth Birthday, 1975)

The focus of Trnka's work shifted into the phonology, which is a science about sound aspect of language. This science culminated in functionally structural linguistics of the Prague School just before the Second World War. He remained faithful to principles of functional, structural linguistics for his all life.^[88]

6.2 Main fields of his work

One of Trnka's favourite scientific topics was phonology. *His interests centered on the theory of phonemes and phonology, on the phonic level of language and its smallest constituent units. It is in this domain that he best showed his linguistic talent, and particularly his capacity for coherent logical thinking. He has developed the analysis of linguistic concepts and their mutual relations both from a paradigmatic and a syntagmatic perspective. Analysis and logic, a quest for firm rigorous concepts and definitions have led B. Trnka to the conception of language as a patterned whole, as a set of sub-systems, as a complex linguistic sign. These ideas were innovative at the time, and still retain today their power of stimulating linguistic thinking. The systemic character of phonemes, originally rather surmised, has materialized in Professor Trnka's principal book on the phonological system of modern English (1935), the first publication of its kind to provide a complete analysis of English phonemes. He has also applied this method to the early Germanic languages whose linguistic laws he restated in functional*

terms. The thoroughgoing scholarship of his treatment has ensured it a worthy place alongside the best philological studies in his time.

(Nosek, Jiří. Professor Bohumil Trnka: Eightieth Birthday, 1975)

The second interest of his thinking is syntax. His the most extensive works are about syntax, for example his habilitation work (1925), then the work *The Syntax of the English Verb from Caxton to Dryden* (1930), which was translated into Japanese and *The Analysis of Present-day Standard English III* (1956). He brought new ideas and discovered new relations in this field, for example about aspects (1928, 1929), about relationship between morphology and syntax and about autonomous and syntagmatic words (1960). He also defined a word as the smallest semantic unit (*The Morphological Opposites, About the Scientific Knowledge and also Autonomous and Syntagmatic Words*).^[89]

In the postwar period he focused his attention on morphology. Its analysis was worked out by him as the first researcher of the Prague Functionally Structural School in the fifties. Although hints of this conception are older (*Some Thoughts on Structural Morphology*, 1932). In this field his the most original thought is the fact, that parts of speech are consisted of certain bond of morphological characteristics. In his opinion the part of speech is some analogue of phonemes.^[90]

6.3 Summary of his work

Professor Bohumil Trnka was a progressist and scientist, who related English philology with general linguistics of structural and functional direction. He understood language as a system, as a set of component language subsystems. He created abstractly definable linguistic methods, which can be used in analysis not only English and Czech but also in another languages. The linguistic theory of him strives for united and binary formulated interpretation.^[91]

There exist only a few linguistic fields, which were not affected by him. He dealt with grammar, semantics, stylistics, Czech spelling,

orthoepy, linguistic typology, linguistic statistics, but also with basis of shorthand. He also wrote many textbooks of almost all Germanic languages with the exception of German and Icelandic.^[92]

7 CONCLUSION

The main aim of this Bachelor's thesis was to give information about eminent person of the linguistics of the 20th century Bohumil Trnka, about his works, influence and associations in which he worked.

Firstly, it was necessary to look up needed sources. Information about the Prague Linguistic School was taken chiefly from book publications. Internet sources were also used, but most information was used from the Prague archive Carolinum, where many interesting things about Bohumil Trnka are.

Secondly it was necessary to work with particular sources, compare them and write the continuous text.

Moreover, some difficulties occurred during writing, especially in the part about personal life of Bohumil Trnka, because too little information was available. The issue was consulted with supervisor of the Bachelor's thesis, which was useful. Materials from Carolinum were also really helpful.

Sources of basic materials were predominantly in Czech language, which means that dictionaries were important help during writing.

The writing of the thesis was useful for me, because I found out many new information about linguistics and Bohumil Trnka himself. In my opinion it is important to know linguistics, mainly for students of languages, like me.

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10 ABSTRACT

The Bachelor's thesis deals with work and life one of the important linguist of the 20th century Bohumil Trnka.

The thesis seeks to give the reader fundamental information concerns linguistics and the Prague Linguistic School. The biggest part of the thesis is devoted to Trnka himself, who was a person, influenced not only Czech linguistics, but also world linguistics.

The Bachelor's thesis is completed by several appendixes to which is clearly referenced. These include for example list of all Trnka's works and birthday cards to his anniversaries.

11 RESUMÉ

Bakalářská práce se zabývá prací a životem významného lingvisty 20. století Bohumila Trnky.

Práce se snaží podat čtenáři základní informace týkající se lingvistiky a Pražské lingvistické školy. Největší část práce se samozřejmě věnuje samotnému Trnkovi, což byl člověk, který ovlivnil nejen českou lingvistiku, ale i světovou.

Bakalářská práce je doplněna několika přílohami, na které je v práci zřetelně odkazováno. Mezi ně patří například soupis všech Trnkových prací či blahopřání k jeho jubileím.

12 APPENDICES

- APPENDIX 1 Portrait of Bohumil Trnka, available from:
<http://abicko.avcr.cz/2009/02/08/>
- APPENDIX 2 Osobní výkaz Bohumila Trnky, materiál zapůjčený Karolinem
- APPENDIX 3 Ukázka Trnkova rukopisu, materiál zapůjčený Karolinem
- APPENDIX 4 Pozvání na Trnkovo habilitační kolokvium, materiál zapůjčený Karolinem
- APPENDIX 5 Pozvánka na spojené zasedání na počest 60. narozenin Bohumila Trnky, materiál zapůjčený Karolinem
- APPENDIX 6 Blahopřání k 65.narozeninám Bohumila Trnky, materiál zapůjčený Karolinem.
- APPENDIX 7 Děkovný dopis Bohumila Trnky, materiál zapůjčený Karolinem
- APPENDIX 8 Dopis prof.dr. Karla Gally, DrSc. určený Bohumilu Trnkovi, materiál zapůjčený Karolinem
- APPENDIX 9 Nosek, Jiří, Soupis prací univ. Profesora PhDr Bohumila Trnky
- APPENDIX 10 Dopis Bohumila Trnky určený PhDr. Robertu Vorlovi, CSc., osobní materiál PhDr. Roberta Vorla, CSc.

APPENDIX 1



Jméno *PhDr. Bohumil Tmka*
 Narozen v *Kladruby u Humpolce* *3. června 1895*
 Obec domovská *Praha* země *Čechy*
 Řeč mateřská *česká* státní příslušnost *československá*
 Stav rodinný *ženat*

Den sňatku	M a n ž e l k a		D ě t i		
	jméno a rod- né příjmení	státní příslušnost	Jméno	den na- rození	státní přísl.
<i>8. dubna 1922.</i>	<i>Bořena roz. Ryšavá</i>	<i>českoslo-</i>			

Habilitován na ~~VYSOKÉ ŠKOLE V KATOLICKEM~~ *filosofické fakultě*
Karlovy univerzity (výnos č. 3. VIII. 1925 č. 83.685/25-IV)

pro *dějiny řeči a starší literatury anglické;*

habilitace rozšířena *o*

Jmenován mimořádným profesorem pro *anglickou filologii*

dně 30. prosince 1929 (číslo 21. ledna 1930, čj.

534/30-IV) s platou od 1. ledna 1930.

Jmenován řádným profesorem pro *anglickou filologii*

31. ledna 1938 (číslo 15. února 1938, čj. 17.086/

18-IV/3) s platou od 1. ledna 1938.

před válkou. Nával posluchačů byl ovšem
nepřednější na nových univerzitách než
na obou dvou starých, jisto na těchto
je brzděn právě tím, že v kolejích
nemá neomezený počet míst a jinak je
užítavější možnosti v Oxfordu i v
Cambridgeji málo.

Doufám, že Vaš brzy opět uvidím
a že Vám budu moci ištěně předěkovat
za veškeru přátelskou ochotu, kterou jste
osvědčoval více anglistice i anglistům než
mému děkanstvímu úřadu, jemuž jste se
věnoval s takovou osobní obětavostí.
Vaš nástupce nalezneme již cestu Vašimi
prospěšnou.

Milostivě pamí uku lba a Vaš
active & dear
B. Trnka.

P. Prosim, abyste lehkavi považoval 2. a 3.
skénku mého dopisu za neúřední, 1.
za úřední sdělení. — Knih je tu dosti,
a to i ruských a orientálních; bohužel
amerických je tu málo.

L
Pau D/2

Johnis Trutka

D

Prav. 7

Váš habilitační kolokvium bude se se konat
dne 14. května 1925 v 4. hod. odpo. v posluchárně
fakulty v Kralovské ulici č. 6 - II poschodí.

Přítomní - - - - -

Prof. J. Trutka

L - 7

Profesorský sbor dějiny fakulty se v sedmici dne 14. května 1925 mušel, že Váš habilitační kolokvium bude se konat v posluchárně a se málo byti vypravil, aby ste při své habilitační přednášce na zkušební přednášce s tématy: 'Lingvistická syntáza a analýza ve vývoji angličtiny'.

Přítomní Váš bude se konat dne 9. srpna 1925 od 3-4 hod odpo. v posluchárně v Kralovské ul. II. p.

Přítomní - - - - -

Prof. J. Trutka

POZVÁNKA

na spojené zasedání

katedry anglistiky a germanistiky, katedry neslovanských jazyků
na filologické fakultě Karlovy university, vědecké rady
a pracovníků Kabinetu pro moderní filologii ČSAV a redakční rady
Časopisu pro moderní filologii ČSAV

na počest 60. narozenin

Ph Dr BOHUMILA TRNKY,

PROFESORA KARLOVY UNIVERSITY

A ČLENA VĚDECKÉ RADY KABINETU PRO MODERNÍ FILOLOGII ČSAV

O ŽIVOTNÍM DÍLE JUBILANTOVĚ PROMLUVÍ

Ph Dr Ivan Poldauf,

děkan Vysoké školy pedagogické a profesor Palackého university v Olomouci

a

Ph Dr Josef Vachek,

profesor Masarykovy university v Brně

Zasedání se koná v místnosti č. 200/III, p. na filologické fakultě Karlovy university
v Praze I, náměstí Krasnoarmějců 2, ve čtvrtek dne 2. června 1955 v 17 hodin

Ph Dr VILÉM FRIED,

*vedoucí katedry neslovanských jazyků na filologické
fakultě university Karlovy*

Ph Dr ZDENĚK VANČURA,

*děkan filologické fakulty Karlovy university a vedoucí
Kabinetu pro moderní filologii ČSAV*

S F

A. A.

V Praze dne 1. června 1960

Vážený soudruh
 prof. dr. Bohumil Trnka,
 U Železné lávky 16
 Praha I, Malá Strana.

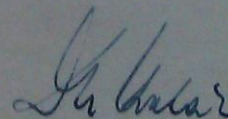
Ad acta.

Čís. 196/3 1960
 FILOSOFICKÁ FAKULTA

Vážený soudruhu profesore,

dovoluji si Vám u příležitosti Vašich 65. narozenin co nejsrdečněji jménem svým i jménem všech členů filosofické fakulty Karlovy university blahopřát a zároveň poděkovat za Vaši dlouholetou pedagogickou i vědeckou práci na naší fakultě.

Přeji Vám do dalších let hlavně dobré zdraví a mnoho úspěchů v další vědecké a pedagogické práci.



děkan

APPENDIX 7

V Praze dne 6. června 1960.

Děkanství filosofické fakulty
University Karlovy v Praze.

Ad acta.
Čís. 196 1960
FILOSOFICKÁ FAKULTA

Vážený soudruhu děkane,

vzdávám upřímný dík za srdečné Vaše blahopřání k mým šedesátým pátým narozeninám. Prosím, abyste byl ujištěn, že si ho hluboce vážím a že svého zdraví - bude-li mi dopřáno - použiji k další vědecké práci.

S přáním všeho dobra

J. B. Trnka

Praha, 26.března 1970

Vážený soudruh

prof.dr. Bohumil T r n k a, DrSc.

P r a h a

Vážený soudruhu profesore,

dovoľte mi, abych Vám dnes, kdy se s Vámi fakulta vzhledem k Vašemu odchodu do důchodu loučí, poděkoval za všechnu Vaši práci, za všechno Vaše úsilí, které jste vynaložil na výchovu nových generací, pro rozvoj fakulty a pro rozvoj naší vědy vůbec.

Jsem přesvědčen, že Vaším odchodem do důchodu Vaše spolupráce s fakultou neskončí a že při různých příležitostech se budeme vždy znovu a znovu setkávat

Vážený soudruhu profesore, do dalšího životního období Vám přeji mnoho životní a tvůrčí pohody a ještě jednou Vám za všechno, co jste pro fakultu udělal, děkuji jménem svým, jménem kolegia děkana a vědecké rady i jménem celé fakulty.

Karel Galla
prof.dr. Karel Galla, DrSc.
děkan

Soupis prací univ. profesora PhDr Bohumila Trnky

Sestavil Jiří Nosek

Zkratky: ČČF – Český časopis filologický, ČMF – Časopis pro moderní filologii, NČ – Nové Čechy, PP – Philologica Pragensia, SaS – Slovo a slovesnost, TCLP – Travaux du Cercle linguistique de Prague.

1914

- Řešení problému skladnosti. Těsnopisné listy XLII, s. 20 n., 51 n.

1915

- Tříbení názorů o složkách. Těsnopisné listy XLII, 57 – 60, 68 – 70.

1920

- D. Jones: An Outline of English Phonetics. ČMF VII, 116 – 118.
- Dr. Ph. A. Hüppy: Die Phonetik im Unterricht der modernen Sprache. ČMF VII, 118 – 119.

1922

- J. Epstein: La pensée et la polyglossie. ČMF IX, 73 – 77.
+ Max Kaluza. ČMF IX, s. 93.

1923

- Moje soustava českého těsnopisu. Těsnopisné rozhledy I, 26 – 29.
- Clara und William Stern: Die Kindersprache. ČMF IX, Did. část II, 25 – 27.
- M. Classen: Outlines of the History of the English Language. ČMF IX, 161 – 164.
- F. Schürr: Sprachwissenschaft und Zeitheist. ČMF IX, 164 – 166.

1924

- Příspěvky k syntaktickému a fraseologickému vývoji slovesa TO HAVE. Příspěvky k dějinám řeči a literatury anglické I, 1 – 35. Praha, Filosofická fakulta.
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- Soustava českého těsnopisu. Těsnopisné listy XLIX, 37 – 40.
- Giessener Beiträge zur Erforschung der Spr. u. Kultur Englands. ČMF X, 188 – 189.
- E. Holmquist: On the History of the English Present Inflections, particularly –th and –s. ČMF X, 291 – 294.
- W.A. Craigie: Interpolations and omissions in Anglo-Saxon poetic texts. ČMF X, 294 – 295.
- W.A. Craigie: Easy Readings in Anglo-Saxon. ČMF X, 325.
- Dewey: Relativ Frequency of English Speech Sounds. Těsnopisné listy XLIX, 52 n.
- H. Klinghardt: Sprachmelodie und Sprechтакт. ČMF X. Did. část III 45 – 47.

1925

- Syntaktická charakteristika řeči anglosaských památek básnických. Příspěvky k dějinám řeči a literatury anglické II, 167 stran. Praha, Filosofická fakulta.
- Může zůstat střední škola klasickou? Národní listy č. 183 dne 5.VII.1925, Vzdělávací příloha, s. 11.
- Anglické university a jejich poměr k cizím vědeckým ústavům. Národní listy č. 278 dne 11.X.1925, Vzdělávací příloha, str. 9, pokračování v č. 385 dne 18.X., s. 9.

1926

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- Zaveďte angličtinu na školách. NČ IX, 74 – 77.
- Učme se anglicky. Přítomnost III, 442 – 443, dne 22.VII.
- Učebnice jazyka anglického pro střední školy, díl I., 177 stran. (Spolu se S. Potterem).
- Dnešní stav bádání o Beowulfovi. ČMF XII, 35 – 48, 124 – 129, 247 – 254.

1927

- Semasiologie a její význam pro jazykospyt. ČMF XIII, 40 – 45, 121 – 133.
- O jazykové správnosti. ČMF XIII, 193 – 199.
- Ženevská škola lingvistická. ČMF XIII, 199 – 204.
- Skotsko a Skotové. NČ X, 13 – 16.
- Český imperialismus. Poznámky anglistovy. NČ X, 194 – 205.
- Současné problémy Velké Británie. NČ X, 254 – 258.
- Kulturní problém česko-německý. NČ X, 297 – 304.
- Učebnice jazyka anglického pro střední školy, díl II., 169 stran.
- Nové směry ve vyučování moderním jazykům v Německu. ČMF XIII, Did. část VI, 20 – 23, 39 – 41.
- W.E. Collinson: Contemporary English. ČMF XIII, Did. část VI, 45 – 46.
- Z novějších prací o anglické literatuře XVII. Století. ČMF XIII, 180 – 182. /Spolu s V. Mathesiem./
- Annual Report of the Internacional Education Board 1924 – 25. NČ X, 55 – 56.
- Bernh. Fehr: Englische Prosa. ČMF XIV, 75 – 76.

1928

- Analysis and Synthesis in English Studies X, 138 – 144.

- O podstatě vidů. ČMF XIV, 193 – 197.
- Učebnice jazyka anglického pro střední školy, díl III., 320 stran. /Spolu se S. Potterem/.
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- A. Zimmern: The Third British Empire, NČ XI, 139 – 141.
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- Campagnac-Kermode: Hours with English Authors. ČMF XIV, Did. část VII, 31.
- Sjezd filosofů, filologů a historiků o velikonocích r. 1929 v Praze. ČMF XIV, Did. část VII, 47 – 48.
- E. Kruisinga: An English Grammar for Dutch Students, vol. I. ČMF XV, 73.
- W. Fischer: Hauptfragen der Amerikakunde. ČMF XV, 95.
- Sjezd profesorů filosofů, filologů a historiků v Praze 1929. ČMF XV, Did. část VIII, 15 – 16.
- Pražský linguistický kroužek. ČMF XV, 78 – 82, 173 – 175.

1929

- Some Remarks on the Perfective and Imperfective Aspects in Gothic. Donum Natalicium Schrijnen 496 – 500. Nijmegen – Utrecht.
- Méthode de comparaison analytique et grammaire comparée historique, TCLP I, 33 – 38.
- Some Remarks on the Phonological Structure of English. Xenia Pragensia, 357 – 364.
- Prof. Josef Janko. Zu seinem 60. Geburtstag. Prager Presse 25.X. Nr. 291, s. 3 – 4.
- Učebnice jazyka anglického pro střední školy, díl I. Druhé rozšířené a opravené vydání. Praha, 194 stran.

- Stav dosavadního bádání o novoanglické výslovnosti. ČMF XVI, 35 – 40.
- Nový mezinárodní jazyk Novial. NČ XII, 19 – 22.
- L. Kellner: Anglická literatura doby nejnovější od Dickense až k Shawovi. Střední škola IX, 81 – 82.
- K. Blattner: English in Lektionen. /10 Briefe./ Střední škola IX, 82.
- R. Múnch: Vom Arbeitsunterricht in den neueren Sprachen. Střední škola IX, 80 – 81.
- Sjezd čsl. Profesorů filosofů, filologů a historiků. Střední škola IX, 71.

1930

- On the Syntax of the English Verb from Caxton to Dryden. TCLP III, 95 stran.
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- Zpráva o činnosti Pražského linguistického kroužku za r. 1928-9. ČMF XVI, 193 – 194.

1931

- O homonymii, její terapii a profylaxi. ČMF XVII, 141 – 147.
- Bemerkungen zu Homonymie. TCLP IV, 152 – 156.
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Milý a vážený p. doktore,

Váše blahopřání k prohořilému datu
mého života mě skutečně těší, jelikož
Vy, jeho pisatel náležíte ke skupině
několika našich badatelů, pro které
vědecké poznávání a jeho rozvíjení
je životní potřebou a odpovědným
provolaním. Mohu-li Vám co přát, je
to, abyste mohl uplatnit výsledky své
vědecké práce i na současných nevyrov-
naných a splekitych poměrech a mohl při-
spěti k udržení kontinuity naší české
lingvistiky do doby poměrně klidnější
než je nyní. Jsem v názoru na naši
budoucnost optimista a domnívám
se, že v optimismus jsou i důvodné předpo-
klady. Srdčně Vás zdraví

B. Tanka