

Abstract (in English):

The thesis focuses on the description of syntactic structures that appear in the utterances of Czech-speaking children at an early age represented by a girl aged 2;4 and a boy aged 3;3. The utterances were described in more detail in terms of clause syntax, valency syntax and the theory of semantic participants. The work also describes complex sentences and modality of children's utterances. It is evident that, while children's utterances around their 2nd birthday frequently don't express any verb, and the sentential utterances mainly consist of a subject and a predicate, by the age of 3 the children form far more complex syntactic structures. Around 44% of sentence utterances at this age consist of four- and five-words, and the most frequent structure is a combination of subject, predicate and adverbial location. At the same time, around the 3rd birthday, the child is able to express complex valency frameworks in the target form and to add complexity to the structures by facultative arguments.