

Toponymic Components in Czech, Croatian, Serbian and Bulgarian Phraseology

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ABSTRACT

The components of phrasemes have naturally appellative character, but in the structure of many phrasemes, there are also proprial expressions that either retain propriality (they still are written with a capital letter) or lose it (they depropriate, they are written with a small letter). For some proprial components there are fluctuations (e.g. *Tramtárie* and *tramtárie*, *Lazar* and *lazar*). The phrasemes, in whose structure the proprial component is located, is the subject of this work.

The author focuses on toponyms from a number of possible types of propria (or onym). So far, only a few phraseologists have been dealing with toponyms as phraseological components in the languages under review (Czech, Slovak and South Slavonic, especially in Croatian, Serbian and Bulgarian) or if they are of interest to propria (onyms), it is primarily an analysis of anthroponyms, that are undoubtedly the greater number in phraseology (see the theoretical part for more details). With regard to the author's professional focus, the study deals with phrasemes with toponymic components in Czech, Croatian, Serbian and Bulgarian.

The aim of this work is to map in a contrastive way the phraseology containing toponymic components as presented mainly, but not exclusively, in existing phraseological dictionaries of the above mentioned languages. On the theoretical level, however, the author also takes into account the results of the research of Slovak phraseologists or this is due both to the historical proximity and the interconnection of modern Czech and Slovak linguistics and to the confrontation of Slovak phraseology with Czech one (both are highly theoretically developed, but each goes its own way), to confront not only Czech but also Slovak theory with the approaches of Croatian and Bulgarian phraseologists as representatives of the most elaborated South Slavonic national forms of phraseology.

The review section on the history of modern phraseological research as well as on the publication outputs of individual national phraseologies or Czech, Croatian, Serbian and Bulgarian phraseology, also includes Slovak, Slovenian, Bosnian-Herzegovinian and (North) Macedonian phraseology. The aim of this approach is to capture and describe the whole Czech-Slovak and South-Slavonic area, ie. the territory in which three state units were present in the fundamental state-political events of 1991-1992: Bulgaria, Yugoslavia (until June 1991) and Czechoslovakia (till the end of 1992).

The work is divided into three large parts, each is further divided into several chapters and subchapters.

The first theoretical part begins with a brief overview of phraseological research in countries where the studied languages are spoken, but also in Slovakia and in the South Slavonic countries whose phrasemes are not the subject of this work. The second chapter consists of a very detailed and systematized overview of publications on phraseology in the Czech-Slovak and South Slavonic space. The third chapter is devoted to the theory of phraseology with an emphasis on the contrastive analysis of fundamental theoretical approaches in Czech, Slovak, Croatian and Bulgarian phraseology.

The second theoretical part is devoted to the issue of proper names (onyms, propria or first chapter) and the involvement of toponyms in phraseology (second chapter).

The content of the third, analytical part of the thesis is the actual analysis of the collected phraseological material. The material itself is excerpted mainly from the existing phraseological dictionaries of Czech, Croatian, Serbian, Serbo-Croatian and Bulgarian. In some cases, this material is complemented by examples from other sources (mainly studies containing beneficial phraseological material) and corpora (eský národní korpus, Hrvatski jezični korpus, Hrvatski nacionalni korpus, Korpus savremenog srpskog jezika, Bulgarski nacionalen korpus). The purpose and aim of this approach is, above all, to map the complete material collected and described in the first place in the relevant dictionaries and to compare the interpretative data accompanying them. The author then analyzes the collected material from formal, semantic, motivational and typological aspects. The last chapter of the third part presents an analysis of the origin of the collected phrasemes, the author presents more detailed analysis only on selected phraseological units, where the relation of their origin and phraseological meaning is somehow captivable and interesting. The whole work is finished with a summary.