

Description of the main research directions investigated by the institute

The research work of the Institute is concentrated in and around its research departments, each of them dealing with a particular scholarly area, unique for the department, yet, in the entirety and complexity of linguistic research, interwoven with all other themes of the Institute. However, the departments are not isolated from one another. There are research skills and topics common to several departments or a group of researchers. For example, lexicographic skills and experience are the main interest for the Department of Contemporary Lexicology and Lexicography, but there are other dictionaries being compiled on a long-term basis in 5 other departments. Some specialized dictionaries were also produced as a grant output in departments that normally do not produce this kind of outcome.

Groups of researchers from different departments may also get together to work on a topic within a grant project, for example researchers from several departments who are qualified phoneticians and phonologists completed a grant project on the phonology of words borrowed from English. Informal workgroups also come into existence whereby two departments work on topics or outcomes that are complementary, for example lexicographers and linguists from the language cultivation department who are experienced in language consulting regularly discuss the content of dictionary entries in order to make them accurate and to ensure that they meet the users' expectations and help solve common language problems. All kinds of cooperation and sharing of knowledge among departments is strongly supported and encouraged by the management of the institute. Therefore, the research interests and expertise the institute possesses as a whole is to be looked upon as multi-layered network of skills centered around the main fields the departments deal with. The main fields of interest of the departments are described in detail in their reports. Here we will present research directions of the institute from the point of view of the linguistic disciplines the institute deals with to show where the synergies are.

Theory and practice of language cultivation is the main field of operation for the Department of Language Cultivation. The work of the department is largely based on the language cultivation theory founded by the Prague School. Its concepts are further elaborated on the basis of practical and long-term experience with language counselling and compiling codification works. In informal cooperation with the Department of Stylistics and Sociolinguistics, the language cultivation department has recently also employed the Language Management Theory methods. Some members of the department recently started research into language norms in cooperation with psycholinguists at universities so there is an insight into psycholinguistic methods as well.

Naturally, there are several common interests of the language cultivation department and the Department of Contemporary Lexicology and Lexicography. These two departments started a workgroup that aims to make the information in the two main codification sources (Internet Language Reference Book and Academic Dictionary of Contemporary Czech) consistent, oriented to real needs of language users and user-friendly. In this way, lexicographers may benefit from the language counsellors' knowledge of user behavior, needs or expectations and language counsellors may learn about the new findings of the lexicographers.

Another connecting point is the notion of the language norm as it is at the center of attention of those departments dealing mainly with grammatical issues. Research on language norms is a must mainly for the Department of Language Cultivation, the Department of Grammar and the Department of Contemporary Lexicology and Lexicography.

The areas of **lexicology and lexicography** are the domain of the Department of Contemporary Lexicology and Lexicography, which focuses on the vocabulary of contemporary Czech. It deals with theoretical issues of lexicology and lexicography, neology and lexical dynamics. More concretely, the department's main task is the compilation of a new dictionary of Czech (*Academic Dictionary of Contemporary Czech*). Another activity of the department is lexicographic excerption and further development of the neological database *Neomat*. In particular, the study of neology is a point which creates connections between the language consulting center and the lexicographers, because language queries addressed to the consulting center frequently concern the meaning, orthography and flection of new words in Czech which thus far do not appear in codification manuals.

The Department of Grammar is currently working on comprehensive **grammar** of Czech, which is a synthetic work by a team of linguists from CLI as well as other institutions. The authors apply various methods from their own linguistic background in their grammatical descriptions. The department also focuses on verbal semantics, grammatical categories and language norms. Grammar is a common ground of interest also for lexicographers and linguists from the language cultivation department. The departments of grammar and lexicography are, in a way, connected formally as one member of staff works half and half in both departments, so the transfer of knowledge between these two is ensured. On informal level, all three departments consult one another, if needed.

The Department of Onomastics deals systematically with the research into **proper names** in Czech. The focus of the team is on all aspects of proper names, both general and particular. The individual members of the team concentrate mostly on toponyms (geographical names) and anthroponyms (personal names). Attention is devoted not only to the theoretical issues of the origin of proper names and their function in communication (including their roles in literature), but also to developing research methodology with respect to the interdisciplinary context and to the mutual relations between proper names and common nouns in the language. Collaboration also occurs with the Department of Language Cultivation, as queries often concern issues of proper names, as well as with the Department of Dialectology, particularly in relation to the creation of two dictionaries of place names in Bohemia and Moravia.

The Department of Stylistics and Sociolinguistics devotes its research to **varieties of contemporary Czech and their functions, positions and standards** in the dynamic language ecology of the Czech Republic. This includes both spoken and written language, linguistic mean used in everyday private, semi-private, as well as formal, public communication, and linguistic variation based on a range of social categories and roles. The team also deals with the structure of conversation, mutual understanding and communicative cooperation, including the use of multimodal and embodied means such as body movement and orientation, gestures, facial

expressions and gaze, material objects and images. It further explores questions of genre, with a particular emphasis on the genre-influenced communication styles used by various authors, with particular attention devoted to the development and mixing of established genres, in academic communication and elsewhere. Last but not least, the team considers the position of Czech and other languages spoken in the Czech language environment in various domains in relation to questions of mutual influence, attitudes and ideologies, and language policy, planning and management. The department collaborates with the Department of Language Cultivation on sociolinguistic issues and also provides consultation in relation to stylistic aspects of lexicography.

The Department of Language Development studies the **history of the Czech language** from the earliest texts until the end of the 18th century in two main fields: lexicological-lexicographic and textological-editorial. In the lexicological-lexicographic field, the team focuses on research into the Czech vocabulary of the oldest period (i.e. from the historical beginnings until the end of 15th century and of the middle period (i.e. from the 16th century to the end of the 18th century. In the textological-editorial field, the main focus is on the comprehensive linguistic research of Czech manuscripts and old prints and their presentation in critical editions, printed or digital and in publicly available electronic corpora and databases. These fields complement each other; both in terms of human resources (most team members work on more than one project) and research. The department also collaborates with the Departments of Etymology and Contemporary Lexicology and Lexicography.

The activities of the Department of Etymology focus on the comprehensive **historical-comparative research on the Slavonic lexicon** from the oldest periods following the dissolution of the Indo-European linguistic community through the phase of the formation of individual Slavonic languages up until the present-day situation. At the same time, special attention is devoted to **Old Church Slavonic** and to **Czech in all of its stages of development**. It also deals with current issues of language contact, typology and general linguistics. The main task of the Department is to work on the Etymological Dictionary of the Old Church Slavonic Language.

The Department of Dialectology systematically examines **traditional territorial dialects and interdialects** of Czech. Its specialty is the creation of linguistic maps (*Czech Linguistic Atlas* – transformed to an electronic form); the team participates in long-term international projects devoted to the publication of linguistic atlases (*Atlas Linguarum Europae / Linguistic Atlas of Europe, Obščeslavjanskij lingvističeskij atlas / Slavic Linguistic Atlas*). It also studies the varieties of Czech used in areas with fluid migration, i.e. in towns and border areas. In addition to the geolinguistics projects, the team concentrates on dialect lexicography which is their main orientation at present. Current lexicographic projects include both appellatives (*Dictionary of Czech Dialects*) and proper names (*Dictionary of Anoikonyms in Moravia and Silesia*).

Connections between both diachronic departments, the Department of Language Development and the Department of Etymology, are obvious and manifested by publications of one department in publications created by the other and cooperation on grant projects.

It is important to point out the links between departments because cooperation among them helps each of them and all together at the same time to acquire valuable collective expertise especially in modern aspects of linguistic work: forming datasets, building databases, textbanks, corpora, presenting visual material through multimedia, etc.

Research activity and characterisation of the main scientific results

The DLC team members are involved in the range of publishing activities: writing scientific monographs, articles for journals, conference proceedings, reviews, etc. In the evaluated period the team members have produced the following significant outcomes: 5 monographs, 10 chapters in monographs, 2 articles in impacted journals, 41 articles in peer-reviewed journals, 25 articles in conference proceedings, 40 papers at international conferences, 4 applied results. As for the educational part, the team members led courses and lectures on linguistics topics at universities, supervised and evaluated bachelor's and master's theses, especially at the Faculty of Arts and Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University.

In their research, the members of the team focused on the theoretical issues of language cultivation as required by their institutional task. They participated in 6 grant projects. DLC members focused on language norms and codification, language planning and management, sociology of language (especially the general public's attitudes to language, conceptualization of language and linguistics and laypersons' language rules). Selected socio- and psycholinguistic aspects related to language cultivation and theoretical and practical questions of language counselling were in the scope of their research as well. The DLC team members are constantly provided with feedback on language functions and the topical language needs of language users. This feedback is a valuable source of (socio)linguistic data and a proper basis for theoretical studies of language cultivation. These data are continuously processed and analyzed in a linguistically structured database. In the evaluated period DLC was the only department to systematically publish texts on the theory and practice of orthography. It intensified the study of phonological and phonetic issues.

1. Research on language norms, standardization, language planning and management

DLC staff members elaborate and redefine language cultivation concepts such as norm, codification, correctness, standard language, and apply new approaches in linguistic research to them, such as language management theory and intersubjective theories of linguistic normativity. The research on intersubjective theories of linguistic normativity was in the scope of interest of M. Beneš, who published several specialized texts and a monograph on this topic, which presents an innovative and original view of the issue of linguistic norms and language correctness: M. Beneš, *Úvod do teorie jazykové správnosti* [Introduction to the Theory of Language Correctness] (Praha: Filozofická fakulta Univerzity Karlovy, 2019). The monograph presents an original, complex theory of language cultivation. Thanks to background in theories of intersubjectivity, it reflects many aspects of recent linguistic knowledge and focuses on many thus far overlooked phenomena (such as ontological reality, acquisition and distribution of norms etc.). In the Czech context, it is only the second theory of this type, published almost 90 years after the first one. He published other scholarly texts on this topic, focusing on individual aspects of this approach:

- M. Beneš, Jak a proč sociologizovat pohled na jazykovou kulturu [How and why to sociologize the view of language culture] (*Naše řeč*, 99 (3), 2016, pp. 227–242).

The paper focuses on social distribution of norms and their descriptions, especially in forms which cannot be said to be in/correct absolutely, but only moderately, according to particular (groups of) language users. This is highly relevant for ongoing lexicographic discussions on stylistic markers in the published Academic Dictionary of Contemporary Czech.

- M. Beneš, Máme se vzdát dichotomického pohledu na „jazyk“? [Should we give up the dichotomous view of “language”? (*Studie z aplikované lingvistiky / Studies in Applied Linguistics*, 6 (2), 2015, pp. 181–191). In this paper, the author argues that in the subject field of linguistics, there are not only spatio-temporal entities (forms/items), but also non-spatiotemporal ones, existing as the so-called common knowledge (i.e. rules/norms).
- M. Beneš, Co dál s jazykovou kulturou? Několik poznámek ke kritériím jazykové správnosti [What else with language cultivation? A few remarks on the linguistic correctness criteria]. In: O. Uličný (ed.), *Struktura v jazyce, jazyk v komunikaci*. Liberec: Technická univerzita v Liberci, 2017, pp. 109–118.

When developing theoretical questions of language cultivation, the DLC applied not only intersubjective theories of linguistic normativity and language planning, but also language management theory. Research into this field and its application to the language cultivation and language counseling led to the publication of a chapter in a monograph on this topic: M. Beneš, M. Prošek, K. Smejkalová & V. Štěpánová, Interaction between language users and a language consulting center: challenges for Language Management Theory research (in: J. Nekvapil, L. Fairbrother & M. Sloboda (eds.), *Language Management Approach: Special Focus on Research Methodology*. New York, NY, et al.: Peter Lang, 2017, pp. 119–140). The chapter is one of the few studies on interaction in language consulting centers. The study combines practitioners' views with theoretical insights, greatly profiting from the serious dialogue between theory and the lived practice. The study provides a basis for comparative analysis of the language management done in other language academies or consulting centers. V. Štěpánová, in collaboration with colleagues from the Department of Stylistics and Sociolinguistics, published an article in an impacted journal that maps the pronunciation of loanwords in the media from the perspective of language management theory: M. Havlík, L. Jílková & V. Štěpánová, Management výslovnosti pravopisně neintegrovaného lexika v Českém rozhlasu [Managing the pronunciation of non-integrated lexical items at Czech Radio] (*Slovo a slovesnost*, 76, 2015, pp. 107–128).

Team members focus on issues of codification and language standardization at individual levels of language. The most significant result in the evaluated period is a unique monograph by V. Štěpánová mapping the development and current state of codification of Czech pronunciation: V. Štěpánová, *Vývoj kodifikace české výslovnosti* [The Development of the Czech Orthoepic Codification] (Praha: Academia, 2019). It is an in-depth analysis of the development and present state of Czech orthoepy that had never been presented before. The book brings the first results of renewed orthoepic investigations and solves methodological questions of the empirical study of the contemporary Czech pronunciation. It should thus serve as a basis for future orthoepic codification.

Other publications on this topic:

- M. Beneš, Nesoulad pravidel a vět o pravidlech jako problém jazykové kultury [Discrepancy between rules rule-sentences as a problem of language cultivation]. In: O. Orgoňová, A. Bohunická, G. Múcsková, K. Muziková & Z. Popovičová Sedláčková (eds.), *Zborník príspevkov z medzinárodnej vedeckej konferencie: Jazyk a jazykoveda v súvislostiach*. Bratislava: Univerzita Komenského v Bratislave, Filozofická fakulta, Katedra slovenského jazyka, 2017, pp. 275–287.
- K. Smejkalová, K. (2017): Noremnost proprií z pohľadu verejnosti a lingvistů [Normativity of proper names from the point of view of general public and linguists]. In: O. Orgoňová, A. Bohunická, G. Múcsková, K. Muziková & Z. Popovičová Sedláčková (eds.), *Zborník príspevkov z medzinárodnej vedeckej konferencie: Jazyk a jazykoveda v súvislostiach*. Bratislava: Univerzita Komenského v Bratislave, Filozofická fakulta, Katedra slovenského jazyka, 2017, pp. 275–287.
- M. Beneš, Enantiosémie z pohľadu lingvistických teórií intersubjectivity [Enantiosemy from the Perspective of Linguistic Theories of Intersubjectivity]. *Studie z aplikované lingvistiky / Studies in Applied Linguistics*, 9 (2), 2018, pp. 124–134.
- O. Dufek, “Every nation should protect its language”: Language laws and ideologies in the Czech Parliament. CADAAD 2018 (7th Conference on Critical Approaches to Discourse Analysis Across Disciplines), Aalborg, 6. 7. 2018.

2. Phonetics and Phonology

Phonetic and phonological topics were in the scope of interest of V. Štěpánová and T. Duběda (member of the DLC in 2016–2018 during a grant project). Given the fact that since 1993 there has been no special department in the CLI, that focuses on the pronunciation aspects of the Czech language, this extensive field (to which almost no attention was devoted in the CLI between 1993 and 2013) is dealt with primarily in DLC in cooperation with other departments and institutions, mainly thanks to grant projects:

- 2013–2015, Czech Science Foundation project “Pronunciation of non-integrated lexical items in Czech” (Výslovnost neintegrovaného lexika v češtině, 13-00372S), principal investigator: M. Havlík (Department of Stylistics and Sociolinguistics), member of the DLC: V. Štěpánová.
- 2016–2018, Czech Science Foundation project “Phonology of Czech Anglicisms” (Fonologie českých anglicismů, 16 06012S), principal investigator: A. Bičan (Department of Etymology), members of the DLC: T. Duběda and V. Štěpánová.

The main outcome of the project “Pronunciation of non-integrated lexical items in Czech” was the *Database of Pronunciation Use of Loanwords* (T. Duběda, M. Havlík, L. Jílková & V. Štěpánová, 2015, [on-line], <https://dvucs.ff.cuni.cz/>). It is a publicly accessible source of language data obtained from an empirical survey of pronunciation of loan words in Prague and Brno. It contains transcribed pronunciation variants obtained from a balanced sample of 300 speakers for 300 loan words, i.e. a total of 90,000 authentic pronunciation data items. Such an extensive and complex survey of current language practice has never been carried out in the field of phonetics. The following studies draw on this unique source:

- V. Štěpánová, Vokalistická kvantita v přejatých slovech v češtině: Výsledky výzkumu výslovnostního úzu [Vowel length in loanwords in Czech: Results of a

survey of pronunciation usage], *Naše řeč*, 98, 2015, pp. 169–189. Fluctuation in vowel length (vowel quantity) was observed in 240 of 300 researched expressions of foreign origin. But because it does not fulfil a particular function, it does not prevent the spoken words from being understood. When comparing the results with those from studies conducted in the second half of the 20th century, a growing tendency in Czech to shorten the vowels in loanwords was observed. There are also quite contradictory tendencies, some words do not have long forms in the dictionaries, but the research reveals that long vowels are often pronounced. The results also suggest that in many expressions the vowel length in Czech is influenced especially by the age of the respondents: the data published so far often corresponded no more to the reality or they had not been empirically verified.

- V. Štěpánová, Kolísání znělosti souhlásek v přejatých slovech v češtině: Výsledky výzkumu výslovnostního úzu [Fluctuation in consonant voicing in loanwords in Czech: Results of a pronunciation survey]. *Naše řeč*, 99, 2016, pp. 169–188. The analysis brings current data on the topic that has not been profoundly analyzed since the 1960s. The research shows that in many cases, voiced pronunciation is preferred by people of higher age and lower education; voiced pronunciation often absolutely prevails in case of existing orthographic doublets.

Within the project “Phonology of Czech Anglicisms”, a large non-public *Phonological Database of Czech Anglicisms* was created, which contains a total of 4612 entries and information on the original English pronunciation of the loanwords, the pronunciation recommended by Czech dictionaries and other sources, other pronunciation variants, the degree of graphic or word-forming adaptation to Czech, information on the applied pronunciation adaptation principles, etc. The main output, based on this database and prepared in the evaluated period, is a monograph, that was published at the beginning of 2020: A. Bičan, T. Duběda, M. Havlík & V. Štěpánová, *Fonologie českých anglicismů* [Phonology of Czech Anglicisms], Prague: NLN, 2020. The publication *Fonologická adaptace anglicismů v kvantitativním pohledu* [Phonological Adaptation of Anglicisms in Quantitative Perspective], *Naše řeč*, 101 (5), pp. 245–267, by T. Duběda is also important. The article deals with the adaptation principles responsible for the phonological form of Czech anglicisms. The presented analysis is based on a descriptive approach and works with a large set of entries. The analysis focuses on some overlooked topics, such as the influence of British vs. American English, phoneme fusions and their influence on distinctiveness.

Several other outputs from the evaluated period:

- T. Duběda, Empirické mapování výslovnostního úzu u cizích slov [An Empirical Study of the Pronunciation of Foreign Words in Czech], *Slovo a slovesnost*, 77, 2016, pp. 123–142. An analysis focused on systemic and sociological variability of real pronunciation of loanwords. The data can serve as an empirical platform both for theoretical investigation of loanword phonology and for lexicographic practice.
- T. Duběda, Living on the Edge: Integration vs. Modularity in the Phonology of Czech Anglicisms. In: J. Emonds & M. Janebová (eds.), *Language Use and Linguistic Structure. Proceedings of the Olomouc Linguistics Colloquium 2016*. Olomouc: Palacký University, pp. 365–374.

- V. Štěpánová, Adaptační principy výslovnosti anglicismů v češtině z pohledu konceptu centra a periferie [Phonetic adaptation principles of anglicisms in Czech from the point of view of centre and periphery concept]. *Nová Čeština doma a ve světě*, 2018/2, pp. 50–58.
- T. Duběda, N+N Borrowings from English: A New Stress Pattern in Czech? In: K. Klessa, J. Bachan, A. Wagner, M. Karpiński & D. Śledziński (eds.), *Proceedings of the 9th International Conference on Speech Prosody 2018*. Poznań, p. 90–93.

3. Orthography

The DLC is the only department of the CLI systematically dealing with practical and theoretical orthographic issues. Research resulted in specialized both theoretical and practical articles and one monograph: I. Svobodová et al., *Psaní velkých písmen v češtině* [Capitalisation on Czech], Praha: Academia, 2015. The DLC team participated in the book (M. Beneš, A. Černá, A. Kříž, M. Pravdová, H. Prokšová, M. Prošek, K. Smejkalová, I. Svobodová). This theoretical and practical monograph provides a detailed overview of the capitalization rules in Czech. From a practical point of view, it brings a solution and explanation of the problem of capitalization of individual types proper nouns. The description is more extensive and detailed than any other publication on this topic before and is illustrated with plenty of examples listed in structural order. The team succeeded in putting together the greatest possible number of features of proper nouns and relate their definition to the way capitalization is applied in Czech. From the theoretical point of view, this publication is significant because it is based on the analysis of expert sources of generally linguistic and also philosophical nature and brings a new complex methodology for dealing with capital letters in the Czech context, for example it offers an original conception of the generic component of the name.

During the evaluated period, DLC staff members published theoretical texts on orthography, e.g.:

- M. Beneš, M. Prošek & K. Smejkalová, Český pravopis – teorie i aplikace [Czech orthography – theory and application]. In: O. Uličný et al., *Preliminária k moderní mluvnici češtiny*. Olomouc: Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci, 2015, pp. 329–343 (all authors were DLC team members).
- M. Beneš, Český zápis problematických pádů polských proprií s jednofunkčním písmenem i v koncové slabice [Czech spelling of problematic cases of Polish proper names containing the mono-functional letter i in the final syllable]. *Naše řeč*, 98 (3), 2015, pp. 129–138.

4. Psycholinguistics

Language cultivation overlaps even into psycholinguistic field. Mainly A. Kříž was involved in this topic. In his research he focused on psycholinguistic aspects of attitudes towards language, language ideologies and language acquisition and their relation to the Czech language situation. His research resulted in the following texts and presentations, some of them written in cooperation with F. Smolík (Institute of Psychology of the CAS):

- F. Smolík & A. Kříž, The power of imageability: How the acquisition of inflected forms is facilitated in highly imageable verbs and nouns in Czech children. *First Language*, 35, 2015, pp. 446–465.
- F. Smolík & A. Kříž, Hodnocení představitelnosti, konkrétnosti, specifčnosti, familiarity a věku osvojení českých substantiv a sloves: vztahy a souvislosti [Imageability, concreteness, specificity, familiarity and age of acquisition ratings for Czech nouns and verbs: relations]. *Československá psychologie*, 59, 2015, pp. 507–520.
- F. Smolík & A. Kříž, Imageability affects the acquisition of noun and verb inflections in English and Czech. *Child Language Symposium*, Coventry, 20.–21. 7. 2015.
- A. Kříž, Jazykové chování slovenských rodilých mluvčích v Česku [Language behaviour of native speakers of Slovak in Czechia]. *Király Péter* 100, Budapest, 22.–23. 11. 2017.

5. Cooperation with other fields of Czech Studies

Language cultivation has a complex and interdisciplinary character (language norms occur in all areas of language) and language counselling covers all language levels and areas. Therefore, the work of the DLC team extends to other areas of Czech Studies and the cooperation with other departments of the CLI is vital. DLC intensively cooperates with the Department of Contemporary Lexicology and Lexicography in the creation of the Academic Dictionary of Contemporary Czech: regular consultations on individual lexical units, concerning in particular the concept of stylistic qualifiers, spelling and morphological issues are under way. V. Štěpánová revised the pronunciation of the lexical items and participated in the overall pronunciation concept. H. Mžourková, as part of her research on the use of language manuals, presented a paper at an international lexicographical conference:

- H. Mžourková, Usage Notes – Cinderella in the Dictionary-Making Process. In: J. Čibej, V. Gorjanc, I. Kosem & S. Krek (eds.), *The XVIII EURALEX International Congress: Lexicography in Global Contexts: Book of Abstract*. Ljubljana: Ljubljana University Press, Faculty of Arts, 2018, pp. 78–80. Accessible at: http://euralex2018.cjvt.si/wp-content/uploads/sites/6/2018/07/Euralex2018_book_of_abstracts_FINAL.pdf.

H. Mžourková collaborated with two colleagues from the Department of Contemporary Lexicology and Lexicography on joint articles:

- J. Nová & H. Mžourková, Terminology and Labelling Words by Subject in Monolingual Dictionaries – What Do Domain Labels Say to Dictionary Users? *Jazykovedný časopis*, 68 (2), 2017, pp. 296–304. Accessible at: <http://www.juls.savba.sk/ediela/jc/2017/2/jc17-02.pdf>.
- H. Mžourková & J. Křivan, Pusťme uživatele do slovníku! Aneb o neprobádané cestě v české lexikografii [Let users into the dictionary! On an unexplored path in Czech lexicography]. *Naše řeč*, 102 (1–2), 2019, pp. 36–50.

The DLC staff members regularly cooperate with experts in the onomastic field. In addition to regular consultations of individual phenomena, the team members

participated in the international onomastic conference and published their papers in the following proceedings:

- K. Smejkalová, Rozdíly v deklinaci apelativ a proprií [The differences between the declension of common and proper names]. In: L. Janovec (ed.), *Propria a apelativa – Aktuální otázky / Proper Names and Common Nouns – Current Issues*. Praha: PedF UK – ÚJČ AV ČR, 2019, pp. 287–294.
- H. Mžourková, Eponyma v lékařské terminologii, Achillova pata tazatelů jazykové poradny [Medical Eponyms, Achilles' Heel of Language Counselling Centre's Enquirers]. In: L. Janovec (ed.), *Propria a apelativa – Aktuální otázky / Proper Names and Common Nouns – Current Issues*. Praha: PedF UK – ÚJČ AV ČR, 2019, pp. 295–302.
- B. Martinkovičová, Deminutivní tvoření oikonym na území Čech [Diminutive creation of oikonyms in Bohemia]. In: L. Janovec (ed.), *Propria a apelativa – Aktuální otázky / Proper Names and Common Nouns – Current Issues*. Praha: PedF UK – ÚJČ AV ČR, 2019, pp. 329–349.

V. Štěpánová covered this field in the following texts:

- V. Štěpánová, What do people want to know about names? Onomastic inquiries in the Czech Language Consulting Centre. In: O. Felecan (ed.), *Name and Naming: Proceedings of the Fifth International Conference on Onomastics: Multiculturalism in Onomastics, Baia Mare, September 3–5, 2019*. In print.
- V. Štěpánová, How Should These Names Be Pronounced? Specific Phonetic Features of Proper Names in Czech. In: C. Hough & D. Izdebska (eds.), *Names and Their Environment: Proceedings of the 25th International Congress of Onomastic Sciences, Glasgow, 25–29 August 2014, Vol. 4: Theory and Methodology: Socioonomastics*. Glasgow: University of Glasgow, 2016, pp. 179–187.

In the field of morphology, K. Smejkalová and M. Rybová published their texts:

- K. Smejkalová, Skloňování vlastních jmen [Declension of proper names]. In: *Velká akademická gramatika současné češtiny*. Praha: Academia, in print (the chapter on proper names has 120 pages).
- M. Rybová, K prostředkům jistotní modality v korespondenci K. Havlíčka [On the Means of Expressing Epistemic Modality in the Correspondence of Karel Havlíček]. *Naše řeč*, 101, 2018, pp. 58–63.

B. Martinkovičová (Albrechtová) dealt with word-forming:

- B. Albrechtová, Přechylování jmen živočichů [Derivation of opposite gender forms of animal names]. *Naše řeč*, 99, 2016, pp. 243–255.

Syntax was in the scope of interest of H. Prokšová:

- H. Prokšová, Předložkový instrumentál v současné češtině [Prepositional instrumental case in contemporary Czech]. In: O. Uličný (ed.), *Struktura v jazyce, jazyk v komunikaci*. Liberec: Technická univerzita v Liberci, pp. 27–38.

6. NAKI II: Access to a Linguistically Structured Database of Enquiries from the Language Consulting Centre

In 2016, the DLC was awarded the Ministry of Education application grant NAKI II (Program of Applied Research and Development of National and Cultural Identity) "Access to a Linguistically Structured Database of Enquiries from the Language Consulting Centre" (ID: DG16P02B009; researcher: PhDr. Martin Prošek, Ph.D., co-researcher: doc. Ing. Luděk Müller, Ph.D., Faculty of Applied Sciences, University of Western Bohemia in Pilsen). The whole DLC team at that time was involved in the project: M. Prošek, M. Beneš, A. Černá, O. Dufek, K. Dvořáková, J. Kopecký (from 2016 member of the Department of Stylistics and Sociolinguistics), A. Kříž, B. Martinkovičová, H. Mžourková, M. Pravdová, K. Smejkalová, I. Svobodová, V. Štěpánová and M. Rybová. The main outcome of this project was publishing the unique data from enquiries the Language Consulting Centre (LCC) dealt with in a new, user-friendly Linguistically Structured Database of Enquiries (LSDE, <https://dotazy.ujc.cas.cz/>). The aim of publishing the data is not only to provide practical help for users solving language problems, but also to create a tool to preserve those data about language as a national attribute that are not preserved in any other linguistic source, as these data have a different focus. Language queries are unique in several respects. (1) From a sociolinguistic point of view their importance is seen in the way the enquirers express their attitudes toward language and its development against the background of their language query. The background often reflects the values of the whole society. (2) Formally, counselling deals with completely new language material, so it is the only source of solutions to new language problems. It also records peripheral matters that will never be explained (or not explained sufficiently enough or in an unclear or ambiguous way) in dictionaries and grammar books, as these are focused on the center of the language system. (3) Based on detailed annotation according to linguistic parameters, this database enables DLC team members to search and filter language phenomena according to the required criteria and thus deepen the possibility of their analysis.

The data are gained primarily from telephone interactions. Since 2016, the LCC has been continuously recording all enquiries answered by phone.

The DLC team has worked out the linguistic categorization of enquiries and members of the team were assigned particular topics: orthography, phonetics, morphematics, morphology, word formation, lexicology, syntax, stylistics, pragmatics, etymology, dialectology, onomastics, and layout for word processed documents.

The DLC team used language material to analyze particular phenomena. The database captures some sociolinguistic information about the enquirer and about the communication during the call. The DLC team (M. Beneš, O. Dufek, H. Mžourková, K. Smejkalová, B. Martinkovičová, V. Štěpánová) used the recordings to conduct research on several language cultivation topics: standardization of language, language ideologies, attitudes toward language, folk-linguistics, laypersons' language rules, etc. The publications resulting from the research are both practical and theoretical:

- O. Dufek, Language Policies and Practices in Institutional Settings. 5th International Conference on Linguistics, Brašov, 14. 9. 2018.

- O. Dufek, Language ideologies in Czech language consulting interactions. Second International Conference on Sociolinguistics (ICS.2), Budapest, 6.–8. 9. 2018.
- M. Beneš, Enquirers' Disagreement on the Proposed Solution in the Context of Language Consulting Service. International Conference on Sociolinguistics (ICS.2), Budapest, 6.–8. 9. 2018.
- B. Martinkovičová, Kennzeichnung der Markiertheit im Wörterbuch aus Laiensicht [Markedness in a dictionary from the lay point of view]. In: A. Weigl, N. Nübler, Y. Mochna, R. Wilpert, T. Lis & D. Mrowiński (eds.), *Junge Slavistik im Dialog VIII: Beiträge zur XIII. Slavistischen Studentenkonferenz*. Hamburg: Verlag Dr. Kovač, 2019, pp. 93–101.
- H. Mžourková, Laická pravidla a jejich místo v jazykové kultuře [Laypersons' language rules in language cultivation]. In: O. Bláha (ed.), *Spisovná čeština a jazyková kultura 2018*. Olomouc: Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci, 2018, pp. 195–204.

7. LINDAT/CLARIN – Internet Language Reference Book

In the period 2015–2019 the Internet Language Reference Book (ILRB, <http://prirucka.ujc.cas.cz>) was continuously being extended with the support of research project awarded by the Ministry of Education: LINDAT-CLARIN: Institute for analysis, processing and distribution of linguistic data (project manager: prof. RNDr. Jan Hajič, Dr., FMF CU, project team member from the CLI: doc. K. Oliva, Dr. (until October 2016) and PhDr. Martin Prošek, Ph.D. (from October 2016), ID: LM2015071. The DLC members are B. Martinkovičová, M. Pravdová, I. Svobodová (until 2018) and A. Vrbová (from 2019). The data in the ILRB are created solely by the team of DLC. Technical support of ILRB operation is provided by P. Šmerk from the Faculty of Informatics, Masaryk University. The ILRB enables all users to look up information on spelling, inflection, word formation and usage of lexical items as well as general reference texts concerning Czech orthography, morphology, and selected syntactic constructions. Both parts of the ILRB – entry database and reference section – are interlinked by elaborate network of links. The ILRB is the most frequently visited website on the web of the Czech Academy of Sciences (over 134,000,000 visits from more than 3,050,000 IP addresses until 2019). In the first half of 2019, daily ILRB visits was over 56,000 daily visits (over 70,000 daily visits on school days). In the English version over 1,000,000 visits were registered (in 2019 over 150,000). Until December 2019 the database of ILRB contained 109,241 entries, during the evaluated period the database was expanded by more than 9,000 entries. In addition to the core of the Czech vocabulary and entries containing abbreviations, the team succeeded in combining the database with the Register of Territorial Identification, Addresses and Real Estate and the Geonames Database of the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre. The entries of the ILRB are also undergoing revisions - in addition to the ongoing revision of the “notes to the entries”, which aims to be unified with the notes in the newly created Academic Dictionary of Contemporary Czech, the information on pronunciation is being added to approximately 600 entries). In cooperation with the Centre for Natural Language Processing at the Faculty of Informatics, Masaryk University, several technical improvements have been made to the ILRB: it is possible to search for notes to the entries, search for unlisted forms (e.g. 1st plural of the imperative). The reference

section of ILRB was continuously revised. In May 2019, the second, extended edition of *Akademická příručka českého jazyka* [Academic Vade Mecum of the Czech Language] was published (600 pp., the first edition from 2014 was 533 pages). Chapters on Czech pronunciation, including orthoepy, newly elaborated texts on derivation of opposite gender forms etc. were added and united with the reference section of the ILRB.

While working on particular entries in the ILRB, several unresolved questions and linguistic problems emerged and had to be taken into the scope of research. These were dealt with in the following papers:

- O. Dufek, O ČEZu, UNESCO a Ikea: Psaní iniciálových zkratek a tendence k jejich skloňování [On ČEZ, UNESCO and Ikea: The writing of acronyms and the tendency to decline them]. *Naše řeč*, 99 (5), 2016, pp. 256–268.
- B. Martinkovičová, Puzzle jako ortoepický problem [Puzzle as a problem for orthoepy]. *Naše řeč*, 102, 2019, pp. 232–235.

Developing the ILRB will continue within a new project LINDAT/CLARIAH-CZ – Digital research infrastructure for language technologies, arts and humanities, Ministry of Education, ID: LM2018101, 2019–2022 (project manager J. Hajič from FMF CU, project team member from the CLI: PhDr. Martin Prošek, Ph.D.).

8. Web-based corrector of spelling, grammar and typography for Czech

In 2019 the project “Web-based corrector of spelling, grammar and typography for Czech” started, with financial support of the Technology Agency of the Czech Republic. ID: TL02000146; researcher: Mgr. Dana Hlaváčková, Ph.D., FF MU Brno, co-researcher 1: PhDr. Markéta Pravdová, Ph.D., MBA; co-researcher 2: doc. RNDr. Vladimír Petkevič, CSc., Institute of Theoretical and Computational Linguistics FA CU; application guarantor: Seznam.cz, a. s.; 2019–2022; DLC team members: M. Pravdová, K. Dvořáková, P. Lozan. The aim of this project is to prepare a comprehensive automatic proofreading tool focused on spelling, grammar and typography of Czech which will cover not only spell-checking, but also corrections of grammatical and typographical errors. It will be presented through a publicly available web interface where users can edit texts or upload a text file and submit it for correction. If interested, the user should be able to get a more detailed explanation of why the text sequence was marked as incorrect. In 2019, the DLC gradually collected the language data necessary for the spell-checker, error detection rules and proofreader testing.

9. Spread of research results – language consulting service

Besides the basic research and special projects, the DLC team focuses also on the public spread of research results by means of knowledge transfer: extending development of the ILRB, newly created database of language enquiries, language consultation service and raising public awareness of language problems by popularization. As stated before, the DLC is the only Czech institution working in the field of Czech studies that provides regular language consultation service to the general public. As such it provides language advice and expert opinions to all sorts of Czech language user groups. Through this activity, the team members are constantly provided with feedback on language functions and needs of language users, which serves as a valuable source of data and a proper basis for theoretical studies of

standardization of language, language norms and codification and a more complete and accurate description of the language when creating language reference books.

DLC members focus not only on application but also on theory of language consultation. The concept of consulting activities is based on theoretical knowledge from our basic research in the field of language cultivation. These findings are applied in the interaction with the enquirers when solving their specific problems. The theory of language consultation is an important part of our work and we are intensively developing this field of research. M Beneš and K. Smejkalová participated at the international symposium Challenges of Linguistic Consultation Services in Rīga 18. 10. 2018 and presented their papers on the linguistic policy and methods of Czech LCC:

- K. Smejkalová, Prague Language Consulting Centre and Its Codification Status.
- M. Beneš, Rules, Usage and the So-called Rule-sentences in the context of Czech Language Consulting Centre.

A. Černá presented her paper on this topic at the international conference in Bratislava in 2017:

- A. Černá, Jazykové poradenství jako zdroj lingvistických dat. In: O. Orgoňová, A. Bohunická, G. Múcsková, K. Muziková & Z. Popovičová Sedláčková (eds.), *Zborník príspevkov z medzinárodnej vedeckej konferencie: Jazyk a jazykoveda v súvislostiach*. Bratislava: Univerzita Komenského v Bratislave, pp. 268–274.

Research activity and characterization of the main scientific results

During the evaluated period, the team officially changed its name. The aim of this change was to reflect the evolving tendencies in the departmental work, i.e. research which had already been going on for several years. Ever since its founding and under the previous leadership of Světlá Čmejrková, the department has been responding to the changing sociocultural and sociolinguistic situation in Czech society and has successfully integrated multiple (including multidisciplinary) approaches used abroad into the strong basis for the study of the social functions of language already developed by the Prague School. The major, necessarily overlapping, areas of inquiry in the department can thus be summarized as follows:

Czech stylistics

Research in this main institutional task and flagship of the department has continued to be fruitful both on the theoretical and empirical fronts. A major accomplishment was the work resulting in a long-awaited volume on the stylistics of spoken and written Czech, also supported by a grant described below. Extensive efforts went into the development of a theoretical concept for the volume, which ultimately involved the integration of local (e.g. Karel Hausenblas) and international (sociolinguistic concepts of style) paradigms. In addition to the volume, the work on stylistics published in individual studies has convincingly demonstrated that style is not exclusively based on communicative functions, but rather, on a cluster of other factors such as the type of contact, the degree of interactivity, or the relationship between participants. The most important innovation, viewed from the perspective of the Prague School functional stylistics, is a shift towards investigating the social conditions of style. Style is analyzed as a means to construct speakers' identities as well as a typical property of communication in particular domains. Ethnomethodologically informed research (see below) enables the distinction between (i) style as an expert category used to classify and organize linguistic data and (ii) style as an everyday category used to communicate the social meanings associated with individual stylization and/or communication settings.

During the previous evaluation period, the department conducted research for the grant The Stylistics of Spoken and Written Czech, Czech Science Foundation, ID: P406/12/1829, principal investigators: Světlá Čmejrková, Jana Hoffmannová, 2012–2014. The major resulting publication in 2016 was:

- Jana Hoffmannová, Jiří Homoláč, Eliška Chvalovská, Lucie Jílková, Petr Kaderka, Petr Mareš & Kamila Mrázková: *Stylistika mluvené a psané češtiny* [The Stylistics of Spoken and Written Czech]. Praha: Academia, 2016. 528 pp.

The book enriches the previous research on style with new insights gained from an innovative approach, based on the notions of social and communicative spheres, interaction, genre and semiotic multimodality. It is the first handbook on Czech stylistics that deals with written and spoken language equally, thus overcoming the written-language bias of traditional handbooks. It has been positively reviewed by Czech, Slovak, Polish and Russian linguists.

Other major stylistics-related publications included:

- Jana Hoffmannová: Heterogenost jako stylová charakteristika mluvených dialogů (Mluvení s dětmi, o dětech, za děti) [Heterogeneity as a stylistic characteristic of spoken dialogues (Speaking with children, about children, instead of children)]. *Slavia*, 87 (1–3), 2018: 109–125.
- Jana Hoffmannová: Stylové charakteristiky reprodukce řeči/myšlení v mluvené komunikaci [Stylistic characteristics of reported speech/thought in spoken communication]. In: D. Dojčinovič & G. Milašin (eds.), *Multimedijalna stilistika / Multimedial Stylistics*. Banja Luka, Graz: Matica srpska – Društvo članova Matice srpske u Republici Srpskoj, Ins. za slavistiku Univ. “Karl Franz”, 2018, 153–165.
- Jana Hoffmannová: Termíny – profesionalismy – slangismy a jejich podíl na stylu on-line sportovních reportáží [Terms, non-standard professional vocabulary units, slang expressions and their contribution to the style of online sports reporting]. *Jazykovedný časopis*, 69 (3), 2018: 415–429. <https://doi.org/10.2478/jazcas-2019-0020>

The study of spoken Czech

This is another area of research continuing the tradition begun by Olga Müllerová, a former team member, who was instrumental in developing the field from the 1970s to the 2000s. Hundreds of hours of spoken Czech from various communicative domains were originally collected and analyzed. Since the 1990s, this work has had a significant international dimension, particularly through the International Association for Dialogue Analysis network. During the evaluated period, the current team gathered further recorded material, expanded the range of domains, and applied new analytical frameworks to the study of spoken Czech. These activities were supported by two major grants.

From 2015 to 2017, the department was engaged in the Czech Science Foundation project The Syntax of Spoken Czech, ID: 15-01116S, principal investigator: Jana Hoffmannová. The aim of the project was to describe the means and manifestations of the syntax of everyday spoken Czech and the specific attributes of the structure of spoken texts (conditioned by the dialogical nature, processuality and multimodality). The research focused on universal characteristics of the syntax of spoken Czech and on their manifestations in dialogical interaction. The data came from spoken corpora (ORAL, DIALOG); these contain not only transcripts and sound recordings, but also video recordings of conversations. This in turn facilitates the application of both qualitative and quantitative methods, i.e. in addition to corpus linguistics approaches, methods from grammatical analysis, phonetics, interactional linguistics, stylistics of spoken discourse, and the comparative study of different types of conversations.

The major publications resulting from this grant were:

- Jana Hoffmannová, Jiří Homoláč & Kamila Mrázková (eds.): *Syntax mluvené češtiny* [The Syntax of Spoken Czech]. Praha: Academia, 2019. 392 pp.
The monograph is a substantial contribution to the knowledge of spoken Czech, its value lying mainly in (a) its methodology (integrating methods of Conversation Analysis, Discourse Analysis, as well as those of Grammar, Phonetics, Stylistics and Dialectology), (b) terminology (it fulfills the need to modify and specify

traditional terms or to coin new ones), (c) in the type and amount of data analyzed (it is based on contemporary spoken language corpora and other spoken data).

- Florence Oloff & Martin Havlík: An initial description of syntactic extensions in spoken Czech. *Pragmatics*, 28 (3), 2018: 361–390. <https://doi.org/10.1075/prag.17003.olo>

This study is a pioneering investigation into everyday conversations in Czech. Using methods of Conversation Analysis and Interactional Linguistics, it provides an account of a linguistic and interactional phenomenon observed in spoken Czech, the so-called “syntactic extensions”. The value lies in the cross-linguistic and comparative character of the study. It contributes to the growing body of literature on this syntactic phenomenon in different languages. It also sheds new light on grammar as an emergent property of talk-in-interaction.

In 2019, the department began work on a new Czech Science Foundation project, The Contribution of Syntactic, Prosodic and Non-Verbal Means to the Sequential Construction of Talk in Czech, ID: 19-21523S, principal investigator: Martin Havlík, 2019–2021. The project aims to analyze naturally occurring conversations in Czech and describe the resources that speakers use recurrently and systematically to construct turns at talk. Particular attention is devoted to the research of gestures and other non-verbal means of communication (see below the section Multimodal aspects of communication in Czech).

Finally, the team has also continued in the maintenance further construction of the DIALOG Corpus (see <http://ujc.dialogy.cz/?q=en/node/80>), which serves as the main material base for investigating televised dialogic talk. Work using the corpus has focused on several linguistic aspects of spoken Czech, including its phonetic and suprasegmental aspects, approached using the framework of interactional linguistics. The DIALOG Corpus transcripts also became a part of the Koditex Corpus, a corpus of diversified texts, published by the Institute of the Czech National Corpus, Faculty of Arts, Charles University (see <https://wiki.korpus.cz/doku.php/en:cnk:koditex>).

Multimodal aspects of communication in Czech

This research area continues in the Prague tradition of semiotics and incorporates more recent international trends in the study of multimodality. Particular focus has been placed on multimodal communication in the advertising and academic communication genres (the relationship between texts and pictures, for example, in scientific posters), as well as the study of gesture and prosody in face-to-face communication. This has made its way into the grant project described above beginning in 2019, and has also resulted in a series of entries on gestures and multimodal communication for *Nový encyklopedický slovník češtiny* [New Encyclopedic Dictionary of Czech] (edited by P. Karlík, M. Nekula & J. Pleskalová, Praha: NLN, 2016); see below the section Participation in large collaborations.

The new grant project focuses on the interplay between linguistic and bodily practices in Czech talk-in-interaction. Based on original videorecordings, it researches talk at different workplaces (e.g. a small factory or a music rehearsal room), looking at how linguistic and prosodic resources, intercorporeity and handling of physical objects and tools are used to display cooperation, support, endorsement or affective stance (i.e. ‘alignment’ and ‘affiliation’ in Conversation Analysis terms). The research takes a fresh

look at these specific interactional ecologies, mixing traditional approaches to indexicality and affectivity (K. Bühler) with recent conceptions of multimodality and intercorporeity (C. Goodwin, J. Streeck, L. Mondada).

Invited lecture:

- Petr Kaderka: Using hands to point to words: anaphoric gestures in Czech talk-in-interaction. Gesture-Sign Workshop Prague 2019: Converging the perspectives on theories, methods, and applications. Charles University, Prague, 16–17 May 2019.

Ethnomethodology and conversation analysis

The research using data from audio- and video-recordings also continued in utilizing inspiration from the frameworks of Ethnomethodology and Conversation Analysis (EMCA), including the apparatus of Membership Categorization Analysis. Analysis using EMCA principles has been extensively applied in studies on media interaction, for example, the ways moderators behave in the individual dialogical formats, which questions they pose, which positions they plan and gradually construct for their guests through their questions, and how the guests try to escape from the traps of the moderators, how they avoid and blur answers, how the moderator and the guests interrupt one another and how they latch on to one another.

Several team members are involved in a regular EMCA reading group with members of the Faculties of Arts, Charles University and Masaryk University, thoroughly studying and discussing both classic and recent literature.

Conferences with team member participation have included:

- Conference of the International Institute for Ethnomethodology and Conversation Analysis: Practices, Mannheim, Germany, 2–5 July 2019.
- Knowledge, Nescience and the (New) Media: 4th Conference of The International Alfred Schutz Circle for Phenomenology and Interpretive Sociology, University of Konstanz, Germany, 3–5 May 2018.

Publications:

- Jiří Homoláč & Kamila Mrázková: Dosavadní výzkum oprav a zvláště sebeoprav jako inspirace pro výzkum syntaxe mluvené češtiny [Research on repair, especially self-repair, as an inspiration for the description of the syntax of spoken Czech]. *Slovo a slovesnost*, 79 (2), 2018: 141–156.
- Jakub Kopecký: Argumentace v jazykové interakci [Argumentation in linguistic interaction]. *Slovo a slovesnost*, 79 (4), 2018: 322–344.
- Jakub Kopecký: Poznámky k signalizaci argumentace v jazykové interakci [Notes on the signalling of argumentation in language interaction]. *Naše řeč*, 99 (1), 2016: 19–32.
- Martin Havlík & Eliška Zaepernicková: Vzájemné ovlivňování prozodie a syntaxe v překryvech replik [The interaction of prosody and syntax in overlaps]. *Naše řeč*, 99 (1), 2016: 33–44.

Sociolinguistics and the sociology of language

This area considers the contemporary situation and position of the Czech language itself, both within the Czech Republic and in an international context. First, using perspectives from variationist sociolinguistics, the team members have taken alternative approaches to the “diglossic” situation of Czech (some texts by Jana Hoffmannová, Kamila Mrázková). Second, sociolinguistic perspectives have been integrated into conceptions of style (see above). Third, questions of language policy, planning and management have been addressed, particularly as concerns position of Czech in the Czech context in relation to the other languages that appear in this space – this area has been covered in the past by František Daneš and Světlá Čmejrková, former members of the team, and most recently in the following publications:

- Helena Özörencik & Magdalena A. Hromadová: Between implementing and creating: Mothers of children with plurilingual family background and the Czech Republic’s language acquisition policy. In: M. F. Hult, M. Siiner & T. Kupisch (eds.), *Language Policy and Language Acquisition Planning*. Cham: Springer, 2018, 33–54.

This study fills a gap in the knowledge of how the state language acquisition policy in the Czech Republic is implemented and what problems people, especially parents of small children, have to deal with. It is a substantial contribution to the understanding of the language situation in the Czech Republic, since it counters the myth of a prevalently monolingual Czech society. It contributes to the development of Language Management Theory by applying it to multiple institutions (the school and the family) and the interaction between them. In addition, it also offers new insights into the research interview as an interactional situation. The share of the DSS is 50%.

- Helena Özörencik: Family language management in a multilingual setting: The case of Turkish families in Prague. In: L. Fairbrother, J. Nekvapil & M. Sloboda (eds.), *The Language Management Approach: A Focus on Research Methodology*. Berlin: Peter Lang, 2018, 347–368.

This study provides previously unavailable knowledge on language and sociocultural management in Turkish migrant families newly settled in the Czech Republic. It contributes substantially to the insights into recent changes in the Czech Republic’s linguistic situation and points out significant differences in the patterns of linguistic diversification in the Czech Republic and Western Europe.

- Jiří Nekvapil & Tamah Sherman: Managing superdiversity in multinational companies. In: A. Creese & A. Blackledge (eds.), *The Routledge Handbook of Language and Superdiversity: An Interdisciplinary Perspective*. London: Routledge, 2018, 329–344.

This study, published in an international handbook, is unique in examining the concept of superdiversity as it co-exists with the need for standardization in order for societal processes to function. In doing so, it provides new, alternative perspectives for superdiversity research worldwide. The share of the DSS is 50%.

- Kamila Mrázková: The focus group discussion as a source of data for language management research: Discussing the use of non-standard language on television. In: L. Fairbrother, J. Nekvapil & M. Sloboda (eds.), *The Language Management Approach: A Focus on Research Methodology*. Berlin: Peter Lang, 2018, 329–345. The analysis presented in the article is methodologically innovative in combining the qualitative research method of focus group discussions with Language

Management Theory. It provides new insights into the current Czech language situation as it is perceived and evaluated by native speakers of Czech. The research reveals that in North Moravia it is Common Czech which is perceived as a hegemonic language, and not Standard Czech as it is in Bohemia.

The team members also regularly participate in important international sociolinguistics conferences and congresses in this area, including two international conferences in Budapest and three language management symposia (Tokyo, Regensburg, Kyoto).

Text linguistics

Text linguistics is a traditional domain of the research team, co-founded by the team's former member František Daneš (whose conceptions of thematic progressions and text coherence have become classics). The team contributed to a general theory of text by numerous studies devoted to linguistic and multimodal means of cohesion, style and generic properties, structures and constraints. Attention was devoted to the interrelationships between the notions of text, genre and style, conceiving the genre-text distinction as equal to type-token dichotomy and considering style as an essential characteristic of both text and genre. Dealing with texts presupposes the ability to identify text units or to draw boundaries between particular texts. Phenomena of transtextuality in Gérard Genette's terms, i.e. situations when a text "crosses its boundaries" or "transcends itself", were thus thoroughly analyzed. Again, the integration of local and international inspiration has been considered a work standard.

Jana Hoffmannová is the coordinator for the area of text linguistics for *Nový encyklopedický slovník češtiny* [New Encyclopedic Dictionary of Czech] (edited by P. Karlík, M. Nekula & J. Pleskalová, Praha: NLN, 2016) and is also the author of numerous text linguistic entries (see below the section Participation in large collaborations).

The position of Czech and English in various domains; English influence on Czech

This area of inquiry combines approaches from structural contact linguistics and sociolinguistics. The changing role of English in the Czech Republic and throughout the world, with an ever-increasing number of speakers, is influencing the structure of the Czech language on the one hand, and the domains in which Czech is (no longer) used on the others. This relates to many areas covered by the department, including stylistics, text linguistics and sociolinguistics, and is very strongly tied to questions of academic writing and publishing. It is also related to cognitive schemes (globalization of knowledge, distribution of knowledge through the medium of English). On the structural level, the work has concerned, above all, the phonological analysis of Czech Anglicisms including proper names of English origin, with a focus on structural and sociolinguistic processes of their phonological adaptation into Czech.

Two grants involving team members have been conducted during the evaluated period. The first, from 2015 to 2017, entitled The Pronunciation of Non-Integrated Lexical Items in Czech, supported by the Czech Science Foundation, ID: 13-00372S, principal investigator: Martin Havlík, resulted in the following publications:

- Martin Havlík & James Wilson: Sociolinguistic variation in loanword pronunciation in Czech. *Slavonic and East European Review*, 95 (2), 2017: 181–220. <https://doi.org/10.5699/slaveasteurorev2.95.2.0181>
This study is a unique and original analysis of loanword pronunciation in Czech owing to the authors' application of variationist methods to analyze the effect of a number of independent social variables on speakers' pronunciation of loanwords. This methodology is novel within Czech linguistics and also marks a notable contribution to variationist sociolinguistics, in which loanwords have received little attention. The share of the DSS is 50%.
- Martin Havlík: Sociálně motivované variování výslovnosti cizích slov. [Socially motivated variation in the pronunciation of loanwords.] *Časopis pro moderní filologii*, 98 (2), 2016: 157–173.
This paper presents the findings of a study on loanword pronunciation in Czech, focusing on the impact of four primary independent variables (age, sex, education, and region of origin, i.e. Prague/Brno) on loanword pronunciation. The results were obtained from an empirical study undertaken in 2014, in which 300 native speakers of Czech were recorded reading 300 loanwords in short sentences. The social categories of the sample correlate proportionally with those of the inhabitants of both cities, according to the latest census. Age and education were identified as the variables associated with the highest degree of variation in the pronunciation of the loanwords studied. Knowledge of English, now a compulsory subject in Czech schools, has a clear impact on pronunciation; however, the influence of the other factors was also detected.
- Martin Havlík, Lucie Jílková & Veronika Štěpánová: Management výslovnosti pravopisně neintegrovaného lexika v Českém rozhlasu [Managing the pronunciation of non-integrated lexical items at Czech Radio]. *Slovo a slovesnost*, 76 (2), 2015: 107–128.
The uniqueness of this study consists in: (1) topic (pronunciation problems and their solutions from the perspective of professional speakers), never before studied anywhere in detail; (2) methodology (language management theory has not yet been applied to comparable material, i.e. focusing on pre-broadcast management); (3) quantity of material (about 13 hours of recordings, analysis of dozens of names); (4) results (e.g. identification of more than ten methods of solving pronunciation problems). The authors from the DSS contributed by 2/3, the author from the Department of Language Cultivation by 1/3.

The second grant, the Phonology of Czech Anglicisms, ID: 16-06012S, 2016–2018, principal investigator: Aleš Bičan, was undertaken in cooperation with the Department of Etymology resulting in the following publications:

- Martin Havlík: Módní a nezbytné anglicismy ve vztahu k sociálním oblastem a k jejich výslovnosti a pravopisu [Variation in the phonological adaptation of luxury and necessary borrowings in different domains]. *Časopis pro moderní filologii*, 101 (2), 2019: 135–149.
In terms of the sociology of language, the research has concerned particularly the position of Czech in various domains, both within the CR and abroad, in the academic sphere and in academic publishing, in the workplace, in the media, etc. In long-term perspective and in consideration of current and future international collaboration, this strand of this research lends itself to comparisons between the Czech situation and the situation of other “medium-sized” languages in Europe (e.g.

languages of Scandinavia and the Baltic states, among others). This research is undertaken in cooperation with researchers from the Faculty of Arts, Charles University, the University of Sheffield, and other international partners.

The following publications have resulted from this area:

- Tamah Sherman & Jiří Nekvapil (eds.): *English in Business and Commerce: Interactions and Policies* (= English in Europe, Volume 5). Boston, Berlin: Walter De Gruyter, 2018. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9781501506833>
- Tamah Sherman: ELF and the EU/wider Europe. In: J. Jenkins, W. Baker & M. Dewey (eds.), *The Routledge Handbook of English as a Lingua Franca*. Abingdon, New York: Routledge, 2018, 115–125.

Many studies on English as a Lingua Franca (ELF) in Europe are based in Western and Northern contexts, yet claim to be prototypical for the entire continent. This study, on the other hand, examines the phenomenon from a Central European, and more specifically, Czech perspective, in which there are specific constellations that must be considered in sociolinguistic inquiry. These involve the position of English and other foreign languages during the 20th century, the English teaching market after 1989, and the standard language ideology (toward both the native language and foreign languages) that holds a strong position in European nation-states. ELF is not taken for granted here as the medium of communication in international encounters, but rather, it is viewed as a language management strategy selected from a repertoire of others, including language accommodation, receptive multilingualism, or the use of interpreters.

Discourse analysis

The department has conducted research using discourse analysis in several senses of the term, encompassing a range of conceptions (Bakhtin, Foucault, Fairclough, Wodak and others). The analyses demonstrated how discourses construct and control discourse topics as well as relationships between participants

One manifestation of this expertise developed over the years in the department is the participation of team members in the extensive project *Nový encyklopedický slovník češtiny* [New Encyclopedic Dictionary of Czech] in the areas of text linguistics, conversation analysis, sociolinguistics and discourse analysis (more than 40 entries, including interactional linguistics, linguistic interaction, communicative genres, contextualization, dialogue, conversation, recipient design, overlapping talk, etc.; see below the section Participation in large collaborations).

The major grant during the evaluated period that has dealt with this area is the ongoing project *The Mixing of Genres, Styles and Discourses in Contemporary Czech Public Communication*, Czech Science Foundation, ID 18-08651S, principal investigator: Jiří Homoláč, 2018–2020.

A resulting publication (among others):

- Jiří Homoláč & Kamila Mrázková: „S dovolením si na svém soukromém Twitteru budu dál psát, co chci“: Míšení diskurzních praktik a identit v twitterových účtech českých novinářů a vyjednávání jejich soukromého charakteru [“Excuse me, I will write what I want on my private Twitter account”: Blending discursive practices and

identities on Czech journalists' Twitter accounts and negotiating their private status]. *Slovo a slovesnost*, 80 (4), 2019: 243–264.

The study is the first linguistically-based discourse analysis of Czech written communication on Twitter. Due to the intense debates on both the role of the public service media and the journalists' behavior on social media ongoing in Czech society, the article is of indisputable social relevance.

Scholarly journals

This area features the relationship between theory, practice and ethnographic research. The department is responsible for the most important Czech linguistics journal, *Slovo a slovesnost* – the editorial team consists exclusively of members of the department (Petr Kaderka, Tamah Sherman, Eva Havlová, Jakub Kopecký) and another member is on the editorial board (Jana Hoffmannová). Other members are regular contributors. The day-to-day practices of publishing the journal – recruiting authors, overseeing the review procedure, editing texts, ensuring the maintenance of the journal's position in international databases and looking for ways to improve it – enable the editors to collect various types of data on the practices of academic publishing as well as the practices of text production. The consideration of the journal's audience and of the functions of the individual texts in the local as well as international community are crucial parts of the processes tied to questions of language choice in publishing academic articles. It is evident, for example, that Czech and English texts do not differ merely in language, but also in genre and in audience design. Questions like these build on earlier work, for example by S. Čmejrková and F. Daneš, but also tie into issues on an international scale, where academic writing and the role of English vs. national languages in academic publishing is a major topic. This area is also connected to the teaching activities of team members and to important collaboration with the CLI's Center for Academic Writing. Another relevant research area is the peer review process in academic journals, which reflects the activities involved in genre production and management. This line of research connects more general linguistic, semiotic and ethnomethodological analyses of academic writing with questions of language management.

Some important publications in this area include:

- Jana Hoffmannová: Dialogicality and continuity in academic discourse (as demonstrated by the *festschrift* genre). In: A. Duszak & G. Kowalski (eds.), *Academic (Inter)genres: between Texts, Contexts and Identities*. Frankfurt am Main, Berlin, Bern, Bruxelles, New York, Oxford, Wien: Peter Lang, 2015, 135–152. *Studies in Language, Culture and Society*, 6.
This text's main contribution is the emphasis on the social, interactional dimension of the *Festschrift* as a dialogue in which authors connect to the honored person's work and express their subjective relationship to him or her.
- Kamila Mrázková: The reader's report in the pre-publication reviewing process as a genre in communication. In: A. Duszak & G. Kowalski (eds.), *Academic (Inter)genres: between Texts, Contexts and Identities*. Frankfurt am Main, Berlin, Bern, Bruxelles, New York, Oxford, Wien: Peter Lang, 2015, 153–165.
The article deals with reviewers' assessments of articles submitted for publication in a linguistic journal, and analyzes the texts of such assessments from two different points of view: (1) genre is used here not only in reference to the texts of

assessments themselves, but more to the entire communicative activity as a whole, and (2) The texts of readers' reports are treated as items of academic writing, meaning that their style can be set against the stylistic norms observed traditionally in Czech and Central European scholarship.

Interdisciplinary research

Research in the department has frequently extended beyond the field of linguistics, involving cooperation with other disciplines, including sociology, anthropology, media studies and literary studies. Team members have been regular contributors to and reviews for journals such as *Sociologický časopis / Czech Sociological Review* and *Biograf*, a journal for qualitative research (and regular participants in the related yearly workshop connected to this journal). There has also been extensive cooperation on several projects with sociologists, particularly Martin Hájek from the Institute of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University, resulting in several publications. Jana Hoffmannová's work has also extended into the field of literary theory, e.g. in her contributions to the *Slovník literárněvědného strukturalismu* [Dictionary of Literary Structuralism] (see below the section Participation in large collaborations) and a number of other articles.

In most of these research areas, a significant contribution was made by the former head of the department, Světlá Čmejková, who inspired many of the current members in their own research. For this reason, we decided to publish a representative selection of her texts:

- Světlá Čmejková: *Jazyk a dialog: Výbor z textů* [Language and Dialogue: Selected Texts]. Edited by J. Hoffmannová & P. Kaderka. Praha: NLN, 2019. 506 pp.

The book presents the relationships between stylistics, dialogue analysis, gender linguistics, literary studies, semiotics and the philosophy of language. The common denominator of all these studies is the author's interest in dialogue, in the spoken and written forms of language and the various dimensions of their relationship. A unique part of the book is a web page with some of the analyzed video recordings: <http://cmejkova.dialogy.cz/>.

The book shows how the department aims at the continuity of this research and, at the same time, at transcending the borders of "traditional" research in that the individual team members seek out their own original research topics. We consider this to be one of the team's major strengths.

Research activity and characterisation of the main scientific results

1. The main results in the lexicological-lexicographic field in 2015–2019

1.1 *The Electronic Dictionary of Old Czech*

Head of the project: Miloslava Vajdlová (2005–2019), Štěpán Šimek (since 2019)

<https://vokabular.ujc.cas.cz/informace.aspx?t=ESSC&o=slovníky>

The Electronic Dictionary of Old Czech is an online historical dictionary, a collective work in progress (since 2005) of researchers from the Department of Language Development. Methodologically building on the *Staročeský slovník* [Old Czech Dictionary], the aim of this work is the scientific description of the entire Old Czech vocabulary, i.e. of all surviving and recorded lexical units from the 13th–15th centuries. In 2015–2019, lexical units from K, L and M (about 11,900 entries) were processed and published online.

Since 2017, the part of alphabet from PŘ- to Ž, already partially present in the Electronic Dictionary, has been completed and edited using a new concept: every meaning of a lexical unit is documented by examples from Old Czech texts and all entries are systematically unified by semantics and graphemics editors. So far, 8,100 entries were processed by the authors; the first part, which has already been edited, will be published online in April 2020.

Apart from lexicographical outputs, articles were written by members of the team, aiming the Old Czech vocabulary (for example Šimek, Štěpán: Ze staročeského slovníku: rekonstrukce stč. responze latinského neomon v Klaretově Glosáři [From the Old Czech Vocabulary: Klaret's Neomon and its Old Czech Equivalent]. *Listy filologické*, 138 (1–2), 2015, pp. 155–160) as well as the lexicographical methodology and procedures used within the Electronic Dictionary of Old Czech (for example Vajdlová, Miloslava: Klady a zápory elektronického zpracování a zveřejnění slovníku (na příkladu Elektronického slovníku staré češtiny) [Benefits and Drawbacks of Digital Processing and Publishing of Electronic Dictionaries (on the Example of the Electronic Dictionary of Old Czech)]. *Naše řeč*, 102, 2019, (1–2), pp. 88–101).

The Electronic Dictionary was one of the main topics of the conference *Česká diachronní lexikografie 1968–2018: 50 let Staročeského slovníku* [Czech Diachronic Lexicography 1968–2018: 50 years of the Old Czech Dictionary], held in September 2018 in Prague and organized by the Department of Language Development.

Electronic Dictionary of Old Czech was also presented internationally in July 2019 in the 10th International Conference on Historical Lexicography and Lexicology (ICHLL) in Leeuwarden, The Netherlands (Fuková, Irena & Pytlíková, Markéta: *The Electronic Dictionary of Old Czech, Now with Examples* – an article based on the presentation is currently in a peer review process).

1.2 *The Lexical Database of Humanistic and Baroque Czech*

Head of the project: Petr Nejedlý

<https://madla.ujc.cas.cz/>

The database is an electronic material base allowing for the study of the vocabulary of the Czech language of the humanistic and baroque period. It has been developed since 2005, first as an annotated database of several collections of excerption cards, than widely expanded through the excerption of the vocabulary of humanistic and baroque prints and manuscripts. The current in-house version contains about 1,250,000 records, reflecting 110,500 lexical units. It captures both phonetic and morphological forms of lexical units, which correspond to the state of the language system around 1500, and also all recorded forms of each lexical unit. The database is the most comprehensive source for the study of the Czech vocabulary of this period and it is the first step in the future construction of a still non-existent Czech dictionary of the Czech language from the period 1500–1780. The database is available to registered users at the web site <https://madla.ujc.cas.cz/>.

In the years 2015–2019, the database of source texts was expanded, ca. 350,000 words have been excerpted and annotated and another ca. 2500 so far unregistered lexical units were captured. Since 2018, the principles of the planned Dictionary of Early Modern Czech has been outlined and formulated (Fuková – Nejedlý – Šimek, 2019; see below). During the last two years, an expanded and modernized version of the database has been prepared; the possible launch is in the end of 2020.

Apart from lexicographical outputs, articles were written by members of the team, focused on the Early Modern Czech vocabulary as well as the methodology of the database and the principles of the future Early Modern Czech dictionary, for example:

- Nejedlý, Petr. Ze slovníku raněnovověké češtiny: klorýt [From a Dictionary of Early Modern Czech: Klorýt]. *Naše řeč*, 101, 2018, pp. 185–188.
- Fuková, Irena, Nejedlý, Petr & Šimek, Štěpán. K připravovanému Slovníku raněnovověké češtiny [On the Preparation of the Dictionary of Early Modern Czech]. *Naše řeč*, 102 (1–2), 2019, pp. 76–87.

The material basis of the Lexical Database of Humanistic and Baroque Czech was thoroughly used (along with the Electronic Dictionary of Old Czech and its material base) within the Czech Science Foundation project n. 15-00987S *Word-formational Development of Deverbative Nouns in Old and Middle Czech* (2015–2017) and complexly processed and described in the book:

- Nejedlý, Petr, Fuková, Irena, Hejdová, Tereza, Heřmanská, Kateřina, Homolková, Milada, Hořejší, Michal, Pergler, Jiří, Poledňáková, Barbora, Šimek, Štěpán, Vajdlová, Miloslava. *Slovotvorný vývoj deverbálních substantiv ve staré a střední češtině* [Word-formational Development of Deverbal Nouns in Old and Middle Czech]. Praha: Academia, 2019.

In 2017–2018 the project was supported by Strategy AV21 fund of the Academy of Sciences.

2. The main results in the textological-editorial area in 2015–2019

2.1 Editions of the Old, Humanistic and Baroque Czech texts

Head of the project: Alena Černá

Since 2005, editions of the Old, Humanistic and Baroque Czech texts have been prepared and published in book form, e-book form and as digital publications

accessible online. Primarily, attention is paid to the valuable texts of all genres which have never been edited and published; thorough linguistic research is always an integral part of the editorial work. Principles for creating electronic critical editions are constantly updated and tools for the presentation of digital editions developed. The Editions project cooperate closely with the project The Old Czech and Middle Czech Text Bank (2.3 – almost all prepared editions are subsequently incorporated in the corpus) and with the Diabile Database (2.4).

In the years 2015–2019, 10 critical editions (listed chronologically) were prepared and published in book form, presenting Old Czech translations of biblical and parabiblical texts (2, 5, 9), medieval historiography sources (3, 4), Old Czech and Early Modern Czech dictionaries and grammars (1, 6, 7), an Old Czech chronicle (8) and an Old Czech travelogue (10). Two scientific monographs (11, 12) based on Old Czech literary sources were published as well.

1. Černá, Alena M., ed., Berger, Tilman., ed., Hadravová, Alena, ed., Pořízková, K., ed., Lehečka, Boris. *Adam z Veleslavína, Daniel: Nomenclator quadrilinguis Boemico-Latino-Graeco-Germanicus* [Adam of Veleslavín, Daniel: Nomenclator quadrilinguis Boemico-Latino-Graeco-Germanicus]. Praha: Academia, 2015.
2. Homolková, Milada, Dragoun, Michal, Čornej, Petr, Mutlová, Petra, Studničková, Milada, Pytlíková, Markéta, Voleková, Kateřina, Kreisingerová, Hana, Lukšová, Zuzana, Svobodová, Andrea. *Tabule staré a nové barvy Mikuláše z Drážďan ve staročeském překladu* [The Tables of the Old and New Colour by Nicholas of Dresden in an Old Czech Translation]. Praha: Scriptorium, 2016.
3. Černá, Alena M., Šmahel, František. *Nejstarší městská kniha tábořská z let 1432–1452* [The Oldest Town Book of Tábor, Dating to 1432–1452]. Praha: Filosofia, 2017. Archiv český, 42.
4. Černá, Alena M., Čornej, Petr, Klosová, Markéta. *Staré letopisy české (východočeská větev a některé související texty)* [Old Czech Annals (Its East-Bohemian Branch and Some Related Texts)]. Praha: Filosofia, 2018. Fontes rerum Bohemicarum. Series nova, tomus III, 3.
5. Homolková, Milada, Svobodová, Andrea, Dragoun, Michal, Voleková, Kateřina, Lukšová, Zuzana. *Výklad Mikuláše Lyry na evangelium sv. Matouše. Kritická edice staročeského překladu* [A Commentary on the Gospel of Matthew by Nicholas of Lyra. Critical Edition of the Old Czech Translation]. Praha: Scriptorium, 2018.
6. Optát, B., Gzel, P., Philomathes, V., Koupil, Ondřej, ed., Voit, Petr. *Gramatika česká (1533)* [Czech Grammar (1533)]. Praha: Akropolis, 2019.
7. Voleková, Kateřina, ed., Dragoun, Michal, Koupil, Ondřej, Koupilová, Marcela, Livingstone, David. *Orthographia Bohemica* [Orthographia Bohemica (Czech Orthography)]. Praha: Akropolis, 2019.
8. Šimek, Štěpán, Brom, Vlastimil, Dragoun, Michal, Hrdina, Jan. *Staročeská kronika Martimiani* [The Old Czech Martimiani Chronicle]. Praha: Scriptorium, 2019.
9. Voleková, Kateřina, Svobodová, Andrea, Matiasovitsová, Klára, Homolková, Milada, Pytlíková, Markéta, Gaudek, Tomáš, Halama, Ota. *Staročeské biblické předmluvy* [Old Czech Biblical Prologues]. Praha: Scriptorium, 2019.
10. Kabátník, M., Vajdlová, Miloslava, ed., Boštík, Martin. *Martin Kabátník: Cesta z Čech do Jeruzaléma a Egypta r. 1491–1492* [Martin Kabátník: The Journey from Bohemia to Jerusalem in the Year 1491–1492]. Litomyšl: Arbor vitae, 2019.
11. Voleková, Kateřina. *Česká lexikografie 15. století* [Czech Lexicography of the 15th Century]. Praha: Academia, 2015.

12. Čornej, Petr: *Jan Žižka: Život a doba husitského válečníka* [Jan Žižka: The Life and Era of the Hussite Warlord]. Praha: Paseka, 2019.

105 electronic editions were published via *Vokabulář webový* (<https://vokabular.ujc.cas.cz>), including such valuable and extensive texts as *Pasionál*, the Old Czech translation of Golden Legend, *Spravovna* by Pavel Židek, *Růžová zahrádka* [Rose Garden], a Middle Czech translation of midwifery manual “Der Rosengarten” by Eucharius Rösslin, a humanistic three-language dictionary *Nomenclator omnium rerum propria nomina tribus linguis – Latina, Boiémica et Germanica – explicata continens* by Daniel Adam of Veleslavín, collection of letters of abbesses from the 16th century, and the Gospel of Matthew from seven Old Czech manuscripts and old prints.

2 e-books were published: the electronic edition of an Old Czech novel *Solfernus* (*The Life of Adam*) and *Anthology of the Older Czech Literature (school edition)*. Both are available at the ÚJČ website: <http://www.ujc.cas.cz/veda-vyzkum/publikace/e-publikace/>.

Apart from editorial outputs, several articles and studies were written by members of the team, describing Old Czech and Early Modern Czech texts in the broader cultural context as well as the editorial methodology, for example:

- Černá, Alena M. & Lehečka, Boris. *Metodika přípravy a zpracování elektronických edic starších českých textů* [Methodology of the Preparation and Processing of Electronic Editions of Old Czech Texts]. Praha, 2015. https://vokabular.ujc.cas.cz/soubory/nastroje/Metodika/Metodika_pripravy_a_zpracovani_elektronickyh_edic_DF12P01OVV028.pdf
- Koupil, Ondřej. Veleslavínská čeština a veleslavínská doba [Weleslawinian Czech and the Weleslawinian Period]. *Česká literatura*, 66 (2), 2018, pp. 263–280.
- Černá, Alena M. Chocenského spis o pouštění krve a jeho lékařská terminologie [Chocenský's Treatise on Bloodletting and its medical terminology]. *Listy filologické*, 139 (3–4), 2016, pp. 315–337.
- Voleková, Kateřina. Muzejní zlomek s opisem Evangelia sv. Matouše s homiliemi [The New Manuscript Fragment of the Evangelium sv. Matouše s homiliemi]. *Listy filologické*, 140 (1–2), 2017, pp. 247–257.

In the years 2015–2019, this project was supported by these grant projects of the Czech Science Foundation:

- 2012–2018: *Cultural Codes and Their Transformations in the Hussite Period*, ID: P405/12/G148
- 2015–2017: *Old Czech Biblical Prologues*, ID: 15-06405S
- 2015–2017: *Vocabulary of the Dictionaries of Daniel Adam of Veleslavín*, ID: 15-01298S
- 2016–2018: *Orthographia Bohemica and the so-called Grammar of Náměšť (a philological analysis and critical editions)*, ID: 16-00598S
- Since 2019: *The Czech of Daniel Adam of Veleslavín*, ID: 19-05654S

2.2 Module of Digitized Grammars

Head of the project: Ondřej Koupil

<https://vokabular.ujc.cas.cz/moduly/mluvnice/digitalni-kopie>

Since 2011, the Module of Digitized Grammars has been built, offering annotated digitized facsimiles of Czech grammars and other philological texts from 15th to 19th century, which are otherwise difficult to obtain. The facsimiles of grammars are accompanied with a set of detailed texts analyzing these sources and describing their origin, authors, specifics etc. It is a work in progress, annually updated with new grammars. The Module is located on the website *Vokabulář webový*.

In the years 2015–2019, 23 grammars were analyzed and published with descriptive texts, for example *Grammatica Slavico-Bohemica* by Pavel Doležal, 1743, *Handbuch für einen Lehrer der böhmischen Literatur* by Maxmilián Šimek, 1785, and *Brus jazyka českého, jež sestavila komise širším sborem Matice České zřízená*, 1877. At the end of 2019, the Module of Digitized Grammars thus contained 94 digitized and analyzed grammar books.

Apart from the editorial work, articles were written describing the grammars in the cultural and historical context, for example:

- Koupil, Ondřej. Druhé vydání náměšťské mluvnice (1543) znovu nalezeno: podnět k úvahám o hláskosloví, typografii a ediční technice [The Second Edition of Namest grammar (1543) Found Again: a Suggestion for Reflections on Phonology, Typography and Publishing Technique]. *Česká literatura*, 64 (2), 2016, pp. 243–266. ISSN 0009-0468.

In the years 2015–2019 this project was supported by these grants and projects:

- In 2015: *Information Technologies Serving the Language Cultural Heritage* (IT JAKUB). Grant Project for Applied Research and Development of National and Cultural Identity (NAKI) (Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic) ID: DF12P01OVV028 and *Lindat-Clarin* (Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports project, ID: LM2010013).
- In 2016–2018: Czech Science Foundation project *Orthographia Bohemica and the so-called Grammar of Náměšť' (a philological analysis and critical editions)*, ID: 16-00598S.
- In 2019–2021: Czech Science Foundation project *The Czech of Daniel Adam of Veleslavín*, ID: 19-05654S.

2.3 The Old Czech and Middle Czech Text Bank – text corpus

Managing team of the project: Alena Černá, Boris Lehečka, Ondřej Svoboda

https://korpus.vokabular.ujc.cas.cz/first_form?corpname=SSTB-1.1.11.1

<https://vokabular.ujc.cas.cz/banka.aspx>

<https://vokabular.ujc.cas.cz/banka.aspx?idz=SDTB>

The largest diachronic Czech corpus (6.7 million tokens) thus far comprises 312 editions of Old Czech (223) and Middle Czech (89) literary sources prepared by expert philologists (see 2.1 and 2.4), allowing users to examine Old and Middle Czech more thoroughly than before and offering a possibility to search and study various language phenomena within a large amount of historical Czech texts.

The Old Czech Text Bank, a text corpus of Old Czech texts (13th–15th century), has been built since 2006; the Middle Czech Text Bank (16th–18th century) was incorporated in 2015. The corpus is a work in progress, constantly updated and expanding.

In the years 2015–2019, 51 Old Czech texts and 40 Middle Czech texts (overall 1.8 million tokens) were incorporated. During these years, the corpus was also thoroughly technically updated and partially lemmatized; about 63% of the tokens are now matched with hyperlemmas, lemmas, positional and attributive tags. Common nouns, the verb “býti”, verbs of the “dělati” and “kupovati” paradigms, adverbs, and non-inflected word classes are covered. Since 2019 the corpus has been available through a modern corpus manager Manatee with KonText interface.

The members of the team wrote several articles related to the diachronic corpus and its lemmatization, for example:

- Synková, Pavlína, Lehečka, Boris, Svoboda, Ondřej. Na cestě k lemmatizaci staročeských textů: data, software, aplikace [Towards the lemmatization of Old Czech texts: data, software, applications]. *Studie z aplikované lingvistiky / Studies in Applied Linguistics*, 9 (special issue), 2018, pp. 66–84.
- Svoboda, Ondřej: Implementing an Old Czech word forms generator. In: *Proceedings of the Thirteenth Workshop on Recent Advances in Slavonic Natural Language(s) Processing*, RASLAN 2019. Brno: Tribun EU, pp. 15–21.

The project was supported in 2016–2019 by the *Research Infrastructure for Diachronic Czech Studies* (RIDICS, ID: LM2015081) and in 2015–2019 by Strategy AV21 fund of the Czech Academy of Sciences.

2.4 The Diabible Database

Head of the project: Kateřina Voleková

<http://diabible.com/>

The Diabible Database, built since 2018 and publicly available since May 2019, provides access to full texts of Old Czech Bible translations from selected manuscripts and printed sources of the 14th and 15th centuries, and thus enables their study by means of a comparison of individual biblical verses as well as full text search. Its aim is to allow research of the vast and linguistically rich source of Old Czech Bible translations, so far limited by the fact that only few biblical manuscripts have been published as critical editions. In 2019, a pilot text of the Gospel of Matthew from eight Old Czech manuscripts and old prints was editorially processed and added to the database; also processed was the Gospel of Marc from the same sources (published in the database in March 2020). Other New Testament and Old Testament books should gradually follow.

The project closely cooperates with the Editions of the Old, Humanistic and Baroque Czech texts (2.1) and the Old Czech and Middle Czech Text Bank (2.3); the prepared bible editions are incorporated in the edition module as well as in the corpus.

The Diabible Database was presented internationally: in July 2019 in the 10th International Conference on Historical Lexicography and Lexicology (ICHLL) in Leuwaarden, The Netherlands (Voleková, Kateřina: *The Importance of the Bible Translation for the Old Czech Lexicography* – an article based on the presentation is currently in a peer review process); in October 2019 at the workshop of the Centre for Medieval Literature, University of Southern Denmark (Andrea Svobodová: *diabible.com: A Database of Late Medieval Czech Biblical Texts*); the same

presentation was delivered in November 2019 within the lecture cycle Dialogi staropolskie in the Institute of the Polish Language, Polish Academy of Sciences.

3. Vokabulář webový

<https://vokabular.ujc.cas.cz/>

Head of the project: Alena Černá (2006–2017), Štěpán Šimek (2017–2019)

Vokabulář webový [Web Vocabular] is a web site established in 2006, devoted to the studies of the older stages of the Czech language, presenting various sources and tools making such research possible. The author and operator of *Vokabulář webový* is the Department of Language Development. On this web site, results of the work of the department are published (the Electronic Dictionary of Old Czech, Old Czech and Middle Czech digital editions, the Old Czech and Middle Czech Text Bank, Module of Digitized Grammars, electronic tools for research and processing of historical Czech) as well as other digitized sources (e.g. the Old Czech Dictionary, the Dictionary of Old Czech by Jan Gebauer, audiobooks of Old Czech texts, scientific articles and books on the topic of historical Czech, etc.).

In 2015–2019, apart from the regular presentation of the work of the department, various new sources were added into *Vokabulář webový*, for example dictionaries by Daniel Adam of Veleslavín (*Nomenclator omnium rerum propria nomina tribus linguis – Latina, Boiémica et Germanica – explicata continens*, 1586) and Kašpar Zachariáš Vusín (*Dictionarium bohemo-latino-germanicum*, first half of 18th century), *Slovník řeči české* by J. V. Pohl (1783), 5 vol. of *Slovník česko-německý* by Josef Jungmann (1839) as well as two important studies by Igor Němec, *Vývojové postupy české slovní zásoby* (1968) and *Rekonstrukce lexikálního vývoje* (1980).

A new, modern version of *Vokabulář webový* was developed in 2015–2019, corresponding to increasing requirements of the presented outcomes and meeting needs of scholars and the public. Since December 2019, a beta version of the new *Vokabulář webový* has been available in a test mode (at <https://test.vokabular.ujc.cas.cz/>). The new *Vokabulář webový* is expected to be fully functional at the end of the year 2020.

The Board of *Vokabulář webový* was established in 2017, composed of the heads of the projects regularly presenting their works within the web site. It helps to maintain the smooth transitions of the outputs to *Vokabulář webový* and supervise the regular content updates three times a year.

In 2015–2019 the project was supported by these grants and projects:

- In 2015: *Information Technologies Serving the Language Cultural Heritage* (IT JAKUB) (Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic, ID: DF12P01OVV028)
- In 2016–2019: *Research Infrastructure for Diachronic Czech Studies* (RIDICS, ID: LM2015081)
- In 2015–2019: Strategy AV21 fund of the Academy of Sciences.

4. Grant projects in which the team participated in 2015–2019

4.1 Finished grants

4.1.1 *Cultural Codes and Their Transformations in the Hussite Period*

Project for the Support of Excellence in the Basic Research

ID: P405/12/G148 (Czech Science Foundation)

Investigator: František Šmahel, Center for Medieval Studies, Institute of Philosophy, Academy of Sciences

Co-investigator: Alena Černá, Czech Language Institute, Academy of Sciences

2nd co-investigator: Jiří Kuthan, Catholic Theological Faculty, Charles University

Duration: 2012–2018

The project focused on the culture, media and cultural codes of the long 15th century. It investigated the coding by language or visual means and through symbolic conduct, comprehensible only with reference to cultural and social context of the period. For this purpose, it combined the approaches to culture from the perspectives of the fields of linguistics, literary studies, history and history of art. The aim of the project was to connect the two main levels of basic research in the fields of humanities dealing with the past: the editorial treatment of the sources and their interpretation.

On the project, divided into 8 thematic modules, participated teams from the three institutions mentioned above. The Department of Language Development team was involved in three modules: *The Reception and Transmission of the Biblical Text* (head: Milada Homolková), *Polemical Discourse of the Hussite Period* (head: Pavel Soukup from Center of Medieval Studies), and *Memory and Chronicle Writing* (head: Alena Černá).

4.1.2 *Information technologies serving the language cultural heritage (IT JAKUB)*

Grant Project for Applied Research and Development of National and Cultural Identity (NAKI)

ID: DF12P01OVV028 (Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic)

Investigator – coordinator: Martin Klíma, Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Czech Technical University in Prague

Co-investigator: Alena Černá, Czech Language Institute, Academy of Sciences

Duration: 2012–2015

The project focused on creation of a central data storage for various language-related data (electronic editions, language corpus, dictionaries, bibliographic information, secondary literature, image and audio data), on a creation of tools for assisted transcription of the historical texts into an electronic form, and on design and implementation of interactive educational materials for elementary and high schools. Two teams participated on the project, from the Department of Language Development and from the Faculty of Electrical Engineering. The Department of Language Development team guaranteed the reliability of the content in the project and also provided expert linguistics consultations.

4.1.3 *Old Czech Biblical Prologues*

ID: 15-06405S (Czech Science Foundation)

Investigator: Markéta Pytlíková (2015), Kateřina Voleková (2016–2017)

Duration: 2015–2017

The aim of this project was philological research on the Old Czech translation of the biblical prologues and the processing of their critical edition. The research involved two

preserved collections of Old Czech prologues, as well as the Old Czech prologues contained in Bibles from the 14th and 15th centuries. The focus of the research was the linguistic analysis of the text of the Old Czech prologues and the exploration of the prologues as a translated text. The research was completed with a critical edition of the collection of prologues with a thorough critical apparatus; the conclusions of the philological research were summarized in an introductory study to the edition.

4.1.4 *Orthographia Bohemica and the so-called Grammar of Náměšť' (a philological analysis and critical editions)*

ID: 16-00598S (Czech Science Foundation)

Investigator: Ondřej Koupil

Duration: 2016–2018

The core of this project was a philological analysis of two important texts, testimony to early Czech language reflection, in their context, and the processing of their critical editions. The first of these texts, *Orthographia Bohemica* treatise from the 15th century, is the oldest surviving treatise on Czech phonology and orthography. The so-called *Grammar of Náměšť'* (1533) is the first grammar of Czech. The focus of the research was a philological analysis of both texts, resulting in critical editions, introduced by the editors and invited researchers, equipped with a critical apparatus, a commentary and indices. These texts are important both for Czech studies and Slavic studies and can find their international audience—that is why introductory studies of both books were published in Czech and in English/German (the full text), the Latin treatise *Orthographia Bohemica* was also published as a facsimile of the manuscript and in the Czech and English translations.

4.1.5 *Word-formational Development of Deverbative Nouns in Old and Middle Czech*

ID: 15-00987S (Czech Science Foundation)

Investigator: Petr Nejedlý

Duration: 2015–2017

The aim of the project was to present, in the form of a collective book publication, an overview of the development of the word formation of nouns derived from verbs from the beginning of the Czech language's existence up to the third quarter of the 18th century. The methodological point of departure was Miloš Dokulil's functional-structural derivation theory applied to material from card catalogues and electronic lexical resources. The resulting description fills one of the gaps in Czech historical grammar, which lacked a comprehensive and detailed account of word-formation based on sufficiently representative language material.

4.1.6 *Vocabulary of the Dictionaries of Daniel Adam of Veleslavín*

ID: 15-01298S (Czech Science Foundation)

Investigator: Miloslava Vajdlová

Duration: 2015–2017

The aim of the project was the linguistic analysis of the Czech language section of the vocabulary of the dictionaries *Dictionarium linguae latinae* (1579), *Nomenclator tribus linguis* (1586), *Nomenclator quadrilinguis* (1598) and *Silva quadrilinguis* (1598), the author of which is a renowned Czech humanist Daniel Adam of Veleslavín. The project also involved the preparation of an electronic edition of Veleslavín's

dictionary *Nomenclator tribus linguis* including also the digital photocopies of the old print and presented via the web application *Vokabulář webový*.

<https://vokabular.ujc.cas.cz/nezapojene.aspx?idz=VelNomT>

4.1.7 Research Infrastructure for Diachronic Czech Studies (RIDICS)

ID: LM2015081 (The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports)

Investigator: Dalibor Lehečka, The Institute of the Czech language, Academy of Sciences

Co-investigator: Martin Klíma, Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Czech Technical University in Prague

Duration: 2016–2019

The aim of the RIDICS project was to co-create and operate two complementary web portals facilitating and inspiring research in the field of diachronic Czech studies (i.e. Czech from the earliest periods up to the late 18th century) and other related fields. The research web portal (the “new” *Vokabulář webový*, now in its testing phase) will provide access to a vast number of miscellaneous scientifically processed and analyzed primary and secondary resources, including full texts of Czech writings resources, dictionaries, grammars and bibliographical databases and provide researchers with tools appropriate for their research such as metadata, full text search, corpus analysis tools, lemmatisation and morphological annotation and intertextual relations. The prepared community web portal will enable researchers to share their research outputs, keep up with events in individual fields and discuss scholarly issues. RIDICS also developed tools for the preparation of primary sources and research, e.g. templates for electronic editions or software for computer assisted transcription. Two teams participated on the project, from the Department of Language Development and from the Faculty of Electrical Engineering.

4.2 Ongoing grant

4.2.1 The Czech of Daniel Adam of Veleslavín

ID: 19-05654S (Czech Science Foundation)

Investigator: Alena Černá

Duration: 2019–2021

The project is focused on the Czech of Daniel Adam of Veleslavín (1546–1599), a renowned representative of Czech culture prior to the Battle of White Mountain. All of the levels of Veleslavín’s language are examined (spelling, phonetics, morphology, word-formation, syntax, vocabulary, style), along with the views of the author on the position of Czech in the society and its values and the role of Veleslavín’s language in the context of the day. Although so-called Veleslavín Czech is traditionally viewed as a model for the language efforts of the Revival figures, its basis, that is the language of Veleslavín himself, has never been examined in detail. Both manuscripts and specially printed texts of which Veleslavín is the author are analyzed (manuscript notes, prefaces and addenda to books, extensions of published books, etc.). An academic monograph and articles in scholarly journals will be the outputs from the grant project.

4.3 A grant applied for and received in 2019

4.3.1 *The First Printed Old Czech Psalter (a philological analysis and critical edition)*

ID: 20-06229S (Czech Science Foundation)

Investigator: Kateřina Voleková

Duration: 2020–2022

The project focuses on the first printed Psalter of 1487 with the wording of the fourth translation of the Book of Psalms, which represents the culmination of a two-hundred-year effort of the medieval translators. The core of the research will be a philological analysis of the fourth translation. The main outcome will be a critical edition of the first printed Psalter with an introductory study and a text-critical apparatus, which include lexical variants from other biblical incunabula. The transcriptions of the selected manuscript representatives of the older Old Czech translations which have not yet been published in a modern critical edition, will be processed as a material basis for language comparison and for research on the development of Psalter translation; these digital editions will be accessible in the Internet databases of Old Czech texts. The results of the project will contribute to the knowledge of the language development, Bible translation and book culture at the end of the late Middle Ages in both domestic and international context.

Research activity and characterisation of the main scientific results

(A) Monolingual Lexicography

Preliminary remarks

Since 2012, a new monolingual dictionary of contemporary Czech (*Akademický slovník současné češtiny* [Academic Dictionary of Contemporary Czech], hereinafter abbreviated as ASSČ) has been written (see <http://slovníkcestiny.cz/uvod.php>). It is designed as a medium-sized dictionary with an intended number of 120,000–150,000 lexical units. Its aim is to describe contemporary Czech vocabulary used in public official and semi-official communication as well as in everyday (i.e. non-public, unofficial) communication. To a limited extent, the dictionary presents units utilized in professional and interest-group communication if their use has been extended beyond their original milieu. Dialectal expressions have been included if they are common in a wider area and are used especially in oral communication or in literary texts.

In respect to its method of vocabulary description, the ASSČ can be regarded as an academic dictionary, i.e. a dictionary with an elaborated, standardized and structured explanation of the meaning of lexical units, with an adequately rich exemplification documenting the typical use of lexical units, with a sufficiently elaborated description of the basic semantic relations, mainly synonymy and antonymy, with the adequate description of the grammatical properties and with an appropriate set of usage labels (a description of the stylistic, temporal, spatial, frequency and pragmatic markedness).

The ASSČ continues in the long-term tradition of dictionary making at the Department of Contemporary Lexicology and Lexicography of the Czech Language Institute. Nevertheless, it is also the first synchronic monolingual dictionary of this type and size which can take advantage of new technological possibilities for lexical research, both as far as lexical material (language corpora, texts on the Internet, special software tools, especially Word Sketches etc.) and lexicographic process itself (during the actual creation of the dictionary and its publication) are concerned.

Unlike in previous monolingual dictionaries, grammatical information in the ASSČ is more detailed, especially concerning morphological forms and valency. In the ASSČ, the treatment of multi-word lexical units has been further elaborated. With all multi-word lexical units, their meanings have been included; they are in many aspects treated almost like one-word lexical units. As far as the dictionary macrostructure is concerned, run-on entries occur to a very limited extent, which means that certain types of the lexical units that have traditionally been included in run-on entries (relational adjectives, deadjectival adverbs and some abstract terms) have been treated in much more detail. New conceptual principles of the ASSČ and their continual refining lead to intensification of lexicographical and lexicological research which results in higher elaboration of the dictionary entries as well as publications of the department members.

Unlike earlier monolingual dictionaries created in the Czech Language Institute in the past, the ASSČ has been – in accordance with current lexicographic trends – compiled by means of a specialized dictionary writing software (DWS Alexis) since the very beginning. The DWS Alexis is designed to make the lexicographic work easier and more effective: it allows an easier formal and content unification of the entries and makes editing and revising of the entries more effective.

The essential language data source for the ASSČ is a synchronic corpus of written texts (SYN-series of the Czech National Corpus). To a minor extent and only as supplementary language data sources, synchronic oral corpora (ORAL series), the electronic archives of the company Newton Media, the Internet and various databases of the Czech Language Institute are used.

Efforts accomplished in the period of 2015–2019

- In the period of 2015–2019 approximately 11,500 dictionary entries were processed (both one-word lexical units and multi-word lexical units). Lexical units of letters A, B were published online (see <http://slovníkcestiny.cz/uvod.php>) back in 2017 (A), and in 2019 (B) respectively. The lexical units of letters C and Č were revised by chief editors (online publication of C and Č is scheduled for autumn/winter 2020). In terms of basic lexicographic processing, the letters D, E, F, G were finalized. Lexicographic processing of the letter H was launched in 2019.
- In 2016, the processing principles of the dictionary entries were published in a special monograph designed to inform linguists, as well as the public, about conceptual principles of the ASSČ. Within the RVVI evaluation from 2018, the publication was evaluated as “an outcome which is excellent in terms of originality, importance and difficulty in obtaining and an excellent international standard but does not reach the highest level of excellence (excellent)” (see <https://1url.cz/Xzini>):
 - Čermáková, Alena, Čurdová, Veronika, Děngeová, Zuzana, Holcová, Martina, Kochová, Pavla, Kroupová, Magdalena, Lišková, Michaela, Machálková, Lucie, Martincová, Olga, Michalec, Vít, Mžourková, Hana, Neprašová, Renáta, Nová, Jana, Opavská, Zdeňka, Pernicová, Helena, Procházková, Barbora, Rejzek, Jiří, Světlá, Jindra, Štěpánková, Barbora, Veselý, Vojtěch. *Kapitoly z koncepce Akademického slovníku současné češtiny*. Praha: Ústav pro jazyk český AV ČR, 2016. ISBN 978-80-86496-89-4.
- Later, conceptual principles of the ASSČ were considerably refined, becoming more detailed and more elaborated as lexical-semantic groups became more precisely defined with ongoing processing of more entries and different types thereof. Numerous concrete principles and dictionary making procedures were reconsidered in order to increase the user-friendliness of the ASSČ and effectivity of the dictionary making process. Most of these changes were embodied into the document on modified conception which was outlined in 2019 and is due to be submitted for internal discussion in the Czech Language Institute in 2020.
- A web application for the electronic version of the ASSČ was developed and launched in 2017. The application is fully implemented with the user interface, it allows to search and view all published entries. It also comprises various “outer texts” giving important information on how to use the dictionary and make the best

of its tools as well. In 2019, a noticeably improved version of the web application became operational. The main improvements include a completely new layout, more advanced search options and increased user-friendliness (better text readability due to a new color scheme and vertical orientation of dictionary entries).

- The special dictionary writing software DWS Alexis used for processing of dictionary entries and developed within the project mentioned above was improved several times, resulting in better functionality of the system.
 - Barbierik, Kamil, Čurdová, Veronika, Děngeová, Zuzana, Janda, Lukáš, Jarý, Vladimír, Kochová, Pavla, Kroupová, Magdalena, Liška, Tomáš, Lišková, Michaela, Machálková, Lucie, Michalec, Vít, Neprašová, Renáta, Nová, Jana, Nový, Josef, Opavská, Zdeňka, Pernicová, Helena, Procházková, Barbora, Světlá, Jindra, Virius, Miroslav. *Propojení s jinými databázemi*. 2015.
 - Barbierik, Kamil, Čurdová, Veronika, Děngeová, Zuzana, Janda, Lukáš, Jarý, Vladimír, Kochová, Pavla, Kroupová, Magdalena, Liška, Tomáš, Lišková, Michaela, Machálková, Lucie, Michalec, Vít, Mžourková, Hana, Neprašová, Renáta, Nová, Jana, Opavská, Zdeňka, Pernicová, Helena, Procházková, Barbora, Světlá, Jindra, Virius, Miroslav. *Aplikace pro iPhone*. 2015.
 - Barbierik, Kamil, Čurdová, Veronika, Děngeová, Zuzana, Janda, Lukáš, Jarý, Vladimír, Kochová, Pavla, Kroupová, Magdalena, Liška, Tomáš, Lišková, Michaela, Machálková, Lucie, Michalec, Vít, Mžourková, Hana, Neprašová, Renáta, Nová, Jana, Opavská, Zdeňka, Pernicová, Helena, Procházková, Barbora, Světlá, Jindra, Virius, Miroslav. *Aplikace pro iPad*. 2015.
 - Barbierik, Kamil, Děngeová, Zuzana, Janda, Lukáš, Jarý, Vladimír, Liška, Tomáš. *Modul pro XML výstup*. 2015.
 - Barbierik, Kamil, Čurdová, Veronika, Děngeová, Zuzana, Janda, Lukáš, Jarý, Vladimír, Kochová, Pavla, Kroupová, Magdalena, Liška, Tomáš, Lišková, Michaela, Machálková, Lucie, Michalec, Vít, Mžourková, Hana, Neprašová, Renáta, Nová, Jana, Opavská, Zdeňka, Pernicová, Helena, Procházková, Barbora, Světlá, Jindra, Virius, Miroslav. *Aplikace pro Android telefony a tablety*. 2015.
 - Barbierik, Kamil, Děngeová, Zuzana, Janda, Lukáš, Jarý, Vladimír, Liška, Tomáš. *Webové rozhraní podle specifikace WAI-ARIA 1.0*. 2015.
 - Barbierik, Kamil, Děngeová, Zuzana, Janda, Lukáš, Jarý, Vladimír, Liška, Tomáš. *Aplikace pro iPhone*. 2015.
 - Barbierik, Kamil, Děngeová, Zuzana, Janda, Lukáš, Jarý, Vladimír, Liška, Tomáš. *Aplikace pro Android telefony a tablety*. 2015.
 - Barbierik, Kamil, Děngeová, Zuzana, Janda, Lukáš, Jarý, Vladimír, Liška, Tomáš. *Modul pro XML výstup*. 2015.
 - Barbierik, Kamil, Děngeová, Zuzana, Janda, Lukáš, Jarý, Vladimír, Liška, Tomáš. *Webové rozhraní podle specifikace WAI-ARIA 1.0*. 2015.
 - Barbierik, Kamil, Děngeová, Zuzana, Janda, Lukáš, Jarý, Vladimír, Liška, Tomáš. *Aplikace pro iPad*. 2015.
 - Liška, Tomáš, Barbierik, Kamil, Bodlák, Martin, Čermáková, Alena, Děngeová, Zuzana, Holcová, Martina, Janda, Lukáš, Jarý, Vladimír, Kochová, Pavla, Kroupová, Magdalena, Lišková, Michaela, Machálková, Lucie, Michalec, Vít,

Mžourková, Hana, Neprašová, Renáta, Nová, Jana, Nový, Josef, Opavská, Zdeňka, Pernicová, Helena, Procházková, Barbora, Světlá, Jindra, Štěpánková, Barbora, Veselý, Vojtěch, Virius, Miroslav, Vodrážková, Veronika. *ALEXIS - program pro tvorbu slovníků*. 2016. Available online at: <http://software-slovník.ujc.cas.cz>

- The web platform developed as a lexicographical manual (containing a concise, practical guide for the lexicographers involved, available anywhere via the Internet) for members of the department in the previous period was considerably revised several times in the period of 2015–2019.
- In 2016, the large grant project *A New Path to a Modern Monolingual Dictionary of Contemporary Czech*, DF13P01OVV011, 2013–2016), assigned by the Ministry of Culture of the CR within the National and Cultural Identity applied research and development program (NAKI), was successfully completed.
- Since 2019, the department (Jan Křivan, Michaela Lišková) participates in the project *Lexico-Semantic Database of Czech* (TL02000041, Technology Agency of the Czech Republic; joint research project with Charles University). The aim of the project is the creation of a digital lexico-semantic database. The initial structure and data are based on two Czech onomasiological dictionaries: Haller's *Český slovník věcný a synonymický* [Czech Dictionary of Subjects and Synonyms] and Klégr's *Tezaurus jazyka českého* [Thesaurus of the Czech Language]. The output will be an integration of the semantic structures of the two dictionaries resulting from their analysis. The digitized data of the dictionaries will be imported into the database which will be accessible for general public. The project is planned for the period of 2019–2022.
- In the period 2017–2019, the department was involved in the project *LINDAT/CLARIN Common Language Resources and Technology Infrastructure CZ.02.1.01/0.0/0.0/16_013/0001781* (Barbora Štěpánková in 2017–2019 and Věra Kloudová in 2019).
- Since 2019, Sylva Nzimba has been involved in the project *Web Spelling, Grammar and Typographic Checker for the Czech Language* (TL02000146, Technology Agency of the Czech Republic, a research project at Masaryk University, 2019–2022)
- In 2016, texts by Josef Filipek that had been published in German language only were translated into Czech in order to enable the Czech readership to access their content more easily. The publication of the translated text is planned for 2021 when we will commemorate the 20th anniversary of his death.

(B) Excerption

In the period 2015–2019, members of the department consistently focused on identification, classification and recording of new lexical phenomena, i.e. new words, words with new meanings and new multi-word units. The collected lexical material was used as a basis for further, mainly lexicological research, conducted not only by the researchers of the Czech Language Institute itself but by researchers from other institutions as well. The importance and value of this material collection (called *Neomat*) lies amongst other things in the fact it has been developed without interruption since 1991, making retrospective (“micro-diachronic”) observations possible. At the end of 2019, the database contained no less than 340 000 records.

An important result in this field is that in the past a web application was developed (it is available at: <http://neologismy.cz>), and thus the database of neological material Neomat is now open for general public. It enables both Czech and foreign linguists, as well as laypeople to conduct independent research. Thanks to this application, all neological material collections were made open to the public in the period 2015–2019.

In 2015–2019, excerption principles were modified several times in order to serve the purpose of the excerption more effectively. In addition, first steps towards semiautomatic excerption were undertaken (a grant project proposal for NAKI II in 2019, not accepted, applicant: Jakub Sláma).

- Sláma, Jakub. K efektivitě manuální a poloautomatické excerptce neologismů [On the efficiency of manual and semi-automatic detection of neologisms]. *Naše řeč*, 102 (1–2), 2019, pp. 64–75.
- Sláma, Jakub. K (polo)automatické excerptci neologismů [On semi-automatic detection of neologisms]. *Jazykovědné aktuality*, 54 (3–4), 2017, pp. 34–46.
- Janda, Lukáš, Kochová, Pavla, Liška, Tomáš, Lišková, Michaela, Opavská, Zdeňka, Tintěrová, Ivona. Automatizované propojení interního excerptčního nástroje EDA a webového rozhraní <http://www.neologismy.cz> [The automatized integration of the internal excerption tool EDA and the web interface <http://www.neologismy.cz>]. 2015. <http://www.neologismy.cz>

Research activity and characterisation of the main scientific results

Handbooks and monographs

In the period of 2015–2019, fulfilling the project of a four-volume grammar named *Velká akademická gramatika spisovné češtiny* (VAGSČ) [Comprehensive Academic Grammar of Contemporary Standard Czech] which began in 2011, continued. The first volume *Morfologie: Část 1: Slovní druhy / Tvoření slov* [Morphology: Part 1: Parts of Speech / Words Formation] was completed in 2015; the book was published by Academia in 2018. Five of eleven authors, including the editor, were members of the Department of Grammar, namely: František Štícha (editor), Lucie Kopáčková, Josef Šimandl, Vojtěch Veselý, Miloslav Vondráček; the others were experts from other institutions (paid from the Institute's resources).

The amount of real language data forming the basis for all expositions in the book is unprecedented as regards handbooks on Czech morphology. The fact that all the authors worked with the same data set (corpora of the Czech National Corpus) renders their findings mutually comparable. Instead of demanding what the use of various language units **should** look like, the handbook “merely” describes, in noteworthy detail, what the use of language **actually** looks like. The descriptive approach towards language data prevails, as a mode of exposition, over theoretical reflections: the authors delve into linguistic theories only to the extent necessary. In effect, the book is accessible not only to linguists, but also to the general public.

The second volume of VAGSČ named *Morfologie: Část 2: Morfologické kategorie / Flexe* [Morphology: Part 2: Morphological Categories / Flexion] was completed in 2019, yet some minor changes were made at the beginning of 2020 in reaction to reviewers' suggestions. The book will be published at the end of 2020. Four authors out of twelve, including the editor, were members of the Department of Grammar, namely: František Štícha (editor), Lucie Kopáčková, Luboš Veselý, Miloslav Vondráček; the others were experts from other institutions (paid from the Institute's resources). As for methodological aspects, the above-mentioned characteristic of the first volume applies also to the second volume.

The long-term interest of the team in derivational morphology has been attested not only by the first volume of VAGSČ (see above) but also by the grant project “Dictionary of affixes used in Czech” (*Slovník afixů užívaných v češtině*, Czech Science Foundation, ID: 16-19561S, principal investigator: Josef Šimandl) that was created between 2013 and 2016. The main outcome of the project was the eponymous dictionary published by Karolinum in 2016. Five authors out of thirteen, including the editor, were members of the Department of Grammar, namely: Josef Šimandl (editor), Marta Koutová, František Štícha, Luboš Veselý, Vojtěch Veselý, Miloslav Vondráček; the others were experts from other institutions (paid from the Institute's project resources).

Slovník afixů užívaných v češtině [The Dictionary of Affixes Used in Czech] is a comprehensive work unprecedented in Czech and even in Slavic lexicography. Like

VAGSČ, it is based on data extracted from corpora of current Czech. The dictionary captures 1078 affixes overall, 355 affixes in “standard” entries and 723 affixes (the affixational status of which is more or less contentious) in “informative” entries. The “standard” entries have a consistent structure: (1) description of the formal construction of the affix, (2) description of its meanings/functions, (3) statistical report (based on data obtained from corpus), (4) non-relevant material. The semantic/functional description may be deemed the most valuable part of the entries, as entries of all types (for various types of affixes) have it; notice that in Czech monolingual lexicons, like *Slovník spisovného jazyka českého* [Dictionary of the Standard Czech Language], only some prefixes are represented, save exceptions. The dictionary captures not only the core of derivational affixes, i.e. derivational affixes in the narrower sense, but also affixes on the borderline between different morphemic types: between affixes and lexical roots on the one hand (i.e. so-called affixoids), between inflectional and derivational affixes on the other hand (i.e. word endings, gradation suffixes, negation prefixes, etc.).

Another grant project executed by the team over the period considered had an aspectological focus; it was the project “Causes of aspectual unpairedness in Czech” (*Příčiny vidové nepárovosti v češtině*, Czech Science Foundation, ID: 16-19561S, principal investigator: Luboš Veselý) executed between 2016 and 2018, in cooperation with the Faculty of Arts of Charles University. The project resulted in a series of papers and, in particular, in the monograph *Kapitoly o slovesném vidu (nejen) v češtině* [Chapters on Verbal Aspect (Not Only) in Czech] authored by Luboš Veselý (editor), Jan Chromý, Vojtěch Veselý and Ondřej Bláha and published by Akropolis at the beginning of 2020. The main chapter of the book, in terms of both extent and thematic scope, is Luboš Veselý’s text *Český vid v kostce* [Czech aspect in a nutshell]. Therein, the author comments on essential notions and issues concerning aspect, e.g.: Why is aspect to be considered a grammatical category? What is the semantic basis of the perfective-imperfective opposition? How does syntax contribute to building up this opposition? Can an aspectual distinction reflect another systemic distinction and, vice versa, can it be reflected by another systemic phenomenon? One of the three remaining chapters is Vojtěch Veselý’s text *Vidová nepárovost sloves na do-implikujících předcházející stejný/podobný děj (a otázky související)* [Aspectual unpairedness of verbs beginning with *do-* implying a previous identical/similar action (and related issues)]. The text investigates how aspectual unpairedness is manifested within the group of verbs denoting mere termination of an action (the previous course of which is implied by the given verb) and how it is related to whether a verb implies or does not imply an internal limit of a given action.

Journal papers, book chapters

Members of the team have also published a number of journal papers and a book chapter concerning several topics, e.g.:

Verbal aspect

Luboš Veselý: Poznámka k perifrastickému futuru u obouvidových sloves aneb *Prezident bude abdikovat* [A note on the periphrastic futurum of biaspectual verbs or *Prezident bude abdikovat*]. *Naše řeč*, 101, 2018, pp. 204–217.

This study contributes to the research on biaspectual verbs. It examines a phenomenon that has not been noticed yet: the use of periphrastic futurum (instead of perfective present tense) for the purpose of expressing perfectivity in the future (*bude abdikovat* instead of *abdikuje* 'he will abdicate'). The study identifies the causes of this phenomenon and addresses the question of the persistence of aspectual homonymy (biaspectuality).

Luboš Veselý: *Slibuju, že už nechybuju?* Je sloveso *chybovat* obouvidové? [*Slibuju, že už nechybuju?* Is the verb *chybovat* biaspectual?]. *Naše řeč*, 101, 2018, pp. 60–85.

The way in which a biaspectual verb becomes an imperfective verb has already been described, but the opposite process (which, though much less frequent, does occur), i.e. from an imperfective verb to a biaspectual one, has not been researched so far. The process is exemplified using the Czech verb *chybovat* 'make a mistake'. The study also reflects on the causes of difficulties in classifying linguistic units.

Quantification (including numerals, the category of number, etc.)

Vít Michalec & Vojtěch Veselý: K významu substantiv s převahou plurálních tvarů [On the meaning of nouns with predominantly plural morphology]. *Slovo a slovesnost*, 77, 2016, pp. 163–184.

This study explores semantics of nouns with predominantly plural morphology, making use of a thorough quantitative-qualitative analysis of their combinations with quantifiers and measurement phrases. The most valuable finding, substantiated with a number of arguments, can be stated as follows: plural forms in question are not casual forms of a lexical unit represented with singular forms, nor are they separate lexical units; instead, they form a hybrid grammatical-lexical category which is transitional between inflection and derivation.

Vojtěch Veselý's authorial participation was 50%.

Barbora Štěpánková & Vojtěch Veselý: K významům a funkcím výrazu *jediný* [On the Meaning and Function of the Expression *jediný* (*sole*)]. In: O. Uličný (ed.), *Struktura v jazyce, jazyk v komunikaci*. Liberec: Technická univerzita v Liberci, 2017, pp. 71–88.

The authors distinguished three different functions of the expression *jediný* regarding the parts of speech classification: a numeral, a negative pronoun and an actualizing particle. As there are syntactic structures in Czech compatible with all three functions, homonymous sentences occasionally occur. On the other hand, a couple of syntactic features set the respective functions apart, e.g. the feature that the unit cannot be interpreted as an actualizing particle if it is syntactically distant from the binding noun. The analysis is based on research of authentic (corpus) material.

Vojtěch Veselý's authorial participation was 50%.

Reflexivity

Vojtěch Veselý: K slovotvorné funkci reflexivních morfémů *se, si* [On the derivative function of the reflexive morphemes *se, si*]. *Naše řeč*, 101, 2018, pp. 138–157.

Conceived as a contribution to the discussion of the status of the reflexive elements *se* and *si*, the paper claims that as parts of proper reflexive verbs, these elements have the status of derivational morphemes. Most importantly, the study examines the relationship between 1) the amount of semantic and syntactic changes the morphemes inflict on the base verb and 2) the distinctiveness of their derivational function.

The activity plan mentioned above (see the section Focus of the team) has already brought some tangible results: besides publishing the book *Kapitoly o slovesném vidu (nejen) v češtině* [Chapters on Verbal Aspect (Not Only) in Czech] (the work on which, however, was embarked upon before setting out the new activity plan), two journal papers were published, contributing to objectives 2 and 5, respectively (in both cases, partially also to objectives 3 and 4):

Analysis of verbal semantics

Luboš Veselý & Vojtěch Veselý: Negative-mutational verbs and presupposition in Czech. *Slovo a slovesnost*, 80, 2019, pp. 265–284.

This study contributes simultaneously to the field of aspectology and research on presuppositions, as it explores the logical relationship between mutational meaning and presupposition triggering. Despite the exceptional richness of literature in both fields, this topic has not been extensively researched yet. The study also provides novel diagnostic criteria for inherent (morphologically unmarked) negation, exploiting them in the analysis of three Czech verbs: *zůstat*, *nechat* and *zapomenout*.

Investigation into the unstable character of contemporary grammatical norms

Luboš Veselý & Vojtěch Veselý: Nekodifikujme, raději popisujme a vysvětlujme normu a úzus. Pěstujme jazykovědu, nepěstěme jazyk [Let's not codify language, let's describe and explain its norms and usage instead. Let's practice linguistics instead of refining language]. *Korpus – gramatika – axiologie*, 20, 2019, pp. 47–62.

This study contributes to the discussion of whether and to what extent linguists' stance towards language norms should be prescriptive or descriptive. It differs substantially, however, from most studies on the topic in method: instead of analyzing sociological functions of language norms (which is common in the field), it buttresses its standpoint using six case studies of discrepancy between standard use and codification. This analysis may serve as a model for similar research in other languages.

Research activity and characterisation of the main scientific results

A) The pivotal task of the whole team is the preparation of a dictionary, entitled *Etymologický slovník jazyka staroslověnského* [Etymological Dictionary of the Old Church Slavonic Language] (henceforth EDOCSL), the only dictionary of its kind providing an etymological analysis of this oldest documented Slavonic language (not counting a brief etymological index in the dictionary by L. Sadnik and R. Aitzetmüller *Handwörterbuch zu den altkirchenslavischen Texten* from 1955). The EDOCSL has been published in fascicles since 1989. In the period 2015–2019, fascicles 18 and 19 were published; they contain etymological analyses of the entries beginning with the letters V, Z and Ž.

The individual entries present a comprehensive etymological analysis, which includes the reconstruction of Common Slavic source forms and Indo-European roots, determination of original meanings and the age of the etymons, and an account of their origin. The analyses also contain a grammatical characterization of the headword and a list of its derivatives, and they discuss its probable word-formative and semantic development. An integral part of every entry is a critical overview of all existing etymological analyses and a list of all relevant bibliographical references. At the same time, the analyzed Old Church Slavonic vocabulary is placed in the framework of all Slavonic languages. Besides the linguistic account, the entries also explain various aspects of life and culture of the old Slavs and shed light on the ways Old Church Slavonic enriched itself by borrowing from other languages. With respect to the character of this language and the context in which it was used, the dictionary is of cardinal importance for the development of the discipline of Slavonic etymology as such, and thanks to the breadth of the Slavonic material included in its particular entries, it is also a major source of information even for etymological expositions of the lexicon of the individual (both Slavonic and non-Slavonic) languages. The dictionary is highly valued both locally and internationally, which is above all evidenced by its citations. Its 19th fascicle finalized the analysis of particular words. Besides the last entries in the alphabet, the fascicle contains a complete bibliography. Since 2019 the authorial team has been working on the 20th fascicle, which is to include indices. The importance of the EDOCSL can be summarized as follows:

aa) The dictionary has major significance for the understanding of the oldest history of the Czech language. Considering the Constantine-Method tradition of our history, one cannot pass over the so-called Proto-Czech period, i.e. the period between the end of the 10th century and the middle of the 12th century, in diachronic research of Czech. Although Czech was still a spoken language in this period, it had an impact on younger Church Slavonic copies of texts whose prototypes had been made in the Great Moravia period. These were deviations from the standard of the classical Old Church Slavonic language, namely phonetic-phonological deviations as well as morphological, word-formative and lexical ones. These have the character of so-called Bohemisms

(see e.g. *Kiev Missal*, *Prague Glagolitic Fragments*, *Besědy na evangelije papy Grigorija Velikago*). It is the Bohemisms in particular that are one of our important sources on the historical development of Czech.

ab) At the same time, however, by being the only existing etymological dictionary of Old Church Slavonic, the EDOCSL is also important for the advancement of Slavonic etymology as such, since Old Church Slavonic played a major role in the history of the other Slavonic languages as regards its character and the context in which it was used.

ac) Thanks to the richness of the material included in its individual entries, the dictionary may, to some extent, substitute for an etymological dictionary of all Slavonic languages, particularly if we consider the fact that the only finished dictionary of all Slavonic languages was published in 1886 (F. Miklosich, *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der slavischen Sprachen*).

ad) When working on particular entries, their authors made use of the methodology of the Brno etymological school, whose foundations were laid down in the 1950s by the world-renowned etymologist Václav Machek.

In 2019 the authorial team started working on the 20th fascicle of the EDOCSL, that is, on the indices for the dictionary. The preparatory work comprises of several steps; in 2019 the first two steps were carried out. 1) As the fascicles have been published continuously since 1989, it was necessary to unify the text of the dictionary written by using various means over the course of the past 30 years. The first fascicles were written on a typewriter, several others by means of the text editor ChiWriter, still others were typeset in the word processing program LaTeX, while the last five fascicles were typeset in Adobe InDesign. 2) Once converted to a unified text format, the entirety of the text has been carefully proofread in order to eliminate possible conversion errors. 3) This corrected text will be gradually mined for particular words to be included in the indices. 4) The words will be sorted out according to their language, and each particular list will be thoroughly checked.

B) In the relevant period the research team published two monographs abroad and one book chapter in a foreign monograph:

ba) Vykypěl, Bohumil, *Perspektiven auf die Geschichte des Tschechischen und die tschechische Geschichte*. München: LINCOM Europa, 2016, 235 pp. LINCOM Studies in Slavic Linguistics 41.

In this book the author aims to provide new views on old questions in the history of the Czech and Czech history. The leitmotif of this work is a comparative analysis, which is often neglected in Czech studies. The interdisciplinary nature of the work, the ambition to offer new solutions as well as the comparative perspective offer opportunities for further advancement in the discussion of the field.

bb) Vykypěl, Bohumil [& Vykypělová, Taťána], *Cercle linguistique de Bratislava: Ein Kapitel aus der mitteleuropäischen strukturalen Wissenschaft*. München: LINCOM Europa, 2019, 222 pp. Travaux linguistiques de Brno 13.

The topic of this book is the Bratislava Linguistic Circle, a Slovak analogue of the Prague Linguistic Circle, active in the 1940s. In particular, the authors deal with lectures and publications produced by the Circle, its reflection by the scientific community of the time, and its destiny after the communist coup-d'état. The core consists of the analysis and contextualization of the texts by the Slovak structuralists active in the Circle. This topic has thus far not been described systematically, although it is important both for the history of linguistics and the history of the Central European intellectual life.

bc) Boček, Vít, Common Slavic in the light of language contact and areal linguistics: Issues of methodology and the history of research. In: Andrii Danylenko & Motoki Nomachi (eds.), *Slavic on the Language Map of Europe: Historical and Areal-Typological Dimensions*. Berlin: De Gruyter, 2019, 63–86. Trends in Linguistics, Studies and Monographs 333.

The study focuses on the relations between areal linguistics, language contact studies, and diachronic linguistics. Using the concept of paradigms of historical-comparative linguistics, it proposes three different approaches to the significance of language contact in the development of languages: conventional, revisionist, and revolutionary. This study has significant potential to apply the concepts used in the analysis of Common Slavic to the research on any language contact situation.

C) The etymological team prepares and edits the series *Studia etymologica Brunensia* (henceforth SEB), which publishes (ca) peer-reviewed proceedings from international etymological conferences organized by the team, (cb) monographs authored by the team members, and (cc) various other studies. In 2015–2019 the volumes numbered 12/III and 18–24 were published:

ca) In the relevant period the team published two peer-reviewed proceedings from the conferences *Etymological Symposium Brno 2014* and *Etymological Symposium Brno 2017*:

ca-1) Janyšková, Ilona & Karlíková, Helena (eds.), *Etymological Research into Old Church Slavonic: Proceedings of the Etymological Symposium Brno 2014, 9–11 September 2014, Brno*. Praha: Nakladatelství Lidové noviny, 2015, 457 pp. (reviewed by Ľubor Králik and Stefan Michael Newerkla). *Studia etymologica Brunensia* 18.

This volume contains a total of 40 papers by 27 foreign and 14 local linguists; five of them were written by four members of the research team. Most of the studies deal with the Old Church Slavonic language material enriched, to a greater or lesser extent (depending on the specialization of a particular author), by broader material from the other Slavonic languages, but also from other Indo-European languages. The authors devote special attention to phonological, word-formative and semantic questions.

Furthermore, they also discuss general linguistic problems and the history of the field. The volume is listed in the WoS Conference Proceedings Citation Index.

ca-2) Janyšková, Ilona, Karlíková, Helena & Boček, Vít (eds.), *Etymological Research into Czech: Proceedings of the Etymological Symposium Brno 2017, 12–14 September 2017, Brno*. Praha: Nakladatelství Lidové noviny, 2017, 470 pp. (reviewed by Stefan Michael Newerkla and Marko Snoj). *Studia etymologica Brunensia* 22.

The book's main topic is etymological research into Czech from the perspective of Slavic, Indo-European and general linguistics. The authors inquire into the origin of particular words or entire word families, dealing with questions of the phonology, morphology and word formation of the language as well as the question of its semantic development. In so doing, they take into account all of its developmental stages and dialects, and view Czech in the broad context of other languages (both Slavonic and non-Slavonic ones). The book thus presents a multifaceted picture about the language situation especially in the European area and about mutual links between particular languages. It contains 42 contributions from 26 foreign and 18 local linguists (including 5 members of the team).

cb-1) In 2017 the series published the monograph: Vykypěl, Bohumil, *Problems of Etymology*. Praha: Nakladatelství Lidové noviny, 2017, 81 pp. (reviewed by Hristina Deykova and Ľubor Králik). *Studia etymologica Brunensia* 20.

In the volume the author writes about the practice and the purpose or the form and the meaning of etymology. It is divided into two parts, both of which contain an *expositio*, drawing the general idea, and three *explicationes*, illustrating this idea on concrete examples. In the first part the author stresses that etymology should express greater interest in contemporary linguistics and shows how this should be done, illustrating it on several Baltic, Slavonic and Celtic examples. In the second part it is demonstrated that one of the most important purposes of etymology is its role as an auxiliary science of history and illustrates this on three Czech, Slavonic and German examples.

cb-2) In the same year the team published the book: Havlová, Eva, *Názvy pro věk a věčnost v indoevropských jazycích* [Names for age and eternity in Indo-European languages]. Praha: Nakladatelství Lidové noviny, 2017, 148 pp. (edited by Vít Boček and Žofie Šarapatková). *Studia etymologica Brunensia* 21.

Eva Havlová was a foremost Czech etymologist, a student of Václav Machek, the initiator and editor-in-chief of the EDOCSL since its beginnings. The book is a manuscript of her Candidate of Sciences dissertation from 1963. Although it is a relatively old work, the thoughts presented there are still topical, and it was therefore desirable that they be made public. The manuscript was completely digitalized and edited to meet contemporary standards.

cc) In the relevant period the team members prepared two peer-reviewed books in which they build upon their longstanding lexicographical work, one posthumous

festschrift on the occasion of an anniversary of a longstanding cooperator of the Department of Etymology, and one volume of correspondence:

cc-1) Vykypěl, Bohumil & Boček, Vít (eds.), *Perspectives of Slavonic Etymology*. Praha: Nakladatelství Lidové noviny, 2016, 120 pp. (reviewed by Ljubov' V. Kurkina and Ľubor Králik). *Studia etymologica Brunensia* 19.

The book discusses topical questions of lexicographical work of theoretical and practical nature. The particular contributions deal with general topics of a wider perspective or focus on concrete etymological analyses. Their authors are three team members and seven foreign linguists from Slavonic, in particular lexicographical institutions (Bulgaria, Croatia, Austria, Russia, Slovenia, Serbia) that have engaged in long-term cooperation with the Brno etymological department.

cc-2) Vykypěl, Bohumil – Boček, Vít (eds.), *Teorie a praxe české etymologické lexikografie* [Theory and practice of Czech etymological lexicography]. Praha: Nakladatelství Lidové noviny, 2019, 78 pp. (reviewed by Václav Blažek and Stefan Michael Newerkla). *Studia etymologica Brunensia* 24.

The volume contains the contributions presented in a workshop held by the team in 2019. The individual chapters not only commemorate some moments in the history of the Department, but also formulate theoretical and practical problems arising during the work on etymological dictionaries and stemming from the personal experience of authors of such dictionaries. Various aspects of Czech and foreign etymological lexicography are at the same time set in a general and comparative context. The volume contains 6 contributions written by 5 local authors (4 of which are members of the team) and by 2 foreign linguists.

cc-3) Malčík, Petr (ed.), *Vesper Slavicus: Sborník k nedožitým devadesátinám prof. Radoslava Večerky* [Vesper Slavicus: A volume on the occasion of the nineteenth birthday of Prof. Radoslav Večerka]. Praha: Nakladatelství Lidové noviny, 2018, 251 pp. (reviewed by Johannes Reinhart and Dušan Šlosar). *Studia etymologica Brunensia* 23.

The volume contains 18 contributions by 21 Czech Slavists (including 7 team members) on the topics explored by Prof. Večerka during his professional life (Czech studies, Slavic studies, etymology, historiography of Slavic studies).

cc-4). On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the death of the foremost figure in Slavonic and Czech etymology, Václav Machek, the founder of the Department of Etymology, the team prepared the 3rd volume of his correspondence, which includes letters from renowned foreign and local linguists sent to Machek, and, to a limited degree, also Machek's replies to some of these letters: Boček, Vít – Malčík, Petr (eds.), *Václav Machek, Korespondence III a další dokumenty z pozůstalosti* [Correspondence III and other documents from the heritage]. Praha: Nakladatelství Lidové noviny, 2016, 228 pp. *Studia etymologica Brunensia* 12/III.

Besides about 200 letters, the book also contains several other interesting documents found in Machek's heritage (reviewer's reports by Machek, his talks presented on various occasions and so on), and reproductions of some of the documents. The letters are important from the historiographical perspective; they provide a picture of the development of linguistic research during a period of more than 50 years. At the same time, they also reflect the social, political and cultural state of affairs of their time.

D) The Department of Etymology also publishes volumes within the series *Studie osobností brněnské lingvistiky* [Studies by Personalities of Brno Linguistics], whose goal is to make publically available important texts by linguists connected with Brno and with the Department of Etymology. These are mostly teachers or colleagues of the researchers of this department. In the relevant period the following three volumes were published:

da) Malčík, Petr [& Dvořák, Jan] (eds.), *Arnošt Lamprecht, Ke kořenům jazyků* [Arnošt Lamprecht, To the roots of languages]. Brno: Host, 2016, 188 pp. *Studie osobností brněnské lingvistiky* [Studies by Personalities of Brno Linguistics] V.

The volume is dedicated to the work of Arnošt Lamprecht, a scholar in paleobohemistic, Slavic and Indo-European studies and long-time head of the Brno department of the Czech Language Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. It contains some of his phonological studies as well as studies dealing with general linguistic problems or with the reception of the Nostratic hypothesis over the course of nearly 20 years.

db) Malčík, Petr [& Dvořák, Jan] (eds.), *Rudolf Šrámek, Labyrintem vlastních jmen a nářečí* [Rudolf Šrámek, Through the labyrinth of proper names and dialects]. Brno: Host, 2016, 212 pp. *Studie osobností brněnské lingvistiky* [Studies by Personalities of Brno Linguistics] VI.

The volume presents a selection of the works by Rudolf Šrámek, the foremost Czech scholar in onomastics and dialectology, and a former member of the Department of Dialectology of our Institute. Included in the book are some of his shorter studies on onomastics and dialectology that present their author as one of the most prominent onomastic scholars of the present day and as an experienced dialectologist.

dc) Malčík, Petr [& Dvořák, Jan] (eds.), *Jan Balhar, Slezsko v písmě* [Jan Balhar, Silesia in writing]. Brno: Host, 2018, 220 pp. *Studie osobností brněnské lingvistiky* [Studies by Personalities of Brno Linguistics] VII.

The seventh volume recapitulates the scholarly work by Jan Balhar, a long-time member of the Department of Dialectology of our Institute. It offers not only knowledge about the Silesian dialectal area, but also several theoretical studies on dialectal lexicography and geography.

At the moment, the team is preparing one other volume dedicated to the work by Ludmila Pacnerová.

E) In 2015–2019 the etymological team completed or continued to work on (ea) 3 collective GA ČR projects and (eb) 2 postdoc GA ČR projects:

ea-1) *Etymological Dictionary of the Old Church Slavonic Language: Summing Up a Generation Project* (8 team members), main coordinator: Helena Karlíková, carried out in 2013–2017.

The basis of the project is, in light of the finalization of one important chapter of Slavic etymology, namely the “generation” project *Etymological Dictionary of the Old Church Slavonic* (EDOCSL), the evaluation, summarization and analysis of contributions of the creative work of the authors of this dictionary (who are at the same time members of the research team) for the etymological research in the worldwide perspective, the setting of the EDOCSL in the contemporary context of diachronic linguistics, and the formation of perspectives and other tasks of Slavonic etymology and historical-comparative linguistics.

ea-2) *Old Church Slavonic Heritage in Old Czech* (5 members of Department of Etymology), main coordinator: Helena Karlíková, carried out in 2018–2020.

The current project aims to investigate the extent, importance and nature of the influence of Old Church Slavonic on Old Czech both in the lexicon and the grammar. This aim will be achieved, on the one hand, by an analysis of the Old Czech lexicon and grammar from the point of view of possible traces of Old Church Slavonic and, on the other hand, by reconstruction of possible mechanisms of Old Church Slavonic influences in the sociolinguistic and social situation of the medieval Czech lands.

ea-3) *Phonology of Czech Anglicisms*, carried out in 2016–2018, dealt with the sound structure of words introduced to Czech from English. Main coordinator: Aleš Bičan. Other than Bičan from the Department of Etymology, the research team consisted of two other employees of the Czech Language Institute and a researcher from the Faculty of Arts, Charles University. Together they compiled an extensive database of 4,612 Anglicisms which records multiple phonological forms of these words (representing their variable pronunciation) matched with their English source pronunciation and spelling. On the basis of this database and other sources, the team produced a series of articles and the monograph *Fonologie českých anglicismů* [Phonology of Czech Anglicisms] (Praha: Nakladatelství Lidové noviny, 2020, 196 pp.).

Postdoc grants:

eb-1) *Issues in the Phonology of the Word in Czech*, carried out by Aleš Bičan in 2013–2015.

The grant project was finalized in 2015, which falls into the relevant period. Its results were the Phonological Corpus of Czech (<http://www.ujc.cas.cz/phword>) and a series of articles.

eb-2) *The Language of Traditional Viticulture and Viniculture in the Central European Area: Etymology and Areal Linguistics*, carried out by Jana Villnow Komárková in 2014–2016. The topic of the grant project is an etymological analysis of the Czech and Slovak viticulture and viniculture terminology in the Central European area on the background of contacts of these two languages with two neighboring non-Slavonic languages – Austrian German and Hungarian. For comparative reasons, the analysis is supplemented with other Slavonic languages belonging to a wider region of the area under consideration: Slovene, Croatian, and Polish. The result is the Etymological Dictionary of Czech and Slovak Viticulture Terminology available online: <http://www.lexonomy.eu/vino>, which is to be continuously updated. The Dictionary will be useful not only to linguists, but also to experts in other scholarly disciplines, and to general public interested in this topic.

F) Besides books of various types, the members of the Department of Etymology published their articles and studies in a number of local and foreign journals and volumes:

- articles in impacted journals: 3
- articles in other journals: 33
- monographs: 15
- chapters in monographs: 31
- papers in proceedings: 41

The results of their research were presented internationally, either at scientific conferences and congresses or in the form of invited lectures at universities and other academic institutions.

Research activity and characterisation of the main scientific results

In accordance with the objectives set out in the evaluation for 2010–2014, the dialectology team continued working on domestic and international projects as well as on other scientific, educational and popularization activities.

Czech Linguistic Atlas (CLA)

In 2011, the publication of the print version of the CLA was finished (1992–2011, 6 volumes, more than 1,600 maps and commentaries), then the dialectologists focused on its transformation into an electronic version. In 2012–2014, the 2nd, corrected and supplemented edition of the CLA 1–4 in PDF format was made available to the public (<https://cja.ujc.cas.cz>). The last two volumes (CLA 5: *Supplements*) were digitally processed in the evaluated period. They were released to the public in 2016.

Following this, the transformation of the CLA into the HTML format began (within the project LINDAT/CLARIN). In 2018, the first three volumes, focused on dialect vocabulary, were opened to the public, the 4th volume focused on morphology of Czech dialects was released in 2019 (<https://cja.ujc.cas.cz/e-cja>). The HTML format of the last two volumes is in preparation.

The HTML version allows advanced search by item or language form both in the list of entries (by the sequence of items in individual volumes) and index (by alphabet). In this way, particular items or words, forms and variants without thematic or grammatic context are searched for. The original intention of the authors is thus disrupted, as the aim of the lexical volumes was to gather the items into thematic circles and while processing morphology into chapters dealing with individual grammatical phenomena. Nevertheless, for the reader, the HTML version is more user-friendly, searching is easier, display of the maps with commentaries is more transparent. (Still, the original arrangement of the items can be viewed in PDF format of the CLA: <https://cja.ujc.cas.cz>). In a roll-down menu of the HTML version of the CLA, maps of regular regional variants and a treatise on the history of dialectal research and the methodology of processing the dialect material are also available.

As the plan is to interconnect the CLA with other two lexical projects of the Department (the *Dictionary of Anoikonyms in Moravia and Silesia*, the *Dictionary of Czech Dialects*), the image of the HTML version of the CLA was designed to correspond with the web presentation of both dictionaries.

Dictionary of Czech Dialects (DCD)

Following the project of the *Czech Linguistic Atlas (CLA)*, the work on the *Dictionary of Czech Dialects (DCD)* 2011– (in 2011–2015 supported by the Czech Science Foundation; ID: P406/11/1786) became the main task of the dialectology team.

The DCD presents a large corpus of dialect lexis archived in the Department of Dialectology in Brno. It is the most extensive project of the Czech dialectology so far

and the first nationwide dialect dictionary, therefore its compilation is the highest priority. Czech dialects are irretrievably vanishing and their lexicographical recording and processing is of extraordinary cultural value. The DCD is one of the main sources of national identity.

In 2012–2015, roughly 7,000 entries starting with A–C were processed. The dictionary entries have been designed so that they could be presented in both printed and electronic form. An online presentation of A–C was made available at <https://sncj.ujc.cas.cz> in early 2016. Work on entries starting with Č continued, approximately 2,000 of these entries were published in February 2018. Currently, the work on entries starting with D is under way, approximately 3,500 entries were completed and published online in 2018 and 2019. At the same time, the entries in the A–Č section are continuously supplemented from new sources due to the fact that the material database is constantly expanded. In the next period, new entries will be compiled and material database will be further expanded. Entries starting with D are planned to be published online in 2022.

Dictionary of Anoikonyms in Moravia and Silesia (DAMS)

The team has also carried on processing the electronic *Dictionary of Anoikonyms in Moravia and Silesia* (DAMS). The DAMS presents a priceless corpus of anoikonyms (minor place names) recorded in the 1960s–1980s (about 330,000 records). In 2014, a preliminary version of the online DAMS was released to the public (about 4,000 entries, see <http://spjms.ujc.cas.cz>). The DAMS is utilized by researchers at home and abroad, e.g. its concept has been used in the project of the dictionary of Slovak anoikonyms.

The webpage of the DAMS currently contains approx. 4,200 entries, further approx. 3,100 entries are in various stages of editing. In the evaluated period, mainly storage of the material in the database went on (at present, it contains more than 200,000 records). Further work involved revisions of the stored material, the entries (up to the letter P) and the material by localities (up to the letter M, 900 localities).

All three electronic projects (CLA, DCD, DAMS) are processed on the same program basis (the design of the webpages is also identical), which is why it will be possible to interconnect them and to create a unique and extensive interactive medium, the first of its kind not only in Europe but also in the world, which will offer an overall view of the Czech dialect lexis, both in appellatives and proper names. The dialectologists also work on this interconnection.

Phonetic Dialect Archive of Sound Recordings (PDASR)

In the evaluated period, also the *Phonetic Dialect Archive of Sound Recordings* (PDASR) was being built. Following the already catalogued recordings from Moravia and Silesia (260 DVDs/MP3), dialect recordings from Bohemia were described and catalogued (117 DVDs/MP3) to make them easy to identify and locate.

Also the DVDs with dialect recordings from regions with Czech settlement in Poland (Kłodzko, Střelínsko) and former Yugoslavia and Romania as well as dialect tape recordings from the dialect research carried out in the 1990s were catalogued and stored in the PDASR.

The PDASR is continuously being enriched with new recordings gained during recent dialect research and from bachelor's and master's theses and doctoral dissertations supervised by experienced members of the dialectology team. With the help of students, selected recordings were converted into written form according to the principles of dialectological transcription (among others, also within the *Open Science* project of the CAS).

The PDASR is of irreplaceable cultural and historical value; it can serve as a starting point for further research in the field of spoken language. Among others, the recordings for the CLA from 1960s are an integral and important part of the *Czech National Corpus* and the electronic *New Encyclopedic Dictionary of Czech*.

Archive of Folk Speech (AFS)

The *Archive of Folk Speech* (AFS) has been built since 1952; it gathers dialect material recorded in older dictionaries and other works, printed and handwritten, as well as material collected through correspondents. AFS is one of the sources for the *Dictionary of Czech Dialects*.

In the evaluated period, the AFS was supplemented with new records from regional sources: handwritten, printed and electronic dialectal dictionaries and monographs, theses and dissertations with a dialectological orientation, and also from verifying dialect field research carried out annually by members of the dialectology team. AFS contains approx. 1.5 million records.

Database of Dialect Texts (DDT)

During the evaluated period, the dialectology team built the *Database of Dialect Texts* (with the support of the project LINDAT/CLARIN). In this collection of dialectal texts, mainly sentence contexts evidencing usage of dialect words or forms in respective meaning are sought. The database contains a total of 251 dialectal texts in electronic form (7 GB).

The team members have fulfilled – in the required quality and within the determined deadlines – all tasks set within the projects financed by the Czech Science Foundation:

- *Slovník nářečí českého jazyka* [Dictionary of Czech Dialects], ID: P406/11/1786; 2011–2015; principal investigator: PhDr. Stanislava Kloferová, CSc. (11 team members)

The five-year project resulted in the concept and entries of letters A–C of the nationwide *Dictionary of Czech Dialects* (DCD) and their online presentation (<http://sncj.ujc.cas.cz>).

The DCD is the first lexicographic work of its kind in Czechia.

Numerous studies in Czech and foreign journals were published, the project was presented at conferences at home and abroad, lectures for professional and general public were organized, attention was devoted to publicity in the media (print, Internet, radio, television). Foreign experts evaluated the project positively.

- *Odras života našich předků v mizejících slovech* [Reflection of life of our ancestors in vanishing words], ID: 16-04648S; 2016–2018; principal investigator: PhDr. Stanislava Kloferová, CSc. (9 team members)

The project generally aimed at describing factors influencing the development of the dialect vocabulary. This issue was explored in the following spheres: (1) the erosion and disappearance of dialect vocabulary, (2) existence of regionalisms delimited by former administrative borders, and (3) concentration of words of foreign origin in one region. The outcome is a book entitled *Život ve slovech, slova v životě: Procházka labyrintem českých nářečí* [Life in Words, Words in Life: A Walk in the Labyrinth of Czech Dialects] (S. Kloferová & M. Šipková, eds, Praha, Nakladatelství Lidové noviny, 2018, 206 pp.).

The publication deepens the knowledge of lexicology, contributes to the research on standard and non-standard varieties and to the insight into the dynamism of Czech vocabulary. It deals with both the developmental capability of the dialect in general and the tendencies in the development of the dialect appellative and proprial vocabulary. In 33 texts, it shows the influence of historical and social circumstances, and especially the specifics of some semantic spheres (other topics: internal language factors, folk etymology, influence of other languages).

Further studies were published in scientific journals and the outcomes of the research were presented to the public in numerous lectures.

The team members joined the program *Strategie AV21* [Strategy AV21] – research program *Paměť v digitálním věku 2019* [Memory in the Digital Age 2019] – they collaborate on the project *Digitalizace, analýza a zveřejnění zápisů folklorní prózy z Moravy (sběr studentů FF Masarykovy univerzity v Brně v letech 1929–1933 pod vedením prof. F. Wollmana)* [Digitization, Analysis and Publishing of the Records of Folklore Prose from Moravia (collection by students of the Faculty of Arts of Masaryk University in Brno in 1929–1933 under the guidance of professor F. Wollman)]; 2019–2021; principal investigator: doc. PhDr. Anna Zelenková, Ph.D.

The project aims at the digitization, analysis and professional evaluation of the Moravian collection of folk literature, carried out by students of the Czech Slavist F. Wollman at the Faculty of Arts of Masaryk University in Brno. This collection – which can be considered a fundamental contribution to the history of Czech and Slovak Slavistics and folkloristics – took place in 1929–1933 without a critical review. Experts from three academic institutes collaborate on this project: Slavic Institute, Institute of Ethnology and Czech Language Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences. Two members of the dialectology team (one former and one current) take part, carrying out dialectological revisions of the processed texts.

Collaboration with other departments

The Department of Dialectology closely collaborates mainly with the Department of Etymology, essential is the collaboration while working on the *European Linguistic Atlas* and processing the entries of the *Dictionary of Czech Dialects*.

Department of Dialectology continued their co-operation with the Department of Language Cultivation. The team members took part in answering questions concerning the dialects or dialectal issues addressed to the Language Consulting Service.

One member of the dialectology team is author of 12 chapters of a collective publication processed by the Department of Language Cultivation: Pravdová, M. & Svobodová, I. (eds.) *Akademická příručka českého jazyka* [Academic Vade Mecum of the Czech Language], 2th expanded edition, 600 pp. Praha: Academia, 2019. The author's share of the dialectology team's member is nearly 7%.

Department of Dialectology also co-operated with the Department of Contemporary Lexicology and Lexicography. One team member carried out revisions of the territorial qualifiers of the entries beginning with A–Č in the *Academic Dictionary of Contemporary Czech* (<http://www.slovníkcestiny.cz>) that has been compiled since 2012 in the Department of Contemporary Lexicology and Lexicography. In the following period, two members of the dialectology team will continue in this collaboration.

Research activity and characterisation of the main scientific results

1. Theoretical research on general aspects of proper names

The general research on proper names has resulted in a number of theoretical and methodological studies dealing – among others – with **relations of onomastics to other disciplines** (M. Harvalík, *Místo socioonomastiky v nauce o vlastních jménech* [The place of socioonomastics in the study of proper names], in: *Jazyk a jazykoveda v pohybe II*. Bratislava: Veda 2017, pp. 246–251), **issues of onomastic terminology** (M. Harvalík, *Slovanská onomastická terminologie v mezinárodním kontextu* [Slavic Onomastic Terminology in the International Context] in: *Slovenska terminologija danas*, Beograd: Srpska akademija nauka i umetnosti 2017, pp. 267–275), **theoretical aspects of formation of proper names** (M. Harvalík, *Word-formation aspects of proper names – Word-formation or name-formation?* in: *Name and Naming: Proceedings of the Third International Conference on Onomastics “Name and Naming”: Conventional/Unconventional in Onomastics*, Cluj-Napoca: Mega, 2015, pp. 37–43); P. Štěpán, *Ke slovo tvorbě proprií z hlediska centra a periferie* [Towards word-formation of proper names from the point of view of the centre-periphery concept], *Nová čeština doma a ve světě*, 2018, pp. 39–46; P. Štěpán, *Názvo tvorba a propriální slovo tvorba* [Name-formation and propriial word-formation], in: *Słowiańszczyzna dawniej i dziś – język, literatura, kultura: Monografia ze studiów slawistycznych 2*, Červený Kostelec: Pavel Mervart, 2015, pp. 151–157) or **issues of name policy** (P. Štěpán, *Namegiving in the Czech Republic: Legal Regulation and the Role of Onomasticians*, *Onomastica Uralica*, 14, 2018, pp. 83–92).

2. Dictionary of Minor Place Names in Bohemia

The main long-term task of the department lies in the processing of the *Dictionary of Minor Place names in Bohemia* (Slovník pomístních jmen v Čechách). The dictionary deals with the data of non-settlement names, namely names of pieces of land, terrain features, bodies of water, paths, and other non-settlement objects, as well as names of parts of the individual settlements, such as individual houses, colonies, village parts, etc. These names were collected thanks to the extensive survey activity carried out in the individual localities in 1963–1980. They form a unique language material of great importance not only for linguistic research, but also as a source of knowledge for other fields of science, such as archaeology, (local) history, ethnography, natural sciences, etc. Processing the minor place names in the form of dictionary entries is thus intended for the broad professional community, as well as for the general public interested (not only) in local history. On the international level, the *Dictionary of Minor Place Names in Bohemia* falls within a European-wide research trend in lexicographical treatment of proper names, but given its content it can be considered the first work of its kind. Its conception draws on general lexicographic principles which are adjusted to the character of the data as well as to the focus of the work on the wide spectrum of users.

In the individual entry paragraphs, the reader of the dictionary will find all records of the individual minor place names and the data on their geographical distribution. There is also an overview of the structures these names appear in, etymological explanations, and a list of morphologically related forms as well as references to homonymous settlement names. The individual dictionary entries are published continuously on the dictionary website <https://spjc.ujc.cas.cz/>.

3. In-depth research on toponyms

The works on the dictionary itself (see part 2) are closely interconnected with more in-depth studies of toponyms.

3.1 *Monograph on word-formation aspects of minor place names*

The main outcome of this research is the monograph *Pomístní jména v Čechách z pohledu slovotvorného* [Minor Place Names from the Point of View of Word-Formation] (2016) by Pavel Štěpán.

The monograph presents an analysis of noun and adjectival lexical units found in the non-settlement geographical names (typically names of fields, meadows, forests, mountains, waters, and roads, generally referred to as anoikonyms in Czech onomastics) on the territory of Bohemia. The presented survey of the means of word-formation and their functions enriches the existing knowledge of the Czech word-formation system as a whole, especially from the evolutionary point of view: in fact, toponyms record even those means of word-formation which do not occur in common nouns or adjectives any longer, or are considered to be archaic. The book is based on the findings of the contemporary onomastic theory, emphasising the specificity of the proper-name sphere of the language. One of the main goals of the work is the verification of the parasystem theory. At the same time, the author takes into consideration the needs of the onomastic lexicography, namely he endeavours to help process the individual entries of the *Dictionary of Minor Place Names in Bohemia*, especially those items that are complicated from the point of view of their word-formation.

The core of the work is formed by the analysis of suffixes, though prefixation and composition are given adequate attention as well. The introductory part (I) provides the basic characteristics of anoikonyms and summarises the existing approaches to their analysis. It outlines the methodological basis of the work and the conception is formulated here. Part II focuses on the word-formation analysis of the noun lexical units found in Bohemian anoikonyms, namely the suffixes *-(a)nda*, *-(a)čka*, *-na*, *-yně*, *-ek*, *-(ov)čí* and *-(ov)ičí*, *-ství* and *-sko*. The formation based on the suffixes *-ina* and *-inka* from proper-name bases is also examined. The individual chapters are dedicated to the use of prefixes, namely the formation of prefixal-suffixal lexical units found in Bohemian anoikonyms, and to their formation by composition, including the complex formation based on the combination of compounding and derivation. Part III analyses

the formation of adjectival lexical units found in Bohemian anoikonyms. Section A involves suffixation: chapter III.A.1 is dedicated to the formation of detoponymic adjectives found in the analysed data, chapter III.A.2 deals with the adjectival lexical units formed using the suffix *-ný*, chapter III.A.3 provides an analysis of the formation of the qualitative adjectives formed using the *t*-suffixes (*-atý*, *-natý*, *-ovatý*, *-itý*, *-ovitý*) from the noun bases. Sections III.B and III.C deal with adjectival lexical units formed by prefixation and composition. Part IV provides a complete survey of suffixal formants used for creation of noun and adjectival lexical units found in Bohemian anoikonyms, along with their functions and kinds of geographical objects of their reference.

The most important general results and conclusions of the monograph, summarised in part V, include the following:

- The analysis conducted has confirmed that the means of parasystem word-formation are typical of anoikonyms. The parasystem theory, based on the fact that some means of word-formation are not found in the core of the lexicon, but are restricted to the formation of proper names, technical terms or emotional expressions, has been confirmed by the presented research. This theory has been also slightly modified in some cases, especially the nature of the parasystem formation of compound anoikonyms has been specified and somewhat differentiated from the parasystem of compound anthroponyms. Some means of word-formation (especially suffixes) are either completely absent in common nouns (e.g. *-čice* or *-eč*), or their function is different (e.g. *-ství*, *-inka*), or they are found exclusively in emotionally marked expressions (*-anda*, *-izna*). Some means that are absolutely peripheral in common nouns may be rather frequent in anoikonyms (e.g. *-anda*). A number of means perceived as archaic in common nouns are typical of anoikonyms; this fact confirms the well-known thesis that toponyms in a way preserve an older state of the language.
- The results of the analysis have a substantial impact on the interpretation of many oikonyms (settlement names). For example, it has provided the evidence of the anoikonymic data for I. Lutterer's opinion that the motivation of some oikonyms, which were traditionally interpreted on the basis of inhabitant nicknames, is related to the place itself (i.e. to its character or certain circumstances connected with the locality).
- Many important results have been reached thanks to the geolinguistic approach mapping the territorial distribution of the individual phenomena. It becomes evident that many means of word-formation found in anoikonyms are typical of the wider territories of South-West and/or North-East Bohemia. The comparison of the distribution of some suffixes in anoikonyms with the distribution of the same formants in common nouns brings many important findings, for example in connection with the concept of the bunch of isoglosses. This concept represents one of the key achievements of the contemporary Czech dialectology, but the author of the monograph has verified that it is applicable also on toponyms.
- Another general topic dealt with in the individual chapters of the monograph is the issue of the parallel formations. This phenomenon is sometimes referred to also as

word-formation homonymy. It means that different lexical units of the same form are formed from different bases, while the morphemic structure of the individual lexical units may be completely different in many cases. In the concluding part of the monograph, a complete typology of parallel formations found in Bohemian anoikonyms is given.

- Another issue summarised in the concluding part is the phenomenon of the formation of anoikonymic lexical units from shortened, reduced bases. A typology of this kind of formation, including the list of dropped parts and of attaching suffixes causing the reduction, is presented.

3.2 Research on urban toponymy

The research on urban toponyms with the focus on Prague toponyms has resulted in several studies by Martina Ptáčníková (née Kojetínová). This research is characterised by interdisciplinary relations to the history of 20th century, but also to other disciplines, such as sociology, etc. The study *O urbanonymických systémech pražských sídlišť a o obecných otázkách orientace v sídlištních prostorech* [About the systems of urbanonyms in Prague housing estates and about the general questions of orientation in housing estates spaces] (*Acta onomastica*, 55, 2016, pp. 167–180) by Martina Kojetínová discusses the orientation in space according to name systems that developed in the newly built housing estates in the period 1945–1989. Another paper of hers deals with naming and renaming stations in the Prague subway, namely the influence of extralinguistic factors (political situation or ideology). The text points out also the undesirable homonymy in the names of urban spaces (Metro: názvosloví pražské podzemní krajiny [Metro: the terminology of the Prague underground landscape], *Acta onomastica*, 56, 2016, pp. 105–123). Several studies by Martina Ptáčníková (Kojetínová) have been devoted to the issue of commemorative urban toponyms and unofficial names in the urban space, for example: Honorifikační urbanonyma a jejich úloha při formování poválečné urbanonymie (na příkladu Prahy) [Commemorative urbanonyms and their role in the creation of post-war urbanonymy (on the example of Prague)], *Acta onomastica*, 56, 2016, pp. 124–139; Jan Palach Square – the urbanonym as a symbol of public protest, *Acta onomastica*, 60, 2019, pp. 85–93; Fronta na maso – Husákova stodola – Stalinova ponožka aneb Pražská nestandardizovaná urbanonymie jako prostředek tiché rezistence i kolektivního humoru v čase světlých zítřků [Non-standardized Urbanonymy as a Tool of Silent Resistance and Collective Humour in the Time of ‘Bright Tomorrows’], in: *Propria a apelativa – aktuální otázky / Propria and Appelatives – Current Issues*, Praha: Univerzita Karlova, Pedagogická fakulta, 2019, pp. 193–198.

4. Research on anthroponyms (with the focus on personal names in literature)

Apart from the individual studies on given names and surnames (for example, M. Harvalík, Czech First Names of Foreign Origin as Witnesses of Multicultural Contacts in Central Europe, *Onomastica Uralica*, 12, 2018, pp. 281–288; M. Harvalík, Přechylování příjmení v češtině z onomastického hlediska [Forming of Feminine Forms

of Family Names in Czech from the Onomastic Point of View], in: *Prechýľovanie: áno – nie?* Bratislava, 2016, pp. 23–28), the research on anthroponyms was focused predominantly on the use of **personal names in literature** in the given period. Nowadays, literary names represent one of the central onomastic topics in the international context. The monograph *Literární onomastika: Antroponyma* [Literary Onomastics: Anthroponyms] (Praha, 2017) by Žaneta Dvořáková is the first Czech comprehensive theoretical work on this topic.

The core of the monograph is research based on methodological and theoretical findings of both Czech and foreign literary onomastics; the newest conclusions of the general onomastic theory also form an important starting point. The work is based on an analysis of both Czech and foreign literary works, mostly from the 19th and 20th centuries. The chosen corpus consists mostly of prosaic texts representing a wide range of literary genres. This enables the author to follow certain phenomena in a broader context and also to find some parallels which could not be discovered if the analysed genres were limited. Therefore, the corpus enables the contrast of fairy tales and detective stories, historical novels and science fiction, classical novels and pulp fiction, with the aim of discovering how names are treated in various types of texts, and the tendencies, conventions and stereotypes of naming characters, and of defining the individual literary-onymic functions.

The author focuses on several topics which actually divide the book into four parts. Part 1 is devoted to literary onomastics as a specific discipline. The first chapter of this part presents the development of the research in this field in the Czech Republic as well as abroad. The second chapter deals with the interdisciplinary character of literary onomastics, which is often considered a “bridge” between onomastics and literary studies, since it combines the methods of literary history, literary theory, stylistics, linguistics, cultural history, sociology and psychology, but its global view is onomastic. The third chapter, focused on methodological issues, is based on an analysis of Czech and Slovak studies and diploma theses written between 1971 and 2014, and it evaluates the previous approaches to names of literary characters employed in literary onomastics.

Part 2, entitled “The literary proper name”, outlines the object and scope of literary onomastics, as there is still no general agreement on this issue, and points out the overall onymic structure of a literary work (the so-called “namespace”) within which a literary proper name must be understood. Further on, the author analyses various factors influencing the choice and use of names, she concentrates on the period and authorial poetics, genre differences and the influence of the onymic function. The formal and semantic aspects of the name also play an important role in the choice of a name.

Part 3, the most extensive one, deals with the complex issue of literary-onymic functions, their classification and different approaches to them. After introducing the basic types of functions, each function is discussed in a separate chapter:

- The first chapter deals with the identifying function, i.e. identification and individualisation of a character and their differentiation from other characters. This function is usually taken as a matter of course, and therefore it is not given adequate attention. For this reason, the author deals elaborately with the issue of disruption of this principle function and the problem of self-identification through the name, including, for example, acceptance or rejection of one's own name, its aesthetic evaluation, etc. (e.g. Romeo says to Juliet in Shakespeare's drama (Act 2, Scene 2): "My name, dear saint, is hateful to myself / Because it is an enemy to thee. / Had I it written, I would tear the word.").
- The second chapter concerns the characterising function and so-called speaking names, describing the qualities of their holders (e.g. *Theon Greyjoy's* nickname *Reek* 'stink' in the series *A Song of Ice and Fire* by G. R. R. Martin).
- In mythical (magical, archaic, primitive) thinking, which is completely opposed to the scientific conception of modern linguistics (according to which the name is an arbitrary sign whose original common-noun meaning is no longer present), the proper name is considered to be a substantial part of the personality, or perhaps even the soul. Thus, another function introduced in the book is the mythical function. Attention is devoted especially to the issue of name taboos (e.g. wizards in Harry Potter series by J. K. Rowling call one of the characters *You-Know-Who* or *He-Who-Must-Not-Be-Named* because of their fear of him and his name).
- The following chapter defines the associative function. This function is based on historical or cultural associations, interconnections, allusions and reminiscences evoked by other proper names (e.g. *Jean-Sol Partre*, recalling Jean-Paul Sartre in the novel *Froth on the Daydream* by Boris Vian). The symbolical function is mentioned here, as it is understood as a subtype of the associative function.
- The author also defines the commemorative function, which is present in names motivated by the endeavour to pay tribute to the original holder of the name by giving their name to someone else.
- The classifying function refers to the ability of names to classify the individual characters from various points of view, e.g. time or place of the story, nationality, social position, religion, etc., e.g. "Holmes glanced at the paper and put it into his pocket. 'Dorak – a curious name. Slavonic, I imagine.'" (A. C. Doyle, *The Adventure of the Creeping Man*).
- According to the author, all literary names display the aesthetic function. The last observed function is the illusionistic function, based on the confrontation between the literary and the real onymy. However, the individual onymic functions are mutually intertwined, and one name has usually more functions which do not act individually, but as a complex.

The last part of the monograph represents further partial issues in the research – the question of the translation of literary proper names, authors' pseudonyms, and titles of literary works. In the conclusion, the author reflects the further development of the discipline and additional tasks to be solved in future. The book includes also a complete bibliography of Czech literary onomastics from its beginnings up to the present day.

5. Editing the scientific journal *Acta onomastica*

Acta onomastica (formerly *Zpravodaj Místopisné komise ČSAV* and *Onomastický zpravodaj ČSAV*), the only onomastic journal in the Czech Republic and one of the oldest onomastic journals in Slavic countries, is published by the department. The journal was founded in 1960 by the prominent onomasticians Vladimír Šmilauer and Jan Svoboda. It has a wide network of Czech and foreign contributors, both linguists and non-linguists, and is highly appreciated by Czech and foreign scholars. The original articles, reviews and reports published in *Acta onomastica* are related to all fields of research on proper names. Publication languages are English, German and all Slavic languages. The editor-in-chief and the executive editors are members of the Department of Onomastics. The journal is indexed in SCOPUS. Since 2019 it has been published twice a year (before that, it was published annually).

6. Research for practice – expert opinions on personal names, participation in the standardisation of toponyms

An important task of the department consists in the activities of “applied onomastics”, namely in the field of the name policy. The Czech Language Institute is on the list of expert institutions administered by the Czech Ministry of Justice. It is authorised to issue official expert opinions in the field “linguistics – verifying the forms of personal names (given names and surnames) from the point of view of the legal regulations determining their records in personal documents”. This task is fully operated by the Department of Onomastics, which issues a relatively high number of expert opinions every year; this number is constantly growing, from 97 in 2015 to 232 in 2019. Most often, the opinions are ordered by private persons (typically parents wishing to give their baby an unusual name) on the request of a register office, but sometimes also by the offices themselves or by courts deciding (in extreme cases) about the name of an individual. The members of the department (Pavel Štěpán and Žaneta Dvořáková) also delivered lectures on the issues of given names and surnames at a training course intended for the staff of register offices from the Pardubice Region, which took place in Zderaz (Pardubice Region) in March 2019. Moreover, the department has issued requested statements for the Czech Ministry of the Interior concerning the process of name registering and some formulations of the law on register offices and personal names. Though this task belongs to the field of applied research, it brings the department relevant and valuable data for the basic research on the current tendencies in naming and the sociolinguistic aspects of naming.

The department also participates in the process of standardisation of toponyms. One member of the department is a member of the Commission on Geographical Names of the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, which is responsible for the standardisation of Czech toponyms. In 2016, the 2nd edition of the gazetteer *Geografická jména České republiky: Seznam místních jmen a seznam pomístních jmen* [Geographic Names of the Czech Republic: A List of Settlement and Non-Settlement Names], co-authored by Milan Harvalík, a member of the Department of Onomastics, was published.

Besides this, the Department of Onomastics answers specialised inquiries of the general public in the field of proper names. In average, 55 telephone and e-mail inquiries (besides the regular queries concerning the expert opinions on personal names) were answered every year.