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STANISLAVA SPINKOVÁ

ON NAMES OF PATHWAYS

0. In this paper I focus on Czech toponymy presenting results of my comparison of the designations of (narrow) pathways in appellative use and as a part of proper names in the area of Moravia and in the Czech part of Silesia. As lexis seldom respects boundaries or as languages rather tend to make their own ones, I take account of the situation in the neighboring regions or countries, too. Within the Czech national language, I look westward at the situation in Bohemia and, in addition to that, I draw my attention eastward to Slovakia.

1. As the source of data of the geographical distribution within the Czech appellative lexis I have taken a paper by Luděk Bachmann *Slovo stezka a souznačné názvy v češtině* (1962: 192–201), then the map No. 142 with a commentary published in the second volume of the *Český jazykový atlas* (henceforth ČJA 2; Balhar et al., 1997: 322–325) and the Archive of the folk language which is in the depository of the dialectological department of the Institute of Czech Language of Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic in Brno. Marie Racková published, in connection with ČJA 1 (Balhar et al., 1992: 122–124), some interesting remarks on common nouns for roads and paths, but she focused mostly on nouns for side partings which had originated in Czech from nouns for path as a metaphor. This metaphorical use of the Czech material will not be considered in my paper.

The naming of pathways in Bohemia was in the center of attention of František Cuřín, namely in *Kapitoly z dějin českých nářečí a místních i pomístních jmen* (1969: 64–68) and of Jana Matúšová in her paper *Stezka a souznačné termíny v pomístních jménech Čech* (1993: 259–265). The Moravian and Silesian material which is being included into the electronic database of so-called *Slovník pomístních jmen na Moravě a ve Slezsku* (The Dictionary of Moravian and Silesian Anonymisms, henceforth SPJMS) was collected during the course of the years 1965–1986 through three sources: correspondence inquiry, then from direct fieldwork and in addition complemented with results from diploma and doctorate theses. The 96 % of Moravian and Silesian area with traditional Czech population was surveyed (see white coloured area in the map from the SPJMS database), anoikonyms from border regions, where the population markedly changed after 1945 in, are available to a small number (see grey coloured area in the map from

the SPJMS database). For some partial results from the research of the Moravian and Silesian hodonyms, see also a text prepared by Stanislava Kloferová junior *Cestičky, chodníky, pěšiny a stezky v pomístních jménech na Moravě a v české části Slezska* (to be published as a conference paper from the XIV Ogólnopolska Konferencja Onomastyczna – NAZWY WŁASNE A SPOŁECZEŃSTWO [the 14th general Polish onomastic conference – PROPER NAMES AND SOCIETY; held in Wrocław, Poland, in September 2008].

I work with the terms minor place-names and anoikonyms (as synonyms) when writing about names of uninhabited objects. In Czech onomastics, in accordance with the terminology approved by the Terminological Committee of the International Council of Slavic Onomastic Science (*Osnoven sistem i terminologija na slovenskata onomastika*, 1983), they are called anoikonyma / pomístní jména (anoikonyms / minor place-names), and their core is represented by what in different onomastic schools has been referred to as field names, Flurnamen, microtoponyms, chotárne mená, nazwy terenowe, etc.

The term pomístní jméno is f. e. in *Encyklopedický slovník češtiny* (2002: 204) explained as “a name of a non-settlement object traditionally defined as a proper name of a non-living natural object on Earth which has not been designed to be lived in and which is fixed in the landscape” (“název neobydleného objektu tradičně definovaný jako vlastní jméno neživého přírodního objektu na Zemi, který není určen k obývání a je v krajině pevně fixován”).

The names of pathways belong among hodonyms (a subgroup within anoikonyms). The hodonym is f. e. defined in Rudolf Šrámek's *Úvod do obecné onomastiky* (1999: 163) as a proper name of communication lines as foot-paths, field-paths, roads, highways and the roads with special purpose (f. e. those used by cattle or funeral processions, etc.), and as a proper name of installations related to roads and travelling, f. e. bridges, footbridges, railways, airports, ports, moles, etc.

1.1. Luděk Bachmann took the material for his paper from the results of a correspondence inquiry which was organized by the Institute of Czech Language of Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in 1950's and 1960's. Stanislava Kloferová senior as author of the commented map No. 142 *pěšina* ‘path’ in the ČJA 2 worked up the results of the field research which was wholly (as the one among the quoted sources) realized by qualified dialectologists (which makes the results more valuable). I reproduce her dialectal map to offer a possible graphic comparison of the geographical distribution of Czech appellatives and names of paths in the area of Moravia and the Czech part of Silesia.

1.2. František Cuřín dealt with a Bohemian historical material, having based his conclusions on excerpts of minor place-names from the so-called Theresian Cadastre (made in 1713–1722) and Josephinian Cadastre (made in 1785–1789) (Cuřín 1969: 7). Jana Matúšová collated Bachmann's and Cuřín's findings with minor place-names collected in Bohemia between 1963 and 1980.

1.3. In order to compare the Czech material with the Slovak one in the appellative plan, I have used the commented dialectal map No. 9 a) *chodník* ‘path’ (by Anton Habovštiak) from *Atlas slovenského jazyka IV* (henceforth ASJ IV). As regards the Slovak anoikonyms, there is a whole range of papers related to minor place-names of a community or region, but unfortunately there is no summarizing work at my disposal yet. There is not even (as far as I am aware) a paper focusing on hodonyms only. However, Milan Majtán proved that the distribution of a noun could differ between appellatives and proper names. He offered a number of ex-

amples in his book *Z lexiky slovenskej toponymie*. Let us reproduce one of them here: Majtán (1996: 63) found out that the Slovak words *prt'*, *pirt'* 'a narrow, sheer path tracked out by cattle or sheep' belonged among anoikonyms used in an area larger than in the appellative lexis, the area of the anoikonymical use extends the appellative one in the western direction (cf. *prt'*, *pirt'* as common nouns on the commented dialectal map No. 9 b) *prt'*, *pirt'* from the ASJ IV). I do not indent to comment on the existence or non-existence of this word in the Czech lexis here, because I plan focussing on words for paths used by cattle or sheep in a separate future paper.

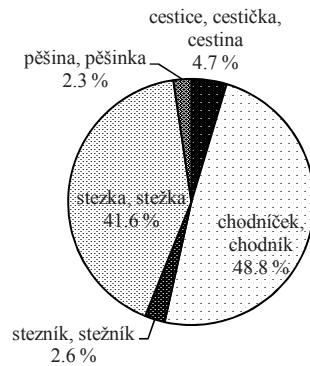
2. I leave the Moravian and Silesian minor place-names I bring up in this paper in the form they were recorded in the index, and I do not even transpose the material to the Standard Czech orthography. It was a linguist or at least a student of Bohemistics who made the index in most, though not all cases, so I do not pay attention to the analysis of phonetic phenomena in this paper. Even in the key to the map from the SPJMS database, the regular phonetic phenomena are not considered. When the suffixes of word-formative types are discussed, they are given in the following manner: the word-formative suffix + the inflectional ending of the nominative case, f. e. *-ic(e)*, *-k(a)*. In the instances where the nominative form has a zero ending, this ending was not been included in the graphical structure of the suffix, f. e. *-ník*. I mention the locality the minor place-names were entered in, including the district to which the locality belonged administratively at the time the collection was made.

The following are abbreviations for individual districts used in the SPJMS database: BK – Blansko, BM – Brno-město, BO – Brno-venkov, BR – Bruntál, BV – Břeclav, FM – Frýdek-Místek, HO – Hodonín, JE – Jeseník, JH – Jindřichův Hradec, JI – Jihlava, KA – Karviná, KM – Kroměříž, NJ – Nový Jičín, OL – Olomouc, OP – Opava, OV – Ostrava, PR – Přerov, PV – Prostějov, SU – Šumperk, SY – Svitavy, TR – Třebíč, UH – Uherské Hradiště, UO – Ústí nad Orlicí, VS – Vsetín, VY – Vyškov, ZL – Zlín, ZN – Znojmo, ZR – Žďár nad Sázavou. The abbreviations on the map are situated in the real location of the district center. The districts Brno-venkov (BO) and Brno-město (BM) have a common center.

2.1. The following (dialectal) nouns with the meaning 'pathway' are included in the SPJMS database: *cestica*, *cestička*, *cestina*, *chodníček*, *chodník*, *pěšina*, *pěšinka*, *stezka*, *stežka*, *stezník* and *stežník*. The graph demonstrates their density in the area of Moravia and the Czech part of Silesia. I have found the highest occurrence in the case of *chodník* (47.38 %). The rank of other nouns is following: *stežka* (24.42 %), *stezka* (17.15 %), *cestička* (3.78 %), *stežník* (2.33 %), *chodníček* (1.45 %), *pěšina* (1.16 %), *pěšinka* (1.16 %), *cestina* (0.58 %), *cestica* (0.29 %) and *stezník* (0.29 %).

The minor place-names containing the above-mentioned nouns provide a name either directly for pathways f. e. *Starý chodník* 'old footpath' in Tísek (NJ), *Vedrovická stezka* 'path to Vedrovice' in Rakšice (ZN), or to objects with some relation to a pathway; it means that the anoikonyms document the existence of

The density of the focused nouns in the SPJMS database



a pathway indirectly. So it is in the case of the name of a field *Záhonky u Dolního chodníka* ‘small patches near the Lower footpath’ in Bezuchov (PR) or *Pod stezkó* ‘below the path’ in Lažany (BK).

The denomination of the path *Polní cestička přes Věpustu* ‘field path across Věpusta’ was put down in the index of the community of Loukov (KM); a descriptive form like that seems to be a minor place-name in statu nascendi and as of now it is not possible to include it in the system of minor place-names.

2.2. The observed nouns can be linguistically characterized in this way: All of them are simplexes, which is not surprising, as derivation is a more typical feature of Czech than compounding is.

2.2.1. The feminine *cesta* ‘road’ became the base for the feminines *cestica*, *cestička* and *cestina*. The noun *cesta* is a continuation of the Old Czech (as well as Proto-Slavic) *čěsta* which Václav Machek classified as a post-verbal form of the verb *čěstiti* ‘clean’ (in contemporary Czech ‘čistit’); so *cesta* did not originally designate a path but rather a free transit through a crowd of enemies, through a bush and so on (“ne dráhu, ale spíše volný průchod, např. davem nepřátel, v houští apod.” Machek, 1997: 84; cf. also Racková’s quotations from Old Czech literature, 1995: 48–49).

The noun *cestica* is derived from the noun *cesta* using the dialectal suffix *-ic(a)*; its Standard Czech – mutated – form is *-ic(e)*. This suffix bore the diminutive meaning in an older period of the Czech language (Lamprecht – Šlosar – Bauer, 1986: 292–293). The noun *cestica* is not found either in dictionaries of the Czech language (the Standard Czech dictionaries *Slovník spisovného jazyka českého* I, 1960, *Slovník spisovné češtiny pro školu a veřejnost*, 1994², J. Jungmann’s Czech-German Dictionary of 1835: *Slovník česko-německý*, J. Gebauer’s Old Czech Dictionary of 1903: *Staročeský slovník*; neither in the Standard Czech form *cestice*), or in the ČJA, or in the Archive of the folk language. In the SPJMS

database, it is recorded only in one minor place-name near Šumice (UH): *Cestica do Hory* ‘path to Hora’.

The noun *cestička* is formed by the (also in contemporary Czech quite usual) diminutive suffix *-ičk(a)*. In the collected minor place-names, this noun is found both in forms conforming to Standard Czech, f. e. *Petrovická cestička* ‘path to Petrovice’ in Rovensko (SU), as well as in forms differing from the Standard Czech language, f. e. *Hajdukova cestečka* ‘Hajduk’s path’ in Budišovice (OP) or *Mezy češičkami* ‘between paths’ – the name of a field located between two paths in Darkovičky (OP). The noun is more often used in the northern part of the area under investigation. I found out hardly any occurrence of this noun in western part of Moravia which doesn’t correspond to the results published in the ČJA 2 (remark also that *cestička* as appellative is often used by town dwellers).

The next feminine – *cestina* – is derived through addition of the suffix *-in(a)*. In the literature it is mentioned in Bachmann’s paper (1962: 200, from the Frenštát region, NJ); it can also be found in the Archive of the folk language as an old word no longer used. It is not recorded in the ČJA. The minor place-name *Cestina* provides a name for a pasture in Jasenná (ZL), and the prepositional anoikonym *V cestině* ‘on a path’ to a path/road in Študlov (VS).

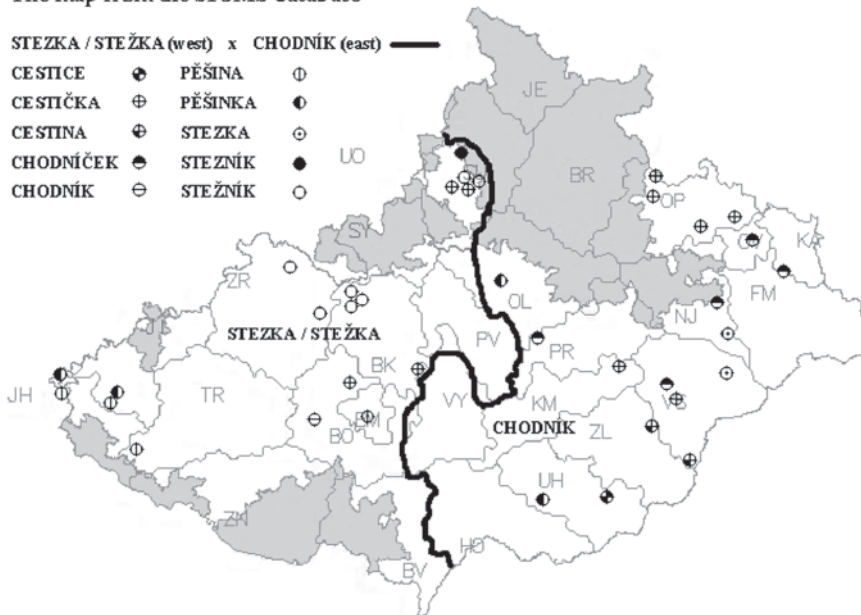
2.2.2. The masculine *chodník* ‘footpath’ is formed from the verb *chodit* ‘go’ by adding the suffix *-ník*. While the dictionary of Standard Czech *Slovník spisovného jazyka českého* gives the noun *chodník* in two meanings: (1) ‘pavement’ (“vyvýšený pás po straně ulice vyhrazený chodcům”, 1960: 696), (2) as a synonym of *crossing, path* (*přechod, cestička, pěšina, stezka*), the most current Standard Czech dictionary *Slovník spisovné češtiny pro školu a veřejnost* (1994: 108) features only the meaning ‘pavement’. In the SPJMS database we can find the noun *chodník* in both Standard Czech and dialectal forms, f. e. *Panský chodník* ‘manor path’ in Štěpánov (OL) or *Puntnicki chodník* ‘pilgrim’s footpath’ in Petřvald (KA) or *Vřesovský chodník* ‘a footpath to Vřesovice’ in Koryčany (KM). The masculine *chodníček*, whose use is rare in Moravian and Silesian minor place-names, is, in comparison with its base-word *chodník*, a diminutive derivative (suffix *-ek*).

2.2.3. The feminine *pěšina* originated from the phrase *pěší stezka* by adding the suffix *-ina* (cf. Bachmann, 1962: 194). This expression of a path is mostly prevalent in Bohemian dialects and minor place-names, but it is found only sporadically in the SPJMS, f. e. a hodonym *Lomská pěšina* ‘path to Lomy’ in Jemnice (TR) or a field name *Za pěšinou* ‘on a path’ in Kostelní Myslová (JI), not at all in the area of Silesia. This corresponds to the results published in the ČJA 2. There are anoikonyms with a noun *pěšinka* (a diminutive derivative from the noun *pěšina*) in the southwestern corner of the researched area in the SPJMS project: a field name *V pěšinkách* ‘on paths’ in Telč (JI) and a path name *Pěšinka* in Popelín (JH). Also, this finding is in accordance with the situation in the appellative dialectal lexis. If the appellative and anoikonymical material of Moravia and Silesia are compared, the nouns *pěšina* and *pěšinka* are being introduced under the influence of the Standard language from west to east (so far not completely). This happens faster in the appellative lexis than among proper names, as is expectable. The

minor place-names *Na pěšině* ‘on a path’, a field in Brno (BM, Horní Heršpice), *U pěšinky*, ‘at/near a path’, a meadow in Ostrožská Nová Ves (UH) and *Slavičí pěšinka* ‘nightingale path’, a path in Příkazy (OL), provide evidence for it.

2.2.4. The Old Czech feminine *stzě* became the base-word for the feminine *stezka*. The Old Czech noun can be related to the verb *stíhat* in its original meaning ‘step, walk’ (“jít, kráčet”, so Machek 1997: 577). The suffix *-k(a)* does not bear the diminutive meaning in this case. *Stežka* (a phonetic dialectal variety of *stezka*) predominates in the western half of the area analyzed in the SPJMS project; this corresponds to the findings in the ČJA 2. The situation in Moravia is opposite when we compare it with the research results from Bohemia Matúšová informed about (1993: 261). The distribution of the Standard Czech variety *stezka* is higher in Moravia (southward to data from the ČJA 2 map); it is my opinion that this could be explained by an assumption that the people who filled up correspondence questionnaires often transposed the minor place-names to the Standard Czech form which they held as more prestigious. The dialectal nouns *stezník* and *stežník* are derivatives from the base-words *stezka* or *stežka*. They were formed against the background of the noun *chodník* with the suffix *-ník* (Bachmann 1962: 197). They are recorded in anoikonyms from the region of Žďár nad Sázavou, Blansko and Šumperk (northwestern part of the observed area) which is in accordance with the situation in the appellative dialectal lexis.

The map from the SPJMS database



2.2.5. Some names of the object pathway which Bachmann found out in the area of the Czech national language are not represented in the SPJMS database, name-

ly *cestka*, *cezička*, *nábližka*, *nabližovačka*, *pěšník* and *stezička*. I find interesting that the noun *cestka*, which is part of a lot of minor place-names in Bohemia (cf. Cuřín's notes, 1969: 66, but mainly Matúšová's results, 1993: 262–263), does not only occur in Moravian and Silesian anoikononyms, but it is not ever recorded in appellative use either in the ČJA or in the Archive of the folk language (also in the source from the whole area of the national language). Even the noun *rajštak*, which is according to the ČJA 2 used in the Jablunkov region (KA), is not represented in the SPJMS database.

2.2.6. In Slovak dialects we can find some elements which are consistent with the Czech ones. The noun *chodník* with the meaning 'path' dialectal in Czech belongs in Slovak to the Standard language, too. It is used in Western and Central Slovakia (actually in two-thirds of the area of the Slovak national language). Habovštiak stated the masculine *pešník* and the feminines *draška* and *steška* (the nouns are given in the dialectal phonetic form); two of them are also related to words which I mentioned when analyzing the Czech material. The appellative *draška/dražka* does not occur in the Czech language with the meaning 'path', but there are nouns such as *draha*, *drahy*, etc. (and also related words) with other meanings in both appellative and anoikononymical use.

3. The Moravian and Silesian anoikononyms can be sorted out according to the syntactic structure they are part of.

3.1. There is no large number of one-word minor place-names in my material, which is expectable, because this type of direct names of a pathway does not differentiate (single) objects sufficiently. Anyway, the material contains f. e. the following direct names of pathways: *Cestečka* in Holasovice (OP), *Chodník* in Kladeruby (VS), *Chodniček* in Horní Bludovice (FM), *Stezka* in Rataje (OL), *Stežka* in Lipník (TR) or *Pěšinka* in Popelín (JH), all having the singular form. The one-word plural names are metaphorical. A name of fields *Chodníky* in Staříč (FM) or *Stežky* in Nová Ves (ZR) cannot always be a proof of the existence of more pathways in the surroundings of the object as František Cuřín (1969: 67) claimed. It could be a name of a former pasture or a way the cattle or sheep used to go to a pasture. These names may be motivated by the occurrence of ways which cattle or sheep tracked (Cuřín 1969: 68). We can think about the same motivation in the case of prepositional minor place-names from Jablunka (VS): *Na chodničkách*, from Meziříčko (JI) and Volevčice (JI): *Na stezkách* (both 'on paths'), from Prostějov (PV) and Mostkovice (PV): *Ve stezkách*, from Telč (JI): *V pěšinkách* or from Vsetín (VS): *V cestečkách* (all 'on paths'; although the name from Vsetín is explained by informants as "a field with several paths which people going to Vsetín used as a short cut" – this explanation could be held as an instance of the folk etymology in my opinion).

3.2. Two-words anoikononyms predominate among the analyzed names. These minor place-names consist of a preposition-noun phrase or an adjective-noun phrase.

3.2.1. The two-word prepositional anoikononyms give name in most cases to objects (fields, virgates, meadows, pastures, gardens, forests, etc.) situated near one or more pathways:

- ‘at/near a path’: *U chodníčku* in Brodek u Přerova (PR), *U chodniku* in Chlebičov (OP), *U stežníka* in Rozsíčka (BK), in Horní Čepí (ZR) or in Ústup (BK), *U stezky* in Klužínek (PV), in Opatov (TR) and in Bohdalec (ZR), *U stežky* in Javůrek (BO), in Pokojov (ZR), in Lipník (TR), in Uhřinovice (JI) and in other localities, *Ho stežke* in Šošůvka (BK), in Ostrov u Macochy (BK) or in Myslibořice (TR);
- ‘at/near a path’: *Při chodniku* in Štěpánkovice (OP) – the use of the preposition is also dialectal;
- ‘on a path’: *Na stezce* in Příštpo (TR), *Na stežce* in Březi nad Oslavou (ZR), in Kotlasy (ZR);
- ‘below a path’: *Pod Cestečkum* in Holasovice (OP), *Pod chodníkem* in Hlinsko pod Hostýnem (KM), in Francova Lhota (VS), in Nová Lhota (HO), in Kylešovice (OP), *Pod chodníkem* in Radslavice (PR), Budišovice (OP), *Pod stezkou* in Klužínek (PV), *Pod stežko* in Zašovice (TR), in Bystrovany (OL), in Drahanovice (OL) or in Horní Kounice (ZN);
- ‘above a path’: *Nad Cestečkum* in Holasovice (OP), *Nad chodníkem* in Francova Lhota (VS) and in Charváty (OL), *Nad chodníkem* in Pustá Polom (OP), *Nad stezkou* in Bohdalec (ZR);
- ‘behind a path’: *Za chodníkem* in Letošov (VY), *Za stezkou* in Budětsko (PV), *Za cestečkum* in Stěbořice (OP);
- ‘between paths’: *Mezi chodníky* in Penčice (PR), in Zábeštní Lhota (PR) and in Nechvalín (HO), *Mezi stezkama* in Dubany (PV).

3.2.2. The material contains a number of names which are coined from a noun specified by an attribute. I will treat minor place-names according to the relation between adjective and the noun.

I suggest the following three types of motivation:

- where or which way the path leads (**3.2.2.1.**);
- form, length, color of soil, type of landscape (**3.2.2.2.**);
- relation to a person or to a group of persons (**3.2.2.3.**).

3.2.2.1. The information where or which way the path leads is very often expressed in Moravian and Silesian hodonyms. F. e. *Vedrovická stezka* in Rakšice (ZN) is a path leading to the Vedrovice community, *Višňovská stežka* in Mikulovice (ZN) leads to a community with a place-name *Višňové*; *Bařinový chodník* in Havřice (HO) goes through meadows and fields named *Bařiny*. Moreover, the adjective derived from a common noun can become part of anoikonyms of this type: A path people in Klužínek (PV) used to go to the church was called *Kostelní stezka* ‘path to the church’. In Chořelice (OL), a block of buildings was built along a pathway with a similar name and the anoikonym *Kostelní stežka* spread on the new section.

3.2.2.2. It can be a form or length which gave the motive to minor place-names. In the index from Košíky (UH) we can find a hodonym *Dlůhý chodník* ‘a long path’. The name *Krócené chodník* from Ježkovice (VY) is used for a serpentine path. According to the type of landscape the path goes through, inhabitants of Kovalovice (BO) coined the minor place-name *Kopcové chodník* ‘hilly path’. The

surface material or its color motivated the hodonyms *Kamenné stezky* in Raškov (SU) and *Kamenný chodník* in Přáslavice (OL), both ‘stone path’. The motive of colour occurs – generally in Czech anoikonyms (cf. also Štěpán’s findings from Bohemia) – often (but the color of the object must contrast markedly with the surroundings). F. e. *Bílá stežka* ‘white path’ in Šitbořice (BO) has the name after its light loess loam. The black color is quite frequent; it relates to cindery paths, f. e. *Černá stežka* in Březová nad Svitavou (SY), *Černé chodník* in Rokytnice (PR) or *Čorný chodník* in Doubrava (KA); all ‘black path’.

3.2.2.3. Foot-passengers give relatively often a name to pathways. The path called *Německá stežka* in Brtnice (JI; ‘German path’) was used by Germans settled in this region in the past; I have found a similar type of motivation in the next cases: *Dělnický chodník* in Horní Lhota (OP; ‘laborer’s path’), *Prelátská stežka ve Vranově* (BO; ‘path of prelates’ – according to informants, monks from a former monastery walked there) or *Mlynářská stežka* in Vysočany (ZN; ‘miller’s path’ – millers used to go to the church in Bítov through this way). The hodonym *Slavičí pěšinka* from Příkazy (OL; ‘nightingale path’) is metaphorical; it relates to a path which lovers used to walk.

The material contains a number of names which include an adjective built from a name of some individual, f. e. *Václavova cestička* in Rovensko (SU; ‘Václav’s path’) or *Cvrčkův chodník* in Bezuchov (PR; ‘Cvrček’s path’). The person behind the name is often not any longer known. F. e. the people from Bezuchov relate the possessive adjective in the hodonym to a person called Cvrček hiding near the path, but they cannot agree today whether it was a forest robber or a pursued evangelical preacher. The informant from Loukov (KM) explained the anoikonym *Kněžský chodník* ‘clerics’ path’ with a joke: the hodonym should be motivated by a vicar who let 0.5 m wide balks around his field to be able to watch people working there, but not dirty own shoes.

We can find some artificially built names in the collection of Moravian and Silesian anoikonyms. They are relatively new names of natural trails or paths for tourists. These objects often got their names in memory of some famous person, f. e. *Březinova stežka* in Krasonice (JI) and *Velké Meziříčí* (ZR) – in memory of the Czech poet Otakar Březina, *Mánesova stežka* in Slatinice (OL) – in memory of the Czech painter Josef Mánes, *Janačkův chodniček* in Hájov (NJ) – in memory of the Czech composer Leoš Janáček. The names of this type were mostly built through official channels, they are without dialectal elements in principle, they do not respect the regional usage, so they stand outside the anoikonymical microsystem of the locality. Matúšová f. e. leaves out the names of this type in her analysis of the Bohemian material (1993: 260).

3.3. The material contains a number of names consisting of more than two-words. Their number is not high – three-word names are relatively frequent, f. e. hodonyms *Cestička pod Čtvrtekama* ‘path below Čtvrtky’ in Kolšov (SU), *Chodník na dolinách* ‘path on lowlands’ in Zelinkovice (FM), *Stezka od mlýna* ‘path from the mill’ in Zvole (SU), *Březová mezi chodníky* ‘Březová between footpaths’ a field in Brumov-Bylnice (ZL); furthermore, prepositional minor place-names

for objects near a path such as *Ho Zludějské cestičke* ('at/near the Thievish path', a field in Senetářov, BK), *U Napajedlckého chodníku* ('at/near the footpath to Napajedla', a field in Košíky, UH), *U Myslibořický stezke* ('at/near the path to Myslibořice', a forest in Příštpo, TR) or *Za Něbošským chodníkem* ('behind the path to Hněvošice', a field in Služovice, OP), but names built of more words are not suitable for understanding and for orientation in the landscape. In the following anoikononyms the names of pathways are expressed indirectly: *Záhonky u Dolního chodníka* ('small patches near the Lower path', a field in Bezuchov, PR), *Kopaniny u Ondrácké stezky* ('a piece of land got by digging, near a path leading to Ondratice', a field in Drysice, VY), *Padělke ho Dukovský stežke* ('a piece of land got by parceling, near a path leading to Dukovany', a field in Rešice, ZN), *Spáleniska u Václavovy cestičky* ('a piece of land got by (forest)burning, near a Václav's path', a field in Rovensko, SU) or *V Čelovinách pod stezkou* ('in Čeloviny below a path', a field in Příštpo, TR).

4. I have registered some dialectal morphological phenomena in the material from the SPJMS database; here is their list:

- the inflectional ending *-a* of the genitive case sg. of masculines included in the minor place-names *U chodníčka* (a field in Polanka nad Odrou, OV), *U stežníka* (a meadow in Rozsíčka, BK, and also a field in Horní Čepí, ZR, and a field in Ústup, BK) – cf. ČJA 4, 76; Standard Czech ending: *-u*;
- the inflectional ending *-um* of the instrumental case sg. of feminines included in the anoikononyms *Za cestečkum* (a field in Stěbořice, OP), *Nad Cestečkum* and *Pod Cestečkum* (fields in Holasovice, OP) – cf. ČJA 4, 149; Standard Czech ending: *-ou*;
- the inflectional ending *-a* of the nominative case pl. of masculines in minor place-names *Chodníka* in Podhradí (a virgate, ZL) or Šanov (a field, a pasture and a virgate, ZL) – cf. ČJA 4, 164; Standard Czech ending: *-y*;
- the inflectional ending *-ama* of the instrumental case pl. of feminines in anoikononyms *Nad stežkama* (a field in Sebranice, BK) and *Pod stežkama* (a field in Ohrozim, PV), furthermore in *Pod stežkama* (a meadow in Petrovice, ZR) or *Za stežkama* (a field in Bohunice, BM, today part of the Brno city) – cf. ČJA 4, 290; Standard Czech ending: *-ami*.

5. Conclusion

In this article I made a survey of lexical units with the meaning 'pathway' in minor place-names. I have presented a comparison of the material with the findings from Bohemia and Slovakia (published in literature). I found some interesting differences between the situation in the appellative and anoikononymical lexis. Assessing the minor place-names in the SPJMS database I can corroborate the opinion the proper names keep the older state of means of expression; there are

nouns *cestica* and *cestina* in the material I focused no longer used as appellative. By studying the dialectal material (both appellative and anoikonymical) I found f. e. a noun occurring along the border between Bohemia and Moravia and in northeastern Slovakia: *stežka*. It might be beneficial to look at the same type of designations in Poland, at least in Polish part of Silesia.

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KE JMÉNŮM KOMUNIKACÍ PRO PĚŠÍ

Těžištěm článku jsou označení (úzkých) komunikací pro pěší v pomístních jménech na Moravě a v české části Slezska. Představují se zde výsledky zkoumání jednak přímých pojmenování (např. *Barácká stezka*, *Chodník na Glembkovym*), jednak jmen svědčících o existenci komunikace nepřímo (např. *Za pěšinou*, *Spáleniska u Václavovy cestičky*). V moravskoslezském anoikonymickém materiálu byly zjištěny odvozeniny ze čtyř různých fundujících základů, v grafu je znázorněno procentuální zastoupení jednotlivých derivátů, z připojené mapy lze pak vyčíst jejich zeměpisnou distribuci. Dále je analyzována syntaktická struktura pomístních jmen a představeny nářeční jevy v morfologickém plánu.

Autorka článku srovnává pojmenování komunikací pro pěší v propriálním a apelativním užití, a to nejen v rámci českého národního jazyka, ale také se situací na Slovensku.

Mezi apelativním a propriálním využitím byly zjištěny rozdíly, potvrzuje se, že propria někdy zachovávají starší stav. V moravskoslezských pomístních jménech se setkáváme s některými substantivy, která z apelativního užití již vymizela.

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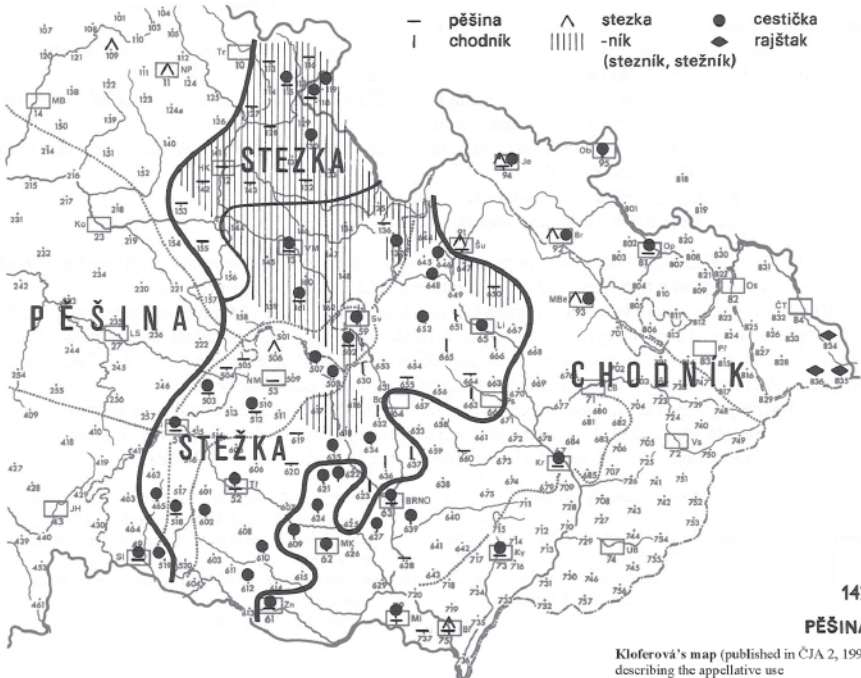
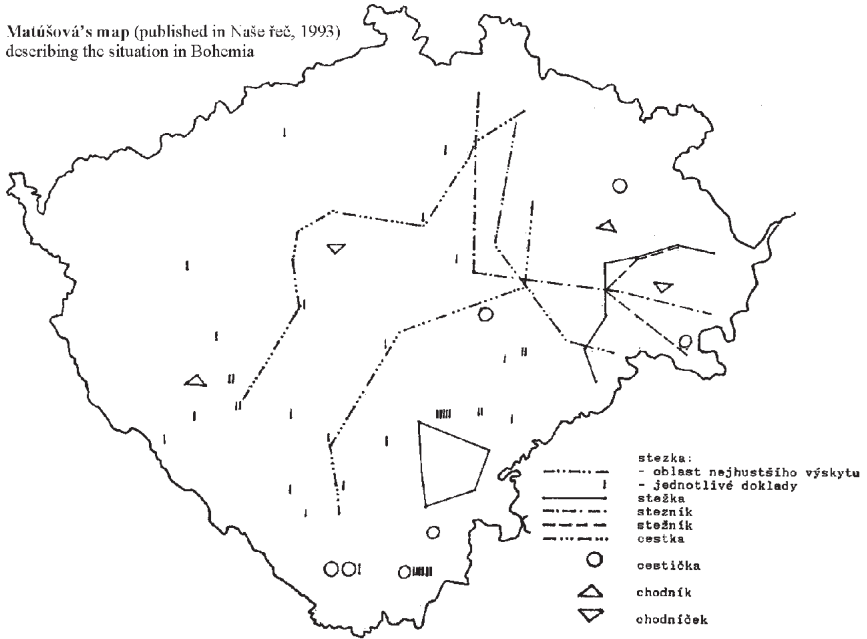
*Ústav pro jazyk český AV ČR, v. v. i.
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Matúšová's map (published in Naše řeč, 1993)
describing the situation in Bohemia



9. a) chodník; b) pirt/prt

