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Summary

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SUMMARY

The aim of the monograph "The Word Formation in East-Moravian Dialects" was to present the word formation of East-Moravian dialects as an internally interconnected system with regard to the geolinguistic situation. At the same time it tries to describe specific features in which the East-Moravian word formation differs from the literary language. The main benefit of the monograph lies in the fact that it covers a great, internally differentiated dialectal group. It is based on an extensive material gained by direct research in 13 villages of East Moravia in the second half of the 1980s. The word-formative, in East Moravia geographically differentiated dialectal phenomena are depicted in the attached maps.

Descriptions of the dialectal phonology, morphology and syntax have been elaborately processed in other monographs, and they have a long tradition. It does not hold for the word formation, though. To a certain extent, this monograph follows the thesis by K. Fic "The Word Formation in the Dialects of Haná" (1984). The presented description of the dialectal word formation is so far the third enterprise of this kind (antedeceded by manuscripts dealing with the word formation in the region of Třebívlice by M. Racková and the word formation of central-Moravian dialects by K. Fic), therefore this description cannot be possibly taken as equivalent to those of the other language levels. A description of the word-formative system of Czech dialects which would be based on an equally wide material will be possible to process as late as the dictionary of Czech dialects comes to existence.

The lexis of traditional dialects without terminological phenomena will hardly contain more than 10 000 words. In this monograph, containing cca 3 800 formations, an out-numbering of the formations formed by live processes over the formations from an older period will hardly occur. Another situation is in the literary language. A great part of the dialectal word formation is no more productive. For a certain time already, the formations (esp. mutations) are being taken as finished from other structural varieties, most often from the literary language. In the conclusion passage, the stress is consequently put on brief characterization of individual word classes. The attention is paid especially to those specific phenomena in which the dialectal word formation differs from the literary language. Moreover, information on the specific word-formative means in the East-Moravian dialects which do not occur in central-Moravian dialects has been added.

It can be seen from the above mentioned text that the gathered material has been consistently compared with the word formation of the literary language and central-Moravian dialects. The material has also been compared with the Czech Linguistic Atlas as the first three volumes deal with the lexis of certain semantic spheres, the fourth volume describes the morphological system and the fifth volume deals mainly with phonology (certain parts are attached in which syntax and selected adverbs are processed). Only those items are processed in the Atlas which are representative from the point of view of both the language system and the supposed geographic distribution in the scope of the Czech language. At the same time, the fact is taken into consideration that the material of the Atlas shows an older state of dialects - it was collected in 1964-1972. It does not exclusively focus on word formation, nor does it provide enough records for a more sophisticated comparison (only 28 items of the Czech Linguistic Atlas are consistent with our maps, see the list of maps in the appendix). Our material of the second half of the 1980s already shows some differences, especially the developmental ones. Moreover, it informs of the situation in the neighbouring Slovak dialects. It involves 14 items that are consistent with our maps (see the list of maps in the appendix). The data are taken from the 3rd volume of the Atlas of the Slovak Language, sometimes from the 2nd one. The 3rd, word-formative volume of this Atlas brings the dialectal material from the same period as the Czech Linguistic Atlas (1965-1970). This comparison with the maps of the Czech and Slovak atlases shows that many derivations recorded in East Moravia cover a much greater area. They appear not

only in the other Czech dialects but also in dialects of the adjacent Slovakia (this information is mentioned in descriptions of individual maps).

It is known from the description of the Czech word formation that the principal word-formative affixes have been inherited from older times. The material gained in the East-Moravian dialects during our research shows that the most word-formative means are common for the literary language and the dialects. Specific formants are in the absolute minority in East Moravia and most of them are expressive, which is a typical feature of spoken language. Also a smaller number of composite formations is typical for the dialectal word formation. What nevertheless has not been observed, though it is mentioned in the dialectal literature, is a limited repertoire of abstract names. Within adjectives, underdevelopment of some word-formative categories has been acknowledged. On the other hand, adverbs are highly differentiated from the word-formative point of view. They also show distinct geographic differences in the maps. Quite many specific features can be seen not only within the basic word classes, but also within adverbs and prepositions. In this study, these word classes are processed for the first time in dialectal literature. A summarizing word-formative characteristic of individual word classes is presented in detail in the chapter "Závěr" ("Conclusion"). At the same time, their geographical differentiation is presented on selected words in 82 maps. From this point of view, the results of the Czech Linguistic Atlas are refined and supplemented. In this sense, this monograph becomes not only a contribution to the deeper characteristic of the Czech dialects from the word-formative point of view, but also a source for further research of dialects of the entire national language at the time in which the traditional language structures are disintegrated under the influence of new social and cultural conditions.