

## Abstract

The diploma thesis deals with the analysis and comparison of chosen English and Czech phrasemes from the lexical field of the human body. The first part covers a theoretical overview of basic concepts of phraseology and a classification of phrasemes. It also describes the class of somatic phrasemes, the role of the human body in cognitive linguistics, and focuses on methods of contrastive phraseological research. The main part concentrates on the analysis of the most frequent *heart*- and *nerve*-phrasemes which are obtained from the web corpora *Araneum Anglicum Maius* and *Araneum Bohemicum Maius*. They are arranged into tables according to the formal-structural classification and ordered on the basis of their frequency. The subsequent semantic description of the most frequent phrasemes also concentrates on conceptual metaphors associated with the *heart* and *nerves*. The final part concerns the comparison of two Czech phrasemes with their English translations in the parallel corpus *InterCorp* and their functional equivalence. The analysis tests three hypotheses – *heart*-phrasemes are more frequent than *nerve*-phrasemes, web corpora should provide more phrasemes than the phraseological dictionaries, but some dictionary phrasemes will not appear in the corpora, and some phrasemes will have the same or very similar form and meaning in both languages, while some phrasemes with a different form will express the same or very similar meaning. The results confirmed a higher number of *heart*-phrasemes than *nerve*-phrasemes in both languages. They also showed that there are many English and Czech *heart*- and *nerve*-phrasemes which are not listed in the dictionaries. Dictionary phrasemes which do not appear in the corpora are predominantly Czech. Examples of fully or partially equivalent *heart*- and *nerve*-phrasemes are found at the lexical, collocational and propositional level except for propositional *nerve*-phrasemes. Examples of phrasemes that differ in their forms but express the same or very similar meanings are found only at the lexical and collocational level.