

The dissertation 'Czech-Korean dictionary' consists of two parts: this study and the dictionary (M. Park: Česko-Korejský slovník, Olomouc 2004). The lexicological method applied on the Czech-Korean dictionary was generally based on the methodological principles, shown in the Manuals of Lexicology (ed. F. Čermák, R. Blantná 1995). The target users of the dictionary are Koreans living in the Czech Republic, it is mainly beginners and pre-intermediate learners of the Czech language, the selection of headwords and the volume of the dictionary were adapted to this (medium size dictionary with 25000 headwords). The selection of headwords was based primarily on the 'Frequency vocabulary of the Czech language', material from the SSJČ, SSČ and two bilingual dictionaries. This study focuses on the problems concerning the Czech-Korean lexicography, that relate to the differences of both languages and culture.

On the typological differences, I mainly focused on morphology (II. chap.). While Czech as a language is flexible, it accumulates grammatical meanings in a single element. Korean as a language is agglutinative, it expresses grammatical meanings by arranging numbers of elements after each other. A number of differences were shown in the classification of parts of speech. From this point of view the most interesting are the Korean particles, which are divided into case particles and auxiliary particles. Korean language in contrast to Czech doesn't have prepositions or any conjunctions. The relation between the constituents of a sentence and sentences is expressed by the conjunctive endings and conjunctive cases. Some Czech adjectives have in Korean two equivalents (as a pre-noun in adnominal positions and the qualitative participle verbs), different Czech adjectives correspond only to qualitative participle verbs.