

The thesis is composed of two main parts - the theoretical and the practical one.

The theoretical part sums up the knowledge about language communication, word and lexicon, and mentions diversity of access to model of the language with emphasis on localization lexicon in the human brain. There is also outlined physiological and pathological development of the lexicon, word-stock problems by children with Specific language impairment and children with acquired aphasia, and finally options of lexicon assessment in the Czech.

Practical part is focused on evaluation of lexicon in children divided into the three groups. Each group consists of three age categories. To analyse lexical profile of these children was compiled the test, which contains ten subtests intent on the rate in obtaining words, structuring of mental lexicon and meaning of the words.

The aim of this thesis is to evaluate differences of lexicon between intact children, children with Specific language impairment and children with acquired aphasia.

KEY WORDS:

lexicon, model of the language, mental lexicon, ontogenesis, specific language impairment, childhood aphasia