

In this thesis the onomatopoeias and mimeses in Korean are analyzed. The question of a classification of onomatopoeia and mimeses as some part of speech is discussed after the definition of onomatopoeias and mimeses. In Korean, onomatopoeia and mimeses are mostly considered as adverbs, while in Czech as interjections. The last approach is to create a new part of speech of onomatopoeias and mimeses only. There are four specific conditions of Korean onomatopoeias and mimeses, which is a sound symbolism, reduplications, a specific word formation and typical syntactical functions and a limited compatibility. At least two of the conditions should meet to classify a word to be onomatopoeia or mimesis in Korean.

Afterwards the question of quantity of onomatopoeia and mimeses in Korean is presented on an excerpt from Korean and Czech dictionary. It was observed, that the quantity of Korean onomatopoeia and mimeses is based especially on its variability. The main formal features of Korean onomatopoeias and mimeses are presented with several examples. The sound symbolism of vowels and consonants, the various kinds of reduplication, the word forming processes and the syntactical functions are discussed respectively.

In the other part the question of distribution of onomatopoeias and mimeses in Korean compare to Czech is discussed. Four Korean dictionaries are analyzed to present various possibilities of selecting variants and its treatment in the dictionary. Afterwards, the literary texts and comics are analyzed to show the difference between the function and distribution of Korean and Czech onomatopoeia and mimeses.