

minor place-names from the territory of Bohemia. The parts devoted to the analysis of substantival and adjectival lexical units are divided into three sections dealing with suffixation, prefixal-suffixal formation and compounding. It has been necessary to approach the analysis of lexical units formed by suffixation selectively. The classification of lexical units formed by a certain mode become (in a majority of chapters) a starting point for the analysis of motivation of the individual minor place-names. The formation using the chosen word-formation devices is analysed on the background of the formation in the common-noun sphere of the language. One of the main aims of the thesis is to grasp the word-formation specificities in which the material of minor place-names differs from the common-noun sphere of the language.

The analysis confirms that so-called parasystemic means of word formation are typical of minor place names (as well as the whole proper-name sphere of the language). These means (mainly suffixes) are either not present in the common-noun sphere (e.g. *-čice*, *-ec1*, or their typical function is different in common nouns (*-ství*, *-ínka*)).

In certain instances, the word-formation analysis conducted in this work may influence the interpretation of individual place names. This is due to the fact that our material often provides a broader context, which may offer a new view also of some place-names.

Also the geolinguistic point of view brings some remarkable findings.

Generally speaking, it has been shown that in minor place-names many means of word formation are bound to the broader areas of the southwest and/or northeast Bohemia. The geolinguistic analysis of the means of word formation used in minor place-names could therefore contribute to the investigation of the dialectal word formation (if we respect the well-known fact that the areal of proper names is not always identical with the areal of common nouns).