

I. Abstract

This paper is based on the theoretical principles of the Polish ethnolinguistic works introduced in the first part of this paper. We pay special attention to the theory of anthropocentrism of a natural language. The main focus of this theory is the differentiation between „one’s own“ and „human“ on one side and „someone else’s“ and „non-human“ on the other in a cognitive comprehension of the world. We further apply the anthropocentric approach to outline the conceptualization of domestic animals in the Czech language. The second part of the text deals with the expression pes (‘dog’) in Czech and its derivatives, their position within the lexical system, their semantics, connotations and the stereotypes associated with them. The conclusion presents a cognitive definition of the concept pes (‘dog’) in Czech. The definition builds upon the entry structure of the Polish Dictionary of Folk Stereotypes and Symbols.