Abstract

The aim of the given thesis is to expound the problem of syntax processing by creating adjectival compounds in dictionary entries for the *Large German-Czech Academic Dictionary*. Assuming that exactly these words, which belong to the complicated vocabulary items, cause difficulties for foreign speakers with text comprehension and text production. It is based on the nature of German language, which makes many compounds, as opposed to in Czech language. Not only are the meanings of these words revealed to be problematic, but also their usage.

The thesis is divided into two parts. The theoretical part deals with characteristics of adjectives as word class, and because each word always has its context, attention will be primarily focused on the adjectival valency. Previously, only the valency of verbs and substantives has been discussed. When a native speaker automatically knows these syntax structures and even when, in case of foreign language, there could exist structural similarities between the source and target language, the structures ought consequently to be given in the dictionary. In some mono- or bilingual dictionary the user should find complex informations for word searched.

The practical part involves analysis of ten chosen adjective compounds, which shows how the valency structures are incorporated into current dictionaries. The analysis consists of comparing dictionary entries and is completed with research of electronic sources, which are nowadays often used in the creation of dictionaries. At the end will be constituted a new dictionary entry to each of the analyzing lemmas, which will be the part of arising dictionary.