

**Abstract:**

The submitted bachelor's thesis acquaints the readers with the wedding rite in the traditional folk environment of an ethnographic region Podještědí. The information used in the thesis has primarily come from the regional sources the analysis of which is presented. By means of a critical approach to sources and reflection of historical social circumstances the author tries to depict a probable picture of the wedding rite in the 19th century and to characterize the attributes and elements of the folk wedding and its related habits. The work accentuates the role of each wedding participant, especially the role of the "best man" called "družba". The text describes the negotiations of marriage and premarital preparation. The thesis focuses on the wedding day, various rite acts and entertainment features: The day began with the gathering of guests at the bride's parents' house. Then the wedding procession had set off to the church, where the religious ceremony took place. The wedding feast banquet followed after return from the church. In the evening the wedding guests danced. In the course of the evening the bride received a bonnet, a sign of a married woman. The entire celebration ended up with the ceremonial moving of the bride into a new house. Each phase of the wedding had its own intended form keeping of which had been observed by the groomsman. The sources which the author used represent a diverse mixture that put together a picture in which one could hardly recognize the individual layers of time. Ceremonial rules had been typical for an older time period yet later on the entertainment aspects prevailed in the wedding ceremony. *Traditional folk wedding in Podještědí (...)* reflects the wedding as a rite of passage subject to the Arnold van Gennep scheme and applies to it the structure rite: separation, liminality, and incorporation