

The present study consists of two parts. The first, theoretical part focuses on brief and mostly lexical characteristics of the Arabic media language style (Chapter 2) and describes in outline all word-formational methods used in Modern Standard Arabic for lexical innovation, especially in the field of scientific and technical vocabulary (Chapter 3), i.e. derivation (ištīqq), lexical borrowing (taʿrīb), composition (naḥw), semantic extension (māz), and translation (tārāmā).

The second part (Chapter 4), based on a digitalized corpus of newspaper texts (Lebanese daily newspaper al-Ḥayt), deals in detail with word-formational, structural, syntactic, and semantic analysis of selected one-word, compound and multi-word lexical units (collocations) in Modern Standard Arabic. An Arabic-Czech dictionary of all lexical material treated in the text is attached to the study (Appendix).