The theme of this thesis is morfological and syntactical description of Czech numerals expressing number of a) entities, b) their sets and c) their kinds. These three meanings are to be found together in some simple (basic) numerals (dva - two, osm - eight), numerals such as čtvero (group of four entities of different kinds, four) or dvé (group of two entities, two), and numerals expressing the number of kinds (dvojí, dvoje - two kinds). The co-occurrence of the three meanings mentioned is the reason why they are discussed together within one treatise.

The goal of our analysis is to contribute, on the basis of a research into current linguistic materia/, to the mapping of the use of the numerals under study in modern Czech.

The first part of the thesis consist of a description of the simple (basic) numerals, numerals such as čtvero and dvé and numerals expressing the number of kinds. In the second part we look at the problem from the opposite point of view, adducing the way of counting entities which are labelled by nouns with peripheral distribution of number (kalhoty - trousers, dveředoor(s), nádobí - utensils, ovoce - fruit(sL přikývnutí - nod(s), voda - water, mouka - flour, etc.).

Many phenomena discussed in this thesis which are related to the use of the three adduced types of numerals points to the distinct status of numerals among the word classes. We can mention for example the inappropriate tendency of various types of numerals to join both the type pět - five Ueden a půl metrů - one and half metres) and the type jeden dva, tři, čtyři - one, two, three, four Ueden a půl metr - one and half metre, čtyři celé dva miliony - four point two millions), the tendency towards frozen forms (se čtvero lidmi - with group of fourjfour people, s pů/druha lánem - with one-and-half field, za devatery horami - behind nine-sets of mountains), non-standard declination (se čtvermi dveřmi - with four (non-standard formldoor(s)), participation in higher