

The aim of this thesis was to explain the specificity of idioms with proper nouns (onomastic idioms), to give an overview of the most common Russian onomastic idioms, to explain their origin and to compare their usage with onomastic idioms in Czech.

Proper nouns are specific lexical units which name unique denotata. Unlike common nouns they do not have any general meaning. However, during the development of a language some proper nouns can undergo the process of the so-called appellativization - to turn into a common noun and get the meaning. Such proper nouns occur in most of idioms. In some less frequent cases a proper noun can become a part of an idiom thanks to its rhythmical similarity to other idiom components or due to its accidental or genetic relativity to common nouns.

In both languages onomastic idioms represent a specific and important part of the idiomatic system. Proper nouns contained in idioms can be both of domestic and foreign origin.

The domestic Russian and Czech onomastic idioms can be divided into two groups based on the way they reflect the national specificity. The first group consists of idioms reflecting extralinguistic factors such as domestic folklore, history and literature. The second group includes idioms reflecting national specificity caused by linguistic factors - idioms with existing proper names and idioms containing word games or fictive names.

In Russian and Czech onomastic idioms are fully integrated into the national phraseology.

Their frequent usage and permanent development prove that idioms with proper nouns are not an isolated item in the idiomatic system.