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Adjektiva tvořená od infinitivního/minulého slovesného kmene příponou *-c(i)* v češtině staré a v češtině doby střední

Adjectives formed from the infinitive/past verb stem by the suffix *-c(i)* in Old Czech and Middle Czech

Abstract

The thesis is devoted to the analysis of adjectives formed from the infinitive/past verb stem by the suffix *-c(i)* in Old Czech and Middle Czech. It describes the development of this word-forming subsystem in the period under study. It focuses mainly on the meanings of its units, the representation of individual word-formation categories, the question of the degree of its meaning distinction, especially in comparison with participial adjectives, and the determination of the time of its origin.

Adjectives derived from the infinitive/past verb stem with the suffix *-c(i)* can be identified only partially on the basis of their form in Old Czech sources, since due to ambiguous writing and ongoing spelling changes they merge in some cases with participial adjectives or adjectives ending in *-č(i)*. Therefore, the aim of this thesis is also to reconstruct the supposed system of adjectives derived by the suffix *-c(i)* in the Old Czech and Middle Czech period.

The fact of partial formal ambiguity of the type of adjectives under study implies a basic procedure for the analysis of the material: First, the adjectives formed by the suffix *-c(i)* are characterized in cases where they are clearly distinguishable from participial adjectives, and then, according to the data, it is determined which of the possible but formally ambiguous words are part of the type of adjectives under study. On the basis of form alone, all adjectives derived with the suffix *-c(i)* from the infinitive/past stem of verbs of the 5th and 6th infinitive class can be clearly distinguished from participial adjectives. The aim of the analysis limited to derivatives from verbs of these two classes is primarily to determine the word-formation categories of the formal type under study, and in the case of purpose adjectives, to determine the type of nouns of bearers of qualities (3.2.1). Part of the above analysis is to determine the intersection of the adjectival type under study with adjectives ending in *-č(i)* (3.2.1.3). This is followed by a proportional comparison of adjectives with the formant *-c(i)* with participial (paradigmatic and non-paradigmatic) adjectives (3.2.2-3.2.4). The information found is then the basis for the delimitation and description of derivatives derived from the infinitive (past) stem of verbs of other classes, since these derivatives usually formally merge with participial adjectives (3.2.5-3.2.7). Only derivatives formed exclusively by suffixation or conversion were included in this analysis.

A separate section (3.3) is devoted to adjectives derived or co-derived with the prefix *ne-*. It defines the boundary between deverbatives formed by simultaneous prefixation and suffixation (conversion) and deadjectives derived by prefixation, and thus also deals with the topic of further derivation from the adjectives under study. The next section (3.4) focuses on other deverbal adjectives that had a purpose meaning in the Old Czech period and thus competed with adjectives derived by the suffix *-c(i)*.

The section dealing with the analysis of material from the Middle Czech period (3.6) focuses only on adjectives with the suffix *-c(i)* formed only by suffixation and is arranged analogically. Based on a comparison with material from the Old Czech period, conclusions are drawn about the development of the productivity and word-formation categories of this formal type.