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Summary

FROM ANCIENT *SPECIES* AND *FIGURA* ACCIDENTS TO THE RUDIMENTS OF THE WORD-FORMATION DISCIPLINE IN LATIN AND VERNACULAR GRAMMARS (16TH TO 18TH CENTURIES)

An analysis of the structure of grammatical texts in relation to the doctrine of grammatical accidents and its terminology is presented in the article. It describes nominal *species* and *figura* accidents from late-ancient *Artes grammaticae*, which, after long historical development, formed the basis for the word-formation discipline as we understand it today. Special attention is paid to the position of *species* and *figura* accidents in the *De nomine* chapter of the part of the grammars devoted to *Etymologia* and to the way they changed over time. Alongside *species* and *figura*, additional accidents (*motio* first and foremost), which later enriched the

species-figura basis, are taken into account. The focus lies in the period from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries, when vernacular grammars (including grammars of Czech, Slovakized Czech, and Slovak) reflected the changes in the structure of Latin grammars. Within the given topic, typical features of representative grammatical texts are also identified: e.g., the features of Melanchthonian grammar, the Ramean ones, and the impact of Scaliger. The end of the eighteenth century, as demonstrated in the article, appears to be the crucial stage in the history of the establishment of word-formation as a self-contained linguistic discipline in the grammatography of Upper Hungary. At that time (specifically in 1791), Anton Bernolák, following in the footsteps of Rosa's (1672) and particularly Doležal's (1746) grammars, finally identified word-formation as an independent research area in his systematic treatise entitled *Etymologia vocum Slavicarum*.

Keywords: Latin grammar; vernacular grammar; word-formation; word-and-accident model; *species*; *figura*; *motio*.

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