

Summary

PROTHETIC *v-* IN AGRICULTURAL LITERATURE OF THE 16TH CENTURY

The analysis shows that the status of prothetic *v-* explored in old prints differs from contemporary common Czech. The non-etymological *v-* is conditioned by the following factors: 1) grammatical or lexical status of words (prothetic *v-* occurs most frequently in grammatical words, sporadically in prepositions *vo* 'about', *vod* 'from', in 3rd-person personal pronouns and in pronominal adverbs); 2) prefixation or non-prefixation (*v-* is more common in non-prefixed words, less frequent in prefixed words with prefix *o-*, rare in words with prefix *od-*, and quite sporadic in words with prefix *ob-*); 3) semantics of words (*v-* is common in names of domestic things and works, on the contrary, it is not used in abstract words, literary expressions and borrowings); 4) lexicalization (the most lexicalized forms are e. g. *vorati* 'to plough', *votava* 'aftermath', *vostruby* 'bran'); 5) literary genre (agricultural literature is more opened to the phenomenon in question than biblical texts or chronicles); 6) text topics (most benevolent are mathematical texts, less agricultural texts and the least medical texts); 7) other factors, especially extralinguistic.

Keywords: prothetic *v-*; humanistic Czech; 16th century; agricultural literature

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