

Abstract

The present diploma thesis deals with the common morphological and phonological features between Sanskrit and Slavic languages. It contains the list of common lexemes in Sanskrit and Slavic languages added at the end of the thesis. The point of departure of this thesis are the theories of comparative linguistics, which are mentioned in the introduction. Morphophonological parallels are researched in the context of the relationships between Indo-Iranian and Balto-Slavic languages, what helps to distinguish common features between the separated language branches: e. g. common features between Baltic languages and Sanskrit or common features between Slavic and Iranian languages. Iranian and Slavic language contact is analysed in the special chapter.

The common features between Sanskrit and Slavic languages supposed to be generally the remnants of common Indo-European principles, which are preserved in both language branches. The special chapter is also devoted to the RUKI sound law, which is regarded as one of the most important common feature between Balto-Slavic and Indo-Iranian languages.