

Abstract

This diploma thesis deals with features of totalitarian language. It summarizes the previous linguistic research dealing with the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia and describes the language use in two selected official journals.

The two journals analyzed (*Národní politika* and *Arijský boj*) served as a basis for a language corpus. The thesis deals with selected phenomena of orthography (capitalization, punctuation), word-formation (abbreviations), the lexico-semantic layer (representation of Jews, furthermore the keywords and treating of Germanisms in the Czech texts) and the morphological layer (inflection of Germanisms, specifically toponyms).

Both of the journals selected presented Jews in the negative way but the *Národní politika* contained significantly fewer articles about Jews than *Arijský boj*.

Among the features of the Czech language and its orthography under the Protectorate which have been found in the corpus explored are e.g. inconsistency of capitalization, frequent occurrence of abbreviations and ironic quotes. The word Jew was detected as the most frequent keyword in the language corpus. One of the achievements of the present M.A. thesis is creation of the first corpus covering the years 1938–1945 which could be used for future research.

Keywords: Antisemitism, Arijský boj, censorship, language policy, Nazism, Národní politika, propaganda, Protectorate, language of the Protectorate, language corpus of the Protectorate, totalitarian language