

Abstract

The presented thesis is devoted to the description of Turkic loanwords in Slovak. It examines the loanwords within the frame of contact linguistics and explains what kind of language contact occurred. This issue is devoted to the theoretical part of the thesis, which specifies the types of linguistic borrowings across languages. The thesis lays emphasis on classification of Turkic languages. It discerns historical periods of penetrating of the loanwords in Slovak, or even into the Proto-Slavic language.

The first phase of the contacts occurred even during the stay in homeland of the Slavs, when they were confronted with lexicon of Prototurkic. Afterwards Slavs in the Carpathian region came into contact with the Turkic tribes during the Avar Khaganate. Significant participation on the spread of Turkic languages had Hungarian, which itself contained Turkic substrate before arriving in the Danube basin. The next phase of contact was the presence of Turkic tribes in medieval Hungarian Kingdom. The little of Turkisms brought Wallachian colonization (Ukrainian and Romanian population). The most intensive contact of Slovak and Turkish nation occurred during the 150-year Ottoman expansion. There were parts of southern Slovakia directly incorporated into the Ottoman Sultanate.

The thesis therefore deals with a role of transfer languages. For instance Ottoman Turkish mediated words of Persian or Arabic origin into the Slavic or Hungarian vocabulary. An equal importance has also Hungarian or Serbian language as an intermediary language.

The thesis is based on historical materials, Historical Dictionary of the Slovak language and Slovak dialects Dictionary (plenty of Turkisms has been preserved in dialects). It also defines the term „Turcism“ and describes the cultural connotation of the word *Turk* or *Tatar* (semantics, phraseology, folk art). It notices Turkish words also in Toponymy and Anthroponymy.