

Abstract

This thesis analyses the linguistic characteristics of the manuscript *Jačke, govori i molitve iz Fröllersdorfa u Gradišću from 1876*. All sections of the manuscript are compared to religious texts from the Burgenland-Croatian and Czech prayer books, which contain genres corresponding to the linguistic styles of the manuscript. The thesis focuses on the nature of the Moravian Croat dialect, its language devices, linguistic borrowings from neighboring languages, and the relationship between the dialect of the Moravian Croats and the Burgenland-Croatian language. The analysis also reflects the presence of the Čakavian dialectal features in the Moravian-Croatian dialectal area. The research takes into consideration the state of the Čakavian dialect in the mid-16th century when the Moravian Croats left the dialectal areas where Čakavian was spoken. The thesis reveals the variety of linguistic features in the manuscript, which, on one hand, is based on the spoken dialect, and on the other hand, replaces the missing linguistic devices with borrowed words from neighboring languages that had already undergone or were undergoing standardization at the time of the manuscript's creation.

Key words

Moravian Croatian, Moravian Croats, Ecclesiastical literature, Croatian dialects, Burgenland Croats, Čakavian dialect