

Annotation

The Thesis entitled “The Personality and Work of the Author of the Non fiction literature in the Media and the Socio-Political Metamorphoses of the Time” describes the influence of the various aspects of the communication process and its development (changes of the socio-political situation and the non fiction literature itself) in relation to the publicist, writer, historian and translator Karel Richter. He lived through the 1960s, the period of “normalisation” and the 1990s, when the market economy witnessed a rapid development – including the publishing sector.

The work describes the metamorphosis of the communication process in retrieving information, the pursuit of political communication in relation to the non fiction literature and other aspects of this genre of the author’s works. It focuses on the political and economic influences, which affected Richter’s work, and the influence of his work in the media back on him.

The Thesis is divided into a theoretical and a practical part. The theoretical part sums up scientific works written about the non fiction literature genre. In his own analyses Richter, too, tries to characterize the genre and its basic problem, which rests in non-established and diverse definitions often contradicting each other. This chapter also sums up the development of this genre, which in the latter half of the 20th century became a literary phenomenon.

The other, practical part, analyses the work of Karel Richter as one of the most significant representatives of the Czech non fiction literature. As an author, he lived through the 1960s, experienced the period of “normalisation”, the thaw in the late 1980s and the emergence of the market economy and its development. This work therefore examines the influences and pressures - political, social and economic - the author had to bear in the different periods. At the same time it defines the style of the non fiction literature, which Karel Richter uses and which he calls “non fiction literature with artistic ambitions”.

The analysis is based on the books by Karel Richter and his personal evidence.