

## **Abstrakt**

In my dissertation *Theory of Petrified Worlds on the Example of Anti-Utopian and Dystopian Literature*, I deal with anti-utopian and dystopian literature, which has been largely neglected by Czech scholarship. After the introduction to the issue I deal with the detailed analysis of the novel *We* by Yevgeny Zamyatin, after which I devote my attention to the theoretical definition of terms, including the historical mapping of previous research. I focus on the historical context of the emergence of the genres, including a deeper analysis of its beginnings, i.e. the development of utopian literature from Plato to William Morris and Herbert George Wells, and in detail describe the emergence of anti-utopian literature primarily as an opposition to utopian tendencies and its evolution into dystopia. A major part of the work deals with a specific semiotic analysis of the characteristic and constitutive features of the genres of anti-utopian and dystopian literature of the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries. This includes, among other things, the closed and petrified world of the novels, which gave the name to the presented theory, the strict division of society, the existence of newspeak, the characteristics of the main and secondary characters, as well as the social and political context of the analysed works. In addition, an important part of the thesis is a terminological specification of the used and existing terms in the field of investigation of utopian, anti-utopian and dystopian literature, including the definition of the last two versus fantastic literature. In the last chapter I deal with the work of contemporary author Vladimir Sorokin as another representative of the continuation of the dystopian tradition. The conclusion consists of a brief description of the differences between anti-utopia and dystopia, their delimitation as specific genres and primarily based on the theory of the petrified worlds.