

This present thesis is studying the syntactic specifics in the work by Ignát Herrmann. Major part of the literary work by this author pictures the life of „small“ people of Pragues suburb at the end of the 19th century with their simple nature and daily routines and it all with the intention to assume and amuse readers. Although the texts are written and therefore well prepared, Herrmann tries to evoke an exactly reverse feeling in large extent and uses such language constructions which are typical for unprepared, spontaneous and familiar communication. In context of that the texts are rich of direct speech with all the characteristics peculiar to them.

There were two main groups created on grounds of the fundamental Czech syntactic grammar for the description of the syntactic specifics in Herrmann's texts. One of them contains modifications of the basic sentence formula (ellipsis, parenthesis, aposiopesis etc.) and the second grammatical constructions with features of apposition relationship (rectification, enumeration and summary etc.).

In the analysis reported here it was shown that at the syntax level there are Herrmann's pieces based on two basic principles which are in contrary to each other. On the one hand the texts are highly reduced but on the other side they are apparently enriched. The represented syntactic specifics conform to both of them.

Furthermore the described syntactic constructions were presented both in the direct speech of the characters and in the narrative passages. In this thesis it could be given a proof about the fact that at the syntax level there is not a large change of the particular researched works, anyhow the most of syntactic specifics were found in the latest Herrmann's work *Vdavky Nanyňky Kulichovy*.