

Václav Bělohradský stated (Právo, July 3, 2010) that "'Greece' was one of the biggest pre-election lies in political history of this country." The aim of this thesis is to examine the role media played in the alleged "pre-election lie": how set the agenda(or drew on the topics) and how pre-election discourse involved the theme of state bankruptcy in the country, whose bonds were according to Bloomberg two months before parliamentary election in 2010 the eighth safest in the world. I examine the content of the most widely read weeklies Reflex, Respekt and Týden, respectively their May 2010 issues (election-month). I will proceed from the assumption that weeklies have the greatest potential to put events into the relevant context, and thereby significantly shape the discourse. This thesis uses the discourse (focusing on its ideological character according van Dijk's evidences) and semiotic (using the theory of Roland Barthes) analysis to detect any mythological elements concerning political parties and ideas in connection with the threat of state bankruptcy.

The theoretical part focuses on the possible political consequences of media manipulation especially in the electoral process. I consider inspiring for the needs of this thesis evidence of the German sociologists Jürgen Habermas (of universal pragmatists) and Ulrich Beck (of the risk society), as well as by Friedrich Engels outlined problem of false consciousness.