

Abstract

In the first half of the 19th century, the emancipation efforts of the ethnic groups living under domination of bigger nations grew stronger. Emancipation movements were influenced by the humanistic ideas of Johann Gottfried Herder, proclaiming the language as the most important characteristic feature of a nation and that every nation has the natural right to claim its identity. Motivated by these concepts, the Czechs identified the enforcement of Czech language with the fight for the nation.

This Diploma thesis deals with the textual analysis of the German manuscripts by the Czech revivalists Karel Alois Vinařický, František Palacký and Pavel Josef Šafařík, regarding the state of education in the Czech lands and the comparison between these manuscripts.

The textual analysis (Brinker: 2001) reflects the communication field, the purpose of writing the text, circumstances of their creation, the role of the emittent and the recipient and finally the intention of the author, which is related with the identification of the text function. All texts contain elements of the text type "language defense". The consideration of the lexemes with the help of the contemporary dictionaries (Adelung, Grimma, Jungmann), etymological dictionary (Pfeifer) and Duden (2006) focuses on the semantic field of National Revival and education. The similarity of these three manuscripts can be justified by the influence of rhetoric and argumentation of the National Revival. Also the intention to influence the position of the Czech language in the society, education and administration in the Habsburg monarchy can be seen.