Abstract

In this thesis I chose the topic of the history of modern Italian literature, namely the period of neorealism. Literary production exceeds its framework and passes into another kind of art, into filmmaking. So thesis gains interdisciplinary character. Furthermore, for me, this period significant for its ethical and aesthetic values of the human society.

The first part summarizes important books about the life of Pier Paolo Pasolini. In the central part is based on mutual comparison works, novels and films, the opinions of experts works drawn from secondary literature. It is currently the focus of work: analysis of novels and film sequences through which it speaks to us.

In the last part of the thesis contents Pasolini's book dedicated to collection of essays bearing his poetic intention to intervene in language, literature and film layers of Italian culture. Pasolini’s scope goes beyond individual disciplines, interconnects arts and beyond "mere" national scope. It opens up new issues in the community in which he later become fateful.

The thesis is dedicated to the first half of Pasolini's life that affected him during processing works analyzed below: Ragazzi di vita and Una vita violenta, Accattone and Mamma Roma. The rest of his life is not addressed, it does not impinge subject of interest and context, even in the last chapter is drawn from the book, the content of which already partially falls into the latter stages of his life and works.

This thesis has been focused on Pasolini's artistic intervention in the transformation of Italian society after Second World War, especially at the end of the '50s and beginning of the '60s of the 20th century. His literary narrative gradually moving into film processing. The rapid increase in urban population of Rome and its peripherals, borgata, who come from rural areas, poor areas of southern Italy, mainly deal with this issue.

This social change allows meeting with illiteracy of the people on the European continent in the 20th century, with increasing social inequality, transformation of social values and relationships
in the traditional Christian country like Italy is with no doubt. Known image of Italy completely changes.

Pasolini represents the Roman periphery, such as the environment changes. Their real residents become characters in novels and movies, which is typical for the period of neorealism. It captures the social and economic situation and the everyday life. It suggests social stratification: marginal poor sections of the population - the proletariat - and also part of the population still standing on the edge of the larger sottoproletariato. Besides that describes the middle and upper class Italian company called bourgeoisie, which is important to be aware of in terms of language stratification. Each language variant is different from each other, are a prerequisite to other lifestyles and ideas. In them is often hidden allusions to the history of humanity and its traditional Christian religion. Pasolini snaps to the current idea of evil for the Italian society, define it and at the same time it translates from the narrative books into narrative films.