

This diploma thesis focuses on difficulties of translating an expressive elliptical utterance and tests the validity of several partial hypotheses on the basis of several Russian contemporary fiction writings and their translations into the Czech language. As the main hypothesis we took the idea of classifiability of expressive syntactic constructions used in spoken language (first of all, ellipsis) into the system applicable in translation from Russian into Czech.

In chapter Theoretical aspects of spoken language we describe the current state of research in the field of expressive syntax of spoken language and create our own classification of expressive syntactic constructions in Russian on predicativity / nonpredicativity basis. We also study communicational and pragmatic aspects of expressive syntactic forms and characterize them in terms of translation theory of equivalence and adequacy.

In the empirical part of our research we add examples from fiction writing to our classification and specify it more thoroughly, mainly with regards of non-predicative constructions. The resulting syntactic models are evaluated on the basis of expressivity vehicle, vehicle of communicational meaning and type of utterance (informative, or phatic). We also judge the adequacy of translation solutions at the communicative and pragmatic level, as well as the possibility of their classification from the syntactic point of view