

Abstract

The thesis is concerned with editorial changes in three of the fairy tales by Božena Němcová (Chytrá horákyně, Čert a Káča, O hloupém Honzovi). The source material is comprised of forty editions; the oldest of the texts is that of the first edition (published 1845-1847), the most recent text was published in 2009. The full texts of the forty editions of the three fairy tales are enclosed on a CD. Editorial changes in the source texts (in contrast to the first edition) have been highlighted. The thesis itself is divided into six main sections.

The first section is introductory and it chiefly describes the selection of the material and the method of its processing.

The second chapter deals with selected orthographic issues, particularly with the placement of exclamation marks and semicolons, and writing *j* in the auxiliary verb *být* in the preterite (*šel sem / šel jsem*). (Not) writing *j* in the auxiliary verb *být* is a stylistic device which helps to distinguish the speech of one of the characters. However, most editors change all forms to the variant with *j*, whereby the stylistic distinction is lost.

The third chapter examines morphology, especially the alteration of selected verb forms. Topics of the subchapters are: supine, participles, past conditional and verb tenses. Editions published after 1989 are often simplified, e.g. by elimination of participles or transformation of verb tenses used in secondary functions (e.g. dramatic present) to preterite.

The following chapter concerns lexicon. It studies the use of *verba dicendi*, which are often substituted in the latest editions, even when the original form does not show archaic or literary features (*povídat – mluvit*). It can also be found that the editors often replace vernacular, expressive, or vulgar expressions with standard language (*huba – ústa*). This trend is particularly prominent in texts published after 1989.

The fifth chapter focuses on the use of phrasemes and idioms. The phraseological component has been reduced significantly in modern editions. Less frequent phrasemes are excluded or substituted by non-phraseological expressions. Common phrasemes are left unchanged.

The sixth, concluding chapter summarizes the most important findings. It can generally be said that before 1920-1930s the adjustments tried to render the text more standard and correct. Since 1960s, when editions intended for children started to prevail, editorial changes have followed educational purposes (e.g. by reducing the expressive lexicon). Also the repertoire of morphological tools and the occurrence of phrasemes have been restricted due to simplification. This tendency has been on the increase since 1989.