

## ABSTRACT

The presented dissertation (doctoral thesis) is devoted to the life and creative heritage of the Russian philologist of the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century A.D. Grigorjev (1874-1945). The subject of examination contains for the very first time the emigration period (1922-1945) of his life and works. His intellectual legacy, kept in the archive of the Czech Academy of Sciences and not generally known to the public, involves not only published books but handwritten studies either. This is the first coherent scientific biography of A.D. Grigorjev revealing changes of the scholar's interests and study impulses, showing the development of his methodological stands and the value of his research, and at the same time it puts his scientific activities in the broader context of life events.

The segmentation and the structure of the dissertation are required by wide range of disciplines A.D. Grigorjev was interested in in the course of his life in the areas of Central and Eastern Europe and Siberia.

The first chapter, dealing with his life and scientific doings before emigration, starts with a short description of his origin and high school (grammar school) education (1.1.). Introduction to his Moscow's period, involving the main three fields of his scientific research: medievalism (1.2.1.), folklore (1.2.2.) and linguistics (1.2.3.), follows. Respective parts of this subchapter look into following issues: his lifelong research of one of the oldest culture heritage of world literature (The Story of Ahikar) connected with professor M.I. Sokolov, the examination of extent and importance of his folklore activities, focused mainly on East European epos (epic), in the context of the Russian philology development and above all our assertion of his playing key role in the development of linguistic thinking about languages in Russia at the beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> century. Subsequent subchapters cover: the course and significance of his study tour in the Western and Central Europe in 1905-1907 (1.3.) and Warsaw's period of his life and works (1.4.) which includes prosopographical view on the destiny of the academic board of Warsaw University.

The second chapter, dedicated to the life and research of A.D. Grigorjev as the Czechoslovak emigrant (exile), divides into Uzhhorod's (2.1.), Presov's (2.2.) and Prague's (2.3.) periods of his activities. In succeeding years the spheres of his interests, defined in the first chapter, remain as a matter of fact the same. The scientist continues to study dialects used in Siberia, publishes the last volume of Russian "bylina", prepares the follow-up study on the Slavonic redaction of The Story of Ahikar and newly he starts to look into the oldest history of Slavs. One can notice how the above mentioned scientific study acquires interesting interconnection with ideological and political life in Czechoslovakia (Uzhhorod's and Prague's periods).

The third chapter investigates the methodology used by him when studying folk literature and early Slavonic history, thus revealing that the new codification of A.D. Grigorjev by T.G. Ivanova is disproved (her attempt to find out in his works application of researching methods of old literature). The analysis of the examined materials proves the scientist to be affiliated with the historical school of folklore.

The fourth chapter is aimed to show, in several thematic levels, prospect of further research. Namely it concentrates on looking for students and followers of A.D. Grigorjev in Russia (4.1.), on links and contacts with Prague's professorship (4.2.) and the Russian scientist's influence on younger generation of Czech philologists (4.3.).