

Summary:

The aim of this thesis was to classify the intertextual relationship entered by fan fictions. A fan fiction is a modern literary form, which developed mainly in the second half of the 20th century and has been experiencing real boom since the beginning of the Internet era. Intertextuality is a basic condition for the existence of fan fictions, as these are derivatives of other texts (usually certain popular culture products). Fan fiction is created in fandom as a product of fan activity. These texts are unauthorized, they don't bring profit to their creators and can have a subversive character. Besides the basic intertextual relation to canon, fan fictions enter into a variety of other intertextual relationships. Among these are relationships to the cultural canon similar to those formed by traditional literature. Fan fiction borrows motives and plotlines from fairytales, myths, the Bible, poetry and songs, fiction and movies. On the other hand, fan fiction also enters into such intertextual relationships that are specific for this literary genre. These are so-called crossovers – mixing of several fictional worlds, and relationships to other works of fan fiction – parodies, continuing other authors' stories, replies to so-called challenges and prompts (ideas for stories).