

Annotation

The thesis explores the everyday life of British society in the 1930s, which will be examined in two ways. One is the construction of everyday, ordinary life using academic and scientific literature. The second source of information is the image of British society during the period in question through the lens of detective fiction from the pen of British writer Agatha Christie. The thesis juxtaposes these two perspectives, compares them, and looks for similarities and differences. The text of the thesis is divided into two main parts.

The first part aims to introduce the study and the nature of research of everyday life, to outline the nature of the 1930s for the British people of the time, and to introduce the life and work of the writer Agatha Christie. The introductory chapter attempts to briefly describe the theme of the research of everyday life. Through a broader lens, the thesis looks at the historical context of the period in question. It then examines the social phenomena that influenced and shaped the society-wide mood and atmosphere of the 1930s. The key chapter of the theoretical part of the thesis then looks at interpersonal relationships, the fulfilment of leisure time, working hours, personal hygiene and grooming, shopping, eating, housing, transport, travel, culture and fashion in England throughout the third decade of the twentieth century in greater detail. For the purposes of subsequent research, the thesis also includes a chapter that explores the life and important milestones of Agatha Christie. There is also a chapter on the author's work, which briefly introduces Agatha Christie's extensive writing output. The emphasis is on the novels and short story collections published between 1930 and 1939, which will become the research material for the subsequent analysis.

The second, practical, part of the thesis firstly justifies the choice of the historical-comparative method for the purposes of the thesis, specifies the preparation of the method, specifies the research topics and sources, and last but not least, it deals with operationalization, which is crucial for the subsequent data analysis. The analysis subsequently focuses on excerpts of testimonial value from the researched material. The research material is derived from Agatha Christie's detective books published between 1930 and 1939. Twenty-three works meet these criteria. The analytical part works with the assumption that the author based her fictional stories not only on imagination but also on the observation of the environment and the time in which she lived; on this basis the thesis then describes everyday life of British society in the 1930s. It then links and contrasts this description with information from the theoretical section and the academic literature. The thesis tries to find common and different features of the British

everyday life of the 1930s described by the academic literature and its image from contemporary fiction from the pen of Agatha Christie. The analytical part also focuses on listing the categories Agatha Christie focused on the most in her books, as well as those she neglected. At the very end, the thesis attempts to reflect on the question of whether and to what extent fiction, in such a capacity, can become a source of historical narrative value.