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**LITERARY WORKS AND THEIR FILM ADAPTATIONS -
THE LORD OF
THE RINGS TRILOGY**
Bakalářská práce

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Prohlašuji, že jsem závěrečnou práci vypracoval samostatně a použil jen uvedených pramenů a literatury.

V Olomouci dne

.....
vlastnoruční podpis

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Abstract

The thesis deals with comparison of The Lord of the Rings Trilogy books and their film adaptations. The first chapter represents the theory of adaptations and previous attempts to make Tolkien's masterpiece alive. Second chapter provides some information about the life of J. R. R. Tolkien. Third chapter reveals some interesting facts about the background of the books. Forth chapter clarifies the making of the Lord of the Rings movies as well as parts of Peter Jackson's life. The comparison of the books and films can be found in the fifth chapter. This part of the thesis focuses on comparing the portrayal of characters and plot changes and their impact on the audience.

Introduction

The person who influenced me most in my childhood was my father. He loves all of J. R. R. Tolkien's work and introduced me to his universe when I was a little boy. When the movies were announced we were both really excited about this news and also went to premiere of the film in Czech Republic. I was amazed by The Lord of the Rings Trilogy on silver screen. Marcel Proust (2003) says that only three or four books in your life will give you something really important. For me it is The Lord of the Rings Trilogy.

In my opinion The Lord of the Rings Trilogy needs further investigation for better understanding of the movies. In addition the study and comparison of all these materials will contribute to comprehension of other book adaptations of different authors.

All those influences were the reason I have chosen this topic. The Aim of this thesis is to compare the differences between the books and The Lord of the Rings Trilogy movies by Peter Jackson, choosing the most important part in every book or movie. The aim also is to investigate what impact the omission of some parts in the movies and changes in them might have on audiences and what might have been the reasons.

The comparison is achieved by close reading of the Lord of the Rings Trilogy and also watching particular scenes in the film adaptation, while making a notes.

1. Adaptations

1.1. Theory

Mothy Corrigan (1999) states: "Adaptation is the most common practise in the exchange between literature and film, describing the transposition of a novel, play, or other literary source to film." Basically most of the movies today are some kind of adaptation of old stories and fables. It does not have to be just transformation of book into a film because some tales were around since ancient times. Many movies are just reconstruction of old film with some new ideas and features.

1.2. Previous film adaptations

There were previous attempts by different directors to depict Tolkien's universe in a movie but they were not that successful. All previous films or television series were animated. First one is called Hobbit and it was directed by Jules Bass and Arthur Rankin, Jr. in 1977. The second one named Lord of the Rings was directed by Ralph Bakshi and film with a title. The Return of the King was in 1980 directed also by Jules Bass and Arthur Rankin (Tolkien Gateway, 2015).

1.3. Paintings

Many painters and illustrators were amazed by Tolkien's universe. Examples include works by Allan Lee, John Howe, Michael Kaluta, David Wyatt, Peter Pracownik, Roger Garland, Ted Nasmith, Rodney Matthews and Ed Beard, Jr. (Artists UK, 2015). They brought Tolkien's characters to life even before film adaptations. Some of these artist and their work can be found in Tolkien's World: Paintings of Middle-Earth with short extracts from The Lord of the Rings Trilogy books.

2. Biography of J. R. R. Tolkien

Carpenter (1993, p. 7) mentions that J. R. R. Tolkien was against biographies and did not like them because he said that it is a form of literary critique. Tolkien also thought that investigation of an author's life is pointless and a false approach to their work. Nevertheless J. R. R. Tolkien was aware of the fact that due to the marvellous popularity of his prose, that someone would definitely write a biography about him after his death. It seems that he even made some preparation for this because during the last years of his life he gathered great amounts of his old letters and documents with notes and comments. He also wrote several pages about memories of his childhood.

John Ronald Reuel Tolkien was born in Bloemfontein, South Africa, on January 3, 1892. His parents were Arthur Tolkien and Mabel Suffield Tolkien. Mabel settled 4-year-old J. R. R. (later called Ronald) and his younger brother, Hilary in the country hamlet of Sarehole, in Birmingham, England after the death of Arthur Tolkien. The cause of Arthur's death was peritonitis. After death of Mabel Tolkien in 1904, Tolkien brothers were sent to a relative and in boarding homes to a Catholic priest guardianship in Birmingham. J. R. R. Tolkien got his first-class degree for Anglo-Saxon and Germanic languages and classic literature at Exeter College. He served in World War I as a lieutenant in the Lancashire Fusiliers but never stopped writing. He was released from duty due to illness after fighting in the Battle of the Somme, where there were many casualties. During his military service, he had married Edith Bratt in 1916. In 1920 J. R. R. Tolkien started to study linguistic studies at University of Leeds and few years later he became a professor at Oxford University. With friends like C. S. Lewis and Owen Barfield he started a writing group named The Inklings. At that time he also wrote his first short line about "a hobbit." In 1937 his award-winning fantasy novel *The Hobbit* about Bilbo Baggins and his adventures was published. It was regarded as a book for children, even though Tolkien would state that the book was not originally intended for children. This story was supported by over 100

drawings created by himself. His masterpiece the Lord of the Rings Trilogy, which was partially inspired by ancient European myths was done over the years, while working on other publications. Although the Lord of the Rings has its own lore, languages and maps. In 1954 the first part of the trilogy called The Fellowship of the Ring was released, followed by The Two Towers and The Return of the King in 1955. In 1959 J. R. R. Tolkien retired from professorial duties. After that he published an essay and poetry collection, Tree and Leaf, and the fantasy tale Smith of Wootton Major. In 1971 his wife Edith died. On September 2, 1973, Tolkien died at the age of 81. His four children outlived him. Several works that were not finished at the time of Tolkien's death were edited by his son Christopher. These includes The Silmarillion and The Children of Húrin, which were published posthumously. To celebrate the 75th anniversary of Tolkien's novel, in 2012, The Art of the Hobbit was published with Tolkien's original illustrations (biography.com, 2015).

3. Background of the books

The Lord of the Rings was written in stages between 1937 and 1949. Much of it was written during World War II. It was originally published in three volumes in 1954 and 1955. Later on it was translated into at least 38 languages. J. R. R. Tolkien wrote many letters between October 1914 when he was undergraduate at Oxford and August 29 1973 (four days before his death). The Major part of these letters were personal letters to his family, namely to his son Christopher Tolkien, his wife Edith Tolkien and all his other children, and even some grandchildren. Other letters concerns his career as a professor of Anglo-Saxon. Some of them were letters sent to his publisher Allen & Unwin explaining why he constantly failed to meet deadlines and other related topics about the publishing of the book. Lastly there were letters concerning Middle-Earth which later provided some useful and interesting information to J.R.R. Tolkien's fans (lotr.wikia, 2015).

Lin Carter (2002) claims that before the publishing of the Lord of the Rings trilogy, he always sent parts of his work to his son to read them. His son was always excited to receive the next part of the story about hobbits and their journey. Even though it might seem that the Lord of the Rings might be allegory about World War II, and some people even asked J. R. R. Tolkien if for example the orcs are Germans and The Fellowship of the Ring are the Allies, Sauron is Hitler, Saruman is Mussolini and the Ring is the atomic bomb, he strictly denied this statement. Tolkien absolutely hated allegory.

David Day (2012) talks about the evolution in appreciation of J. R. R. Tolkien's work. When The Lord of the Rings Trilogy was published for the first time, it did not find much recognition. It was overlooked as yet another weird book, that was read only by sci-fi lovers. However it did not take much time until these books were found by college students who thought that it was an allegory for World War II and it became popular among them. Suddenly these books were discussed around every campus and even some professors have shown interest in

them. J. R. R. Tolkien had discussed the books during lectures and his influence spread to high schools. After that even main stream readers who read only few very popular books read them. His work was also really important for the Greenpeace movement. During protests against nuclear bomb testing in the ocean, when they had only a small boat and trying to stop the testing, in what might seem like a foolish idea they compared themselves to hobbits fighting against evil and even though they might seem small against their enemy they have good amount of persistence and endurance. J. R. R. Tolkien wrote in some of his letters about nuclear power and the nuclear bomb and says that even though some people think something different about this topic, he claims that if something can be done it does not necessary mean that it has to be done. So despite the fact that scientists discovered the atom power, we do not have to test it and use it. He was strongly against atom bombs because of his imagination what apocalypse these bombs could bring to this world.

J. R. R. Tolkien reversed the traditional story about journey about finding a ring. He did not like Richard Wagner so he made an opposite to his operas *The Ring of the Nibelung*. In Tolkien's work, the story is about destroying of the one ring and fighting all evil rather than trying to get the ring to hobbits possession for selfish reasons. However even in the *Lord of the Rings* books we can see that person carrying the ring changes to worse and his mind is enchanted. No matter how resilient hobbits are, Frodo hesitates when he is asked to toss the ring into Mount Doom. Only Gollum resolves this problem by his obsession for the ring, which costs him life.

4. The Lord of the Rings movie trilogy

4.1. Peter Jackson

Peter Jackson is best known for his adaptation of the Lord of the Rings Trilogy. He was born on October 31, 1961, in New Zealand. At age of 8 he made his first short film with a 8-mm movie camera. Even though he has directed many films across all genres he is still mostly recognized for his work on J. R. R. Tolkien's Lord of the Rings trilogy. He also directed The Hobbit film series which belongs to Tolkien's fantasy universe.

At the beginning Peter Jackson was mesmerized by a futuristic English sci-fi show named Thunderbirds (1965-66) when he was five years old. It was when his family bought their first TV. His true obsession with television started when he was nine and saw the original King Kong (1976) movie.

At age of sixteen he dropped out of Kapiti College, which was state-run secondary school, because he wanted to get a job to finance his film hobby. Peter Jackson got a job at a local newspaper as a photographic lithographer. He needed to buy equipment for his work and to save as much money as possible he worked six days a week while living with his parents. After buying all the equipment he needed he started to make a film. He was filming only on Sundays because that was his day off. After several years he created a full-length comedy about flesh-eating aliens.

In mid-1990s he was looking for a great project to test his skills as a director. He thought about making a film versions of The Lord of the Rings, the classic trilogy of fantasy novels by J. R. R. Tolkien. Peter Jackson said that he was a big fan of J. R. R. Tolkien's work and when he was eighteen and read the books, he thought to himself how he was looking forward to see these novels as a movie. However twenty years later no one had done it so he got impatient.

In 1997 he won the film rights for *The Lord of the Rings* but it took him several years to find the right film studio for him because he had his vision about filming three separate movies all filmed at once in New Zealand. He found a studio called New Line Cinema which agreed on financing the project as he wanted it. The first film, *The Fellowship of the Ring* was released in December 2001 and gained widespread international popularity. The second movie in the trilogy, *The Two Towers*, was released a year later in 2002, and the third and final part, *The Return of the King*, came in 2003 (biography.com, 2015).

4.2. The Setting

The Lord of the Rings Trilogy was filmed entirely in New Zealand. Filming locations of New Zealand were some of their most beautiful places. It was Matamata, Wellington, Nelson, Canterbury, Mackenzie Country, Southern Lakes and Fiordland.

Matamata in the North Island was the location for *The Shire* and *Hobbiton* Movie Set. To portray this peaceful region of Middle-earth, farming landscape around the Waikato town of Matamata was used. It was a perfect spot for the village of *Hobbiton*. It was also reconstructed for the filming of *The Hobbit* Trilogy. The village will remain there as a tourist attraction permanently now.

Wellington was used as a place for the *Gardens of Isengard*, the *River Anduin*, *Rivendell*, *Osgiliath Wood* and *Paths of the Dead*. Mount Victoria is within walking distance of the central city which makes it the easiest filming location to access in this region. For the scene where hobbits hid from the black riders, the forested areas of this mountain were used as *Hobbiton Woods*. *Harcourt Park* was transformed into the *Gardens of Isengard* and as part of the *River Anduin*, the parts of the *Hutt River* between *Moonshine* and *Totara Park* were used. Wellington's *Kaitoke Regional Park* was used for shooting the *Rivendell* scenes, for example the one where Frodo was recovering from the attack of the enemy. The scene with *Nazgul* and *mumakil* in the

Battle of the Pelennor Fields were taken on the west coast of Queen Elizabeth Park near Paraparaumu. Waitrarere Forest further up the coast was transformed into Osgiliath Wood in the movie. Frodo, Sam and Smeagol walked there after leaving Faramir. Magical place called Putangirua Pinnacles in the Wairarapa region is where Aragorn, Legolas and Gimli were looking for the Paths of the Dead. Weta Workshop, Weta Digital and the Miramar film production can also be found in Wellington. Visitors, if they are interested, can also visit the Weta Cave.

In the South Island, Nelson is the home of Jens Hansen. This clever goldsmith is responsible for creating the forty different rings, which were used during filming. One of these rings is displayed in showcase and its copies can be bought there in 9 and 18ct gold. Chetwood Forest scenes were shot nearby in the place called Takaka Hill. In attempt to escape from the Black Riders, Aragorn led the hobbits to country east of Bree. Mount Olympus and Mount Owen were the areas where the fellowship hid from black crows and in the books is known as Dimrill Dale.

Canterbury has a distinctive dominant named Mount Sundays, a sheer-sided hill which was chosen as a set for Edoras. In the books it is the main city of the Rohan people. Although this set took an incredible nine months to build, no remnants can be found there now. This magical location is still worth visiting for its beautiful nature.

Next area is Mackenzie Country. epic battle of the Pelennor Fields was filmed near Twizel there by Peter Jackson. The location of grassy fields that stretch to the foothills of the mountains seems the same as described in The Lord of the Rings books. Even though it is located on private land, tours can be arranged in the town of Twizel.

Worth visiting also, are the Southern Lakes. North-western slopes of Mount Earnslaw, which were included in opening scene of The Two Towers can be seen from the village of Glenorchy. Lothlorien can also be seen from the same spot. Near Queenstown at Arrowtown,

you can walk to Ford of Bruinen on the Arrow River. The place where the Gladden Fields scenes were filmed can be found in Wilcox Green which is in walking distance from there. The Pillars of Kings, Anduin and Argonath, were computer generated in the studio but its pace can be viewed from nearby the Chard Farm winery.

In Fiordland the River Anduin, which we remember from the scene when the Fellowship paddled south from Lothlórien, is represented by the Waiiau River located between Te Anau and Manapouri. Rivendell was depicted as a rough country by high peaks that surrounds this area. Both sides of Takaro Road near Te Anau were used in the movies to depict Fangorn Forest. Some scenes were filmed by stringing the cameras from high wires in this location (newzealand.com, 2015).

4.3. The Music

Waldron (2015) points out that the Lord of the Rings music is truly glorious. Howard Shore won three Oscars for this work, in which he put his heart and soul. Howard Shore was born on October 18, 1946. Even though he had multiple talents he chose to devote himself to music. He started composing for the films in 1978. For Lord of the Rings Howard Shore picked opera since he always selects the musical form and instruments which suits best to particular movie. He used a different combination of instruments (some of them even non-Western) for each of the cultures in the Lord of the Rings Trilogy, to depict what J. R. R. Tolkien thought about each of these completely different cultures. Also the lyrics of the songs were built by words picked with caution to represent Tolkien's universe. Research on this topic was made and a special scholar was brought to teach the singers correct pronunciation of each of these words. Shore kept The Lord of The Rings book beside him all the time and was constantly studying it because he felt a huge responsibility to stay faithful to J. R. R. Tolkien and his work. Sometimes Shore felt overwhelmed and refers to those times as "dark days".

Music of The Lord of the Rings movies can be found on several recordings which were recorded for example by the brilliant London Philharmonic Orchestra (formed by Sir Thomas Beecham in 1932), London Voices and also some parts were performed by the New Zealand Symphony Orchestra (classicfm.com, 2015).

4.4. Interesting Facts

Robert (2015) presents that Peter Jackson used 27 copies of The Lord of the Rings books while writing the screenplay because of note-taking, highlighting and page tearing in each copy. Thanks to Hollywood technology, the scene where the fellowship losses Gandalf outside of Moria was filmed before Ian McKellen (Gandalf) had even arrived at the set. Viggo Peter Mortensen (Aragorn) broke his toe while kicking a helmet during a scene of the Uruk-hai battle. This was the main reason why he falls down and cries out in the movie. Empire Online (2015) suggests that "20,000 cricket fans provided the voices of Uruk-hai in Helm's Deep. Howard Shore had to compose 7 minutes of music a day for adaptation of Return of the King to keep up with the shooting of the film. Elijah Wood (Frodo) allegedly used the product named Alka Seltzer to cause the foam coming out of his mouth when giant spider-like creature Shelob stabbed him in the film. In 2001 when the first trailer for Lord of the Rings: Fellowship of the Ring movie came out, in first the 24 hours, it was viewed by 1,7 million people which was a record at the time. Purportedly the Lord of the Rings trilogy is the sixth highest grossing franchise in film history.

Flaherty (2015) says that supposedly Nicolas Cage turned down the role of Aragorn for family obligations and Daniel Day-Lewis did the same. The fencer and fight choreographer who also worked on The Parent Trap and Star Wars said that Viggo Mortensen was "the best swordsman he ever trained." Viggo Peter Mortensen was the only person who did all the stunts by himself and used real steel sword rather than fake ones made from aluminium and rubber. He also chipped a tooth and a dentist fixed it for him during lunch break. Viggo Peter Mortensen

started shooting again during that day. Even though Sean Connery was offered up to 15 % of the total box office receipts, which would be more than any other actor has ever been paid for a single role (about 400 million dollars), he refused to play the role of Gandalf because he never read the books and "didn't understand the script." Fan named character Figwit, which stands for "Frodo is Great...Who Is That?" was played by Bret McKenzie, of Flight of the Conchords. This unnamed elf who appeared in two of the films even has his own documentary. Sean Bean (Boromir) decided to take a ski lift in full Boromir costume and then walk the rest of the way to the set just because he is afraid of riding in helicopters. Reputedly J. R. R. Tolkien typed all 1,200 pages of The Lord of the Rings Trilogy with two fingers. Samwise Gamgee's daughter is played by his real-life daughter, Alexandra in The Return of the King. Peter Jackson's daughter appeared in various different scenes during the films, such as a young hobbit, a Helm's Deep refugee, and a child in Minas Tirith. When Gandalf had his amazing scene with the Balrog in The Fellowship of the Ring, Ian McKellen was in fact acting to a ping-pong ball. In the 1960s, the Beatles had a vision of making a movie adaptation of Lord of the Rings, with Stanley Kubrick directing it. Paul McCartney would have been Frodo, Ringo Starr would have played Sam, and George Harrison would have portrayed Gandalf but Tolkien did not approve this project. The sounds that Nazgul made in the film were achieved by scraping Target plastic cups together. Elijah Wood (Frodo) and Ian McKellen (Gandalf) never actually filmed a scene together in person. If the chain mail used in filming Lord of the Rings movies was put side by side, it would be more than six miles. Andy Serkis claims that he based Gollum's desperation and cravings on the withdrawal of heroin addicts. It took the cast four months to shoot The Battle of Helm's Deep (The Battle of Hornburg) because it all had to be done at night. Tolkien obtained 10,000 pounds in 1969 for selling the rights to film The Lord of the Rings Trilogy. There were about 18,000 costumes made from scratch for actors during filming and around 40 of the same costumes for each of main character. Highest body count in movie history (836, not including animals) is held by The Return of the King movie.

5. The Comparison of the Books and their Film Adaptations

One of the striking differences between the book and movies is that the films are lacking songs and poems. In The Lord of the Trilogy books by J. R. R. Tolkien there are about twenty songs and numerous poems which gives the story much more depth to it. Only a few of these songs and poems are included in the movies and that is probably because it is much more difficult to include dramatic telling into the movie (The One Ring, 2015).

At some parts it seems that in film adaptation, the Lord of the Rings books were turned into action movie. The Fellowship of the Ring is not that obvious. However The Two Towers and The Return of the King movies have more emphasis on battles and action scenes and short passages of the books take a long time in the movie and some parts that could have been placed in its space are omitted. This decision is understandable because movies were targeted to mainstream audience of various ages and preferences and for some people, who would be bored by these parts, are more able to enjoy the movies this way.

Both the books and the movies have its own spirit. The feel is different because of many compromises in the films that were made for viewers. It is difficult to make an adaptation that would give the same sensation and impression as the book because while reading a book, a person is using his own imagination and this vision is destroyed when you watch the film. There is usually no place for imagination when someone watches the movie because the images of some creatures, heroes and places are already given and often they differ from your fantasy if the book was read before seeing the adaptation. On the other hand Peter Jackson gave his heart and soul into the adaptation of The Lord of the Rings and it is his masterpiece. It is difficult to imagine that these movies would be done differently.

5.1. The Characters

In this part of the thesis, characters of The Lord of the Rings Trilogy will be introduced. Characteristics of them and the differences between their appearance in the books and in the movies will be mentioned.

5.1.1. Frodo and Sam

In the books, Frodo is presented as much older than in the movies. In the original story by J. R. R. Tolkien, Frodo Baggins was 33 years when he inherited the Ring during the celebration of his and Bilbo's thirty-third and one hundred and eleventh birthdays (because they share a common birthday on 22 September). Although it seems that Frodo does not age because of the Ring, he seems much younger, childish and reckless in the films. His character goes through a great development in the books. At the beginning he is very hesitant and indecisive in terms of the journey but through the adventure he shows his resilience to the Ring and severe wounds. He is presented as a courageous, strong hobbit who can take care of himself and is also surprisingly well-educated. The dark power of the Ring affecting him is presented in the movies only by a loss of strength and energy unlike in the books where during the journey the Ring has much greater impact on him.

Samwise "Sam" Gamgee is given a much more important role in the movie than in the book. This could be because of how fragile Frodo seems in the film or to not emphasize that Sam is actually Frodo's servant, because it would be more difficult for audiences to understand this relationship between them rather than friend-like relationship. In the books, Sam is presented as a gardener. He is kind of hobbit who is rather simple but completely honest to others, with a heart in the right place. His most important quality is his loyalty to Frodo and that he wants to protect him at all cost. During the journey Sam depicts endurance and that he is steadfast. Although Sam addresses Frodo as Mr. Frodo or Master, when Sam is stressed he will call him

simply just "Frodo!". Frodo and Sam have a special relationship which could be described as a kind of friendship in the movies.

"So all my plan is spoilt!" said Frodo. "It is no good trying to escape you. But I'm glad, Sam. I cannot tell you how glad. Come along! It is plain that we were meant to go together. We will go, and may the others find a safe road! Strider will look after them. I don't suppose we shall see them again."

"Yet we may, Mr. Frodo. We may," said Sam (The Fellowship of the Ring, 2002, p. 397)

5.1.2. Gollum (Sméagol)

Gollum was a hobbit of Stoor strain. When his cousin Deagol found the One Ring while fishing, Gollum murdered his cousin for the Ring. After the dark power of the Ring started to influence him, he was driven out of the Stoor community and hid in the Misty Mountains (Foster, 1993, p. 167). His character was depicted in the movies quite the same as in The Lord of the Rings books. Still there are some differences. In the films, other characters treated Gollum worse than in the books and this change was probably done to justify his behaviour in some later scenes. Another difference is in the scene when Frodo has to toss the Ring into Mount Doom. In the books when Gollum finally gets the ring he is so blinded and mesmerized by it that he dances and jumps around and falls into the heart of Mount Doom. However in the movie when Gollum fights Frodo Baggins they both fall off the edge but Frodo grabs the side of the cliff at the last second. Gollum is not that lucky. This change was allegedly made to make the moment more dramatic. Supposedly there was also an idea, during the filming of The Lord of the Rings, about making Frodo push Gollum into Mount Doom. This vision was not accepted because it would probably portray Frodo as a cold-blooded murderer.

5.1.3. Merry and Pippin

In The Lord of the Rings books Merry is depicted as a very mature hobbit and is given a serious task to find a new home in Crickhollow for Frodo Baggins. He also organizes moving to the new home. In his youth Merry was a close friend of Frodo and accompanied him to Rivendell. Same applies to Pippin (Foster, 1993, p. 258, 316). In the movies Merry is introduced as a prankster, who makes jokes on other hobbits. This change was probably chosen to make some comedic moments and to cheer the audience. Although due to this decision, Meriadoc Brandybuck (Merry) and Peregrin Took (Pippin) are a very similar characters in the movies.

5.1.4. Gandalf

Even though Gandalf is portrayed quite similar in the movies as he was in the Tolkien's books there are some differences. Gandalf is an Istari (one of the wizards) and he is sent to Middle-earth with other wizards from the place called Valinor (Undying Lands). He is Maiar which means servant of Valar (gods). He is supposedly the wisest of the Istari and also possesses the ring named Narya, the elfish ring of fire, which boosts his bravery and determination (Day, 2003). In the movies he is presented more human-like and has less authority because sometimes he is outshined by other characters. In the books he is more commanding figure with higher respect of others. This change was made to make Gandalf more understandable character that is closer to the viewer.

5.1.5. Aragorn (Strider)

Aragorn II, son of Arathorn is Dúnadan ("men of the west"), descended from race of Men named Númenóreans. This means that he lives three times longer than ordinary people and is also more resistant to the dark power of the Ring. He also has more noble spirit and stronger body than other humans. Dúnadain were all tall men with dark hair, pale skin and grey eyes (Day, 2003). In the movie, even though the character of Aragorn is played by Viggo Mortensen who was a great pick for this role because of his appearance, the character is different. Not only

the clothes were changed from Tolkien's idea of Aragorn but in The Lord of the Rings books, Strider is portrayed as commonly looking but very charismatic man, with sincere eyes. In the films, Strider is really good looking and great emphasis is put on his appearance rather than his charisma. Also he is showed as more human-like character. This decision was probably made for audience to feel closer to the character. In the books there is more emphasis on regaining the throne of Gondor as the rightful heir. He carried the shards of Isildur's sword, Narsil around in his scabbard as an heirloom. The main reason for all this was that Arwen's father, Elrond, would not permitted her to marry any Man who was not king of both Gondor and the North Kingdom (The One Ring, 2015).

5.1.6. Éowyn

Éowyn the niece of King Théoden. The noblewoman described as shield maiden of Rohan. In The Lord of the Rings books she is described as a remarkable character. She is proud, cold, strong woman with a good amount of dignity. She knows how to lead others and is a really important member of society. She is also the first steward when the men ride off to war. She organizes the evacuation of Edoras, prepares everything when Theoden should return and orders the camp in Dunharrow. In the movies she has more space than in the books but her personality is changed. She has no authority in the films and she is not worthy to be given leadership. Her character is more soft, warm, friendly and insecure. She falls for Aragorn and Faramir quite quickly. Rather than encouraging Merry with her fearless acting she panics and she is worried and scared before the scene where she kills Witch King. It seems that she survives by pure luck and her lines were stripped and changed.

"But no living man am I! You look upon a woman," was changed to

"I am no man." (lotrscrapbook, 2015)

5.1.7. Gimli

The equipment of Gimli is changed in The Lord of the Rings films. He has additional weapons and armours to appear more like a tough warrior. In addition he has many humorous dialogs with others during the films. Most of them are making fun of his short height and long beard and some refers to tossing the dwarf. In the books he is much more serious character. These changes were most likely made to lighten the atmosphere of some battles for the audience and bring relief.

5.1.8. Legolas

Some changes were made to Legolas costume and weapons in the movies. The most noticeable one is that in The Lord of the Rings books, elves wore only light shoes but in the movies he wears knee-high lace-up boots. This change was allegedly made so the elves look more majestic. Moreover many Tolkien's fans believe that Legolas originally was dark-haired. However it is not clear in the books if Legolas has blonde or dark hair.

5.1.9. Boromir

Boromir the brother of Faramir and elder son of Denethor II, the last ruling Steward of Gondor played by Sean Bean in the movie has blonde hair and some costume changes. According to The Lord of the Rings books he should have had dark hair because of his Numenorean descent. This change was probably made so the viewers could easier distinguish him from Aragorn during the adventure because otherwise they would look similar.

5.1.10. Faramir

Faramir is the younger brother of Boromir and second son of Denethor II, the Steward of Gondor. His character is very different in the movies from The Lord of the Rings books. In the books he is presented quite unlike his brother. He is depicted as a noble, wise and trustworthy man who swore to Frodo Baggins that he would never try to take the Ring or even to desire it. Rangers of Ithilien were also really nice to our heroes. In the movie when Faramir discovers that

Frodo possesses the Ring he decides to take him and Sam to the White City and he does not allow them to simply pass on their way. Still he is better man than his brother and does not try to get the Ring for himself but for his father instead. He also does not react with such anger unlike his brother when Frodo refuses to give him the Ring. In addition Faramir's men beat and tortured Gollum, treating him with cruelty and malice which is not how men of Gondor were presented in the Tolkien's books (lotr.wikia, 2015). This change makes the character of Faramir appear similar to his brother Boromir. It was probably made to show the viewers that even noble man can be corrupted by the dark power of the Ring and to depict his character as more complicated.

5.1.11. Denethor

Denethor II, son of Ecthelion II. Father of Boromir and Faramir and also Steward of Gondor. His character is portrayed differently in The Lord of the Rings books than in films. In books he seems at least a bit sane but in the movies his mind is completely corrupted by Palantír (Seeing Stone) and desire for the Ring. Denethor is more tragic and a more deep character in the books but in the films he feels only sorrow for the death of Boromir and wishes that his son came back and Faramir die instead of Boromir. His mind influenced by Sauron and his influence can be compared to the mind of Gollum. Although Gollum survived years of impact of the Ring. Denethor's mind is nearly in the same condition.

"In no case would Boromir have brought it to you. He is dead, and died well; may he sleep in peace! Yet you deceive yourself. He would have stretched out his hand to this thing, and taking it he would have fallen. He would have kept it for his own, and when he returned you would not have known your son." (The Return of the King, 2002, p. 795)

Another difference is Denethor's death. In the movie he dies by jumping off the Citadel but in the book he dies during a fire. It might be that his death was changed in the movie to make

an effect on audience but not show something that gruesome as a close scene with him burning to death while still breathing. If the scene would be omitted some viewers might be confused. Changes in his character were probably done to demonstrate what power Sauron has over the minds of people.

5.1.12. Sauron

Sauron and Saruman were both Maiar of blacksmith Aulë who is an Ainu (the holy one), one of the Aratar and a Vala, crafting the substances of which Arda (the Earth) was composed. Sauron in translation means hated one. He is also adjutant of dark lord and most powerful of Ainur, Melkor (Morgoth Bauglir). Morgoth means "Black Foe of the World" a Bauglir can be translated as "Tyrant" or "Oppressor". Sauron is also mentioned in *The Hobbit* as Necromancer of Dol Guldur and was long feared by The White Council (Day, 2003). The main difference between *The Lord of the Rings* books and movies concerning Sauron is that in the films, Sauron is formless because the Ring was cut off his finger at the end of the Second Age but Saruman warns others that Sauron will come back soon in some kind of shape. In the books Sauron has an actual form during the War of the Ring. Gollum depicts the appearance of Sauron because he saw him with his own eyes when he was imprisoned and tortured in Barad-dûr.

"It was Isildur who cut off the finger of the Enemy."

"Yes, He has only four on the Black Hand, but they are enough," said Gollum shuddering. "And He hated Isildur's city."(The Two Towers, 2002, p. 627)

Tolkien stated in one of his letters: "Sauron should be thought of as very terrible. The form that he took was that of a man of more than human stature, but not gigantic." In the movies this change was probably decided to implement the urgency of finishing the quest with the Ring or otherwise Sauron would rise again with even greater power.

5.2. The Fellowship of the Ring

In the first part of The Lord of the Rings Trilogy, there might be the biggest changes of whole adaptation. Four chapters of the book are completely omitted and parts of fifth one are also missing. These are "A Short Cut to Mushrooms", "A Conspiracy Unmasked", "The Old Forest", "In the House of Tom Bombadil", and "Fog on the Barrow-downs" (lotr.wikia, 2015).

All these scene, not so relevant to the main story of the books, yet magical and depicting the character development of the hobbits are probably removed from the screenplay because of its length. It would be interesting to see Tom Bombadil and Barrow-downs in the movie but the film would be much longer, so Peter Jackson had to make some cuts.

5.2.1. In the House of Tom Bombadil

In The Lord of the Rings movies these chapters were not substituted anywhere. After entering the Old Forest, the hobbits (Frodo, Sam, Merry and Pippin) were lost in this dense wood and could not find the way out. They felt sleepy because of the spell Old Man Willow casted on them. He was a great willow tree of the Old Forest and perhaps once he was also an Ent, who became tree-like. He was the root of anger in the Old Forest and was able to make every path directed to him. Only Tom Bombadil had power over him, he occasionally checked the Old Man Willow to control the evil in him (lotr.wikia, 2015).

The hobbits wanted to rest, so they lean against Old Man Willow. Merry and Pippin were tangled in his roots. Frodo sat on the root of the tree to dunk his feet into the water. Sam and Frodo tried to save Merry and Pippin by burning the tree but Old Man Willow who has complete control over Merry and Pippin threatens the other two hobbits that if they do if, he would crush them. In the last minute Tom Bombadil comes to rescue them by singing an ancient lullaby to Old Man Willow who falls asleep and releases all the hobbits.

Day (2003) mentions that Tom Bombadil is the name he received from the hobbits. The Elves named him Iarwain Ben-adar which means the oldest one and without the father. Tom Bombadil is also one of the Maiar. He is sent to Middle-earth to take care of the nature and he is the indisputable ruler of the Old Forest.

Tom Bombadil invites the hobbits to his house where they meet his wife Goldberry. She is presented as one of the most beautiful women in Middle-earth. While the hobbits rest Tom Bombadil borrows the Ring which Frodo was carrying. He puts the Ring on his finger but does not disappear. The Ring has no power over him and this may also suggest that he is not just a regular person.

"For a second the hobbits had a vision, both comical and alarming, of his bright blue eye gleaming through a circle of gold. Then Tom put the Ring around the end of his little finger and held it up to the candlelight. For a moment the hobbits noticed nothing strange about this. Then they gasped. There was no sign of Tom disappearing!" (The Fellowship of the Ring, 2002, p. 130)

After that, Tom Bombadil advised the hobbits which path they should take and warned them about the Barrows. He also taught them a rhyme to sing if they are in danger, so he could hear them and come to help.

"Ho! Tom Bombadil, Tom Bombadillo!

By water, wood and hill, by the reed and willow,

By fire, sun and moon, harken now and hear us!

Come, Tom Bombadil, for our need is near us!" (The Fellowship of the Ring, 2002, p. 131)

It is no surprise that the hobbits actually had to use this rhyme because they were captured in a barrow in the Barrow-downs by Barrow-wight (evil spirit of Angmar who infested the Great Barrows) (Foster, 1993, p. 35). Frodo shows his true resistance and endurance while fighting the spirit. This is important for the reader because it portrays Frodo in new light. Merry, Pippin, and Sam all sleep like they are enchanted and Frodo by himself cuts off one hand of the Barrow-wight before Tom Bombadil arrives and saves the day once again. Tom Bombadil carries the hobbits out of the barrow and brings a load of treasure which includes weapons. Each hobbit gets his own barrow-blade. This place is said to be grave of the last prince of Cardolan.

Omission of these chapters in the movie did not change the plot that much and might not be that important for a viewer but they certainly add some magical atmosphere to the books. And it would be interesting to see some of these extra characters in the movie, if there was a longer version of the film. These chapters gives the reader better understanding of some aspects of Middle-earth and its history.

5.3. The Two Towers

The Two Towers is the most difficult part to compare because its beginning and the end does not correspond exactly to the book. In the film, some scenes are moved into another movie. Another problem is that from all the films of The Lord of the Rings Trilogy, this part of adaptation is the closest to the actual book. Yet there are some changes.

5.3.1. Treebeard

At the end of chapter named The Uruk-Hai, Merry and Pippin escape the enemy into the deep shadow of Mirkwood. In the movie they are chased by one of the Orcs. The Orc follows them deep into the wood and wants to kill them and eat them. This happens during the night. The hobbits are rescued by the Ent named Treebeard (Fangorn). Day (1995, p. 96) describes Ents as forest giants, half-man, half-tree figures. In the book this scene is quite different. Merry and Pippin are not chased by anyone and when they walked deeper into the wood it was already day.

This dense forest seemed untidy and the sun was not seen through the treetops. Both hobbits were worried by a vision of them going through the forest because their food supplies were not sufficient. They only had some crumbs of Elven bread Lembas because they dropped a lot of equipment when they were captured by the Orcs. Even though Mirkwood did not correspond to Bilbo's description, no animals stayed there for a long time or lived there. That is the reason why they did not imagine how to get more food.

Suddenly they were aware of yellow light which were the shafts of sunlight. The hobbits followed the light until they came to a stony hill with kind of steep stairs carved in it. Merry and Pippin decided to climb the hill to look around and find a way out of the wood and also to breathe some fresh air. The weather was changing and it was windy on the top of the hill.

"I'm afraid this is only a passing gleam and it will all go grey again.

What a pity! This shaggy old forest looked so different in the sunlight.

I almost felt I liked the place." (The Two Towers, 2002, p.452)

After these words a strange voice said "I almost feel like I dislike you both ..." It was Treebeard. In the books he is presented much more like a calm and quite friendly Ent. He is not hasty and asks a lot of questions. In the movie when Merry and Pippin are rescued by Treebeard, he is more scary and even thinks that these hobbits might be half-orcs and helpers of Saruman. This chapter is visualized with a much darker atmosphere in the movie. In the book after the hobbits exchange some information with the Ent and he makes a note about what hobbits are and where they come from, Treebeard tells the hobbits a story about what happened to the forest. Ents and trees live in a harmony. When the wood was occupied by elves a long time ago, they taught the trees how to speak because they wanted to communicate with every living creature. Some trees were awakening and changing into the Ents in the long period of time and some Ents became woody and did not even speak anymore, this was the cycle. However the forest had enemies in front of it as well as in the back. Orcs were burning and chopping down the trees for

Saruman and Treebeard had to do something about it but first of all in the book he invited the hobbits into one of his homes. The hobbits were sitting on his shoulders and he carefully but quite swiftly for an ent brought them to his home, which was a hole craved into the hill in the middle of the forest. As he walked some of the trees were raising their branches and even making strange sounds. It was clear that the forest was wide awake and alive. At his place he offered the hobbits water-like beverage from one of his pots. However it was not an ordinary drink. They felt like the energy is flowing from their toes to their hair and they were surprisingly refreshed. One of the humorous moments was when Treebeard asked Merry and Pippin where they want to stand for sleeping because Ents sleep while standing. Treebeard was surprised by the fact that hobbits want to lie down for sleeping instead of standing. They used the bed which was there and covered themselves by grass and fern which was fresh and warm. When they woke up they got another beverage but this one was different from the previous one. It was more condensed and solid and it resembled the actual food. After the "breakfast". Treebeard took the hobbits to a counsel of Ents. Merry and Pippin were amazed by all other Ents. Their appearance resembled various different trees.

"A few seemed more or less related to Treebeard, and recalled the chestnut ... Some recalled the ash ... some the fir (the tallest Ents), and others the birch, the rowan, and the linden." (The Two Towers, 2002, p. 469)

Merry and Pippin had to leave the counsel and were offered to take a refreshing drink from the river nearby. Up until the point where the Ents make their decision about their future, most parts of this chapter were omitted.

The Ents make their decision surprisingly quickly for their kind. The difference is that in the movie they agree on doing nothing because it is not their war. The hobbits try to convince them but fail. Their mind changes only when Treebeard sees the part of the forest completely

destroyed by Saruman's army. In the book the Ents agree on the march to Isengard to destroy the place where Saruman resides without a need to be convinced. The battle of Isengard is depicted similarly in the book and the movie.

The omission of most parts of this chapter was probably decided to portray the Ents as much more frightening creatures and for some viewers these parts might seem boring. Although it would be interesting to see the home of Treebeard.

5.4. The Return of the King

The Return of the King is the name of the final book of The Lord of the Rings Trilogy. In the film adaptation, many changes were done compared to the last chapters of the book. Some of the reasons were to not ruin the idyllic happy ending of the film.

5.4.1. The Scouring of the Shire

The chapter The Scouring of the Shire was completely ignored in the film. This decision also changed how Saruman dies in the movie. In the film when our heroes approach a weakened Saruman and Gríma Wormtongue on the tower in Isengard, they try to help him but he is rude to them and says he needs no pity. Gandalf breaks Saruman's staff. Théoden (the King of Rohan) tries to persuade Gríma Wormtongue to come down and join them since he also belonged to the house of Rohan. Théoden says that Gríma can be free and does not have to listen to Saruman's orders. Saruman replies that Gríma cannot ever be free. Wormtongue is filled with anger and stabs Saruman several times and is shot with arrow for this act by Legolas. Saruman falls off the edge of the tower and lands on some kind of wheel which impales him and he dies. This change was made in the movie to demonstrate that Sauron's power is weakened and it is easier for viewers to understand

After the end of war the hobbits came back to The Shire. Frodo, Sam, Merry and Pippin are surprised when they see that the place is very gloomy and un-Shirelike. There are many gates

and fences all around and the guards do not want to let them through. They probably do not even know how famous their names are in the Middle-earth now. The guards say that they have their orders.

"I'm pleased to see you alive after all!"

"Then stop gaping at me through the bars, and open the gate!" said Merry.

I'm sorry, Master Merry, but we have orders."

"Whose orders?"

"The Chief's up at Bag End."

"Chief? Chief? Do you mean Mr. Lotho?" said Frodo"

(The Return of the King, 2002, p. 975)

They have to break some rules and laws to actually get in but it was not a big problem because the hobbits had weapons. Soon they realize that all the taverns are closed and it is problematic to find a place to sleep that night. Shirriff-leader at Frogmorton tries to arrest them for breaking the laws and they escort him. They split to get to the Bag End quicker but have some troubles with ruffians met in the village of Bywater. During these parts of the book, the hobbits see that the land is destroyed by factories with tall chimneys exhaling dark smoke. Although J. R. R. Tolkien refuses any kind of allegory in his works because he hates it. This is the one part of The Lord of the Rings Trilogy where the similarity and inspiration by real-life can be undeniably seen.

The ruffians were brought to this land to help with building and to work. However later they started stealing things and cause trouble until they took over the land because hobbits were too frightened by them. Our heroes start an uprising and build barricades to defeat the angry

horde of ruffians with the help of other hobbits who use common tools as weapons. The Battle of Bywater (the last battle in the War of the Ring) is won by the hobbits. There were few casualties on the side of the hobbits and they got some monuments built for them nearby.

When Frodo, Sam, Merry and Pippin finally get to Bag End and enter they see that Frodo's home is in a terrible condition.

"This is worse than Mordor!" said Sam. "Much worse in a way. It comes home to you, as they say; because it is home, and you remember it before it was all ruined."

"Yes, this is Mordor," said Frodo." (The Return of the King, 2002, p. 994)

Surprisingly they discovered that the chief is not Mr. Lotho Sackville-Baggins but Saruman now known as Sharkey. Saruman with Wormtongue who occupied the Bag End can leave this land unharmed. The hobbits also offer Wormtongue to stay but Saruman reveals that Wormtongue killed Mr. Lotho. Gríma argues with Saruman that he was ordered to kill Mr. Lotho by him and in anger cuts Saruman's throat. Then he is killed by countless arrows shot from hobbits' bows. From Saruman's corpse arises ghost-like mist with his appearance but is blown away by the wind. This symbolise that the Evil was finally destroyed for now and the hobbits can start to reconstruct and rebuild the Hobbiton and what was destroyed.

"Frodo looked down at the body with pity and horror, for as he looked it seemed that long years of death were suddenly revealed in it, and it shrank, and the shrivelled face became rags of skin upon a hideous skull. (The Return of the King, 2002, p. 997)

This chapter was probably not included in the film because Peter Jackson wanted to keep the happy ending in the movie and not to destroy this image by another battle. This is also a reason why the death of Saruman was changed.

Conclusion

This bachelor thesis deals with comparison of The Lord of the Rings Trilogy books and their film adaptations. The main goals were to introduce a theory about adaptations, write some interesting facts about the books, author's life and movies and to depict the major difference between the characters and plots in the films and the books and mention their influence on the audiences.

First chapter deals with the theory of film adaptation. In the second chapter, the biography of the author is presented. In the third chapter the background of the books is portrayed. In the fourth chapter, some interesting fact about the movies are mentioned and in the fifth and final chapter the thesis compares the character and plots in the movies and the books and states what impact some omissions of certain parts had on the viewers of the films

The changes in the movies were in some scenes truly dramatic. Some characters were completely changed and it had a great impact on some scenes. Omission of certain parts and chapters changed the image of the Middle-earth to certain viewers. Few extra chapters of the books that were not included in the movies or only had a few minutes in the screenplay could change the knowledge about the history of Middle-earth by learning more about some characters that were not even included in the films.

Methods used for the comparison were close reading of the Lord of the Rings Trilogy and watching particular scenes from the movies, while making a notes.

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Resumé

Práce se zabývá srovnáním knižní a filmové podoby trilogie Pána Prstenů. V první části je popsána teorie filmových adaptací a předchozí snaha zpracovat Tolkienova díla. Ve druhé části jsou zmíněny informace o životě J. R. R. Tolkiena. Třetí část popisuje zajímavá fakta o pozadí knih. Čtvrtá část se zabývá filmovým zpracováním Pána prstenů a taky životem Petera Jacksona. Srovnání knih a filmů se nachází v páté části, kde se práce zabývá srovnáním ztvárnění postav a změnám v ději a jejich dopadu na diváky.

Annotation

Jméno a příjmení:	David Zlámal
Katedra:	Anglického jazyka
Vedoucí práce:	Mgr. Blanka Babická, Ph.D.
Rok obhajoby:	2015
Název práce:	Literary works and their film adaptations - The Lord of the Rings Trilogy
Název v angličtině:	Literary works and their film adaptations - The Lord of the Rings Trilogy
Anotace práce:	Práce se zabývá srovnáním knižní a filmové podoby trilogie Pána Prstenů. V první části je popsána teorie filmových adaptací a předchozí snaha zpracovat Tolkienova díla. Ve druhé části jsou zmíněny informace o životě J. R. R. Tolkiena. Třetí část popisuje zajímavá fakta o pozadí knih. Čtvrtá část se zabývá filmovým zpracováním Pána prstenů a taky životem Petera Jacksona. Srovnání knih a filmů se nachází v páté části, kde se práce zabývá srovnáním ztvárnění postav a změnám v ději a jejich dopadu na diváky.
Klíčová slova:	J. R. R. Tolkien, Peter Jackson, trilogie Pán prstenů, filmové adaptace, srovnání dějové linie, ztvárnění postav,
Anotace v angličtině:	The thesis deals with comparison of The Lord of the Rings Trilogy books and their film adaptations. The first chapter represents the theory of adaptations and previous attempts to make Tolkien's masterpiece alive. Second chapter provides some information about the life of J. R. R. Tolkien. Third chapter reveals some interesting facts about the background of the books. Forth chapter clarifies the making of the Lord of the Rings movies as well as parts of Peter Jackson's life. The comparison of the books and films can be found in the fifth chapter. This part of the thesis focuses on comparing the portrayal of characters and plot changes and their impact on the audiences.
Klíčová slova v angličtině:	J. R. R. Tolkien, Peter Jackson, The Lord of the Rings Trilogy, film adaptations, comparison of the plot, the portrayal of the characters,
Přílohy vázané v práci:	1x CD ROM
Rozsah práce:	40 stran