

Abstract (in English):

The focus of this thesis is on the narrative strategies of Mario Vargas Llosa in two selected novels: *Aunt Julia and the Scriptwriter* (*Tía Julia y el escritor*, 1977) and *Captain Pantoja and the Special Service* (*Pantaleón y las visitadoras*, 1973). Selection of the books is based on the richness of their formal techniques. In the analysis, the most important aspect is the narrator, the composition of the work and the structural schemes used by the author in his narrative strategy. The stylistic experiments and variations of language based on the type of speaker and genre are also part of the analysis. Vargas Llosa works very well with a wide range of narrative means, trying to capture the inexhaustible diversity of reality and reflect it in the structure of his works. Vargas Llosa's books draw reader's attention to the form, forcing them to reflect and to constantly re-evaluate their interpretation of the text. Construction of the novels is complicated and well elaborated. The reader must be active. The aspect that distinguishes Mario Vargas Llosa's work from the rest is the abundant range of narrative techniques and the high level of rationality. Mario Vargas Llosa uses very innovative methods, he experiments with form and the structure of the work. The goal of this thesis is not a comparison of two novels, but a presentation and analysis of a rich range of narrative means used by Mario Vargas Llosa. The sources used as a theoretical basis are Tzvetan Todorov, Umberto Eco, Mikhail M. Bakhtin, Daniela Hodrová, Ortega y Gasset, Petr A. Bílek and others.