

There is no doubt that Federico García Lorca is one of the most famous Spanish poets and dramatists in the world. There are some factors which contribute to his fame: his personality, character of his poetry and dramas and violent death on the crest of his creative wave in 1936.

This thesis deals with his collection *Gypsy Ballads* (*Romancero gitano*) and compares three different Czech translations. The collection was first published in 1928 and it is considered the best of Lorca's work. He transformed the original form of folk Spanish ballads and enriched it with completely new and original elements.

This thesis includes a chapter dedicated to the poet's life and work. It also presents comprehensive characteristics of the book of poetry itself with description of its contents, language and form, with the emphasis on the translational aspects of the transfer of Spanish assonance verse into Czech. The basis of this study consists of translational analysis of the first selection from *Gypsy Ballads* by Ilja Barta (1937), first full Czech publication by František Nechvátal and first full Czech publication with assonances by Lumír Čivrný (1956). The analysis of the original and translation is based on the translational model by Rosario García López, presented in her book *Guía Didáctica de la traducción de textos idiolectales (Texto literario y texto de opinión)* in 2004.

The analysis proves that Ilja Bart respected Lorca's idiolect most and interpreted the content of the work in the most authentic way. However, his version isn't very well balanced in the sense of rhythm, and totally leaves out assonances, which is difficult to accept in the Czech conditions. The version translated by František Nechvátal is rhythmically much more balanced but doesn't respect Lorca's individual style.