

Andalusian represents a wide range of the Autonomous Community of Andalusia regional linguistic varieties, from which I focused on the speech in the Granada province. Having first introduced the very definition of the term „Andalusian”, I subsequently clarified the notional linguistic division of Andalusia into the western and eastern region represented by Granada.

In the context of Andalusian, my aim was to characterize the Granada variety of Spanish from three points of view – phonetic-phonological, lexical and morphosyntactic, placing the greatest emphasis on the first two aspects, for the uniqueness of the variant lies primarily in its sound and vocabulary.

Regarding specific linguistic phenomena of the phonetic level, this study deals with the vocal system (openness of vocals), a much-discussed topic throughout the Spanish-speaking world – *ceceo*, *seseo* and *yeísmo*, as well as various types of *aspirations*, *neutralization of the -l/-r consonants*, *loss of the -d-, -g-, -r- intervocalic consonants* and *fricative pronunciation of the -ch palatal consonant*.

As for the vocabulary, a result of diverse cultures in Andalusia proliferating, it was elaborated on according to its division into several following categories: *Occidentalisms*, *Orientalisms*, *archaisms*, *Arabisms*, *Gitanisms* and *diminutives*.

In contrast to the previous aspects, the morphosyntactic level is addressed a little more briefly as the Andalusian variant of Spanish does not significantly differ from the standard one in this respect.

Finally, the theoretical part is supplemented with practical research material, namely questionnaires and sound recordings along with their phonetic transcription.