This dessertation shows basic characteristics of Spanish language norm and its development during more than five centuries. Spanish norm is also confronted with the Czech context.

In the first chapter we pointed out the polycentric character of Spanish language norm, which is caused by a big amount of native speakers spread in three continets. This type of norm is common for languages that exceed borders of one country.

Literary Spanish unites all Spanish native speakers, it is unders-tood by all of them, it is a language of literature, mass media and for-mal locution, and this language is studied in codification manuals. Li-terary Czech is also uniform all over the Czech Republic, but is not used at all in common conversation, in which unambigously dominates popular (vulgar) language. Popular Czech is nowadays spread more or less all over the country, therefore in the Czech kontext there are two national languages: literary Czech and popular Czech. On the contrary, Spanish popular language is very limited, which is also caused by the activity of mass media that spread literary language. We can see that in Spanish context the situation is completely contradictory: literary Spanish influences popular Spanish, not vice versa like in the Czech context.

We proceeded with a short summary of Spanish grammatical pub-lications, which were started by the Antonio Nebrija's grammar pub-lished in 1492. This manual, which studies mainly word classes, con-jugation, use of tenses and orthography, becomes in following centu-ries a model for all publications of this kind, even the Royal Spanish Academy in the 18th century draws form it.

Next we showed the tradition of orthogaphic normative manuals which was also started by Antonio de Nebrija's orthography in which the phonetic pricpiple was presented for the first time. This principle will prevail in publications of this type in following centuries. Also, even the Royal Spanihs Academy (in spite of its ethymology criteria prevailing in its first orthographic publications) will finally give way to the phonetic criteria while establishing the orthographic norm. Thanks to this attitude, today's Spanish has one of the easiest ortho-graphic systems, in which most problems depend on the pronunciation.