

### **Abstract (in English):**

This thesis deals with the question of the female equivalent of the flâneur, the flâneuse. The analysis of texts from the flâneur's 19th century and a few decades later, in which the female protagonist walks through the streets of the city, points out that women naturally occurred and occur in cities. For this purpose, I use five literary works, namely *Madame Bovary* by Gustave Flaubert, *Thérèse Raquin* by Émile Zola, *Mrs. Dalloway* by Virginia Woolf, *Good Morning, Midnight* by Jean Rhys and *The Bell Jar* by Sylvia Plath. In these books, I describe the role of women in the urban environment and I also draw attention to the difficulties with which, unlike the flâneur, they had to deal with and which to some extent coincide with the majority of analysed flâneuses. In the first three mentioned books, I compare the female and male space, which reveals certain inequalities in the position of women and men on the streets of the city. In the case of the other two books, it is not possible to implement this comparison due to the homodiegetic narration, and thus the insufficient possibility to map the male space in them as well. The last part of the work is devoted to the visual representation of female flânerie through photography. The aim of the work is therefore to expand the boundaries of the concept of flâneur and include other figures of the urban scenery in it.