

Abstract

The aim of this thesis is to analyse methods used in translation of the Arabic poetry written in a quantitative metre based on the syllable length to Czech, regarding its form and preserving, substitution or elimination of the classical Arabic metre, and to try to propose a new, alternative method of translation that would corresponded with demands of the Czech prosody but also would preserve – at least partially – some typical elements of the Arabic poetry. In the first part of this thesis the basic character of the Arabic prosody is explained and the two basic formal components of the Arabic metric poetry are introduced: the quantitative metre and the continuous rhyme scheme. Then, a comparison of the Arabic verse to several European systems is provided. In the second part, the existing Czech translations of the Arabic poetry are summarized, especially regarding the metric poetry, and the attention is also paid to the way in which the translators deal with the formal components of the translated verses. The crucial parts of this thesis are the third part and the fourth part. The third part includes the overview of the possible ways to translate the Arabic metric poetry with regard to the metre and the rhyme scheme. It presents four individual ways: complete preservation of the metre, its complete elimination, substitution of the metre with a more or less corresponding Czech metre and an attempt to create new metres that would combine elements of both Czech and Arabic prosodic systems. The thesis then proposes the rules for creation of Czech metres that would correspond with Arabic metres and their application is demonstrated on short examples of Arabic verses. After that a short evaluation of the advantages, disadvantages and possibilities of the proposed method is discussed. In the last part of this thesis an attempt is made to use the proposed method to translate a part of a poem written by Gibran Khalil Gibran, *The Procession*.