The purpose of this paper is to show the character of both the anacruses themselves and of rhythmical units with anacruses, respectively. The material investigated was Czech prose (a language with phonological quantity and fixed stress position) analyzed on the basis of perceptual tests.

Subjects
Monosyllabic anacruses were examined from the standpoint of grammatical categories. Special attention was devoted to monosyllabic rhythmical units with an anacrusis and to polysyllabic rhythmical units with the anacrusis beginning with a monosyllabic word.

Conclusion
Czech as it is spoken today (and even in the interpretation of the written context) manifests the tendency of using words of all grammatical categories in the function of anacruses. A great prevalence of conjunctions is to be found in the function of anacruses.