

The first part is the summary of recent research which includes the summary of basic problems concerning the Saturnian verse and attempts at their solution. It discusses the issue of the interpretation of antique messages, preserved primary materials and the origin of the Saturnian. At length it deals with the metric structure of the Saturnian - systematically summarizes the existing theories (quantitative, accentual and other notions - isosyllabic, syncretic, and others) and tries to comprehend its principals and shortcomings.

The following part focuses on the Czech verse, its principals and especially the problems with translating quantitative hexameter into the Czech language. It addresses the Czech quantitative, accentual and mixed, syllabic hexameter.

The key part is a schematic analysis of individual literary Saturnian verses; verses from eposes *Odusia* by Livius Andronicus and *Bellum Poenicum* by Gnaeus Naevius, "exemplary Saturnian verse" *Malum dabunt Metelli Naevio poetae* and Naevius' epitaph. The analysis of the each verse consists of quantitative and accentual schemes and resulting metric scheme. The research is based firstly on the presumption that Livius Andronicus (during the translation of *Odyssey* into Latin) could have attempted to retain the rhythmic scheme of the original (Greek hexameter) and secondly on the fact that Latin, a language with dynamic accent, naturally follows an accentual rather than a quantitative prosody. As a result, an accentual similarity of the literary Saturnian verses to the Greek quantitative hexameter is appreciated. Included in the analysis of the verses' schemes is also a summarizing breakdown of the schemes of individual feet, arses and theses, the percentage of dactyls in verses and the position of secondary accents.