

**Abstract:**

This thesis deals with the issue of positioning of cataphoric words in a Latin sentence. The theoretical part presents selected studies of Dirk Panhuis and Olga Spevak, two researchers examining the Latin word order from a communicative perspective. This is followed by a general definition of cataphora and its placement within the Latin syntactic context. Chapter 4 presents a statistical analysis of the position of cataphors in a Latin sentence based on excerpts from selected letters of Seneca the Younger and two of Cicero's philosophical works (*Laelius de amicitia* and the 2nd book of *De officiis*). The analysis confirms the assumption that Latin cataphors quite often occur in the initial sentence position, which contradicts the conclusions of the aforementioned Panhuis study. Individual analyses show how the tendency to occur in the initial or other position changes depending on the specific cataphor and the type of postcedent to which a cataphor refers.