THE ORDER OF

WORDS, PHRASES AND CLAUSES

IN CICERO'S FIRST PHILIPPIC, COMPARED WITH THE SAME IN WEBSTER'S FIRST BUNKER HILL ORATION,

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THESIS

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These two orations have been carefully compared in order to find in what respects the Latin and the English order is similar and in what different.

After the reading of the entire Latin Oration the first half was selected for special study. Minute attention was given to the position of the words in relation to the rest of the sentence, particularly to those words to which they were most closely related, as, for instance, subject to predicate; genitive modifiers of subject in relation both to the subject and to the adjective modifiers of the subject. In this way the oration was studied and the results tabulated in regard to the subject, adjective modifiers of the subject, Genitive modifiers of the subject; predicate, Dative modifiers of predicate, Accusative modifiers of predicate, Ablative modifiers of predicate; conjunctive adverbs; Vocatives; adverbs; Genitive modifiers of other words then subject; infinitives, subject or object of infinitive; Accusat-
tives with prepositions; Genitives with adjectives; Ablative Absolute; predicate adjectives; Gerundive; Gerund; participles and Periphrastic Conjugation.

Then the results were collected in regard to each one, as the subject, for instance, finding how many times it occurred first, second, third, or even last, in the sentence; how many times it was found before and how many after the predicate, and from these results what the most common position of the subject is in the Latin order.

In the same way the English Oration was studied and notes made in regard to the subject, adjective modifiers of the subject; prepositional phrases modifying subject; verb; direct object; attribute complement; phrases modifying predicate; participles; infinitives; objects of participles and infinitives; phrases modifying participles; indirect object; phrases modifying phrases; phrases modifying words other than subject, predicate, or participles; adverbs; and adjective modifiers of words other than subject. The final results were then collected as in the Latin Oration.

In studying the English Oration many phrases were found to correspond with those of the Latin and these were noted; as, the phrases introduced by "of" have the same relation to the English that the Genitive has to the Latin;
those introduced by "to" or "for" correspond to the Latin Dative.

After this the two orations were compared and the differences and similarities observed.

Following are given the divisions of the Latin Oration and the observations made in each case.

**Subjects.**

In studying the subjects of the Latin Oration it was found that the subjects occurred first more frequently than any other place in the sentence. Out of about one hundred and sixteen cases it came first forty-four times; second, twenty-three; third, fifteen; fourth, twelve; fifth, six; sixth, six; seventh, four; and last but once. The subject is found much more frequently before than after the predicate, there being but thirteen cases of the subject after the verb and one hundred three before. In a relative clause the relatives almost invariably introduce the clause; to this rule there was but one exception; i.e., p. 122, l. 2 --- "qui" being the second word. (1) In a few instances the subject was found between the parts of the verb but this also was rare.

Genitive Modifiers of Subject.

Of the Genitive modifiers more were found after than before the subject, there being eleven after and but six before. There were five first in the sentence; four, second; two, third; three, fourth; two, fifth; two, sixth; one, eighth; two, ninth; and two, eleventh. Twice the Genitive was found after the verb and in one of these cases two Genitives modified the subject and one was placed before and the other after the verb.

Adjective Modifiers of Subject.

There were fifteen adjective modifiers found before the subject and eight after. Of these, five occurred first; nine, second; three, fifth; and the remainder, once.

Verbs

By far the most usual position of the verb was found to be last. There were ninety-seven cases found where the verb occurred last and but one hundred fifty for all the rest together; in this number the verb was first twenty times; second, twenty-four; third, twenty-one; fourth, twenty-six; fifth, nineteen; sixth, nine; seventh, thirteen; eighth, six; and seven times for the remaining positions.

As a usual thing the sentences are not extremely
long and the verb far removed from the subject but it was so in some cases, as on p. 123, l. 16, the verb is the second word in the sentence while the subject of the sentence is the first word; again on p. 125, l. 21, the verb is the sixteenth and last word in the sentence.

The usual position of the verb is after the subject and, to this rule, but nine exceptions occur.

**Dative Modifiers of Predicate.**

The Datives were found more frequently before than after the verb. There were twenty-three cases of the Dative before the verb and but eleven after. In regard to its position there was no regularity. It was as apt to be found first as last or in fact any place between these two.

Three times it was found first; second, nine times; third, three; fourth, three; fifth, once; sixth, five times; seventh, once; eighth, twice; and last, three times.

It had no particular order as far as its position in regard to Accusatives and Ablatives was concerned. It was sometimes found before and sometimes after the Accusatives and the same is true in its relation to the Ablatives.

**Accusatives.**

The Accusatives were divided into two main divi-
sions: those used with and those used without prepositions.
By far the greater number were not introduced by prepositions. Of these seventy-nine were found before the verb and twenty-one after it.

The Accusatives occurred first in the sentence twenty times; second, fourteen; third, nineteen; fourth, seventeen; fifth, six; sixth, seven times; and last, four times. It was found but twice before the subject.

The Accusatives with prepositions occurred twenty-two times before the verb and eleven after. Twice a Genitive was found between the preposition and Accusative. The subject of the sentence was found twice after the Accusative. Both with and without prepositions the Accusative is found much more frequently before than after the verb. In the case of Accusatives with prepositions, in the ratio of one to two and as the direct object, one to four.

On page 123, l. 28, the Accusative is used with the preposition "praec." This preposition is rarely found. Page 122, l. 33, is the Accusative "rem conventuram." It is the last word in the sentence and is separated by nineteen words from its verb.

Ablatives.
The Ablative modifiers were more numerous than any other modifiers of the predicate. Of these, one hundred eighty-two occurred before the verb and but nineteen after. Fourteen were found first; four, second; fifteen, third; twelve, fourth; twelve, fifth; ten, sixth; three, seventh; four, eighth; five, ninth; four, twelfth; one, fifteenth; and one, last. The Ablative was found four times before the subject. One case of the Ablative between parts of the verb occurred: that was on page 123, l. 1 — "sum cupiditatem incensum." There were seven cases of a Genitive found between the preposition and the Ablative introduced by it. The Ablative was not usually greatly separated from its verb, but on p. 124, l. 1, "gratia" occurs the eleventh word after its verb.

There were at least as many cases noted of the Ablative before as after the Accusative.

Conjunctive Adverbs.

Conjunctive adverbs are never met with first in a sentence. They are, therefore, post-positive in the selection studied.

In fifteen cases twelve conjunctive adverbs were second in the sentence. One was classified as first but merely first in a dependent clause and not the first word of
the entire sentence.

One was found third and also one fourth.

Vocatives.

There were seven Vocatives used in this oration and in this number none introduced the sentence. One occurred second; one, third; three, fourth; one, fifth; and one, sixth.

Adverbs.

Adverbs were used much more frequently before than after the verb. Of those used before the verb there were sixty and those used after, nine. Adverbs were found ten times first in the sentence; twenty, second; eleven, third; thirteen, fourth; three fifth; four, sixth; and eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth, each once.

On p. 124, l. 7, there is a regular adverbial sentence --- "Nimis iracunde hoc quidem et valde intemperantur." Such a sentence, however, was only found once in the oration.

Genitive Modifiers of Other Words than Subject.

Of the Genitive modifiers of words other than the subject, twenty-three were found to occur before the words
they modified and twenty-four after. Thirty-five were found before the verb and twenty-five after.

Only one of these Genitives occurred first in the sentence; five, second; eleven, third; four, fourth; seven, fifth; five, sixth; two, seventh; five, eighth; and ninth or more than ninth, fifteen. Seven Genitives were found between prepositions and their objects.

Adjective Modifiers, Not of Subject.

More of the adjective modifiers were found before the words they modified than after, there being twenty before and ten after. But one was found first in the sentence; two, second; five, third; two, fourth; two, fifth; one, seventh; two, eighth; one, ninth; two, tenth; and one each twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth.

P. 121, l. 34, two Ablatives modify the same word and one is placed before and the other after the word they modify. This arrangement is unusual.

Infinitives.

The relative number of infinitives before and after the verb are very nearly the same; in the first case there are twenty-six and in the latter, twenty-eight.
The infinitive, like the verb, is found most frequently last, there being twelve cases with the infinitive last. It is found first, three times; second, twice; third, five times; fourth, three times; fifth, three times; sixth, four times; seventh, once; eighth, once; and ninth, twice.

Subject or Object of Infinitives.

The subjects and objects of the infinitive were found much more frequently before the infinitive. In nineteen cases seventeen occurred before and two after, and these two were both objects. As a general thing the subjects or objects were not far removed from the infinitive, but in a few instances they were; as on p. 124, l. 15, "me" the object is separated by seven words from the infinitive, and on the same page, l. 26, "me" is separated by seventeen words from its infinitive.

Ablative Absolute.

There were but seven cases noted of the Ablative Absolutes and these, with one exception, were found before the verb. With this exception there seemed to be no regularity in the order of use.

Predicate Adjectives.
Of the predicate adjectives, nine were found before the verb and three after. They were first, twice; second, once; third, four times; fourth, once.

On page 122, l. 2, the predicate adjective "veterani" is found first, coming even before the relative "qui."

Following are the observations made on the English Oration.

**Subjects.**

In this oration very many more subjects came before the verb than after it. Where there were one hundred nineteen before and six after the verb. The most usual position for the subject is first. There were forty-six in which this was the case; thirty-one in which the subject was second; twenty-three, third; twelve, fourth; three, fifth; five, sixth; ninth, once; eleventh, once; sixteenth, twice; only one was found last. Four times subjects were found between parts of the verb.

While first is the most usual position there were cases where the subject was far from the first of the sentence; as, p. 124, c. 2, l. 46.(1) "settlement" was the

(1) The references are to Webster's Great Speeches ---(next p.)
twenty-third word. Usually the verb and subject were not far removed, but on p. 125, l. 15, "event" is separated by thirty words from its verb. P. 126, l. 28, "patriotism," the subject of a dependent sentence, is the twenty-second word in the sentence and its verb follows immediately after it.

In the number of subjects used, thirty-six were and twenty-five of these were used as the first word in their respective sentences.

Adjective Modifiers of the Subject.

In all there were twenty-six adjective modifiers of the subject and all were found before the subject. Of these seven occurred first; five, second; and six, third.

Phrases Modifying Subject.

Of these phrases the greater part came after the subject. There are twenty-one after and two before. Most of these phrases, fifteen out of twenty-three, correspond to the Latin Genitive.

For the most part, they follow immediately after

(1) - con. from p. 10 --- "The Bunker Hill Monument." Published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston. c. 2 column 2.
the subject, but p. 126, l. 25, "in days" is before its subject and separated by eighteen words from it.

Verbs.

By far the most common position for the verb is after the subject where it occurs one hundred three times and before the subject only six times. It is found five times first; forty-one, second; fourteen, third; sixteen, fourth; five, fifth; two, sixth; six, seventh; three, ninth; two, twelfth; two, seventeenth; one, nineteenth; and last, ten times.

The auxiliary is quite often separated from the main part of the verb. There are three subjunctives of desire of which the first part introduces the sentence and the remainder of the verb comes near the end of the sentence; as p. 126, l. 45, "let the earliest light of the morning gild it." P. 124, l. 8, "proclaim" is separated by twenty-five words from its subject. P. 125, l. 19, "is" is the thirty-fourth word in the sentence and is followed by the subject of the sentence. The sentence is a regular Roman Period.

Direct Object of the Verb.

As is to be expected, the direct object comes most
frequently after the verb. There are forty-one cases after the verb and but once does it occur before and this is on p. 125, c. 2, l. 2, "the foundation" introduces the sentence and thus comes before both subject and predicate. The object is also found but once second in the sentence; twice, third; fourth, seven times; fifth, five times; sixth, three times; seventh, five times; eighth, once; ninth, three times; twelfth, twice; thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth, once.

As a usual thing, the object follows immediately after the verb.

**Indirect Object.**

Three times indirect objects occurred after the verb. Twice they were found before the direct object and once after. These indirect objects correspond to the Latin Dative.

**Attribute Complements.**

The attribute complements occurred twenty-one times after the verb and two before in which case they came both before the subject and predicate. It is found twice, third; three times, fourth; three, fifth; two, sixth; once, seventh; twice, eighth; and last, three times. P. 124, c. 2, l. 43, "nearer" is the only time it occurred first and in
this case it was separated by twenty words from the predicate.

The most common position for the attribute, as for the object, is immediately after the verb.

**Phrases Modifying Predicate.**

As is to be expected, most of these phrases are found after the verb. There are forty-three after the verb and three before. Ten of these phrases are found last, and two first. Ten of them modify the direct object, and seven the attribute. Eight of them correspond to the Latin Genitives, three to Latin Datives, and one to the Latin Ablative.

P. 124, l. 43, "to our times" is a phrase modifying the predicate and separated from it by three other phrases. Most of these phrases were not far removed from the predicate, but in three or four cases they were separated by twelve words from it.

**Participles.**

In every case the participles came after the words they modified. They were found six times.

There were more participial phrases than participles and of these twelve were found after the verb and
There are forty-eight of these phrases, and all are found after the phrases they modify. Of these, eleven occur last. Many of them, twenty-seven, correspond to the Latin Genitive, three to the Latin Dative, and one to the Latin Ablative. P. 126, 1. 33, in the phrase "of so many temples," "temples" is not only the object of the phrase but also is the subject of a sentence of which the predicate is "dedicated to God."

**Phrases Modifying Words Other than Subject, Predicate, or Participles.**

Of these phrases three modify infinitives. They are all, eleven, found after the words or phrases which they modify. Four of them are found last. Two correspond to the Latin Genitive and two to Latin Datives.

**Adjective Modifiers Not of Subject.**

These adjective modifiers, seventy-nine of them, were found without exception before the words they modified.

**Adverbs.**

The adverbs were found almost equally before and after the verb. There were twelve before and fifteen after. Four were found before the subject; one occurred first and
three last. The most common position was between the parts of the verb and of these there were nineteen. Two modified participles and of these both were found before the participle.

A Comparison of the Latin and English Orations.

The amount studied in the English Oration had many more subjects expressed than in the Latin. This is because many subjects in Latin are included in the verb.

In the Latin there were one hundred three subjects before the verb and thirteen after, and in the English one hundred nineteen before and six after; while in the Latin forty-four occurred first, in the English forty-six did. In both cases but one subject was found last. This is a remarkable agreement.

In the Latin Oration two hundred fifty-two verbs were expressed and but one hundred nine in the English. Of these, in the Latin, ninety-seven were found last, while in the English ten were last. In the Latin nine verbs were found before the subject and in the English six. In the Latin the verb occurred twenty times first and five first in the English. Here the similarity is not nearly so marked as in the case of the subjects.
There is one marked difference between the Accusative used as direct object, and the direct objects of the English Oration and that is while in the former the Accusative is found before the verb in the ratio of one to four, in the latter case it is found after the verb forty-one times out of forty-two.

In the Latin text there were fifteen adjective modifiers found before the subject and eight after while in the English there were twenty-six adjective modifiers of the subject and all were found before.

Of the Genitive modifiers eleven were found after and six before the subject, while there were in the English text twenty-one phrases after and but two before the subject.

Of the adjectives which modify other words than the subject in the Latin text twenty came before the words they modify and ten after, while in the English there were seventy-nine and without exception they preceded the words they modified.

While in the Latin Oration, Cicero does not once address the "patres conscripti" first Webster begins with "Venerable men" or "Veterans." In Latin the Vocative rarely stands first and in English this is a very common thing.

While in the Latin text, sixty adverbs were found
before the verb and nine after, in the English the distribution was about equal, there being twelve before and fifteen after the verb.

We gather from this comparison that the Romans certainly had a much greater range in their word order than the English and were able to emphasize words by position in a way impossible to us. And yet Webster's oration is a fine type of the English modelled after the Latin style. This is very marked on p. 126, from the eighth through the forty-fifth line. And what could Cicero himself have said more eloquent than this?

"We come, as Americans, to mark a spot which must forever be dear to us and our posterity.... We wish that, in those days of disaster, which, as they come upon all nations, may be expected to come upon us also, desponding patriotism may turn its eyes hitherward, and be assured that the foundations of our national power are still strong. We wish that this column, rising towards heaven among the pointed spires of so many temples dedicated to God, may contribute also to produce, in all minds, a pious feeling of dependence and gratitude.... Let it rise! Let it rise, till it meet the sun in his coming; let the earliest light of the morning gild it, and the parting day linger and play on its summit."