

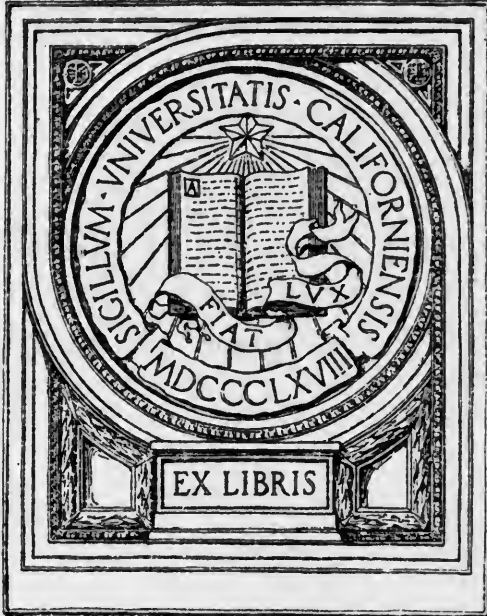
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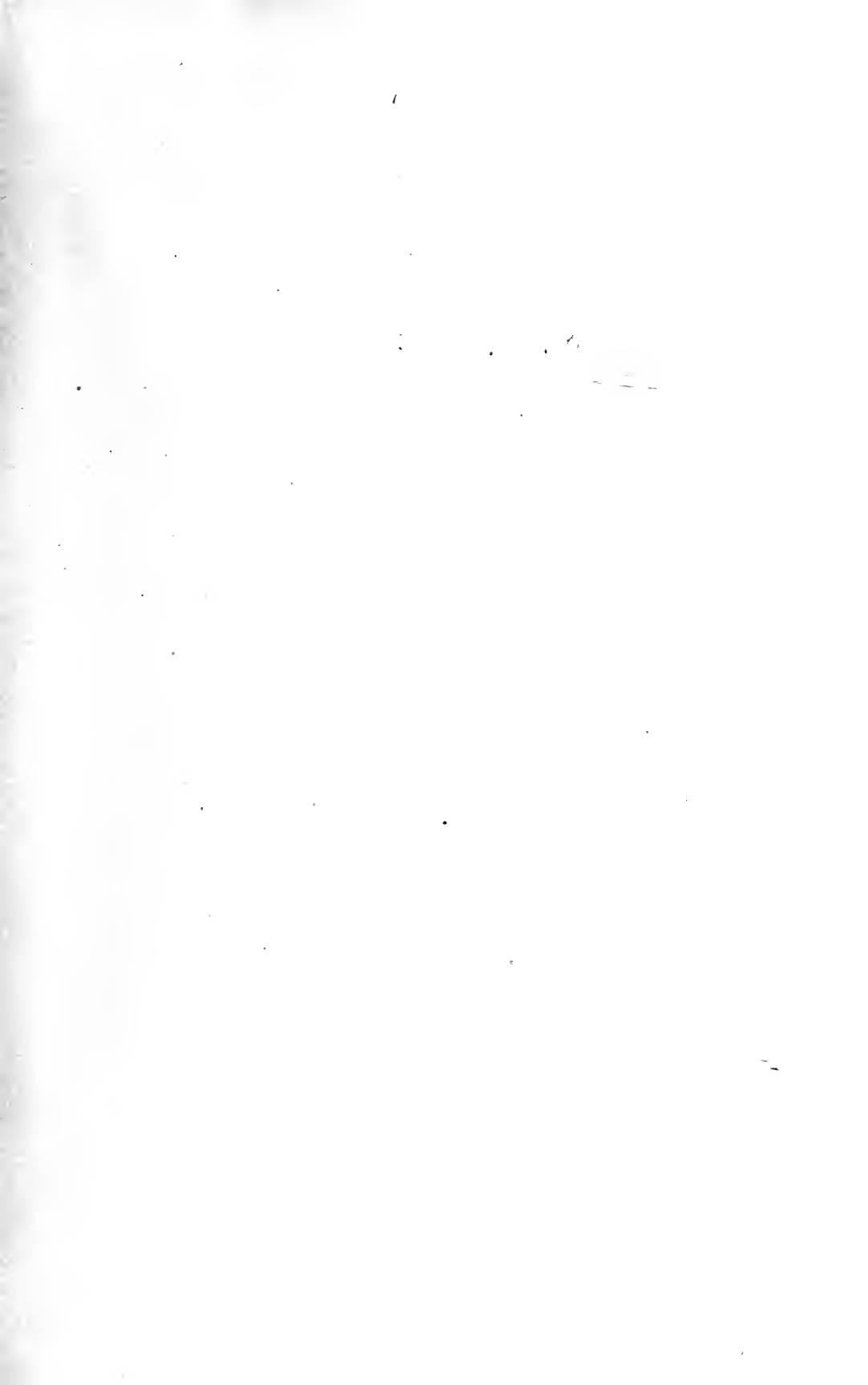
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THE SEPARATION OF THE ATTRIBUTIVE
ADJECTIVE FROM ITS SUBSTANTIVE
IN PLAUTUS

BY
WINTHROP L. KEEP

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PREFATORY NOTE

In June, 1909, I submitted to the Faculty of the University of California a dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, entitled "The Separation of the Attributive Adjective from its Substantive in Plautus." The present essay is an abstract of this dissertation, as somewhat revised and shortened after further study and reflection.

I desire to express here my great gratitude to Professor H. W. Prescott for assisting me in selecting the subject of the dissertation, and giving his helpful advice and criticism in the early stages of the paper. Thanks are also due to Professors Merrill and Richardson for their kindly interest, and especially to Professor H. C. Nutting for his close criticism of the paper and his helpful suggestions.

W. L. KEEP.

OAKLAND, CALIF., March, 1911.

INTRODUCTION

Normally in Plautus and, in fact, in all the other early Latin poets, the attributive adjective either immediately precedes or immediately follows its substantive.¹ A few concrete examples, taken at random, will illustrate the truth of this statement. The phrase *res divina* occurs twenty-four times in Plautus, and the two words are separated only once (E. 415); *supremus Iuppiter*, out of its ten occurrences, gives only one case of separation (Ps. 628); *erilis filius* (or *filia*) only two cases out of eighteen occurrences (B. 351 and Ci. 749). Such statistics might be quoted indefinitely.²

The present paper is a study of the comparatively infrequent instances in our author, in which, within the verse,³ the attributive adjective is separated from its substantive. I have endeavored to point out, where possible, what are the probable factors that bring about such separations, but to a great extent the treatment can be only descriptive, as too often we are not in a position to assume the author's point of view, and to penetrate his motives for adopting a given word-order.

Before we proceed to consider the instances of separation in detail, a few observations of a general nature upon the subject may be helpful. Whenever an attributive adjective precedes, and is separated from its substantive by one or more words, as in

Magnásque adportavísse divitiás domum, (S. 412)

Pulmóneum edepol nímis velim vomitúm vomas. (R. 511)

¹ In order to get as much light as possible on Plautine usage by way of comparison, I read practically all the early Latin poetry written before 100 B.C., also the early inscriptions, and noted all the instances in these authors in which an adjective is separated from its substantive. As far as the collocation of the adjective and substantive is concerned, the usage of all these authors seems strikingly similar to that of Plautus.

² The reader is referred to two most useful books: Rassow, *De Plauti substantivis*, Leipzig, 1881, = *JHB. Supplbd.* 12 (1881, 639-732; and Helwig, *Adjectives in Plautus* (St. Petersburg, 1893) (in Russian, but containing in roman type an alphabetical list of the adjectives used by our author). By means of the alphabetical lists contained in these two works, all the occurrences in Plautus of any adjective or noun can readily be located.

³ Of course I have omitted all instances of separation by the verse, as such have already been treated by Prescott, "Some Phases of the Relation of Thought to Verse in Plautus," *Univ. Calif. Publ. Class. Phil.*, vol. 1, no. 7, 1907. This work was of great assistance to me in the preparation of the present paper.

there is always the possibility to be reckoned with that such an adjective acquires emphasis by occupying this position; on the other hand, when the adjective is separated from, and follows its substantive, it may be more or less amplifying,⁴ as in

Nam ós columnatúm poetæ esse índaudivi bárbaro, (Ml. 211)

However, we must always be on our guard against reading too much meaning into the fact that an adjective is separated from its noun, as sometimes it is mere caprice on the poet's part whether it is separated or not, and if separated, whether it precedes or follows, as is clearly attested by the four passages below:

Nímia memoras míra. sed vidístin uxorém meam? (Am. 616)

Nímia míra mémoras: si istæe véra sunt, divínitus (Am. 1105)

Quod ómnis homines fácere oportet, dúm id modo fiát bono. (Am. 996)

Quín amet et scórtum ducat, quód bono fiát modo. (Mr. 1022)

Metrical considerations can have nothing to do with the question here, as in many cases of separation, since the meter is the same in Am. 616 and 1105, and *bono* and *modo* are metrically interchangeable.

In this paper I have confined my discussion to ordinary attributive adjectives, leaving out of account pronominal adjectives⁵ and cardinal numerals. I have also excluded the lyrical portions of the plays. Trivial separations, common to prose, such as those by the enclitics *-que*, *-ve*, *-ne*, and a preposition, are disregarded. The text employed is that of Goetz and Schoell.

I. CONSCIOUS ART-SEPARATIONS.

Certain separations of the adjective from its substantive are undoubtedly due to conscious art on the poet's part. Naturally the first of these conscious art-separations to be mentioned are those in which the adjective and its substantive occupy the opposite extremities of the same verse,⁶ as in the following:

Minóre nusquam béne fui dispéndio. (Mn. 485)

⁴ Prescott, *loc. cit.*, 218.

⁵ This phase of the subject has been treated by Nilsson, de collocatione pron. adi. apud Plautum et Terentium, Lunds Universitets Aarskrift, 37, 1901.

⁶ Cf. Norden, *Aeneis* Buch vi, 382 sq., for a full and interesting discussion of this collocation in Virgil and several other authors.

Cf. Am. 481, As. 311, 599, Al. 49,⁷ B. 585, Cp. 64, Ca. 13, Ci. 587, Cu. 221, Po. 1080, S. 526.⁸

A slightly different type, in which another attributive adjective, also in agreement with the substantive, occurs in the interior of the verse, is represented by

Magno átque solido múltat infortúnio: (Mr. 21)

Cf. Am. 6, Mn. 520, Pe. 573,⁹ 683, R. 597, E. 18, Tr. 331.

Two examples of the reverse type appear below; the first has alliteration as an attendant feature:

Mercátor venit húc ad ludos Lémnius (Ci. 157)

Frustrátionem | hódie iníciam máxumam. (Am. 875)

For other instances of this collocation with alliteration cf. Mn. 1, Po. 1125, S. 258; without alliteration, B. 198, 229, 256, Cu. 227, Mn. 240, Ps. 72, 694, 1167, R. 42, 843.

The tendency of long adjectives and nouns, metrically suitable, to stand at the verse-end¹⁰ is doubtless a factor to be reckoned with in a number of the instances of separation so far discussed. (Cf. below, p. 156.)

It is a well-known fact that many Greek and Latin poets are fond of placing an attributive adjective immediately before the principal caesura or diaeresis, and its substantive at the end of the verse, or vice versa.¹¹ While Plautus does not adopt this balanced arrangement so frequently as some of the later Latin poets, still he has quite a number of instances like the following:

Quod eúm peregrini eúbui uxore militis. (B. 1009)

Ét tibi sunt gemini ét trigemini, sí te bene habes, filii. (Ml. 717)

Cf. Am. 471, 863, B. 420, Cp. 105, 185,¹² Ci. 749, Cu. 200, 709,

⁷ In Al. 49 the adnominal word-play *grandibo gradum*, is a factor in the situation to be noted. Cf. also R. 597.

⁸ With S. 526 cf. Terence, Heaut. 539:

Magnárum saepe id rémedium aegritúdinumst.

⁹ The anaphora in Pe. 571-573 should be noted.

¹⁰ Cf. Prescott, 206 sqq.; also 235 sqq., for remarks on adjectives of cretic measurement.

¹¹ Boldt, de liberiore linguae graecae et latinae collocatione verborum capita selecta (Göttingen, 1884), 79: "Tali verborum collocatione plerumque id, quod sub finem positum est, maiorem consequitur accentum, saepe autem utrumque vocabulum seimnctione emphasin quandam exereet."

¹² The interlocked word-order in Cp. 185 is probably intentional.

Mn. 4, 231, Mr. 398, Ml. 774, Mo. 808, Po. 362, 746, 1164, Ps. 548, 732, 893, S. 163, 214, 387, Tu. 87^b, 350, 447, Frivolaria VII.

Not infrequently alliteration or adnominal word-play is a feature of this word order :

.Érogitare, méo minore quíd sit factum filio. (Cp. 952)

Neque tám facetis, quám tu vivis, víctibus. (Mo. 45)

Cf. Am. 475, 976, B. 351, 761, Cp. 27, Ps. 158, 628, 1232, S. 132, Tu. 892.

The reverse word-order (substantive before caesura and adjective at the end of the verse) sometimes occurs, as in

Quoi sérvitatem dí danunt lenóniam (Ps. 767)

These instances, however, I have classed under other categories of examples, as apparently the length of the adjective, or its metrical convenience, is the most important factor in producing such separations.

Next to be considered are a number of conscious art-separations due primarily to Plautus' fondness for adnominal word-play and *figura etymologica*:¹³

Sórdido vitam óblectabas páne in pannis ínopia: (As. 142)¹⁴

Pulmóneum edepol nímis velim vomitúm vomas. (R. 511)

ómnium hominum exópto ut fam miserorum misérrimus. (Mn. 817)

Mále formido: nóvi ego huius móres morosí malos. (Po. 379)¹⁵

For very similar instances cf. B. 187, 490, Cp. 333, 914, Cu. 533, E. 306, Po. 991, Tu. 278. Cf. also Am. 137, 204, 605, 1116, Cp. 774, Ci. 231, Mn. 274, 447, Mr. 847, Ml. 198, 228, 309, 734, Po. 308, 759, Ps. 704, R. 100, 305, 886, S. 63, 383.

In his desire for sound-effects, Plautus apparently sometimes separates the adjective from its noun primarily to avail himself of alliterative possibilities:¹⁶

¹³ Of course other factors, such as metrical convenience, often must be taken into account.

¹⁴ Many of the instances of adnominal word-play that concern us here are more fully discussed by Raebel, de usu adnominationis apud Romanorum poetas comicos (Halle, 1882), *passim*.

¹⁵ Boldt, *op. cit.*, 93, calls attention to the elaborate interlocked order in Po. 379.

¹⁶ Buchhold, de adliterationis apud veteres Romanorum poetas usu (Leipzig, 1883), *passim*.

Lárgitur pceúlium: omnem in térgo thensaurúm gerit. (As. 277)
 Át nunc dehine scito illum ante omnes mínimi mortalém preti,
 (As. 858)¹⁷
 Liberos hominés per urbem módico magis par ést gradu
 íre: (Po. 522)¹⁸
 Perfídiæ laudes grátiasque habémus merito mágnas, (As. 545)

For other instances of separation largely due to alliteration cf. B. 988, Mr. 363, Ml. 778, Pe. 559, Po. 407, 968, 1245, Ps. 369, 761, R. 87, 101, 636. Of course there are numerous other cases of separation where alliteration is an attendant feature. Throughout this paper attention will be called to many such instances.

II. SEPARATIONS LARGELY DUE TO LENGTH AND METRICAL CONVENIENCE OF THE ADJECTIVE.

Long adjectives, metrically suitable, tend to stand at the verse-end. The same is true of many adjectives of cretic measurement.¹⁹ Even adjectives of iambic and pyrrhic measurement show this tendency to some extent.²⁰ Hence it is not at all strange that in a large number of instances the substantives with which these adjectives are in agreement precede the latter by one or more intervening words. It is true that in many of these cases other factors, such as sound-effects, must be taken into account. Frequently the substantive immediately precedes the principal caesura or diaeresis,²¹ giving the balanced arrangement mentioned above (p. 155).

¹⁷ By means of this word-order the alliterating syllables *mi-* and *mor-* both receive the metrical accent, which greatly heightens the pleasing effect. *Mínimi preti* (gen. sing.) occurs in seven other passages in Plautus, always without separation, and with *preti* always at the verse-end, as here. For an interesting parallel to this passage cf. Naevius, Incert. Fab. 1 (Ribbeck II, p. 25):

Patí necesse est múlta mortalés mala.

¹⁸ The contrast between *liberos* and *modico* is heightened by the fact that one stands at the beginning of the verse, and the other immediately after the diaeresis.

¹⁹ Cf. Prescott, 207 and footnote 2; also 234-239.

²⁰ Below are a few statistical illustrations of the above statements; the figures after each adjective indicate respectively the number of times it occurs at the verse-end, and the total number of its occurrences: *pauperculus*, 4-5; *acerrumus*, 6-7; *pauwillulus*, 6-8; *praesentarius*, 5-5; *argentus*, 7-7; *argentarius*, 18-19; *leoniús*, 9-11; *Atticus*, 10-18; *marumus*, 39-86; *aureus*, 15-27; *mutuus*, 14-26; *barbarus*, 5-7; *merus*, 12-23. Statistics for any other adjective can be found by consulting Helwig.

²¹ Al. 525, B. 1018, Cu. 239, Mn. 6, 58, 67, 102, Mr. 811, Mo. 361, 621, 828, Pe. 512, Po. 139, 651, 705, 708, Ps. 80, 100, 424, 767, R. 70, S. 768, Tr. 216, 847, 962, Tu. 43, 697.

Let us first consider adjectives of four or more syllables in length. Alliteration is an attendant feature of the separation in Cu. 205:

Inter nos amóre utemur sémper subreptício?

Cf. also Al. 171, B. 94, Cp. 901, E. 159, Mn. 595, Mr. 193, Ml. 1177, Mo. 361, 913, Po. 705, R. 69, S. 138, Tu 697.

The following is a typical instance in which length is perhaps the only factor producing the separation:

Átque adeo, ut ne légi fraudem fáciant alcáriae, (Ml. 164)

Cf. B. 675, Cp. 775, Cu. 239, 660, Mn. 6, 102, 436, 845, Mo. 404, 621, Pe. 97, Po. 651, 708, Ps. 100, 146, 303, 424, 706, 766, 767, R. 70, 1320, S. 760, Tr. 216, Tu. 72, 880.

Atticus is a good representative of adjectives of cretic (and dactylic) measurement. In ten of its eighteen occurrences it stands at the end of the verse. Three times when in this position it concerns us:

Égo illam reperiam.—Híne Athenis éivis eam emit Áttieus: (E. 602)

Cívisme esset án peregrinus.—Cívem esse aibant Áttieum. (Mr. 635)

Ímmo Athenis nátus altusque éducatuque Áttieis. (R. 741)

For similar instances of other adjectives of cretic (and dactylic) measurement in this position cf. *maximus* (Am. 782, Mn. 67, Mr. 632, 811, Ml. 75, Pe. 512, Po. 842, Ps. 897), *omnia* (Am. 948, B. 1018, Po. 704, 726, R. 639, Tr. 1168, Tu. 774, 798), *aureus* (Am. 144, 260, Cu. 439), *publicus* (Am. 524, Pe. 75, Tr. 1057), *mutuus* (Cu. 68, Ps. 80),²² *proximus* (As. 776, R. 84, 561), *alterum* (Mn. 38, 58, 1088), *parvolus* (R. 39, S. 161), *optumus* (Cp. 946, Ml. 1210), *plumbeus* (Ca. 258, Tr. 962), *barbarus* (Ml. 211, Mo. 828), *pessumus* (Ps. 270, R. 40), and also Am. 280,²³ Al. 525, 626, Cp. 169, Ml. 1178, Pe. 571,²⁴ Po. 139, R. 574, 1010.

Four times, when standing at the end of the verse, *merus* is separated from its noun:

Éam ego, ut matre fúerat natum, víni | eduxí meri. (Am. 430)

Fáctumst illud, út ego illic vini hírneam ebiberím meri. (Am. 431)

Ne míhi | incocta détis. Rem loquitúr meram. (Pe. 93)

Si sémel amoris póculum accepít meri. (Tu. 43)

²² Cf. Prescott 234, for the suggestion that *mutuum* may have a substantival force.

²³ Note the alliteration in Am. 280.

²⁴ In Pe. 571 the artificial arrangement *ferrcas—ferrca* should be noted.

For other adjectives of iambic and pyrrhic measurement in this position cf *bonus* (Am. 996, B. 1022, E. 107, Ml. 733, Tr. 28), *malus* (Mo. 531, Ps. 492, 974, Tr. 128, 446,²⁵ 847), *novus* (E. 229, Mo. 466, S. 768), *vetus* (Ci. 505, Mr. 771), *gravis* (As. 55, E. 557), also Al. 606, Mn. 908, Mr. 999, Po. 508, Tu. 797.

III. INTERVENING WORDS OF AN ENCLITIC NATURE.

In the following section of this paper I propose to present a large number of examples in which it is probable that the enclitic nature of the intervening word accounts for the separation. Waekernagel²⁶ has shown that short enclitic words, including many pronouns, tend to occupy the second or third place in their sentence. The following lines illustrate how this tendency frequently affects the position of the adjective:

Voluptábilem mihi núnctium tuo advéntu adportas Thésprío. (E. 21)
 Canóra hic voce suá tinnire tément, (Po. 33)
 Avis mé ferae consímilem faciam, ut praédicas. (Cp. 123)
 Peiúrem ego homínem mágisque vorsuté malum (Ps. 1017)
 Dí me omnes magní minutíque ét etiam patelláarii (Ci. 522)

There are a great many other passages in which an intervening pronoun or pronominal adverb occupies the second or third place in its sentence or clause.²⁷ Sometimes, by the law of pronominal attraction, two pronouns intervene, as in Ca. 584, E. 302, 669, Mn. 199. In Mn. 551 and Tr. 1030 a pronoun and *quidem* occupy this position; in Tr. 68 an elided pronoun and *ut*. The following lines are of especial interest:

Stilís me totum usque úlmeis conseríbíto. (Ps. 545)
 Locúm sibi velle líberum praebérier, (Po. 177 and 657)

In the first, *totum usque* simply amplifies *me*; in the second, *sibi velle* is probably a stereotyped phrase.

Often the intervening pronominal word does not occupy the

²⁵ In Tr. 446 the chiasmic arrangement of *bonis* and *malis* should be observed.

²⁶ *Indog. Forsch.*, i, 406 ff.

²⁷ Am. 525, As. 69, Al. 324, 340, 482, B. 55, 913, 1141, Cp. 355, 859, 861, Ci. 369, 670, E. 693, Mr. 49, 141, 477, Ml. 21, 731, Mo. 371, 532, 779, Pe. 238, 292, Po. 75, 317, Ps. 69, 329, 474, 584, 590, 968, 1200, R. 303, 476, 1100, S. 259, 365, 420, Tr. 365, 453, 655, 997, Tu. 131, 285, 438, 812, Vid. 85, Frag. fab. ine. vii.

second or third place in its sentence;²⁸ sometimes, however, alliteration may explain this fact, as *probri me maxumi* (Ml. 364), *partem mihi maiorem* (Ml. 711), *undas me maioris* (R. 167).

Several forms of the verb *sum* (especially the monosyllabic forms) are undoubtedly enclitics. This fact probably accounts for the large number of instances in which these forms separate the adjective from its substantive. Below are three typical cases:

Itém genus est lenónium inter hómines meo quidem ánimo (Cu. 499)
Magni sunt oneris: quécquid imponás, vehunt. (Mo. 782)
Scio te bona esse vóce: ne clamá nimis. (Mo. 576)

The complete list of instances is as follows:

Sum: Am. 34, Al. 2, Mo. 564, Ps. 1025.

Es (contracted): As. 511, B. 74, Ml. 49, Mo. 176, Tu. 134.

Es (uncontracted): Cp. 427, Mo. 251.

Est (contracted):²⁹ Am. 506, 1054, Al. 235, Cp. 104, Ci. 80, 492, Cu. 15, 49, 189, E. 163, 425, 675, Mr. 378, Ml. 68, 682, Pe. 516, 547, 830, Po. 10, 1370, Ps. 791, R. 144, 1156, 1387, S. 116, 200, 524, 748, Tr. 24, Vid. 31.

Est (uncontracted): Am. 484, B. 120, Cu. 49, 499, Mn. 906, 1087, Ml. 665, Po. 200, Ps. 782, R. 1160, Tu. 149, 246.

Estis: Cu. 501.

Sunt: Mn. 94, Mr. 969, Mo. 782, Pe. 243, Po. 584, Ps. 268.

Sis: As. 726, Mr. 890, Mo. 396.

Esse:³⁰ Am. 1090, Ci. 660, E. 415, Mr. 966, Ml. 68, Mo. 576, Pe. 113,³¹ Tr. 456.

Another class of enclitic words, sometimes separating the adjective from its noun, are the asseverative particles *hercle*, *edepol*, *mecastor*.³² Three instances of this collocation are *Pulcra edepol dos* (E. 180), *Conceptis hercle verbis* (Ps. 1056), *Lepidus mecastor mortalis* (Tu. 949). Cf. also E. 192, 715, Pe. 193, Po. 45,

²⁸ Am. 926, B. 570, Cp. 539, Ca. 264, Ci. 778, E. 299, Ml. 751, Mo. 763, Pe. 565, Po. 895, Ps. 228, 729, R. 546, 999, 1147, 1221 Tr. 97, 1139, Tu. 35, 216. Before we leave this phase of the subject, three instances in which a pronoun and its governing preposition intervene should be mentioned: As. 918, Tr. 548, 1011.

²⁹ I have disregarded the intervening contracted form of *sum* in such instances as *unicust mihi filius* (Ca. 264).

³⁰ The infinitive *esse* frequently becomes monosyllabic by elision.

³¹ Infinitive of *edo*.

³² Wackernagel, *loc. cit.* 423 sq.

Ps. 992. In the following lines, one of these three words intervenes in combination with one other word: As. 471, B. 999, Mn. 1013,³³ Mr. 442, 521, 567, Mo. 657, Pe. 546, Po. 978.

Probably the adverbs *quidem*³⁴ (As. 762, Ml. 1282, R. 529), and *quoque*³⁵ (Mo. 1110, Tr. 753) owe their intervention to their enclitic nature.

IV. SINGLE INTERVENING WORDS.

In the next section of this paper will be presented all the instances of separation, not already discussed, in which a single word intervenes between the adjective and its noun. I shall classify these examples on a mechanical basis, according as the intervening word is a verb, noun, adverb, etc.

By far the largest class consists of instances in which some form of the verb separates the adjective from its noun. Sometimes the adjective begins the line, as in

Erlis praevortit metus: accúrro ut seiscam quíd velit: (Am. 1069)

Cf. Am. 616, B. 782, 838, Mn. 1000, Ps. 17, R. 552, 764,³⁶ S. 412.

Another type is represented by

Gratésque agam eique ut Árabico fumíficem odore amoéne: (Ml. 412)

Cf. Am. 328, 785, As. 575, Al. 192, Cp. 56, Ca. 332, Ci. 6, 98, 128, E. 397, Mr. 859, Ml. 763, Pe. 313, Po. 331, 901, 1258, R. 530, 1123, S. 772, Tu. 484, 781. In Po. 964 and Tu. 136 an elided monosyllable and a verb intervene.

An exceedingly common word-order is represented by six instances in which the noun *manus*, standing at the end of the verse, is separated from its adjective by some form of the verb:

Quom Príami patriam Pérgamum dívina moenítum manu. (B. 926)

Pérque conservitíum commune quód hostica evenít manu, (Cp. 246)

Haéc per dexterám tuam te dèxtera retinéns manu (Cp. 442)

Sí quísqum hanc liberáli asseruissét manu, (Cu. 668)

Lepidís tabellis, lépida conscriptís manu? (Ps. 28)³⁷

Tám mihi quam illi líbertatem hostílis eripuit manus: (Cp. 311)

³³ In Mn. 1013 and Mr. 442 the alliteration should be noted.

³⁴ Lane, *Latin Grammar* (1903), 93, (6).

³⁵ Lindsay, *Syntax of Plautus* (Oxford, 1907), 92.

³⁶ The chiasmic arrangement of R. 764 gives a certain pathos. Cf. Tr. 446.

³⁷ For other instances in which the same adjective stands at the beginning of the verse and immediately after the caesura cf. Cp. 333, Ml. 228; also Am. 785.

Metrical convenience is perhaps here a factor to be taken into account, as *manu* (abl. sing.) in forty-nine out of a total of eighty-two occurrences, is at the verse-end, *manus* (nom. sing.) in six out of nine, and *manum* in thirty-one out of fifty. Other nouns often standing at the verse-end, and in more than one instance separated from the adjective by an intervening verb, are *modus* (Am. 119, B. 507^b, Mr. 1022, R. 895),³⁸ *via* (As. 54, B. 692, Cu. 35), *fides* (As. 199, Ml. 456, Po. 439), *bonum* (Pe. 63, 74, Tr. 220), *gratia* (Ci. 7, Tr. 376, 659), *locus* (Ca. 537, R. 1185), *dies* (Pe. 115, S. 638). There are also numerous other instances of this collocation.³⁹ *Ut* and a verb intervene in Am. 490, As. 695, and Ca. 558; in Al. 630 a verb and elided monosyllable.

In the instances of separation just treated, the adjective preceded its substantive. Many examples of the reverse word order occur, however, as

Caúsiám habeas férrugineám et scútulám ob oculos láneám:

(Ml. 1178)

Cf. Am. 189, Al. 191, B. 370, 422, 513, 566,⁴⁰ 785, Cp. 862, 918, Mn. 232, 858, Mr. 41, Ml. 1179, Mo. 673, 1122, Po. 1026, R. 325, 753, 977, 1412, S. 209, Tr. 85, 171.

The many instances in which the adjective is at the verse-end, and is separated from its preceding substantive merely by an intervening verb, have already been discussed, chiefly in connection with separations due to the length or metrical convenience of the adjective.

The great number of cases in which a verb slips in between an adjective and its substantive would seem to indicate that such a separation was not considered a violent one. Even the early sepulchral monuments sometimes exhibit this word order:

Eheu, heu Taracei ut acerbo es deditus fato. (C.I.L., I, 1202)

Tu qui secura spatiarus mente viator (I, 1220)

Concordesque pari viximus ingenio. (*Ibidem*)

³⁸ Cf. also B. 490 (already discussed under adnominal word-play).

³⁹ Am. 190, 785, 1088, 1140, As. 34, Al. 313, 595, B. 71, 446, 590, Cp. 476, 722, 780, Ca. 6, 469, 511, Ci. 232, 701, Cu. 537, Mn. 73, 828, Ml. 547, Mo. 1141, Pe. 480, Po. 915, Ps. 312, 1228, R. 609, S. 500, Tu. 517.

⁴⁰ Note the alliteration in B. 566.

With the exception of limiting genitives⁴¹ (As. 520, Cu. 334, Mr. 547, Po. 451, 524, R. 311, 402, 1318, 1344), and vocatives⁴² (Mn. 506, Mr. 710, R. 1151), a noun seldom intervenes between the adjective and its substantive. The instances yet remaining to be mentioned are *de summo adulescens loco* (Al. 28), *servi facinus frugi* (Al. 587), *maximam multo fidem* (Al. 667),⁴³ *in via petronem publica* (Cp. 821), *meliores opus auspicio* (Mn. 1149), *festivam mulier operam* (Ml. 591), *Fortuna faculam lucrifera* (Pe. 515).⁴⁴

Still rarer are the instances in which an adjective intervenes:

Quod me sollicitat plurimis miserum modis. (Al. 66)

Veluti Megadorus temptat me omnibus miserum modis: (Al. 462)⁴⁵

To these examples are to be added *cum opulento pauper homine* (Al. 461),⁴⁶ and *advocatos meliust celeris* (Po. 568).

Intervening adverbs need not detain us long. *Quidem* and *quoque* have already been classed as enclitics (p. 160). *Vero* (Al. 285 and Mo. 15), *adeo* (As. 763 and Mo. 280), *profecto* (Ml. 1264), *usquam* (Mr. 35), *umquam* (Mn. 594), and *magis* (S. 485) need little comment. More worthy of note are *postremo* (Po. 1369), *minus* (B. 672), *inde* (Ps. 333), *hodie* (Pe. 474 and S. 459), *cito* (B. 202), *nunc* (R. 533), *semper* (Tu. 388), *palam* (Tu. 819), and *adaequest* (Cp. 999).

Conjunctions intervene as follows: *ut* (Am. 14, Mr. 112, Mo. 811, Po. 5, 15, 575),⁴⁷ *si* (As. 947, Cp. 202, Tu. 305), *autem* (Pe. 695), *ergo* (Po. 1051).

⁴¹ A limiting genitive frequently intervenes in prose; e.g., *summa oratoris eloquentia*.

⁴² Because of its parenthetical nature, an intervening vocative interrupts the thought only slightly.

⁴³ Note that a form of *fides* begins and ends this line.

⁴⁴ *Mores morosi malos* (Po. 379) has already been discussed under cases of adnominal word-play.

⁴⁵ Alliteration, interlocked order and metrical convenience are factors to be noted in Al. 66 and 462. For other cases of *modis* at the verse-end cf. above Am. 119, etc. (p. 161).

⁴⁶ Doubtless the juxtaposition of *opulento* and *pauper* is intentional.

⁴⁷ The word preceding the intervening *ut* always ends in an elided vowel, except in Mr. 112.

V. MISCELLANEOUS SEPARATIONS.

There remain yet untreated a large class of examples in which the adjective, whether it precedes or follows the noun, is separated from the latter by two or more intervening words. Frequently the adjective acquires emphasis by preceding. The instances in which *bonus* assumes this position are well worth quoting:

- Et utí bonis vos vóstrosque omnis núntiis
 Me adfícere voltis, (Am. 8)⁴⁸
 Hocíne boni esse offícium servi exístumas, (Mo. 27)
 Bóno med esse ingénio ornatam quam aúro multo mávalo. (Po. 301)
 Bonám dedistís mihi operam.—It ad mé lucrum. (Po. 683)
 Bonám dedistis, ádvocati, operám mihi. (Po. 806)
 Bonámst quod habeas grátiam meritó mihi, (R. 516)
 Bonis ésse oportet déntibus lenám probam: (Tu. 224)

Other adjectives so situated with reference to the substantive are *omnis* (Am. 122, B. 373, Mr. 920, Ml. 662, R. 500, Tu. 876), *multus* (Am. 190,⁴⁹ Cp. 326, 554, Mo. 589, Po. 208, 687, R. 400, S. 87, Tr. 380), *nullus* (Am. 385, Cp. 518, Ci. 653, Mo. 409, 836, 839), *ullus* (As. 775, Po. 450), *magnus* (As. 143, Mn. 201, Ml. 228, Tu. 702), *alter* (Am. 153, B. 719), *alius* (As. 204, 236, Tr. 356, Tu. 936), *maxumus* (Al. 485, Mo. 899), *verus* (Cp. 610, R. 1101), *paucus* (Cp. 1033, Ps. 972). For various other adjectives in this positon cf. Al. 622, 767, B. 552, 911, Cp. 258, 897, Ca. 9, 639, Cu. 470, Mn. 167,⁵⁰ 802, Mr. 507, Mo. 195, 357, Pe. 780, Po. 602, Ps. 752, R. 406, Tr. 764, Tu. 767, 782. In many of the cases of separation just mentioned there are extenuating circumstances: for example, at least one of the intervening words is often an enclitic, as *Bono med esse ingenio* (Po. 301). Sometimes we have a stereotyped formula, as *Multa tibi dei dent bona* (Po. 208, 687).

There yet remain to be considered only a few cases in which

⁴⁸ Note that Am. 9 ends with the word *nuntiem*. Cf. Al. 621-22 for a very similar instance.

⁴⁹ It is possible that in Am. 190 there is a reminiscence of Homer, Iliad I, 2:

οὐλομένην, ἣ μυρ' Ἀχαιοῖς ἄλγε' ἔθηκεν.

⁵⁰ Note that in Mn. 167 and Tu. 767 the adjective and its noun stand respectively at the beginning of the verse and after the diaeresis.

the adjective is in the interior of the verse, and is separated from its preceding substantive by two or more intervening words. Very frequently an adjective in this position is decidedly amplifying, as will be seen in the following:

- Eos égo hodie omnis cóntruncabo duóbus solis íctibus. (B. 975)
 Ea núnc perierunt ómnia.—Oh, Neptúne lepide, sálve: (R. 358)
 Di illum ínfelícit omnes qui post húnc diem (Po. 449) .
 Inde súm oriundus.—Dí dent tibi omnes quae velis. (Po. 1055)
 Rem élocuta súm tibi omnem: séquere hac me, Selénium, (Ci. 631)
 Rémi tibi sum elocútus omnem, Chaéribule, atque ádmodum. (E. 104)
 Et aúrum et argentúm fuit lenónis omne ibídem. (R. 396)
 Bona súa med habiturum ómnia.—Auscultó lubens. (Tu. 400)

For other adjectives in this position cf. Am. 959, As. 50, 598, Ca. 710, Ci. 103, Mr. 139, 292, Ml. 313, Mo. 841, Pe. 35, Ps. 773, R. 352, 1109, 1133, 1281, 1421. It will be noticed that there, too, one of the intervening words is often an enclitic. Also apparently in some cases we have stereotyped phrases.

In conclusion we may say that many cases of separation are due to conscious art. Sometimes the adjective and substantive occupy the opposite extremities of the same verse; sometimes one immediately precedes the principal caesura or diaeresis, and the other is at the end of the verse. Not a few conscious art-separations are largely due to adnominal word-play and alliteration. Long adjectives and nouns, metrically convenient, many also of cretic, pyrrhic, and iambic measurement, display a very decided tendency to drift to the end of the verse. This tendency is responsible for no small number of separations. Enclitic words, especially certain pronominal words, monosyllabic forms of the verb *sum*, and a few particles, intervene very frequently. Often the separated adjective precedes because it demands emphasis; often it follows because it is amplifying. We must not lose sight of the fact that a combination of two or more of the above mentioned factors is frequently at work producing the separation. A verb seems to slip in very easily and naturally between the adjective and its noun, while except for some good reason, generally patent even to the modern reader, other single words intervene relatively infrequently.

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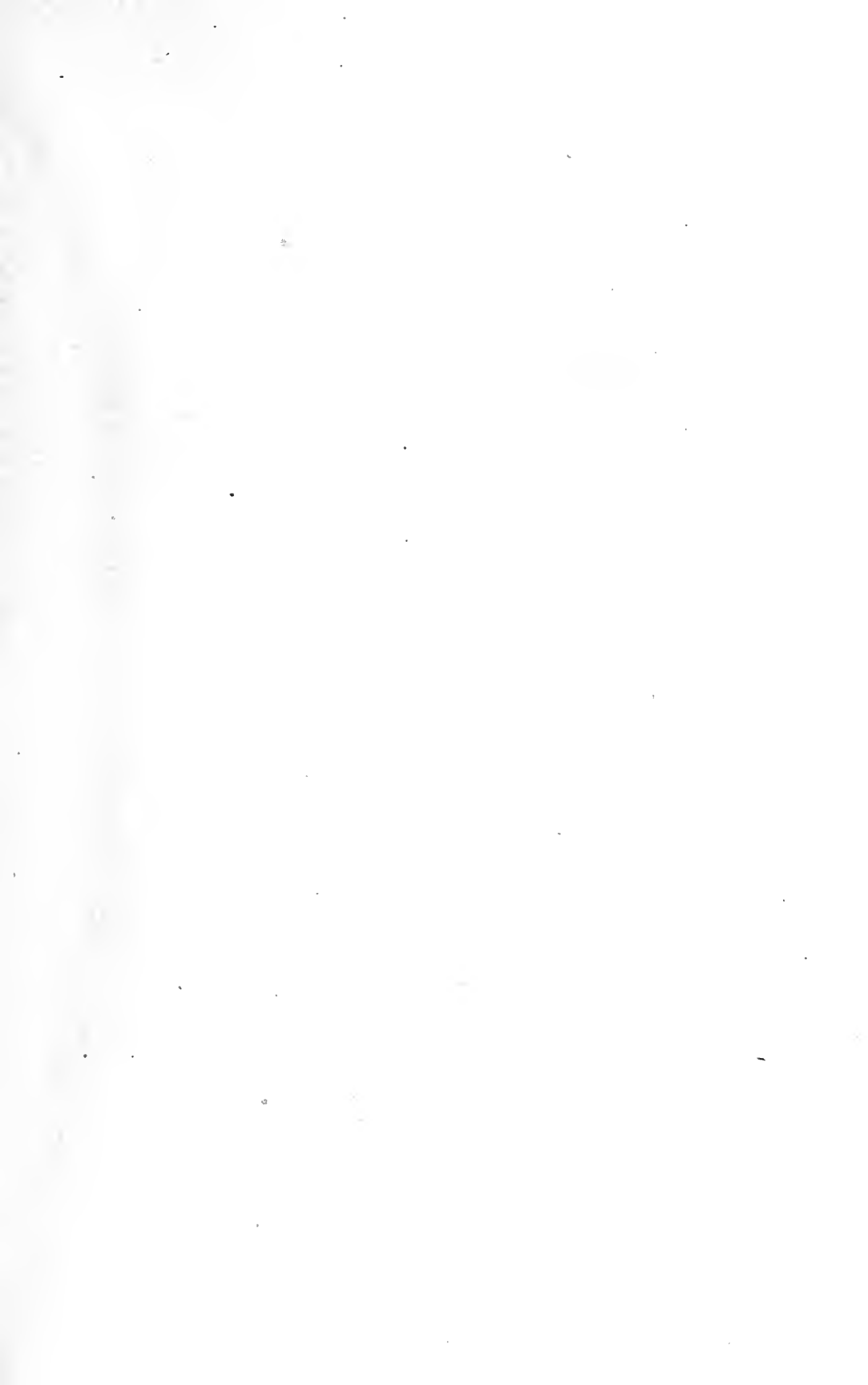
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