HEIMANN, David Francis, 1932-
LATIN WORD ORDER IN THE WRITINGS OF
ST. JEROME: VITA PAULI, VITA MALCHI,
VITA HILARIONIS.

The Ohio State University, Ph.D., 1966
Language and Literature, classical

University Microfilms, Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan
LATIN WORD ORDER IN THE WRITINGS
OF ST. JEROME:

VITA PAULI, VITA MALCHI, VITA HILARIONIS

DISSERTATION

Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
Degree Doctor of Philosophy in the Graduate
School of The Ohio State University

By

David Francis Heimann, B. A.

The Ohio State University

1966

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Adviser
Department of Classics
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am deeply indebted to Professor Clarence A. Forbes, of the Classics Department, The Ohio State University, for his aid and encouragement throughout the dissertation project, from its earliest beginnings through the tedious work of correction and final proofreading.

I owe an equal debt of gratitude to Professor Kenneth M. Abbott, for making available the typescript version of the text of the three Lives of the hermit fathers, and for his painstaking revision of the text of the dissertation, together with numerous helpful suggestions.

Thanks are also owing to Professor William Robert Jones for his careful reading of the text and his many helpful criticisms.
VITA

I was born in Aurora, Illinois, March 31, 1932. I was prepared for college in the high school of the Pontifical College Josephinum, Worthington, Ohio. I entered the College of the Josephinum in 1950 and was graduated from there in 1954. During the next seven years, I taught in the high school of the Pontifical College Josephinum. From 1959-1961 I studied in the Classics Department of The Ohio State University and was admitted to candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in October, 1960. I carried on my dissertation research in absentia. My training in Classics at The Ohio State University was guided by Professors Titchener, Forbes, Abbott, and Jones. I am particularly indebted to Professors Forbes, Abbott, and Jones, under whose direction this dissertation was written. To all of these men I offer my sincere thanks.
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INTRODUCTION

The order of words in the Latin sentence is free, but by no means indifferent. It is free in the sense that, with few exceptions, there is no obligatory position for each term in the sentence: but it is not arbitrary, because two or more possible word orders do not generally have the same force or meaning.

With this basic statement, Marouzeau begins his three-volume treatment of Latin word order.¹

The Romans themselves were well aware of this fact.² Quintilian (Inst. orat. IX, 4) alludes to an order of words that is considered normal when he writes: "si vitiosus sit [ordo], licet et vincita sit et apte cadens oratio, tamen incomposita dicatur."

The author of the Rhetorica ad Herennium (IV, 44, 55) also notes evidences of freedom within the framework of the Latin sentence structure. He describes procedures which will be discussed in greater detail in the body of the text: inversion of the "normal" order and disjunction, which is

¹J. Marouzeau, L'Ordre des mots dans la phrase latine (Paris: Libraire Ancienne Honore Champion, 1922), I, 1. The first volume treats the nominal group: Les groupes nominaux (1922); the second, the verb: Le verbe (1938); and the third, the other elements in the sentence: Les articulations de l'énoncé (1949).

²This brief summary is drawn largely from the thorough introduction to Marouzeau's first volume.
the insertion of a foreign element into an otherwise homogeneous word group.

There is, thus, in the opinion of the Roman authors, a "normal" order, and it is possible to modify this order: this is the basic principle of all analysis of Latin word order. 3

But the Romans were wrong in regarding this change from the normal order, inversion and disjunction, solely as a means for gaining emphasis and distinctiveness of expression, balance, harmony, elegance, and considerations of metric clausulae. 4

In describing this "normal" order, Quintilian does, however, take into account some of the principles that modern investigation was later to emphasize.

There is an order that can be described as natural or primitive, "naturalis ordo," and it consists in placing the noun before the verb, for instance, or the verb before the adverb. This order more or less reproduces the actual order of development of the thought. But Quintilian warns that such a principle must not be adhered to blindly, "...quia interim plus valent ante gesta, ideoque levioribus superponenda sunt" (IX, 4, 25).

3 The Latin stylists are further concerned with avoiding the abuses that result from the improper employment of inversion and disjunction, making the sentence awkward or obscure. Cf. Rhet. ad Her. IV, 32: Seneca, Ep. ad Luc. 114, 15; Quintilian, Inst. orat. IX, 4: VIII, 2, 14.

4 Cf. Cicero, Or. 65, 66, 70: Rhet. ad Her. IV, 32; Quintilian IV, 4.
Proper usage will thus dictate exceptions to this normal order. Particularly, important words are likely to be found at the beginning and end of the sentence, since "initia clausulaeque plurimum momenti habent quoties incipit sensus aut desinit" (ibid., 4, 29).

These are the beginnings upon which H. Weil in 1844, constructed his analysis of word order. The same principles figure prominently in the subsequent philological studies of Latin word order.

Weil speaks of the "psychological order"—the construction of the sentence is determined by the laws of association of ideas, the order of the words thus reproducing the order of ideas. There are sentences in which the word order moves parallel to the thought, and sentences in which the words move in an inverse pattern to the thought developed, depending upon whether a given idea evokes another idea which is associated or contrary.

An exception to this order is the "pathetic order," in which the sentence is constructed according to the order of the importance of the ideas it contains.

Since the most important idea is likely to be placed first in the sentence, it follows that the initial position in the sentence is a position of special importance and emphasis, a "place of honor."

---

5 De l'ordre des mots dans les langues anciennes comparées aux langues modernes (Paris, 1844).

As an example, Weil notes the sentence (p. 67): "Animorura nulla in terris origo inveniri potest," where the emphasis and implied contrast in the word animorum are obvious. He also notes the example (p. 83): "non modo apud nostros magistratus ... neque apud cives solum Romanos," where the final position quite obviously underscores the emphasis that is deserved by the word Romanos.

Weil also cites many other passages, however, in which the important and emphatic words in the sentence are not found in final or initial position. Thus Weil is forced to admit that emphasis can also be achieved within the sentence, by what he refers to as the primary and secondary accents of the voice.

Weil appeals to this "accentual repose" and to hyperbaton (a process approximately equivalent to disjunction as defined above), and is thus drawn to the concept of the syntactic group as the proper basis for word-order analysis. This was a major development in the study of word order. Up to this point, the analysis had considered the word merely as expressing an idea or representing a notion, and had attempted to establish the logical and psychological bonds between the various words within the sentence, without consideration of their syntactic bonds. The word is not simply the vehicle of an idea: in expressing an idea, words are linked together in grammatical and syntactic groups, and it is precisely this relationship that needs to be studied first of all.

Although Weil does touch upon this fundamental concept, he does not pursue it to any satisfactory conclusions.

7For example (p. 12): "nihil est ab omni parte beatum; abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem, longa Tithonum minuit senectus."
0. Jahn, in 1845, heralded the advantages to be derived from the analysis of what he calls "Satzteile"—that is, component parts of the sentence structure; but his sentence divisions are inadequately formed.

It is A. Bergaigne who first studied variations of order in word groups that were rigorously defined. This is the direction taken by all further scientific studies in this field.

The word group is defined essentially in terms of syntactic relationship, the group being composed of words which "determine and qualify each other." Thus it is no longer the initial or final position in the sentence, as such, that is significant, but the relationship of words within the smaller syntactic groups: adjective-noun, verb-subject, etc.

Precision is essential in the analysis of such syntactic groups: not every syntactic relationship is significant in the sense that one of its terms is a function of the other. For example, in the type subject-attribute-copula, the attribute is a function of the copula and the position of the subject is indifferent. The group, once it is strictly defined, is composed of two significant terms, and their relative positions determine the effectiveness and significance of the word order.

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8 *Neue Jahrb. f. Philol. und Paedag.*, X-V (1845), 41-59.

9 "Essai sur la construction grammaticale," *Memoires de la Société de linguistique*, III (1878), and *Mélanges Graux*, (1884).

The two terms can be best, and most generally, described as the determined term (D) and the determinant term (d).

There is a natural tendency for these two terms, first of all, to be placed close to each other in the sentence, and, secondly, to stand in an order that might be described as "normal" or "habitual"—d D, for example.11

There is also an "occasional" or not normal order, effected by the inversion of the normal order: D d, or by the process of disjunction, the insertion of a foreign syntactic element into the group d - D (or D - d).

Such changes in the normal order can modify the meaning (occasionally) or the force of the word within the syntactic group: but this effect cannot be deduced a priori, simply on the basis of theory. It is only through empirical research, by constant and thorough reference to the written text of the Latin authors, and by drawing up a statistical study of their usage that the rules underlying these changes can be adequately formulated.

Mere statistics are, of course, valuable only when each example tallied is properly interpreted in the light of the general rules which have begun to emerge from this line of studies. Such interpretation and application of the precise and significant relationship between the members of the individual syntactic groups must always accompany every step of the statistical count.

It is obvious that the study, to be universally relevant, must be based on the usage of a wide range of works by a truly representative selection of Latin writers of every age of Latinity.

11B. Delbrück, Vergleichende Syntax, III, 38.
Such are the premises upon which Marouzeau sets up his exhaustive three-volume study of the various syntactic groups which figure in a discussion of Latin word order. His study pursues the subject throughout the whole range of Latin literature, based not only on prose authors like Cato and Varro, Salust, Nepos, Caesar, and Cicero (letters and treatises, orations), but also frequent examples from the poets and writers of comedy. Not only does he cite examples from very late authors, but he makes frequent attempts to reconstruct the workings of word order in primitive Latin as well.

Prior to his monumental work, and independently of his studies, there appeared numerous analyses of word order in individual authors, and partial analyses of word order in individual classes of syntactic groups. A number of these works are to be found in his excellent bibliography.

Since not all these studies have the same scientific value and not all are based on a procedure and analysis that lends itself to Marouzeau's approach, it was not possible for him to incorporate into his work the results of all the studies.

Since the publication of his three volumes, there has been much activity in applying his criteria and divisions to individual authors in an effort to determine the quality of their Latinity, and also to further extend the examination of Latin word order over the whole range of Latin literature.\textsuperscript{12}

\textsuperscript{12}A selection of this bibliography is to be found in the annual volumes of L'\textit{année philologique}. Such works include W. Schmid, "Über die klassische Theorie und Praxis der antiken Prose-rhythmus," \textit{Hermes}, XII (1959), 203, and M. P. Cunningham, "Some Phonetic Aspects of Word Order Patterns in Latin," \textit{Proceedings of the American Philological Society}, CI (1957), 481-505. Hofmann, \textit{Lateinische Grammatik} (1963), \textit{Stylistik}, is also to be consulted.
It is in this category of endeavor that the present dissertation must be classified.

A closely related field of exploration is the study of the clausulae and rhythmic considerations in general as they apply to the question of word order. This area has been widely studied by such scholars as Hylten, and has figured prominently in a series of doctoral dissertations published by the Catholic University, including analyses of the clausulae in authors like Hilary of Poitiers (C. U. Patristic Studies, XLVIII), Ambrose (XL), and Jerome (LI).

The clausulae frequently play an important role in determining a specific word order, and, as such, their study is a most useful adjunct to the broader study of word order in the treatment of the verb.\textsuperscript{13}

The purpose of this dissertation is to present an analysis of word order in the Latin of St. Jerome as exemplified in the three \textit{Lives} of the hermit fathers: \textit{Vita Malchi}, \textit{Vita Pauli}, and \textit{Vita Hilarionis}.

Several dissertations published by the Catholic University of America have also been concerned with this study. One in particular proved to be of special interest in the present work: Sister M. Sarah Muldowney, \textit{Word Order in the Works of St. Augustine} (Washington, D. C.: Catholic University of America, 1937).

\textsuperscript{13}Sister Margaret Clare Herron, A.M., \textit{A Study of the Clausulae in the Writings of St. Jerome} (Washington, D.C.: Catholic University of America, 1937) was consulted particularly in this respect.
These three Lives have not yet been studied in any great detail, largely because of the highly unsatisfactory condition of the existing critical text.

The text used in this dissertation is the as yet unpublished text established by Professor Kenneth M. Abbott, now nearing completion for publication.

References to the manuscript are incorporated into the text, by chapter and line number of the first word in each phrase quoted, as follows (P = Life of Paul, M = Life of Malchus, H = Life of Hilarion), P 10, 16, etc.

Since chapter and line number are from the pre-publi- cation manuscript prepared by Dr. Abbott, the line number will, in some instances, vary slightly from the published version of the text.

Each chapter of the dissertation ends with an evaluation of St. Jerome's word order in the light of the classical usage as described by Marouzeau.

The concluding chapter offers a brief analysis of selections from other representative groups of Jerome's writings, in an effort to determine how consistently his word order follows the standards of classical Latinity when he is dealing with different subjects and expressing himself in different styles.

Apart from the obvious contribution that such a study will make towards the over-all progress of a science of Latin word order, it is further to be hoped that in the final reconstruction of the critical text of the three Lives, a knowledge of Jerome's habitual word order will be of some service in establishing the definitive text, in the selection and listing of variants, and in suggesting necessary conjectural emendations.
PART ONE
NOMINAL WORD ORDER

In the group formed by the substantive and its determinant, the determinant may belong to one of several grammatical classes: adjective properly so called, possessive adjective, demonstrative adjective, pronominal adjective, possessive adjective, numeral, and determinative complement (a noun in the genitive case).

A common characteristic of all these groups is their extreme mobility: i.e., the position of the determinant relative to the substantive can vary in accordance with certain well-defined rules which are somewhat different in each of the several classes of adjectives and other nominal determinants (I, 1).
CHAPTER ONE
THE ADJECTIVE PROPERLY SO CALLED (I, 1-118)

The position of the adjective within the nominal group adjective-substantive is determined by three factors: the intrinsic quality of the adjective, the distinctiveness of the idea which it expresses, and the manner in which it is grammatically expressed.

1. Intrinsic quality of the adjective. If the adjective expresses a quality which makes it possible to recognize or distinguish or classify, objectively, the substantive it modifies, the adjective is called determinative.

If the adjective expresses an impression that the substantive makes upon the mind of the speaker, a subjective judgment, then it is called qualificative.¹

2. The distinctiveness of the idea expressed. Some adjectives, coupled with particular nouns, form expressions which long usage has made commonplace or relatively inexpressive, whereas other adjectives, coupled with the same noun, might be unexpected and thus more expressive.

¹This distinction is not always either obvious or a matter of hard and fast rule. Some adjectives can easily be made to adopt either role. In the following analyses, this will be evident more than once.
3. The manner in which it is grammatically expressed. An adjective can modify its noun directly, tending to form a single thought-group with the substantive (bona voluntas -- good will), or it can modify the substantive only through the intermediary of a judgment or proposition, such that the force of the adjective is equivalent to a phrase or clause. This latter usage is called predicative, as opposed to enuntiative.

These three sets of criteria are applied to determine the position of the adjective with respect to its substantive (anteposed, postposed, with or without disjunction) and to explain the differences in meaning or force or nuance which result from the different positions.

I. The Determinative Adjective

Determinative adjectives are divided, for the purpose of closer analysis, into the following five groups:

a. adjectives derived from proper nouns
b. adjectives of belonging or definition
c. occasional determinatives
d. paired determinatives
e. determinatives with qualificative force

The determinative adjective is regularly postposed to its substantive in Latin. It can be anteposed for the purpose of securing special emphasis, as described below.

Following is a statistical count of the actual position of all determinative adjectives in the three lives studied:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Anteposed</th>
<th>Postposed</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paul (P)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malchus (M)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilarion (H)</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals (T)</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. Determinative Adjectives Derived from Proper Nouns

The adjective derived from a proper noun is obviously "the most objective possible epithet" (I 16), and, as such it is the type per excellency of the determinative adjective. Even proper nouns, however, admit of subjective overtones, and this tendency, coupled with the need to emphasize the proper adjective, frequently makes for an inversion of the normal order.

Following is a statistical count:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>normal order</th>
<th>inversion</th>
<th>total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. A few examples of the normal usage are sufficient:

sermone Syro H 23, 9
Paulum quendam Thebeum, p 1, 12.

2. Inversion of this normal order occurs whenever two qualities of the same substantive are contrasted:

qui Graecam tantum et Latinam linguam noverant H 22, 30
Videres de ore barbaro et qui Francicam tantum et Latinam
In this example, the common substantive is expressed in equivalent words, and the contrast is further emphasized by the process of disjunction, in the phrase Syra ad purum verba.

3. One of the adjectives can be replaced by, e.g., a noun in the genitive case. In H 3, 19 there is a contrast between "dominicae sententiae" (hence anteposition of the
adjective) and *Ananiae et Saphirae vel exemplum vel supplicium* (anteposition of the determinative complement for the same reason).

However, in the example:

\[ \text{litteris tam Graecis quam Aegyptiacis adprime eruditus} \]
\[ \text{P 4, 4} \]
it is rather the noun that is being stressed, in its series in the sentence: "he was literate."

4. The contrast expressed by the anteposed adjective is not always explicitly stated. In the example:

\[ \text{ne negotiatores de Oriente venientes se notum facerent, ad Mediterranea fugit loca.} \]
\[ \text{H 37, 1} \]
*Mediterranea* is anteposed (with disjunction), because of its implied contrast with both "de Oriente" and with the saint's present location.²

²Frequently the adjective will be anteposed when its force is such that it bears the main weight of the nominal group in which it figures, such that it is equivalent to a substantive itself; there is always an element of contrast implied in such usage.

For example:

\[ \text{quia dominicus erat dies,} \]
\[ \text{H 27, 4 ("it was Sunday") in which the dies is almost superfluous.} \]

Other examples are discussed in their proper chapters and divisions, including such cases as

\[ \text{Bactrum camelum, H 23, 2 ("a Bactrian")} \]
\[ \text{dromadibus camelis H 30, 34 ("dromedaries")} \]
\[ \text{anniversaria sollemnitias H 25, 11 ("anniversary")} \]
Another example:

*Italicus, eiusdem oppidi Maiuma municeps, Christianus, adversus Gazensem duumvirum*, H 20, 1.

5. This emphasizing of the adjectives by contrast does not necessarily presuppose the existence of a common substantive or its equivalent; it is sufficient for the notions expressed by the substantives to be of secondary importance while the principal element of contrast is established by the relationship between the two adjectives: This is the case in such examples as

*propter vicinam Persidem et Romanorum militum custodi* 

_m 3, 8

*Iulianum occisum, Christianum imperatorem regnare coepisse* H 34, 6.

6. At the head of a chapter, the adjective is frequently anteposed, in implied contrast to the preceding, or merely to introduce a subject for discussion. An example:

*De eodem Gazensis emporii oppido ..., H 22, 1.*

7. The contrast is sometimes not immediately expressed. The phrase

*quae rubro mari imminet, H 18, 2*

contains an implied contrast to the story of the preceding chapter, which was centered near Jerusalem and the Dead Sea.

8. The term of comparison for the contrast is sometimes not expressed at all, merely suggested by the context:

*Nisibeni agelli colonus M 3, 1*

presents a contrast to the speaker's present domicile.

9. Because of national or religious background, a single adjective can presuppose, in a given author, an element of contrast and emphasis which is never formally expressed.

---

3There is a variant reading here: *Mari Rubro*. 
This is particularly true of words like Christianus and Romanus, which never lose their laudatory implications in the mouth of a Christian Latin author.

\[ \text{decima tandem die ad Romana per desertum castra venimus M 10, 5 (with disjunction)} \]

\[ \text{ex Christiana traditione, p 16, 2.} \]

10. Some proper adjectives serve as traditional examples of certain qualities and, when used as descriptive of these characteristics, are regularly anteposed as evidence of their figurative application to the noun they modify:

\[ \text{Scylleos canes, H 1, 29} \]

means "Scyllean hounds," hounds like those of Scylla.

11. Contrast, explicit or implied, is not the only reason for anteposing the determinative adjective. Repetition of the same (or a similar) adjective, or the use of an adjective which has etymological affinities with other words in the sentence is also reason for inversion of the normal order. An example:

\[ \text{Hoc siquidem in Romanis urbis exinde servatur a Romulo, H 20, 3.} \]
Adjectives which express social belonging to a group are approximately equivalent to adjectives derived from proper names, and are treated accordingly. An object can also be objectively classified and determined by its constitution, composition, permanent physical qualities, situation in space or time, notable objective characteristics, etc.

Thus, any adjective that can serve to define or classify an objective quality of a substantive, and not express a subjective judgment, can be a determinative adjective. As such it will be regularly postposed to its substantive.

In general, such adjectives do not admit degrees of comparison, and are sometimes equivalent to a compound word: aes alienum—debt. These adjectives are more easily classified by division into the following general groups:

1. adjectives denoting race, descent, parentage, sex, age, species, any natural differentiation
2. adjectives denoting social rank, function, profession
3. adjectives expressing place, situation, habitat, origin, location
4. adjectives expressing a relationship of time, date, duration
5. adjectives expressing relationship to an event, motion, activity
6. adjectives expressing a physical quality, material, composition, color, form, dimension, temperature, savor, physical constitution, physical condition or state at a given time

All these adjectives are regularly postposed.

Following is a statistical count of all adjectives of belonging and definition in the three lives:
### Statistical count:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Normal Order</th>
<th>Inversion</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Adjectives Which Denote Race, Descent, Parentage, Sex, Age, Species, or Any Natural Differentiation.

   Regularly, such adjectives are postposed:

   - **pectora humana**, p 4, 8
   - **morbo regio**, H 34, 16
   - **diebus festis** H 11, 20
   - **sagumque resticum** H 4, 6, and 44, 11 ("the kind worn in the country").

2. However, they can be anteposed to secure emphasis.

   Contrast is frequent:

   - **non posse ... in illis habitare regionibus, sed velle ad barbaras quasdam pergere nationes** H 38, 18.

3. Sometimes the grounds for the contrast are not immediately obvious:

   - **inventa post biduum oneraria nave** H 41, 3

   as opposed to the **lembo** described above.
Again:

quos gentili sermone boas vocant H 3, 3 (cf. P 6, 9)
which contains an implied contrast to the language in which the account is written (Latin).

In Bactrum camelum in H 23, 2 and dromadibus camelis in H 30, 34 appear to be anteposed by way of implied contrast: however, see, the footnote following I A 4.

4. Many adjectives which properly belong to these groups, when they are emphasized by inversion, take on a qualificative overtone and are accordingly listed under the corresponding section of this study (I E).

Others, which are inverted for the sake of implied contrast, are most suitably treated under the discussion of paired determinatives (I D).

For example, the word senilis regularly takes on a qualificative force:

seniles etiam anni P 12, 23
seniles curvavit humeros P 16, 32.

Also:

iuvenali aetate P 3, 6 in the connotative sense of "with all the strength of passion one would expect in a young man."

5. The pairing humanus:divinus, dexter: sinister is regular: it is considered in the treatment of paired determinatives (I D).

6. When there is formal contrast between two substantives and two adjectives, chiasmus is to be expected:

Habebat Dominus Iesus in Aegypto senem Antonium, in Palestina Hilarionem iuniorum. H 14, 36

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These adjectives are regularly *postposed*; they can be *anteposed* for the purpose of expressing a strong contrast.

1. Normal usage:

   *vir primarius* H 18, 1

But:

   *vulgus ignobile, sed et potentes viri et iudices* H 30, 6.

Another example:

   *oblita matrimonialis pompa, tantum se matrem noverat* H 14, 11.

In:

   *hostiles carinae imminebant* H 41, 12

there is a strong implied contrast between the two sides in the battle.

This example could be variously classified, within the general grouping of the determinative adjective. It might be described as equivalent to a proper noun, or belonging to a set of paired determinatives.

Similarly, the reasons for its anteposition in this example are subject to various explanations. Apart from implied contrast, there is the emotional overtone implied in the whole account of the battle, and the element of "argument": that is, the adjective describes a situation which presents the reason for the statement that is made.
next, or the action which is subsequently described.

This is frequently the case in analyzing the reasons that prompted an author to invert the normal order: there may be more than one motivation and all the possible motivations are to be figured into the equation in order to gain a proper appreciation of the effectiveness of the style.

The important point to be considered in the present case is, fundamentally, whether or not a particular author is sufficiently attuned to the possibilities and mechanisms for securing emphasis to take advantage of inversions of the normal word order.

3. Adjectives Denoting Place, Situation, Habitat, Origin, Location.

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These adjectives, normally postposed, can be ante-posted for contrast.

1. Examples of normal usage:

rem familiarem M 6, 2
herbis agrestibus H 11, 4.

2. There is an element of contrast in

ad maritimam urbem Libiae Paretonium H 34, 10.
The scene of the narrative had just shifted from desert to coast.

\^{4}This example might be equally well classified under group one of this section, genus.
4. Adjectives Expressing a Relationship of Time, Date, Duration.

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These adjectives are regularly postposed.

1. Examples of normal usage:

arti pristinae H 16, 6.

2. But in

pristinam sub nomine magistri quaerens gloriam H 34, 11

the inversion (further emphasized by disjunction) underscores the element of contrast with his present circumstances.

5. Adjectives Expressing Relationship to an Event, Motion, Activity.

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5 Many of these adjectives are formally listed under the classification: paired determinatives: first-last, new-old, etc.; ID.

6 The inclusion of the disjunctive phrase, sub nomine magistri, between adjective and substantive is also a technique to clarify its position as modifying or explaining the nominal group pristinam ... gloriam.
1. Regularly postposed, these adjectives are anteposed for contrast, as in the example:

 Qui navali proelio dimicaturi sunt, ante in portu ...
M 1, 1.

There is contrast here between the battle on the high seas and the preparations in port and on dry land.

In:

circenses equos H 20, 3

In addition to the element of contrast implied in the classification of the animals as race horses, there is a qualifying overtone: the remainder of the chapter makes it clear that the saint considered race horses and their training a waste of money, and thus looked down upon the practice.

6. Adjectives Denoting a Physical Quality, Material, Composition, Color, Form, Dimension, Temperature, Savor, Physical Constitution, or State at a Given Time

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These adjectives, regularly postposed, can be anteposed for the purpose of securing special emphasis.

1. Examples of normal usage:

 in tunica cilicina H 44, 10
tunicam saccinam H 44, 4.

2. There is contrast in

pellicum habens ependitem H 4, 5

with the preceding:
sacco tantum membra coopertus.
There is also contrast in
rubentes rosas ... candentia lilia P 3, 8.

3. In
ferreas manus et uncos praeparant M 1, 3
the adjective appears to stand first in order to call attention to the transferred meaning of manus in the context. 7

4. There is emphasis on the repetition in
petulcum animal P 8, 28.

5. In
virgultorum radicibus crudis ... panem aridum H 11, 3ff
the order is normal. But in
semicrudae carnes M 4, 19
the force of the adjective tends more toward the qualificative and is accordingly anteposed. 8

C. Occasional Determinatives

Any properly qualificative adjective (that is, one with subjective force) can assume the role of determinative adjective, provided it is used to define or classify rather than to qualify. It is then regularly postposed.

7 There is a variant reading here: manus ferreas.
8 Many such terms, describing the austerities of the diet and daily routine of the hermit saints, are listed under the fifth division of determinative adjectives, those with qualificative force, I E.
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1. Examples of normal usage:

   equos partis adversae H 20, 6.

2. In

   frater ille parcus H 26, 7

   the adjective is really determinative: the brother's avaricious habits have been discussed at great length above and the repetition of the adjective serves merely to determine what the brother meant.

3. In

   illum quasi virum fortem victoriae praemia accipere H 3, 13

   the phrase vir fortis is equivalent to "hero," and the postposition of the adjective denotes the definition of a class or type, but does not describe the subject as an individual (in the manner of a qualificative adjective.)

D. Paired Determinatives

Paired determinatives are adjectives whose normal function is to classify objects in categories which are habitually contrasted, such that the mention of one classification normally evokes an implicit contrast with its opposing classification.

This element of implied contrast makes anteposition of the adjective (inversion of the normal order) statistically more frequent than the normal order.
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1. Examples of the (statistically more frequent inversion:

   a. Right:left:
   
   sinistrae nos foveae credimun M 9, 9
   cum dexterae manus protensione P 7, 24.

   b. Inner:outer:
   
   ad interiorem solitudinem M 5, 2.

   c. Upper:lower:
   
   superiorem victum H 11, 10 (even in the sense:"afore-mentioned")
   inferiorem Thebaidem M 4, 1.

   d. New:old:
   
   novam coniugem M 6, 16
   nova sitarcia M 10, 4
   in antiquis urbibus nova tecta P 10, 7 (with contrast)

   But:
   
   conversationis antiquae H 29, 5 (where the noun is
   apparently deserving of more emphasis than the adjective)

   and:
   
   in cisterna veteri P 6, 9 (where the adjective should
   perhaps be considered as qualificative, with expressive force:
   see the discussion under II† C.10

---

9 Some of these adjectives might also be classified as qualificative: new-old, etc.

10 Of the 19 occurrences of new:old, the other 17 are all anteposed.
e. First:last:middle:

*extremum halitum* P 16, 9
*primus* and *secundus*: see under numerals, regularly anteposed.

*in media aetate* P 1, 23 "middle-age"
*media dies* P 7, 12 "midday."

But:

*iactu tantum lapidis medio* H 41, 13
Here the sense is "middling" and the adjective is applied predicatively (see the explanation under the pertinent section).

And:

*medio ferme Adria* H 34, 4
(also listed in the following section) "right in the middle."

f. True:false:

*in vero certamine* M 1, 6
*falsum monachi nomen* P 13, 5.

g. Half:whole:

*integrum panem* P 10, 12
*dimidii semper panis fragment* P 10, 16

2. Adjectives compounded with *in-* regularly contrast with the implied exclusion of their opposites:

*incertis semper sedibus* M 4, 3.

The converse is also true, provided the negative form of the adjective is common enough to be thus implied:

*certam salutem* H 32, 15
*certam victoriam* H 20, 24.

*Immundus* is regularly anteposed, in the expression *immundos ... spiritus* H 42, 9 (H29, 3; 37, 9; 42, 4).
3. Analogous to this is *perfecta dilectio* P 9, 12 (a quotation) and: *infirmos artus* P 7, 11 (which also has qualificative overtones).

4. *Vicinus* is regularly anteposed, but *remotus* in *in loco remotiore secretior* P 4, 8 has predicative force (II B), assigning the reason for the saint's being less known in that locale. The position of the adjective might also be influenced here by the presence of the other comparative, *secretior*.

E. Determinative Adjectives with Qualificative Force

When the determinative adjective no longer serves primarily to determine, to classify and distinguish, but rather to stress one of the interesting or noteworthy properties of a substantive, then it assumes a subjective and therefore properly qualificative overtone, and as such it is regularly anteposed (inversion of the normal order).

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1. The overtone will frequently be laudatory or depreciatory. In *non levitate quadam aut puerili sensu* H 43, 34 the adjective *puerili* (properly denoting reference to age or time of life) is used to denote the flightiness of mind that is characteristic of youth.
A similar example:
caelestem vitam ageret in terris P 7, 3.

2. The reason for the inversion can also be an element of praise or censure, or a pejorative expression depending upon the author's personal background and prejudices.

a. This is true particularly when Jerome has occasion to describe the austerities of the fathers whose lives he narrates. Such properly determinative adjectives as

ordeacii panis H 11, 6; P 6, 9
lutilenta aqua P 6, 9
saxeus et sublimis mons H 31, 2
subterraneo specu P 1, 16

all carry overtones of admiration and exclamation in the mind of the author.

b. An element of censure and shock figures in expressions such as

nudae mulieres H 7, 3
demoniacis quibusdam imprecationibus H 20, 7

3. Some words imply this overtone, such as magicus, regularly:
magicis artibus H 21, 5; 22, 32; 20, 15.

4. Some words have different possibilities of connotation, depending on their construction. Thus, medius, as discussed under I D 1.

in medio ferme Adria H 34, 4 "almost right in the very middle"

in medle tantum lapidis medio H 41, 13 "only a middling stone's throw away."

5. Adjectives of material that imply precious, cheap, dear, etc.
auratis P 17, 15 (Contrast also figures in this example).

Or if the material described is applied in a figurative sense only:

vitrei marginem fontis P 11, 2.

6. The picturesque force of the adjective is often emphasized by inversion:

quasi pinnigero volatu P 8, 28.

7. In the example:

morbo intercutis aquae H 37, 17
the inversion emphasizes the pathological character of the condition described by the adjective.
II. The Qualificative Adjective

In principle, any adjective with subjective force can be termed qualificative when it expresses the impression that a substantive makes on the subject speaking and not the objective determination or classification of the substantive itself.

The qualificative adjective necessarily implies a judgment, an appreciation, an emotion, censure or praise.

The most obvious examples of qualificative usage are thus such common adjectives as bonus, probus, gratus, honestus, etc., and their opposities: malus, inustus, ingratus, turpis, etc.

The cataloging of such adjectives inevitably includes some whose classification as qualificatives is not immediately obvious, and some whose force is not uniformly qualificative in every Latin author.

The simple qualificative adjective is regularly ante­posed to its substantive.

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When postposition occurs, it is the result of one of the following considerations:

a. qualificative adjective with determinative force

b. qualificative adjective with predicative force
c. qualificative adjective with expressive force
d. complex qualificative adjective

1. A few examples of the normal usage are sufficient:

grande monasterium H 29, 1
bonus proeliator P 8, 7
ex magna parte H 25, 14
brevi sermone H 31, 2
longo postliminio M 4, 14
felici cruore P 1, 3
in parvo opere M 1, 8.

These last two adjectives, brevis and longus, since they can also be used in a properly determinative sense, need not always be listed as qualificative adjectives: it depends upon the sense in which the authors employ them in a particular example. This is true of many similar adjectives.

The adjective longus is used with determinative force in the following expression:

hastilia longa M 4, 11.

Here is defines the species of spear carried. See the section immediately following.

In the example:

Adrianus infelix... H 34, 10

the adjective is postposed because it has predicative force: see section II B.
2. In the example:

Iesu bone M 9, 27

the simple qualificative adjective is postposed because it has acquired expressive force: see section II C.

3. The adjective sanctus is regularly anteposed excepting in the phrase Spiritus Sanctus \(^{13}\) (H 18, 23, etc.) and scripturas sanctas \(^{13}\) (H 10, 6). The same is true of beatus.

4. Adjectives like talis, pius, mirus, etc., are regularly anteposed.

5. Superlative adjectives which have lost their distinctive force are equivalent to simple qualificative adjectives:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{fortissimus iuvenis} & \quad \text{H 17, 1} \\
\text{Iesum clementissimum Dominum nostrum} & \quad \text{H 14, 14} \\
\text{amoenissimos hortulos} & \quad \text{P 3, 6} \\
\text{pessima victoria} & \quad \text{M 3, 32.}
\end{align*}
\]

6. Many adjectives originally expressive and distinctive have become overworked by constant usage: these are also equivalent to simple qualificative adjectives and are regularly anteposed (see the fuller discussion in section II C):

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{incredibili desiderio} & \quad \text{H 29 5} \\
\text{terribilem valde et remotum locum} & \quad \text{H 43, 11} \\
\text{enormis magnitudinis} & \quad \text{H 23, 3} \\
\text{infinita munera} & \quad \text{H 37, 18.}
\end{align*}
\]

\(^{13}\) In both these examples, the adjective has taken on a determinative force: see section II A.
7. Some adjectives are difficult to classify: they might equally well have been postposed:

- in tranquillo mari M 1, 2
- fle bile osculum P 15, 8
- inculta canities P 10, 3
- caecae noctis P 9, 16

8. Finally, there are some adjectives which are treated either way; old:new: see the examples in section I D.

- callidus explorator P 9, 14
- hostis callidus P 2, 6 (which might be considered as having a predicative force)
- con sona omnium voce H 38, 12, but:
- voce con sona M 2, 16
- auxilio mutuo M 3, 5
- mutuos amplexus P 9, 36 (perhaps contrast with proprius)
- manu propria H 44, 2
- propriis se salutaver e nominibus P 9, 36.

---

14. This example could also be regarded as a determinative adjective, anteposed by way of contrasting the practice on calm water with the naval fight to follow.

15. This example could also be regarded as an adjective denoting a physical property (determinative adjective) which is anteposed in evidence of its transferred meaning. See the examples in section I E 5.
A. Qualificative Adjectives with Determinative Force

A qualitative adjective can serve to define a category or identify an individual; in this case it is regularly postposed.

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The examples:

Alexander Magnus H 1, 6
Spiritus sanctus H 18, 23
Scripturas sanctas H 10, 6
hastilia longa M 4, 11.

B. Qualificative Adjectives with Predicative Force

A qualitative adjective anteposed to its substantive is said to be in its normal or simply enuntiatory position. It expresses an idea which is joined in a normal and immediate way to this substantive (frequently forming one single mental image): it forms what might be termed a unity of representation.

It might be stated, by way of general hypothesis, that the word order adjective-noun in Latin represents the situation in which the adjective is more prominent than the noun, an order which, in the qualitative adjective, tends to become habitual. As a result, the order is "non-significant" and the two words function as a single group.

16 But Sanctum ... Spiritum (H 1, 2), although there is a variant reading: Spiritum ... Sanctum.
But a qualifying adjective postposed to its substantive is said to be in the predicative position, inasmuch as it is related to the substantive only secondarily, by a sort of supplementary operation, in such a way that its application appears less immediate.

This implies a deliberate change of order within the nominal group, which results in a certain degree of dissociation: the adjective takes on a sort of autonomy in syntax as well as in the reader's mind.

The adjective can, in this way, regain something of the prominence which, as a qualifying adjective, it is felt to enjoy, but which was obscured by the fact that the word order qualifying adjective-noun has become commonplace in Latin.

A statistical count of the qualifying adjectives so postposed:

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1. In an extreme case, this usage would be equivalent to a predicate adjective properly so called:

   Dominus misit ... vere pius, vere misericors \( P 10, 13 \)

   "The Lord has sent ... and he is truly fatherly, truly merciful."

2. If the adjective represents only an adjunct (more or less normal and habitual expression) of the total effect of the statement, then it can still be anteposed; it is postposed if it is the whole point of the statement and thus has predicative force:

   rem loquor inauditam \( H 18, 16 \) (something that is unheard of -- predicative force)
   iactu tantum lapidis medio \( H 41, 13 \) (See the discussion in section 1 D 1).
3. The adjective could possibly be omitted in, e.g.

integrum panem P 10, 12

but it is the whole force of the sentence in

toto corpore quasi adhuc viveret integro H 46, 6.

4. In an oblique case, this predicative usage of the adjective is approximately equivalent to a whole clause:

huic seni nudo P 17, 3

ad quosdam fratres notos sibi H 33, 4.

5. The predicative usage of the adjective is frequently equivalent to a participial phrase:

Litue, per naturam molle H 19, 6.

6. Sometimes the adjective must be attached to the verb rather than to the substantive:

vivus perductus P 8, 31

quem primum plangeret H 14, 9

utrum tectum putresceret corpus an nudum P 12, 12.

(See the section on the attributive verb for a fuller discussion.)

7. Frequently, there will be an adverb or adverbial phrase further to identify this usage:

ei iam longaevo P 13, 3

esse alium multo se meliorem P 7, 9.

8. The predicative adjective will often be a complex adjective (see the group discussed in section II D):

gens eius, non tam lata quam valida H 22, 5.

9. But just as frequently, there will be only the order of words to serve as indication of the predicative usage:

puer solitarius eorum impetus non pertimesceret H 12, 4
In such cases, the translation should always give evidence of something more than the simple rendition of the substantive and the adjective: thus, not merely "a solitary boy" (although even in English this combination, properly stressed in pronunciation, renders the content of the Latin words satisfactorily), but rather "a boy, all alone."

When the qualificative adjective is postposed in a predicative capacity, there is always some particular force of meaning to be read into it.

C. Qualificative Adjectives with Expressive Force

The qualificative adjective tends to precede its substantive whenever it is merely habitual or normal expression, forming a close syntactic group with its substantive. It is postposed, in predicate position, whenever it is unexpected or forceful, and can be made to play a semi-autonomous role in the development of the thought. Marouzeau refers to this function of the adjective as "expressive force."\(^\text{17}\)

Statistics of usage:

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<td>T</td>
<td>21</td>
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</table>

1. Adjectives which denote common characteristics in a simple and normal manner are, of their very nature, commonplace and normally anteposed: good, bad, little, etc. For examples, see II, first paragraphs.

\(^{17}\)See the discussion under II B.
2. Some adjectives have come to be habitual in certain commonplace or frequently used expressions: they are regularly anteposed:

\[
\textit{vae misero mihi} \quad M 3, 31 \\
\textit{per vastam} \ldots \textit{solitudinem} \quad H 4, 7.
\]

3. If, however, such adjectives are used with substantives with which they are neither commonplace nor habitual, they tend to occupy a predicative position, in which their force and prominence are better emphasized:

\[
\textit{iter invium} \quad H 43, 30 \\
\textit{luctu celebri} \quad M 7, 10.
\]

4. An adjective can become commonplace in certain expressions because of being overworked: see the examples in II 5. But such adjectives can be rehabilitated, by way of exception, through the process of postposition, thereby re-acquiring something of their original force as qualifying adjectives:

\[
\textit{Iesu bone} \quad M 9, 27 \\
\textit{fremitu ingenti} \quad P 16, 17 \\
\textit{super omnem terrorem rugitus personabat immanis} \quad H 23, 7.
\]

5. Adjectives compounded with per- and superlatives are more forceful by their form: they are more frequently postposed, in which position they enjoy more autonomy in the syntactic structure of the nominal group and, hence, greater emphasis:

\[
\textit{hortulum peramoenum} \quad H 43, 13 \\
\textit{montem altissimum} \quad H 30, 39 \\
\textit{putorem teterrimum} \quad H 28, 15.
\]
6. These adjectives, too, can be overworked and thus become commonplace: they are then normally anteposed. See the examples in II 6.

D. Complex Qualificative Adjectives

Often the substantive needs more than one qualifying adjective. In order to have sufficient space for all the adjectives required, without introducing lack of order or clarity into the sentence, these qualifying adjectives are generally postposed.

If, however, they do not unnecessarily impede the orderly and clear development of the thought, they can be sometimes anteposed.

Statistical count:

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<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Some examples:

   *vir* primarius et *ditissimum urbis Hailae* H 18, 1
   *hominis peccatoris et quae mendico* H 34, 9.

2. Sometimes this construction is equivalent to a whole clause or proposition,

   Paphum urbem Cypri nobilem carminibus poetarum H 42, 4.

3. The first in the series can be corrected by the others:

   *Noli me mulierem aspicere sed miseram* H 13, 10
   *gens eius, non tam lata quam valida* H 22, 5
   *valde nobilis inter suos et inter Christianos nobilior* H 14, 3.
4. The complexity of the qualifying adjective group results from the presence of two or more adjectives, or one adjective with its auxiliary words:

hominem toto corpore paraliticum H 43, 22.

5. Sometimes one of the qualifiers precedes and the other follows:

iallasses esse daemones et ad simulandum callidos H 21, 29
carus omnibus et loquendi arte gnarus H 2, 7.

6. When the complex qualificative adjective does not interfere with the order or clarity of the sentence development, then it can be anteposed as well.

O multiplices et ineffabiles eius insidias P 6, 1
vasta et terribili solitudine H 4, 7
sitiens harenosaque regio H 32, 11.

Or for contrast:
nullus ibi Christianorum ... sed barbara et ferox natio H 43, 6.

Or to achieve a special rhetorical effect:

Iam venerat tenebrosior solito et mihi nimium matura nox M 6, 15.

7. Another frequent combination is an adjective (postposed) followed by a participle or a relative adjective:

de ore barbaro et qui Franciam tantum et Latinam linguam noverat H 22, 25
ignobilis et gaudens quod ... H 42, 7.
Statistical count of complete adjective usage:

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Judgment

The high incidence of anteposition in the determinative adjective, and postposition in the qualificative adjective, is evidence of the fact that St. Jerome, in the works studied, is very much aware of the possibilities of nuance and expressiveness which are inherent in the balance of the Latin sentence.

In each of the instances in which he uses inversion (or disjunction to further highlight the emphasis) in the determinative adjective, and in each of the instances in which he postposes the qualifying adjective, he is in keeping with the style and procedure of the best representatives of Latinity.
APPENDIX TO CHAPTER ONE

THE NOUN IN APPosition

The appositive noun is regularly postpositive in the usage of Jerome in the three Lives under study. There is only one instance of inversion:

\[ \text{papae Evagrii M 2, 4.} \]

The relative or interrogative used as adjective is regularly anteposed, in virtue of its function as a link between the two clauses, or an introductory particle to set the interrogative tone to the clause or sentence:

\[ \text{quas Satanae pertulerit insidias P 1, 24.} \]
CHAPTER TWO

THE PARTICIPLE (I 119-123)

The participle in Latin can function as a verbal adjective, a participle with adjectival force, or an element of the verbal system with indication of tense (and it is then frequently equivalent to a whole proposition or clause).

It is only the adjectival usages of the participle that are analyzed in the present section. The verbal usage (and the ablative absolute construction) is included in the chapter on the verb. Statistics are presented at the end of the present chapter.

1. As a participle with adjective force, it can play a role analogous to the predicative usage of the attributive adjective, and, like this adjective, it regularly stands in postposition.

   pudicitia servata M 6, 25
   ore compresso P 13, 8.

2. Frequently, the usage is akin to the construction of the complex predicative adjective: see section II D.

   ora luridi et attenuati fame H 32, 7
   alium iuvenali aetate florentem P 3, 6
   alicuius rei cum saeculo transeuntis H 28, 3.

3. Inversion of this order is frequent. Frequently the reason for the inversion is "reprise": the repetition of a previously mentioned (or implied) concept. An example:
The reference here is to the seeds which had been previously described as being carried on.

The same reasoning applies in

*benedictum ab eo panem vel oleum*  H 30, 7

Here there is still another reason for the inversion: the concept contained in the participle is the "argument" or explanation for the statement that follows: it was because the saint had blessed the bread that it had miraculous properties.

In the example

*0 multo gravior expectata quam inlata mors*  M 9, 15

the inversion is for dramatic effect, keeping the final position in the sentence open for an effective concluding word.

4. The participle can also readily assume the role of the determinative adjective, qualifying a substantive on the basis of its normal or occasional activity. In this capacity, it is also regularly postposed.

*homo dormiens*  H 31, 14.

5. It can be anteposed, by way of inversion, for the sake of emphasis or contrast:

*coctum modice holus absque oleo*  H 11, 7

is contrasted with

*dimidium lentis sextarium madefactum aqua frigida*.

6. The contrast is not always explicitly stated:

*aperta fronte*  M 3, 25

*apertis oculis*  H 45, 2.
7. The element of "reprise" is applicable to examples such as

*coeptum ab eo opus* H 1, 20.

8. We have contrast and the inversion that is normally encountered when an adjective denoting material is used to emphasize the preciousness of the material, in the example:

*Auratis obvolutis vestibus* P 17, 15.

9. The participle can also assume the role of qualificative adjective when it stresses a connotative over­
tone of judgment, censure, praise, or dramatic presentation:

*Frementes fluctus* H 40, 5
*Intumescens mare* H 40, 10
*Spumantibus rostris* H 41, 12.

10. **Explanation of the tables**

The participle can have a complement or it can be used in the manner of a simple adjective.

The complement is either anteposed or postposed to the participle, or, if the complement is complex, the partici­ple may also be inserted as a disjunctive element between its two members ("split" in the tables), as in the example:

*Pellicium habens ependitem* H 4, 4.

Abbreviations used in the tables are as follows: postposed—pp; anteposed—ap; split—sp; total—T. "None" means that there is no complement in the example.
Participle used as adjective

<table>
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<tr>
<td>15 19 75 109</td>
<td>44 22 26 92</td>
<td>15 19 75 109</td>
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</table>

The table of statistics above shows that the simple participle (without complement) is anteposed approximately three times as often as it is postposed, and that, in general, the participle is anteposed as often as it is postposed. Apart from the partial analysis presented above, the reasons for this fact are not immediately obvious.

Participle used as ablative absolute

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<td>4 - - 3 7 18</td>
<td>14 11 1 3 29 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 30 - 47 85</td>
<td>25 13 1 13 52 137</td>
<td>6 30 - 47 85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Participle used in apposition to the subject (understood) of the sentence, or in apposition to the object or a noun in an oblique case, such that it is equivalent to a clause:
participle anteposed

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<tr>
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participle postposed

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<td>H</td>
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Participle used as noun:

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<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>25</td>
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</table>
JUDGMENT

The precise reason for inversion of the normal order is not always immediately obvious (see the discussion of the statistical analysis), but it is clear that where possible Jerome avails himself of a wide variety of opportunities to express nuance with the qualificative overtones of the participle.

There is nothing in his usage that contradicts the rules observable in the best representatives of Latinity.
CHAPTER THREE

THE DETERMINATIVE COMPLEMENT (I 124-132)

The determinative complement (a noun in the genitive case) can be considered as a substitute for the adjective. Of its very nature, the genitive construction is designed to express belonging to a group, category, species, person, etc. Thus it is primarily the determinative function of the adjective that the genitive is equivalent to.

In this capacity, the genitive is regularly postposed.

Statistical count:

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<td>63</td>
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</table>

1. Some examples of the regular usage:

   famam senis H 38, 7
   famam ad se tantum venisse hominis H 38, 10
   et ut natura fert hominum H 8, 2
   omni genere hominum H 29, 4

2. The genitive can be:

   a. proper noun:

   in nomine Domini Iesu Christi H 22, 34

   b. the equivalent, in context, of a proper noun:

   cadaver beati senis P 16, 15
c. simple possessive genitive:
nomen adolescentis H 21, 12

d. objective genitive:
spe divinitatis M 3, 2

e. gerundive:
causam occultandi H 31, 27

f. epexegetic genitive:
forcipe oris M 7, 7

g. genitive of quality:
hirci mirae magnitudinis M 8, 5

h. partitive genitive:
pauxillum panis H 37, 6

3. Disjunction has no effect on the postposed
   genitive or the noun it limits, in the normal order:
   legatione fungor gregis mei P 8, 14
   procuratorem fuisse villae H 43, 24
   iactu tantum lapidis medio H 41, 12.

4. Two genitives can depend on one noun:
   causas adventus eius ac fletuum H 13, 13.

5. Inversion, emphasizing the role or meaning of
   the determinative complement, is frequent.

6a. Generally, inversion will emphasize an element
    of contrast, expressed or implied:
   magisque de animae quam de corporis salutue exultavit
   H 16, 7
   debemus quippe parci tacere vocabulum, largi dicere
   H 27, 2
   ut sese habeat hominum genus P 10, 6
b. Implied contrast:

Nisibeni agelli colonus M 3, 1

in malorum comparatione M 5, 7

The contrast here is with the following: hoc ... solacio.

sub honestae rei occasione ... M 3, 22.

c. With an intensive or restrictive word:

singulorum lectulos H 14, 25

vix tridui cibum M 8, 15

maximeque dominicae sententiae memor H 3, 10

ferarum tantum vestigia P 9, 2.

7. Sometimes the genitive is the "significant word," the noun being relatively colorless, or at least much less important and worthy of less notice, as in measures:

inter angelorum catervas, inter prophetarum et apostolorum choros P 14, 8

quindecim frumenti modios H 17, 3

onagrorum grex H 31, 30.

8. The same is true in phrases where there is a progression of precision, from the less known (generic) to the specific:

arborum folia P 3, 10

palmarum fructus P 8, 8.

9. There are some set phrasings:

terrae motu H 42, 5

solis occasum H 4, 8

solis ortum H 12, 5

gratiarum actione P 11, 1.

10. When the genitive could just as well stand alone, its noun, being indifferent in meaning and force, follows in second place.
11. The inverted determinative complement (ante­posed) can assume the function of "argument", that is, it can give a reason for what follows: the anteposition is notice of the fact that the concept contained in the determinative complement will figure in what follows in some causal capacity:

hiemis memores M 7, 8 (explaining the ants' activity)
mali praesage M 9, 2 (explaining the attitude described)
virtutis feminam M 6, 44f (explaining the later comment: coniugem plus amavi: "I loved her more as a wife").

12. This function is sometimes reduced to merely introducing a new subject, without the added causal elements.

\[ \text{ciceris fascem virentis} \quad H \, 28, \, 10 \]
\[ \text{hortuli sui nimis cautum timidumque custodem} \quad H \, 28, \, 5 \]
\[ \text{herbarum quaedam semina} \quad M \, 7, \, 6. \]

13. Anteposition of the genitive can also serve as notice of the fact that the concept it expresses will be repeated:

\[ \text{et ab operis sociis delatus ad sanctum, statim ad opus reversus est} \quad H \, 19, \, 4 \]

14. If two genitives limit the same noun, they will tend towards anteposition (because of the implied element of contrast or comparison):

\[ \text{post bidui triduique sermonem} \quad H \, 38, \, 1 \]
\[ \text{tantam serpentum et venenatorum animalium multitudinem} \quad H \, 32, \, 12 \]
\[ \text{Ananiae et Saphirae vel exemplum vel supplicium} \quad H \, 3, \, 18. \]
15. Contrast can also be expressed by two postposed genitives, when one corrects the other:

principem rei istius fuisse, non nominis P 1, 13.

16. Anteposition of the genitive can also denote "reprise," either implied or expressed:

persecutionis finem P 5, 2 and:
persecutionis... procella P 4, 7 (See also the reasons discussed in paragraph 10: persecutionis is the more important word here).

ad magistri genua H 38, 16.

17. Such anteposition is frequent with the addition of demonstrative adjectives or of particles like ergo:

herbarum illarum suco H 5, 9
formicarum illarum sollicitudinem M 7, 18
Constantiae sanctissimae illius mulieris devotio H 47, 2.

18. Frequently, anteposition is employed merely in an effort to achieve a compact phrasing. This will generally occur with an adjective which limits the noun upon which the genitive is dependent, and in circumstances in which the adjective is emphasized:

totoque corporis nisu H 41, 16
vitrei marginem fontis P 11, 2
solita voluptatum incendia H 5, 2.

19. Emphasis on the anteposed determinative complement is further stressed by disjunction:

et eius rei animo pompam volvere, cuius experimenta non norat H 5, 4
et illam veram esse vitam quae praesentis vitae emeretur incommodo H 24, 11.
20. The partitive genitive is also frequently **anteposed**:

non cibi se, non potus quicquam accipere  
H 30, 18.

21. The genitive of the gerund is often **anteposed** for special emphasis:

et si eundi fructus esset  
H 29, 17  
ad narrandi ordinem  
H 10, 11 (after a digression)  
loquendi arte  
H 2, 7 (see also paragraph 10)  
visendi eum studio  
H 3, 2 (contrast with hearing about him).

22. The determined noun, standing in first place, can also be emphasized:

a. Contrast:

in simulacro pugnae  
M 1, 5.

b. Intensive word:

multum ... amoenitatis et commodi  
H 31, 6.

c. Restrictive word:

nec fragmen quidem panis  
H 38, 6.

23. Disjunction is also frequent in this connection:

magnitudo quippe amoris  
H 21, 12  
quod nihil haberet saeculi  
H 36, 6  
nullus ibi Christianorum  
H 43, 6.

24. If both determinants and both determined nouns are contrasted or compared, several orders are possible:

a. Emphasis on the determinants:

non circi furoribus, non harenae sanguine, non theatri luxuria delectabatur  
H 2, 9  
libidinis sensum ... doloris magnitudo  
P 3, 22.
b. Emphasis on the determined nouns:

\[ \text{flamma quaedam pectoris et scintilla fidei in oculis} \]
H 4, 2.

c. The order: noun-genitive-genitive-noun (chiasmus):

\[ \text{asperitatem difficultatemque loci ... et umbrarum magnitudinem} \]
H 43, 19

\[ \text{ordinem vitae morumque gravitatem} \]
H 3, 8.

d. The order: genitive-noun-noun-genitive (chiasmus):

\[ \text{multasque incantationionum occasiones et necessitates magicarum artium} \]
H 22, 32

\[ \text{praefecti tunc uxor, sed nihil de ambitu praefecti habens} \]
H 29, 15.

e. Or mixed:

\[ \text{infantum coepit audire vagitus, balatus pecorum, mugitus boum, planctus quasi muliercularum, leonum rugitus, murmur exercitus et prorsus variarum portenta vocum...} \]
H 6, 1 ff.

25. Causa is regularly postpositive (see the section on prepositions):

\[ \text{duo memoriae causa exempla} \]
P 2, 11.

26. Mille and milia alone generally imply passuum (= mile) and when passuum is expressed it generally stands second:

\[ \text{triginta fere milibus} \]
M 2, 1

\[ \text{per mille circiter passus} \]
H 31, 2 (equivalently the same)

With other nouns, mille generally follows the partitive genitive. However, most of the examples in the three lives are contrary to this usage (generally because the genitive is less important than the number expressed):

\[ \text{usque ad duo milia hominum} \]
H 25, 4

\[ \text{duo milia porcorum} \]
H 23, 21.
Judgment

In his frequent anteposition of the determinative complement, Jerome once more shows great sensitivity to the various possibilities of emphasis and nuance possible within the balanced structure of the Latin sentence. His usage is in perfect conformity to that of the best representatives of Latin literature.
CHAPTER FOUR

THE DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVE (I 149-164)

The demonstrative is regularly anteposed to its substantive. Inversion of this normal order emphasizes the substantive as the more important member of the group, calling for special treatment and attention.

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Hilarion

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<td>hic</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>ille</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29</td>
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<td>is</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

58
I. *is*

1. The demonstrative adjective *is* has two functions in Latin. It can refer to a subject which has been previously mentioned or implied in the context (*rappel*), or it can anticipate the mention of a subject to follow (*appel*).

   In the former capacity it is regularly anteposed.

   In the latter capacity, it generally serves as antecedent to a relative or result clause. In classical Latinity it is regularly postposed in this function.

   In the three lives analyzed, however, there is not one example of *is* in postposition, as against nine cases of anteposition.1

2. Examples from Jerome's usage:

   *eius rei animo pompam volvere cuius experimenta non norat* H 5, 3
   *earum rerum quas quis tetigerat* H 28, 20
   *ea tempestate qua Cleopatrae iunctus Antonius est* P 5, 17
   *in ea parte eremi quae* ... P 6, 5.

3. The anteposed adjective is sometimes separated from its noun by one or more words:

   *eo forte die quo* ... H 25, 10.

---

1Muldowney's study of selected works of St. Augustine (p. 74) lists the following statistics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>anteposed</th>
<th>postposed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Augustine (in the works studied)</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petronius</td>
<td>always</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aulus Gellius</td>
<td>679</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The classical usage is somewhat different: when *is* functions as a term of "*appel,"* it is more frequently postposed: Cicero's Letters show a ratio of 1 to 7, and in Caesar the ratio is 1 to 25.
4. As a "terme de rappel," the adjective always stands first: since both substantive and adjective are of equal importance and hence deserve equal stress, there can be no real question of emphasizing one or the other by inversion. Examples:

pro eo nomine P 2, 5
ea tempestate H 40, 1
(ea loca) H 30, 32.

II. Demonstratives Properly So Called

1. The demonstrative adjective, by its very nature, has a deictic function and is normally anteposed: this position does not invest it with any special force or emphasis. Examples of this usage are frequent (see tables of statistics):

in istis regionibus P 11, 13
in illis locis M 4, 4
inter has sermonicationes P 10, 10.

2. Anteposition of the demonstrative adjective is obligatory whenever the demonstrative adjective has an intensive force. This force can be the result of its innate meaning ("this, to the exclusion of all others"), or because of contrast, etc.

---

2 In late Latin, the force of is tended to become much weaker and its place is taken by other demonstratives, particularly ille. Augustine's usage (Muldowney, p 74) bears this out, as does Jerome's in the three Lives.

3 Sometimes the demonstrative and its substantive are printed as one word: eiusmodi, istiusmodi.
3. *ille* particularly is emphatic in anteposition:

*excepto illo codice*  H 36, 3

*forsitan quia illum locum plus amaverit*  H 47, 10 (also contrast)

*Sublato autem illo metu ...*  M 9, 35 (contrast and reprise).

4. The intensive character of the adjective can be further stressed by the addition of an adverb:

*et illa transacta die*  M 10, 1 (plus disjunction).

5. *Inversion* of the normal order, postposition of the adjective, presupposes that the notion expressed by the substantive is more important than the deictic function of the demonstrative adjective. Thus the substantive precedes whenever a new subject is introduced or identified (as in the theater), or when a subject, previously mentioned, is brought up again a second time (reprise) under circumstances in which there is a possibility that it might have been forgotten. Examples of this usage are frequent:

*Constantiae illius sanctissimae mulieris devotio*  H 47, 1

*abbas ille meus*  M 10, 9

*frater ille parcus*  H 26, 7

*formicarum illarum*  M 7, 18

*Aristinete illa, cuius supra fecimus mentionem ...*  H 29, 13.

6. The demonstrative adjective, when it is anteposed, is given particular stress by the process of disjunction.

*istam quoque gignat bestiam*  P 7, 26

*quantum illa patiebatur aetas*  H 2, 6.

7. However, if the disjunctive element is simply an adjective or participle or genitive, its force appears to be lessened:
8. Unless there is also an adverb:

   hoc extremo iam vitae suae tempore H 43, 18
   hanc tantum habens fiduciam H 38, 2.

9. Disjoined from its substantive, the demonstrative often serves as antecedent to a relative or result clause:

   hoc fruor solatio quod ... M 5, 7
   hanc ... gratiam, ut H 28, 19
   haec mihi incidit cogitatio ut ... P 7, 6.
In his usage of the demonstrative adjective, Jerome conforms with the norms observable in the Latin style of Augustine, and late Latin in general (see the statistical count). Once again he is sensitive to the possibilities of nuance and qualificative overtone in the demonstrative adjective.

He also uses it with an ear for harmony and balance.
CHAPTER FIVE

THE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE (I 133-148)

The possessive is, properly speaking, a determinative adjective, and accordingly it is normally postposed. It is anteposed if it plays a very important role within the nominal group.

1. A few examples of normal construction:

Paulo meo H 1, 21
sanguinem tuum M 6, 34.

The following table shows the statistics of usage for the various possessive adjectives. The classifications are as follows: anteposed (ap), with disjunction (dj), postposed (pp), with disjunction (dj), total (T):

1Relative and interrogative adjectives, in the possessive form, cuius, quorum, etc., are by their very nature anteposed: H 4, 13; P 10, 13.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Paul</th>
<th></th>
<th>Malchus</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ap</td>
<td>dj</td>
<td>pp</td>
<td>dj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meus</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuus</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>suus</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>noster</td>
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<td>vester</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>eius</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>eorum</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>huius</td>
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<td>horum</td>
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<td>illius</td>
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<td>illorum</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>ipsius</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>(no examples)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ipsorum</td>
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<tr>
<td>proprius</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>Totals</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>Hilarion</td>
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<td>Totals</td>
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<td>ap</td>
<td>dj</td>
<td>pp</td>
<td>dj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meus</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuus</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suus</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noster</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>–</td>
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<td>vester</td>
<td>–</td>
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<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
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<tr>
<td>eius</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eorum</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>–</td>
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<td>huius</td>
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<td>–</td>
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<td>horum</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>illius</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>illorum</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipsius</td>
<td>(no examples)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ipsorum</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
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<tr>
<td>proprius</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Inversion (anteposition of the possessive) is a method of stressing the contrast between persons.2

3. Two possessives are contrasted:

\[
\text{et huius praepediret equos et illius concitaret ad cursum H 20, 8 sub horum curru H 20, 6.}
\]

4. The possessive is contrasted with a substantive in:

\[
\text{tua magis mors timenda quam corporis est M 6, 27 et libenter eius epistolas sumeret H 24, 4 (in contrast with the letters sent to the saint).}
\]

5. The possessive is contrasted with an indefinite, or an adjective:

\[
\text{mea ... aliena H 18, 20 tua ... aliena P 12, 4.}
\]

6. Frequently, the possessive is anteposed because of its relationship to a personal pronoun:

\[
\text{ad hoc me mea scelera perduxerunt M 6, 20 mihi meum palestritem dimittite H 18, 9.}
\]

7. Both substantive and possessive can be contrasted:

\[
\text{non meam utilitatem, sed suum solatium M 3, 32 horum pedes ... illorum crura H 17, 7.}
\]

8. The emphatic character of the possessive can mark it with special stress, independent of any element of formal contrast:

a. When it has the force of "own":

\[
\text{mei consilii M 4, 14 "my own advice."}
\]

---

2In late Latin, the possessive assumes anteposition without any appreciable emphasis on the adjective. See Muldowney, pp. 68ff.
b. By the addition of -pte or -met (no examples in the three Lives).

c. When mi is equivalent to "my dear":
mi nate M 3, 1.

9. Disjunction is of frequent occurrence, further to stress contrast of persons:

a. Contrast, opposition:
Eorum enim qui fecere virtus tanta habetur quantum eam potuere extollere praecLara ingenia H 1, 5
sed et ceteris expedit fratribus ut tuo ad hue instituantur exemplo P 12, 6.

b. Insistence on the person meant:

qui non renuntiaverit omnibus quae habet non potest meus esse discipulus H 3, 19
illius nobis semper figuramus occursum M 9, 43
ut suum quoque monasterium ... penetrat H 26, 8.

10. Postposed, the possessive has only commonplace force, even disjoined.

Ex oculis enim eius et vultu ... H 22, 29.
JUDGMENT

Jerome uses the possessive adjective more than would be necessary if his sole concern were the exact expression of facts. He is aware of its capacity to express qualificative overtones and lend balance to the sentence structure.

His usage is in conformity with the best examples of Latinity.
CHAPTER SIX

THE PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVE (I 165-188)

The pronominal adjective accompanies a substantive, not to express any quality of the object, but rather to indicate the manner in which the object is considered.

1. as existing or not existing, more or less determined (quidam, ullus, aliquis, quisquam, nullus, nemo)

2. As considered in its totality or only in part (nonnulli, pauci, multi, complures, plures, plurimi, plerique, omnes, cuncti, universi, tot, tanti)

3. as identified or distinguished from others (idem, ipse, alius, alter).

The common element in all these adjectives is the fact that since they do not, properly speaking, express a quality of the substantive, they lend themselves only poorly to the expression of those variations and nuances which are the basis for inversion of normal order. The pronominal adjective regularly stands in anteposition. If there is inversion in the group: pronominal adjective-substantive, it will be the anteposition of the substantive, as a means of emphasizing the substantive.

Following is a table of Jerome's usage in the three Lives, as compared with that of classical authors (I, 164ff), and the selected works of Augustine as reported in Muldowney, p. 92. The pronominal adjective is either anteposed (ap) or postposed (pp):

70
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>nullus</th>
<th>ullus</th>
<th>aliquis</th>
<th>multi</th>
<th>omnis</th>
<th>tantus</th>
<th>idem</th>
<th>ipse</th>
<th>alius</th>
<th>totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ap</td>
<td>pp</td>
<td>ap</td>
<td>pp</td>
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<td>18</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<td>Augustine</td>
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<td>Sallust</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The above table tallies the usage only for the adjectives of more frequent occurrence: the remaining adjectives are of such infrequent occurrence as to make them an inadequate basis for reliable statistics.

The total statistics for all pronominal adjectives used are presented below. The listing is divided into: anteposed (ap), with disjunction (dj), postposition (pp), with disjunction (dj):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ap</th>
<th>dj</th>
<th>pp</th>
<th>dj</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I. Pronominal Adjectives Expressing Existence and Degree of Determination (aliquis, quidam, ullus, nullus, nonnullus):

1. Anteposed, these adjectives have only common force. Examples:

veluti quandam rubiginem linguae  H 1, 9  
quidam monachus  H 14, 10  
quodammodo  H 6, 8 (written as one word).

2. Obviously, disjunction is common here, as a method of emphasizing the adjective. This is particularly true of nullus:

nulla ut solebat suspiria precantis  P 15, 7  
nulla unquam infirmitas  H 3, 8  
alicuius esse momenti  H 29, 8 (in this example, aliiquis approaches the force of "a real, really a").

3. Inversion of this group serves to emphasize the substantive:

a. to designate contrast:
non levitate quadem, aut puerili sensu  H 11, 5.

b. in enumerations:
virgultorum quorundam radicibus crudis  H 11, 5.

c. to introduce a new subject:

d. or if the substantive has a force that deserves to be stressed in its own right:
II. Pronominal Adjectives Expressing Number or Measure
(multi, pauci, omnis, tantus, quantus, plures, cunctus, totus, universus)

1. Adjectives which express number or quantity are, of their very nature, intensive and are normally anteposed. This is particularly true when the substantive is very general in nature. Examples:

- post multos annos M 3, 15
- in universam terram P 8, 16f
- plurimis annis H 31, 11
- totius orbis P 8, 25
- tanto labore P 10, 2.

2. The adjective frequently calls for greater emphasis than does the distinction between two substantives. This intensive force of the adjective is evident particularly when the adjective is doubled:

- Post tantam ferociam tantam subito mansuetudinem H 23, 14.

3. Disjunction is of frequent occurrence, to heighten the emphatic force of these adjectives:

- cuncta spectante plebe H 39, 9
- tanta se velocitate ... P 15, 1
- per totas Palestinae vulgatus urbes H 13, 3.

4. The adjective is postposed only in exceptional cases, such as contrast between two substantives:

- et mense toto M 6, 50 ("for even a whole month" --contrast with dies in 6, 48).
- vulgus omne P 1, 6 (contrast is implied with the opinion about to be put forth by Jerome as opposed to the popular belief).
5. Contrast between two adjectives and two substantives is noted in the following example:

Transeunt in tali matrimonio dies plurimi: interdum et mense toto aberam ... M 6, 48.

6. Special Cases:
   a. **Unus**, accompanied by a restrictive or exhaustive expression is regularly postposed:
      et qui cum sene erant usque ad unum omnes diffugere H 23, 8.

   b. When **multus** (plurimus) has the force of "abundant" rather than "very many":
      exempla de scriptura plurima M 3, 26.

7. **Omnis** is sometimes in apposition, either to the predicate, verb, or whole proposition. Its position is unpredictable when it is so construed:
   pompa omnis absorpta est H 6, 13 (it was all withdrawn again).
   totus obriguit H 16, 2
   totus paralysi dissolutus H 19, 3.

---

1It is also possible to consider this example as closing a series, "the whole aforementioned spectacle."
III. Pronominal Adjectives Expressing Identification or Differentiation (idem, alius, ipse, alter, ceteri, reliqui)

1. By their very nature, such adjectives occur almost exclusively in anteposition: only very rarely can the substantive deserve greater emphasis. Examples:
   
   *altera die* H 33, 11
   *in ipso introitu* M 9, 8.

2. Disjunction here increases the emphatic force:
   
   *ceteris expedit fratribus* M 12, 6
   *in ipsa magia insula* H 43, 7
   *ut ipse qui ab eo passus est Cyprianus ait* P 2, 8.

   Inversion of the normal order is possible:

3. *Alius* can be postposed when the word itself is not really necessary to the sense:
   
   *dies inluxisset alia* P 14, 6 (16, 34).

   This occurs especially in connection with *nihil nisi*:
   
   *nihil aliud nisi* H 30, 8
   *praeter pudicitiam nihil aliud* M 5, 5.

4. *Ceteri, reliqui* can be postposed to close a series:
   
   *... et urbes reliquae* H 42, 12.

5. *Idem* is postposed only for contrast between two substantives:
   
   *Salvatoris exemplum virtus eadem prosecuta est* H 15, 9.

6. Or when the substantive is to receive exceptional emphasis. In the example:
Quo similiter et in verba eadem respondente H 22, 31
the word *verba* seems to bear exceptional emphasis: the
possessed had just been questioned in both Latin and Greek
(languages of which he was completely ignorant) and now he
answered *similiter* ("in like order") and *in verba eadem*
("even the very same words").

7. *Ipse* is generally as important a word as the
substantive: hence it shows greater variability in position.
However, in general, if the substantive represents a notion
already known to the reader, or a person previously mentioned,
then *ipse* can stand first.

If, however, the substantive is the important word,
either contrasted or singled out for emphasis, then it stands
first and *ipse* is intensive in second position:

*hoc ipsum* H 20, 23
*ethnici quoque ipsi* H 20, 28.
JUDGMENT

The statistical count indicates that Jerome's usage is in accord with the representatives of the best Latin style. As usual, he is sensitive to the possibilities of nuance presented by inversion of the normal order.
CHAPTER SEVEN

THE NUMERAL (I 188-214)

The numeral adjective can appear in two different aspects: with simple numerical and evaluative force, and with qualitative force. In the first of these two usages, it is regularly anteposed, while it is more frequently postposed in the second.

Statistical count: anteposed (ap), with disjunction (dj), postposed (pp), with disjunction (dj), total (T):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Paul</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Malchus</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ap dj pp dj T</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinals</td>
<td>-- 4 - - 4</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 1 1 -- 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardinals</td>
<td>8 3 - 1 12</td>
<td></td>
<td>8 1 - 1 10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>singuli</td>
<td>1 - - - 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>- - - -- -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>9 7 - 1 17</td>
<td></td>
<td>9 2 1 1 13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|      | Hilarion |              |              | Totals |              |              |
|------|----------|--------------|--------------|        |              |              |
|      | ap dj pp dj T |              |              |         |              |              |
| Ordinals | 17 3 - 1 21 |              | 18 8 1 1 28 |         |              |              |
| Cardinals | 38 10 8 56 |              | 54 14 8 2 78 |         |              |              |
| singuli | 1 - - - 1 |              | 2 - - -- 2 |         |              |              |
| Totals  | 56 13 8 1 78 |              | 74 22 9 3 108 |         |              |              |

1. Whenever it is simply enuntiative, expressing a commonplace number, under commonplace circumstances, a number which is spoken and heard without registering any surprise or comment, the numeral is regularly anteposed.
The number is generally a small one, or a round figure:

- *circiter quinque millia* H 2, 1
- *ecce duo leones* P 16, 10.

2. This is a fixed order in certain expressions, such as:

- *duumvirum* H 20, 2 (written as one word).

3. The numeral is anteposed if the number, though not known in advance to both reader and speaker, is still considered familiar to the reader, or in itself:

- *cum marito et tribus liberis* H 14, 4
- *tria crucis signa* H 40, 9 (a ritual number).

4. When the count is known, because it has figured in the previous context:

- *reddas mihi tres filios* H 14, 15,

5. In the above examples, the numeral presents only a secondary aspect of the expression: it plays the role, and occupies the position, of the adjective described as "enuntiative"—cf. Adjective II B. The numeral can, however, under some circumstances, become the important word in the group, in which case it is postposed:

This is the case particularly when the numeral contains the explanation of a fact or statement just presented, or prepares the way for a commentary, with insistence on the exactness of the numeral. Examples:

- *(iam enim per annos quindecim nulos coniugii fructus dederat)* H 13, 5
- *Manens ... biennio* H 43, 1.

6. Often there will be an adverb of approximation as a disjunctive element:
annorum circiter sedecim P 4, 4
cumero circiter septuaginta M 4, 6.

7. The numeral tends to take on a predicative force when it expresses a number whose precise determination is important, when it is rigorously exact, when it is a purely arithmetical notation: postposition is the rule for all such cases:

   a. Formulae of dating, numeration:
      post diem tertium M 9, 1.

   b. In counts and measures:
      annos natus decern et octo H 12, 1
      erat autem tunc annorum quindecim H 3, 21
      latitudine pedum quattuor, altitudine pedum quinque H 9, 4.

8. The numeral can also deserve to be emphasized in its own right: either its exactness or its extent can be stressed. In both cases, the numeral stands in first place and frequently there is disjunction.

9. The numeral is given as exact in the following examples:
   solitudinem quae in septimo milliario a Maiuma H 3, 22
   quadrigae septeno currant circuito H 20, 15
   perduxit eum duodecim millibus a mari H 43, 8.

10. In the life of Hilarion, there are some dozen examples of the following usage:
    Porro, a vicesimo usque ad tricesimum aetatis suae annum H 11, 3.
This occurs particularly in chapter 11, which gives a resume of the saint's diet during the course of his ascetical life. The numbers are meant to be precise in every case.

11. There can also be an insistence on the extent of the number, considerable or otherwise, depending on context:

a. Considerable size:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>centesimo tertio decimo aetatis suae anno</td>
<td>P 7, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duo millia porcorum</td>
<td>H 23, 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decem auri libras</td>
<td>H 22, 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ut quindecim frumenti modios diu longueque portaret</td>
<td>H 17, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>post septem dies inediae</td>
<td>H 30, 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(the circumstances make the number rather large).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Small numbers (under the circumstances):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>quinque caricis per singulos dies</td>
<td>P 6, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quinta igitur die</td>
<td>H 30, 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(the journey was made in good time).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. Ordinarily the emphatic force of the numeral is sufficiently emphasized by the general sense of the sentence (and by anteposition); but it can be further stressed by the following artifices:

a. Two numbers contrasted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>quinque caricis per singulos dies</td>
<td>P 6, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>et quasi non sufficeret unus nuntius, certatim seni</td>
<td>H 41, 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. With disjunction:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>duo memoriae cause exempla</td>
<td>P 2, 11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
c. Rather high number contrasted with zero, or a rather small number contrasted with the total:

\textit{elegit quadraginta monaches} H 30, 22 (from the whole number).

d. Repetition of the number:

\textit{tribus annis ... et aliis tribus annis} H 11, 1.

e. Adding an intensive or attenuative adverb:

\textit{duobus tantum retentis secum fratribus} H 32, 1
\textit{plus quam decem milia hominum} H 30, 12
\textit{non minus tribus milibus} H 27, 9
\textit{triginta et eo amplius viri} H 23, 4
\textit{usque ad duo milia hominum} H 25, 5
\textit{Verum non pleni viginti transire dies ...} H 42, 8
\textit{cibo et potu vix quinque uncias adpendentibus} H 11, 18
\textit{decem iam annis caeca mulier} H 15, 2
\textit{ducenti ferne tam viri quam mulieres} H 42, 16
\textit{decima tandem die} M 10, 5.

13. A number whose smallness is emphasized is generally a small number to begin with, but circumstances might make a larger number appear small:

\textit{Verum non pleni viginti transire dies} H 42, 8 (the saint was trying to escape notice for a much longer period).

14. Similarly, a number whose extent is being stressed as considerable need not be exceptionally large in itself:

\textit{post septem dies inediae} H 30, 21
\textit{decem auri libras} H 22, 36
\textit{quadridui iter est} P 16, 6.

15. \textit{Unus} is regularly anteposed; by its very meaning, it always implies some insistence and/or contrast:
unius hominem capacem locum P 16, 21
in unius heri servitutem M 4, 15
ex uno hominis ore diversae voces H 18, 16
uno lino P 17, 3 (contrast)
primo vespere M 8, 7 (analogous usage).

16. *Singuli* is also regularly *anteposed*:
*per singulos dies* P 6, 10 (also contrast).
JUDGMENT

There is always some degree of freedom in the use of the numeral: one writer might find two different nuances equally important, and present one or another of them with perfect freedom, whereas another might habitually prefer one particular manner of expression and emphasis.

In general, St. Jerome, as has been observed in the comments on preceding chapters, combines deep sensitivity to the various possibilities of nuance with a large measure of freedom in treating the position of the numeral.
PART TWO

VERBAL ORDER (II)

The verb can play two different roles in the Latin sentence, according as it expresses a process or an attribution. The first of these roles is that of the verb properly so called, enunciating a process, act, or state; while the second merely indicates that an attribute or quality is predicated of some substantive.

The position of the verb in attributive sentences is determined as a function of the relationship attribute—verb (attribute—copula), and the relative position of other elements in the sentence is not significant.

In the verb properly so called, the force of the verb varies according as it is initial, middle, or final, with respect to the sentence as a whole.

The treatment of verbal order is divided as follows:
A. The Attributive Verb
   1. Copula
   2. Other Attributive Verbs

B. The Verb Properly So Called
   1. Final Position
   2. Initial Position
   3. Middle Position

1The attribute can be either an infinitive or an attribute proper (noun, adjective).
CHAPTER EIGHT
THE COPULATIVE VERB (I, 7-27)

In the verbal group copula—attribute, the position of the copula is a function of the attribute: the relative position of the copula is not significant. An example:

Nam oculorum istiusmodi natura est ut ... M 9, 21

The attribute *istiusmodi* precedes the copulative; this is the significant relationship in the analysis: the subject *natura* can precede the copulative (as it does in the example) or follow it without altering the force of the sentence.

Statistical count:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>attribute precedes</th>
<th>attribute follows</th>
<th>total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I. The attribute precedes the copula in the following cases:

A. **Attribution pure and simple**
B. **Distinctive** attribution
C. **Disjunctive** attribution

A. **Attribution Pure and Simple**

Simple attribution is the most frequent order, and might be called normal. It is usual whenever there is no

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1 A statistical count of the same relationship in the selected works of Augustine (Muldowney, p. 131): attribute precedes -- 359; attribute follows -- 108; Total: 467.
special emphasis on either the attribute or the copula.

B. Distinctive Attribution

The attribute is also anteposed to the copula whenever it needs to be called to a position of special emphasis. This can result from the following circumstances:

1. One attribute is opposed, explicitly or implicitly, to another which is not equally applicable to the substantive in question. Examples:
   - monachum potius esse M 3, 4 (implied contrast)
   - illam esse veram vitam quae huius vitae incommode emeretur H 24, 11
   - cum nihil cuiusquam proprium sit, omnia omnium sunt M 7, 19

2. When there is an accumulation of attributes, each with its own copulative verb, or simply an accumulation of attributes in series:
   - quam creber in oratione, quam humilis in suscipientibus fratibus, severus in corripiendis, alacer in exhortandis esset ... H 3, 6.

3. When there is a laudative or pejorative notion:
   - maledictus (est) qui ... H 27, 5.

C. Disjunctive Attribution

In an effort to emphasize further the contrast or stress implied in the anteposition of the attribute, disjunction is of frequent occurrence.

1. Any term can be interposed as a disjunctive element, the subject for example:
   - et iam vicina nox esset H 33, 6
   - Quorum quia impudens mendacium fuit P 1, 18.
2. The disjunctive term can be a complement to the grammatical construction:

\[ Voti \ tunc \ Christianis \ erat \ldots \ P \ 2, \ 5. \]

3. A whole proposition or phrase can serve as disjunctive element:

\[ Nam \ oculorum \ istiusmodi \ natura \ est \ ut \ldots \ M \ 9, \ 21. \]

II. The copula precedes in the following cases:

A. Asseverative attribution

B. Confirmative attribution

A. Asseverative Attribution

1. Anteposition of the copulative is actually an inversion of the normal order and always serves to emphasize the function or force of the copula. The anteposed copula can have the force of "really to be" or "to have to be":

\[ et \ vere \ illum \ esse \ famulum \ Dei \ H \ 42, \ 15 \] (with the addition of an intensive adverb).

2. Frequently there will be opposition (expressed or implied) between affirmative and negative:

\[ esse \ alium, \ multo \ se \ meliorem \ P \ 7, \ 8 \] (contrast with the nullus in the preceding lines).

3. Sometimes there is an adverb calling further attention to this force of the anteposed verb, but generally there is only the mere fact of anteposition:

\[ Cognito \ autem \ quod \ esset \ quidam \ monachus \ in \ vicina \ solitudine \ H \ 14, \ 10 \]

("When he learned that \textbf{there really was another ..."})

\[ Cunque \ essent \ cruenta \ latrocinia \ loca \ldots \ H \ 3, \ 24 \] ("Even though they actually were ...").

4. Anteposition of the copula can also give added emphasis to the tense of the copula, with or without an adverb of time. In the future tense, anteposition often implies an added note of threat, promise, defiance, etc.:

*et ero similis Altissimo H 4, 12.*

*ipse mihi ero et persecutor et martyr M 6, 29.*

B. Confirmative Attribution.

The copula is anteposed to the attribute whenever the reality rather than the nature of the attribution is being stressed. An attribution previously made is taken up again:

1. To be confirmed or contested:

*esse alium ... P 7, 8.*

2. The attribute might be only hinted at in the context:

*sacerdos eorum ut erat coronatus H 20, 24.*

III. Particular Cases

A. Interrogation and Negation

The attribute is anteposed to the copula when, as in interrogation and negation, the force of the attribute outweighs that of the copula, whether or not there is any explicit element of contrast.

1. Interrogation:

*quaenam esset eorum copula M 2, 15*

*qui sim ... nosti P 9, 24.*

2. *Esse* can have a disjunctive function, too, as in:

*quae solent moriturae virginitatis esse principia H 21, 3.*
2. Negatives

non fuisse existimetur H 1, 24
pudicitiam numquam esse captivam M 10, 16 (Numquam especially stresses the element of negation).

B. Identification

The attribute (independently of its grammatical species) can serve to indicate a qualification or it can serve as an identification. Thus the phrase pater est can mean either: "He is a father, he is father" (qualification), or "He is the father" (identification). When it serves as a qualification, the attribute generally precedes:

mortalis ego sum P 8, 11.

C. Suspensive Construction

Frequently, the attribute will be reserved for final position in the sentence or phrase, and the other terms of the sentence will be placed before it merely in an effort to leave the final position free.

1. Frequently, one telling word will be reserved for the sake of effect:

putat se esse secretum H 37, 10 (whereas, actually, he is not.)

Quid putas nobis fuisse animi? M 9, 13
siquid ... in Hilarionem esset offensae H 22, 16.

2. Just as frequently, there is an accumulation of attributes, and the verb is in first place merely to make room for the rest of the terms of the sentence:

Erant mihi in grege ... M 7, 5
Erant in comitatu ... M 4, 5.
3. The same is true of a proposition or syntactic complex that is best presented without the disruptive element of the copula; the copula is placed before the unit begins:

Erat illis senex quidam ... M 2, 6
esse alium ... P 7, 8
ut est cupiditas P 5, 7.

4. A numerical calculation is reserved for final position, when it is emphasized as precise or has required some reflection:

Erat autem tunc annorum sedecim ... H 3, 21.

5. The formula id est is standard:

 M 1, 14 H 25, 18; 32, 8.

Analogous is:

hoc esse, reverteri canem ad vomitum suum M 3, 23.

IV. Individual Cases

There are in Jerome's usage some examples and tendencies which call for special treatment:

1. In the example:

qui ... quondam fuere pastores M 5, 9
it is the form of the verb which predisposes it to stand in penultimate position in the sentence. Cf. The Verb, III A.

2. In the example:

monasteria esse coeperunt H 24, 8
the verb esse has the force of "to exist," rather than expressing mere copulative force.

3. In this and the following example, the influence of the clausula is also to be considered, as discussed in The Verb, III A.
3. \textit{Esse} frequently has disjunctive force:
\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{aestimant me alicuius esse momenti} H 29, 8
  \item \textit{non potest meus esse discipulus} H 3, 20
  \item \textit{functionem esse publicam} H 20, 13
  \item \textit{diaboli esse tentationem} M 3, 22.
\end{itemize}

In many of these examples, the verb is disjunctive only because of the rhythm which the infinitive affords; \textit{est} of direct discourse would appear in end position. Disjunction does not appreciably affect the anteposed term. See Verb, III A.

V. The Participial Group

As a general rule, the participial group follows the same rules as the verbal complex: attribute -- copula: that is, the attribute (= the participial form) is regularly anteposed, etc. However, the past participle plus \textit{est}, as a type, does enjoy special importance and has some observable trends and rules of its own.

Statistics: The following table gives the relative counts for normal order (participle + \textit{est}) and inversion of this order, with special notation for the combination: participle -- \textit{fuit}:\footnote{A similar count for selected works of Augustine (Muldowney, p. 131): normal order -- 131, inversion -- 100.}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Normal Perfect Order</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>Inversion Perfect Form</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P 20</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M 13</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H 73 4 77</td>
<td>3 3 6</td>
<td>83</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T 106 4 110</td>
<td>5 5 10</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\footnote{A similar count for selected works of Augustine (Muldowney, p. 131): normal order -- 131, inversion -- 100.}
1. Affirmation pure and simple, as well as distinctive attribution. This is the normal order; no examples are necessary.

2. Disjunction is of frequent occurrence here:

Marnas victus a Christo est H 20, 28
Tu missus a Domino es qui ... P 11, 18
ea tempestate qua Cleopatrae iunctus Antonius est P 5, 17.

3. Inversion of the normal order (i.e., est + participle) is a means of stressing the affirmation or negation of a fact:

pollicens ... esse venturum H 24, 22 (also considerations of rhythm; cf. this chapter, IV, 3.)

erat enim solita ... H 47, 4 (emphasizing past time)
cumque iam esset terris redditus dies P 11, 11.

4. Some verbs, by their meaning alone, have an asseverative force which predisposes them to inversion of the normal order:

Dic quare ausus es ingredi ... H 21, 20.

5. If the idea expressed by the participle is prominent in the mind of the speaker, or suggested by the context, or recalled to mind after some length of time, inversion is normal:

universa signa quae ab eo sunt perpetrata H 24, 1
sic multus esse deceptos M 3, 24 (Cf. this chapter, IV, 3).

6. Other nominal forms of the verb follow essentially the same rule: the verb precedes the copula:

dicenda est H 1, 12
incipiendum esse H 3, 12.
7. An observable trend in Jerome's usage, as reflected in the three Lives under study, is that the participle tends to stand in second place (after the copula) whenever the compound verb is formed with the perfect tense form of the copula (independently of other considerations such as discussed above):

\[
\begin{align*}
\textit{fuerat abductus} & \quad M \ 6, \ 11 \\
\textit{fueram perditurus} & \quad M \ 5, \ 14 \\
\textit{quomodo fuisset advectus} & \quad H \ 43, \ 24 \\
\textit{prius ab eo fuisse calcatum quam} & \quad H \ 4, \ 13 \\
\textit{saccum quo semel fuerat indutus} & \quad H \ 10, \ 3.
\end{align*}
\]
CHAPTER NINE

THE ATTRIBUTIVE VERB (II, 28 - 46)

Certain verbs with concrete meanings are, like the verb "to be," capable of introducing an attribution: verbs of becoming (fieri), appearing (videri), calling (appellare), etc. They can be construed in approximately the same general manner as the verb "esse." There are, however, certain particular rules which apply to this construction in view of the fact that these are also verbs properly so called, and not merely copulatives.

For the purpose of analysis, these verbs are divided into the following general categories:

I. Attribute anteposed

II. Particular cases.
Statistical Count: The attribute can be either an infinitive or an attribute proper (noun, adjective), and can be anteposed or postposed to the attributive verb:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>with infinitive</th>
<th>with attribute</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>anteposed</td>
<td>postposed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I. Attribute Anteposed
Whenever the predication of an attribute is commonplace or undeserving of special emphasis, the attribute is anteposed to the verb.

1. With verbs expressing seeming or appearance:¹
   ineptum visum est H 20, 10
   incredibilia videbuntur P 6, 12.

2. With verbs of calling:
   quem nos latine regem possumus dicere M 2, 7
   gubbam vocant P 6, 10.

3. With verbs of judging
   ut delibutum unguentis putaretur H 42, 7
   ut mendicus putaretur H 36, 7
   non fuisse existimetur H’ 1, 24.

¹Sometimes the forms of videor (and visor) are true passives, however:
   visebantur P 5, 15
   visebatur (videbatur) M 2, 11.
4. With factitive verbs: the attribute can assume many different forms:

a. Substantive:

\textit{ut virgo maritus fierem} M 6, 21.

b. Adjective:

\textit{ut multi Christiani fierent} H 14, 31.

c. Comparatives (very frequent):

\textit{notior fiat} P 2, 11
\textit{amabiliores nos dominis fecerant nuptiae} M 6, 48
\textit{quo fidum sibi magis faceret} M 6, 6.

d. With a present or past participle:

\textit{compertum habetur} P 1, 24
(This example is similar to a periphrastic construction).

5. The attribute is also anteposed, whenever it plays a noteworthy role in the sentence. This can be for any of several reasons:

a. Contrast:

\textit{potentia guidem et divitiis maior, virtutibus minor facta sit} M 1, 19.

b. Contrast is especially obvious with verbs of calling and naming:

\textit{gens eius, non tam lata quam valida, apud historicos Germania, nunc Francia dicitur} H 22, 6.

c. When there are several names for the same object:

\textit{quem Daniel vel aes vel pardum vel hircum caprarum vocat} H 1, 8.

d. When the name is justified by etymology:

\textit{quos ob nimiam velocitatem dromedarios vocant} M 10, 2.
e. Words with intensive force:

quem primum plangeret nesciebat H 14, 9
prima inrumpere ausa est H 13, 6

f. Frequently there is a disjunctive element;
ne refellenda quidem sententia videtur P 1, 19.

g. Finally, the word itself might be of such importance, in the author's mind, that it deserves to be emphasized independently of any other consideration:
fallacem Deum meum non facio H 30, 15.

II. Particular Cases:

1. Inversion of the normal order (that is, anteposition of the verb) is frequent with imperatives:
Habeto me martyrem potius quam maritum M 6, 32 (with the added element of contrast)
Habeto ergo me coniugem pudicitiae M 6, 40.

2. Frequently it is advisable to let the verb stand in initial position in order to make room for important or emphatic words to follow:
Non mihi videtur in calce libri tacenda et Constantine sanctissimae illius mulieris devotio. H 47, 1.

3. Occasional Attributive Verbs:

Any verb can serve as an attributive verb, provided the primary purpose of the adjective that is construed with it is to indicate in what way, under what conditions, the verbal process is envisaged.

2The imperative is regularly in initial position: cf. Verb II 2ff.
The attribute is generally anteposed:

\textit{Hilarionem maleficum Christianorum ad supplicium pos-
cerent} H 20, 20 ("As the Christians' sorcerer")
\textit{faunos satyrosque et incubos colit} P 8, 13
("adores them as ...").

4. In the case of contrast, however, this order can be inverted, as in the example below (which also has an imperative; cf. III. 1):
\textit{Noli me mulierem aspicer, sed miseram} H 13, 10
("not as a woman, but as a wretched one").

5. An emphasized verb, however, will remain in anteposition:
\textit{Ut servarem, inquit, eam virginem. Tu servares!} H 21, 21.

6. Analogous to the attributive verb is the construction in which the adjective must be taken with the verb, in order to derive proper application to the subject:

\textit{strictus teneris} H 21, 19
\textit{ligatus ... teneor} H 21, 17
\textit{miser servatus sum} M 6, 19
\textit{cruentum intro trahere} M 9, 27
\textit{inrestitum relinqui} P 3, 13
\textit{vivus perductus} P 8, 31
\textit{utrum tectum putresceret corpus an nudum} P 12, 12
\textit{non clastra ostiorum integra patiebatur} H 17, 6.
CHAPTER TEN
THE VERB PROPER (II, 47-103)

In the Latin sentence, the position of the verb is independent of any of its grammatical adjuncts: verbal position is defined by reference to the sentence as a whole. The position of the verb can be initial, middle, or final.

The following rules apply primarily to finite forms of the verb in independent and subordinate clauses. They also apply to the accusativus cum infinitivo (ACI) construction, and are more or less applicable to the ablative absolute, the infinitive, and participial constructions. Examples of all these classes are included in the following treatment, but the statistics of usage are given only for the verb proper (independent and subordinate) and the infinitive in the ACI construction.¹

The rules formulated in the following pages are not, of course, obligatory in the sense that the author needs to follow them. They merely assert tendencies, observable in the written language, of positions available if the author means to accentuate certain possible nuances. He might be less attuned to the nuances to be expressed, or not care to dwell upon them, or prefer to accentuate other shades of expression by other positions of the words.

¹For statistics on the ablative absolute and the participle, see the treatment of the participle, Chapter Two.
Statistical Count:

In making the statistical count of the verb position in the three *Lives*, the following general principles were adhered to:

1. **Final position:** If the verb stands at the end of its sentence or at the end of its own clause, provided such clause is other than the types treated under the heading Middle Position, in section III of this chapter, then the verb is listed as final.

   A verb may be final in its own clause but still deserve to be treated as a middle verb because the total sentence structure continues beyond the clause in question.

   Following is a list of such occurrences:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>main cl</th>
<th>sub cl</th>
<th>ACI</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. The term **Initial Position** includes all verbs which stand at the head of their own clause or sentence, or in second or third position as discussed in the detailed analysis of the initial verb, in section II of this chapter.

   For example, sometimes an adverb or a personal pronoun stands first in the sentence:

   *hic moriar ante postes tuos* P 9, 29
   *Quare ausus es ingredi* H 21, 21.

3. Middle Position includes some verbs which are final in their own clause, as discussed above, and some which are also initial, but still lend themselves to analysis under the rules observable for the verb in middle position.
For example:

Incidit mihi cogitatio ut M 3, 15

Solent quippe viperae, reguli, et scorpiones ceteraque huiuscemodi M 9, 6

Libet in fine opusculi P 17, 1

In these examples, the verb is initial in the sentence, but it also serves to illustrate rules which figure in the analysis of the middle position.

Whenever there is a possibility of listing a given verb under two of the above positions, the choice is made by determining which of the rules applies most precisely to its analysis: if the rule is discussed under the middle position, then the verb is classed as middle; if initial, then the verb is treated as initial. ²

A form is listed as an example under more than one classification. Many of the possible positions, and the nuances they express, tend to reinforce each other in practice. But in the statistical count, the verb is listed under the division whose rules for analysis appear to be predominant. ³

²In the text of this chapter, whenever such examples are cited, they are noted by an asterisk within parentheses, thus: (*).

³The number of such cases which illustrate principles that are applicable to both initial and middle position is given in the following table:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following table lists the totals for all three positions of the verb (initial, middle, and final), occurring in main clause, subordinate clause, and ACI.

Following this table there are individual tables which present a more detailed analysis for each division.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Final</th>
<th>Initial</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>main</td>
<td>sub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>466</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Middle</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>main</td>
<td>sub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The verb in final position, principal clause, can occur in a statement (or narrative), interrogative, negative, imperative, ACI:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>stmt.</th>
<th>intrg.</th>
<th>neg.</th>
<th>imper.</th>
<th>ACI</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>123</td>
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<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>530</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The same divisions hold for initial position, main clause:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>stmt.</th>
<th>intrg.</th>
<th>neg.</th>
<th>imper.</th>
<th>ACI</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>35</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>M</td>
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<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is no similar statistical count needed for the verb in middle position because the reasons underlying the placing of the verb in middle position are not dependent upon the classification of clause in which it occurs.

The verb in final position, subordinate clause, can occur in a relative, a purpose, a causal, a conditional, result, temporal, indirect question or discourse, miscellaneous:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>rel.</th>
<th>pur.</th>
<th>caus.</th>
<th>cond.</th>
<th>res.</th>
<th>temp.</th>
<th>I.D.</th>
<th>misc.</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>H</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The same divisions hold for the verb in initial position, subordinate clause:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>rel.</th>
<th>pur.</th>
<th>caus.</th>
<th>cond.</th>
<th>res.</th>
<th>temp.</th>
<th>I.D.</th>
<th>misc.</th>
<th>T</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is no similar statistical count for the verb in middle position because the reasons underlying the placing
of the verb in middle position are not dependent upon the classification of clause in which it occurs.
I. FINAL POSITION

Final position is the most frequent of the three possible positions of the verb, as a glance at the statistical count will indicate. It appears to be the normal position of the verb whenever there is no reason to emphasize any special force in the verb, and when final position is not reserved for some important word. This is particularly true of the verb in the subordinate clause.

The statistical count at the beginning of the chapter gives a detailed analysis for all the instances of final position. There is no need for examples.
II. INITIAL POSITION

In initial position the verb is always exceptional and meaningful, either because of the importance of the verb itself or the overall force of the sentence as a whole.

The statistical count is to be found at the beginning of the chapter.

A. The verbal function is highlighted.

The verb can owe its particular force and importance either to its grammatical role or its syntactic function. This will be the case when the mood, voice, tense, or person of the verb needs to be stressed.

1. There is contrast between tenses in the example:
   ... et vidisse me monachos et videre P 6, 6.

2. The imperative mood is especially privileged in this respect: initial position becomes the rule, as the following statistical count demonstrates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Initial</th>
<th>Final</th>
<th>Middle</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>H</td>
<td>22</td>
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<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples are numerous:

Verte in te gladium M 6, 26

habeto me martyrem potius quam maritum M 6, 32.
3. The imperative can be saved for final position, when it thereby secures greater effect, as in the example:

\[ \text{tibi, inquit, dico: in nomine Domini Iesu Christi} \]
\[ \text{surge et ambula} \quad H 43, 27 \] (See also H 35, 8).

4. The jussive and hortatory subjunctives follow the same pattern.

\[ \text{Oremus, psallimus, reddamus Domino officium} \quad H 27, 6 \]
\[ \text{Ingrediatur servus eius Gazam} \quad H 14, 16 \]
\[ \text{Mirentur alii ... mirentur ... H 30, 1} \]
\[ \text{Credant domini ... M 6, 41} \]
\[ \text{Iaceat inseptultus Christi testis in eremo} \quad M 6, 29. \]

5. In the example:

\[ \text{Sperent domini maritum, Christus noverit fratrem ...} \]
\[ \text{M 6, 41} \] if the second subjunctive yields first place to the subject: chiasmus is involved.

Again:

\[ \text{Verum haec alias: nunc quod imminet explicemus} \quad M 1, 20 \]
the hortatory subjunctive cedes first position to the element of contrast involved in the words: \( haec \ldots quod imminet. \)

6. The potential subjunctive is also frequently attracted to initial position:

\[ \text{Cernas usque hodie} \quad H 47, 6 \]
\[ \text{Videres de ore barbaro} \ldots H 22, 26 \] (See also H 31, 6).

7. The imperative abandons first position only by way of exception, when some other word is more important.

\[ \text{Vos narrate posteris} \ldots \quad M 10, 14 \] (contrast of personal pronouns)

\[ \text{in me primum verte mucronem} \quad M 6, 35. \]
See also the examples listed under no. 5 above.
8. When there are two imperatives, the first, in initial position, sets the tone, while the second is free to follow in middle or even final position.

Perge et ... pallium defer. P 12, 10
Silete, inquit, et mihi meum palestritem dimittite H 18, 19.
Habeto ergo coniugem pudicitiae et magis animae copulam amato quam corporis M 6, 40.

9. The interrogative is sometimes equivalent to an imperative and is similarly construed:

Videtis, inquit Isaac, hoc pomerium? H 31, 19.

10. The verb is in initial position when it is to be understood with several parallel propositions:


11. Similarly, when the verb introduces a series of nouns, as subjects or objects:

Concurrebant ... H 30, 4
Nec possum videre H 30, 16.

b. The meaning of the verb is highlighted.

By virtue of its meaning, and independently of grammatical form, the verb can have a force or importance which predisposes it to stand in initial position.

1. Verbs expressing will or desire:

Noluit autem sanctus H 21, 24
Vellem, ait, ipse quoque ire H 29, 16
non posse senem in iis habitare regionibus, sed velle ad barbaras quasdam pergere nationes H 38, 18 (where there is also an element of contrast between the two modal auxiliaries, posse and velle).
2. The construction noli + infinitive is regularly initial.

Noli me mulierem aspicere sed miseram. H 13, 10.

3. Verbs expressing certitude or determination or firm intention:

Credo in Deo meo. P 7, 14

Certe, aiunt, occidi potes. Possum, inquit, possum . . . H 12, 9

Instare diem dormitionis beati Antonii H 30, 36 (the original direct discourse form: "instat dies . . ." in the sense: "It really is near at hand.")

Scio me non mereri conspectum tuum P 9, 25.

4. Verbs expressing intense sentiment or feeling:

Rogo ne effundas sanguinem tuum . . . M 6, 34.

Quare ausus es ingredi H 21, 20

Moriar ergo . . . P 16, 7

Paveo miser etiam referens M 8, 19.

5. If the personal pronoun comes first in such cases, this is a sign of exceptional emphasis:

Ego morerer si iungi velles M 6, 39f (also contrast)

et ego offendam Deum . . . et . . . H 18, 30.

4In this example the particle ne introduces a wish clause: in most subordinate clauses the verb tends to be final (even more so than in main clauses: see statistical tables), since subordinate clauses, by their very nature, do not very well lend themselves to the nuances which are the basis for putting the verb in initial position. In wish clauses, however, this is not the case: the verb is intensive in meaning and tends to occupy first place.
6. The verb can have its intensity from the speaker's mind and the context of the sentence:

- *Inrepavít virgíne* ... H 21, 30
- *déseri se a Christo non posse* P 9, 5
- *Obsecro* ... P 17, 17.

7. The verb *miror* is regularly in initial position:

- *Mirabantur piratae* H 41, 16
- *Mirabatur omnis urbs* H 41, 1
- *Mirentur alii ... mirentur* ... H 30, 1.

8. When the question serves to express a rhetorical protestation, it is equivalent to an exclamation:

- *Perimus an vincimus?* M 6, 25
- *Expectamus manum Domini, an proprio mucrone confodimur?* M 6, 26
- *Quid ageret miles Christi* P 3, 18.

9. Categorical Affirmation (II, 57): the verbal process can be singled out as the object of a categorical affirmation.

- *Habet ... pudicitia servata ... martyrium suum.* M 6, 27
- *praeterire figurare mundi huius* H 24, 10.

10. In this connection, frequently there is a contrast between positive and negative:

- *perdit tactum cum non perdat aspectum* H 19, 7

11. The asseverative force of the verb is particularly evident in the negative:

- *non quaero causás; excusatione non recipio* M 4, 35
- *qui non renuntiaverit omnibus quae habet non potest meus esse discipulus* H 3, 19.

12. With modal auxiliaries:
non potest civitas latere super montem posita H 37, 7
non posse senem iam in illis habitare regionibus ...
H 38, 18.

13. Frequently there is contrast, expressed or implied:

Non habent sani opus medico, sed qui male habent.
H 13, 11

Nec mutavit alteram tunicam H 10, 5.

14. When the form of the negative particle is an intensive, initial position is almost mandatory:

numquam se egressum de cellula H 14, 18.

15. The initial negative is often equivalent to litotes:

Non latuit fama Hilarionis H 32, 5.

16. The present tense of the verb can assume initial position if it makes a firm statement or gives a warning, in answer to an implicit doubt:

non exeo nisi ... H 21, 18.

17. Similarly, the past tenses can be used to emphasize the pathetic or indignant or ironic force of the verb, and will then stand in initial position:

Recepit mercedem meam in vita mea H 29, 7

Fecerunt et hoc maiores eorum quondam Pharisaei H 1, 26.

Analogous to this is the usage of the past tense in the sense of: "really did happen, actually did":

exisse de homine tantam daemonum multitudo H 23, 22

Tunc vere sensi captivitatem meam M 6, 17 (with an asseverative particle).
18. The future tense, in initial position, can carry overtones of its own: pompousness, prophecy, promise, threat, resolve:

\[
\text{c} \text{erte se} \text{pelies vel cadaver} \quad P \ 9, \ 30 \\
\text{ego vadam et prodam illum} \quad H \ 37, \ 11.
\]

19. The imperfect, particularly, assumes initial position whenever there is strong emphasis on any of the standard uses of that tense:

a. Repeated action:

\[
\text{Proponebat mihi exempla de Scriptura plurima} \quad M \ 3, \ 26.
\]

b. Description in past time, particularly with a series of verbs:

\[
\text{Deambulabat autem tunc senex} \quad H \ 22, \ 17 \\
\text{Pendebant \ldots portabant} \quad M \ 4, \ 10
\]

See also M5, 8-14; M 7, 6-13; H 23, 6.

20. Sometimes the emphasis on strong affirmation contained in an initial verb is equivalent to a corrective force ("doesn't keep this from being true"):

\[
\text{Iam altera fluxerat dies. Restabat unum ut \ldots} \quad P \ 9, \ 4.
\]

21. The verb is frequently initial when it is repeated for emphasis (anaphora):

\[
\text{Vidi Heliam, vidi Iohannem in deserto, et vere in paradiso Paulum vidi.} \quad P \ 13, \ 6.
\]

\[
\text{Mirabantur omnes animum, mirabantur aetatem} \quad H \ 4, \ 1.
\]

22. This repetition can involve different forms of the verb or synonymous verbs:

\[
\text{sibique magis incipiendum esse ut coepisset Antonius} \quad H \ 3, \ 12
\]

\[
\text{ut servarem, inquit, eam virginem. Tu servares \ldots} \quad H \ 21, \ 21. \text{ Here the initial term (the personal pronoun) is stressed even more than the verb.}
\]
23. Opposition between verbs of contrary meaning:

dum adviveret mater (iam enim patrem mortuum audieram) M 3, 16f (with the added element of chiasmus)
non remediantis animas sed perdentis H 21, 7
contempsit mortem ut mortem evaderet H 3, 25
ne dum mortem fugimus incurramus in mortem M 9, 10 (chiasmus)
quorum alter accepit pretium, alter obtulit H 18, 22
scire se quidem Hilarionem, sed ubi esset ignorare H 42, 13.

24. This can be reduced to a mere distinction or correction:
Ducimur, immo portamur sublimes ... M 4, 16.

C. Special Quality of the Statement is highlighted.

The verb can be stressed because of the circumstances under which it is presented.

1. With dramatic or surprise effect:
En vides hominem pulverem mox futurum P 10, 4.

2. With an adverb of suddenness:
repente audiunt discipuli eius H 33, 6.

3. In vivid narration:
Insiluit dorso eius festinus agitator H 8, 3
Tremere ille et cervicem flectere H 17, 13.

4. Particularly with the historical present:
Audit causas; hortor ad fugam ... M 8, 3
Mittit servum ut ... M 9, 18.

5. A new item enters into the description:
Fiebat autem ei de farina et comminuto olere sorbitiuncula H 11, 17.
Praeterea rogabat senex ut ... H 31, 24.

6. A characteristic of the vivid narrative style is the marshalling of events or actions whose accumulation itself gives the recital its force and interest. The verb sometimes makes up the whole clause:

Credidit, spopondit, sanatus est H 17, 6.
Rapiur, dissipamur, in diversa distrahimur M 4, 13.

7. If there are other terms present, the verb comes first:

Videbar mihi ... ; recordabar Moysi ... Vescebar ... Orabam iugiter, canebam psalmos ... Delectabat me captivitas mea, agebamque gratias ... M 5, 8ff.

See also M 8, 3-19.

Another example:

Aderat, instabat, crudelitate quasi pietate utebatur P 4, 13.

8. In the same manner, the noteworthy elements of a description or explanation can all be detailed:

Sanguinei erant oculi, spumabat os, volubilis lingua turgebat, et super omnem terrorem rugitus personabat immanis. H 23, 6

(all three orders are noted here: the first sets the tone, in the second the adjective volubilis is stressed, and in the third final position is reserved for the word immanis).

Iacebat ululans mater ... H 14, 8
... pendebant ex humero pharetrae M 4, 10.

IV. "Function":

There are two possible ways of presenting a statement: it can stand merely as expressing the simple sum of its component terms, or it can derive its full meaning, in context, only from being understood with another sentence, preceding or following.
The first manner of presentation can be called simple or autonomous, whereas the second is relative and "functional": one sentence is a "function" of the other.

A. Such a sentence can be "conditioning," -- i.e., the initial position of the verb gives advance notice of a conclusion to follow. The conditioning element takes on a fuller meaning from the eventual combination of the two phrases or sentences:

\[ \text{Si iuvat miseris Dominus, habemus salutem; si despicit peccatores, habemus sepulchrum.} \quad \text{M 9, 11} \]  
(This sentence can serve as an example of the "conditioned type" as well; see below.)

\[ \text{Muto habitum, id est ...} \quad \text{M 5, 4} \]
\[ \text{Sublato antem illo metu ...} \quad \text{M 9, 35.} \]

B. More generally the sentence of this type is "conditioned": the initial verb expresses the relationship between its clause and what has preceded, and derives a fuller expressiveness and meaning from the combination of the two sentences.

1. This can be the answer to an explicit or implicit question, continuing the quasi-explanation implicit in a prior statement:

\[ \text{Duco in speluncam semirutam novam coniugem} \quad \text{M 6, 15} \]
\[ \text{Dominus videns ..., nihilque in me deprehendens ... , et volens ..., tradidit mihi illam conservam ...} \quad \text{M 6, 6} \]
\[ \text{dum adviveret mater, solarer viduitatem eius} \quad \text{M 3, 16f.} \]

2. Frequently this conditioned sentence will contain an explanation of facts or deeds previously accomplished (particularly in histories): it is then often accompanied by an explicative or continuative particle or accessory word:

\[ \text{Servabatur ergo a fratribus ...} \quad \text{H 29, 11} \]
\[ \text{Venerunt itaque ...} \quad \text{H 44, 5} \]
\[ \text{Timebant enim ...} \quad \text{H 18, 7} \]
Credidit illa et substitit H 29, 19

Debemus quippe ... H 27, 2 (parenthetical explanatory note: see also M 1, 7)

Perveni tandem M 3, 11.

3. Frequently the initial verb is evidence of a conditional relationship between the two sentences or clauses: M 9, 10 (quoted under IV. A) is a type of both apodoses and protases expressing "function" by the initial position of the verb. Other examples:

Et misi festinus brachio tenere mulierem prae occupassem, ilico fudisset sanguinem M 6, 14

si vir meus ad me rediret, servarem castitatem M 6, 37

Si ... dedisses pauperibus, curasset te verus medicus Iesus H 15, 6

Si credideritis, dicetis monti huic ... H 40, 15.

4. There can also be a temporal-causal relationship, stressed by emphasis on the verb, in initial position:

Et quia longum est ..., comprehendam breviter H 10, 9

...proclamavit in eo immundus spiritus H 37, 8

...superest mihi corona iustitiae P 11, 17.

5. Such sentences, or clauses, with initial verbs are frequently found in series: see the example quoted under C 6 and 7.

6. Frequently only the position of the verb calls attention to this special bond between two successive (and otherwise autonomous) sentences. In translation a paraphrase is sometimes required:

Duco in speluncam M 6, 15 (Therefore, I led her ...)

Intellexit daemonum ludibria H 6, 5 (Hereupon he realized that ...)

Fecerunt hoc et maiores eorum quondam Pharisaei H 1, 26

(Now this is what ... )
Cogebatur tyrunculus Christi cogitare quod nesciebat
H 5, 3 (As a result, ...)
Bibimus ... M 8, 15 (So we drank as much as we could hold ...).

7. When the action is sudden or unexpected it can be accompanied by an adverb highlighting this effect:
Regente audiunt discipuli eius H 33, 6.

8. This is particularly frequent within the case of the historical infinitive. A statistical count follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Initial and middle</th>
<th>Final</th>
<th>T</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is a good example in H 21, 10:
Ilico insanire virgo et amictu capitis abiecto, rotare crinem, stridere dentibus, inclamare nomen adolescentis.

9. The verb frequently assumes initial position after an opening phrase, such as an ablative absolute:
Quo cognito, gradum pressit Antonius P 8, 10
... contristabatur Antonius quod ... P 16, 3
Clamante autem illa et misericordiam deprecante, expuit ... H 15, 8
ne hic eictus, praecipiter in abyssos H 35, 6.
In addition, there are some 20 other examples of this order.

10. Verbs of saying, interjected into a direct quotation, regularly precede their subjects, after a few words of the direct quotation. With aio and inquam this is regular:
Inquit Paulus P 10, 13.

Inversion of this order occurs only for very special emphasis on the subject; there are no examples of this in the three Lives.6

11. The verb aio can also be used to introduce a direct quotation by standing before the beginning of the quotation:

... percutiens aiebat: P 8, 23.

A statistical count of forms of aio as introductory and as interjected into direct quotation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>introductory</th>
<th>interjected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inquam is used a total of 19 times, never as introductory.

Quaeso, in P 12, 7, is interjected into the direct quotation.

12. As an introductory word in stories, the verb is frequently in initial position, frequently followed by an adverb:

Referebat postea beatus Antonius P 15, 1
Orabat semel H 8, 1
Detestabatur autem ... H 28, 1
Libet in fine opusculi P 17, 1.

6The same construction sometimes applies to dico, respondeo, etc.:

Ut quid, respondit, intrarem in eum ... H 21, 23.
III. MIDDLE POSITION

Whereas initial position always appears as significant and exceptional in the verb, the middle position confers no particular importance on the verb: it merely allows the writer due freedom to manipulate the verb into an advantageous position for stressing the other words of the sentence. Thus middle position, like final position, can be taken as a sign of the relative unimportance of the verb.

The verb will be in middle position for one of three principal reasons:

A. Considerations of rhythm
B. Deferred position of important words
C. Disjunctive role of the verb.

A statistical count is to be found at the beginning of the chapter.

A. Considerations of Rhythm

Considerations of rhythm, in the placement of the verb in middle position, include the use of the form ending in -ere instead of -erunt in the perfect indicative, in the penultimate position.

As can be seen from the examples below, this usage is also dictated by attention to the possibilities of metrical cadence or clausula.

Examples:

largissimae apparuere dapes H 7, 4
noctem transegere vigiliis P 11, 11
quidam ... sumpsere principium P 1, 3.
However, the -ere form also occurs in final position.

Following is a statistical count:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>penultimate</th>
<th>final</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When the verb occupies penultimate or antepenultimate position, there is frequently a conscious striving for cadence, called clausula (sentence closing). This tendency, a characteristic feature of artistic prose and rhetoric, was introduced into Latin by Greek teachers before the time of Cicero, who perfected it to its fullest beauty.

It continues to be a preoccupation with Silver and Late Latin writers, and exercises considerable influence on word order. The desire to achieve a pleasing metrical cadence at the end of a phrase, clause, or sentence, determines not only the actual word order, but frequently the choice of words and syntax as well.

Jerome's use of the clausula has been studied by Sister Margaret Clare Herron, A Study of the Clausulae in the Writings of St. Jerome, Catholic University Dissertations (1937), LI. Unfortunately the author was not in possession of a well established critical text for the three lives studied in this paper. It is, however, still very pertinent to quote a summary of her findings: (pp. 126-130):

All possible varieties of metrical combinations are to be found in Jerome's writings; but about "eighty percent of Jerome's clausulae may be included under eight metrical forms, the remaining twenty percent being distributed over a wide variety of rare metrical forms."
The metrical clausula forms which show the greatest frequency of occurrence in Jerome are: dichoree (15.7%), cretic spondee (14.9%), double cretic (12.9%), double spondee (10.7%), spondee cretic (10.4%). The cretic spondee, for example, occurs in the example previously cited under the copulative verb:

*quondam fuere pastores* M 5, 9.

B. Deferred Position of Important Words:

The verb, in middle position, is often placed early in the sentence (or at least before the final position) in order to reserve final position for an important word or words.

1. By way of leading to the next sentence or clause (and frequently with correlatives: *hoc--ut, tantus--ut*):

   *et tanto eorum ardere odio ut ...* H 23, 16
   *in tantam a Deo elevatus fuerat gloriem ut ...* H 24, 2.

2. An antecedent to a relative clause frequently occupies final position, displacing the verb:

   *aemulo suo habente maleficum qui ...* H 20, 7
   *hoc tantum dixerim in terrorem eorum qui...* H 34, 14.

3. When a temporal, relative, or causal clause immediately follows:

   *facile persuadebimus nuptias cum nos viderint sic amare* M 6, 42
   *multas ei fecit iniurias ...* H 34, 11 (the injustices are then described in detail).

There is a whole series of such verbs in middle position in H 5, 5-10.
4. Sometimes, the author needs room to express all the terms he means to employ. He puts the verb first.

_Iam venerat tenebrosior et mihi nimium matura nox_ M 6, 14

_Si tamen quis habuerit apostolorum fidem et talem qualem illis habendam Dominus imperaverat_ H 40, 17

_sed operirent sicut vestitus erat in tunica, etc._ H 44, 10

_interdum et mense toto aberam, fidus gregis pastor per solitudinem_ M 6, 48.

5. Or else there are merely a number of terms to be expressed:

_Magna ingenii et morum documenta praebuit brevi, carus omnibus et loquendi arte gnarus_ H 2, 6.

6. With set phrases:

_quia abbas ille meus dormierat in Domino_ M 10, 9.

7. With contrast:

_cum parentes haberet idolis deditos_ H 2, 3.

8. A (relatively) unimportant verb concept is put earlier in the sentence to make room for what is more important or demands reflection:

_exemplum eis dare etiam humilitatis et officii_ H 25, 1

_ad superiorem victum adiecit oleum_ H 11, 10

_Viginti et duo iam in solutidine habebat annos, fama tantum notus omnibus, et ... vulgatus ..._ H 13, 1

_Ismaelitae inruunt ..._ M 4, 8 (followed by a detailed description).

_quid erubesco confiteri infidelitatem meam?_ M 3, 19.

9. The deferred determination can consist of, for example, an accumulation of terms as subject:

_Solent quippe viperae, reguli, et scorpiones ceteraque huiusce modi ..._ M 9, 6(*).
10. Or an accumulation of objects:

Quadam nocte infantum coepit audire vagitus, balatus pecorum, mugitus boum, planctus quasi muliercularum, leonum rugitus, murmur exercitus, et prorsus variarum portenta vocum ... H 6, 1

muito magis eligeret tunicam Pauli cum meritis eius quam regum purpuras cum regnis suis. P 17, 20.

11. With contrast:

et huius praepediret equos et illius concitaret ad cursum H 20, 8.

12. The deferred words can be a proposition or relative clause:

ascendit classem quae Sicilia... navigabat H 35, 1 (*)
Incidit mihi cogitatio ut M 3, 15 (*).

13. An infinitive:

cum nos viderint sic amare M 6, 42
coepi taedere captivitatis meae ... et quae... erere ... ac desiderare M 7, 17 (*).

See the special consideration of the infinitive, appended to this chapter.

14. Participial phrase

qui magno frueris praecone meritorum, Homerus indicet significans H 1, 10.

Many sentences are construed in just this way: the main verb, while final in its immediate clause, is middle in the sentence as a whole, and the sentence structure is immediately continued by a participial phrase:

Paulus ... iacet resurrectus in gloria; vos operosa saxis sepulchra premunt cum vestris opibus arsuros. P 17, 7.

See the corresponding section of the statistical tables, at the beginning of the chapter.
15. Ablative absolute:

et quod semper cupieram dissolvi et esse cum Christo,
peracto cursu P 11, 17

Nec multo post purgatus est puer, patre fidem dante et
ceteris qui aderant nulli se super nomine eius locutoros
H 35, 11.

16. The deferred term can also be added as an afterthought, more closely defining or limiting the sentence or
term it qualifies:

vici, pessima victoria. M 3, 31

a sexagesimo quarto anno usque ad octogesimum pane
abstinuit incredibili fervore mentis. H 11, 15.

17. Placet and similar verbs are displaced to make
room for more important terms:

Libet in fine opusculi ... P 17, 1 (*)

Non mihi videtur ... H 47, 1.

18. A proper name is frequently reserved for final
position:

nunc forte detrahent et Hilarioni H 1, 22

sibique magis incipiendum esse ut coepisset Antonius
H 3, 12 (*).

19. The following construction is a frequent type:
subject -- verb of motion -- proper noun -- (sometimes also
a relative clause of place, introduced by ubi, etc.):

Et post septem dies inediae ... venit Betulium, ubi ...
H 30, 22

Inde ... venit ad oppidum Afroditon, ubi ... H 30, 33.

20. A similar type of frequent occurrence is the
relative continuing the proper noun:

convento discone Baisane qui ... H 30, 34

repertis ibi duobus monachis Isaac et Plusiano qui ...
H 30, 30.
21. Sometimes the proper noun is replaced by its common noun equivalent, or even a pronoun:

\textit{nuntiaverunt patri} H 17, 11
\textit{venerunt ad eum} H 26, 10.

22. The deferred term is sometimes a dedicatory or votive formula:

\textit{cumque inclamasset Iesum} H 7, 11
\textit{sed ut exesas in nomine Domini Iesu Christi.} H 22, 23.

23. With parallel construction:

\textit{Quos Antonius tenuit in Aegypto, a te servantur in Syria.} H 14, 21.

24. The proper noun is frequently further emphasized by preparatory words:

\textit{filium meum Hilarionem} H 24, 6.

25. When a number is expressed as difficult to arrive at, or determined only upon reflection (frequently with an adverb of preciseness or approximation):

\textit{Erant autem qui vescebantur non minus tribus milibus.} H 27, 9.

26. In a sort of suspensive construction, the author first develops the essential parts of the sentence, but leaves the special term or terms for last; he judges them to be deserving of very particular attention and emphasis:

\textit{nec posse hominem Christianum uti magicis artibus} H 20, 15
\textit{modum excedam voluminis} H 7, 2 (a single volume)
\textit{cernebat se vinci a puero} H 4, 12
\textit{vel in antiquum chaos redirent omnia} H 40, 3.

27. With chiasmus:

\textit{Haec mihi senex Halchus adulescentulo retulit. Haec ego vobis narravi senex ...} H 10, 12.
28. With parallel construction:

ommem substantiam se expendisse ait in medicos. Si quae
in medicis perdisti dedisses pauperibus, curasset te

29. Often the word reserved for final position is
known to the writer from the outset of the sentence, but is
reserved because of the foreseen effect it will thus produce:

quid terroris cum ante specum haut procul starent domi-

nus et conservus. M 9, 13

nobisque cedit hospitio M 9, 42 (a comic use of the

word)

pronubante nobis tristitia M 6, 16 (*) (a strange
wedding omen)

etiam difficultatem ... plurimorum vicit necessitas
H 43, 30.

30. Frequently a contrast will be expressed between
the term in final position and an earlier term:

leaenam invasisse hominem M 9, 26

quem tormenta non vicerat superabat voluptas P 3, 20

volentibus mori non permettebat occidi P 2, 10.

31. Anaphora and chiasmus are frequent:

Paulus more cogebat hospitii, Antonius iure refellebat
aetatis P 11, 5

diligens eam ut sororem, non tamen me ei credens ut
sorori M 10, 11

utrum tectum putresceret cadaver an nudum P 12, 11

sed cum corpus inane ieiuniis seniles etiam anni
frangerent, animo vincebat aetatem. P 12, 22.

C. Disjunctive Role of the Middle Verb.

The verb in middle position frequently acts as a dis-

junctive element. In this capacity, the verb itself is with-

out particular force; it merely serves to stress the words

contained in the grammatical group which it serves to dis-

join. These terms, in their turn, may deserve emphasis for
any of the variety of reasons discussed in previous chapters.

1. With demonstrative adjectives:
quantum illa patiebatur aetas H 2, 6.

2. With adjectives:
ordeaceum ab eo accepit panem H 23, 36.
omnem ibidem orationibus et solitudine duxit aetatem P 6, 2.

3. With possessive adjectives:
ut tuo adhuc instituantur exemplo P 12, 6.

4. With determinative complement:
qui uno lino villarum insuunt pretia P 17, 3
clamore valido servi increpans socordiam M 9, 32.

5. With ablative absolute:
porrecta stabat manu H 21, 12.

Not infrequently, middle position of the verb serves to emphasize the disjoined element as well as to isolate the term in final position of the sentence:
similis ante oculos nostros versabatur interitus M 9, 36.

6. The verb stands in middle position, as a sort of extension of its disjunctive capacity, whenever it is commonplace in the context such that the other elements in the sentence assume a greater relative degree of importance even though they are not deserving of initial or final position in their own right:
septeno currant circuitu H 20, 5
et quia se praebet occasio H 31, 3 (*)

7Considerations of rhythm are also operative here; cf. the treatment of the metrical clausula.
Rem loquor inauditam H 18, 6 (the verb might have been omitted)

crucem Christi signavit in fronte H 6, 7
Clamor ortus ab omnibus H 18, 7.

7. Finally, the verb can occupy middle position almost without any stressing of initial or final positions in the sentence, simply because of rhythm or the advantage of presenting a compact grouping of grammatical terms, as in the ablative absolute or participial phrase:

tendensque ad iacentem manum H 43, 27
legatione fungor gregis mei P 8, 14
aqua iussit impleri H 20, 19
iamque modicus calor tepebat in pectore H 45, 1
quique immundos habebant spiritus H 41, 9.

There is disjunction in some of these examples, but it is without any particular force.

See also the treatment of rhythm, III A.
APPENDIX TO CHAPTER TEN

THE COMPLEMENTARY INFINITIVE

The relationship of the complementary infinitive to the governing verb is not a matter of hard and fast rule, as the following statistical count indicates. The statistics are for the infinitive anteposed to the verb and the infinitive postposed to the verb.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive Anteposed</th>
<th>Infinitive Postposed</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>11 13</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>16 16</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>40 60</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>67 89</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following verbs are used with the complementary infinitive in the three Lives. With the infinitive anteposed: adsuesco, audeo (5), coepi (8 -- passive once), cogito (2), conor, cupio, debeo (4), desino, desidero, disco, dispono (2), existimo, festino, nescio, paratus sum, possum (19 --7 with non), praecoccupo, soleo (3), timeo, videor, volo (6).

With the infinitive postposed: audeo (2), coepi (13), cogor, consuesco, cupio (4), debeo (5), erubesco, horreo,
nolo (5), paro, possum (21 --2 with non), soleo (4) timeo, videor (3), volo (12). ¹

This listing does not include infinitives used with impersonal verbs, such as placet, libet, sufficit. There are 7 such instances in the Lives.

The infinitive is emphasized, as, e.g., for contrast, in either position:

* cum persuadere non posset, M 3, 27 (contrast)
* desi se a Christo non posse P 9, 4
* ire non poteram M 3, 8
* erubesco confiteri M 3, 19
* semper cupieram dissolvi et esse cum Christo P 11, 16
* deberet properare P 7, 9.

¹ Not listed are such forms as the following. With the complementary infinitive anteposed: exhortor with the dative, iubeo (in the form adorare iussi), permitto with the dative, praecipio with the dative (2). With the complementary infinitive postposed: permitto with the dative.
JUDGMENT

In his use of the verb proper, Jerome follows standard Latin usage. This is evident primarily in the percentage of final position as compared with initial and middle position. In his use of initial position, he displays a keen ear for nuance and the possibilities of contrast and emphasis which he can thereby achieve. In his usage of middle position, he is very conscious of the clausula and the disjunctive role of the verb.

It might be noted that there is a larger percentage of verbs in the initial position in the life of Malchus, probably because of the rhetorical effects required: the narrative is put into the first person, into the mouth of an old man who is trying to embellish the narrative.

Finally, it might be stated that, wherever possible, Jerome places the verb with real artistry, and that thus even the final position, by what it does not emphasize or nuance, is, in a certain respect, another instrument for his manifold expressiveness.
PART THREE

OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH (III)

After a consideration of the nominal and the verbal word order in the Latin sentence, there remains a study of the accessory elements (adverb, prepositional words, conjunctions), and the arrangement of the various elements within the sentence as a whole.
CHAPTER ELEVEN

THE ADVERB (III, 11-34)

The adverbial function is represented in Latin by a variety of grammatical forms and expressed in a variety of positions. It is easily the most mobile element in the Latin sentence.

I. Anteposition

Adverbial position in Latin is largely a matter of free choice. When, however, the adverb is closely linked to another term in the sentence (verb, adjective, or another adverb), then there is a "normal order" -- anteposition of the adverb -- and any departure from this norm tends to be meaningful.

A. This is true particularly of determinative adverbs of very general and almost commonplace meaning. In such sentences, it is not the action of the verb, but the circumstances of the action, that the anteposed adverb stresses.

1. An example:

   intro trahere M 9, 27.

2. This is particularly true in the case of adverbs of place:

   ibique P 3, 8
   Inde egrediens H 30, 32.
In general, the instances of this usage are too numerous and common to demand any detailed examination or statistics.

3. This habitual anteposition of the adverb frequently leads to the formation of a compound word:

\textit{introitum} H 14, 24.

4. The anteposition of the adverb, normal in commonplace and unemphatic statements, is obligatory in sentences in which there is marked emphasis on the adverbial notion.\footnote{The adverb will occupy first place in the sentence as well:}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{apud} \textit{historicos} \textit{Germania, nunc vero} \textit{Francia vocatur} H 22, 7
  \item \textit{quem nos Latine regem possumus dicere} H 2, 7
  \item \textit{Olim te frater} \textit{...} P 11, 13
  \item \textit{praefecti tunc uxor} H 29, 14
  \item \textit{cuius supra fecimus mentionem} H 29, 14.
\end{itemize}

5. Sometimes there is a second adverb to strengthen or limit the first:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{quia illuc quoque} H 34, 2
  \item \textit{ut tunc primum} H 32, 3.
\end{itemize}

6. There can be anaphoric treatment, rather than contrast:

\textit{Gratis accepistis; gratis date.} H 37, 20.

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{Non solum} \textit{...} H 22, 1
\end{itemize}

if the whole sentence or clause is qualified by its meaning. Otherwise it stands only before the word affected:

\textit{penitus scissa} H 10, 16.
7. In stressing a word whose function predisposes it for special emphasis:

   a. Interrogatives:
      *Hucine* M 6, 19
      *Nonne* H 33, 15
   And, in general, all interrogative words that modify the sentence as a whole.

   b. Negatives:
      i. Simple:
         *Non exeo nisi* H 21, 18
         *haut grandi spelunca lapide* P 5, 6.
      ii. Emphatic negatives:
         *numquam* M 3, 25
         *neguaquam* M 9, 9.
      iii. With disjunction:
         *Numquam tamen ... intuitus sum* M 6, 46.

   c. Corrective elements:
      *immo* P 11, 19
      *quin potius* M 7, 12.

   d. Words that contain a notion of stress:
      *ultra non ferens* H 3, 10
      *sic* M 6, 2.
      For the emphatic use of such words as: *iam*, *ferme*, *adhuc*,
      *circiter*, *tantum*, see the detailed analysis which follows under each individual word.

8. *Nunc*, in the meaning "now is the time to ..."
   *Nunc quod imminet explicemus* M 1, 20.
9. A similar force is noted in the anteposition of any adverbial notion that is so strong as to demand a similar paraphrase in accurate translation: *hic* = it is here that, etc.

hic ... H 31, 7.

10. Disjunction frequently helps to secure emphasis:

Vixque ei a viro suo susum est ... H 14, 12
Paene diem duxit in vesperam P 11, 4
Qui cum seorsum eum adduxissent H 31, 25
pridie eum venisse H 33, 12.

B. Qualificative adverbs of very general meaning (and commonplace usage) are also regularly anteposed:

1. Often this results in compound words:

maledictus H 27, 5
benedixit vineae H 27, 8.

2. Bene, male, and other common adverbs:

qui male habent H 13, 11.

3. facile, ita, sic, saepe, nimis:

facile persuadebimus M 6, 42
ita exorsus est P 10, 2
Sic fatus M 6, 30
saepius faciens P 5, 4
nimis cautum timidumque custodem H 28, 5.

4. The adverb may have been expressive originally and become commonplace only through excessive usage:

quo incredibiliter consolato H 30, 29
mire doluit H 33, 8
adprime eruditus P 4, 5
caelitus inspiratus P 3, 20.
5. **Magis:**

   tua magis mors timenda quam corporis M 6, 27 (used as a disjunctive element)
   
   in ipsa magis insula H 43, 7 (disjunctive)
   
   magis animae copulam amato quam corporis M 6, 41.

   In the example:
   
   quo fidum sibi magis faceret M 6, 6
   
   it is the adjective that is being especially emphasized.

6. **Multo:**

   intra triginta nec multo amplius dies H 42, 15
   
   nec multo post H 35, 11.

   In the example:
   
   velocius multo quam venerate H 41, 17
   
   it is the adverb, once again, that is being emphasized.

   There is disjunction in:
   
   multo se meliorem P 7, 8.

7. **Plus -- minus:**

   plus solito mugientes H 28, 18
   
   non minus tribus milibus H 27, 10
   
   anno plus minus exacto H 34, 2 (Here the adverbs are postposed as a corrective statement).

8. This construction (anteposition of the adverb) is normal when the adverb is to be emphasized, for contrast:

   Graece quoque H 22, 30.

---

2 In the example:

frangens potius verba quam proloquens P 7, 21

the opposition between the two participles calls for the anteposition of the participle rather than of the adverb.
9. Comparatives are regularly anteposed:
   curiosius sciscitans M 2, 17
   avidius occulta cognoscere P 7, 5.

10. The adverb itself might merit special stress:
    by reason of its meaning and innate force:
    ubertim flebat H 24, 20
    certatim H 41, 8
    non potuisse aliter credere H 22, 22.

11. For its force in the sentence:
    diu latere non posset H 38, 3.

12. When it plays a restrictive, attenuative, asseverative, intensive role, it is normally anteposed:
    vel illud H 25, 8
    vere pius, vere misericors P 10, 13
    et prorsus variarum portenta vocum H 6, 4.

13. Tantum: By its meaning it is a restrictive adverb; the word it limits tends, accordingly, to be stressed, and thus to stand in anteposition (it often serves as a disjunctive element as well):
    hanc tantum habens fiduciam H 38, 2
    ferarum tantum vestigia P 9, 2
    sacco tantum membra coopertus H 4, 4
    With numerals this is also the order:
    quindecim tantum caricas H 4, 8.

14. Et (etiam): By its nature this adverb strengthens the emphasis of the word it modifies, when it means "even"; it is regularly anteposed.

Some individual adverbs are, however, regularly postposed: see the treatment of the individual adverbs which follows.
etiam ibi H 33, 1

volens etiam ad Antonium pergere H 29, 5

sed et potentem H 30, 6.

It is postposed only when it has the weaker force of "also, too":

habentem etiam aquas H 43, 12. 4

15. Quoque, as an intensive particle, stands in postposition:

Homerus quoque H 1, 13

in tenebris quoque micantem gladium M 6, 31

istam quoque gignat bestiam P 7, 28.

Frequently it has a weakened, continuative force:

Graece quoque H 22, 30

ScripturaB quoque sanctas H 10, 6.

16. Adhuc makes the word it qualifies emphatic and thus generally yields first place to the verb, adjective, etc.:

dubia adhuc luce P 9, 6

ut tuo adhuc instituantur exemplo P 12, 16

cum habitaret adhuc H 12, 1.

However, it can take on a greater force of its own, when it limits the whole clause or sentence, particularly when it is contrasted with a following et:

Adhuc loquebatus ... et M 9, 25

Adhuc ... et iam ... H 43, 28.

17. Fere (ferme) is regularly postposed, since the word it qualifies almost always deserves special stress:

Ante hoc ferme triennium H 31, 20 (frequently disjunctive)

4 This might be differently analyzed: the adverb can be taken to modify aquas and it is thus anteposed.
quinto ferme a se miliario H 28, 5 (frequently with numerals)

in medio ferme Aôria H 35, 4
eodem ferme tempore H 34, 5.

18. Valde is an intensive particle; like the qualitative adjective, it holds first place when its meaning is commonplace:

valde decrepita M 2, 10
but it can occupy second place when it takes on an "expressive" force, akin to that of the adjective described under Adjective II, C.:

arduo valde nisu M 31, 15
terribilem valde et remotum locum H 43, 11.

With verbs it is anteposed:
valde delectatur H 43, 16
Deum valde amans P 4, 6.

19. Tandem can stand first or last in the phrase, depending upon the point of view under emphasis. Of its nature, and alone, it is intensive and has an innate force which predisposes it to initial position:

Tandem ... H 38, 17 M 5, 1.

When the verb or adjective or phrase deserves to be emphasized in its own right, tandem merely strengthens the expression and yields first place:

Perveni tandem M 3, 11.

Frequently it is thus disjunctive:

decima tandem die M 10, 5
post septem dies inediae tandem relaxatus H 30, 21.

Disjunction is also a factor in these examples.
20. **Circiter**: the position varies, depending upon relative emphasis:

- circiter quinque milia H 2, 1
- numero circiter septuaginta M 4, 7
- per mille circiter passus H 31, 3.

21. **Iam**: the position varies. If there is implied or expressed contrast and **iam** modifies the whole clause or sentence, it will stand first:

- Iam abbas ille meus dormierat in Domino M 10, 9
- Adhuc loquebatur ... et **iam** ... H 43, 28
- et **iam** vicina nox esset H 33, 6.

With numerals it tends towards second place, surrendering to the numeral the position of emphasis:

- triginta **iam** per annos P 6, 8
- decem **iam** annis caeca H 15, 2.

The same force is possible with adjectives:

- scabrae **iam** incudes P 5, 14.

Finally, **iam** can serve as a weak accessory particle, and find its place after an important word in the sentence:

- in hoc extremo **iam** vitae suae tempore H 43, 18
- custodibus **iam** dispositis H 26, 10
- transacto ergo **iam** triennio H 38, 4.

22. **Semel**, in the meaning "once, one time only" is anteposed:

- capillum **semel** in anno ... totondit H 10, 1
- saccum quo **semel** fuerat indutus H 10, 3.

But if it means "once upon a time," it is accessory and postposed:

- oravit **semel** fixo in terram capite H 8, 1.
23. Doubled adverbs are regularly anteposed:

hinc inde fluctus verrente remige H 41, 6
Videres senem huc atque illuc cum discipulis ... discurrere. H 31, 6.

In the example:
anno plus minus exacto H 34, 2
the two adverbs are a corrective afterthought.

24. Disjunction has been observed in all the above cases: it is normal usage:

a. particularly with nimis, nimium, and other emphatic adverbs:
nimis quippe exesus H 30, 10
sero mei consilii paenitens ... M 4, 14
semper de fuga cogitans H 43, 1.

b. When the adverb lends its force to the whole sentence as with interrogatives:
Qua-nam in parte P 7, 19
Hucine miser servatus sum M 6, 19.

c. In exclamations:
quotiens ... quotiens ... H 7, 3
Quam bene ... H 21, 15.

II. Postposition of the adverb results from either the treatment of the adverb itself (II A) or the role of the word it qualifies (II B).

A. The word qualified can be called to first place in the sentence for any of the reasons discussed in the previous chapters (cf. treatment of the nominal group, verb, etc.).

1. Frequently a verb, standing in initial position, will displace the adverb (of time, place, etc.) unless the
adverbial notion is primary and more important. This is true particularly of the imperative mood:

Parcite saltem P 17, 13

In the example:

In me primum verte mucronem M 6, 35

the adverbial notion is predominant.

2. Verbs expressing strong assertion, threat, etc.

Pavemus intrinsecus M 9, 38.

3. Verbs which emphasis a "reprise":

Perveni tendem M 3, 11

Referebat postea beatus Antonius P 5, 11.

4. When the verb is in the "function" class6 (Cf. Verb II D):

animadvertit intus grande vestibulum P 5, 8

cachinnansque desuper H 8, 6

habitavit ibi H 43, 17.

5. This is also true when the verb introduces a new chapter or story:

Orabat semel ... H 8, 1.

6 The verb is in initial position when it serves as notice that the sentence is related to the preceding (or following) sentence as a function, that is, it derives fuller meaning from the fact that the two sentences are to be joined together in the mind of the reader.
6. Verbs expressing opposition or distinction:

Haeremus potius quam sedemus M 4, 17.
frangens potius verba quam proloquens P 7, 21
nec aspicere contra ausus H 17, 14 ("not even look ...").

7. Sometimes, both verbs and adverbs are opposed or contrasted. The elements can then be arranged in several orders:

a. Verb-adverb ... verb-adverb: no examples.

b. Adverb-verb ... adverb-verb:

Tam tarde notus, tam cito recedis. P 14, 4.

c. Verb-adverb ... adverb-verb (chiasmus): no examples.

d. Adverb-verb ... verb-adverb (chiasmus):

carptim edicere ... comprehendam breviter H 10, 8.

8. As a weak disjunctive element the adverb frequently figures in the formation of a compact phrase, particularly in the ablative absolute construction, but also in the phrase formed by participle and noun:

impellentibus contra remis H 41, 15
exstructa deinceps brevi cellula H 9, 3

In the example

Ducimur, immo portamur ... M 4, 16

the adverb is used independently, as an incise, or corrective element, breaking the flow of the sentence; its position here must not be judged in terms of either the two verbs or the sentence as a whole. Akin to this is the usage of quin:

quin potius P 7, 12.
incertis semper sedibus M 4, 3  
coctum modice holus H 11, 7  
aperto desuper caelo P 5, 9.

9. But if the adverbial notion is predominant, it stands in first place:

deorsum flumine deferente M 8, 13.

B. Postposition of the adverb can also result from the role of the adverb in the sentence as a whole.

1. When it serves as advance notice of an explanation or further development: a correction, specification:

Deum magis quam lapides H 24, 26 (also contrast).

2. In this capacity several adverbs are regularly compounded with quam or other correlative particles:

tam--quam, propterea--quod, ante--quam, magis--quam, potius--quam, ita--ut, sic--ut, tantum--ut, idcirco ... ut:

There are two possible constructions, depending on which idea deserves predominant stress in the author's mind:

3. The adverbial element is anteposed in its member of the comparison:

a. If it bears special stress:

ante sonitu quam aspectu H 6, 4  
tam Graeco quam Romano stilo P 1, 20.

b. If it is a strong particle and its relationship with the following comparison or consecutive clause is strongly enough asserted for it to be kept in mind until the second member is begun:

quem idcirco nunc nominavi ut ... M 2, 5  
ego nihil ita stupeo quam ... H 30, 3.
c. When both adverbial elements modify the whole sentence:

Non tam ipse ante omnes fuit quam omnium ab eo incitata sunt studia. P 1, 7.

4. The adverbial element is postposed, and stands directly before the introductory word to the comparison or consecutive clause if the relationship between the two clauses would otherwise be strained or not obvious, or if the adverbial element is only a weak particle.

5. Sometimes, the author requires several terms, gradually becoming more precise:

esse alium, interius, multo se meliorem P 7, 8.

6. Final position is reserved for adverbs whose enunciation presupposes reflection, research, special intent—as evidenced by their form or content:

a. Litotes:

ante specus haut procul M 9, 13.
nec immerito P 1, 22.

b. Intensive form (superlative) or meaning:

... et maxime ad Esychium ... H 28, 8
maximeque ... H 38, 8.

c. Haste, speed, frequency and their opposites:

... venire concite M 9, 2
orans frequenter, et psallens H 5, 10.

7. The adverb can enjoy a quasi-autonomous existence when it stands at the end of the sentence as a commentary, or when it stands directly before a conjunction:

maxime cum videret H 36, 5
maxime quod H 44, 4
magis quia ... quam fretus ingenio  P 1, 22
statim ut  H 3, 3.

8. But the adverb is often postposed when the nature of the conjunctive word requires that it occupy first place:
  et postea  P 8, 33
  et ecce subito  M 4, 7
  sed e contrario  P 17, 7.

9. Finally, the adverb can introduce a sentence and enjoy full independence as the link between two separate expressions:
  Praeterea  H 31, 14
  Interea  M 9, 19.

10. Less autonomous are:
  interdum  M 6, 50
  Ilico  H 21, 10
  Rursus conlabor et  M 9, 16
  Tunc illa  M 6, 32.

11. In sentences such as those above, the adverb can yield first place to a noun, verb, pronoun which is more important and deserves special emphasis:
  Ego interim ...  M 4, 13.

12. Ne...quidem is regularly (without exception in the three Lives) construed with the emphasized word in the middle:
  ne refellenda quidem sententia videtur  P 1, 18

8. There are innumerable instances of the adverb followed by the enclitic -que:
  ibique  H 34, 2; 37, 3
  statimque  H 15, 8; 20, 23.
In the example:

\textit{nec aspicere contra ausus} \ H 17, 14

the particle \textit{nec} replaces \textit{ne} \ldots \textit{quidem}.

13. The adverb can serve as a mile corrective, and
is then generally postposed. See the treatment of \textit{circiter},
\textit{ferme}, etc.

14. Where there is more than one adverb, their posi-
tion and order depends largely upon which adverbial element
is to be stressed:

\textit{quern idcirco nunc nominavi ut} \ldots \ M 2, 5
\textit{Sic nobis potius coniungamur} \ M 6, 35
\textit{utrobique magna cotidie signa fiunt} \ H 47, 9
\textit{clam nocte fugit} \ H 41, 2
\textit{Quanam in parte} \ldots \textit{hie} \ldots \ P 7, 20
JUDGMENT

In his use of the adverbial modifier, Jerome gives evidence of conscious striving after effect, by the balance, variety, and rhythm he introduces into the sentence.

The study of the three Lives yields at least one example of almost every possible nuance expressible by various positioning of the adverb.

Here, too, Jerome is the "brilliant disciple of the Golden Age."
CHAPTER TWELVE

PREPOSITIONAL WORDS (III, 35-66)

1. The preposition in Latin is normally ante­posed. Examples of this regular usage are so numerous that it is not necessary to cite individual instances.

2. The anteposed preposition is, further, generally followed immediately by the word it governs. With mono­syllabic prepositions, this rule permits of only two essential exceptions:

3. Per: in formulas of execration and adjuration a disjunctive element (generally a personal pronoun, with one or another accessory element) is sometimes inserted between per and the object:

per ego te ait Iesum clementissimum Dominum nostrum, per crucem eius et sanguinem H 14, 13
per ego te inquit Iesum, per ... M 6, 33.

4. But this usage is not obligatory:

per Iesum ... rogo ne ... M 6, 34.

1 Except for words like:
tenus P 1, 16
causa H 23, 15
gratia (no examples)
which are regularly postposed.
5. The enclitic-que can also be joined to the preposition, disjoining it from its object. Or the -que can attach to the object: there are no examples of either in the three Lives.

This -que sometimes becomes an essential part of the preposition:

\textit{absque} H 11, 8.

6. Postposition of the preposition is rare and unusual: it is most frequent with pronouns and relative adjectives: few examples are to be found in the three Lives. There is a trace of this usage in the compound word:

\textit{idcirco} M 2, 5.

7. Cum is also regularly postposed (making one word) with personal pronouns:

\textit{secum} H 22, 18.

8. More recent prepositions have still retained a large measure of their adverbial character and are thus easily postposed (while \textit{causa} and \textit{gratia} are sometimes ante­posed), but there are no examples of this in the three Lives.

9. Interposition of the preposition between its object and the word that limits the object is a frequent refinement in Classical Latinity. This practice is most common when the object consists of a determinant and a determined term, with the determinant factor preceding, especially relative pronoun and adjective.

It is surprising to note that there is no instance of this in the three Lives, although there are examples in which this refinement might have been employed with good effect:

\textit{ex magna parte} H 25, 13 might have been \textit{magna ex parte}. 
JUDGMENT

It is surprising to note that Jerome, who displays such virtuosity in the positioning of his words in other respects, has not availed himself of any but the most regular and, one might almost say, pedestrian usage of the preposition.

The preposition is never postposed for effect, apart from *per* and *cum*, and it is never interposed either when construed with two coordinate terms (which is admittedly rare) or in the more common construction of a determinant and determined term.
CHAPTER THIRTEEN

ACCESSORY WORDS (III, 67-136)

Non-autonomous words, in Indo-European, are subject to a construction of their own: they tend to occupy second place in the sentence.

This is a rule first proposed by J. Wackernagel for enclitics, but A. Meillet demonstrated that "la presence ou l'absence de ton n'est pour rien dans la place des mots en question" and that only the fact that they are accessory words is to be considered. Formulated thus, the principle has accounted for many phenomena in Latin word order (III, 67).

I. THE PERSONAL PRONOUN

The position of the personal pronoun in Latin is determined as a function of its syntactic companion, that is, the verb.

1. Normally, the personal pronoun is anteposed, in sentences of commonplace construction and emphasis:

Mortalis ego sum P 8, 11
ego vadam ... H 37, 10.


2"La phrase nominal pure ...," Mem. de la Soc. de ling., XIV, 21ff.
2. This anteposition is obligatory when the personal pronoun is to be emphasized:

Scio me non mereri conspectum tuum P 9, 25 (with contrast)

Ego morerer M 6, 38
Vos gemma bibitis, ille ... P 17, 4, 5, 8, 9, 12.

3. The personal pronoun can be postposed (generally in second place) when the verb deserves special emphasis:

deseri se a Christo non posse P 9, 4
Exire me cogis ... H 21, 17.

There are no examples of this with the finite forms of the verb.

4. In oblique cases, the personal pronoun has a natural tendency to occupy second (or third) place, frequently being grouped with other accessory elements:

Vae mihi peccatorи P 13, 5
tunicam sibi eius vindicavit P 16, 37
evaginato me coepit petere gladio M 6, 12
Per ego te ait Iesum ... H 14, 13
non tamen me ei credens ut sorori M 10, 11.

5. Often, the personal pronoun plays an essential role in the sentence and is almost autonomous in its enunciation, no matter what position it occupies in the sentence:

ne se deserereм, ne me perderem M 3, 29
Ita et ego ... M 1, 7
Expedit quidem tibi ... sed et ceteris fratribus P 12, 4
ut bestia pro nobis dimicaret P 8, 14
Ego inquit mi nate, Nisibeni agelli colonus ... M 3, 1.
II. COPULATIVES AND DISJUNCTIVES

-que (-ve), et, atque, nec, aut, vel, seu.

1. -que, -ve: These enclitic forms are regularly attached to the word or words joined together. Marouzeau (III, 70 ff.) lists several variant possibilities in construction, but none of these occurs in the three Lives. Example:

... faunos satyrosque et incubos colit P 8, 13.

2. Et, as a conjunction, frequently retains something of its adverbial character. This is regularly the case with personal pronouns:

et nos H 1, 19
et ego H 18, 30
et Hilarioni H 1, 23
et in cicere H 28, 15.

3. With quidem, sed, or other conjunctions or adverbs:

sed et ipsum oppidum H 25, 13
sed et potentes H 30, 6

4. Et needs to be placed with care:

Feceerunt hoc et maiores eorum quondam Pharisaei ...
H 1, 26.

5. Frequently it is doubled:

Et unum et plures H 18, 15
et stabulum et equos et aurigas suos carcerumque repagula H 20, 20.

6. Whet et serves as a conjunction, it is always anteposed, except in the poets. There is no need to give examples from the three Lives.

7. Atque is regularly anteposed, postposed only by poets, following the same general outline as et. There are no examples of postposition.
8. *Nec* (neque) and *Neu* (neue) are regularly anteposed: there are no examples of postposition.

9. *Aut, vel, sive* (seu) follow the same rule: there are no contrary examples in the three Lives.

III. ADVERSATIVES AND RESTRICTIVES

*sed, at, autem, vero, contra, tamen.*

1. The postposition of *autem* is regular and obligatory. It regularly occupies second place in the sentence or clause. But it is relegated to third or fourth position if the initial words need to be taken as a unit:

   a. With other accessories which introduce the sentence:

      *Non solum autem ...* H 22, 1.

   b. Grouped about an autonomous word, or lending emphasis to an important word:

      *a tricesimo autem primo ...* H 11, 8.

2. *Sed* and *at* are regularly anteposed (excepting in the poets): there are no examples of postposition.

3. *Vero*, in its strictly adverbial function, ("in truth"), is an autonomous adverb: there are no examples. In the same sense, but with weaker force, it frequently accompanies an imperative (no examples) or follows an important word with a weak adversative force, approximately the equivalent of the Greek δέ:

      *Quis vero possit silentio praeterire ...* H 19, 1
      ...
      *... illum vero cum servis suis et apparitoribus manere* H 22, 21.
4. *contra*, as a conjunctive word (frequently standing in initial position) is not attested in the three *Lives*. As an adverb:

- *nec aspicere contra ausus* H 17, 14
- *impellentibus contra remis* H 41, 15.

5. *tamen* frequently retains the construction of an autonomous adverb:

- *tam henceAliud est locis communibus laudare defunctum* H 1, 17.

6. Standing closer to the word it modifies, generally in second place, it emphasizes the word in initial position:

- *non tamen me ei credens ut sorori* M 10, 11.

7. *Tamen* regularly is postposed to other conjunctives:

- *et tamen* H 45, 2
- *si tamen* P 1, 11.

IV. ASSEVERATIVES AND INTENSIVES

*quidem, equidem, certe, sane, profecto*

1. *Quidem* serves as determinative to a word, not to the sentence as a whole: it is regularly postposed. With pronouns for example:

- *et illi quidem* P 16, 14.

2. Frequently it is balanced by a particle like *sed*, occurring later in the sentence:

- *scire se quidem Hilarionem, sed ubi esset ignorare* H 42, 12
- *contemplatus quidem ..., ..., sed* H 43, 11.
3. It is frequently joined with other conjunctives, often making a single word:

siquidem eos ... H 23, 21
siquidem draco ... H 39, 2.

4. Certe is generally forceful and tends to be ante­posed:

Certe ... occidi potes H 12, 9
Certe ex posterioribus cognoscetis ... H 33, 10.

5. Sane and profecto do not occur in the text.

V. EXPLICATIVES AND CONFIRMATIVES

enim, nam, and their compounds.

1. Enim, originally an adverbial word, sometimes retains this force in initial position (no examples in the three Lives). It more regularly occupies second place, following a strong negation or an initial adverb:

iam enim H 13, 5
Si enim H 18, 30
necdum enim H 14, 32.

2. Or following an initial verb:

Timebant enim H 18, 7
Erat enim H 17, 11.

3. It attaches to a term that is to be emphasized:

Cur enim H 20, 12
Constantius enim rex ... H 30, 31
Quid enim H 40, 19
biduum enim Hodie est ... H 29, 18,

4. Losing its force, enim becomes a weak accessory and explicative particle, and is regularly postposed:

Urbs enim Gaza ... H 33, 16.
5. **Nam** (initial in ancient usage even as an asseverative particle) is frequently used to reinforce interrogatives, in second place:

- quanam in parte ... P 7, 19
- quidnam rei esset P 13, 10
- quisnam esset P 8, 10.

6. As a pure explicative, it is always initial:

- nam minister eius ante paucos dies obierat H 44, 4.

7. **Namque** is similar in construction:

- Namque candidatus Constantini imperatoris ... H 22, 3.

8. **Etenim** is generally initial, but can also occupy second place.

- Etenim litus quod Palestinae Aegyptoque praetenditur ... H 19, 5.

9. **Quippe** can be initial (especially with a relative):

- quippe qui P 12, 12.

10. Or in postposition:

- Magnitudo quippe amoris ... H 21, 12
- silere quippe me fecit ... M 1, 7.

VI. CONSECUTIVES AND CONCLUSIVES

- igitur, ergo, itaque.

1. **Igitur** regularly takes first position as a chapter heading:

- Igitur sexagesimo tertio vitae suae anno ... H 29, 1

See also H 9, 1; 32, 1; 44, 1, etc.

2. In the meaning: "as a consequence":

...
Igitur altera die ... H 33, 11
Igitur dato signo ... H 20, 25.

3. *Igitur* is postposed, with weakened conclusive force, when it follows an important word, or initial verb:
   *Iussit igitur eum dimitti senex* H 23, 7.

4. When it is interposed in a compound expression:
   *Quadam igitur die* ... H 28, 9
   *Quinto igitur die* H 30, 25.

5. When the first two words form a unity, preposition-noun, *igitur* is sometimes relegated to third position:
   *Inter triginta igitur nec multo amplius dies* ... H 42, 13.

6. *Ergo* is comparable in construction to *igitur*: there are no examples of anteposition in the three *Lives*. It occupies second position with a weaker force, in questions and commands:
   *Indubitata ergo victoria* H 20, 30 (with important word)

7. Or merely with weakened force:
   *Herbarum ergo suco* ... H 5, 9.

8. It is sometimes relegated to third place (if the first two words form a unity, such as preposition-noun):
   *Post diem ergo decimum* ... H 26, 9.

9. *Itaque* stands in initial position when it is essential to the articulation of a reasoning process:
   *Itaque inter mare et paludem a vespere usque ad solis ortum discurrentes* ... H 12, 4
   See also H 33, 7.

10. Otherwise it is used as a substitute for *ergo* and *igitur*, and occupies second position. No examples are needed.
VII. RELATIVES AND CONJUNCTIVES

In ancient Latin, relatives and subordinating conjunctive words appear to have occupied second place regularly, immediately following the first autonomous word (III, 121). Traces of this usage are still to be found in the classical period, especially in the poets. In later Latin, however, this postposition is regarded as poetical or a mark of affectation, except in the demonstrative of recall and the continuative relative.

Jerome's usage in the three lives shows a dozen such constructions:

quas si omnes narrare velim ... H 7, 2
Hoc ne cui ad incredulitatem moveat P 8, 30
Quorum quia impudens mendacium fuit P 1, 18
Quod ubi prudentissimus adulescens intellexit P 5, 1
cuius ut crudelitas notior fiat P 2, 10
Quo cum recedentibus cunctis meretrix speciosa venisset P 3, 13.
In his use of the personal pronoun, Jerome gives evidence of all the variety which is characteristic of the best Latinity. The same is true of his use of copulatives and disjunctives, adversatives and restrictives, asseveratives and intensives, explicatives and confirmatives, consecutives and conclusives, relatives and conjunctives: within the limitations permitted by proper usage, he gives evidence of great variety and balance of expression, while avoiding everything that could be considered as poetical or a sign of affectation.
The arrangement of the members and syntactic groups within the sentence is the function of especially complex factors, many of which have already been explored in the discussion of the individual groups.

In examining, and briefly reviewing, these various factors and their application to the sentence as a whole, the following headings will serve as an outline:

a. initial and final position  
b. attraction and opposition  
c. dissociation and insertion  
d. members and groups.

A. INITIAL POSITION AND FINAL POSITION

Initial position, of itself, is not always significant. There are generally other factors at work which make the initial word significant, as a function of some other word or group within the sentence. Occasionally, the initial position is significant in terms of the sentence as a whole, however, as with the verb and the independent usage of the adverb.

1. The verb in initial position is significant by reason of the fact that it is exceptional, whereas the verb in final position is commonplace and secondary in importance. See the treatment of the Initial Verb.

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2. The attribute of a copulative or attributive verb frequently stands in initial position. It is significant, not by reason of standing first in the sentence, but rather because it is anteposed to its copula. See the numerous examples in the treatment of the Attributive Verb.

3. Initial (and final) position are frequently reserved for words that link sentences together, by reprise or anticipation. An example:

   Curatus itaque ... H 18, 1.

4. Frequently the word so treated will be a demonstrative or a continuative relative:

   Hoc signorum eius principium aliud maius signum nobilitavit. H 14, 1
   quorum quia impudens mendacium fuit ... P 1, 18
   Quod postquam auditum est H 14, 30.

5. Final position is often reserved for the antecedent to a following clause:

   aemulo suo habente maleficum qui ... H 20, 7
   hoc tantum dixerim in terrorem eorum qui ... H 34, 14.

6. Final position is also frequently reserved for a term that requires reflection or produces a special effect.

   et quod dictu quoque scelus est manibus attrectare virilia P 3, 17.
   nobisque cedit hospitio M 9, 42.

B. ATTRACTION AND OPPOSITION

There is frequently scope within the sentence for developing symmetry or contrast, in the arrangement of words of similar meaning, form, etymology, or grammatical function.
1. The personal pronoun and the possessive adjective are frequently juxtaposed:

*Silice inquit et mihi meum palestritem dimittite.*
*H 18, 9.*

2. One term evokes the thought of a similar or opposite term, which is then placed nearby.

*immo terram terrae reddas*  
*P 11, 20*

*omnium omnia*  
*M 7, 20*

*facta dictis*  
*H 1, 4*

*duos uni resistere*  
*M 9, 29*

*admiratus virtutis feminam coniugem plus amavi...*  
*M 6, 44*

*martyrem potius quam maritum*  
*M 6, 32.*

3. Words from the same root or base tend to be associated in the sentence:

*castis historiam castitatis ... virginibus virginitatem*  
*M 10, 13.*

4. The development is generally anaphoric:

*Gratis accepistis, gratis date.*  
*H 37, 20*

*iure refellebat aetatis ... more cogebat hospitii*  
*P 11, 5.*

5. But chiasmus also appears:

*quodammodo videre desiderans quos horrebant videre...*  
*H 6, 8*

*in Aegypto senem Antonium ... in Palestina Hilarionem*  
*iuniorem*  
*H 14, 35*

*illum solitudinis calumniati ... huic obicientes frequentiam*  
*H 1, 23.*

C. DISSOCIATION AND INSERTION

Whereas the structure of the Latin sentence tends to unite words joined by sense, it tends to dissociate words connected only by syntax.
1. An extreme, and rather rare, case is tmesis, as in the following example:

per ego te H 14, 13

See the discussion under the Preposition, par. 3.

2. The complex Latin sentence is frequently constructed in such a manner that the full syntactic structure of one clause or member is not completed before the insertion of one or more members of another syntactic group. Properly and skillfully applied, this "sandwiching" or, as Marouzeau calls it, "enchevetrement" is a sign of skill and art, and contributes to the balance of the sentence as well as the satisfying effect it produces upon the mind of the reader.

There are some examples of this in the three Lives:

ante prophetare coepisse quam natus est ... P 1, 5
Videres de ore barbaro et qui Francam tantum et Latinam linguam noverat Syra ad purum verba resonare, ut ...
H 22, 25

The examples to be found are, however, all very simple and direct: this is perhaps due to the narrative character of the material investigated. The more studied rhetorical effects are not to be discovered.

3. Distinct from the above is the practice of inserting parenthetical notes, which break the sense and syntactic structure without affecting the unity of the sentence.

(nam decem millibus aberat) M 8, 9
This is particularly frequent in the Vita Malchi (probably because it is cast in the form of a narrative): cf. 3, 16; 3, 19, etc.

4. Individual words can also be inserted into the syntactic structure without breaking the sentence unity.
This is true particularly of verbs that introduce direct discourse:

Et illi, certe, aiant, occidi potes. Possum, inquit, possum, et ideo ... H 12, 9

See the other examples under the Verb II B 11.

5. The same is true of vocatives:

Ego, inquit, mi nate, Nisibeni agelli colonus M 3, 1.

6. Imperatives:

Parcite, quaeso, vobis ... P 17, 13.

D. MEMBERS AND GROUPS

Not only the arrangement of individual words within a syntactic group needs to be evaluated, but also the arrangement and ordering of syntactic groups.

These groups sometimes appear to be subject to a rhythmic development which operates independently of their meaning, arranging them in terms of increasing extent or importance.

1. This is evident especially in the case of asyndeton:

latera calcibus cervicem flagello verberans ... H 8, 4
huc illuc H 69.

2. Other examples, with members arranged according to their increasing importance or emotional content, are more proper to oratory than narrative and are not to be found in the material examined.

Jerome does, however, make frequent use of anaphora and chiasmus in arranging the members and groups of his sentence:
quorum alter accepit pretium alter obtulit, ut ille venderet gratiam Spiritus Sancti, hic mercaretur?
H 18, 22

timens in pace perdere quod in proelio servaveram
M 6, 47

me monachis reddo, hanc trado virginibus M 10, 10
quem tormenta non vicerant superabat voluptas P 3, 20.
JUDGMENT

In giving due attention to the nuance and balance and rhythm that can be achieved by the proper positioning of syntactic groups within the sentence, Jerome proves to be a careful student of the best examples of classical antiquity. Only those refinements are lacking in his style which are proper to oratorical expression, or verse.
CHAPTER FIFTEEN

ST. JEROME'S OTHER WRITINGS

A comparison of the word order employed by St. Jerome in the three Lives of the hermit fathers with the word order employed in his other writings (letters, polemical, and expository writings) presents some difficulty.

It is obviously not within the limits of this dissertation to make a thorough analysis of the style of St. Jerome outside the three Lives studied in detail, and there is always some danger that the comparison thus drawn will not be entirely accurate.

However, if the analysis is restricted to a relatively thorough examination of the adjective-noun (including the occasional substitutes for the adjective, such as numeral, pronominal and demonstrative adjective, etc.) and the verb (in its initial and middle positions primarily), with special attention to the use of inversion and disjunction, then the essential elements of a valid comparison will have been duly considered.

The writings selected for comparison are the following:

A. Letter 22 to Eustochium

B. The Treatise against Jovinianus, as quoted in Letter 48 to Pammachius, excepting the quotations from Scripture.

C. The Commentaries on the Gospel of St. Matthew, books 1, 3, 4, at random, excepting the quotations from Scripture.
Following is a statistical count of the first 200 adjectives in items A and B, and the first 100 in item C: there are proportionally fewer adjectives in the commentaries.1

Verbal order was studied on the basis of the first 400 verbs in each group. The statistics are presented below, in terms of final, initial, and middle position, in both main and subordinate clauses.

A more detailed description of both nominal and verbal usage follows the statistical tables.

Statistical count of the adjective: (anteposed—ap; postposed—pp; determinative—det; qualificative—qual):

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<th></th>
<th>ap</th>
<th>pp</th>
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<td>A. Letters</td>
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<tr>
<td>det</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>93</td>
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<tr>
<td>qual</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>37</td>
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<td>111</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>200</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. Polemical</td>
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<td>det</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>82</td>
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<td>qual</td>
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<td>C. Commentaries</td>
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<td>47</td>
<td>100</td>
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Statistical Count of Verbal Usage
(Main—M; Subordinate—S):

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<th>Final</th>
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<td>M</td>
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<td>A. Letters</td>
<td>54</td>
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<td>158</td>
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<td>B. Polemical</td>
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<td>C. Commentaries</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>206</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>557</td>
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A. Letter 22

Nominal Word Order — the Adjective. There are approximately as many determinative adjectives as there are qualificative, but a large number of the determinative adjectives are anteposed, with a view to securing greater expressiveness. The qualificative adjective occurs in almost all the various methods possible for securing emphasis and balance: there is a large percentage of postposed qualificative adjectives, with emphasis on the more expressive or predicative usage.

In the usage of the other nominal classes (pronominal adjective, demonstrative, etc.) Jerome employs a wide variety of techniques for developing the qualificative overtones of these (generally determinative) adjectival forms.

A large incidence of disjunction and chiasmus is noted.

Verbal Word Order. In main clauses, the incidence of verbs infinal position is relatively low. There is frequent use of the imperative and "function"class of the verb, in initial position. There is studied attention to the possibilities of metrical clausula and final position is
frequently reserved for important words, or employed for rhythmical reasons.

B. The Treatise against Jovinianus

Nominal Word Order — the Adjective. There are more determinative adjectives than qualificative, and those that are anteposed are generally so placed in an effort to emphasize contrast. The qualificative adjectives used are, generally speaking, the most common ones and there is little postposition. There is also less disjunction than in the letters.

In the anteposition of the determinative complement, pronominal adjective, and numeral, once again the element of contrast is the predominant factor.

Verbal Word Order. A large number of verbs appear in final position, in both main and subordinate clauses. There are many imperatives, and many verbs in the "function" classification, in initial position. There is some attention to clausula, and a large percentage of verbs of saying, introducing quotations. There is also a large number of instances in which the final position is reserved for an important word, frequently with contrast.

C. Commentaries on St. Matthew's Gospel

Nominal Word Order — the Adjective. There are proportionally fewer adjectives, and the determinative adjective is anteposed only for contrast. The qualificative adjectives used are, once again, generally the very common ones, and they are anteposed only in the predicative usage. There is little disjunction.
The other nominal classifications, especially the numeral, give evidence of inversion of the normal order only for contrast.

Verbal Word Order. There is a very large proportion of verbs in final position, especially in the subordinate clauses. There are many imperatives (rhetorical in nature) and many verbs in the "function" classification, in initial position. There is frequent use of interjected verbs of saying, or verbs introducing a direct quotation. The final position is frequently reserved for emphatic words, generally for contrast.
JUDGMENT

In the Letters, Jerome is a most faithful disciple of the best traditions of Golden Age Latinity, in both nominal and verbal order. There is great variety and balance in the sentence structure. The verb is also treated with constant attention to all the possibilities of nuance and rhythm that can be achieved by initial and middle position, and the employment of the metrical clausula.

In the Treatise against Jovinianus, the adjectival usage is less varied, although it does show careful attention. Here it is the nature of the subject matter which makes it difficult to introduce greater variety in the treatment of the adjective. The verbal order gives evidence of greater variety, though once again the subject matter prevents the author from exercising the full range of possibilities which he employs in other works.

In the Commentaries, the adjective and other nominal classifications are treated with some attention to contrast and emphasis, but the subject matter, being largely simple exposition, makes great variety in emphasis and nuance difficult to achieve. In the use of the verb, within the limitations of the subject matter, there is evidence of careful attention to the possibilities of balance and emphasis.
 CHAPTER SIXTEEN

CONCLUSION

In general, it has been observed that, in the three Lives of the hermit fathers, St. Jerome is a careful student of the best norms of classical Latinity in observing the variety of nuance and expression that can be achieved by word position in Latin prose. He avails himself of all the possibilities which are generally accepted as significant variations in word position, excepting for those which are proper to verse or colloquial speech. At the same time, he is careful to avoid those positions (especially in the preposition and conjunctive words) which are marks of affectation or archaism.

In the adjectival usage, there is a large percentage of determinative adjectives anteposed and qualificative adjectives postposed: Jerome is concerned with developing the qualificative overtones of the determinative adjective and further emphasizing the force of the qualificative adjective. There is frequent disjunction.

The participle, in its adjectival role, is also treated with serious attention to its qualificative overtones: inversion is frequent and there is some disjunction.

The determinative complement shows a large incidence of inversion: not all of these instances can be specifically accounted for, excepting to note that Jerome is striving for balance and harmony, and giving attention to the qualificative overtones that can be achieved.
The demonstrative, pronominal, possessive, and numeral adjectives are all, of their nature, determinative adjectives; but by frequent inversion and disjunction Jerome constantly calls attention to their qualificative properties as well.

The verbal order gives evidence of all the possible nuances which can be achieved by putting the verb in initial and middle position: final position, outside the subordinate clause, if proportionately less frequent. Particularly noteworthy is the high incidence of initial verbs in the "function" classification and the attention given to developing the metrical clausula and the disjunctive role of the verb in middle position. In this connection, it might be noted that there is a larger incidence of verbs in the initial position in the Life of Malchus, probably because the story is in a narrative form.

The copulative verb is employed with great variety, excepting for those nuances and usages which are more proper to popular speech or dialogue. The attributive verb is employed with equal attention to the variety of nuance it can be made to express.

The adverb, the most mobile element in the Latin sentence, is employed with great variety. Jerome is obviously intent upon securing proper emphasis while retaining harmony and balance within the sentence structure.

In the usage of the preposition, it appears strange to note that there is no evidence of postposition (apart from the regular usage of cum with personal pronouns) and no interposition, even in instances in which such a construction would seem to have been effective.
In his usage of accessory words, Jerome is obviously concerned with balance and harmony. Here it is only the affected and the extreme that is not to be found in his writing.

In general sentence structure, Jerome gives evidence of attention to balance, rhythm, and contrast, while observing variety and proper emphasis in his expression. There is frequent chiasmus and parallel development. Only those effects which are exclusively proper to oratory or verse are missing in the three *Lives* of the hermit fathers.


3. Delbrück, B. Vergleichende Syntax der indogermanischen Sprachen.


