

Word Order in Subordinate
Clauses in Sallust.

By

Daisy H. Dickerman.

Submitted to the Department of _____
and the Faculty of the Graduate School of the
University of Kansas in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of Master of Arts.

Approved _____

Department of _____

_____, 1919.

Table of Contents.

Introduction.

A. Purpose of investigation: To add to other investigations establishing a rule for the normal order of words in a subordinate clause.

B. Statements made by other theses as to the importance of a rule for normal order in subordinate clauses.

1. Latin has no punctuation.

2. Inflections confuse and do not clarify a sentence.

C. The rule as proven by other theses: That a subordinate clause opens with the introductory word and closes with the verb.

D. Grammar statements regarding the beginning and end of a subordinate clause.

PART 1. Investigation to prove the rule laid down by former theses regarding the order of words in a subordinate clause.

Introduction.

1. The material covered.

2. The method of investigation.

A. Table I giving percent of subordinate clauses that open with the introductory word and close with the verb.

B. Table II showing that all introductory words do usually stand at the beginning of their clause.

C. Table III showing that the verb is last more often in subordinate than in main clauses.

Conclusion: The rule as established holds true in Sallust.

PART II. An explanation of the departure from this rule.

A. Statements of grammars.

1. No statement referring to the end of subordinate clauses.

2. Reasons given for irregularities.

A.-Emphasis.

B.-The common factor.

C.-Linking.

B. Investigation and what it shows.

1. Clauses at the beginning.

1. Clauses irregular at the beginning that stand at the beginning.-
Table IV.

2. Testing grammar statements.

A.-The common factor.-Investigation and Conclusion.-Table V.

B.-Comparison of regular and irregular clauses containing common elements.-Table VI.

C. Explanation of all clauses
irregular at the beginning.-

Table VII.

3. General conclusion as to the
validity of the grammar statements
and the statements of former theses.

II. Clauses irregular at the end.

1. Table VIII showing behavior of clauses
irregular at the end standing at the
end.

2. Table IX showing the influence of sum.

3. Explanation of irregularities.

C. General conclusions.

Introduction.

1.

Purpose of Investigation.

By other investigations carried on by Misses Hale, Murray and Miles it was discovered that the statements regarding word order of subordinate clauses as laid down by the writers of Latin Grammars were not only indefinite but even inaccurate. Because of their findings I was desirous of carrying the investigation one step farther, as one cannot make a rule in Latin by considering one writer or even several, but all of the best writers of Latin prose must be studied.

One can easily see why it is so important to have a rule for Latin word order. In the first place, as there was no punctuation in Latin one must know the normal word order in order to get the correct shade of meaning and in the second place, the inflections in Latin do not make the meaning of a sentence clear.

The rule as proven by other theses.

In the other theses mentioned before, written by Misses Hale, Murray and Miles, the following rule was laid down: That a subordinate clause opens with the introductory word and closes with the verb.

Let us first consider the leading grammar statements and see what they say regarding the beginning and the end of a subordinate clause.

Grammar Statements.

Harkness 677: Conjunctions and relatives when they introduce clauses generally stand at the beginning of such clauses.

Hale 624-8: Relative pronouns and conjunctions normally stand first in their clauses.

Burton 1058(2): Relative and Interrogative words normally stand first in their clause.

Gildersleeve, Paragraph 675, Rule II: Interrogative sentences begin with the interrogative, subordinate clauses with the leading particle or relative.

Bennett 348: In the normal arrangement of the Latin sentence the subject stands at the beginning of the sentence, the predicate at the end.

Bennett 349: But for the sake of emphasis the normal order is often abandoned and the emphatic word is put at the beginning less frequently at the end of the end of the sentence.

350-9: Words or phrases referring to the preceding sentence or to some part of it regularly stand first.

Allen and Greenough 597: In connected discourse the word most prominent in the speakers mind comes first and so on in order of prominence.

Madvig 464: Interrogative propositions begin with the interrogative word and what belongs to it, subordinate propositions with the conjunction or the relative pronouns.

Summary of Grammar Statements.

We may summarize these statements by saying (1) while they do not deal with different introductory words they imply that the introductory word normally stands at the first of its clause; (2) none of these grammars mention the end of the subordinate clause; (3) some of the grammars do not treat the beginning of the clause.

Investigation.

In continuing this investigation of the rule as laid down by former investigators that "the subordinate clause opens with the introductory word and closes with the verb" I have taken the *Catiline* of Sallust by Charles Merivale and published by MacMillan and Company.

Clauses termed regular follow the above rule, those termed irregular depart from it. Clauses having terms syntactically common to both the main and subordinate clause I have called irregular altho in many cases they belong as much to the main as to the subordinate clause. I have done this to be absolutely fair, thought it makes more irregularities.

All thru the investigation I have considered the semi-colon as breaking the thought and the following statement as a new sentence. There were four exceptions to this when the following clause could not be taken alone. They are as follows:

Chapter 13, line 4: *Quibus mihi videntur ludibrio fuisse divitiae; quippe quas honeste habere licebat abuti per turpitudinem properabant.*

Chapter 43, line 9: *Sed ea divisa hoc modo dicebantur; Statilius et Gabinius uti cum magna manu duodecim simul opportuna loca urbis incenderent.*

Chapter 48, line 4: Interea plebes * * * *

Ciceronem ad caelum tollere; veluti ex servitute erepta, gaudium atque laetitiam agitabat.

Chapter 50, line 19: Isque postea permotus oratione C. Caesaris, pedibus in sententiam Tib. Neronis iturum se dixerat; quod de ea re, praesidiis aditis, referendum censuerat.

In the tables as shown I have given the number of irregularities and the percent irregular and by noticing how small the percent is one can easily see what must be the normal order.

The percent of Subordinate clauses that are irregular.

Let us first see just what percent of the subordinate clauses of Sallust open with the introductory word and close with the verb. The easiest way to do this will be to see what percent is irregular. Of the initial clauses as set forth in Table 1, I find there are 115 altogether. Of these 83 are regular both at the beginning and the end, 8 do not have the verb at the end, and 24 are irregular at the beginning.

Of the clauses not initial there are a total of 482. Of these 34 are irregular at the end and 10 are irregular at the beginning.

In other words with a total of 597 subordinate clauses 76 are irregular or only .127% are irregular.

Table 1.Initial Subordinate Clauses.

Regular at the beginning and end	83
Irregular: Verb not at end	8
Irregular at the beginning	24
Irregular at the beginning and end	0

Not Initial Subordinate Clauses.

Regular at the beginning and end	438
Irregular: Verb not at end	34
Irregular at the beginning	10
Irregular at beginning and end	0
Total Clauses Irregular	76
Total Subordinate Clauses	597
Percent Irregular	.127%

All Introductory words usually stand at the beginning of their Clause.

In Table 2 I have shown how many times each introductory word stands first and how many times, if any, it stands last. Without an exception the introductory word normally stands at the beginning of its clause. For instance in using a quod clausal twenty-nine times Sallust has it standing first twenty-seven times and not at the beginning two times. Some introductory words are never used except at the beginning of the clause.

Table II.

Introductory Word at beginning.		Introductory word <u>not</u> at beginning.
Pronouns)		
Relative)	228	4
Interrogative)		
quod causal	27	2
si	26	1
velut si	1	-
quod si	4	-
etsi	1	-
tametsi	4	2
sicut	8	1
ne	20	2
ut, uti	51	1
neve	3	-
nisi	13	-
nam	1	-
cum	24	5
cum primum	1	-

unde	5	-
ubi	39	7
quam after comparatives	5	-
quippe	1	-
postquam	21	4
priusquam	5	1
posteaquam	1	-
ita	2	-
quo-in order that	13	3
utpote	1	-
quantus	8	2
quia	14	1
num	1	-
quo modo	1	-
utrum (an)	1	1
dum	11	-
quoniam	10	-
Introductory word omitted	13	-

Position of Verb.

The question naturally arises, "Is there any difference in the position of the verb in the subordinate and main clauses?"

In the main clauses we find 589 verbs last with 110 verbs not last, or .157% irregular.

In the subordinate clauses there are 555 verbs last with 42 verbs not last or .0703% irregular.

This shows that the verb of the subordinate clause is more often at the end than the verb of the main clause. This can be explained by the lack of punctuation marks. The Romans had to have some way of showing the end of the clause so placed the verb there.

Table III.

Main Clauses.

Verb last.	Verb not last.	Percent.
589	110	.157

Subordinate Clauses.

Verb last.	Verb not last.	Percent.
555	42	.0703

Conclusion.

Summarizing the last three tables we find only .127% of all the subordinate clauses are irregular either at the end or the beginning, that the introductory word usually stands at the beginning and that the verb in the subordinate clause stands at the end more often than in the main clause, or that the verb is irregular in only .0703% of the subordinate clauses.

So we feel that the rule has again been proven; that the subordinate clause opens with the introductory word and closes with the verb.

Exceptions to Normal Order.

One does not have to read very far in any Latin book until he finds that there are exceptions to this rule for word order. Let us see if we can explain these exceptions.

First, let us see what the authors of the Latin grammars say about it.

Gildersleeve-Lodge says: "A word that belongs to more than one clause regularly stands before them all, or after them all or sometimes after the first."

Bennett 351-2: A word serving as the common Subject or Object of the main clause and a subordinate one stands before both.

(a) The same is true also

(1) When the Subject of the main clause is Object (Direct or Indirect) of a subordinate clause;

(2) When the Subject of a subordinate clause is at the same time the Object (Direct or Indirect) of the main clause.

Harkness 684: When either the Subject or the Object is the same both in the Principal and in the Subordinate clause it usually stands at or near the beginning of the sentence and is followed by the subordinate clause.

(1) When the Object of the main clause is the same as the Subject of the Subordinate clause it usually stands at the beginning of the sentence.

677-1: Conjunctions and relatives may follow emphatic words * * * In general, in negative clauses the negative word whether particle, verb or noun is made prominent.

Hale 624,9: Determinative words referring to something in the preceding sentence stand, like relatives at the beginning (first word or in the first phrase.)

625: But the so called normal arrangement is really rare since the speaker or writer generally has some special emphasis to put upon some part of the sentence (rhetorical order).

This may be effected

1. By reversing the normal order.
2. By the juxtaposition of like or contrasting words.
3. By postponement to produce suspense.

Hale 626: An emphatic word is often taken out of a dependent clause and put before the connective, especially if it belongs to both the dependent and the main clause.

(a) Sometimes many words of the dependent clause precede the connective.

Nutting's Advanced Latin Composition, page 7, Example 4, footnote 4: When the same person or thing is referred to in both the main and the subordinate clause, the subject should be placed first, with the subordinate clause immediately following. This arrangement makes the subject a part of the main clause; e.g. Romani, cum venissent, castra posuerunt. The English usage is different, "When the Romans came, they pitched camp."

Burton: When the subject or the object of the main and the subordinate clause is the same or when the subject of one is the object of the other, it usually stands at the beginning of the sentence.

Allen & Greenough (597), like Nutting, do not consider that any part of the subordinate clause has been placed in front of the introductory word of that clause.

In the structure of the period,

- (a) In general the main Subject or Object is put in the main clause, not in the subordinate one.
- (d) A change of subject, when required, is marked by the introduction of a pronoun, if the new subject has already been mentioned. But such a change is often purposely avoided by a change in the structure, - the less important being merged in the more important by the

aid of participles and subordinate phrases.

- (e) So the repetition of a noun or the substitution of a pronoun for it is avoided unless a different case is required.

We might make a summary of the grammars thus:

1. The principal reason for irregularities appears to be emphasis.
2. A failure to discuss irregularities at the end of the subordinate clause as separate from the main.
3. The common factor or element is largely accountable for irregularities at the beginning of the subordinate clause.

Conclusions of Miss Hale:

Miss Hale made the following conclusions regarding the grammar statements:

1. Initial clauses have a tendency to be irregular at the beginning.
2. The importance given by the grammars to the common factor and emphasis in accounting for irregularities in the beginning of a clause is not warranted.
3. Clauses which stand at the end have a tendency to be irregular at the end only to a limited extent.

4. The verb sum has a tendency to be irregular.

Investigation of Sallust.

The Beginning of the Sentence.

In setting forth the results of the investigation of Sallust I shall first take up the beginning of the sentence.

In Table IV we find the result agrees with Miss Hale's statement, as there are .208% initial clauses irregular at the beginning with only .02% of all other clauses irregular.

Table IV.

Subordinate clauses at Beginning.

Irregular at Beginning.

All Initial Clauses.	Initial Irregular.	Percent.
115	24	.208
Not Initial		
Total	Irregular	Percent.
482	10	.02

Position of Common Factor.

We noticed that all the grammars agree that the subject common to two clauses or any factor common to two clauses regularly stand first. Let us see if it does stand first, how often it stands first and if it can be explained in any other way than by saying that it is a common factor and therefore must stand first.

Table V shows the number of common factors and the position of each one in the clause.

TABLE V.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5
	C.F.first followed by Sub. Cl. M. Cl. last.	Sub.Cl. containing C.F. first main last.	Sub.Cl. first followed by M. with C.F.	M.Cl. with C.F. first. Sub.Cl. last.	M.Cl.first followed by Sub. with C.F.
C.S.	23	2	4	29	
C.S. in Ind. Dis.	1			6	
Sub. of M. direct Obj. of D.		1			
Dir. Obj. of M. Sub. of D.		2		17	
Ind. Obj. of M. Sub. of D.				21	
Ind. Obj of D. Sub. of M.		2			
Gen. in M. Sub. in D.				5	
Abl. Abs. in M. Su b. in D.				2	

TABLE V. (Contd.)

19.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
De Abl. in M.				1.	
Ex. Abl. in M. Subj. in D.				1.	
A. Abl. in M. Subj. in D.				1	
C.S. follow- ed by M. Obj. Then followed by D and by M.	5				
Obj. M, follow- ed by D. Followed by M.	3				
TOTALS -	32	7	4	83	--

In Sallust of these one hundred twenty-six clauses with common factors, fifty-four actually stand first, the remaining seventy-two do not stand first. Is it safe to make a rule when not even half of the examples will illustrate it? Of course by using any of these fifty-four clauses we can show how the common factor stands first in its clause; but how can we explain the other seventy-two clauses?

Explanation of irregularities.

We must have an explanation that will fit all cases.

This can easily be done by what is called the Linking and Breaking system. There is only one way of thinking of connected discourse and that is by relating one thought to another. One paragraph must refer back to the foregoing one or the thought is broken. By keeping this thought in mind you can easily see how by this Linking - Breaking system practically all irregularities are explained and you have a reason not only for the fifty-four common factors standing first but the beginning of every sentence.

In table VI I have given the number of common subjects and common elements that are regular and irregular in both the initial and the non-initial clauses.

Let us see if we can explain these irregularities by the Linking - Breaking system. I have used the four terms, linking, breaking, emphasis and contrasting parallel.

In the initial clauses of the ten irregular clauses having a common subject six will be found to be linking, four breaking. The three clauses having a common element and irregular are all linking. Of the eleven clauses, irregular, having no common element ten are linking and one is emphasis.

The non-initial clauses irregular at the beginning having a common subject are five, and four of these are distinctly contrasting parallel, the other one emphasis. The clauses having no common element may be explained as three breaking, one emphasis and one contrasting parallel.

TABLE VI.

22.

INITIAL CLAUSES.

Number Regular at the Beginning	91
Having Common Subject	7
Having Common Element	3
Having No Common Element	81
Number Irregular at the Beginning	24
Having Common Subject	10
Having Common Element	3
Having No Common Element	11

NOT INITIAL CLAUSES.

Regular at the Beginning	472
Having Common Subject	46
Having Common Element	53
Having No Common Element	373
Irregular at Beginning	10
Having Common Subject	5
Having Common Element	0
Having No Common Element	5

In Table VII I have attempted to show my explanation of all beginning clauses and if you study these and the examples following you will see that the real explanation of all exceptions is based on the related thought carried over from one clause to another, from one sentence to another and from one paragraph to another.

TABLE VII.

All beginning clauses explained.

MAIN CLAUSES.

Linking	Breaking	Emphasis	Cont. parallel. ?	
273	81	81	44	18

IRREGULAR SUBORDINATE CLAUSES.

Linking	Breaking	Emphasis	Cont. Parallel. ?	
19	6	3	3	3

In the following examples the common element does not stand first. All of these exceptions can be explained by the Linking system.

58-18. Et cum proelium inibitis memineritis vos divitias et - - - - patriam in dextris portare.

49-13. Sed ubi consulem ad tantum facinus impellere nequeunt, ipsi - - - - magnam illi invidiam conflaverant.

60-18. Postquam fusas copias, seque cum paucis relictum videt Catilina, memor - - - - in confertissimos hostes incurrit, ibique pugnantis confoditur.

60-1. Sed ubi omnibus rebus exploratis Petreius tuba signum dat, cohortes paullatim incedere jubet.

50-9. Cethegus autem, per nuncios, familiam atque libertos suos, lectos et exercitatos in audaciam, orabat ut grege facto cum telis ad sese irrumperent.

13-10. Haec juventutem, ubi familiares opes defecerant, ad facinora incendebant.

26-10. Ad hoc, collegam suum Antonium pactione provinciae perpulerat, ne contra rempublicam sentiret.

28-10. Interea Manlius in Etruria plebem sollicitare, egestate simul ac dolore injuria[rum] novarum rerum

cupidam, quod Sullae dominatione agros bonaque omnia amiserat.

29-1. Ea cum Ciceroni nunciarentur incipiti malo permotus, quod neque urbem ab insidiis privato concilio longius tueri poterat neque - - - - rem ad senatum refert.

34-12. Ab his longe diversas litteras Q. Catulus in senatu recitavit, quas sibi nomine Catilinae redditas dicebat.

57-8. Reliquos Catilina per montes asperos magnis itineribus in agrum Pistoriensem abducit, eo consilio, uti per tramites occulte perfugeret in Galliam.

40-16. Haec ubi dixit, Allobroges in maximam spem adducti Umbrenum orare, uti sui misereretur.

51-97. Nam uti quisque domum aut villam, postremo aut vas aut vestimentum alicujus concupiverat, dabat operam, uti in proscriptorum numero esset.

61-3. Nam fere, quem quisque vivus pugnando lucum ceperat, eum amissa anima corpore tegebat.

3-9. Ubi de magna virtute et gloria bonorum memores, quae sibi quisque facilia factu putat, aequo animo accipit.

18-5. Post paullo Catilina, pecuniarum repetundarum reus, prohibitus erat consulatum petere, quod intra legitimos dies profiteri nequiverat.

30-1. Post paucos dies L. Saenius senator in senatu litteras recitavit, quas Faesulis adlatas sibi dicebat.

The following Common Subjects might belong to either clause so should not be counter irregular, altho I have counted them as such.

36-2. Sed ipse, paucos dies commoratus - - - dum vicinitatem antea sollicitatam armis exornat, cum fascibus atque aliis imperii insignibus in castra ad Manlium contendit.

31-20. Sed ubi ille assedit, Catilina, ut erat paratus ad dissimulanda omnia, demisso vultu, voce supplici postulare, "Etc."

(notice the Linking clause coming in before the common subject.)

48-12. Is, cum se diceret indicaturum de conjuratione, si fides publica data esset, jussus--- eadem fere quae Volturcius - - - de itinere hostium senatum edacet.

59-16. At ex parte altera C. Antonius, aeger pedibus, quod proelio adesse nequibat M. Patreio legato exercitum permittit.

60-12. Petreius ubi videt Catilinam, contra ac ratus erat, magna vi tendere, cohortem praetoriam in medbs hostes inducit.

57-16. Sed Catilina, postquam videt montibus atque copiis hostium sese clausum, in urbe res adversas, neque--- statuit cum Antonio quamprimum conflagere.

44-10. Mittit, uti Allobroges prius quam domum pergerent cum Catilina, data et accepta fide, societatem confirmarent.

38-10. Alii, sicuti populi jura defenderent - - - prosua quisque potentia certabant.

37-19. Quisque, si in Armis forent, ex victoria talia sperabant.

40-6. Umbrenus, quod in Gallia negotiatus erat, perisque principibus civitatum notus erat, atque eos noverat.

50-10. Consul ubi ea parari cognovit, dispositis praesidiis ut res atque tempus monebat, convocato senatu refert.

6-5. Hi postquam in una moenia convenere dispari genere, - - - incredibile memoratu est quam facile coaluerint.

7-6. Jam primum juventus simulac belli patiens erat, in castris per laboris usum militiam discebat;

11-5. Huic quia bonae artes desunt, dolis atque fallaciis contendit.

11-23. Igitur hi milites, postquam victoriam adepti sunt, nihil reliqui victis fecere.

20-1. Catilina ubi eos, quos paullo ante memoravi, convenisse videt, tametsi - - - tamen in rem fore credens universos appellare et - - - in abditam partem aedium secedit.

28-6. Curius ubi intellegit quantum periculi consuli impendeat, propere per Fulviam dolum qui parabatur enunciat.

The following examples clearly show the use of Linking words. Notice the most important word does not stand first.

51-91. Nostra memoria victor Sulla cum Damasippum et alios hujus modi - - - jubulari iussit, quis non factum ejus laudabat?

55-12. In eum locum postquam demissus est Lentulus, vincides - - - laqueo gulam fregere.

39-17. Iisdem temporibus Romæ Lentulus sicuti Catilina praeceperat, quoscumque - - - aut per se, aut per alios sollicitabat.

42-1. Iisdem fere temporibus in Gallia Citeriore atque Ulteriore, item in Agno Piceno, Bruttio, Apulia motus erat.

50-12. Sed eos paullo ante frequens senatus judicaverat, "contra rempublicam fecisse."

49-1. Sed iisdem temporibus Q. Catulus et C. Piso neque gratia, neque precibus, neque pretio Ciceronem impellere potuere, uti per Allobroges aut per alium indicem C. Caesar falso nominaretur.

48-9. Post eum diem quidam L. Tarquinius ad senatum adductus erat, quem ad Catilinam proficiscentem ex itinere retractum aiebant.

45-1. His rebus ita actis, constituta nocte qua proficiscerentur, Cicero per lagatos cuncta edocuit L. Valerio. - - -

46-1. Quibus rebus confectis omnia propere, per nuncios consuli declarantur.

43-17. Inter haec parata atque decreta Cethegus semper querebatur.

37-28. Ad hoc, quicumque aliarum atque senati partium erant. - - -

2-24. Eorum ego vitam mortemque juxta aestimo, quoniam de utraque siletur.

3-16. Quae tametsi animus aspernabatur, insolens malarum artium, tamen inter tanta vitia imbecilla aetas ambitione corrupta tenebatur.

4-12. Nam id facinus in primis ego memorabile existimo sceleris atque periculi novitate.

4-14. De cujus hominis moribus pauca prius explananda sunt quam initum narrandi faciam.

8-8. Ita eorum, qui ea fecere virtus tanta habetur, quantum verbis eam potuere extollere praeclara ingenia.

14-1. In tanta tamque corrupta civitate Catilina id quod factu facillimum erat, - - -

18-11. Cum hoc Catilina et Autronius circa Nonas Decembres consilio Communicato parabant. - - -

23-1. Sed in ea conjuratione fuit Q. Curius,

25-7. Sed ei cariora semper omnia quam decus atque pudicitia fuit.

26-1. His rebus comparatis, Catilina nihilo minus in proximum annum consulatum petebat, sperans, - - -

52-32. Hic mihi quisquam mansuetudinem et misericordiam nominat.

56-68. Pro his nos habemus luxuriam atque avaritiam.

52-102. Quibus si quidquam unquam pensi fuisset, non ea consilia de republica habuissent.

55-12. In eum locum postquam demissus est Lentulus, vindices rerum capitalium quibus praeceptum erat laqueo gulam fregere.

56-1. Dum ea Romae geruntur, Catilina ex omni copia, quam et ipse adduxerat et Manlius habuerat, duas legiones instituit.

59-8. Ab his centuriones omnes lectos et evocatos, - - - in primam aciem subducit.

General conclusion as to validity of grammar statements.

By the foregoing tables and examples one can see that:

1. The principal reason for irregularities is not emphasis.
2. The common element does not explain the irregularities at the beginning of subordinate clauses.
3. Initial clauses have a tendency to be irregular at the beginning.

We, therefore, question the validity of the grammar statements and agree with the conclusions stated in former theses.

Irregularities at the End.

Let us now turn our attention to irregularities at the end of the clause.

In former theses the conclusion was reached that in subordinate and main clauses the clauses standing at the end were more often irregular. The difference in percent in Sallust is slight, altho in main clauses those standing at the end are less often irregular, while in subordinate clauses they are slightly more often irregular. This will be seen from table following:

TABLE VIII.

Part I.

Main and Simple standing at the end.

Main at End:

Total	Irregular	Percent.	Percent of All
164	18	.109	Main Verbs.

Simple:

254	39	.153
-----	----	------

Sum of Main and Simple:

418	57	.136	.157
-----	----	------	------

Part II.

Subordinate Clauses:

Total	Irregular at End.	Percent	Percent All Sub. Cl.
162	15	.092	.074

Influence of Sum.

The question may be asked what influence does the verb sum have on the irregular position of the verb? If we did not count it would the percent be very much different?

Glancing at Table IX we find that the total of main clauses with sum counted is six hundred ninety-nine with one hundred ten irregular or $.157\%$; without sum we have six hundred five clauses with eighty-nine irregular or $.132\%$. Sum used alone has $.223\%$ irregular.

In the subordinate clauses with a total with sum of Five hundred fifty-five with forty-two irregular or $.0703\%$. Without sum we have Four hundred eighty-five with thirty-three irregular or $.068\%$, while sum alone has $.128\%$.

Our conclusion, therefore, agrees with Miss Hale's - that sum may be used to account for some irregularities.

In comparing this with Table III we find the same ratio between the main and subordinate clauses, as the percent of irregularities of sum in the subordinate clauses is $.128$ while in the main it is $.223\%$.

TABLE IX.

37.

INFLUENCE OF SUM:

PART I.

MAIN CLAUSES:

Total clauses with sum.	Irregular at End.	Percent.
699	110	.157
Without sum.	Irregular at End.	Percent.
605	89	.132

Percent sum is irregular, .223.

PART II.

SUBORDINATE CLAUSES:

With sum.	Irregular.	Percent.
555	42	.0703
Without sum.		
485	33	.068

Percent sum is irregular, .128.

Attempted explanation of Irregularities at End.

In attempting to explain the irregularities at the end, of the one hundred fifty-two main and subordinate clauses irregular at the end, thirty of these are followed by infinitive phrases, sixty-five are clearly caused by words following the verb that link up with something following, thirty-three may be explained by emphasis, four are Historical Infinitives, eleven are sums which leaves only nine that there might be a question about.

Notice the following examples and see how often the verb cannot stand at the end because some word must be placed at the end of the clause to link with some word in the following clause:

The following examples show how the verb is not placed last as some other word links with what follows:

50-7. Partim exquirebant duces multitudinum, qui pretio rempublicam vexare solitierant.

46-8. Igitur confirmato animo vocari ad sese jubet Lentulum, Cethegum - - - item Q. Coeparium quemdam, Terracinensem, qui in Apuliam ad concitanda servitia proficisci parabat.

47-10. Ac Lentulum dissimulantem coarguunt praeter litteras semonibus quos ille habere solitus erat:

43-18. Inter haec parata atque decreta Cethegus semper querebatur de ignavia sociorum; illos dubitando.- -

36-13. Cui cum ad occasum ab ostu solis omnia domita armis paterent, domi - - -, adfluerent fuere tamen cives qui seque remque publicam - - -.

3-1. Pulchrum est bene facere reipublicae; etiam bene dicere haud absurdum est.

6-1. Urbem Roman, sicuti ego accepi, condidere atque habuere initio Trojani, qui Aenea duce profugi sedibus incertis vagabantur.

9-10. Quarum rerum ego maxima documenta haec habeo, quod saepius vidicatum est in eos, qui contra imperium in hostem pugnaverant.

17-7. Eo convenere senatorii ordinis P. Lentulus
Sera - - - : praeterea ex equestri ordine M. Fulvius.---

21-1. Postquam accepere ea homines, quibus
mala abunde omnia erant, sed neque res, neque spes bona
illa, tametsi - - - tamen postulare plerique, uti
proponeret quae condicio belli foret:

22-10. Qui Ciceronis invidiam, quae postea orta
est, leniri credebant atrocitate sceleris eorum qui
poenas dederant.

30-16. Ad hoc "si quis indicavisset de conjura-
tione quae contra rem publicam facta erat, praemium servo
libertatem et sestertia centum;

53-22. Sed memoria mea, ingenti virtute diversis
moribus fuere viri duo, M.Cato, et C. Caesar; quos
quoniam res obtulerat, silentio praeterire non fuit con-
siliium.

General Conclusion.

From the investigation of Sallust's Catiline I would say that:

The grammar statements are not satisfactory regarding the beginning and end of subordinate clauses.

The introductory words usually stand at the beginning of their clause.

The verb is more often last in the subordinate clause than in the main.

The common factor does not explain the irregularities at the beginning,

The subordinate clause opens with the introductory word and closes with the verb,

That the most satisfactory explanations of all irregularities is the Linking idea.