

aouns, called *epicene*, in which both genders are implied under one,, or nouns which, under a feminine termination, signify males, or, with a neuter termination, denote females ; as *Murcena* and *Glycerium*. 25. A penetrating and acute teacher will search into a thousand origins of names; <sup>4</sup> derivations which have produced the names *Rufus*, " red," and *Longus*, " long," from personal peculiarities ; (among which will be some of rather obscure etymology, as *Sulla*, *Burrhus*, *Galba*, *Plancus*, *Pansa*, *Scaurus*, and others of the same kind ; ) some also from accidents of birth, as *A grippa*, *Opiter*, *Cordus*, *Post humus* some from occurrences after birth, as *Vopiscus* ; while others as *Cotta*, *Scipio*, *Lanas*, *Seranus*, spring from various causes 26. We may also find people, places, and many other things among the origins of names. That sort of names among slaves, which was taken from their masters, whence *Marcipores* and *Publipores*,} has fallen into disuse. Let the tutor consider, also, whether there is not among the Greeks ground for a sixth case, and among us even for a seventh ; for when I say *hastd percussi*, " I have struck with a spear," I do not express the sense of an ablative case,+ nor, if I say the same thing in Greek, that of a dative.§

27. As to verbs, who is so ignorant as not to know their kinds, qualities, persons, and numbers ? Those things belong to the reading school, and to the lower departments of instruction. But such points as are not determined by inflexion, will puzzle some people ; for it may be doubted, as to certain words, whether they are *participles*, or nouns formed from the verb, as *lectus*, *sapiens*. 28. Some verbs look like nouns, as *fraudator*, *nutritor*. *Is* not the verb in *Itur in antiquam silvam* of a peculiar nature, for what beginning of it can you find? . <sup>II</sup> *Fletur is* similar to it. We understand the passive sometimes in one way, as,

*Panditur interea domus omnipotentis Olympi;*

• *Scrutabitur milk praceptor-origines nominum.*] Burmann would read *ille praceptor*, not liking the expression *mille origines*. The derivations of the proper names that follow may be ascertained from the Latin lexicons.

<sup>t</sup> *Marcipor* for *Marci puer*; *Publipor* for *Publii puer*. See Priscian, p. 700, ed. Putsch.

§ That is, of a case of taking away ; *cams auferendi*.

§ Of the case of giving ; *dandi casus*.

- That is, what fire person singular; *eor* not being in use.

sometimes in another, as,

*Totis*  
*Usque adeb turbatur agria.*

There is also a third way,\* as *urbs habitatur*, whence likewise *campus curritur*, *mare navigatur*. 29. *Pransus* also and *potus* have a different signification from that which their form indicates. I need hardly add, that many verbs do not go through the whole course of conjugation. Some, too, undergo a change, as *fero* in the preterperfect ; some are expressed only in the form of the third person, as *licet*, *piget*; and some bear a resemblance to *nouns passing into adverbs* ; for, as we say *noctus* and *diu*, so we say *dictu* and *factu*; since these words are indeed participial, though riot like *dicto* and *facto*.

## CHAPTER V.

Necessity of correctness in speaking and writing, § 1. On single words, 2, 3. Choice of words, 4. Barbarisms, 5-10. Barbarisms in poets and other writers, 11-17. Faults in pronunciation, 17, 18. On the aspiration, 19-21. The accents, 22-24. On ending a word with an acute accent, 25-30. Legitimate accentuation, 31-33. On the solecism, 34-37. Different kinds of solecisms, 38-41. No dual number in Latin, 42-44. Solecisms in various parts of speech, 45-51. Figures of speech, 52-54. On foreign words, 55-57. Greek words, 58-64. Compound words, 65-70. Words proper, metaphorical, common, new, 71, 72.

1. SINCE all language has three kinds of excellence, to be *correct*, *perspicuous*, and *elegant*, (for to speak *with propriety*, which is its highest quality, most writers include under elegance,) and the same number of faults, which are the opposites of the excellences just mentioned, let the grammarian consider well the rules for correctness which constitute the first part of grammar. 2. These rules are required to be observed, *verbis aut singulis aut pluribus*, in regard to *one* or *more* words. The word *verbum* I wish to be here understood in a general sense, for it has two significations : the one, which includes all words of which language is composed, as in the verse of Horace,

*Verbaque provisam rem non invita sequentur,*

„ And words, not unwilling, will follow provided matter;" the

\* Namely, when neuters and intransitives, which properly have no passive voice, assume the nature of transitives, by being joined with a

-- 0-- -- ; , + l,p niucive. &aldirq.

other, under which is comprehended only one part  
 as *lego, scribo*;  
 the, terms *votes, dictiones, locutiones.*  
 singly, are either *our own, or foreign, 3.* words, considered  
*proper or metaphorical, in common use*

A word taken singly is oftener objectionable than fault.  
 less;\* for however we may express an thing  
 propriety, elegance, and sublimity, none of these qualities arise  
 from anything but the connection and order of the discourse ;  
 since we commend single words merely as being well suited to  
 the matter. The only good quality, which can be remarked  
 in them, is their *vocalitas, so* to speak, called  
 euphony, which depends upon selection, when of two words;  
 which have the same signification, and are of equal force, we  
 make choice of the one that has the better sound.

First of all, let the offensiveness of *barbarisms* and  
*solecisms* be put away. But as these faults are sometimes  
 excused, either from custom, or authority, or, perhaps, from  
 their nearness to beauties, (for it is often difficult to distinguish  
 faults from figures

of speech,) let the grammarian, that so  
 uncertain a subject of observation may deceive no one, give his  
 earnest attention to that nice discrimination, of which we shall  
 speak more fully in the part where we shall have to treat of  
 figures of speech.†, 6.

Meanwhile, let an offence committed  
 ill regard to a single word, be called  
 a barbarism.

But some one may stop me with the remark, what is there  
 here worthy of the promise of so great a work ?

Or who does  
 not know that barbarisms are committed, some in  
 others in *speaking?* (because what is *written* incorrectly must  
 also be *spoken* incorrectly ; though he who speaks incorrectly  
 may not necessarily make mistakes in writing;) first

sort being caused  
 by *addition, curtailment, substitution,*  
*transposition;* the second by *separation* or *confusion* of sylla.

\* Words, considered simply in themselves, may have the one  
 excellence

But they may have a  
 >arous. Turnebus. The text is, *Uni verbo vitium sapius quam, virtue*  
 nest ; for which Gedoyne gives, *Le plus souvent la qualite d'un mot*  
 rjs en lui meme, est purement negative.  
 fat. *Cujus in co delectus est ut. «*

No commentator expresses an Suspicion of the soundness

t B ix. c. 1-3.

bles, *aspiration*, or other faults of sound ? 7. But though these  
 may be small matters, boys are still to be taught, and we put  
 grammarians in mind of their duty. If any one of them, how-  
 ever, shall not be sufficiently accomplished, but shall have just  
 entered the vestibule of the art, he will have to confine himself  
 within those rules which are published in the little manuals of  
 professors ; the more learned will add many other instructions,  
 the very first of which will be this, that we understand *bar-*  
*barisms* as being of several kinds. 8. One, with reference to  
 country, such as is committed when a person inserts an *African*  
 or *Spanish* term in Latin composition ; as when the iron ring,  
 with which wheels are bound, is called *canthus*,\* though Persius  
 uses this as a received word ; as when Catullus found the word  
*ploxenum*, " a box," on the banks of the Po ; and in the speech of  
 Labienus, (if it be not rather the speech of Cornelius Gallus,)\*  
 the word *casnar*, " a parasite," is brought from Gaul § against  
 Pollio ; as to *mastruca*, " a shaggy garment," which is a  
 Sardinian word, Cicero || has used it purposely in jest. 9.  
 Another kind of barbarism is that which we regard as proceed-  
 ing from the natural disposition, when lie, by whom anything  
 has been uttered insolently, or threateningly, or cruelly, is  
 said to have spoken *like a barbarian*. 10. The third kind  
 of barbarism is that of which examples are everywhere abun-  
 dant, and which every one can form for himself, *by adding*  
 a letter or syllable to any word he pleases, or *taking one away*,

\* Quintilian evidently signifies that *canthus* is a Spanish word,  
 though the Greeks claim it as theirs. *Regius*. Turnebus says that it  
 occurs in the Iliad, but is mistaken, for it is not to be found in Homer  
 at all. Casaubon, on Persius, v. 71, where it occurs, observes that it  
 is used by no Greek writer except the grammarians. Burmann sup-  
 poses the word to be of Celtic origin.

† lxxxix. 5, 6 : *Gin gives verb ploxeni habet veteris.*

§ Of this speech I find no mention elsewhere. Labienus (the son  
 probably of him who deserted the party of Julius Caesar, A.U.c. 703),  
 and Cornelius Gallus, both enemies of Mark Antony, may both have  
 composed severe speeches against his friend Pollio. *Spalding*.

¶ It appears strange that Quintilian, in bringing this word from  
 Gaul, not only differs from Varro, who, de L. L. i. 6, attributes it to  
 the Osci, but does not even allude to a writer of so high authority on  
 such a point. Festus agrees with Varro respecting the origin of the  
 word. *Spalding*.

|| In his oration for Scaurus, of which only some fragments remain.  
 See Ernesti's edition, vol. iv. p. 1057. He also uses the epithet *ina*\*

or substituting one for another, or putting one in a place where it is not right for it to be. 11.

But some grammarians, to make, a show of learning, are accustomed, for the most part, to take examples of these from the poets, and find fault with the authors whom they interpret.

A boy ought to know, however, that 'such forms of speech, in writers of poetry, are considered as deserving of excuse, or even of praise; and learners must be taught less common instances. 12. Thus Tinca of Placentia \* (if we believe Hortensius, who finds fault with him) was guilty of two barbarisms in one word, saying instead of *pergola*;

first, by the change of a letter, putting *c* for *g*, and secondly, by transposition, placing *r* before the *e*. But Ennius, when committing a like double fault, poetic licence. defended on the ground of

13. In prose, too, there are certain received changes; for Cicero speaks of an army of the people of the city call it *Canopitee*, though authorized *Tharsomenus* for *Canobus* *Thrasymenus*,<sup>t</sup> although there<sup>a</sup> is a transposition in it.

Other words suffer similar treatment; for if *assentior*, "I assent," be thought the proper way of spelling that word, Sisenna has said followed him and analogy; or, if *assentio*, and many have method, the other form, *assentio* be deemed the right practice. 14. Yet the prim and dull

teacher will suppose that there is either curtailment in the one case, or addition in the other.

I need hardly add that some forms, which, taken singly, are doubtless faulty, are used in composition without blame.

15. For *dua, tre, and pondo*, are barbarisms of discordant gender; yet the compounds *duapondo*, *tre pondo*, and *tre pondo* < three pounds, have been used by

He is mentioned by Cicero Brut. c. 46. If the poems of Ennius were extant, the two faults of which he is guilty might be discovered. *Regius*. But as Ennius's works have perished, that discovery is not likely to be made. We see that *e* is inserted, but what the other irregularity is we know not. *Spalding* stows some discussion on the question, but settles nothing.

\* I have not yet found the passage, nor do I think that it exists long in the writings of Cicero now extant.

But the change of *b* into *p* in *Canobus* was adopted by almost all the Latin writers.

The name of the well-known lake at which Hannibal defeated the

<sup>l</sup> *Pexus pinguisque*. I

<sup>F</sup> Equivalent to *dual* and *tres* (libras) *pondo*, two and three pounds

being feminine and *pondo* neuter.

everybody down to our own times; and Messala maintains that they are used with propriety. 16. It may perhaps seem absurd to say that a barbarism, which is incorrectness in a single word, may be committed in number and gender, like a solecism; yet *scala*, "stairs," and *scopa*, "a broom," in the singular, and *hordea*,\* "barley," and *mulsa*, "mead," in the plural, as they are attended with no change, withdrawal, or addition of letters, are objectionable only because plurals are expressed in the singular, and singulars in the plural; and those who have used *gladia*, "swords," have committed a fault in gender. 17. But this point, too, I am satisfied with merely noticing, that I myself may not appear to have added another question + to a branch of study already perplexed through the fault of certain obstinate grammarians.

Faults which, are committed in speaking require more sagacity in criticising them, because examples of them cannot be given from writing, except when they have occurred in verses, as the division of the diphthong in *Europai*, and the irregularity of the opposite kind, which the Greeks call *syntresis* and *synalcepha*, and we *conflexio*, "combination," as in the verse in Publius Varro, §

*Quum to flagranti dejectu+n fulmine Phaeton;*

4or, if it were prose, it would be possible to enunciate those letters by their proper syllables. Those peculiarities, also, which occur in quantity, whether when a short syllable is made long, as in *Italiam fato profugus*, || or when a long one is made short, as in *Unius ob noxam et furias*, you would not remark except in verse; and even *iii* verse they are not to be

\* *Scalce* was sometimes used in the singular; *scop e* scarcely ever. *Hordea* is used by Virgil. Why it should be wrong to use *mulsa* in the plural more than *viva* does not appear, *mulsum* being in fact an adjective or participle with *vinum* understood.

<sup>t</sup> *Quoque*.] This word has reference to i. 4, 17, where almost the same words are used at the end of what is said about letters. *Spalding*.

§ About barbarism, namely, in number. *Spalding*.

§ Publius Terentius Varro, called Atacinus, from the place in Gallia Narbonensis where he was born. He was contemporary with Marcus Terentius Varro, so much celebrated for his learning. *Spalding*.

|| 1En. i. 6. When the metre allowed, Virgil generally shortened the first syllable in *italus*; and it was right that he should do so, if the word is really derived from *vitulus*. *Spalding*.

regarded as faults. 19. Those which are committed in sound, are judged only by the ear; though as to the aspirate, whether it, be added or retrenched, in variation from common practice, it may be a question with us whether it be a fault in writing; if *h* indeed be a letter, and not merely a mark, as to which point opinion has often changed with time. 20. The ancients used it very sparingly even before vowels, as they said *cedes* and *ircos*; and it was long afterwards withheld from conjunction with consonants, as in *Graccus* and *triumpus*. But suddenly an excessive use of it became prevalent, so that *choronae*, *chenturiones*, *prachones*, are still to be seen in certain inscriptions; on which practice there is a well-known epigram of Catullus.\* Hence there remain, even to our times, *vehementer*, *conprehendere*, and *mini*. Among the ancient writers, also, especially those of tragedy, we find in old copies *mehe* for *me*.

22. Still more difficult is the marking of faults in respect to the *tenores*, "tones," (which I find called by the old writers *tonores*, as if, forsooth, the word were derived from the Greeks, who call them *ῥόγιοι*.) or *accents*, which the Greeks call *ῥόγιοι* when the acute is put for the grave, or the grave for the acute; as if, in the word *Camillus*, the first syllable should receive the acute accent; 23. or if the grave is put for the circumflex, as when the first syllable of *Cethegus* has the acute, for thus the quantity of the middle syllable is altered; or if the circumflex is put for the grave, as when the second syllable is circumflexed in \_\_\_\_\_ by contracting which from two syllables

\* [Epigr. lxxviii. de Ario sive Hirrio.](#)

t The quantity of the middle syllable would be altered in both words; instead of *Camillus*, *Mheyus*, we should have *Wmillus*, *MAO-* *gen. i. G'eth,yus*.

§ The text has *spice circumductd sequence*, but Spalding very happily conjectures that *spice* is a mere corruption of the word which Quintilian gave as an example, and which we can now scarcely hope to discover. Spalding would read *Appi*, if it were certain that the use of such genitives in *i*. (not *ii*) had been altogether laid aside in the time of Quintilian. "The genitive of words in *ius* and *ium* was not formed in *-i* in the best age of the Latin language, but in *i* alone, e.g. *fili, ingen. i, Tidhi*. So at least it was pronounced in the poets before and during the Augustan age; Bentley, *Ter. Andr. ii. 1. 20*. Of the poets Propertius first used the form in *ii*, which is common in Ovid and later poets. It was probably pronounced *i* in prose, even if written *ii*. It is impossible to decide on the orthography from the fluctuation of

into one, and then circumflexing it, people commit two errors. 24. But this happens far more frequently in Greek words, as *Atreus*, which, when I was young, the most learned old men used to pronounce with an acute on the first syllable,\* so that the second was necessarily grave, as was also that of *Tereus* and *Nereus*. Such have been the rules respecting accents. 25. But I am quite aware that certain learned men, and some grammarians also, teach and speak in such a manner as to terminate a word at times with an acute sound, for the sake of preserving certain distinctions in words, as in *circum* in these lines,

Qua? *circum* *litora*, *circum*  
*Pircosos scopulos*,

lest, if they make the second syllable in *circum* grave, a *circus* might seem to be meant, not a *circuit*. 26. *Quantum* and *quale*, also, when asking a question, they conclude with a grave accent; when making a comparison, with an acute; a practice, however, which they observe almost only in adverbs and pronouns; in other words they follow the old custom. 27. To me it appears to make a difference, that in these phrases we join the words; for when I say *circum litora*, I enunciate the words as one, without making any distinction between them; and thus one syllable only, as in a single word, is acute. The same is the case in this hemistich,

*Trojcc qui prinivis ab oris.t*

28. It sometimes happens, too, that the law of the metre alters the accent: as,

*Pccudcs, pictwque volucrcs ;*

the MSS. *Ilfancipi* remained in common use." *Zuinpr's Latin Gram. mar.* sect. ix.

"So far," says Spalding, "is clear, that they made the first syllable, acute; but whether they pronounced the rest of the word as two syllables, or as one, is uncertain." He is inclined, however, to think that they made three syllables, because Quintilian calls the next syllable the "second," whereas, if there had been but two, he would probably have said the *lust*. Yet we cannot think this argument of much weight when we see that Quintilian speaks of the "second" syllable of *circum* in sect. 25. The genitive, from what Quintilian says, they appear to have contracted into two syllables. The poets contracted or not, in all the cases, as they pleased; but Quintilian is speaking of pronunciation in prose.

t Qua, in *qui priiuus*, loses its accent by almost coalescing with the

For I shall pronounce *volucres* with an acute on the middle syllable, because, though it be short by nature, it is long by verse does not admit. 29. But these words, taken separately, will not vary from the rule, or, if custom shall

old law of the language will be abolished; the observation of which law is more difficult among the Greeks, (because they have several modes of speaking, which they call dialects, and because what is wrong in one is sometimes right in another,) but among us the principle of accentuation is very simple. 30. For in every word the number of three syllables, whether those three be the only syllables in the word, or the three last; and of these, the acuted syllable is either the next, or next but one, to the last.

Of the three syllables of which I am speaking, moreover, the middle one will be long, or acute, or circumflex; a short syllable in that position will, of course, have a grave sound, and will accordingly acute the one that stands before it, that is, the third from the end. 31. But in every word there is an acute syllable, though never more than one in that one ever the last, and consequently in dissyllables it is the first.

Besides there is never in the same word one syllable circumflexed and another acuted, for the same syllable that is circumflexed is also acuted; [neither of the two, therefore,

following word, so that of the three syllables it is only any accent.

Bentley, in his dissertation on the metres of Terence, shows no accent to either *qui* or *ab*. As being from *volucer*. Spalding.

This refers to what he says at the commencement of sect. 27 "We join the words," he denies that

vary, unless they are closely united to *circum, qui, quale, quant* the general rule for acuting the penultimate in dissyllables, and especially making the last grave. Spalding. *Separata*, taken separately, i.e. apart from others, pronounced by themselves. "taken from those person who

+ That is, the custom of those person, who pronounce *circum, quantum, quale*, in the way noticed in sect. 25, 26. Gesner and Spalding suspect that this parenthesis is an interpolation. §

|| So Cic. Orat. c. 18. Spalding.

As there is never more than one acute syllable in a word, there will never, where there is one syllable of a word circumflexed, be another acuted, because the syllable which is circumflexed is already acuted, the circumflex accent being compounded of the acute and grave accents. With *in e&dem in*

the text is to be understood voce.

will terminate a Latin word. Those words, however, which consist but of one syllable, will be either acuted or circumflexed, that there may be no word without an acute.

32. In sounds also occur those faults of utterance and pronunciation, of which specimens cannot be given in writing; the Greeks, who are more happy in inventing names, call them *iotacisms, lambdacisms, Txvovrlres*, and *rXareida-ao*, :- as also *xo:Xoaropia*, when the voice is heard, as it were, in the depths of the throat. 32. There are also certain peculiar and inexpressible sounds, for which we sometimes find fault with whole nations. All the incorrectnesses, then, which we have mentioned above, being removed, there will result that which is called *K B o d & l r v a*, that is, a correct and clear utterance of words with an agreeableness of sound; for so may a right pronunciation be termed.

34. All other faults arise out of more words than one; among which faults is the *solecism*; though about this also there has been controversy. For even those who admit that it lies in the composition of words, yet contend that, because it may be corrected by the amendment of a single word, it is the incorrectness of a word, and not a fault in composition; 35. since, whether *amarce corticis* or *medic cortice* constitutes a fault in gender, (to neither of which do I object, Virgil being the author of both; but let us suppose that one of the two is incorrect.) the alteration of one word, in which the fault lay, produces correctness of phraseology; so that we have *amari corticis* or *media cornice*. This is a manifest misrepresentation; for neither of the words is wrong, taken separately, but the fault lies in them when put together; and it is a fault therefore of phrase. 36. It is, however, a question of greater sagacity, whether a solecism can be committed in a single word; as if a mail, calling one person to him, should say *venite*,

\* An *iotaciena* is when the sound of the iota is too much protracted, as when, for *Troia, Maia*, we say *Troiaa Maiaa*, doubling, as it were, the letter. See Isidore Origg. i. 31; Diomed, Putsch. p. 448. A *lambdacism* is a similar fulness or doubling of the letter *l*, as for *elucit, ellucit*. See Isidore and Diomed, 11. cc., and Erasmus, Dial. de Pronuntiatione, who also says that *laxv6riic* is a shrillness or squeaking of the voice from too great contraction of the throat, *7rxarsiaquoc* being the opposite fault, when, from the mouth opening too widely, the sound is too full and broad.

t Eel. vi. 62, 63; Georg. ii. 74.



or, sending several away from him, should *say abi*, or *discede*; or, moreover, when an answer does not agree with the question, as if to a person saying *quem vides?* you should reply *ego*. Some also think that the same fault is committed in gesture, when one thing is signified by the voice, and another by a nod or, by the hand. 37. With this opinion I do not altogether agree, nor do I altogether dissent from it; for I allow that a solecism may occur in one word, but not unless there be something having the force of another word, to which the incorrect word may be referred; so that a solecism arises from the union\* of things by which something is signified or some intention manifested; and, that I may avoid all cavilling, *it sometimes occurs in one word, but never in a word by itse* **f**

38. But under how many, and what forms, the solecism occurs, is not sufficiently agreed. Those who speak of it most fully make the nature of it fourfold, like that of the barbarism; so that it may be committed *by addition*, as, *Veni de Susis in Alexandrian*; *by retrenchment*, as *Ambulo viam., Egypto venio; ne hoc fecit*; 39. *by transposition*, by which the order of words is confused, as, *Quoque ego; Enim hoc voduit; Autem non habuit*; under which head, whether *igitur*, placed at the beginning of a phrase, ought to be included, may be a matter of dispute, because I see that eminent authors have been of opposite opinions as to the practice, it being common among some, while it is never found in others. 40. These three sorts of irregularity some distinguish from the solecism, and call a fault *of addition* "apleonasm," of *retrenchment* "an ellipsis," of *inversion* "an anastrophe," and allege that if these fall under the head of solecism, the *hyperbaton* may be included under the same title. 41. *Substitution* is, without dispute, when one thing is put for another; an irregularity which we find affecting all the parts of speech, but most frequently the verb, because it has most modifications; and accordingly, under the head of *substitution*, occur solecisms in *gender, tense, persons, moods*, (or *states*, or *qualities*, if any one wish that they should be so called,) being six, or, <sup>tc</sup> some will have it, eight in number (since into however

\* That is, the *incorrect* union.

t Sect. 6.

I do not find eight moods expressly mentioned by any of the rawmax:aua. *4valdinp*.

many forms you distinguish each of the parts of **speech** of which mention has just been made, there will be so many sorts of errors liable to be committed'), as well as in *numbers*, of which we have the *singular* and *plural*, the Greeks also the *dual*. 42. These have, indeed, been some who assigned us also a dual, *scripsere, legere*; a termination which was merely a softening for the sake of avoiding roughness of sound, as, among the old writers, *male merere* for *male mereris*; and thus what they call the *dual* consists in that one sort of termination only, whereas among the Greeks it is found not only through almost the whole system of the verb, but also in nouns; though even so the use of it is very rare. 43. But in no one of our authors is this distinction of ending to be discovered; on the contrary, the phrases, *Devenere locos, Conticuere omnes, Consedere duces*, show us plainly that no one of them refers to two persons only; *dixere*, too, though Antonius Rufus\* gives it as an example of the contrary, the crier pronounces concerning more advocates than two. 44. Does not Livy, also, near the beginning of his first book, say, *Tenuere arcem Sabini*, and a little afterwards, *In adversum Romani subiere?* But whom shall I follow in preference to Cicero, who, in his Orator,; says, "I do not object to *scripsere*, though I consider *scripserunt* to be preferable?"

45. In appellative and other nouns, likewise, the *solecism* shows itself in regard to *gender*, and to *number*, but especially to *case*. Whichsoever of those three shall be put in the place of another, the error may be placed under this head; as also incorrectnesses in the use of *comparatives* and *superlatives*;

\* Of Antonius Rufus there is no mention in any other writer, except that the scholiasts on Horace relate that he was known by his translations of Homer and Piudar, and by some comedies that he wrote. An allusion is also made to him by Velius Lougus, de Orthogr. Putsch. p. 2237. *Spalding*.

t At trials the crier of the court, after the pleaders on both sides had finished their speeches, used to say *Dixere*, "they have spoken;" but though this might frequently refer to two speakers, it was often uttered at the conclusion of the speeches of several. *Spalding*.

C 47.

§ I follow Gesner's punctuation in this passage: *Quicquid eorua alters succedet, huic parts subjungatur licet; per comparationes, &c.*; but something seems to have fallen out of the text between *licet* and *per*. Gailaeus puts a full stop at *licet*, and changes *per* into *Insuper*; but this alteration does not much mend the passage.

as well as cases in which the *patronymic* is put for the *possessive*, or the contrary.\* 46. As to a fault committed in regard to quantity, such as *magnum peculium*, there will be some who will think it a *solecism*, because a diminution is used instead of the integral word ; but for my own part, I doubt whether I should not rather call it *a misapplication of a word*, for it is a departure from the signification; and the impropriety of *a solecism* is not an error as to the sense of a word, but in the junction of words. 47. In respect to the *participle* errors are committed in *gender* and *case*, as in the noun ; in *tense*, as in the verb ; and in *number*, as in both. The *pronoun*, also, has *gender*, *number*, and *case*, all of which admit mistakes of this kind. 48. Solecisms are committed, too, *and in* great numbers, as to parts of speech,t but it is not enough merely to remark this generally, lest the pupil should think a *solecism* committed only where one part of speech is put for another, as *a verb* where there ought to have been a *noun*, or an *adverb* where there ought to have been *a pronoun*, and the like. 49. For there are some nouns *cognate*, as they say, that is, of the same kind, in regard to which he who shall use another species than that which he ought to use, will be guilty of no less an error than if he were to use a word of another genus. 50. Thus *an* and *aut* are both conjunctions, yet you would be incorrect in asking, *laic, aut ille, sit ? Ne* and *non* are both adverbs, yet he who should say *non feceris* for *ne feceris*, would fall into a similar error, since the one is an adverb of denying, the other of forbidding. I will add another example ; *intro* and *intus* are both adverbs of place ; yet *eo intus*, and *intro rum*, are solecisms. 51. The same faults may be committed in regard to the different sorts of *pronouns*, *interjections*, and *repositions*. The discordant collocation of preceding and following words, also, in a sentence of one clause, is a solecism.+

\* *Agamemnonius Orestes is* an example of the possessive for the *patronymic* ; but of the *patronymic* used for the possessive the commentators give no instance. Diomedes, Putsch. p. 310, observes that the *patronymic* cannot be so used.

t That is, by mistaking the parts of speech, and putting one for another.

+ *In oration comprehensionis emus sequentium ac priorum inter se non veniens positio.*] An obscure passage. The commentators understand it of the *anacoluthon*. Quintilian has given no example, or we might have discovered his meaning more easily. . . . By *oratio com-*

52.. There are expressions, however, which have the *appearance of solecisms*, and yet cannot be called faulty, as *tragcedia Thyestes, Ludi Floralia, and Illegalesia* ; for though these modes of expression have fallen into disuse in later times, there was never an~ variation from them among the ancients. They shall therefore be called *figures* ; figures more common indeed among the poets, but allowable also to writers and speakers in prose. 53. But a figure will generally have something right for its basis, as I shall show in that part of my work which I just before promised.\* Yet what is now called *a figure will* not be free from the fault of solecism, if it lie used by any one unknowingly.t 54. Of the same sort, though, as I have already said,§ they have nothing of figure, are names with a feminine termination which males have, and those with a masculine termination which females have. But of the solecism I shall say no more ; for I have not undertaken to write a treatise on grammar, though, as grammar met me in my road, I was unwilling to pass it without paying my respects to it.

55. In continuation, that I may follow the course which I prescribed§ to myself, let me repeat that *words* are either *Latin* or *foreign*. Foreign words, like men, and like many of our institutions, have come to us, I might almost say, from all nations. 56. I say nothing of the Tuscans, Sabines, and

*prehensionis unius I* understand words joined, not separated, or to be distinguished by commas, according to our fashion. .*Spalding.* *Positio* Spalding is inclined to take in the sense of *cases*, on the supposition that expressions somewhat similar to *ludi Floralia*, and others noticed in the next section, were what Quintilian had in view ; but this notion seems hardly compatible with the other words of the sentence, for, if this were Quintilian's meaning, why should *sequentia* and *priori* be particularly specified F Turnebus seems to shoot nearer to the mark, suggesting that Quintilian means such a mistake as a man would c" iit in saying *omnia prius experiri qudm amais sapientem decet* inst,— of *arena*. The French translator in Didot's edition, 1853, renders the passage thus : "Il y a aussi solhcisme, lorsque, dana une phrase sans division, les mots qui prechdeut et ceux qui suivent, no s'accordent pas entre eux."

\* Book ix. c. 1-3.

t Spalding aptly quotes Seneca, Ep. 95 : " A grammarian is not ashamed if he commits a solecism knowingly ; he is ashamed if he commits one unknowingly."

+ 1.4,24.

§ See sect. 3.

Praenestines, for though Lucilius attacks Vectius\* for using their dialect, as Pollio discovers *Patavinity* in Livy, I would consider every part of Italy as Roman. 57. Many Gallic words have prevailed among us, as *rheda*, "a chariot," and *pelorritum*, "a four-wheeled carriage,"-• of which, however, Cicero uses one, and Horace the other. *Mappa*, "a napkin," too, a term much used in the circus, the Carthaginians claim as theirs;+ and *yurdus*, a word which the common people use for *foolish*, had, I have heard, its origin in Spa.in.§ 58. But this divisionll of mine is intended to refer chiefly to the Greek language ; for it is from thence that the Roman language is, in a very great degree, derived ; and we use even pure Greek words, where our own fail, as they also sometimes borrow from us. Hence arises the question, whether it is proper that foreign words should be declined with cases in the same way as our own. 59. If you meet with a grammarian who is a lover of the ancients, he will say that there should be no departure from the Latin method ; because, as there is in our language an ablative case, which the Greeks have not, it is by no means becoming for us to use one case of our own, and five Greek cases. 60. And he would also praise the merit of those who studied to increase the resources of the Latin language, and asserted that they need not introduce foreign practices ; under the influence of which notion they said *Castorem*, with the middle syllable long, because such was the case with all our nouns whose nominative case ends in the same letters as *Castor*; and they retained the practice, moreover, of saying *Palaemo*, *Telamo*, and.. *Plato* (for so Cicero also called him), because they found no Latin word that terminated with the

\* Camerarins and Turnebus suppose that this is the orator Vectius, or Vettius, mentioned by Cicero, Brut. c. 46, as his contemporary; but he, as Spalding observes, was a Marsian; and the Vectius attacked by Lucilius must have lived before Cicero's time. Who the Vectius mentioned in the text was, is, therefore, uncertain.

i- Vossius derives *rheda* from the German or Belgic *reden*, or *ryden*, "to ride" on horseback, or in a carriage ; but what sort of carriage it properly meant is unknown. *Petoi'ritum*, as Spalding observes, referring to Bullettus's Celtic Lexicon, is from the Celtic *pedwar*, "four," and *rit*, "a wheel."

The learned have not yet penetrated to its Phconician origin. by *ilding*.

The Spaniards, says Vossius, have still the word *gordo*, "fat."

Q The division of words into native and foreign, sect. 55.

I letters o and n. 61. Nor did the ~ willingly allow masculine Greek nouns to end in *as* in the nominative case, and accordingly, we read in Civlius, *Pelia Cincinnatus* ;\* in Messala, *Bene fecit Euthia* ;t in Cicero, *Hermagora* ; so that we need not wonder that the forms *Enea* and *Anchisa* were used by most of the old writers : for, said they, if those words were written as *Mcecenas*, *Suffenas*, *Isprenas*, they would end in the genitive case, not with the letter *e*, but with the syllable *tis*. 62. Hence, to *Olympus* and *tyrannus* they gave an acuted middle syllable, because our language does not permit the first syllable of a word, if short, to have an acute accent when two long syllables follow.\* 62. Thus the genitive had the forms *Achilli* and *Ulixi* ;§ and many others similar. The modern grammarians have now made it a practice rather to give Gree4 declensions to Greek nouns ; a practice which cannot, however, always be observed. For myself, I prefer following the Latin method, as far as propriety allows ; for I would not now say *Calypsonem*, like *Junonem*, though Caius Ceesar,ll

\* Whether these are the words of Calius, Cicero's contemporary, an orator of some eminence, who is mentioned by Quiutilian, i. 6, 29; iv. 2, 123, or of the historian Cxlius Antipater, who lived in the time of the Gracchi, no commentator has told us ; nor does it appear why Pelias, who seems to have been the father of Alcestis, so well known from the history of Jason, is called Cincinnatus, since nothing is said about his hair, as far as I remember, by any of the poets. That QuIntius Cincinnatus, the famous dictator, was named a *cincinnis*, from his curls, is generally admitted. *Spalding*.

+ Of whom Messala thus spoke, we are ignorant ; and I know no mention of a Euthia in any writer, except that the accuser of Phr., ne, against whom Hyperides defended her, had that name. *Spalding*.

§ *Inde Olympo et tyranno acutan mediam dederunt, quia duabus longis sequentibus primann brevem acui roster serum non patitur.* Here is a manifest error, not of the transcribers, as it would appear, but of Quintilian himself, from inadvertence. At first he seems to have had in his thoughts the dif rence between the Roman and the Greek method of pronunciation ; as the Romans would say, *OViproc*, *rvptivvoe*, instead of the Greek *OXvμaoc*, *rvpavvoc* : but having chanced to put those words in the [dative.to](#) suit *dederunt*, lie accommodated his rule (as to two long syllables preceded by a short one) to that case, forgetting that it was a law of the Greek language as much as of the Latin. In the manuscripts there is no assistance, for they all concur, with wonderful exactness, in the received reading. *Spalding*.

§ From the nominatives *Achilleus* and *Ulysscus*, by synatresis.

*Turnebus*.

ii In his books *de Analogia*, now lost, as learned men have very justly supposed. *Spaldiny*.



following the older writers, uses this mode of declining. 64. But custom has prevailed over authority. In other words, which may be declined without impropriety in either way, he who shall prefer to use the Greek form will speak, not indeed like a Roman, but without incurring blame.

65. *Simple* words are what they are in their first position,\* that is, in their own nature. *Compound* words are either formed by subjoining words to prepositions, as *innocens*, (care being taken that there be not two prepositions inconsistent with each other, as *imperterritus*,<sup>†</sup> otherwise two may be at times joined together, as *incompositus*, *reconditus*, and, a word which Cicero uses, *subabsurdum*;) or they coalesce, as it were, from two bodies into one, as *maleficus*. 66. For to form words out of three constituent parts I should certainly not grant to our language; though Cicero says that *capsis* is compounded of *cape si vis*; *f* and some are found to maintain that *Lupercalia* also consists of three parts of speech, *luere per caprum*. § 67. As to *solitaurilia*, it is now believed that it is for *suove-aurilia*, and such indeed is the sacrifice, as it is described also in Homer. ¶ But these words are constructed, not so much of three words, as of parts of three words. Pacuvius

\* *Prima positione.*] That is, in their nominative case, the form in which they are first laid down. "Primitive nouns are called *nomina primes impositionis.*" *Tumebus*.

† Whether Quintilian forgot that Virgil had used this word, or did not think that even Virgil's authority could justify the use of it, we cannot tell. It is not perhaps strictly defensible; for after *per* has been used to increase the signification of *terratus*, *in* is prefixed to negative both; so that it is merely equivalent to *interritus*, the *per* being rendered useless. But it is not much more objectionable than *intperturbatus*, used by Ovid; and *imperfectus* is a similar compound. From Virgil it was adopted by Silius Italicus and others.

I Orat. c. 45. Yet perhaps the great man was mistaken, as he is more than once in regard to etymology; for neither does Quintilian agree with him. *Capsis* appears to be an archaism for *ceperis*, as *capsit*, according to Festus or Paulus, is for *ceperit*, *i. e.*, *prehenderit*. In Plautus, *Peenul.* iv. 3, 6, the MSS. and old editions give *ceperit* for *:apsit* from a gloss. So *capso*, *Bacchid.* iv. 4, 61; *capsimus*, *Rud.* ii. 1, 15. *Spalding*.

§ It is generally supposed to be from *Lupercus*, a name of Pan, or a priest of Pan. *Lupercus* is thought to be *lupos arcens*.

‡ From *sus*, *ovis*, and *taurus*. Quintilian admits that this is the t-nerally received derivation, though he himself does not sanction it. *Solitaurilia* is from *solos*, for *totes*, and *taurus*.

¶ *Odys.* xi. 130; xxiii. 277.

however appears to have formed compounds, most inelegantly of a preposition and two other words

*Nerei*  
*Repandirostrum, incurvicervicum peens,*

The broad-nosed, crook-necked flock of Nereus." Compounds, however, are formed either of two entire Latin words, as *superfui*, *subterfugi*, (though it is a question whether these are indeed formed of entire words,\*) of an entire and incomplete word, as *malevolus*; of an incomplete and entire word, as *noctivagus*; of two incomplete words, as *pedissequus* of a Latin and a foreign word, as *biclinium*; of a foreign and a Latin word, as *epitogium* and *Jnticato*; or of two foreign words, as *epirhedium*, for though the preposition *iiri* is Greek, and *rhedā* Gallic, and though neither the Greek nor the Gull uses the compound, yet the Romans have formed their word of the two foreign words. 69. Frequently, too, the union causes a change in the prepositions, as *abstulit*, *aufugit*, *amisit*, though the preposition is merely *ab*, and *coit*, the preposition being *con*; and so *ignavi*, *erepti*, and similar compounds. 70. But the composition of words in general is better suited to the Greeks; with us it is less successful; though I do not think that this results from the nature of the language; but we look with more favour on foreign compounds; and, accordingly, while we admire *xvgrauxgva*, we hardly defend *incurvicervicum* from derision.

71. Words are *proper* when they signify that to which they were first applied; *metaphorical*, when they have one signification by nature, and another in the place in which they are used. *Common* words we use with greater safety; *new* ones we do not form without some danger; for if they are well received, they add but little merit to our style, and, if rejected, they turn to jokes against us. 72. Yet we must make attempts; for, as Cicero says, even words which have seemed harsh at first, become softened by use.

As to the *onomatopœia*, it is by no means granted to our

\* The prepositions *super* and *subter* have indeed lost their accent in these compound words; see sect. 27. But if any one supposed that they are therefore not compounded of entire words, he must deny that any compound is formed of entire words, since one of the words must necessarily lose its accent. *Spalding*. This explanation was suggested by Gesner.