



-: THE WORD ORDER OF SUBORDINATE CLAUSES :-

by

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The investigation which I have just completed is both practical and worth while, for while the grammars are either silent or indefinite or out of harmony with one another in their statements about word order of subordinate clauses, the reading of Latin writers still goes on and there is need that the instructor should have a clear idea of the facts as they exist, especially in those writers that they are compelled to teach.

The pupil is very prone to take a word or group of words out of its natural place in the subordinate clause, or to insert words which belong to the main clause, thus getting into a hopeless tangle. If the teacher has a knowledge of the facts and can account for irregularities as they appear, it must necessarily be a great aid to clearness on the part of the pupil.

In preparation for this paper there were two things to be done,- First, to find out what has been said and done upon the subject, and second, an investigation of the Latin authors selected for the study; the greater part of my work has been the investigation of the writings of Caesar, Cicero, Tacitus, and Livy.

As it is generally thought from casual observation

that the subordinate clause begins with the introductory word and ends with the verb, I have taken this as a premise and have tried to find out just how far that statement may be borne out in fact.

The various grammars make some general statements:-

Hale and Buck, 624, 7 & 8:- Interrogative words normally stand first in their clauses; also relative pronouns and conjunctions normally stand first in their clauses.

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

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

Part  
III.  
Chapter  
I-464.

Madvig: (translation) Subordinate propositions begin with the conjunction or the relative pronoun.

Kühner:- Subordinate conjunctions ut, cum, si, etc. and pronouns (relative and interrogative) are regularly placed at the first of a subordinate clause.

Burton:- Relative and interrogative words stand first in their clauses.

Bennett, Lane and Allen & Greenough make no general statement about the word order of a subordinate

clause at the beginning and none of the grammars mention the end, probably considering that the general statement that the verb stands last would apply to subordinate as well as to main clauses.

In general the above statements are rather indefinite, and so, in order to get at the facts, I have examined and classified every subordinate clause in Caesar B.G. III & IV, Catiline III & IV, Tacitus (Germania) and Livy, Boox XXII (36 chapters). Table I shows the result. As shown in this table, there is 24% of irregularity in Caesar, 24.7% in Cicero, 16.4% in Tacitus and 25% in Livy, making an average irregularity of 23.6%, or in other words 76.4% of all the subordinate clauses in the authors examined begin with the introductory word and end with the verb. Moreover, when we consider that a great many clauses have been classed as irregular because the "common element", which we may well believe to be the subject of the main verb, has been construed as the subject of the subordinate clause, it is plain to see that the percent of irregularity is logically much smaller. Therefore, I think it is correct to say that at least in this small field of investigation, the introductory word normally stands first and the

verb last in a subordinate clause.

In comparing my results with those of Miss Hale (Table I<sup>1</sup>), I have to say that these differed somewhat in the individual authors but the general result is practically the same, her percent being 22 and mine 23.6. In the summary, Table I<sup>1</sup> the percent of irregularity is 22.8. Therefore in our combined work, the result shows that a subordinate clause normally begins with the introductory word and ends with the verb, since 77.2% of these clauses do so.

In Tables II and III, I have tabulated each introductory word (I) with the number of times it stands first in Caesar, Cicero, Tacitus and Livy, and (2) with the number of times it does not stand first in Caesar, Cicero, Tacitus and Livy respectively. These tables may be interesting to one who wishes to compare the use made by the different writers. For instance, "cum", "qui", and "ut ne" etc are, in all these writers, used most commonly of all the introductory words except "cum" in Tacitus. The average percent of irregularity of cum in all the writers is 36.6%; of qui, 3%; of ut, ne, 10%. Caesar follows the same general trend, cum 52.4%; qui 4.8%; ut ne, 12%. The general statement that the relative pronoun stands first is almost literally true.



But the question arises, "What is the reason for the 23.6% of irregular clauses?" In trying to answer this, the question divides itself into two parts, "What is the reason for the irregularity at the beginning? Why do so many of the verbs fail to stand at the end of their clauses, for the end of subordinate clauses shows a much larger percent of irregularity than the beginning, 15.6% at the end, as opposed to 9.3% at the beginning?" The grammars have attempted to account for this by the theory of emphasis and the "common element".

I shall take up first the subject of emphasis, second that of the common element. The grammar references below bear upon the subject of emphasis. Allen & Greenough, 598-1:- The Romans had a fond-

ness for emphasizing persons so that a name or a pronoun often stands in an emphatic place.

Harkness, 677-1:- Conjunctions and relatives may follow an emphatic word.

Part  
III  
Chapter  
I.  
465-b.

Madvig: I. When a conjunctival subordinate proposition precedes the leading proposition, the conjunction may stand after one or several words which have a particular emphasis, frequently after pronouns which refer to something preceding.

Part Madvig: II. Ut and ne even where the leading propo-  
 III  
 Chapter sition comes first, have sometimes one or sever-  
 I. al words before them. In particular a negative  
 465-b. obs. word often stands before ut signifying "so that"  
 (vix ut, nemo ut, nihil ut, nullus ut, also  
 prope ut, and paene ut.)

Part Madvig: III. (The conjunctions et, nec, sed, are  
 III  
 Chapter sometimes put after a word in the second member  
 I. of a sentence) The same is done with the rela-  
 474-d. tive pronoun (which sometimes stands after sever-  
 al words.)

Part Madvig: IV. Conjunctions which connect subordinate  
 III  
 Chapter propositions are often removed from the beginning  
 I. of the proposition.  
 474-d.

In almost all the grammar references just cited, the key word of irregularity is emphasis. I shall try to show that these irregularities arise not primarily because of emphasis but for two other reasons much more evident:- (1) linking, which is a process by which two sentences are joined in thought through the agency of a word which refers back to an antecedent or is related in thought to what has gone before, (2) transition, or a shifting of a thought from one topic, person, or thing to another.

Being curious regarding the subject of "linking" and since the commonest linking words are relative and demonstrative pronouns, I counted the number of times a relative or demonstrative stands at the head of sentences in Caesar III and IV. The facts are as follows:

In Book III, out of 106 sentences, 58 began with an element containing a relative or demonstrative or reflexive pronoun. In Book IV, 76 out of 156; and these words were in most cases not emphatic words. This means that about one half of the sentences in Book III and IV began with a word which by its very nature refers to some previous word.

As a beginning of the present discussion, I have compared initial subordinate clauses with those which do not stand first in the sentence. The figures showing the comparison are shown in Table IV. This table shows that a large percent of the irregularity in the introductory word occurs in the initial clauses (51.6% as opposed to 4.76%).

In the field I have investigated, I have found 153 subordinate clauses irregular at the beginning; of these, 78 contain a common syntactical element, which I shall discuss later; the other 75, I shall

examine next. My effort shall be to show that these clauses are irregular not primarily because of emphasis but for the following reasons:- (1) a desire to link the sentences together, to make one connected link of thought; (2) to show a shifting of some sort in the form of change of topic, change of attention from one person to another, contrasted persons or things; (3) least common of the three, a desire to throw the emphatic word first, when it is first in the mind of the speaker. A few of these clauses cannot be classed as irregular for any of the above reasons, and are simply classed as unaccounted for. The citations are made in the order (1) linking, (2) transition, (3) emphasis. The double line under the word indicates the linking word, the single line the word with which it links if it is one word.

The following seem to be clear cases of clauses in which the relative or demonstrative pronoun connects or "links" the clause with what has gone before:-

Caesar (1) Caesar ----- statuit expectandam classem.  
 III  
 Chapter Quae ubi convenit ac primum ab hostibus visa est.  
 XIV.

- Caesar (2) milites summa vi transcendere in hostium naves  
 III  
 Chapter 15. contendebant Quod postquam barbari animadver-  
 terunt etc. In which "quod" refers to the fact  
 of the soldiers boarding the ships.
- Caesar (3) ---- idoneum quendam hominem et callidum delegit  
 III  
 Chapter 18. -----persuadet uti ad hostes transeat etc. Qui  
 ubi pro perfuga ad eos venit etc.
- Caesar (4) Hi consuetudine populi Romani loca capire castra  
 III  
 Chapter 23. munire com meatibus nostros intercludere institu-  
 unt. Quod ubi Crassus animadvertit etc.
- Caesar (5) silvas ac paludes habebant ---- Ad quarum initium  
 III  
 Chapter 28. silvarum cum Caesar pervenisset etc.
- Caesar (6) Ad alteram partem succedunt Ubi ----- Hos cum  
 IV  
 Chapter III Suebi multis saepe bellis experti propter ampli-  
 tudinem gravitatemque civitatis finibus expellere  
 non potuissent etc.
- Caesar (7) Una erat --- praeparata --- falces --- His  
 III  
 Chapter 14 cum funes qui antemnas ad malos destinabant com-  
 prehensi adductique erant etc.
- Book IV (8) ----- ad exercitum proficiscitur. eo cum venisset  
 Chapter 6 etc.
- Caesar (9) --- iter in ea loca coepit quibus in locis esse  
 IV  
 Chapter VII Germanos audiebat. A quibus cum paucorum dierum  
 iter abesset.

- Caesar (10) -- in Ubios legatos mittendi quorum si principes  
IV  
Chapter 11. ac senatus sibi iure urando fidem fecisset etc.
- Caesar (11) (Hostes) perturbantur --- Quorum timor cum fremitu  
IV  
Chapter 14. et concursu significaretur etc.
- Caesar (12) se trans Rhenum in fines Sugambrorum receperat  
IV  
Chapter 16. ---- Ad quos cum Caesar nuntios misisset etc.
- Caesar (13) Tigna --- iungebat. Hæc cum machinationibus  
IV  
Chapter 17. immissa influmen defixerat etc.
- Caesar (14) hic Romanorum adventum exspectare atque ibi  
IV  
Chapter 19. decertare constituisse. Quod ubi Caesar comperit,  
19 (in which "quod" links the clause with the fact contained in the preceding sentence.)
- Caesar (15) equitesque ---- se sequi iussit. A quibus cum  
IV  
Chapter 25. paulo tardius esset administratum etc.

From the examples cited already, the nature of these is self evident:-

- Caesar (16) Quod ubi Caesar animadvertit.  
IV-25
- Caesar (17) Hoc cum voce magna dixisset.  
IV-25
- Caesar (18) Hos, item ex proximis navibus cum conspexissent,  
IV-25 etc.
- Caesar (19) Quod cum animadvertisset Caesar ----  
IV-26
- Caesar (20) Naves XVIII ---- leni vento solverunt. Quae  
IV  
Chapter 28. cum appropinquarent Britanniae etc.

Caesar (21) sed ex iis onerariae duae eosdem portus ----  
 IV capere non potuerunt et paulo infra delatae sunt.  
 Chapter 37 Quibus ex navibus cum essent expositi milites  
 trecenti, etc.

Book \* (22) Caesar --- I Labienum -- in Morinos misit. Qui  
 IV cum propter siccitates paludum quo se reciperent  
 Chapter 38. non haberent, --- omnes venerunt.

Caesar (23) neque longius abesse quin --- Sabinus clam ex  
 III castris exercitum educat et ad Caesarem auxili  
 Chapter 18 ferendi causa proficiscatur. Quod ubi auditum  
 est conclamant etc.

The irregularity in the introductory word of  
 the following examples from Cicero, also seem due to  
 the desire to make a continuous line of thought.

Cicero (24) Quae quoniam in senatu inlustrata, patefacta,  
 Catiline comperta sunt per me (in which "quae" refers  
 III - 3 back to the recital of the situation by Cicero  
 in the previous paragraph.)

Cicero (25) Hunc ego hominem tam acrem, tam audacem, tam  
 III-6-17 paratum -- nisi ex domesticis insidiis in  
 castrense latrocinium compulsem. "Hunc  
 hominem" follows a recital of Catiline's  
 strength and links it with the clause that  
 follows:

\* Should have been placed in examples of common elements and  
 is counted there.

- Cicero (26) -- qui ---- nefarios ignis inferre conati.  
 III  
 Par.22           Quibus ego si me restitisse dicam etc.
- Catiline (27) magna vis conscientiae, quam qui neglegunt,--  
 III-27.
- Catiline (28) custodiis vigiliis que defendite. Id ne vobis  
 III-29           diutius faciendum sit etc. ("Id" refers to the  
                   (fact) command contained in the previous sentence).
- Catiline (29) A similar example to the one above is:-  
 IV - 19.           Id ne posthac non modo (non) confici, sed ne  
                   cogitari quidem possit a civibus etc., in which  
                   Cicero refers to the narrow escape from destruc-  
                   tion which the state had sustained from Catiline's  
                   conspiracy.
- (30-33) There are four examples of "quod si"  
           clauses which I have counted irregular because  
           the word "quod" clearly links with what goes be-  
           fore and belongs in thought at least, (though  
           "quod si" is an established order) within the  
           subordinate clause.
- Catiline "Quod si Catilina in urbe ad hanc diem remanisset",  
 III - 17  
 Catiline and "quod si omnis domesticorum hostium, de-  
 III - 28           pulsus a vobis se in me unum converterit", also
- Catiline "quod si aliquando alicuius furore et scelere  
 III - 20           concitata manus ista plus valuerit", and "quod  
                   si meam spem vis improborum fefellerit atque  
                   superaverit".



- Oration IV Par. 17 (34) In the next reference Cicero has been telling of Catiline's attempted seduction of the slaves and their loyalty to the State. Qua re si quem vestrum forte commovet hoc etc.
- Catiline IV - 22. (35) qui --- hostes patriae semel esse coeperunt eos cum a pernicie rei publicae reppuleris etc.
- Catiline IV - 8: (36) vitam solam relinquit nefariis hominibus quam si eripuisset etc. and a similar example in which "quam" refers back to the union between the nobles and knights as a result of Cataline's
- Catiline IV - 15. (37) conspiracy:- Quam si coniunctionem in consulatu confirmatam meo perpetuam in re publica tenuerimus, etc.
- Catiline IV Par.17. (38) maxima pars eorum qui in tabernis sunt -- genus hoc universum amantissimum est,oti, quorum si quaestus oclusio tabernis minui solet.
- Catiline IV Par. 6. (39) tam exitiosam haberi coniurationem a civibus numquam putavi --- Quantum facinus ad vos delatum sit videtis. Huic si paucos putatis adfinis esse, etc.
- Cicero IV Par. 23 and 18. (40-42) The three examples cited below refer to the facts just stated,- Quae cum ita sint (two examples) and quae dum erit in vestris fixa mentibus.
- Tacitus Germania Par. 5. (43) In Tacitus I find in this list two examples of linking:- numero gaudent, eaeque solae et

gratissimae opes sunt (and following naturally in sequence of thought) Argentum et aurum propitii ne an irati di negaverint dubito.

Par. 37. (44) cum primum Cimbrorum audita sunt arma Caecilio Metello Papirio Carbone consulibus, ex quo si ad alterum imperatoris Traiani consulatum computemus.

In Livy I find the following examples which seem to result from "linking":-

Livy (45) Per idem tempus. Cu. Servilius Romae idibus  
Book 22 Martiis magistratum iniit. Ibi cum de re  
Chapter 1. publica rettulisset.

Livy (46) After a number of orders we have, quae ubi  
22-1 fact (sunt).

Livy (47) signum omnibus dat simul invadendi. Qui ubi  
22-4 ----- decurrerunt.

Livy (48) In the following example "omnia ea ut mature  
22-9 fiant", "omnia ea" refers to the order just given for the praetor to take the auspices, institute games, and consult the Sibylline books.

Livy (49) viatorem misit qui consuli muntiaret ut sine  
22-11 lectoribus ad dictatorem veniret.  
Qui cum dicto paruisset congressusque ---- fecisset.

Livy  
22-26

(50) deinde ad honores pervenit. Quaesturaque et  
duabus aedilatibus plebeia et curuli postremo et  
praetura pertunctus iam ad consulatus spem cum  
adtollerat animos.

Livy  
22-24

(51) nocte clam missi Numidae ceperunt. Quos tenentis  
locum contempea paucitate Romani postero die cum  
deiecissent.

Catiline  
III  
Chapter  
VII

(52) Quem quidem ego cum ex urbe pellebam, in  
which "quem" brings the attention back to  
Catiline and thus serves also as a transition  
word.

While the desire to link sentences together  
seems to be the most common cause of irregularity  
in these 75 clauses, a number show a transition  
word standing in front of the clause, and still  
others seem to owe their irregularity to an  
emphatic word. The following are irregular be-  
cause of a transition word:-

Caesar  
III  
Chapter  
16

(1) Nam cum omnis inventus, omnes etiam gravioris  
aetatis in quibus aliquid consili aut dignitatis  
fuit, "eo convenerant tum navium quod ubique  
fuerat" etc.

Caesar  
IV  
Chapter  
11.

(2) Eosque (equites) pugna prohiberet, "sibique  
ut potestatem faceret", etc.

- Caesar (3) Compluribus navibus fractis, reliquae cum  
IV  
Chapter essent ---- inutiles.  
29.
- Catiline (4) "mihi mea ne quando obsint", Probably the  
III  
Par.27. desire of placing the results of Cicero's ac-  
tions in contrast with those of his fellow  
citizens.
- Livy (5) qui nec ipse consulere nec alteri parere sciat,  
book 22  
Chapter eum extremi ingenii esse. "Nobis quoniam prima  
29  
animi ingenii que negata sors est".
- Caesar (6) After a description of the river Rhine, the  
IV  
Chapter next chapter begins, "Caesar cum ab hoste non  
11  
amplius passuum XII milibus abesset".
- Livy (7) Ministerium -- mihimet deposco ipse,-----  
Book 22  
Chapter "Homini non ad cetera Punica ingenia callido  
22.  
ut persuasit".
- The following seem to me to show emphasis:
- Caesar (1) "se indeditionem ut recipiat petunt", In this  
III  
Chapter Caesar may be emphasizing the fact that the  
21  
Aquitani had little hope to look for such  
leniency from Crassus.
- Caesar (2) "Arma uti capiant", (contrasted with the  
III  
Chapter unusual disinclination of Sabinus to fight)  
18.
- Catiline (3) "Litterae quaecumque erant in eo comitatu".  
III  
Paragraph  
III.

- Catiline (4) "de summa republica quid fieri placeret".  
III  
Par.13.
- Cicero (5) "Mentes enim hominum audacissimorum sceleratae  
III  
Par.13. ac nefariae ne vobis nocere possent".
- Caesar (6) "summi ut sint laboris" (emphasized perhaps  
IV  
Chapter because the little horses the Suebi used would  
2. not be supposed to be very efficient)
- Catiline (7) "mea video quid interest".  
IV  
Par.9.
- Catiline (8) "de facto quid indicetis".  
IV  
Par.6.
- Catiline (9) "de poena quid censeatis".  
IV  
Par.6.
- Livy (10) "iratus se ex consilio proripuit, signum simul  
Book 22  
Chap.III. itineri pugnaeque cum proposuisset". "signum"  
Lines makes prominent the second angry act of  
31-32 Flaminius.
- Livy (11) Sed Punicum abhorrens ab Latinorum nominum  
22  
Chap.13 pronuntiatione os "Casilinum pro Casino dux  
Line 20. ut occiperet", fecit.
- (12) "Hunc principem ab tergo cum apparuisset  
Hannibali, speciem parti utrique praebuisse  
novi praesidii cum Q. Fabio a Roma venientis".
- Livy (13) ut quae pars plus reciperet quam daret, argenti  
22  
Chapter 23 pondo bina et sēlibras in militem praestaret.  
Lines 22&23.

"Ducentis quadraginta septem cum plures Romanus  
quam Poenus, recepisset in tardius erogaretur"  
etc.

Livy (14) "Castra cum Fabio iungamus ad praetorium eius  
22 signa cum tulerimus".  
Chap.29  
Lines 28&29

The adverbs in the following clauses are probably placed outside their clauses for the sake of emphasis.-

Caesar (15) "vix ut iis rebus quas constituissent collocan-  
III dis atque administrandis tempus daretur", See  
Chapter IV page 8.

Caesar (16) "Maxime ut maritimae res postularent".  
IV-23

(17) "Tantum quod extaret aqua".

In the irregular clauses given above (75), I have called 51 due to "linking", 7 to transition or change of topic, and 17 due to emphasis. Therefore, if this classification is correct, the idea of "linking" is far more prominent than that of mere emphasis.

Of my 153 clauses irregular at the beginning, 78 remain to be discussed. These contain the so-called "common element" in the order, "common element subordinate clause, main clause" of which most of the grammars speak. The following citations bear

on this subject:

Kühner: A subject or object which is either common to an independent and a dependent clause or serves in one as subject and in the other as object, is, when it is emphasized, placed at the beginning of a complex sentence.

Part III  
Chapter  
II  
476a.  
Obs.1.

Madvig: A period is often formed in Latin when the leading proposition is broken off, by placing first a word of the leading proposition which belongs at the same time to the subordinate (e.g. as a common subject or object) and which points with emphasis to the person or thing to be mentioned and the subordinate proposition immediately after it.

Harkness, 684 and 684-1:- When either the subject of the object is the same in the principal and subordinate clause, it usually stands at or near the beginning of the sentence and is followed by the subordinate clause. When the object of the principal clause is the same as the subject of the subordinate clause, it usually stands at the head.

Bennett, 351-2:- "A word serving as the common subject or object of the main clause and a subordinate clause; stands before both".

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

In the grammar quotations given here, all except Hale (who speaks of a common element in thought) mention only a common subject, object, or the subject of the one and the object of the other, and they consider it only when the order is "common element, subordinate clause, main clause". In dealing with this common element there are two things to be done:- First, to find out whether the rule set forth by so many grammars is true in enough cases to be a serviceable rule, Second, to try to prove that even though the position of the common element does bear out the rule, it is placed so not because it is a common element but for the purposes of linking and transition.

In Table V, I have shown all the possible arrangements of the "common element" found in Caesar III & IV, Cicero (Catiline) III & IV, Tacitus (Germania) and Livy, Book 22, (36 chapters) including the one discussed in the grammars, which



I shall call Class I. The results are as follows: Out of 221 examples of common element, 90 were of Class I, leaving 131 of those belonging to the other four classes.

In Table VI I have tabulated the syntactical variation of the common element as I found it. According to this table, 143 examples had a common syntactical element (in my investigation a subject) Now since only 78 of the examples of Class I. had a common syntactical subject, and there were 143 in all, there were 65 common syntactical elements which did not stand outside their clause. We may say then that since the rule holds good, 78 out of 143 times, or more than one half, the rule is borne out so far as position goes. I shall try to show that these elements stand before the subordinate clause for purposes of linking or transition. In order to prove this, I shall cite and classify the 78 examples of common element, Class I, in which the element is a syntactical subject. The following are examples of linking:-

Caesar  
III  
Chapter  
18

(1) idoneum quendam hominem et callidum delegit --  
persuadet ut ad hostes transeat -- Qui ubi  
pro perfuga ad eos venit, timorem Romanorum  
proponit.

- Caesar  
Book  
IV  
Chapter  
III
- (2) ad alteram partem ubii ---- ii paulo quamquam sunt eiusdem generis, sunt ceteris humaniores.
- Caesar  
Book IV  
Chapter  
15
- (3) Caesar iis quos in castris retinuerat discedendi potestatem fecit. Illi supplicia crutigtusque Gallorum veriti, quorum agros vexaverant --- dixerunt.
- Caesar  
IV  
Chapter  
12
- (4) Piso Aquitanus amplissimo genere natus -- Hic cum fratri intercluso ab hostibus auxilium ferret, illum ex periculo restitit.
- Catiline  
III  
Par.15
- (5) supplicatio --- decreta est. Quae supplicatio si cum ceteris supplicationibus conferatur, hoc interest.
- Livy 22  
Chapter  
36  
Lines  
19 & 20
- (6) Caere' aquas in fonte calido manasse; id quidem etiam quod saepius acciderat magis terrebat ("id" refers back to a succession of incidents with the one cited.)
- Tacitus  
Germania  
Par 42.
- (7) Nec Varisti, Quadive degenerant. Eaque Germaniae velut fons est, quatenus Danuvio praecingitur.
- Livy 22  
Chap.23  
Lines 3 & 4
- (8) cum -- cunctatio Fabii fecisset, quae ut Hannibalem non mediocri sollicitum cura habebat --- eta contempta erat inter cives etc.

Livy 22 (9) Is invenis (Varro mentioned before) ut  
 Chapter primum ex eo genere quaestus pecunia a patre  
 26 relictis animos ad spem liberalioris fortunae  
 Line 1 and following. fecit --- deinde ad honores pervenit.

Catiline (10) Atque ego ut vidi quos, maximo furore et sce-  
 III lere esse inflammatos sciebam eos nobiscum  
 Par.4. esse et Romae remanisse in eo omnis dies  
 noctisque consumpsi.

These common elements very often seem to stand first because they mark a transition of some kind, sometimes a change of topic, at other times a shifting of the narrative from one tribe to another, or from one man to another.

Book (1) ipse (Caesar) cum primum per anni tempus  
 III potuit, ad exercitum contendit, Veneti  
 Chapter relinqueque item civitates ---- simul ----  
 IX intellegabant --- bellum parare ---  
 instituunt.

Caesar (2) quibus amissis reliqui neque quo se reciperent  
 III neque quem ad modum oppida defenderent, habe-  
 Chapter 16. bant.

Caesar (3) Compluribus expugnatis oppidis, Caesar ubi  
 III intellexit frustra tantum laborem sumi-----  
 Chapter XIV

statuit. (Here is an illustration of the fact that the "linking" idea in the ablative absolute takes precedence over the common element "Caesar" and stands first).

- Caesar III Chapter 20 (4) in Sotiatium fines exercitum introduxit. Sotiates magnas copias coactis equitatuque quo plurimum valebant -- proelium commiserunt.
- Book III Chapter 17 (5) Dum haec in Venetis geruntur Quintus Titurius Sabinus cum iis copiis quas a Caesare acceperat. in fines Venellorum pervenit.
- Book III Chapter 20 (6) se statim Titurio dederunt --- P. Crassus cum in Aquitaniam pervenisset non mediocrem sibi diligentiam adhibendam intellegebat.
- Book III Chapter 21 (7) Quibus fortiter resistentibus vineas turresque egit. Illi --- ubi diligentia nostrorum nihil his rebus profici posse intellexerunt legatos ad Crassum mittunt etc.
- Book III Chapter 23 (8) Crassus in fines Vocatium et Tarusatium profectus est. Tum vero barbari commoti quod oppidum et natura loci et manu munitum--- expugnatum cognoverant, legatos dimittere-- coeperunt.
- Book III Chapter 24 (9) quid hostes consili caperent (Crassus) expectabat Illi etsi-- se tuto dimicaturos existimabant, tamen tutius, esse arbitrabantur etc.
- Book IV Chapter IV (10) Hi (Menapii) Germanos prohibebant. Illi-- cum neque vi contendere, neque clam transire-- possent, reverti -- simulaverunt, etc.

- Book IV  
Chapter  
6. (11) Chapter 5 tells of the customs of the Gauls and then the narrative changes:- Caesar ne graviori bello occurrent -- ad exercitum proficiscitur.
- Book IV  
Chapter  
12 (12) Chapter 11 tells of Caesar's movements and so we find Chapter 12 beginning, at hostes ubi primum nostros equites conspexerunt --- nostros perturbaverunt.
- Book IV  
Chapter  
15 (13) ad quos consecrandos Caesar equitatum misit. Germani -- cum suos interfici viderent----- se ex castris elecerunt.
- Caesar  
IV  
Chapter  
26 (14) Nostri --- magnopere perturbantur; hostes ---- ubi ex litore aliquos singulares ex nave egredientes conspexerent --- impletos adoriebantur, etc.
- Book IV  
Chapter  
27 (15) Caesar --- iussit --- his subsidia submittebat. Nostri, simul in arido constiterunt --- in hostes impetum fecerunt.
- Book IV  
Chapter  
27 (16) Hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Caesari defuit. Hostes --- simul atque se ex fuga receperunt --- legatos de pace miserunt.
- Book IV  
Chapter  
30 (17) omnibus constabat hiemeri in Gallia oportere, frumentum in his locis in hiemem provisum non erat. Principes Britanniae --- cum equites, et naves et frumentum Romanis deesse intellexerent --- optimum factu esse duxerunt, etc.

- Book IV (18) et suos clam ex agris deducere (Britanni)  
Chapter 31 coeperunt. At Caesar etsi nondum eorum con-  
silia cognoverat --- suspicabatur.
- Book IV (19) Interim barbari -- ad castra venerunt. Caesar  
Chapter 35 etsi --- videbat --- tamen nactus --- legiones  
in acie pro castris constituit.
- Tacitus (20) Terra etsi aliquanto specie differt ---  
Germania adspicit, (Terra marks a transition from tribe)  
Par. 5.
- Tacitus (21) Vangiones, Tribosi Nemetis. Ne Ubii quidem  
Germania quamquam Romana colonia esse meruerint ac  
Par. 28. libentius Agrippinenses conditoris sui nomine  
vocentur, origine erubescunt.
- Tacitus (22) Ac primo statim Chaucorum gens quamquam in-  
Germania cipiatur a Trisiis ac partem litoris occupet  
Par. 35. omnium quas exposui gentium obtenditur etc.
- Tacitus (23) Ceterum Harri (newly mentioned) super vires  
Germania quibus enumeratos paulo ante populos ante-  
Par. 43. cedunt, truces insitae feritati ac tempore  
lenocinantur.
- Livy (24) Hannibal ex hibernis movit. Galli ---  
Book 22 postquam --- suas terras sedem belli videre,  
Par. 1. verterunt retro in Hannibalem ab Romanis odia.  
Lines 4-7
- Livy 22-4 (25) Poenus --- signum omnibus dat etc. Romanus  
Lines prius --- quam satisceret, se circum ventum  
27 & 28 esse sensit.
- Livy 22-4 (26) Previous paragraph has been occupied with  
Lines  
14 to 18

Hannibal --- Flaminius cum pridie solis occasu  
ad lacum pervenisset --- conspexit.

Livy 22 (27) Poenus ubi id quod petierat clausum lacu ac  
Chapter IV. montibus et circumfusum suis copiis habuit  
Lines 19, 20 & 21. hostem signum omnibus dat simul invadendi.

Livy 22-12 (28) After a statement in regard to a new levy  
Lines 1, 2 & 3 of soldiers, Dictator --- per agrum Sabinum Ti-  
bur, quo diem ad conveniendum edix erat novis  
militibus, venit.

Livy 22 (29) Duae tamen primo concursu captae erant Punicae  
Chapter 20 naves, quattuor suppressae. Romani quamquam---  
Lines 1 to 5. armataeque aciem toto praetentam in litore  
cernebant --- haud constanter insecuti trepidam  
hostium classem --- religatas puppibus in altum  
extraxere, etc.

Livy 22 (30) (Fabius) fidemque publicam impendio privato  
Chapter 23 exsolvit. Hannibal pro Gereoni moenibus cuius  
Lines 1, 2 & 3. urbis captae atque incensae ab se in usum  
horreorum pauca reliquerat tecta, in stativis  
erat.

Caesar (31) After the situation at Octodurus has been set  
Book III forth in Chapter II we find, - Galba --- quod  
Chapter III deditione facta obsidionibus acceptis, nihil de  
bello timendum existimaverat -- sententias  
exquirere coepit.

- Caesar (32) Adiatunus eruptionem facere conatus --- tamen  
Book III  
Chapter 22. ut eadem deditiois condicione uteretur, a  
Crasso impetravit.
- Book III (33) Crassus --- quid fieri vellet ostendit.  
Chapter  
26.
- Caesar (34) Caesar iis quos in castra retinuerat discedendi  
IV-15 potestatem fecit.
- Caesar (35) Volusenus --- quaeque ibi perspexisset, renuntiat  
Book IV  
Chap.21.
- Catiline (36) Gabinus ---- cum primo impudenter respondere  
III  
Par.12. coepisset ad extremum nihil ex eis quae Galli  
insimulabant, negavit.
- Catiline (37) Nam P. Lentulus quamquam --- ius verum etiam  
III  
Par.15 civis amiserat tamen magistratu se abdicavit.
- Catiline (38-40) Non Ti Gracchus, quod iterum tribunus  
IV  
Par.IV plebis fieri voluit, non C. Gracchus quod  
agrarios concitare conatus est, non L.  
Saturninus quod C. Memmiam occidit, in dis-  
crimen aliquod atque investrae severitatis  
indiciam adducitur.

There are numerous examples of this class in Livy, because he is dealing successively with generals, first Roman, then Carthaginian.



- Livy 22 (41) In the first, Hannibal is only singled out  
 22 from the rest of his own men. Ipse Hannibal  
 Chap.II ----- elephanto qui unus superfuerat quo altius  
 Lines 28 ab aqua extaret, vectus (est).  
 & follow-  
 ing
- Livy 22 (42) Flaminius --- postquam res sociorum ante  
 Par.III. oculos prope suos ferri agique vidit,-----  
 Line 21 iratus se ex consilio proripuit.  
 & follow-  
 ing.
- Livy 22 (43) Eum et robora virorum sequebantur et ipse  
 Par.6, quacumque in parte premi ac laborare senserat  
 Lines suos, impigre ferebat opem.  
 3,4,& 5.
- Livy 22 (44) Fabium, aequalem temporibus huiusce belli  
 Par 7, potissimum auctorem habui. Hannibal segregata  
 Line 10 ex hostium coacervatorum cumulis corpora suorum  
 and follow- cum iussisset Flamini quoque corpus funeris  
 ing. causa magna cum cura inquisitum non invenit.
- Livy 22 (45) Cu. Servilius, consul --- postquam de conlegae  
 Chap.9 exercitusque caede audivit --- ad urbem iter  
 Lines 16, intendit. And following this,  
 17 & 18
- Livy 22 (46) Quintus Fabius Maximus dictator --- cum  
 Chap.9 edocuisset patres plus neglegentia ---  
 pervicit, etc.

The two examples given below show that the idea of "linking" takes precedence over that of the common element.

- Caesar  
IV  
Chap.22. (47) Hoc sibi Caesar satis opportune accidisse  
arbitratus, quod neque post tergum hostem re-  
linquere volebat --- magnum iis numerum ob-  
sidum imperat.
- Caesar  
IV  
Chapter  
36 (48) His Caesar numerum obsidum quem ante impera-  
verat duplicavit, etc.
- Livy 22  
Chap.11  
line 14  
& follow-  
ing. (49) ipse (Fabius, who has been mentioned before)  
via Flaminia profectus obviam consuli exer-  
cituque cum ad Tiberim circa Ocriculum pros-  
pexisset agmen consulemque cum equitibus ad se  
progredientem viatorem misit.
- Livy22  
Par.14  
Lines 37  
& follow-  
ing. (50) Sed vir ac vere Romanus (Camillus, mentioned  
before) ---- ubi sedens prospectaret hostem---  
descendit in aecum, etc.
- Livy 22  
Chapter  
15  
Lines 27  
& follow-  
ing. (51) Inde Carthalo --- cum, priusquam ad coniectum  
teli veniret, avertisset hostis, quinque ferme  
milia continenti cursu secutus est fugientis,  
and following the example just cited,
- Livy 22  
Chapter  
15 (52) Mansinus postquam nec hostem desistere seque  
nec spem vidit effugiendi esse, cohortatus suos  
in proelium rediit, etc.
- Livy 22  
Chap.19 (53) Hasdrubal ad eum navium numerum quem a fratre  
instructum paratumque acceperat decem adiectis,  
quadraginta navium classem Himilconi tradit, and  
following almost immediately,

(54) Cn. Scipio postquam movisse ex hibernis hostem  
 audivit, primo idem consilii fuit.

Livy 22-30 (55) Magister equitum cum patrem Fabium appellasset  
 Lines 5,6,7 ---consalutasset --- inquit.

The following examples show one person or  
 group set off against another person or group.

Caesar (1) --- Nautas gubernatoresque compari iubet ipse  
 III cum primum per anni tempus potuit, ad exer-  
 Chap. 9. citum contendit.

Caesar (2) illum (fratrem) expericulo eripuit, ipse, equo  
 IV vulnerato deiectus, quoad potuit fortissime  
 Chap. 12 restitit.

Caesar (3) (Britanni) equos insuefactos incitarent ---  
 Book IV nostri --- eadem alacritate ac studio quo in  
 Chapter 24 pedestribus uti proeliis consuerant, utebantur.

Caesar (4) Pugnatum est ab utrisque acriter. Nostri  
 Book IV tamen quod neque ordines servare neque firmiter  
 Chapter 26 insistere neque signa subsequi poterant-----  
 magnopere perturbabantur.

Livy 22-2 (5) Alii fessa aegre trahentis membra, alii ubi  
 Lines 18, semel victis taedis animis procubuissent, inter  
 19 & 20 iumenta et ipsa iacentia possim morientes(erant)

Livy 22 (6) viri super alios alii praecipitantur. Pars  
 Chapter magna ---- in aquam progressi quoad capitibus  
 VI. Lines 18,19 & 20 umerisque extare possunt, sese immergunt.

- Livy 22-11 (7) ex hoc urbano exercitu, qui minores quinque et triginta annis erant, in navis impositi, alii ut urbi praesiderent relictis sunt.
- Livy 22 Par.26 (8) ipse (contrasted with omnes) qua gravitate animi criminantes se ad multitudinem mimicos tulerat, eadem et populi in se saevientis iniuriam tulit.
- Livy 22-7 Line 7 & following (9) Ego, praeterquam quod nihil auctum ex vano velim ---- Fabium, aequalem temporibus huiusce belli, potissimum auctorem habui.
- Catiline III Par.5 (10) Et ego ex praefectura Reatina complures delectos adulescentes quorum opera utor adsidue in reipublicae praesidio cum gladiis miseram.
- Catiline IV Par.18 (11) vos ne populo Romano deesse videamini, providete.
- Tacitus (Germania) Par.7. (12) Nec regibus infinita aut libera potestas et duces exemplo potius quam imperio, si prompti, si conspicui, si ante aciem agant, admiratione praesunt.

To summarize, I think we may say that the clauses containing the common element are irregular for practically the same reasons as the 75 clauses already classified; of the 78, 67 result from transition or shifting of the thought, and eleven from linking. Therefore, they are not irregular

because they happen to be common elements.

In the 153 irregular clauses, I have shown that the irregularity was due in 62 cases to linking, 74 cases to transition and only 17 to emphasis. Therefore it appears that emphasis plays a very minor part. Generally speaking then, I have found subordinate clauses remarkably regular at the beginning except where a "link" word or a "transition" word has been moved forward to a place outside its clause.

I have now proved that the rules given with regard to a common element are true in more than half of the examples when the element is syntactically identical. On the other hand, I have proved also that even when the common syntactical element stands before the subordinate clause, the fact may be accounted for on the theory of "linking" or "transition". I have yet to prove that a common element in thought only, does not bear out the rule even in the position of the common element. Of the 221 examples illustrating a common element, 143 contain a common element syntactically identical, while 78 contain one common in thought. Of the 90 illustrations of the common element of the 1st class, 78 are syntactically identical,

while 12 are common in thought only. Therefore, but twelve of those containing an element common in thought stand before the clause, and 66 do not. This shows that the rule does not hold good to any extent, except where the common element is syntactically identical in the two clauses.

I shall quote the twelve examples of sentences containing an element, common in thought to both main and subordinate clause, and try to prove that the same desire of "linking" or "transition" or even emphasis has played its part in the position of the common element. The following are clearly examples of linking:-

- Catiline  
III  
Par.11. I. (Lentulus) confessus est. Ita eum non modo ingenium illud et dicendi exercitatio qua semper valuit sed etiam propter vim, sceleris manifesti atque dēprehensi impudentia qua superabat omnis improbitasque defecit.
- Caesar  
IV  
Chapter  
27 II. Commius venit,--- Hunc illi e navi egressum cum ad eos oratoris modo Caesaris mandata deferret, comprehenderant atque in vincula coniecerant.
- Catiline  
III  
Par.10 III. Primo ostendimus Cethego;---- erat scriptum ipsius manu --- sese, quae eorum legatis

confirmasset, facturum esse;

- Tacitus IV Notum ignotumque quantum ad ius hospitis nemo  
(Germania) discernit. Abeunti si quid poposcerit con-  
Par.21. cedere moris est.
- Livy V. Numeri Decimi Samnitis deinde interventu proelium  
22 restitutum. Hunc principem --- a tergo cum  
Chapter apparuisset Hannibali speciem parti utrique  
24 praebuisse etc.
- Livy VI Sibi communicatum cum alio non ademptum imperium  
22,27 esse; itaque se numquam volentem parte qua  
posset rerum consilio gerendarum cessurum (esse),  
etc.
- The next five show a transition of thought:-
- Caesar IV I. Haec ab iis (Caesar) cognovit. Suebos postquam  
Chapter per exploratores pontem fieri comperissent,  
19 more suo --- nuntios in omnes partes dimisisse,  
etc.
- Caesar II. Exercitum Titurio Sabino et Aurunculeio Cottae  
IV ----dedit. Sulpicium legatum cum eo praecidio  
Chapter quod satis esse arbitrabatur portum tenere iussit  
22
- Catiline III denique ipsum latorem Semproniae legis inuissu  
IV populi poenas rei publicae dependisse. Ipsum  
Par.10 Lentudum, largitiorem et prodigium not putat  
cum de pernicie populi Romani, exitio huius

urbis tam crudeliter cogitaret etiam appellari  
posse popularem.

Livy  
22  
Chapter  
25

IV. duos praetores --- occupatos esse --- M.  
Minucium magistrum equitum ne hostem videret, ne  
quid rei bellicae gereret, prope in custodia  
habiturum esse.

Livy  
22  
Chapter  
34  
Line 22  
& follow-  
ing.

V. qui prius vincere prohibuisset Romanos quam  
vinci. Consules deinde Fabianis artibus cum  
bellare possent, bellum traxisse.

One example seems due to emphasis:-

Tacitus  
Germania  
Par.7.

Nunc singularum gentium instituta ritusque  
quatenus differant --- expediam.

Therefore in these twelve cases also the posi-  
tion of the common element may be accounted for on  
the theory of linking, transition and in a slight  
degree, emphasis.

Since I have shown that the irregularity of  
the introductory word in a subordinate clause and  
the position of the common element of class I. can  
be explained on the theory of "linking", transition  
or change of topic and to a smaller degree emphasis,  
I shall take up the last part of my discussion,  
namely, the verb order in subordinate clauses.



The grammars make no specific mention of the verb order of subordinate clauses, therefore I have had to depend wholly on my investigation of the Latin authors. I counted all the verbs, both main and subordinate, except the infinitive of indirect discourse. The result is shown in three tables. Table VII is a comparison of the irregularity of the verb in main and subordinate clauses. The subordinate clauses are found much more regular, having only 15.6% of irregularity, while main clauses show 25.74%. The figures in Caesar are baffling, since his percent of irregularity in main clauses is less than in subordinate (10.5 in main clauses, 13% in subordinate) while in all the rest of the work, the main clause is much more irregular. In Books I and II, according to Miss Hale's figures, the percents were main 14.7 and subordinate .061.

I find no way to account for this except that in these particular Books (III & IV) Caesar uses the verb *sum* in 37 out of 70 irregular clauses, and the verb *sum* in Caesar is much more irregular than other verbs, as I shall show later. Max Radin, in an interesting article called "The Date of Composition of Caesar's Gallic Wars", by a series of skillful arguments, makes one believe that the third and fourth books of Caesar were

written at least four years later than the first and second, the latter being written about the same time that he was writing his work "De Analogia", and perhaps experimenting in rhetorical devices. The writer of the article is inclined to think that the extended and unusual indirect discourse of the first book may be such a device. If this is so, might it not account for a variation in the matter of verb position?

Thinking that the verb "sum" would materially change the results, I have compared the main and subordinate clauses, including and excluding the verb "sum". Table VII shows very little difference in the irregularity whether we retain or exclude the verb "sum". This results from the fact that in Tacitus and Livy there is not much difference in the behavior of sum and other verbs. However, in Caesar, where the irregularity of the verb sum in subordinate clauses is about 72%, it makes a great difference and yet even then the main clauses show an irregularity of 6.4% only, the subordinate of 6.7%.

Table VIII shows a comparison of the regularity of the verb sum with that of its compounds. It shows that there is a striking difference; the compounds of the verb sum (possum, most common) being the most regular of

all the verbs in Caesar III & IV, subordinate clauses; and in general twice as regular as the verb *sum* itself. *Possum* in the subordinate clauses of Caesar (34 examples) are all regular, while in Cicero there are but two irregularities out of fifteen examples.

In Table IX, I tested the regularity of the verbs in clauses at the end of the sentence, in order to compare it with that of other clauses not at the end. Neither in main nor in subordinate clauses do the figures differ much from those of Table VII. Therefore, we cannot prove that a word is pushed to the end of a sentence to link with what follows or that any carelessness exists in the placing of a verb because, at the end of a sentence, the thought is complete. We are still much in the dark as to why these irregularities occur. Even so, we may say that the verb normally stands at the end since 84.4% of the subordinate clauses do so, even when including the verb "*sum*".

In conclusion, there have been many interesting things by the way that would repay careful study. Madvig (Part III; Chap.2, 477) says:- "We must especially avoid inserting one proposition in another in such a way that several terminations of a precisely similar form come together at last, especially a number of verbs each of which belongs to a particular member of the proposition,

although such periods are occasionally found in the old writers." Is verb order changed by such avoidance?

Madvig (First appendix to the Syntax, 478, Obs 2) says:- "In short subordinate propositions the verb may sometimes be supplied from the leading proposition." In Tacitus I found 201 subordinate clauses, and 50 subordinate elements with the verb missing; its meaning implied from the leading proposition. Caesar and Cicero did this very little. To what extent is it a peculiarity of the later writers?

I think too that an intensive study of Caesar's word order in subordinate clauses would be interesting in the light of the theory that he wrote the books in groups at different times and under different circumstances. Such an investigation might throw light upon the difference in style, if any, between his earlier and his later work, between his more hurried and his studied work.

Finally, if this paper has succeeded in its aim it has proved, First, that a subordinate clause normally begins with the introductory word and ends with the verb; Second, that irregularities at the beginning of a clause arise not so much from a desire for emphasis, as for securing continuous thought through "link" or "transition" words; Third, that irregularities at the beginning of

clauses do not arise from the desire to put a common element first, for the common element does not usually stand first; and when it does, does so like other words, to link, show a change of topic, or secure emphasis; Fourth, that the regularity of the verb in subordinate clauses is at least greater than that of main clauses; and Fifth, that the verb "sum" while affecting the percent of irregularity to some extent, is, on an average, inclined to act much as other verbs do.

TABLE I.

<u>SUBORDINATE CLAUSES</u>	Clases in which verb does not stand last	Clases in which intro- ductory word does not stand first	Clases in which both introduc- tory word & verb are irregular	Number of irre- gular clauses	Entire Number of clases	Percent of Irregularity
Caesar B.G. III & IV	64(1)	59(5)	6	129(6)	538(73)	24%
Cicero (Catiline) III & IV	62(3)	31(1)	6	99(4)	400(23)	24.7
Tacitus (Germania)	25	8	0	33	201	16.4
Livy(Books 22) 36 chapters.	85(6)	34(4)	9	128(10)	511(55)	25
	<u>236(10)</u>	<u>132(10)</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>389(20)</u>	<u>1650(151)</u>	<u>23.6%</u>

TABLE I.<sup>1</sup>

SUMMARY TABLES (with Miss Hale's figures)

	Clases in which verb does not stand last.	Clases in which intro- ductory does not stand first	Clases in which both introductory and verb are irregular	Number of irregular clases	Entire number of clases	Percentage of Irregularity
Caesar I, II, III & IV	111	135	9	255	1350	19%
Cicero Catiline I, II, III & IV	103	67	7	177	813	21.7
D.E. Senectute	117	38	6	161	430	37.4
Tacitus	25	8	0	33	201	16.4
Livy Book 22 36 chapters	85	34	9	128	511	25
	<u>441</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>754</u>	<u>3305</u>	<u>22.8%</u>

TABLE II.

Subordinate clauses in which the Introductory Word stands first.

<u>Introductory words</u>	Caesar III&IV	Cicero III&IV	Tacitus Germania	Livy Book 22	Totals
cum	42	23	7	40	112
relative pronoun	164	126	67	136	493
ut ne ut non	67	65	24	61	217
quod (fact)	8	3	6	3	20
si nisi etc.	22	21	19	36	98
quod (causal)	40	15	2	13	70
Ubi	6	--	2	14	22
postquam ) priusquam )	11	--	--	14	25
quicumque	3	1	--	3	7
interrogative pronoun.nescu an	20	15	3	12	50
quin	4	--	--	1	5
etsi	1	--	--	1	2
cum primum	1	--	--	--	1
unde	2	--	1	3	6
dum	6	--	2	1	9
quantus	6	9	1	5	21
quamquam	--	2	4	4	10
quam after compar.	2	2	1	5	10
quoad	1	1	--	--	2
contra atque	1	1	--	--	2

TABLE II. - continued

Subordinate clauses in which the Introductory word stands first.

<u>Introductory words</u>	Caesar III&IV	Cicero III&IV	Tacitus Germania	Livy(Book 22) 36 chap.	Totals
quo minus	1	1	--	--	2
quot	1	--	--	2	3
dum modo	--	1	1	--	2
etiam si) etenim si)	--	2	--	--	2
quoniam	--	4	1	2	7
sicut	--	2	1	5	8
sive	--	2	--	--	2
quia	--	--	6	12	18
antequam	--	1	1	--	2
ecquid	--	1	--	--	1
tamdiu dum	--	1	--	--	1
qualis	--	1	--	--	1
donec	--	--	6	1	7
utque	--	--	1	--	1
ac	--	1	--	--	1
prout	--	--	3	--	3
tamquam	--	--	3	1	4
quotiens	--	--	1	--	1
quamvis	--	--	--	1	1
quatenus	--	--	1	--	1
velut	--	--	2	--	2



TABLE II - continued

Subordinate clauses in which the introductory word stands first.

<u>Introductory words</u>	Caesar III&IV	Cicero III&IV	Tacitus Germania	Livy Book 22)	Totals
quando	--	--	--	2	2
quid quid	--	--	2	--	2
necubi	--	--	--	3	3
necunde	--	--	--	1	1
acci (ut primum)	--	--	--	1	1

TABLE III

Subordinate clauses in which the introductory word is not at the beginning of clause.

<u>Introductory words</u>	Caesar III&IV	Cicero III&IV	Tacitus Germania	Livy Book 22	Totals
cum	22	6	--	13	41
relative pronoun	8	2	1	4	15
ut, ne, ut non	8	6	--	7	21
quod (fact that)	--	--	--	--	--
si nisi	1	12	2	1	16
quod (causal)	5	3	--	1	9
ubi	10	--	--	4	14
postquam ) priusquam)	1	--	--	7	8
quicumque	--	1	--	1	2
nescio an interrogative	2	4	1	--	7
quin	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE III- continued

Subordinate clauses in which the introductory word does  
not stand first

<u>Introductory</u> <u>words</u>	Caesar III&IV	Cicero III&IV	Tacitus Germania	Livy Book 22	Totals
simul atque	2	--	--	--	2
etsi	3	--	1	--	4
cum primum	1	--	--	--	1
unde	--	--	--	--	--
dum	--	1	--	--	1
quantus	--	--	--	--	--
quam quam	1	1	2	1	5
quem after compar.	--	--	--	--	--
quoad	1	--	--	1	2
contra atque	--	--	--	--	--
quo minus	--	--	--	--	--
quot	--	--	--	--	--
dum modo	--	--	--	--	--
etiam si etenim si	--	--	--	--	--
quoniam	--	1	--	1	2
sicut	--	--	--	--	--
sive	---	--	--	--	--
quia	--	--	--	1	1
antequam	--	--	--	--	--
acquid	--	--	--	--	--
tamquam	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE III - continued

Subordinate clauses in which the introductory word  
does not stand first

<u>Introductory words</u>	Caesar III&IV	Cicero III&IV	Tacitus Germania	Livy Book 22	Totals
tam diu dum	--	--	--	--	--
qualis	--	--	--	--	--
donec	--	--	--	--	--
utque	--	--	--	--	--
ac	--	--	--	--	--
prout	--	--	--	--	--
quotiens	--	--	--	--	--
quamvis	--	--	--	--	--
quatenus	--	--	--	--	--
velut	--	--	1	--	1
quando	--	--	--	--	--
quid quid	--	--	--	--	--
necubi	--	--	--	--	--
necunde	--	--	--	--	--
acsi	--	--	--	--	--
ut primum	--	--	--	1	1

TABLE IV.Initial Subordinate Clauses

	Total Number of Clauses	Those in which introductory word does not stand first	Percentage of Irregularity
Caesar III & IV	46	33	71.7%
Cicero (Catiline) III & IV	35	24	70
Tacitus (Germania)	17	4	23.5
Livy (Book 22) 36 chapters	61	21	34.4
	159	82	<u>51.6%</u>

Subordinate Clauses not Initial

Caesar III & IV	492	32	6.5%
Cicero (Catiline) III & IV	365	13	3.6
Tacitus (Germania)	184	4	2.2
Livy (Book 22) 36 chapters	450	22	4.9
	1491	71	<u>4.76%</u>

TABLE V.  
COMMON FACTOR

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	4th Class	5th Class	Totals
	Common factor first followed by sub- ordinate clause	Subordi- nate clause con- taining common fac- tor followed by main clause	Subor- dinate clause fol- lowed by main clause con- tain- ing com- mon fac- tor	Main clause con- tain- ing com- mon fac- tor, fol- lowed by subor- dinate clause	Main clause fol- low- ed by subor- dinate clause con- tain- ing the common factor	
Caesar III & IV	38	18	4	15	3	78
Cicero III & IV	12	10	1	15	1	39
Tacitus "Germania"	8	3	--	16	2	29
Livy book 22 (36 chapters)	32	12	3	26	2	75
	90	43	8	72	8	221

TABLE VI.

Various constructions in which the common element is found, with number of times the combination is found in:-

	Caesar III&IV	Cicero III&IV Cateline	Tacitus Germania	Livy Book 22 36 chap- ters	Totals
Subject of main, subj. of subor- dinate	52	26	16	49	143
Subject of main, direct object of subordinate.	2	--	1	2	5
Indirect object of main, subject of subordinate.	6	2	1	5	14
Direct object of main, subject of subordinate	7	1	3	3	14
Dative of posses- sion in main, sub- ject of subordi- nate.	1	1	2	--	4
Dative with com- pound in main, sub- ject of subordinate.	1	--	--	--	1
Total	69	30	23	59	181

TABLE VI - continued

	Caesar III&IV	Cicero III&IV Catiline	Tacitus Germania	Livy Book 22 36 Chap- ters	Totals
Ablative of agent in main, subject of sub- ordinate	1	--	--	--	1
Accus.with ad and apud in main,subject of subordinate	1	--	1	--	2
Subj. accus. in main, subject of subordinate	2	3	2	10	17
Subject of main, obj. of preposi- tion in subor- dinate.	1	2	--	--	3
Subject of main, ablative abso- lute.	1	--	--	--	1
Subject of main, indirect object of subordinate	2	3	2	1	8
Subj. of main, Subject of paenitere in subordinate	1	--	--	--	1
Totals	9	8	5	11	33

TABLE VI - concluded

	Caesar III&IV	Cicero III&IV Catiline	Tacitus Germania	Livy Book 22 36 chap- ters	Totals
Ablative with preposition in main, subject of subordinate.	--	1	--	1	2
Subject of main, dative of posses- sion in subordi- nate.	--	--	--	1	1
Ablative of means in main, subject of subordinate.	--	--	1	--	1
Ablative of agent in main, subject accus. in subor- dinate.	--	--	--	1	1
Subj. accus. in main, ablative with preposition in subordinate.	--	--	--	2	2
Totals	--	1	1	5	7
Carried forward	78	38	28	70	114
Total number of examples in each author	78	39	29	75	221



TABLE VII.

Including the verb sum

	<u>Main Clauses</u>			<u>Subordinate Clauses</u>		
	Total Number of Clauses	Clauses in which verb does not stand last	Percentage of clauses irreg. at end	Total Number of Clauses	Clauses in which verb does not stand last	Percentage of clauses irreg. at end.
Caesar III & IV	430	45	10.5%	538	70	13%
Cicero (Catiline) III & IV	332	117	35.	400	68	17
Tacitus (Germania)	405	103	25.	201	25	12.4
Livy Book 22)	507	166	32.7	511	94	18.4
Totals	1674	431	25.74%	1650	257	15.6%

Exclusive of verb sum

	<u>Main Clauses</u>			<u>Subordinate Clauses</u>		
	Total Number of clauses	Clauses in which verb does not stand last	Percentage of irregularity	Total number of clauses	Clauses in which verb does not stand last	Percentage of irregularity.
Caesar III & IV	425	27	6.4%	488	33	6.7%
Cicero III & IV. Catiline	298	93	31.2	367	53	14.4
Tacitus Germania	369	91	24.6	201	22	12
Livy Book 22 - 36 Chapters	456	148	32.4	511	80	24.6
Total	1548	359	23.1%	1567	188	12%

TABLE VIII.Verb Sum

	<u>Main Clauses</u>			<u>Subordinate Clauses</u>		
	Total Number of Clauses	Clauses in which verb does not stand last	Percentage of irregularity at end	Total number of clauses	Clauses in which verb does not stand last	Percentage of clauses irreg. at end
Caesar III & IV	25	18	72%	50	37	74%
Cicero (Catiline) III & IV	34	24	70.6	33	15	45.4
Tacitus (Germania)	33	12	36	18	3	16.6
Livy Book 22 (36 chapters)	51	18	35.3	85	14	16.5
Totals	143	72	50.4	186	69	37

Compounds of Verb Sum

	<u>Main Clauses</u>			<u>Subordinate Clauses</u>		
	Total Number of Clauses	Clauses in which verb does not stand last	Percentage of clauses irregular. at end	Total number of clauses	Clauses in which verb does not stand last	percentage of irregularity
Caesar III & IV	5	1	20%	43	1	2.3%
Cicero Catiline III & IV	16	5	31.2	21	3	14 2/7
Tacitus (Germania)	7	3	43	4	1	25
Livy Bk. 22 36 chapters	12	3	25	35	5	14 2/7
Totals	40	12	30%	103	10	9.7%

TABLE IX.Final Clauses

	<u>Main</u>			<u>Subordinate</u>		
	Total Number of Clauses	Those in which verb is not last	Percen- tage of irre- gular- ity	Total Number of Clauses	Those in which verb is not last	Percen- tage of irre- gular- ity
Caesar III & IV	187	15	8%	85	9	10.5%
Cicero (Catiline) III & IV	109	29	26.6	94	16	17
Tacitus (Germania)	164	34	20.8	75	11	14.6
Livy Book 22. 36 chapters	189	48	25.4	92	16	17.4
Totals	649	126	20%	346	52	<u>15%</u>