## Latin XIII: C.I. Caesaris: De bello Gallico (I,1)

Gallia omnis divisa est in partes tres; quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam qui ipsorum lingua Celtae, nostra Galli appellantur. Hi omnes lingua, institutis, legibus inter se differunt. Gallos ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen, a Belgis Matrona et Sequana dividit. Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae, propterea quod a cultu atque humanitate provinciae longissime absunt, minimeque ad eos mercatores saepe commeant atque ea quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent important; proximique sunt Germanis, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt. Qua de causa Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, quod fere cotidianis proeliis cum Germanis contendunt, cum aut suis finibus eos prohibent aut ipsi in eorum finibus bellum gerunt. Eorum una pars, quam Gallos obtinere dictum est, initium capit a flumine Rhodano; continetur Garumna flumine, Oceano, finibus Belgarum; attingit etiam ab Sequanis et Helvetiis flumen Rhenum; vergit ad septentriones. Belgae ab extremis Galliae finibus oriuntur; pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni; spectant in septentrionem et orientem solem. Aquitania a Garumna flumine ad Pyrenaeos montes et eam partem Oceani quae est ad Hispaniam pertinet; spectat inter occasum solis et septentriones.
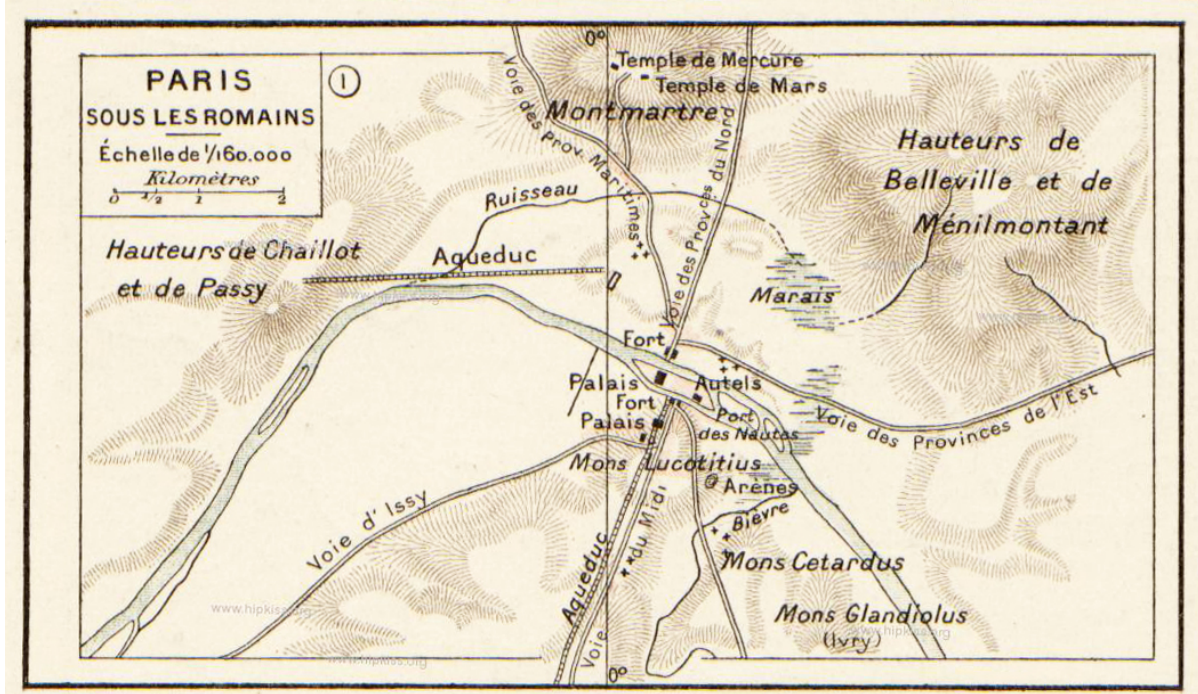
Paris (Lutetia Parisiorum) under the Romans, from the *Atlas Général. Histoire et géographie* by Paul Vidal de la Blache (downloaded from the Public Domain: 2.11.2019). Lutetia means 'a place near a swamp'.

Gallia Antiqua. The Vaugondy Map of France in Antiquity.
(Dowloaded, as well as the caption below, from the Public domain:
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This is an attractive 1750 map of France or Gaul or Gallia by Robert de Vaugondy. It covers Gallia during ancient Roman times and extends from the English Channel south as far as the Pyrenees Mountains and Hispania. It includes the modern day nations of France, Luxembourg, Belgium, Switzerland and the Netherlands. It identifies several important cities and towns and uses ancient names throughout. The Roman provinces of Lugdunensis, Narbonensis, Aquitania and Belgica are also noted.

Gaul or Gallia was the ancient name of a region of Western Europe which comprises of modern day France, Luxembourg, Belgium, most of Switzerland and Germany west of the Rhine. After the Gallic Wars of 58-51 BC, all of Gaul came under the control of the Romans. It continued under Roman control for almost 500 years before it fell to the Franks in AD 486. The Gallic Wars are believed to have been fought primarily to provide

Caesar with wealth and popularity and to boost his political career rather than being a defensive action as described by Caesar. The campaigns are described by Caesar in his book Commentarii de Bello Gallico.

The lower left quadrant depicts a beautifully engraved title cartouche. This map was drawn by Robert de Vaugondy in 1750 and published in the 1757 issue of his Atlas Universal. The Atlas Universal was one of the first atlases based upon actual surveys. Therefore, this map is highly accurate (for the period) and has most contemporary town names correct, though historic names are, in many cases, incorrect or omitted.

Gaul in the 1st century A.D. Downloaded from the Wikipedia-article:
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C.I. Caesaris: De bello Gallico (I,1) – Vocabulary

Gallicus 3	of Gaul/the Gauls, a Celtic people
Gallia, ae f	Gaul; the country inhabited by the Gauls (roughly modern France + Belgium)
dīvīdō[1] 3, dīvīsī, dīvīsus	to separate (into parts), to divide (up)
pars, partis, f	part, portion
incolō 3, coluī, cultus + acc.	to inhabit, to dwell in, to reside in
Belgae, ārum, m	Belgae; a general name for the inhabitants of northern Gaul. (The Belgae were mostly of Celtic origin, but some Germanic tribes were also included among them. Caesar subdued the Belgae between 57–51 B.C., and Emperor Augustus declared their land to Roman province Gallia Belgica).
proptereā quod	(exactly) because, on account of (this/that)
alius, alia, aliud	other, different
tertius 3	third
Aquītānī, ōrum, m	the Aquitani; a people of south-western Gaul, today Gascogne, Gk. Ἀκυ(ι)τανοί, Ἀκουιτανοί
Celtae, ārum, m	Celts, one of the people inhabiting Gaul in Roman times, Gk. Κέλται, Κελτοί
Gallus, ī, m	an inhabitant of Gaul, a Gaul
appellō 1	to speak to, to address, to name, to call, to designate
īnstitūtum, ī, n	habit, custom, established practice, usage,
lēx, lēgis, f	law (regarded as an active force), statute
differō differre, distulī, dīlātus	(intr.) to differ, to be different
Garumna, ae, m (f)	the river Garonne
Mātrona, ae, f	Marne (a river in France, an eastern tributary of the Seine in

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1. Related to Skt. *ávidhat* (ind. aor. act., 3 sg.) 'allotted'. The original PIE verb meant 'to divide into two', cf. *duo*, *viginti* (<*dviginti) etc.

	the area east and southeast of Paris; its name is of Celtic origin, and is related to the Latin word *māter*)
Sēquana, ae, m	Seine, a 777–kilometre–long (483 mi) river and an important commercial waterway within the Paris Basin in the North of France.
fortissimus 3	(superlative of fortis)
fortis, e	strong, bold, brave (in combat), courageous
cultus, ūs, m	care, maintenance; training, education; smartness, sumptuousness
hūmānitās, ātis, f	civilization, culture, human feeling
prōvincia, ae, f	province (a territory outside Italy under the direct administration of a governor from Rome)
longissimē	by far (adv. form the superlative of longus)
longus 3	long; tall
absum, abesse, āfuī, (āfutūrus)[2]	to be (a specified distance) away, to be distant from; to be absent
minimē (*superl. adv.* to minimus, cf. minor)	
	(to the) least (extent), in the least degree, by no means, anything but
minimē saepe	least often, very seldom
commeō 1	to come and go, to travel, to bear transportation, to communicate
effēminō 1	to deprive of male characteristics, to emasculate, to destroy the manly vigour of, to unman, to enervate
pertineō 2, uī + ad	to tend to, to be aimed at, to be directed towards
importō 1	to bring in, to import
proximus +dat.	(superlative to non–existing *proque [=prope]) nearest, next,

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2. *Sum* has no perfect participle (like English *been*). In such cases, as a "fourth" form, the *participium instans* may be given. *Futūrus* appearing in such cases means 'future', 'prospective', 'intended', 'to-be' as attribute. "Futūrus" also gives the term "future" in grammar and otherwise. *Āfuī* and *āfutūrus* derive from abfui and abfuturus.

	adjacent
Germānī, ōrum, m	Teutons, Germanic peoples (the ancestors of modern Germans and other modern Germanic people)[3]
trāns +acc.[4]	across, beyond, on the other side
Rhēnus, ī, m (also Rhēnum, ī, n)	the river Rhine, flumen Rhenum, (often regarded as forming the frontier between Gaul and Germany)
continēns, entis	uninterrupted, unbroken, continuous
bellum gero cum	to wage war on/against, to be at war with
causa, ae, f	a ground (for action), justificatory principle, (good) reason
quā dē causā	for which reason, for this/the same reason
Helvētiī, ōrum, m	Helvetii, Gk. Ἑλβήττιοι, Ἐλουήτ(τ)ιοι, Ἐλουήτ(τ)ιοι, a Celtic population living on the territory of actual Switzerland. In 58 B.C., they entered South Gaul by force, provoking consternation in Rome. Caesar compelled them back to their country. The Celtic population was afterwards largely romanized. The Latin name of their country is until this day Helvetia.
reliquus 3[5]	the rest (of), (the) remaining
virtus, ūtis f	virtue, merit, excellence of character
praecēdō 3, cēssī, cēssus (intr./tr.)	to come before, to precede, to be superior to, to excel

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3. The English language has no good equivalent to what is in German *deutsch* (today's German[s]) and *germanisch* (ancient German[s], Germanic [peoples], Teutons/Teutonic). The collapse of the Roman Empire was exacerbated by the southern and eastern expansion of Germanic tribes. They first emerge in history occupying the north European plain from Flanders in the west to the Vistula river in the east. They also occupied southern Scandinavia. Linguistically, English is as Germanic as is German or Swedish e.g., but English has received an enormous foreign impact from Old French and other languages that changed its morphological and syntactic shape, its phonological domain not exempt either from wide-ranging changes. It is the basic lexical stock that shows that English and German, and others, are related.

4. Originally, *trāns* may have been a participle. It is related to Skt. *tára–*, *–tirá* 'to pass', 'to overcome', and Greek τρᾱνής *'pervasive' → 'clear', 'distinct'. It has also Hittite and other cognates.

5. This word is based on *linquō* 3 'to leave' with good IE attestations. Cf. cognate Gk. λείπω ('to leave', 'to quit', 'to be missing/wanting', λιμπάνω (collateral form of λείπω), and Skt. *riṇákti* (root *ri* 'to leave' and similar).

ferē	almost, nearly, roughly
cotīdiānus/cottīdiānus 3	daily, occurring every day
contendō 3, tendī, tentus + cum	to contend (in battle), to fight
fīnis, is, m (f)	boundary of territory, frontier
prohibeō 2, uī, itus +(ā)+abl.	to keep off, to avert, to restrain
obtineō 2, uī, tentus	to maintain, to keep up, to have/retain military control of, to hold, to occupy
initium ī, n	beginning, starting-point
initium capio	to take/make beginning, to start from, to begin at/with
capiō[6] 3, cēpī, captus	to take (hold of), to grasp
Rhodanus ī, m	the river Rhône, Gk. Ῥοδανός. The river takes its source in the Swiss canton Wallis and flows into the sea near Marseille (Lat. Massalia, Gk. Μασσαλία). An important town along the river was Lugdunum (today Lyon).
Ōceanus ī, m	the Ocean (envisaged by the ancients as a sea flowing round the land mass of the known word, especially with reference to the Atlantic), Gk. Ὠκεανός[7]
Sēquanī ōrum m	a tribe of eastern Gaul between the Saône and the Jura with the capital Vesontio, today Besançon. They are separated from the Helvetii by the Jura.
attingō 3 tigī, tactus	to reach, to stretch as far as, to border on
vergō 3 (rsī --)[8]	to look/point towards, to stretch to
septentriō ōnis m	the north(ern quarter of the sky); the northerly regions of the world (and their inhabitants); originally used in plural: septentriōnēs, -um, m (=septem triōnēs).[9]
extrēmus	etreme (superlative of exter), hindmost,

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6. Cf. Skt. *kapaṭī*, Gk. κάπτω.

7. The Greek etymology, disputed lately, cannot entirely be excluded. The old idea was that the word would mean "lying/swaying round (the world)", *ō (copulative) + κεῖμαι ('to lie') [ke-] + ending. Recent explanations underline that the concept of a "world river" or even of "sea" is not Indo-European, and the word should be Pre-IE (Beekes).

8. Cf. skt. *varjati* and Modern English *wrench*. The participle *versus* belongs to the verb vertō 3.

9. The seven stars comprising Ursa Maior or Charles's Wain. "Septem triones" means literally 'Seven (treading/ploughing) oxen'. The identification is explained with the original agricultural activities in Italy (cf. Horatius' "agreste Latium"). In Italian still the word "settentrionale" survives.

	situated at the end
orior[10] 4 ortus sum	to emerge, to (a)rise,
pertineō 2, uī +ad	to extend to, to reach, to strech, to pertain to
inferior, ius	(comparative of inferus) lower (in position etc.),
sōl[11] ōlis m	Sun
Pyrēnaeī ōrum m	*montes Pyrēnaei*, the Pyrenees
mōns montis m	mountain, hill
Hispānia ae f	(the provinces of) Spain, the Spanish peninsula (divided into two Roman provinces: *Hispania citerior*, later *Tarraconensis*, *Hispania ulterior*, later *Lusitania* and *Baetica*)
spectō 1 +ad/inter	to look at, to watch
inter[12] +acc.	amid, in, into

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10. Cf. Skt. r̥ṇóti, Gk. ὄρνυμι. The IE root is *$h_3$er–*, which gives a number or cognate forms in different languages.
11. Cognate with Gk. ἠƑέλιος > ἥλιος, Goth. *sauil*, Russian сол–нце etc.
12. Cf. Skt. *antár*. In IE level, the word was comparative of *en* (=Lat. in).

Pons ad linguam italicam nostrorum temporum – De bello Gallico, I,1)

Gallicus 3	gallico
Gallia, ae f	Gallia
dīvīdō 3, dīvīsī, dīvīsus	dividere
pars, partis, f	parte
incolō 3, coluī, cultus + acc.	coltivare, inquilino
Belgae, ārum, m	belga, Belgio
alius, alia, aliud	alieno, altro
tertius 3	terzo
Celtae, ārum, m	celta, celtico
Gallus, ī, m	gallo
appellō 1	appellare
īnstitūtum, ī, n	istituto
lēx, lēgis, f	legge
differō, differre, distulī, dīlātus	differire
Garumna, ae, m (f)	Garonna
Sēquana, ae, m	Senna
fortis, e	forte
cultus, ūs, m	culto
hūmānitās, ātis, f	umanità
prōvincia, ae, f	provincia
longus 3	lungo
absum, abesse, āfuī, (āfutūrus)	assente
minimē	minimo
commeō 1	meato, commiato, permeabile
effēminō 1	effeminare
pertineō 2, uī + ad	pertinente, pertinenza
importō 1	importare
proximus +dat.	prossimo
Germānī, ōrum, m	germano, germanico
trāns +acc.	tras–
Rhēnus, ī, m	Reno
continēns, entis	continente
bellum gero cum	belligerante, belligeranza
causa, ae, f	cosa, causa
Helvētiī, ōrum, m	elvezio, elvetico
reliquus 3	reliquato, reliquia
virtūs, ūtis f	virtù, virtuale
praecēdō 3, cēssī, cēssus (intr./tr.)	precedere
cotīdiānus 3	quotidiano
contendō 3, tendī, tentus +cum	contendere

fīnis, is, m (f)	fine (f)
prohibeō 2, uī, itus +(ā)+abl.	proibire
obtineō 2, uī, tentus	ottenere
initium, ī, n	inizio
capiō 3, cēpī captus	capire, capere
Rhodanus ī, m	Rodano
Ōceanus ī, m	oceano
attingō 3 tigī tactus	attingere (=cavar fuori, ottenere)
vergō 3 (rsī --)	convergere, divergere
septentriō ōnis m	settentrione , settentrionale (=boreale, nordico)
extrēmus	estremo
orior 4 ortus sum	oriente, orientale
pertineō 2, uī +ad	pertinente, pertinenza
īnferior, ius	inferiore
sōl ōlis m	sole
Pyrēnaeī ōrum m	Pirenei
mōns montis m	monte
Hispānia ae f	Spagna
spectō 1 +ad/inter	spettare
inter +acc.	interiore, interno

G.I. Caesar: Commentarii de bello Gallico

Translated by W. A. McDevitte and W. S. Bohn

[Minor corrections to the following by A.L.K., November 2019]

BOOK 1
Chapter 1

All Gaul is divided into three parts, one of which the Belgae inhabit, the Aquitani another, those who in their own language are called Celts, in our Gauls, the third. All these differ from each other in language, customs and laws. The river Garonne separates the Gauls from the Aquitani; the Marne and the Seine separate them from the Belgae. Of all these, the Belgae are the bravest, because they are furthest from the civilization and refinement of [a] Province [of ours], and merchants least frequently resort to them, and least import those things which tend to effeminate the mind; and they are the nearest to the Germans, who dwell beyond the Rhine, with whom they are continually waging war; for which reason the Helvetii also surpass the rest of the Gauls in valor, as they contend with the Germans in almost daily battles, when they either repel them from their own territories, or themselves wage war on their frontiers. One part of these, which it has been said that the Gauls occupy, takes its beginning at the river Rhone; it is bounded by the river Garonne, the ocean, and the territories of the Belgae; it borders, too, on the side of the Sequani and the Helvetii, upon the river Rhine, and stretches toward the north. The Belgae rise from the extreme frontier of Gaul, extend to the lower part of the river Rhine; and look toward the north and the rising sun. Aquitania extends from the river Garonne to the Pyrenaean mountains and to that part of the ocean which is near Spain: it looks between the setting of the sun, and the north star.

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Latin XIII: C.I. Caesaris: De bello Gallico (I,1)

Grammar

Numerals – Numeralia

Definite numerals – Numeralia definita (1–20)

Column 1: Arab digits

Column 2: Roman numerals

Column 3: Latin cardinal numbers   – Numeralia cardinalia

Column 4: Latin ordinal numbers   – Numeralia ordinalia

Column 5: Multiplicative numerals   – Adverbia numeralia

Column 6: Distributive numerals   – Numeralia distributiva

1	I	unus, –a, –um	primus, –a, –um	singuli, –ae, –a	semel
2	II	duo, duae, duo	secundus, –a, –um /alter, –a, –um/	bini, –ae, –a	bis
3	III	tres, tria	tertius	terni/trini	ter
4	IV	quattuor	quartus	quaterni	quater
5	V	quinque	quintus	quini	quinquies[13]
6	VI	sex	sextus	seni	sexies
7	VII	septem	septimus	septeni	septies
8	VIII	octo	octavus	octoni	octies
9	IX	novem	nonus	noveni	novies
10	X	decem	decimus	deni	decies
11	XI	undecim	undecimus	undeni	undecies
12	XII	duodecim	duodecimus	duodeni	duodecies
13	XIII	tredecim	tertius decimus	terni deni	ter decies
14	XIV	quattuordecim	quartus decimus	quaterni deni	quater decies
15	XV	quindecim	quintus decimus	quini deni	quinquies decies
16	XVI	sedecim	sextus decimus	seni deni	sexies decies
17	XVII	septendecim	septimus decimus	septeni deni	septies decies
18	XVIII	duodeviginti	duodevicesimus	duodeviceni	duodevicies
19	XIX	undeviginti	undevicesimus	undeviceni	undevicies
20	XX	viginti	vicesimus	viceni	vicies

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13. Forms of this category can be written with or without –n– inserted: quinquiē(n)s etc.

Remarks:

The Greeks and the Romans did not know the concept of "zero" and of "place value" in mathematics. These are thought to have been introduced either by the Arabs or by the Indians.

<u>Fractions</u> are expressed in Latin, as in English, by cardinals in the numerator and ordinals in the denominator: duae septimae (sc. partes) – 'two-sevenths'; one-half is dīmidia pars or dīmidium. When the numerator is "one" it is omitted and *pars* is expressed: one-third 'tertia pars', one-fourth 'quarta pars'. However, when the denominator is one more than the numerator, the denominator is omitted: quattuor (partēs) '4/5'.

<u>Distributives</u> answer to the question quotēnī? 'how many of each?' or 'how many at a time?' So, singulī means 'one by one', bīnī 'two by two'.

The usage of distributives is frequent:

a, in the sense of *so many apiece* or *on each side*: singula singulis 'one apiece', 'one each to each one', agrī septēna iūgera (=acres) plēbī dīvīsa sunt 'seven jugera (each) have been given (divided) to each citizen'.

b, instead of cardinal, to express simple number, when a noun plural in form but usually singular in meaning is used in a plural sense: bīna castra 'two camps' (duo castra: 'two forts'), trīna (not terna) castra 'three camps' (terna castra: 'camps in threes'.

c, in multiplications: bis bīna (sunt) quattuor 'twice two (are) four'. Ter septēnīs diēbus 'in thrice seven days'.

d, in poetic usage: bīna hastīlia 'two shafts' (two in a set).

<u>Multiplicative numerals</u> are also called <u>numeral adverbs</u>. They answer the question quotiē(n)s 'how often?', 'how many times?'. They are used with mille to express higher numbers.

The numbers through <u>subtraction</u> (2 from 20 = 18, 1 from 20 = 19) is an

18 XVIII duodeviginti   duodevicesimus   duodeviceni   duodevicies

19 XIX   undeviginti   undevicesimus   undeviceni   undevicies

intriguing question. It is discussed if this is an Indo-European or even earlier feature or is an outcome of the Etruscan substratum or influence on Latin.

Scholarship usually is inclined to suppose the Etruscan influence. To find the Etruscan names for numerals offers, again, problems. There is e.g. a die with the names written on the six surfaces. However, there are no pips, only the names. It needs, consequently, research to understand the numerals from 1 to 6.

Most scholars think that the sequence is:

θu	1	|	According to an ingenious but not proved assumption
zal	2	|	by K. Olzscha, Indo-European *duo/*d̯uo '2' should be
ci	3	|	the dual form (!) of *t^{h}u (cf. Etr. θu) '1'. The issue, if not a
śa	4	|	chance coincidence, raises again the unsolved question
maχ	5	|	about the possible Indo-European feature of Etruscan.
huθ	6[14]	|	Olzscha was one among the "Indo-Europeanists"
		|	whereas Pfiffig was against.

A further question is if the Etruscan language is Indo-European or not. The question has not been solved. Most scholars, mainly the Italians, think that it is not. Others assume *a very early partition* with Hittite and Etruscan (Etruscan would be a *late Hittite dialect*) belonging to the early IE phase. However, the numerals that could be established, show some IE features. A partial reconstruction with '90' included has been undertaken among which 1–10 (20) are the following:
1 θu(n), 2 zal, esal, 3 ci, 4 śa, 5 maχ, 6 huθ, 7 semφ 8 cezp[15], 9 nurφ, 10 śar ... (20 zaθrum) (Pfiffig *ibid.* 124.129).

Especially *śa*, *semφ* and *huθ*[16] give an IE impression.

What is attested in *subtraction* form, however, is proved:

    ciem zaθrum(s) [cf. TLE 166,2]   – 17
    eslem zaθrum [cf. TLE I, XI,8]   – 18
    θunem (cialχ[uś])[17] [cf. TLE I, XI,17] – 29   ('19' would be *θunem *zaθrum[s]*)

The Latin practice corresponds with one exception: 17 should be *tredeviginti, but is not attested.

viginti	(20)	*zaθrum*
undeviginti	(19)	*θunem *zaθrum[s]*
duodeviginti	(18)	*eslem zaθrum[s]*
septendecim (*tredeviginti)	(17)	*ciem zaθrum(s)*

14. To this, cf. A.J. Pfiffig, *The etruskische Sprache* 1969: 123.
15. Cf. *Mons Cespius*, northern part of *Mons Esquilinus* in Rome.
16. Cf. Hindi *car* which, though a long way off, still derives from Sanskrit *catur*. *semφ* does remind of Latin *septem* and Greek ἑπτά. For *huθ*, there is a strange correspondence: Ὑττηνία = Τετράπολις. *huθ* should be '6'. This means that either the equation is incorrect or the Greek correspondence (given by Steph. Byz.) is wrong.
17. What is attested is (*cialχ[uś]*). *zaθrum(s) can easily be reconstructed.

Gerundivum

We met *gerundivum* in Lessons VIII and X. This is an important category in Latin grammar not to be confused with *gerundium*. The first is a *participle*, the second is a *noun*. The two categories exist in English but it is not effective to understand them on the basis of English, poor in morphology. Moreover, frequently, the categories are not explained satisfactorily, with also intervening the *verbal noun*.

A gerundivum is a *participle*. Its other name is *participium instans passivi*. Passive participles are not unknown: we meet them in Greek and in Russian e.g. It would be something like "being written" (e.g. a letter which is being written now). In Russian e.g. читаемая книга means 'a book being read now' (no future implication). Gerundivum is *instans*, i.e. pointing to *future* in *present*.

Whereas gerundivum is *participium instans passivi*, the corresponding participle *activi*, also seen, is:

laudaturus (activi)   –   laudandus (passivi).

Examples we have discussed:

Dux sic hortatus est: "milites, hic vobis aut vincendum aut moriundum est" : The general encouraged the soldiers with these words: "Soldiers, here you must either win (vincendum, from vincō, vincere) or die (moriundum, from morior, morī)".

To the active participle it has been remarked:
The *participia instantia* in Latin, can be translated with periphrasis: "on the point of ...", "about to ...". E.g. Omnia semper actūra (from *agō 3*), nihil cōnficit 'Always on the point of doing everything, she finishes nothing'. *Laudātūrus*, then, is a *participium instans activi*.

To the passive:
Laudandus is a *participium instans passivi*. Its other name is *gerundivum* ('gerundive'), not to be confused with *gerundium* ('gerund') which is a noun, whereas *gerundivum* is an adjective. Gerundival constructions, such as the so called gerundival attraction, are frequent in Latin.

In lesson XIII we meet "quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent". "Effeminandos" is the participle in question and the construction can be translated as "those things which tend to effeminate the mind".

Be reminded that Latin grammar has a predilection for *passive constructions*.

An example for *gerundival attraction* (attractio gerundiva):

Legati venerunt pacem (acc.) petendi (gerundium, genitive case) causa.
Legati venerunt pacis petendae (gen.) causa.

– Envoys came to sue for peace.

Latin feels more concrete the gerundival constructions, and whenever the verb has a direct object, the genitival construction is preferable.

<u>Cum</u>:

The particle *cum* has many functions in Latin, beside morphology, also in syntax. It derives from an old accusative. In Old Latin its form was *quom*, later *quum*, and in classical times and after, *cum*.

To get used to its functions in syntax, it is useful to apply a double approach: 1, such and such clause which takes such and such conjunction, here *cum*, and 2, such and such *cum* in such and such function. In ancient grammar syntax was not conceived as in modern ones. So, a *cum temporale*, as in this case, could be understood as a syntactic concept.

The simplest use is *cum temporale* in time clauses indicating *identity of time*. (*identity* or difference may cause distinctions in the use of moods!), and takes normally indicative. *Cum temporale* is not to be confused with *cum historicum*, which, according to school grammar, expresses both identity and antecedence but takes subjunctive.

Still, the alternation of indicative and subjunctive may be operative by the personal consideration of an author; so in demanding texts like those by Cicero the "school grammar" is not always observed. The most general rule for indicative and subjunctive is the traditional one: the first is the mood of certainty, the second the mood of uncertainty, whatever this means, *personal* deliberation of the writer included.

In the text we find the "simple" case: "cum aut suis finibus eos prohibent aut ipsi in eorum finibus bellum gerunt" with two verb forms in indicative – 'when they either repel them from their own territories, or themselves wage war on their frontiers'. English translations – very correctly – render this *cum* also with "as" but do not add always that this is *also* an explanation. The parallel name of this type *cum* is *cum explicativum*, i.e. "explicative" *cum*, "unfolding" or *explanatory cum*.

Explanatory cum takes always the *indicative*, and its tense is the same as in the main sentence.

Cum, in this function may be corroborated by adverbs like *tum*, *tunc* 'then', 'eo die' 'that day', *eo tempore* 'that time'.

Other examples:

Tum naviges, *cum* recte navigari potest – Navigate when the time is appropriate.

Cum tacent, clamant – With their silence they cry out loudly.

Cum ambo consules mortui erant, interrex creabatur – When both consuls were dead they created a regent.

Iam ver appetebat, *cum* Hannibal[18] ex hibernis movit – Spring was now at hand when Hannibal broke up from the winter-quarters.

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18. Hannibal (248–183 B.C.), son of Hamilcar Barcas, the leader of the Carthaginians in the second Punic war. After several victories against the Romans, he was defeated in 202 at Zama, and after repeated intimidations by Rome, he committed suicide in *Bithynia*. The famous sentence "Hannibal ad portas" (Hannibal threatens Rome immediately) is tied up with his name.

<u>Quod</u>:

Quod which introduces cause clauses is derived from the neutral accusative of the relative pronoun *qui, quae, quod*, and arrived gradually at serving also as a conjunction. In this function, it reminds of English *that* and German *daß* (also *dass*). Greek ὅτι has a similar history. *Quod*, in this sense, is called *quod causale.*

Like that of *cum*, the usage of *quod* may be understood by a double approach: either one studies cause clauses or any other clause which are or can be introduced by *quod* (in this case one meets also a number of other conjunctions with all the peculiarities they require) or the various uses of *quod* among which the syntactic one is an important case.

In the text we meet:

"propterea <u>quod</u> a cultu atque humanitate provinciae longissime absunt" – '<u>because</u> they are furthest from the civilization and refinement of [a] Province [of ours]'
"<u>quod</u> fere cotidianis proeliis cum Germanis contendunt" – 'with whom [=cum Germanis] they are continually waging war; <u>for which reason</u> [the Helvetii also surpass the rest of the Gauls in valor]'.

In both cases there is explanation, hence the subordinate sentences are "cause" (or "causal") clauses. The verbal mood is indicative.

As frequently, this is not the only case. The application of indicative or subjunctive depends on what, as a reason, is thought to be something given or obvious, or to be putative or assumed. This, again, may depend on the personal deliberation of the writer each time. For a normative grammar, and especially for cases of indicative and subjunctive, the best writers are Cicero and Casear.

Some other examples:

Laudo te, <u>quod</u> errorem confessus es – I appreciate (I praise you) <u>that</u> you admitted your (moral) error.

Fecisti mihi pergratum <u>quod</u> librum ad me misisti – You did for me a great thing (an especially pleasant thing) <u>in that</u> you sent me the book.[19]

Example with subjunctive:

Socrates accusatus est, <u>quod</u> iuventutem corrumperet – Socrates was accused to corrupt the youth (that he corrupts) (the opinion of the accusers is quoted).

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19. In a modern rendering this could be: 'You enormously delighted me by sending that book'.

<u>Litotes</u>:

   This term originates from Greek λῑτότης, ητος, ἡ, meaning 'plainness', 'simplicity', and as a figure of speech *assertion by means of understatement* or *negation*, and is a derivative of λῑτός, 'simple', 'frugal'.

   In the above sense, the term was first systematized by the 4th century Roman Grammarian Aelius Donatus.[20] It has arrived at a broad usage in Latin literary tradition, and later in medieval texts, expressions until this day included.

   In Caesar's text we find "minime saepe", lit. 'least often', ='very seldom' (i.e. 'traders very seldom come, bringing in those things …').

   Quotes from the respective Wikipedia–article[21]:

   "In <u>rhetoric</u>, **litotes** (/ˈlaɪtətiːz/, ᴜꜱ: /ˈlɪtətiːz/ or /laɪˈtoʊtiːz/; also known classically as *antenantiosis*) is a <u>figure of speech</u> and form of <u>verbal irony</u> in which understatement is used to emphasize a point by stating a negative to further affirm a positive, often incorporating <u>double negatives</u> for effect. Litotes is a form of <u>understatement</u>, more specifically <u>meiosis</u>, and is always deliberate with the intention of <u>emphasis</u>. However, the interpretation of negation may depend on context, including cultural context. In speech, it may also depend on intonation and emphasis; for example, the phrase "not bad" can be intonated differently so as to mean either "mediocre" or "excellent". Along the same lines, litotes can be used as a <u>euphemism</u> to diminish the harshness of an observation; "He isn't the cleanest person I know" could be used as a means of indicating that someone is a messy person.
The use of litotes is common in <u>English</u>, <u>Russian</u>, <u>German</u>, <u>Dutch</u>, <u>Hebrew</u>, <u>Aramaic</u>, <u>Greek</u>, <u>Ukrainian</u>, <u>Polish</u>, <u>Mandarin</u>, <u>French</u>, <u>Czech</u> and <u>Slovak</u>, and is also prevalent in a number of other languages and dialects. It is a feature of <u>Old English poetry</u> and of the <u>Icelandic sagas</u> and is a means of much stoical restraint."

Litotes:	As a means of saying:
"Not bad."	"Good."
"Not too shabby!"	"Nice!"
"Not OK."	"Completely unacceptable."
"Not trivial."	"Very Complex."
"I don't hate it"	"I like it"
"[...] no ordinary city." *Acts* 21:39 (NIV)	"[...] a very special/different city."
"That [sword] was not useless to the warrior now." (*Beowulf* lines 1575–1576)	"The warrior had a use for the sword now."
"He was not unfamiliar with the works of Dickens."	"He was well acquainted with the works of Dickens."
"Not unwelcome"	"Welcome"
"Not unlike..."	"Like..."

20. H. Keil, *Grammatici Latini* (GL) IV, pp. 355–402.
21. Last edited: 5 March, 2020; with interventions by this writer.

Some French examples are famous:

"In French, "pas mal" (not bad) is used similarly to the English, while "il n'est pas antipathique" ("he is not disagreeable") is another example, actually meaning "il est très sympathique" ("he is nice"), though you don't want to admit it. Another typical example is "Ce n'est pas bête!" ("It's not stupid"), generally said to admit a clever suggestion without showing oneself as too enthusiastic. (As with all litotes, this phrase can also be used with its literal meaning that the thing is not stupid but rather may be clever or occupy the middle ground between stupid and clever.)
One of the most famous litotes of French literature is in Pierre Corneille's *Le Cid* (3,4; 1636). The heroine, Chimène, says to her lover Rodrigue, who just killed her father: "Va, je ne te hais point" ("Go, I hate you not"), meaning "I love you"."

Rodrigue has killed the girl's father in a duel. Chimène would like to hate him. Instead, she hates herself because she is unable to adopt this sentiment. The output of the controversial emotional situation ("I love you" – "I hate you") is "I don't hate you".

<u>Exercises</u>:

<u>Translation</u>:

  Then the enemy, since there was neither possibility to explore a suitable place nor to advance, (they) necessarily stop and set up camp in a big distance from the river, and in a place by nature uneven.

<u>Vocabulary</u>:

to explore	explōrō 1
suitable	idōneus + ad
possibility	facultās, ātis, f
neither … nor	neque … neque
to advance	prōgredior 2, prōgressus sum
to stop	cōnsistō 3, stitī
necessarily	necessāriō
to set up camp	castra pōnō 3
in a big distance from	procul + ā
nature	nātūra ae f
uneven	inīquus

Morphology:

Insert the correct form:

Roma (beautiful city) est. Externi (the beautiful Rome) visitant. Multi (to Italy) properant. Ecce Roma (the big city). Etiam monumenta (of the old Rome) videmus. Roma etiam hodie (famous city) est. (The Latin language) discimus.

Digito monstramur – Digito (monstratus) sumus.

Leo nominor – Leo …..

Vocabulary:

externus	foreign(er)
propero 1	to hasten/hurry to
hodie	today
digitus I m	finger
monstro 1	to show
leo nis m	lion
nomino 1	to name, to call
famous	celeber bris, bre

XIII

Loquamur latine[22]

Good Weather

de bona tempestate

sudum est hŏdie.

est c a e l u m mire serenum.
vide, ut tempestas arrideat!
(Lucret. 2, 32) oder vide
blandos soles! (Ov. F. 1,
157).

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22. Source: H.G. Cappellanus, *Sprechen Sie lateinisch?* ('Do you Speak Latin?'). Dreizehnte, neubearbeitete Auflage besorgt von Dr. Phil. Dr. Iur. L. Spohr. Bonn, Dümmlers Verlag, 1966, pp. 18–19.

neque frigus est neque aestus.

caelum est splendidissimum.
nulla usquam nubecula con-
    spicitur.
caelum serenum est et
    siccum.
caelum autumnale mirum
    in modum serenum est.
in animo habeo exire domo.

si deambulare libet, non
    recuso.

plane videtur hoc utendum
    caelo.

caelum me aliquot dies a
    publico cohibuit.

asciscendi sunt nonnulli
    amici.

fiet, modo (= dummodo)
  dicas, quos velis.
quid, si Hugonem?
si videtur, eum asciscemus et
  Gustavum adiungemus.