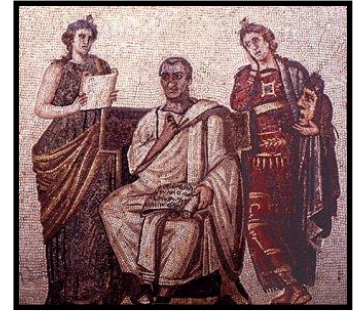


Stage 42  
Objectives

# Carmina

## Latin Poetry



**Important Terms:**

Quintilian \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ars Poetica \_\_\_\_\_  
 meter \_\_\_\_\_  
 accent \_\_\_\_\_  
 quantity \_\_\_\_\_  
 rhetorical devices \_\_\_\_\_  
 inflected language \_\_\_\_\_  
 allusions \_\_\_\_\_

**Nova Grammatica:** \_\_\_\_\_

**fīō, fīērī, factus sum - be made, become, be done, happen**

The irregular verb "**fīō**" is used as the passive of the verb "**faciō**". It is a "semi deponent"; starting in its 1st principal part as a regular verb and then becoming a deponent verb.

**Indicative**

**Present**

fīō	fīmus	factus sum	factī sumus
fīs	fītis	factus es	factī estis
fit	fīunt	factus est	factī sunt

**Perfect**

**Imperfect**

fīēbam	fīēbāmus	factus eram	factī erāmus
fīēbās	fīēbātis	factus erās	factī erātis
fīēbat	fīēbant	factus erat	factī erant

**Pluperfect**

**Future**

fīam	fīemus	factus erō	factī erimus
fīēs	fīētis	factus eris	factī eritis
fīet	fīent	factus erit	factī erint

**Future Perfect**

**Subjunctive**

**Present**

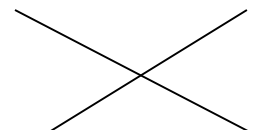
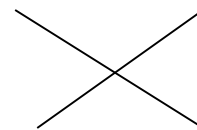
fīam	fīamus	factus sim	factī sīmus
fīas	fīatis	factus sīs	factī sītis
fiat	fīant	factus sit	factī sint

**Perfect**

**Imperfect**

fīērem	fīērēmus	factus essem	factī essēmus
fīērēs	fīērētis	factus essēs	factī essētis
fīēret	fīērent	factus esset	factī essent

**Pluperfect**



## Word Order

Although word order is not strict in Latin, certain word orders like a preposition before its object, an adjective next to the noun it modifies, the subject at the beginning of the sentence, the verb at the end of the sentence, etc., are traditional.

Sometimes in prose and often in poetry this customary word order is disrupted to create audible, visual or imaginative effects that add to the nominal meaning of the words. (stylistic effects)

Stylistic effects are given specific names so that we may identify them and discuss them when critiquing a piece of literature.

Stylistic effects that are accomplished by word order changes are called “**hyperbaton**”.

A simple “**hyperbaton**” can be simply separating an adjective from the noun it modifies.

ex. *fūminis in rīpā nunc **noster** dormit **amicus**.*

More specific types of “hyperbaton” are “**chiasmus**” and “**synchesis**”.

“**chiasmus**” refers to an (ABBA) word order. It gets its name from the Greek letter “chi” X.

~~AB~~  
~~BA~~

It describes a group of words inside another group of words..

ex. “*vastō rēx Aeōlus anthrō*” - *King Aeolus in a vast cave.*

A B B A

This creates a **framing** effect in which the position of the words creates an image which emphasizes the actual meaning of the words.

“**synchesis**” refers to an (ABAB) word order.

ex. “*saevae memorem Iunōnis ob īram*” – *on account of the mindful anger of savage Juno*

A B A B

This **interlocking word order** creates an intertwining which blends and emphasizes the meanings of two different but closely related word pairs.

**mediocribus esse poētīs nōn  
hominēs, nōn dī, nōn concessēre columnae.**

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