

it. Thus even in a simple sentence like *Cicero summus fuit orator*, the arrangement of the words may be varied in several ways, without altering its essential meaning, though, if we deviate from the natural or logical order, and put, e.g., *summus orator* first, these words have the chief emphasis. Similarly, my father is *pater meus*, but *meus pater* is my father. Further, the verb, which generally stands at the end of a sentence, may take the first place, if it is to be particularly emphatic.

Attention, however, must also be paid to euphony and elegance, and, as far as possible, words ought to be arranged in such a way that they can be pronounced with ease, and do not produce any disagreeable sound, which would be the case, for example, if several words with the same endings were to follow one another in uninterrupted succession.

The Latin language likes to connect sentences by relatives and conjunctions in such a manner as to produce a well rounded period, in which each performs its own function and shows in what relation it stands to the rest. Such a period is like an organic whole, of which each clause constitutes a link in the chain of thought. As the English language is averse to long and involved sentences, it often becomes necessary, in translating, to cut up a Latin period into one or more independent sentences.

All details of style must be left to the student's own observation, and he cannot follow a better model than that which he finds in the works of Cicero, which represent Latin prose in its highest perfection.