

**PROSE EXTRACTS FOR
TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH
AND LATIN: WITH GENERAL
AND SPECIAL PREFACES**

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Prose Extracts for Translation Into English and Latin: With General and Special Prefaces by J. E. Nixon

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J. E. NIXON

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TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH
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PROSE EXTRACTS

*FOR TRANSLATION
INTO ENGLISH AND LATIN,*

WITH

GENERAL AND SPECIAL PREFACES.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| I. ORATORICAL. | II. HISTORICAL. |
| III. PHILOSOPHICAL. | IV. ANECDOTES, LETTERS. |

BY

J. E. NIXON, M.A.

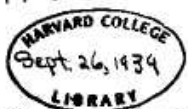
FELLOW AND CLASSICAL LECTURER OF KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,
AND GRESHAM LECTURER IN RHETORIC.

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1899

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FROM THE PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THE following pages contain the promised completion or complement of a similar work called 'Parallel Extracts,' containing Historical and Epistolary extracts only, with Notes on Idioms, and though delayed longer than is required even by Horace's rule (*nonum prematur in annum*), may still prove useful as a supplement. At the same time the book will be found complete in itself for independent use....

Part of the Oratorical Extracts have been used by me in another shape to illustrate figures of Rhetoric. The Historical have been selected mainly to illustrate Tacitean Idioms, which should, I think, be studied and imitated, if only in order to realize in what they consist, and so to avoid their use unconsciously in other styles of prose: but most of the English Extracts are equally adapted for translation in the style of Livy or Cæsar. A curious coincidence may be noticed in the first seven, which are selected as easier for beginners. They read like pretty close translations of Tacitus, but are really translations of Plutarch (*Edinburgh Ed.* 1758). Those who, to avoid charging one or the other author with plagiarism, refer the coincidence to their use of some common authority* must condemn *both* of servile plagiarism in the reproduction not only of facts but even of reflections. Cf. *H.* 5, 25—27, (5) 38—40.

The Philosophical Extracts commence similarly with seven passages of less difficulty, being little more than paraphrases or adaptations of the Latin. Incidentally they

* E.g. *Pliny* or *Cluvius*. The more copious details of Plutarch are rather against the theory of his having borrowed from Tacitus.

will be found interesting as giving instances of the similarity of ancient and modern thought and of anticipations of modern discoveries as in *P.* 4 and (4). See also *P.* (39), (43) and (44) for other interesting coincidences.

From the Preface to the Second Edition.

THE book has now been enlarged and rendered more complete by the addition of a Fourth Part, containing Anecdotes and Letters, forming an easy introduction to the rest of the book, with the aid of Notes appended.

These have also been printed separately, with a selection of passages from the rest of the book, and with the "General Hints," making up a volume of 120 pp., which may perhaps be found more convenient, in size and price, for use in Schools. It should be ordered as "Selections from Nixon's Prose Extracts."

The object of the book is to supply a collection of passages both for 'Unseen Translation' and for 'Latin Prose,' that may at the same time supply the teacher with illustrations while he is lecturing on either. I myself usually set both at once to my classes, return both exercises marked or corrected, lecture on both conversationally, requiring idiomatic renderings equally in both, pointing out, especially, general rules such as are given in these Hints, and ending by giving hints and helps for the passages set for the next lecture. As my own versions may perhaps be of some use for this purpose, or for illustration and criticism, I am reprinting them with additions in a small volume (price 2s. 6d.) to be had only on application to myself.

J. E. NIXON.

KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, *Sept.* 1889.

N.B. The Key can now be had by all teachers, post free, on remittance of order for 2s. 6d. to the Author. See Advertisement at end of book.

The Extracts are printed in the following order: Oratorical, Historical, Philosophical, Anecdotes and Letters, and are paged separately. The Indices to the same are now placed at the end of the book.

July, 1899.

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GENERAL HINTS FOR TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

*O. Oratorical Extracts. H. Historical. P. Philosophical.
P. E. Parallel Extracts, Part I.**

N.B. The numerical references within brackets are to the English extracts, the others to the Latin.

For other hints and for fuller notes on some of these points see Parallel Extracts, Part I., Notes on Idioms.

§ 1 (a). Abstract substantival phrases are used (in English) for more concrete substantival expressions (in Latin); and generally substantives for verbal clauses or for participles and adjectives, especially neuter adjectives. Cf. *O.* 20. 3, 5, 7; 28. 12; 29. 3; 35. 26—28; and also 34. 4 *nox interposita*; 5. 18 *quem defendo* 'my client,' 8. 7 *quod defendam* 'case,' 11. 11 *in fabulis* 'the stage,' 29. 1 *accusatoria consuetudo*. *P.* (35) 4 'in the excess' *si nimia sit*; *P.* (27) b. 5 'music' *acc. musici*.

H. 10. 2, 7, 8; 19 (b). 4, 5; 22. 8; 21. 5; (33) 24; 33 (b). 12; (35) 6, 28.

P. (1) 18—17; (4) 1—7; (5) b. 11; (6) 5; (28) 12, 14; (26) 1.

(b). Similarly, in English, timeless verbal substantives in '-ing' or substantival infinitives replace Latin finite verbal clauses (expressing time) e.g. *quum laudant arguunt* ('to praise is to censure' or 'in praising'); *abuti-*

§ 1 (a). English use of abstract terms for verbal clauses, &c.

§ 1 (b). And of timeless verbs in -ing or infinitives similarly. Cf. § 15 (a).

* The first Series, Macmillan 1876.