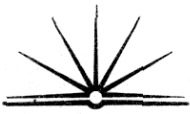


(c) This whole passage is personification of the fatherland itself, arguing against Cicerone that Catiline should be murdered. Within this personification there is repetition of 'en', all of which negatively describes Catiline: 'quem... hostem... quem ducem... quem... auctorem... principem... evocatores'. By doing this, the persona of the fatherland not only gives rise to the severity of Catiline's crimes (enemy, leader of the enemy, chief of conspiracy...) but also to the great number of his crimes. After this the persona thrice repeats the word 'non' in order to highlight that the senators should not be complacent, and punish Catiline for his conspiracy and attempted murder and coup. The last few lines, although legally invalid, exist to attempt to excuse the actions that the senators would take in executing Catiline, by arguing that it is



legally acceptable, even though it is not. Throughout this passage, harsh sounding consonants like 'c, f, m, p, r' have been used for verbal strength in the argument that Catiline should be executed. Exaggeration also occurs, like when Cicero writes ('evocatorum servorum') (summoner of slaves), since although Catiline did have support from the lower classes, including slaves, Catiline himself did not keep slaves, unlike most Romans. Assonance of the letter 'i' in 'duci... rari... mactari' (all being present passive infinitives) is ^{also} used by the persona of the fatherland to attempt to convince the senate (through repetition) of Catiline's guilt and evil.