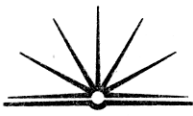


3c) In this extract Cicero assumes the voice of Rome the nation. Such a strong form of personification allows Cicero to speak as ~~any~~ representative of not only the senate, but of ~~the~~ all Roman people. In addition to this effect, personification of Rome and assuming the voice of Rome also elevates the significance of Cicero's argument against Catiline.

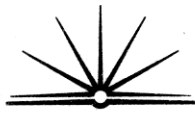
Also included in this extract is the rhetorical technique of rhetorical questions. The inclusion of rhetorical questions underscores the points



Cicero wants to get across, such as the earlier instances of treasonous activities against Rome and how past traitors were dealt with: "Quid tandem te impedit? Mosne maius? At persaepe etiam privati in loco te publica perniciosos cives morte multat". By showing ~~that~~ Rome's "urging" of ~~the~~ Cicero to punish Catiline, Cicero ~~part~~ portrays public opinion to show how easily Cicero can order Catiline's death.

Additionally Cicero uses the technique of the tricolon, ~~the~~ the technique of carrying across ideas in groups of three. Such a device adds force to whatever Cicero is trying to get across to his audience, the senate. The extract ~~it~~ contains an example of a tricolon, in this case to portray Rome suggesting possible punishments for Catiline: "Nunc hunc in vincula duci, non at mortem rapi, non summo supplicio mactari imperabis?".

The above quote from the extract



contains yet another rhetorical technique = repetition. One easily notices that each phrase in that sentence begins with "non" or "nonne" and ends with a passive infinitive: "... duci ... rapi ... mectari". Cicero is well known for repetitions in his speeches, and is also well known for speech structure that placed key words in certain positions such as at the start or end of a sentence ~~in order~~ for the purpose of emphasis. The extract contains an example of emphatic positioning of words: "Nonne ... ducis, non ... rapi, non ... mectari"