

*saltus* (from *saliō* = leap, spring, throb)

- An assault is a “leaping towards” (*ad* and *saltus*) and thus an attack.
- The word somersault is derived from the Latin *super* (“above, over”) through the Old French *sobre*, and *saltus*: The acrobat did a series of somersaults, turning her body end over end across the stage.
- Derivatives from the base verb *saliō* include assailant, desultory, exult, insult, result, salient, sally, and sauté.
- We were in no mood to jump around in a volleyball game on such a desultory day.
- That remark is an insult (“to leap on, attack”) to my intelligence.
- As a result of the accident, the driver now shrinks from getting behind the wheel of a car.
- The salient features of his argument easily jumped out at the audience.
- The team members all jumped with joy as they exulted in their victory.
- The besieged troops made a sudden sally from the fort (from *salire* through the Middle French *saillie* [“attack”] and the verb *sailler* [“to rush forward”]).
- The chef sautéed the onions in a small amount of oil before adding the other ingredients. The form of the word comes through the French *sauter*; its usage refers to the “tossing” done during this type of cooking.

## READING 5 P. 276

### FLIGHT FROM TROY

### VERGIL AENEID 2.705–729

**New Grammar in Language Facts:** Assimilation and Dative with Compounds

**Figure of Speech Reminder:** Hendiadys

**Standards:** 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 3.2, 4.1, 4.2

### TRANSLATION P. 276

He had spoken, and now the fire is heard more clearly through the walls, and the fires roll the heat nearer. “Therefore, come on, dear father, place yourself on my (our) neck; I myself will carry [you] on my shoulders nor will that labor burden me; in whatever place events will happen, one common danger [and] one safety will be for both of us. Let small Iulus be a companion to me, and let my spouse follow from afar. You, servants, direct (with) your minds to

[these things] that I shall say. To [you,] having departed from the city, there is a mound and an old, deserted temple of Ceres (or an old, temple of Ceres who has been deserted), and nearby [there is] an ancient cypress preserved by the religion of our fathers over [a period] of many years. We shall come from different directions into this one place. You, father, take in your hand[s] the sacred objects and the ancestral penates; [it is] wrong for me having departed from so great a war and recent slaughter to touch [these sacred objects], until I shall have washed myself in a running stream.” Having spoken these [words], I cover my wide shoulders and neck, placed under (him = Anchises), with a garment of skin of a tawny lion (or with a garment of the tawny skin of a lion) over [my neck and shoulders], and I take on my burden; small Iulus held my right hand (he enfolded himself in my right hand) and follows his father with not equal steps; my wife follows behind. We are borne through dark places, and now all breezes scare me, whom previously not any weapons cast [at me] bothered, nor did the Greeks assembled from the opposing battle line [disturb]; every sound startles [me], anxious and fearing for both my companion and my burden equally.



## TEACHING TIP

p. 276

The teacher may wish to assess the students’ learning by asking for the definition and effect of the following figures of speech that were learned previously.

- tmesis – line 709
- epithet – line 710
- alliteration – line 713\*
- transferred epithet – line 714
- synchysis – lines 714–715\*
- anastrophe – line 716\*
- alliteration – line 717\*
- chiasmus – line 718\*
- hendiadys – line 722
- synchysis – line 727\*
- asyndeton and chiasmus – line 728\*

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