

Cicero on Odium

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Abstract. *The article analyses Cicero's use of the concept of odium. The author has concluded that Cicero uses odium in different writings for more than 200 times, most often in his orations. The concept has a rather wide palette of meanings: from hate to enmity and anger. The notion of odium has such epithets as personal or public, open or secret, fair or unfair, big or small, sudden or long-term. Odium acts as a homogeneous member of a sentence with words denoting positive or negative emotions, or moral categories, and they are often connected by conjunctions, prepositions, particles (et / et ... et, atque, aut / aut ... aut, cum, sine, -que, vel, neque / neque ... neque) or with a comma. Cicero employs the concept of odium together with invidia, ira, iracundia, which often form synonymous series. Cicero speaks of hatred (odium) when discussing crimes (scelera) and wars (bella). Odium is often combined with words denoting vices (libido, crudelitas, etc.) and negative emotions (cupiditas, metus, etc.). Odium as a negative emotion is opposed to positive moral categories (dignitas, misericordia, benevolentia, virtus, etc.) and positive emotions (spes, fides, etc.), especially in orations in order to persuade listeners. In his writings on rhetoric Cicero includes odium in the list of emotions that a speaker should exercise; with odium he also indicates the ability of the orator to change emotions of the audience depending on the situation, turning hatred into friendship or vice versa.*

Rezumat. *Articolul analizează utilizarea de către Cicero a conceptului de odium. Autoarea observă că oratorul folosește odium în diferite scrieri de peste 200 de ori, cel mai adesea în Orationes. Conceptul are o paletă destul de largă de semnificații: de la ură la dușmănie și furie. Noțiunea de odium este asociată epitete precum personal sau public, deschis sau secret, corect sau nedrept, mare sau mic, spontan sau pe termen lung. Odium acționează ca un membru omogen al unei propoziții cu cuvinte care denotă emoții pozitive sau negative sau categorii morale și sunt adesea conectate prin conjuncții, prepoziții, particule (et / et ... et, atque, aut / aut ... aut, cum, sine, -que, vel, neque / neque ... neque) sau cu virgulă. Cicero folosește conceptul de odium împreună cu invidia, ira, iracundia, care formează adesea serii sinonime. În scrierile sale despre retorică, Cicero include odium în lista emoțiilor pe care un vorbitor ar trebui să le exercite; cu odium indică și capacitatea oratorului de a schimba emoțiile publicului în funcție de situație, transformând ura în prietenie sau invers.*

Keywords: Cicero, Ancient Rome, odium, hatred, emotion, invidia, ira, iracundia.

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The article analyses the use of the concept of *odium*, namely, the question of its compatibility with positive and negative emotions, ethical, philosophical, political or juridical categories of the conceptual apparatus of Cicero's writings. Although we have not found any special research devoted to *odium* in Cicero's assessment, there are some more general publications that mention the Ciceronian notion of *odium* and make an attempt to analyse it. Thus, M. Fox² writes about the opposition of Cicero's desire to have his own library and his hatred (*odium*) in relation to the state of public affairs in the Roman Republic. R.A. Kaster³ names hate (*odium*) among emotions (along with *crudelitas*, *metus*, etc.), which Cicero's speech "Pro Roscio Amerino" causes in the audience. D. Konstan⁴ appeals to Cicero's opinion that it is important for the speaker to awaken in the listener such emotions as *amor*, *odium*, *iracundia*, *invidia*, *misericordia*, *spes*, *laetitia*, *timor*, *molestia*, etc.; besides, the researcher mentions the fact that Cicero also added emotions, including hatred, to the four Stoic virtues. D. Konstan⁵ also refers to "Tusculanae Disputationes" (4.21), in which Cicero dwells upon the interrelation between *ira* and *odium*, about hatred as "an inveterate anger". Basing on Cicero's reasoning, G.J. Leon⁶ concludes that in order to win the listeners' benevolence, the speaker should use the following methods: first of all, he should talk about himself or his client, then about the client's opponents, about the listeners and about the case itself; when the orator talks about the opponents, he should make the audience feel hate (*odium*), envy (*invidia*), contempt (*contemptio*). G.J. Leon refers to Cicero's speech "Pro Sestio", in which Cicero evokes hatred, calling Sestius's opponent cruel, immoral, arrogant people.⁷ L. Marinella⁸ analyses Cicero's speech "Post Reditum ad Quirites" (9.23), in which Cicero talks about hatred (*odium*). Finally, K.A. Raaflaub⁹ calls the emotions (*amor*, *cupiditas*, *odium*, *ira*, *invidia*), mentioned in the speech "Pro Marcello", "partisan and self-serving sentiments", for Cicero undeservedly praises Caesar for having pardoned Marcellus. As we can see, the study of Cicero's concept of *odium* in the scientific literature is rather fragmented, so the concept needs to be considered in a more detailed way.

Cicero uses *odium* 266 times, most often in his speeches (138 times), especially in his invectives (51), less often – in the correspondence (54), the oratorical (40), ethical, philosophical, political and juridical writings (34). Most often, the concept means hatred, less often – hostility, enmity, indignation, disgust, condemnation, rage, or anger.

² FOX 2007, 31.

³ KASTER 2005, 324.

⁴ KONSTAN 2007, 275.

⁵ KONSTAN 2007, 339.

⁶ LEON 1935, 35.

⁷ Cic. *Pro Sest.* 6-8, 13. Cf. Cic. *In Verr.* 1.2, 2.1.6-9; *Pro Mil.* 3.

⁸ MARINELLA 1999, 164.

⁹ RAAFLAUB 2008, 258.

In Cicero's treatises the concept of *odium* is combined with such adjectives and participles as *acerbum*¹⁰ / *acerbis*¹¹ / *acerbissimum*,¹² *acre*¹³ / *acerrimum*,¹⁴ *apertissimum et levissimum*,¹⁵ *civile*,¹⁶ *commune*,¹⁷ *compressum et tacitum*,¹⁸ *diuturnum*,¹⁹ *inclusum*,²⁰ *incredibile*,²¹ *infestum*,²² *infinite*,²³ *injustum*,²⁴ *insigne*,²⁵ *insidum*,²⁶ *justum*,²⁷ *gravius*,²⁸ *hostile*,²⁹ *luxuriosum*,³⁰ *magnum*³¹ / *majus*³² / *maximum*,³³ *mediocre*,³⁴ *mirificum*,³⁵ *nefarium*,³⁶ *obscurum*,³⁷ *omne*,³⁸ *privatum*,³⁹ *proprium*,⁴⁰ *publicum*,⁴¹ *repens*,⁴² *sempiternum*,⁴³ *simile*,⁴⁴ *singulare*,⁴⁵ *sumum*,⁴⁶ *tantum*,⁴⁷

¹⁰ Cic. *De orat.* 2.208; *Pro Cael.* 2.

¹¹ Cic. *De leg.* 2.56.

¹² Cic. *Ad Att.* 10.8.6; *Phil.* 12.21; *Pro Mil.* 51.

¹³ Cic. *De inv.* 2.108.

¹⁴ Cic. *Pro Rosc. Amer.* 52.

¹⁵ Cic. *Ad fam.* 3.10.8.

¹⁶ Cic. *Pro Mil.* 35.

¹⁷ Cic. *De leg. agr.* 1.2; *In Vat.* 25; *Pro Mil.* 78.

¹⁸ Cic. *De dom.* 63.

¹⁹ Cic. *In Vat.* 6.

²⁰ Cic. *Ad fam.* 1.9.20.

²¹ Cic. *Ad fam.* 10.5.3.

²² Cic. *In Verr.* 2.3.157.

²³ Cic. *Pro Balb.* 62; *Tusc. disp.* 4.50.

²⁴ Cic. *Pro Cael.* 29.

²⁵ Cic. *Ad Att.* 14.13b.3; *Phil.* 14.8.

²⁶ Cic. *De leg. agr.* 2.14.

²⁷ Cic. *De fin.* 1.33; *De prov. cons.* 6; *In Cat.* 1.17; *In Pis.* XIV; *Phil.* 13.6.

²⁸ Cic. *Phil.* 12.8.

²⁹ Cic. *In Verr.* 2.4.116; *Pro Lig.* 19.

³⁰ Cic. *De inv.* 1.22.

³¹ Cic. *Ad Att.* 6.1.25; *De inv.* 1.100.

³² Cic. *In Verr.* 2.4.73; *Pro Sull.* 3.

³³ Cic. *In Verr.* 2.5.94.

³⁴ Cic. *Phil.* 12.27; *Pro Planc.* 71.

³⁵ Cic. *Ad Att.* 11.15.2.

³⁶ Cic. *Pro Flacc.* 95.

³⁷ Cic. *Ad fam.* 1.9.5, 3.10.6; *De har. resp.* 55.

³⁸ Cic. *In Pis.* VII; *Pro Sest.* 127.

³⁹ Cic. *Post red. in sen.* 25.

⁴⁰ Cic. *De orat.* 2.200.

⁴¹ Cic. *In Vat.* 39.

⁴² Cic. *Ad Att.* 2.21.1.

⁴³ Cic. *De amic.* 35.

⁴⁴ Cic. *In Verr.* 2.5.94.

⁴⁵ Cic. *Pro Sull.* 1.

⁴⁶ Cic. *Ad Att.* 2.22.6; *Ad fam.* 5.15.4.

⁴⁷ Cic. *Ad fam.* 12.23.2; *In Pis.* XXXII.

universum,⁴⁸ *vetus*.⁴⁹ As we can see, hatred can be personal or public, open or secret, fair or unfair, large or small, sudden or long-term. Regarding hatred for tyrants, Cicero uses such epithets as *acerbissimum*,⁵⁰ *incredibile*,⁵¹ *infinitem*,⁵² *insigne*,⁵³ *justum*,⁵⁴ *gravius*,⁵⁵ *majus*,⁵⁶ *repens*.⁵⁷ Cicero employs the adjectives *justum*,⁵⁸ *majus*,⁵⁹ *maximum*⁶⁰ to describe hatred for bad people. On the contrary, bad people's hatred for *virī boni* is described with the help of the words *commune*,⁶¹ *diuturnum*,⁶² *nefarium*;⁶³ while for Cicero himself — *acerbissimum*,⁶⁴ *compressum et tacitum*,⁶⁵ *inclusum*,⁶⁶ *obscurum*.⁶⁷ Hatred for enemies in war can be *acerbis*,⁶⁸ *hostile*,⁶⁹ in relation to the Roman people as an aggressor — *commune*,⁷⁰ *justum*;⁷¹ in court between opponents — *acerbum*,⁷² *acerbissimum*,⁷³ *civile*,⁷⁴ *commune*;⁷⁵ between political enemies — *magnum*,⁷⁶ *obscurum*,⁷⁷ *singulare*.⁷⁸

⁴⁸ Cic. *Ad Q.fr.* 3.1.24.

⁴⁹ Cic. *De part. orat.* 112.

⁵⁰ Cic. *Ad Att.* 10.8.6.

⁵¹ Cic. *Ad fam.* 10.5.3.

⁵² Cic. *Tusc. disp.* 4.50.

⁵³ Cic. *Phil.* 14.8.

⁵⁴ Cic. *Phil.* 13.6.

⁵⁵ Cic. *Phil.* 12.8.

⁵⁶ Cic. *Pro Sull.* 3.

⁵⁷ Cic. *Ad Att.* 2.21.1.

⁵⁸ Cic. *De fin.* 1.33.

⁵⁹ Cic. *In Verr.* 2.4.73.

⁶⁰ Cic. *In Verr.* 2.5.94.

⁶¹ Cic. *In Vat.* 25.

⁶² Cic. *In Vat.* 6.

⁶³ Cic. *Pro Flacc.* 95.

⁶⁴ Cic. *Phil.* 12.21.

⁶⁵ Cic. *De dom.* 63.

⁶⁶ Cic. *Ad fam.* 1.9.20.

⁶⁷ Cic. *Ad fam.* 1.9.5, 3.10.6.

⁶⁸ Cic. *De leg.* 2.56.

⁶⁹ Cic. *In Verr.* 2.4.116; *Pro Lig.* 19.

⁷⁰ Cic. *De leg. agr.* 1.2.

⁷¹ Cic. *De prov. cons.* 6.

⁷² Cic. *De orat.* 2.208; *Pro Cael.* 2.

⁷³ Cic. *Pro Mil.* 51.

⁷⁴ Cic. *Pro Mil.* 35.

⁷⁵ Cic. *Pro Mil.* 78.

⁷⁶ Cic. *Ad Att.* 6.1.25.

⁷⁷ Cic. *De har. resp.* 55.

⁷⁸ Cic. *Pro Sull.* 1.

Odium is used synonymously with such negatively “charged” words as *acerbitas*,⁷⁹ *furor*,⁸⁰ *inimicitiae*,⁸¹ *infirmetas* and *iniquitas*,⁸² *desiderium*,⁸³ *dolor*,⁸⁴ *dolor* and *metus*,⁸⁵ *discordia*,⁸⁶ *bellum*,⁸⁷ *discidium*,⁸⁸ *discordia*, *seditiones* and *bellum*,⁸⁹ *crudelitas*,⁹⁰ *poena*,⁹¹ *invidia*,⁹² *invidia* and *despectio*,⁹³ *invidia* and *contemptio*,⁹⁴ *invidia* and *miseretia*,⁹⁵ *invidia*, *infamia* and *turpitudine*,⁹⁶ *studium*,⁹⁷ *offensio*,⁹⁸ *spes*,⁹⁹ *miseretia*,¹⁰⁰ *religio*,¹⁰¹ *fama* and *conscientia*,¹⁰² *infamia*,¹⁰³ *ira*,¹⁰⁴ *inrisio*,¹⁰⁵

⁷⁹ Cic. *Pro Deiot.* 30: *acerbitas et odii magnitudo.*

⁸⁰ Cic. *Pro Flacc.* 2: *odio et furori.*

⁸¹ Cic. *Ad Att.* 1.15.1: *odia atque inimicitias*; *Pro Mil.* 78: *odio inimiciorum*; *Pro Mur.* 56: *odio inimiciorum.*

⁸² Cic. *Ad Att.* 1.19.8: *propter infirmitatem bonorum, iniquitatem malevolorum, odium in me improborum.*

⁸³ Cic. *Ad fam.* 11.8.2: *desiderio libertatis odioque diuturnae servitutis.*

⁸⁴ Cic. *Ad fam.* 12.1.1: *odium illud hominis impuri et servitutis dolor*; *Phil.* 8.19: *sine odio omnia, nihil sine dolore.*

⁸⁵ Cic. *In Verr.* 2.5.163: *dolore et odio et communis periculi metu.*

⁸⁶ Cic. *Phil.* 7.25: *plena odiorum, plena discordiarum.*

⁸⁷ Cic. *Phil.* 11.2: *inter ipsos odium bellumque meministis.*

⁸⁸ Cic. *Pro Balb.* 30: *odio quodam atque discidio*; *pro Cael.* 31: *magnum rursus odium video cum crudelissimo discidio exstitisse.*

⁸⁹ Cic. *De amic.* 23: *odiis et discidiis*; *de fin.* 1.44: *ex cupiditatibus odia, discidia, discordiae, seditiones, bella nascuntur*; *De leg. agr.* 2.14: *non enim natura neque discidio neque odio penitus insito bellum nescio*; *De nat. deor.* 1.42: *odia, praeterea discidia, discordias, ortus, interitus, querellas, lamentationes*; *Pro Lig.* 19: *non bellum, nec hostile odium sed civile discidium.*

⁹⁰ Cic. *De dom.* 62: *odio et crudelitate*; *De inv.* 2.106: *deinde ostendere non odio neque crudelitate*; *In Vat.* 6: *crudelitatem vestram odiumque diuturnum*; *Pro Cluent.* 12: *in hunc hostili odio et crudelitate.*

⁹¹ Cic. *De fin.* 1.51: *poena legum odioque civium.*

⁹² Cic. *De fin.* 2.84: *odium autem et invidiam facile vitabis*; *De inv.* 1.4: *odii atque invidiae*; *De off.* 1.86: *Nec vero criminibus falsis in odium aut invidiam quemquam vocabit*; *De orat.* 1.228: *et invidia et odio populi*; *In Verr.* 2.5.181: *in invidia quantoque in odio.*

⁹³ Cic. *De fin.* 1.67: *odia, invidiae, despectationes.*

⁹⁴ Cic. *De inv.* 1.22: *aut in odium aut in invidiam aut in contemptionem adducemus.*

⁹⁵ Cic. *De orat.* 2.203: *Ut tu illa omnia odio, invidia, misericordia miscuisti!*

⁹⁶ Cic. *In Verr.* 1.43: *ut odio, invidia, infamia, turpitudine, totum ordinem liberetis.*

⁹⁷ Cic. *De imp. Pomp.* 21: *studio atque odio inflammata*; *Tusc. disp.* 4.48: *Usque adeo studio atque odio illius eferor ira.*

⁹⁸ Cic. *De inv.* 1.100: *in aliquem hominem magnum odium aut in rem gravis offensio concitetur*; *De part. orat.* 28: *si in nos aliquod odium offensiove collocata sit*; *In Verr.* 1.35: *in odium offensionemque populi Romani*; *Pro Flacc.* 54: *Hinc totum odium, hinc omnis offensio.*

⁹⁹ Cic. *Ad fam.* 15.15.1: *spe pacis et odio civilis sanguinis.*

¹⁰⁰ Cic. *Brut.* 200: *miseretia odio motu animi aliquo*; *de orat.* 2.238: *neque odio magno neque misericordia maxima*; *de part. orat.* 128: *vel ad odium vel misericordiam vel omnino ad animos iudicum.*

¹⁰¹ Cic. *Pro Font.* 3: *non aut induci odio ut dicat aut cogi religione.*

¹⁰² Cic. *Pro Cluent.* 187: *timuit mulier amens non suam conscientiam, non odium municipum, non famam omnium.*

¹⁰³ Cic. *De off.* 3.88: *odium et infamia.*

¹⁰⁴ Cic. *De orat.* 1.53: *vel ad iram aut ad odium aut ad dolorem incitandis*; *Tusc. disp.* 4.21: *odium ira inveterata.*

¹⁰⁵ Cic. *De orat.* 2.205: *ne aut inrisio aut odio digni putemur.*

cupiditas and *injuria*,¹⁰⁶ *supplicium*,¹⁰⁷ *aequitas*, *industria* and *temperantia*,¹⁰⁸ *libido*,¹⁰⁹ with various movements of the soul, namely emotions in general.¹¹⁰

As we can see, the concepts are often homogeneous members of a sentence and are connected by conjunctions, prepositions, particles (*et / et ... et*, *atque*, *aut / aut ... aut*, *cum*, *sine*, *-que*, *vel*, *neque / neque ... neque*) or with a comma. Less commonly, *odium* makes up a phrase with another word in the genitive case.¹¹¹

In Cicero's writings we have found the following concepts, which denote negative emotions, or ethical, philosophical, political or juridical categories (and their derivatives) and occur in the same sections as the notion of *odium* (not necessarily paired with *odium*): *acerbitas*,¹¹² *adulterium*,¹¹³ *ambitio*,¹¹⁴ *angor*,¹¹⁵ *arrogantia*,¹¹⁶ *audacia*,¹¹⁷ *avaritia*,¹¹⁸ *bellum (civile)*,¹¹⁹ *caedes*,¹²⁰ *calliditas*,¹²¹ *contemptio*,¹²² *contumelia*,¹²³ *corruptela*,¹²⁴ *crimen*,¹²⁵ *crudelitas*,¹²⁶ *cupiditas*,¹²⁷

¹⁰⁶ Cic. *De part. orat.* 96: *aut ad explendas cupiditates aut ad odium satiandum aut ad ulciscendas injurias.*

¹⁰⁷ Cic. *In Cat.* 3.22: *odio supplicioque.*

¹⁰⁸ Cic. *In Verr.* 2.4.81: *aequitate, industria, temperantia, defensione miserorum, odio improborum.*

¹⁰⁹ Cic. *Pro Cael.* 2: *intolerabili libidine et nimis acerbo odio.*

¹¹⁰ Cic. *De orat.* 2.178: *odio aut amore aut cupiditate aut iracundia aut dolore aut laetitia aut spe aut timore aut errore aut aliqua permotione mentis; De orat.* 2.189: *dolorem aut misericordiam aut invidiam aut odium; De orat.* 2.206: *amor odium iracundia, invidia misericordia, spes laetitia, timor molestia; De part. orat.* 112: *motus animorum, si ira recens, si odium vetus, si ulciscendi studium, si injuriae dolor, si honoris, si gloriae, si imperii, si pecuniae cupiditas, si periculi timor; Pro Cluent.* 159: *libidinem autem, odium, invidiam, metum cupiditatesque omnes amovere maxime aestimare conscientiam mentis suae; Pro Lig.* 17: *spem, cupiditatem, odium, pertinaciam; Pro Marcell.* 29: *Nam et sine amore et sine cupiditate et rursus sine odio et sine invidia judicabunt; Top.* 99: *et misericordia et iracundia et odium et invidia et ceterae animi affectiones perturbantur; Tusc. disp.* 4.16: *lubidini ira, excandescencia, odium, inimicitia, discordia, indigentia, desiderium et cetera ejus modi.*

¹¹¹ Cic. *Pro Mil.* 78: *odio inimiciorum; Pro Mur.* 56: *odio inimiciorum.*

¹¹² Cic. *De dom.* 61; *De orat.* 2.208; *De part. orat.* 137; *De prov. cons.* 6; *In Verr.* 2.1.81, 2.4.68; *Phil.* 12.19, 21; *Pro Cael.* 2; *Pro Cluent.* 151; *Pro Deiot.* 30; *Pro Flacc.* 19; *Pro Mil.* 51; *Pro Mur.* 56; *Pro Rosc. Amer.* 52, 68; *Tusc. disp.* 4.21.

¹¹³ Cic. *De nat. deor.* 1.42; *Pro Cael.* 29.

¹¹⁴ Cic. *Pro Sull.* 1.

¹¹⁵ Cic. *Tusc. disp.* 4.16.

¹¹⁶ Cic. *De inv.* 1.42, 105; *Pro Cluent.* 109.

¹¹⁷ Cic. *De har. resp.* 4; *De part. orat.* 112; *In Cat.* 3.22; *In Verr.* 2.4.73; *Phil.* 5.42, 8.21, 12.19; *Pro Flacc.* 95; *Pro Rosc. Amer.* 68.

¹¹⁸ Cic. *De dom.* 60; *In Verr.* 1.42, 2.4.68.

¹¹⁹ Cic. *Ad fam.* 12.10.3, 15.15.1; *De dom.* 60, 61; *De fin.* 1.44; *De har. resp.* 4; *De leg. agr.* 2.14; *De nat. deor.* 1.42; *De off.* 1.86; *De prov. cons.* 24; *Phil.* 7.25, 11.2, 12.8, 13.7, 14.8; *Pro Deiot.* 30; *Pro Lig.* 19; *Pro Marcell.* 29, 31; *Pro Mil.* 63.

¹²⁰ Cic. *De prov. cons.* 6; *Pro Flacc.* 88; *Pro Sest.* 46.

¹²¹ Cic. *De part. orat.* 137; *Pro Deiot.* 18.

¹²² Cic. *De inv.* 1.22.

¹²³ Cic. *Ad fam.* 1.9.20; *De inv.* 1.105; *In Cat.* 1.16.

¹²⁴ Cic. *Pro Cael.* 29.

¹²⁵ Cic. *De off.* 1.86; *In Verr.* 2.1.35, 2.2.165, 2.3.157, 2.4.15; *Pro Cael.* 29, 31; *Pro Deiot.* 30; *Pro Flacc.* 19; *Pro Rosc. Amer.* 42; *Pro Sull.* 74.

¹²⁶ Cic. *Ad Att.* 9.7c.1; *Ad fam.* 15.19.2; *De dom.* 60-62; *De inv.* 2.106; *De part. orat.* 112; *In Vat.* 6; *In Verr.* 2.4.73; *Phil.* 5.42, 12.19, 14.8; *Pro Balb.* 62; *Pro Cael.* 31; *Pro Cluent.* 12, 181; *Pro Planc.* 71.

damnatio,¹²⁸ *dedecus*,¹²⁹ *desidia*,¹³⁰ *despicatio*,¹³¹ *dictator*,¹³² *dictatura*,¹³³ *diritas*,¹³⁴ *discidium*,¹³⁵ *discordia*,¹³⁶ *dissensio*,¹³⁷ *dolor*,¹³⁸ *dominatio*,¹³⁹ *error*,¹⁴⁰ *facinus*,¹⁴¹ *fama*,¹⁴² *flagitium*,¹⁴³ *fraus*,¹⁴⁴ *furor*,¹⁴⁵ *furtum*,¹⁴⁶ *humilitas*,¹⁴⁷ *ignominia*,¹⁴⁸ *ignorantia*,¹⁴⁹ *immanitas*,¹⁵⁰ *imperitus*,¹⁵¹ *impietas*,¹⁵² *importunitas* / *inportunitas*,¹⁵³ *impotentia* / *inpotentia*,¹⁵⁴ *improbitas*,¹⁵⁵ *imprudencia*,¹⁵⁶ *impudentia*,¹⁵⁷ *impunitas* / *inpunitas*,¹⁵⁸ *impuritas*,¹⁵⁹ *incautus*,¹⁶⁰ *indecorus*,¹⁶¹ *indignatio*,¹⁶²

¹²⁷ Cic. *De dom.* 60, 62; *De fin.* 1.33, 44; *De inv.* 2.164; *De orat.* 2.178; *De part. orat.* 96, 112; *In Verr.* 1.35, 2.1.35, 2.4.68; *Phil.* 12.7; *Pro Cluent.* 159; *Pro Lig.* 17; *Pro Marcell.* 29; *Tusc. disp.* 4.25.

¹²⁸ Cic. *De part. orat.* 112; *Pro Flacc.* 95.

¹²⁹ Cic. *In Pis.* XXXII; *Post reedit. in sen.* 25; *Pro Cluent.* 12; *Pro Rosc. Amer.* 68; *Pro Sull.* 88.

¹³⁰ Cic. *In Verr.* 2.2.7.

¹³¹ Cic. *De fin.* 1.67.

¹³² Cic. *Ad Q.fr.* 3.9.3; *Phil.* 1.32, 2.91.

¹³³ Cic. *Phil.* 2.91.

¹³⁴ Cic. *In Vat.* 9.

¹³⁵ Cic. *De amic.* 23; *De fin.* 1.44; *De leg. agr.* 2.14; *De nat. deor.* 1.42; *Pro Balb.* 30; *Pro Cael.* 31; *Pro Lig.* 19.

¹³⁶ Cic. *De amic.* 23; *De dom.* 63; *De fin.* 1.44; *De har. resp.* 46; *De nat. deor.* 1.42; *Phil.* 7.25; *Pro Mur.* 47; *Pro Sest.* 46; *Tusc. disp.* 4.16, 21.

¹³⁷ Cic. *Pro Marcell.* 29.

¹³⁸ Cic. *Ad Att.* 2.21.1, 11.22.1; *Ad fam.* 12.1.1; *De fin.* 1.33; *De har. resp.* 4; *De orat.* 1.53, 2.178, 189, 190; *De part. orat.* 112; *In Pis.* XXXII; *In Verr.* 2.1.81, 2.5.163; *Phil.* 8.19, 21, 12.21; *Pro Sest.* 46; *Pro Sull.* 3; *Tusc. disp.* 4.16.

¹³⁹ Cic. *Ad Att.* 2.21.1; *De inv.* 2.164; *In Verr.* 1.35.

¹⁴⁰ Cic. *De orat.* 2.178.

¹⁴¹ Cic. *De orat.* 2.238; *De part. orat.* 112; *Orat.* 88; *Pro Rosc. Amer.* 68.

¹⁴² Cic. *Pro Cluent.* 187.

¹⁴³ Cic. *Post reedit. in sen.* 25; *Pro Rosc. Amer.* 68.

¹⁴⁴ Cic. *De off.* 1.41; *De orat.* 1.202; *In Pis.* XVIII.

¹⁴⁵ Cic. *In Pis.* VII; *In Vat.* 6; *Pro Flacc.* 2; *Pro Rosc. Amer.* 40; *Pro Sest.* 111.

¹⁴⁶ Cic. *Pro Cluent.* 181.

¹⁴⁷ Cic. *Ad Att.* 14.13b.3.

¹⁴⁸ Cic. *In Verr.* 2.1.23; *Phil.* 1.32.

¹⁴⁹ Cic. *Pro Cluent.* 109.

¹⁵⁰ Cic. *In Vat.* 9; *Pro Cluent.* 12; *Pro Planc.* 71; *Pro Rosc. Amer.* 68.

¹⁵¹ Cic. *Pro Flacc.* 2.

¹⁵² Cic. *De dom.* 92; *In Pis.* VII; *Phil.* 12.21; *Pro Deiot.* 30.

¹⁵³ Cic. *De har. resp.* 4; *De rep.* 1.62; *Pro Cluent.* 12.

¹⁵⁴ Cic. *De part. orat.* 112; *Phil.* 5.42.

¹⁵⁵ Cic. *Ad Att.* 1.19.8, 9.1.3, 11.22.1; *De dom.* 44, 63; *De fin.* 1.51; *De off.* 1.150; *In Vat.* 39; *In Verr.* 2.1.23, 2.3.157, 2.4.81, 2.5.94; *Orat.* 88; *Phil.* 11.2; *Pro Caec.* 30; *Pro Mil.* 35; *Pro Rosc. Amer.* 68.

¹⁵⁶ Cic. *De part. orat.* 137.

¹⁵⁷ Cic. *In Verr.* 2.1.35.

¹⁵⁸ Cic. *Pro Deiot.* 18, 30; *Pro Mil.* 39.

¹⁵⁹ Cic. *Ad fam.* 12.1.1.

¹⁶⁰ Cic. *De part. orat.* 112.

¹⁶¹ Cic. *Orat.* 88.

¹⁶² Cic. *De inv.* 2.109.

indignitas,¹⁶³ *infamia*,¹⁶⁴ *infirmitas*,¹⁶⁵ *inhospitalitas*,¹⁶⁶ *inhumanitas*,¹⁶⁷ *inimicitia*,¹⁶⁸ *iniquitas*,¹⁶⁹ *injuria*,¹⁷⁰ *injustitia*,¹⁷¹ *insania*,¹⁷² *inscitia*,¹⁷³ *insidiae*,¹⁷⁴ *insipiens*,¹⁷⁵ *insolentia*,¹⁷⁶ *intemperantia*,¹⁷⁷ *intolerantia*,¹⁷⁸ *invidentia*,¹⁷⁹ *invidia*,¹⁸⁰ *ira*,¹⁸¹ *iracundia*,¹⁸² *largitio*,¹⁸³ *levitas*,¹⁸⁴ *libido / lubido*,¹⁸⁵ *licentia*,¹⁸⁶ *luxuria / luxuries*,¹⁸⁷ *maestitia*,¹⁸⁸ *maledictum*,¹⁸⁹ *maleficium*,¹⁹⁰ *malevolentia*,¹⁹¹ *malitia*,¹⁹² *metus*,¹⁹³ *molestia*,¹⁹⁴ *nefarium*,¹⁹⁵ *neglegentia*,¹⁹⁶ *offensio*,¹⁹⁷ *parricidium*,¹⁹⁸ *pecunia* (as a cause of a

¹⁶³ Cic. *De fin.* 5.47.

¹⁶⁴ Cic. *Ad Att.* 1.16.2; *De off.* 3.88; *In Pis.* XXXII; *In Verr.* 1.35, 43; *Pro Cael.* 29; *Pro Flacc.* 95.

¹⁶⁵ Cic. *Ad Att.* 1.19.8.

¹⁶⁶ Cic. *Tusc. disp.* 4.25, 27.

¹⁶⁷ Cic. *Orat.* 88.

¹⁶⁸ Cic. *Ad Att.* 1.15.1, 2.12.2; *Ad fam.* 3.10.6, 8; *Ad Q.fr.* 3.5.4; *De har. resp.* 7; *De prov. cons.* 24; *In Verr.* 2.5.181; *Phil.* 8.19; *Post redit. in sen.* 25; *Pro Deiot.* 30; *Pro Flacc.* 2; *Pro Mil.* 35, 63, 78; *Pro Mur.* 56; *Pro Planc.* 71; *Pro Sest.* 111; *Tusc. disp.* 4.16, 21.

¹⁶⁹ Cic. *Pro Balb.* 62.

¹⁷⁰ Cic. *Ad Att.* 10.12a.1; *Ad fam.* 1.9.20; *De inv.* 1.105; *De off.* 1.29, 41; *De part. orat.* 96, 112; *In Cat.* 1.17; *In Verr.* 2.1.81, 2.4.15, 68; *Pro Flacc.* 2; *Pro Mil.* 35; *Pro Mur.* 56, 87; *Tusc. disp.* 4.21.

¹⁷¹ Cic. *De off.* 1.29, 41; *Pro Cael.* 29; *Pro Mil.* 35; *Pro Mur.* 87.

¹⁷² Cic. *Pro Rosc. Amer.* 68.

¹⁷³ Cic. *Pro Mil.* 56.

¹⁷⁴ Cic. *Ad fam.* 5.6.2; *In Verr.* 2.5.181; *Pro Planc.* 71.

¹⁷⁵ Cic. *De part. orat.* 112.

¹⁷⁶ Cic. *De inv.* 1.42; *De rep.* 1.62; *Phil.* 8.21; *Pro Cluent.* 109.

¹⁷⁷ Cic. *Ad Att.* 2.21.1; *De nat. deor.* 1.42.

¹⁷⁸ Cic. *Pro Cael.* 2.

¹⁷⁹ Cic. *Tusc. disp.* 4.16.

¹⁸⁰ Cic. *De dom.* 44; *De fin.* 1.67, 2.84; *De inv.* 1.4, 22; *De off.* 1.86; *De orat.* 1.228, 2.189, 203, 206, 208, 216; *De part. orat.* 128, 137; *In Verr.* 1.43, 2.5.181; *Pro Cael.* 29; *Pro Cluent.* 158-159; *Pro Flacc.* 2; *Pro Marcell.* 29; *Pro Mur.* 87; *Pro Sest.* 46; *Pro Sull.* 1; *Top.* 99; *Tusc. disp.* 4.16.

¹⁸¹ Cic. *Ad Att.* 2.13.2; *De inv.* 1.21; *De orat.* 1.53, 2.190; *De part. orat.* 112; *In Verr.* 2.3.157; *Phil.* 8.19; *Pro Flacc.* 54; *Pro Marcell.* 31; *Pro Mil.* 35, 63; *Tusc. disp.* 4.16, 21, 48, 50.

¹⁸² Cic. *Ad Att.* 2.21.1; *Ad fam.* 1.9.20; *De orat.* 2.178, 203, 206, 208; *Phil.* 8.19; *Pro Flacc.* 88; *Top.* 99; *Tusc. disp.* 4.50.

¹⁸³ Cic. *De off.* 2.54.

¹⁸⁴ Cic. *De part. orat.* 112; *Pro Flacc.* 71; *Pro Mur.* 87; *Pro Rosc. Amer.* 42; *Tusc. disp.* 4.50.

¹⁸⁵ Cic. *Ad Att.* 1.18.2; *De inv.* 2.164; *De nat. deor.* 1.42; *De prov. cons.* 6, 24; *In Verr.* 1.35, 2.1.81; *Pro Cael.* 2; *Pro Cluent.* 12, 159; *Tusc. disp.* 4.16, 21.

¹⁸⁶ Cic. *In Verr.* 2.4.116.

¹⁸⁷ Cic. *De inv.* 1.22; *In Verr.* 2.2.7; *Pro Cael.* 29; *Pro Flacc.* 71.

¹⁸⁸ Cic. *Phil.* 5.38.

¹⁸⁹ Cic. *Pro Sest.* 117.

¹⁹⁰ Cic. *De inv.* 2.108-109; *Pro Rosc. Amer.* 68.

¹⁹¹ Cic. *Tusc. disp.* 4.16.

¹⁹² Cic. *De inv.* 1.22, 2.109.

¹⁹³ Cic. *In Cat.* 1.17; *In Pis.* XXXII, XXXVIII; *In Vat.* 39; *In Verr.* 2.1.81, 2.5.163; *Phil.* 1.33; *Pro Cluent.* 159, 187; *Pro Planc.* 71; *Tusc. disp.* 4.16, 25.

¹⁹⁴ Cic. *Ad Att.* 2.25.2; *De fin.* 1.33, 51; *De orat.* 2.206; *Post redit. in sen.* 25; *Pro Scaur.* 1; *Pro Sull.* 1; *Tusc. disp.* 4.16.

crime),¹⁹⁹ *perditus*,²⁰⁰ *perfidia*,²⁰¹ *perjurium*,²⁰² *pernicies*,²⁰³ *pertinacia*,²⁰⁴ *perturbatio*,²⁰⁵ *petulantia*,²⁰⁶ *poena*,²⁰⁷ *probrum*,²⁰⁸ *protervitas*,²⁰⁹ *scelus*,²¹⁰ *sedition*,²¹¹ *servitus*,²¹² *stultitia*,²¹³ *stuprum*,²¹⁴ *superbia*,²¹⁵ *supplicium*,²¹⁶ *temeritas*,²¹⁷ *terror*,²¹⁸ *timor*,²¹⁹ *turpitud*,²²⁰ *tyrannus*,²²¹ *vehemens*,²²² *violencia*,²²³ *violatio*,²²⁴ *vis*,²²⁵ *vitium*,²²⁶ *voluntas*,²²⁷ *voluptas*.²²⁸

From the list of the words combined with *odium* it becomes clear that most often Cicero uses the word *invidia* (25 times) next to the notion of *odium* as its synonym. Also important words are *scelus* (21), *inimicitia* (20), *bellum civile* (20), *dolor* (19), *improbitas* (17), *acerbitas* (16),

¹⁹⁵ Cic. *Ad fam.* 1.9.5; *De dom.* 60, 92; *In Cat.* 3.22; *In Pis.* VII; *Phil.* 5.42; *Pro Cluent.* 12; *Pro Deiot.* 30; *Pro Flacc.* 95; *Pro Mil.* 63; *Pro Sull.* 88.

¹⁹⁶ Cic. *In Verr.* 2.5.181.

¹⁹⁷ Cic. *In Verr.* 1.35; *Pro Flacc.* 54; *Pro Scaur.* 1.

¹⁹⁸ Cic. *In Cat.* 1.17; *Phil.* 12.19; *Pro Rosc. Amer.* 68; *Pro Sest.* 111.

¹⁹⁹ Cic. *De part. orat.* 112; *In Verr.* 2.2.165; *Phil.* 12.7; *Pro Flacc.* 54; *Pro Font.* 3; *Tusc. disp.* 4.21.

²⁰⁰ Cic. *In Pis.* XXXII; *Phil.* 2.91.

²⁰¹ Cic. *Ad fam.* 3.10.6, 8; *De dom.* 44.

²⁰² Cic. *In Verr.* 1.42.

²⁰³ Cic. *Ad Att.* 2.21.1; *De prov. cons.* 24; *Phil.* 4.4.

²⁰⁴ Cic. *Ad fam.* 15.15.1; *Pro Balb.* 62; *Pro Lig.* 17; *Pro Marcell.* 31.

²⁰⁵ Cic. *Ad fam.* 12.1.1; *De orat.* 2.178.

²⁰⁶ Cic. *Orat.* 88.

²⁰⁷ Cic. *De fin.* 1.51; *De inv.* 2.108; *In Pis.* XVIII; *Pro Flacc.* 95.

²⁰⁸ Cic. *Pro Rosc. Amer.* 68.

²⁰⁹ Cic. *Pro Cael.* 29.

²¹⁰ Cic. *De dom.* 44; *De har. resp.* 4; *De orat.* 1.202; *De prov. cons.* 24; *In Vat.* 1, 6; *In Verr.* 1.42, 2.1.81; *Phil.* 1.32, 5.42, 8.21, 11.2; *Pro Cluent.* 12, 187; *Pro Flacc.* 2; *Pro Lig.* 17, 19; *Pro Mil.* 39, 78; *Pro Sull.* 74, 88.

²¹¹ Cic. *De fin.* 1.44; *De off.* 1.86; *De orat.* 2.124; *Pro Flacc.* 54; *Pro Mur.* 87; *Pro Sest.* 46.

²¹² Cic. *Ad fam.* 11.8.2, 12.1.1; *Pro Deiot.* 30.

²¹³ Cic. *Ad fam.* 3.10.6; *De inv.* 2.106; *Pro Caec.* 30.

²¹⁴ Cic. *De har. resp.* 4.

²¹⁵ Cic. *De inv.* 1.22, 105; *De rep.* 1.62; *Phil.* 8.21; *Pro Cluent.* 109.

²¹⁶ Cic. *De orat.* 1.202; *In Cat.* 3.22; *In Pis.* XVIII; *Pro Cluent.* 181; *Pro Sest.* 127; *Pro Sull.* 1.

²¹⁷ Cic. *Pro Flacc.* 19; *Pro Lig.* 17; *Pro Rosc. Amer.* 68.

²¹⁸ Cic. *Tusc. disp.* 4.16.

²¹⁹ Cic. *De orat.* 2.178, 206; *De part. orat.* 112; *In Verr.* 2.1.23; *Phil.* 12.8, 27; *Pro Lig.* 17; *Tusc. disp.* 4.16.

²²⁰ Cic. *Ad Q.fr.* 3.1.24; *De fin.* 5.62; *De prov. cons.* 6, 24; *In Pis.* XXXII; *In Verr.* 1.43, 2.1.23; *Phil.* 11.2; *Pro Rosc. Amer.* 68; *Pro Sull.* 88.

²²¹ Cic. *Ad Att.* 10.8.6, 10.12a.1; *De off.* 2.23; *Pro Mil.* 35; *Tusc. disp.* 4.50.

²²² Cic. *De leg.* 2.56.

²²³ Cic. *De part. orat.* 112.

²²⁴ Cic. *In Verr.* 2.4.68, 116.

²²⁵ Cic. *De dom.* 63; *In Verr.* 2.1.81, 2.2.165, 2.4.116.

²²⁶ Cic. *De orat.* 2.238; *Pro Cael.* 29.

²²⁷ Cic. *Ad Att.* 9.7c.1; *Ad fam.* 5.2.10, 15.19.2; *De prov. cons.* 6; *In Cat.* 3.22; *In Verr.* 2.1.35, 81, 2.2.165; **Phil.** 5.38; *Post redit. in sen.* 25; *Pro Cluent.* 158; *Pro Mil.* 39; *Pro Mur.* 47, 87; *Pro Sest.* 127; *Top.* 99.

²²⁸ Cic. *De fin.* 1.33, 67; *De part. orat.* 112; *In Pis.* XVIII; *Tusc. disp.* 4.16.

cupiditas (16), *injuria* (16), *voluntas* (16), *crudelitas* (15), *ira* (15), *libido* / *lubido* (12), *metus* (12), *nefarium* (11), *discordia* (10), *iracundia* (10), *turpitudō* (10). Cicero places odium and invidia in the following synonymous series: *odia* – *invidiae* – *despicationes*,²²⁹ *odium* – *invidiam*,²³⁰ *odii* – *invidiae*,²³¹ *odium* – *invidiam* – *contemtionem*,²³² *odium* – *invidiam*,²³³ *invidia* – *odio*,²³⁴ *odio* – *invidia* – *misericordia*,²³⁵ *amor* – *odium* – *iracundia* – *invidia* – *misericordia* – *spes* – *laetitia* – *timor* – *molestia*,²³⁶ *invidiae* – *odi*,²³⁷ *odio* – *invidia* – *infamia* – *turpitudine*,²³⁸ *invidia* – *odio*,²³⁹ *libidinem* – *odium* – *invidiam* – *metum* – *cupiditates*,²⁴⁰ *odio* – *invidia*,²⁴¹ *misericordia* – *iracundia* – *odium* – *invidia*.²⁴² Similar words are *ira* and *iracundia* as well. In the instructions of the orator Cicero states, “Who indeed does not know that the orator’s virtue is pre-eminently manifested either in rousing men’s hearts to anger, hatred, or indignation, or in recalling them from these same passions to mildness and mercy?”²⁴³ One more citation: “Hatred is a settled anger”.²⁴⁴ In relation to *ira* it should be noted that the word *ira* itself is less often encountered than its derivatives, for example, *iratus*²⁴⁵ or *irasci*.²⁴⁶ As for *iracundia*, in a letter to Lentulus Cicero explicitly calls anger a hidden hatred.²⁴⁷

Let us say a few words about *libido*. In the speech “*De provinciis consularibus*” Cicero remarks, “What reason had I for hating Publius Clodius, except that I thought him likely to prove a mischievous citizen to my country, inasmuch as, inflamed by the most infamous lust, he trampled under foot by one crime two most holy considerations, religion and chastity?”²⁴⁸

With regard to the joint use of *odium* and *crudelitas* we have found an interesting example in Cicero’s oration “*De domo sua*”: “... the villa itself was utterly destroyed ... out of hatred and

²²⁹ Cic. *De fin.* 1.67.

²³⁰ Cic. *De fin.* 2.84.

²³¹ Cic. *De inv.* 1.4.

²³² Cic. *De inv.* 1.22.

²³³ Cic. *De off.* 1.86.

²³⁴ Cic. *De orat.* 1.228.

²³⁵ Cic. *De orat.* 2.203.

²³⁶ Cic. *De orat.* 2.206.

²³⁷ Cic. *De orat.* 2.208.

²³⁸ Cic. *In Verr.* 1.43.

²³⁹ Cic. *In Verr.* 2.5.181.

²⁴⁰ Cic. *Pro Cluent.* 159.

²⁴¹ Cic. *Pro Marcell.* 29.

²⁴² Cic. *Top.* 99.

²⁴³ Translated by E.W. Sutton. Cic. *De orat.* 1.53: *Quis enim nescit maximam vim existere oratoris in hominum mentibus vel ad iram aut ad odium aut ad dolorem incitandis vel ab hisce eisdem permotionibus ad lenitatem misericordiamque revocandis?*

²⁴⁴ Translated by C.D. Yonge. Cic. *Tusc. disp.* 4.21: *odium ira inveterata.*

²⁴⁵ Cic. *Ad Att.* 2.13.2; *De inv.* 1.21; *In Verr.* 2.3.157; *Phil.* 8.19; *Pro Flacc.* 54; *Pro Marcell.* 31; *Pro Mil.* 35, 63; *Tusc. disp.* 4.48, 50.

²⁴⁶ Cic. *De orat.* 2.190; *Phil.* 8.19.

²⁴⁷ Cic. *Ad fam.* 1.9.20: *credo, iracundia ... inclusum illud odium multarum ejus in me injuriarum.*

²⁴⁸ Translated by C.D. Yonge. Cic. *De prov. cons.* 24: *Quod mihi odium cum P. Clodio fuit, nisi quod perniciosum patriae civem fore putabam, qui turpissima libidine incensus duas res sanctissimas, religionem et pudicitiam, uno scelere violasset?*

cruelty”.²⁴⁹ Or in his other oration: “For Sassia, the mother of this Habitus ... although she behaves towards him with the hatred and cruelty of an enemy, – she shall, I say, be called his mother”.²⁵⁰

The concept of *scelus* is often adjacent to *odium*, for example, in the passage about Verres: “On which account, he ought, if possible, to be still more hated by you than he is by the Roman people, because he considers you like himself in avarice and wickedness and perjury”.²⁵¹ Cicero speaks of the criminal Clodius in the same vein: “... my own hatred only bore about its fair proportion to the general detestation with which he was regarded. It cannot be expressed, it cannot even be imagined, how much wickedness, how much mischief there was in that man”.²⁵²

Odium is found in Cicero’s discourse on war, especially on civil war. In the oration “*De domo sua*” Cicero says, “... you have waged a horrible and nefarious war, dyed with every description of hatred against my walls, my roofs, my pillars and door-posts”.²⁵³ However, in the same speech, he acknowledges hatred of an external enemy, if it is fair: “But as ... still out of hatred we are accustomed to destroy the cities of enemies; – not of all enemies indeed, but of those with whom we have waged any bitter and intestine war; because when our minds have been inflamed against any people by reason of their cruelty, there always appears to be some war still lingering in their abodes and habitations”.²⁵⁴ In the speech “*Pro Ligario*” Cicero equates war to hatred between enemies.²⁵⁵ Cicero also believes that hatred and discord lead to civil wars.²⁵⁶

The concept of *odium* is also combined with words denoting negative emotions, for example, with the word *cupiditas* in the meaning temptation, passion, desire. So, in the treatise “*De finibus bonorum et malorum*” Cicero states, “It is they [= desires] that are the source

²⁴⁹ Translated by C.D. Yonge. Cic. *De dom.* 62: *odio et crudelitate funditus everteretur.*

²⁵⁰ Translated by C.D. Yonge. Cic. *Pro Cluent.* 12: *Sassia, mater hujus Habiti ... tametsi in hunc hostili odio et crudelitate est, mater.*

²⁵¹ Translated by C.D. Yonge. Cic. *In Verr.* 1.42: *Quo majore etiam (si fieri potest) apud vos odio esse debet, quam est apud populum Romanum, cum in avaritia, scelere, perjurio, vos sui similis esse arbitretur.*

²⁵² Translated by C.D. Yonge. Cic. *Pro Mil.* 78: *... in communi odio paene aequaliter versaretur odium meum. Non potest dici satis, ne cogitari quidem, quantum in illo sceleris quantum exiti fuerit.*

²⁵³ Translated by C.D. Yonge. Cic. *De dom.* 60: *... parietibus, qui tectis, qui columnis ac postibus meis hostificum quoddam et nefarium omni imbutum odio bellum intulistis?*

²⁵⁴ Translated by C.D. Yonge. Cic. *De dom.* 61: *ut hostium urbes, nec omnium hostium, verum eorum quibuscum acerbum bellum internecivumque suscepimus, non praeda adducti sed odio solemus excindere.*

²⁵⁵ Cic. *Pro Lig.* 19: *Secessionem tu illam existimasti, Caesar, initio, non bellum, nec hostile odium sed civile discidium, utrisque cupientibus rem publicam saluam, sed partim consilii partim studiis a communi utilitate aberrantibus.*

²⁵⁶ Cic. *Phil.* 7.25: *Omnia videbitis, patres conscripti, nisi prospicitis, plena odiorum plena discordiarum, ex quibus oriuntur bella civilia.*

of hatred, quarelling and strife, of sedition and of war”.²⁵⁷ In the speech “*Pro Cluentio*” he lists passions (*cupiditates*), placing *odium* among them.²⁵⁸

Odium often goes together with *metus*, for instance: “... they never would have advanced to such a pitch as to be more influenced by hatred of your lust – than by fear of your office as lieutenant”.²⁵⁹ One more interesting idea about the interrelation of *odium* and *metus* can be found in Cicero’s first “Philippics”: in it hatred and fear are considered by Cicero signs of weakness and self-doubt.²⁶⁰ In the last example we are not dealing with the noun *metus*, but with the single-root verb *metui* in the form of a passive infinitive. However, the above reservation was made that we consider not only the concepts expressed by nouns, but also their derivatives expressed by other parts of the same root.

To sum up, Cicero often employs the concept of *odium* together with *invidia*, *ira*, and *iracundia*, which often form synonymous series. Cicero speaks of hatred (*odium*) when discussing crimes (*scelera*) and wars (*bella*). *Odium* is often combined with words denoting vices (*libido*, *crudelitas*, etc.) and negative emotions (*cupiditas*, *metus*, etc.).

The next important question is devoted to the compatibility of the concept *odium* with words, denoting positive emotions or ethical, philosophical, political and juridical categories (and their derivatives), for example: *admiratio*,²⁶¹ *aequitas*,²⁶² *amicitia*,²⁶³ *amor*,²⁶⁴ *auctoritas*,²⁶⁵ *benefactum*,²⁶⁶ *beneficium*,²⁶⁷ *benevolentia* / *benivolentia*,²⁶⁸ *bonitas*,²⁶⁹ *caritas*,²⁷⁰ *clementia*,²⁷¹ *comprobatio*,²⁷² *concordia*,²⁷³ *conscientia*,²⁷⁴ *consilium*,²⁷⁵ *constantia*,²⁷⁶ *continentia*,²⁷⁷ *cultura*,²⁷⁸

²⁵⁷ Translated by H. Rackham. Cic. *De fin.* 1.44: Ex *cupiditatibus odia*, discidia, discordiae, seditiones, bella nascuntur.

²⁵⁸ Cic. *Pro Cluent.* 159: libidinem autem, *odium*, invidiam, metum *cupiditates*, que omnes.

²⁵⁹ Cic. *In Verr.* 2.1.81: *odio* libidinis tuae quam legationis *metu* moverentur. Cf. Cic. *In Verr.* 2.5.163.

²⁶⁰ Cic. *Phil.* 1.33: *metui* vero et in *odio* esse invidiosum, detestabile, imbecillum, caducum. Cf. Cic. *Pro Cluent.* 159.

²⁶¹ Cic. *Ad Att.* 2.20.4.

²⁶² Cic. *De part. orat.* 137; *In Verr.* 2.4.81; *Phil.* 12.27; *Pro Cluent.* 159.

²⁶³ Cic. *Ad Att.* 1.19.8; *De amic.* 23, 35, 89; *De fin.* 1.67, 2.79, 84; *De orat.* 2.189; *In Verr.* 2.4.81; *Pro Deiot.* 10.

²⁶⁴ Cic. *De orat.* 2.178; *De part. orat.* 112; *Pro Flacc.* 2; *Pro Marcell.* 29.

²⁶⁵ Cic. *De har. resp.* 46; *De part. orat.* 96; *In Cat.* 1.17; *In Pis.* XXXII; *Phil.* 12.8, 27, 13.7; *Post redit. in sen.* 25; *Pro Deiot.* 30; *Pro Mur.* 47.

²⁶⁶ Cic. *De orat.* 2.208.

²⁶⁷ Cic. *De inv.* 2.106, 108; *Phil.* 13.7; *Pro Flacc.* 2.

²⁶⁸ Cic. *Ad Att.* 2.20.4, 2.25.2; *Ad fam.* 5.2.10; *De fin.* 2.84; *De inv.* 1.21, 2.108; *De off.* 2.23, 54, 3.88; *De orat.* 2.72, 216; *De part. orat.* 28; *Pro Balb.* 30; *Pro Rosc. Amer.* 44; *Pro Sest.* 117.

²⁶⁹ Cic. *Ad Att.* 9.1.3; *Ad Q. fr.* 1.2.16; *De dom.* 60; *In Pis.* XVIII; *In Vat.* 9; *In Verr.* 1.42; *Post redit. in sen.* 25; *Pro Marcell.* 31.

²⁷⁰ Cic. *De part. orat.* 56.

²⁷¹ Cic. *Ad fam.* 15.19.2; *De inv.* 2.164; *Pro Lig.* 19.

²⁷² Cic. *De fin.* 5.62.

²⁷³ Cic. *De amic.* 23; *Pro Cluent.* 12.

²⁷⁴ Cic. *Pro Cluent.* 187.

²⁷⁵ Cic. *De inv.* 2.164; *De orat.* 2.178; *In Cat.* 3.22; *In Verr.* 2.4.15; *Phil.* 12.8, 13.6, 14.8; *Post redit. in sen.* 25; *Pro Cluent.* 159; *Pro Lig.* 17, 19; *Pro Sull.* 3.

²⁷⁶ Cic. *Ad Att.* 1.19.8; *De fin.* 5.62; *Pro Marcell.* 31.

dignitas,²⁷⁹ *diligentia*,²⁸⁰ *eloquentia*,²⁸¹ *fama*,²⁸² *felicitas*,²⁸³ *fides*,²⁸⁴ *fortitudo*,²⁸⁵ *frugalitas*,²⁸⁶ *gloria*,²⁸⁷ *gratia*,²⁸⁸ *gratulatio*,²⁸⁹ *gravitas*,²⁹⁰ *honestas*,²⁹¹ *honor*,²⁹² *humanitas*,²⁹³ *imperium*,²⁹⁴ *industria*,²⁹⁵ *innocentia*,²⁹⁶ *judicium*,²⁹⁷ *jus*,²⁹⁸ *justitia*,²⁹⁹ *labor*,³⁰⁰ *laetitia*,³⁰¹ *laus*,³⁰² *lenitas*,³⁰³ *lex*,³⁰⁴ *liberalitas*,³⁰⁵ *libertas*,³⁰⁶ *mansuetudo*,³⁰⁷ *misericordia*,³⁰⁸ *moderatio*,³⁰⁹ *modestia*,³¹⁰ *officium*,³¹¹ *otium*,³¹²

²⁷⁷ Cic. *De inv.* 2.164.

²⁷⁸ Cic. *Pro Flacc.* 71.

²⁷⁹ Cic. *Ad fam.* 1.9.5, 12.16.3; *De fin.* 5.47; *De har. resp.* 5; *De leg. agr.* 1.2; *De off.* 1.86; *De orat.* 2.238; *De part. orat.* 28, 128; *De rep.* 1.62; *In Cat.* 3.22; *In Pis.* XVIII, XXXII; *In Vat.* 25; *In Verr.* 1.35, 2.4.68, 2.5.94; *Phil.* 13.7; *Post rediv. in sen.* 25; *Pro Cluent.* 12; *Pro Flacc.* 2; *Pro Lig.* 19; *Pro Mur.* 47, 87; *Pro Scaur.* 1; *Pro Sull.* 1, 88.

²⁸⁰ Cic. *Ad Att.* 1.19.8, 10.12a.3; *In Verr.* 2.4.73; *Pro Cael.* 2; *Pro Flacc.* 71.

²⁸¹ Cic. *De inv.* 1.4.

²⁸² Cic. *In Verr.* 2.1.22, 2.4.68; *Pro Font.* 3; *Pro Planc.* 71.

²⁸³ Cic. *De amic.* 35.

²⁸⁴ Cic. *De part. orat.* 28; *In Verr.* 2.1.22-23; *Phil.* 8.19, 12.27; *Pro Balb.* 30; *Pro Cluent.* 159, 181; *Pro Deiot.* 18; *Pro Flacc.* 71; *Pro Mil.* 39, 56; *Pro Planc.* 71; *Pro Rab. Post.* 13.

²⁸⁵ Cic. *De off.* 1.86; *Phil.* 1.32, 13.6; *Pro Mil.* 39; *Tusc. disp.* 4.50.

²⁸⁶ Cic. *In Verr.* 2.2.7; *Pro Flacc.* 71.

²⁸⁷ Cic. *Ad Att.* 2.20.4; *Ad fam.* 12.23.2; *De off.* 3.88; *De orat.* 2.208; *De part. orat.* 112; *Phil.* 1.33; *Pro Mil.* 63; *Tusc. disp.* 4.25.

²⁸⁸ Cic. *De part. orat.* 28; *Pro Mur.* 47.

²⁸⁹ Cic. *Ad fam.* 5.6.2.

²⁹⁰ Cic. *De off.* 1.86; *Phil.* 8.19, 12.8; *Post rediv. in sen.* 25; *Pro Cael.* 29.

²⁹¹ Cic. *Ad Att.* 2.21.1; *De fin.* 5.62; *De inv.* 2.106; *De part. orat.* 56, 96; *Phil.* 14.8; *Pro Cluent.* 109, 159; *Pro Mur.* 87.

²⁹² Cic. *Ad Att.* 11.9.2; *De part. orat.* 112; *In Vat.* 1; *In Verr.* 2.4.81, 2.5.181; *Phil.* 4.4, 5.38; *Pro Mur.* 56; *Pro Sull.* 88; *Tusc. disp.* 4.21.

²⁹³ Cic. *Pro Balb.* 62; *Pro Deiot.* 30.

²⁹⁴ Cic. *De imp. Pomp.* 65; *De leg. agr.* 1.2; *De part. orat.* 112.

²⁹⁵ Cic. *In Verr.* 1.35, 2.4.81, 2.5.181.

²⁹⁶ Cic. *Pro Rab. Post.* 13.

²⁹⁷ Cic. *Ad Att.* 1.16.2, 1.18.2, 2.22.1; *Ad Q.fr.* 3.3.3, 3.9.3; *Brut.* 200; *De har. resp.* 7; *De orat.* 2.178, 199; *De part. orat.* 112; *De prov. cons.* 24; *In Cat.* 1.16, 17; *In Verr.* 1.35, 42, 43, 2.1.23; *Phil.* 5.38; *Pro Flacc.* 2, 88; *Pro Rab. Post.* 13; *Pro Sest.* 111; *Pro Sull.* 88.

²⁹⁸ Cic. *De orat.* 2.178.

²⁹⁹ Cic. *De fin.* 1.33; *De off.* 1.41; *De part. orat.* 28; *De prov. cons.* 6; *In Cat.* 1.17; *In Pis.* XIV; *Phil.* 13.6; *Pro Flacc.* 2, 95; *Pro Mil.* 35; *Pro Rosc. Amer.* 40.

³⁰⁰ Cic. *In Verr.* 2.5.181.

³⁰¹ Cic. *De orat.* 2.178, 206.

³⁰² Cic. *Ad Att.* 1.15.1; *Ad fam.* 12.23.2; *Phil.* 4.4, 13.7; *Pro Flacc.* 2; *Pro Marcell.* 29.

³⁰³ Cic. *De orat.* 1.53; *Pro Sull.* 1.

³⁰⁴ Cic. *De fin.* 1.51, 2.84; *De har. resp.* 7; *De orat.* 2.178; *De prov. cons.* 6; *Pro Cluent.* 151, 158, 159; *Pro Deiot.* 30; *Pro Rab. Post.* 13; *Pro Sull.* 74.

³⁰⁵ Cic. *De fin.* 2.84; *De part. orat.* 28, 56.

³⁰⁶ Cic. *Ad Att.* 9.7c.1; *Ad fam.* 11.8.2, 12.16.3; *De rep.* 1.62; *In Verr.* 2.5.163; *Phil.* 1.32, 5.42, 12.7, 13.6; *Pro Flacc.* 71.

³⁰⁷ Cic. *In Verr.* 2.4.73.

³⁰⁸ Cic. *Ad Att.* 9.7c.1; *Brut.* 200; *De orat.* 1.53, 2.189, 190, 203, 206, 216, 238; *De part. orat.* 128; *In Cat.* 1.16; *Pro Cluent.* 24; *Pro Mur.* 87; *Pro Sest.* 117; *Pro Sull.* 1, 88; *Top.* 99; *Tusc. disp.* 4.16.

³⁰⁹ Cic. *Ad Att.* 11.17a.2; *De inv.* 2.164; *De orat.* 2.238; *Phil.* 5.38, 8.19.

parsimonia,³¹³ *patientia*,³¹⁴ *pax*,³¹⁵ *pietas*,³¹⁶ *potestas*,³¹⁷ *probitas*,³¹⁸ *prudentia*,³¹⁹ *pudicitia*,³²⁰ *pudor*,³²¹ *ratio*,³²² *religio*,³²³ *salus*,³²⁴ *sanctitas*,³²⁵ *sapientia*,³²⁶ *severitas*,³²⁷ *spes*,³²⁸ *splendor*,³²⁹ *studium*,³³⁰ *temperantia*,³³¹ *veritas*,³³² *victoria*,³³³ *virtus*.³³⁴

As we can see, the concept of *odium* is opposed to *dignitas* (27 cases of joint use), *judicium* (23), *misericordia* (18), *benevolentia* / *benivolentia* (15), *spes* (14), *fides* (13), *studium* (13), *virtus* (13), *consilium* (12), *salus* (12), *justitia* (11), *lex* (11), *amicitia* (10), *auctoritas* (10), *honor* (10), and *libertas* (10).

The *odium* – *dignitas* juxtaposition can be illustrated with a quotation from Cicero’s correspondence: “... when, on your mootng the question of the full restoration of my position, I detected the covert hatred of some and the equivocal attachment of others”.³³⁵ In such cases *dignitas* is not perceived by Cicero as a personal category; it has a social and political connotation for him: “For he has not done anything against me out of hatred to me,

³¹⁰ Cic. *De inv.* 2.164; *Pro Mur.* 87; *Pro Planc.* 71.

³¹¹ Cic. *De part. orat.* 28; *In Verr.* 2.4.81; *Phil.* 13.7; *Pro Sull.* 3.

³¹² Cic. *De leg. agr.* 2.102; *De prov. cons.* 24; *Pro Sest.* 46.

³¹³ Cic. *In Verr.* 2.2.7.

³¹⁴ Cic. *In Verr.* 2.2.7.

³¹⁵ Cic. *Ad fam.* 12.10.3, 15.15.1; *De inv.* 1.21; *Phil.* 13.7.

³¹⁶ Cic. *Pro Cael.* 2.

³¹⁷ Cic. *De orat.* 2.124; *In Verr.* 2.1.22, 2.5.163; *Phil.* 8.21; *Pro Cluent.* 159, 187.

³¹⁸ Cic. *Ad Att.* 9.1.3, 11.17a.2; *Ad fam.* 15.19.2.

³¹⁹ Cic. *De orat.* 2.189; *Tusc. disp.* 4.48.

³²⁰ Cic. *De prov. cons.* 24.

³²¹ Cic. *Pro Mur.* 87; *Pro Sull.* 74; *Tusc. disp.* 4.16.

³²² Cic. *De inv.* 1.30, 2.164; *Pro Rosc. Amer.* 42.

³²³ Cic. *De prov. cons.* 24; *In Vat.* 1; *In Verr.* 1.43, 2.1.22; *Pro Balb.* 30; *Pro Cluent.* 158, 159; *Pro Font.* 3.

³²⁴ Cic. *De har. resp.* 7, 46; *In Cat.* 3.22; *In Pis.* XIV; *In Verr.* 2.1.22; *Phil.* 1.33, 12.7; *Pro Deiot.* 30; *Pro Flacc.* 2; *Pro Marcell.* 29; *Pro Mil.* 39, 63.

³²⁵ Cic. *Pro Flacc.* 71.

³²⁶ Cic. *De amic.* 35; *De leg.* 2.56; *Phil.* 12.27, 13.6; *Pro Cael.* 29; *Pro Cluent.* 159; *Pro Flacc.* 2.

³²⁷ Cic. *De har. resp.* 5; *In Verr.* 1.43; *Pro Cael.* 29.

³²⁸ Cic. *Ad Att.* 1.18.2, 2.25.2; *Ad fam.* 8.6.1, 10.5.3, 15.15.1; *De dom.* 60; *De orat.* 2.178, 206; *De part. orat.* 28; *In Verr.* 1.42, 2.1.23; *Phil.* 12.8; *Pro Cael.* 2; *Pro Lig.* 17.

³²⁹ Cic. *In Vat.* 25; *Pro Sull.* 1.

³³⁰ Cic. *Ad Att.* 1.11.3; *De imp. Pomp.* 21; *De inv.* 1.4, 22; *De off.* 1.29, 2.54; *De part. orat.* 112; *In Verr.* 2.1.35, 2.4.68, 81; *Phil.* 12.7; *Pro Lig.* 19; *Pro Sull.* 74; *Tusc. disp.* 4.48.

³³¹ Cic. *De inv.* 2.164; *In Verr.* 2.4.81.

³³² Cic. *De amic.* 89; *De orat.* 2.178; *Pro Rosc. Amer.* 44.

³³³ Cic. *Ad fam.* 12.10.3.

³³⁴ Cic. *De part. orat.* 28, 56; *In Pis.* XVIII; *In Verr.* 2.2.7, 2.4.73, 81, 2.5.181; *Phil.* 12.8, 13.7; *Post redit. in sen.* 25; *Pro Balb.* 62; *Pro Flacc.* 2; *Tusc. disp.* 4.48.

³³⁵ Translated by C.D. Yonge. Cic. *Ad fam.* 1.9.5: cum te agente de reliqua nostra *dignitate* aut occulta nonnullorum *odia* aut obscura in me studia cernebam.

but out of hatred to strictness, out of hatred to the republic”.³³⁶ Cicero’s arguments about the dignity of the Roman people in the speech “*De lege agraria*” sound in unison with the previous quote: “... in the preceding chapters the dignity of the Roman people was attacked; the name of our dominion was held up as an object of common hatred to all nations of the earth”.³³⁷

There is also a question of the use of *odium* and *misericordia* together. In the instructions to the orator Cicero mentions various emotions, both positive (*misericordia*, etc.) and negative (*odium*, etc.): “Who indeed does not know that the orator’s virtue is pre-eminently manifested either in rousing men’s hearts to anger, hatred, or indignation, or in recalling them from these same passions to mildness and mercy?”³³⁸ These concepts are directly contrasted by Cicero in the first part of the speech “*In Catilinam*”: “For I will speak to you not so as to seem influenced by the hatred I ought to feel, but by pity, nothing of which is due to you”.³³⁹ Thus, the opposition of hatred and compassion helps Cicero as an orator to convince listeners of his rightness.

Odium is also contrasted to *benevolentia* / *benivolentia*, for example, in this passage of the treatise “*De officiis*”: “... when men aim to be kind for the sake of winning good-will, the affection they gain from the objects of their gifts is not so great as the hatred they incur from those whom they despoil”.³⁴⁰ In the discourse on oratory Cicero, like in the case of *misericordia*, teaches us to turn friendship into hate and hate into friendship.³⁴¹

Finally, hatred (*odium*) is opposed to virtue as a whole (*virtus*). A striking example of such an opposition is the following excerpt from Cicero’s speech “*Pro Flacco*”: “And if it was fated ever to happen that any one should devise mischief to Lucius Flaccus, still I never thought, O judges, that Decimus Laelius, the son of a most virtuous man, himself a man of the fairest expectations and of the highest dignity, would adopt an accusation which is more suitable to the hatred and madness of wicked citizens than to his virtue and to the training of his early years”.³⁴²

³³⁶ Translated by C.D. Yonge. Cic. *De har. resp.* 5: *Nihil enim contra me fecit odium mei, sed odio severitatis, odio dignitatis, odio rei publicae.*

³³⁷ Translated by C.D. Yonge. Cic. *De leg. agr.* 1.2: *Nam superioribus capitibus dignitas populi Romani violabatur, nomen imperi in commune odium orbis terrae vocabatur.*

³³⁸ Translated by E.W. Sutton. Cic. *De orat.* 1.53: *Quis enim nescit maximam vim existere oratoris in hominum mentibus vel ad iram aut ad odium aut ad dolorem incitandis vel ab hisce eisdem permotionibus ad lenitatem misericordiamque revocandis? Cf. Cic. De orat. 2.189, 203, 206, 216, 238.*

³³⁹ Translated by C.D. Yonge. Cic. *In Cat.* 1.16: *Sic enim jam tecum loquar, non ut odio permotus esse videar, quo deo, sed ut misericordia, quae tibi nulla debetur. Cf. Cic. Pro Cluent. 24; Pro Sull. 88.*

³⁴⁰ Translated by W. Miller. Cic. *De off.* 2.54: *... cum benivolentiae comparandae causa benefici esse velint, non tanta studia assequuntur eorum, quibus dederunt, quanta odia eorum, quibus ademerunt. Cf. Cic. De off. 3.88.*

³⁴¹ Cic. *De orat.* 2.72: *benevolentia ad odium, odium autem ad benevolentiam. Cf. Cic. De orat. 2.216.*

³⁴² Translated by C.D. Yonge. Cic. *Pro Flacc.* 2: *Quod si esset aliquando futurum ut aliquis de L. <Flacci> pernicie cogitaret, numquam tamen existimavi, iudices, D. Laelium ... eam suscepturum accusationem quae sceleratorum civium potius odio et furori quam ipsius virtuti atque institutae adulescentiae conveniret.*

Odium is combined with the positive emotion of *spes*. In Cicero's letter to Atticus hatred (*odium*) is opposed to the hope (*spes*) of improving the state: "... I exerted myself to the utmost, and lavished all the resources of my intellect and genius, not from dislike to an individual, but from the hope of not merely correcting, but of completely curing the state".³⁴³ Or in this passage: "... from a hope of peace and a loathing for Civil bloodshed".³⁴⁴ In the following place of the speech "*Pro Caelio*" Cicero, on the contrary, connects hatred with the hope of success: "No one would ever have come down to the court, to prefer this accusation who had the power of doing so or not, just as he pleased; and that, when he had come down, he would not have had the slightest hope of succeeding if he had not relied on the intolerable licentiousness and exaggerated hatred of some one else".³⁴⁵

Other emotions, such as the social emotion of *fides*, are also contrasted with *odium*. Thus, in the speech "*Pro Balbo*" Cicero says, "... there is no nation on the whole face of the earth,—whether at variance with the Roman people through some quarrel and hatred, or, on the other hand, united with us by the closest loyalty and mutual good-will,—as to which we are forbidden to adopt any one of its citizens as our own, or to present any one of them with the freedom of our city".³⁴⁶

Thus, it is obvious that *odium* as a negative emotion is opposed to positive moral categories (*dignitas, misericordia, benevolentia, virtus, etc.*) as well as to positive emotions (*spes, fides, etc.*). Most often the opposition serves for oratorical purposes (in the case of its use in speeches). However, in oratorical writings Cicero also lists positive and negative emotions (*odium* among them) as well as teaches to make these emotions interchangeable, for example, to turn hate into friendship and vice versa.

To sum up, it should be noted that the concept of *odium* is actively used by Cicero in writings of different genres (more than 200 cases of use), most often in orations. The concept has a rather wide palette of meanings: from hate to enmity and anger. Hatred (*odium*) has such epithets as personal or public, open or secret, fair or unfair, big or small, sudden or long-term. *Odium* and other positive and negative emotions or moral categories often act as homogeneous members of a sentence and are connected by conjunctions, prepositions, particles or with the help of a comma. Less commonly, *odium* makes up a phrase with another word in the genitive case. Cicero uses the concept of *odium* together with *invidia, ira, iracundia*, which often form synonymous series. Cicero speaks of hatred (*odium*) when discussing crimes

³⁴³ Translated by C.D. Yonge. Cic. *Ad Att.* 1.18.2: ... *vehemens fui et omnes profundi vires animi atque ingenii mei non odio adductus alicuius, sed spe corrigendae et sanandae civitatis.*

³⁴⁴ Translated by C.D. Yonge. Cic. *Ad fam.* 15.15.1: *spe pacis et odio civilis sanguinis.*

³⁴⁵ Translated by C.D. Yonge. Cic. *Pro Cael.* 2: *nec descensurum quemquam ad hanc accusationem fuisse, cui, utrum vellet, liceret, nec, cum descendisset, quicquam habiturum spei fuisse, nisi alicuius intolerabili libidine et nimis acerbo odioniteretur.*

³⁴⁶ Translated by C.D. Yonge. Cic. *Pro Balb.* 30: *nullam esse gentem ex omni regione terrarum, neque tam dissidentem a populo Romano odio quodam atque discidio, neque tam fide benevolentiaque conjunctam, ex qua nobis interdictum sit ne quem adsciscere civem aut civitate donare possimus.*

(*scelera*) and wars (*bella*). *Odium* is often combined with words denoting vices (*libido, crudelitas, etc.*) or negative emotions (*cupiditas, metus, etc.*). *Odium* as a negative emotion is opposed to positive moral categories (*dignitas, misericordia, benevolentia, virtus, etc.*) or positive emotions (*spes, fides, etc.*), especially in speeches in order to persuade listeners. In his writings on rhetoric Cicero includes *odium* in the list of emotions that a speaker should exercise; with *odium* he also indicates the ability of the orator to change emotions of the audience depending on the situation, turning hatred into friendship or vice versa.

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