



UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE

CLASSICAL TRIPOS Part IB
Paper 10

MODERN AND MEDIEVAL LANGUAGES Part IB
Paper GL 19

Monday 12 June 2006 9 to 12

CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY AND LINGUISTICS

*All candidates should attempt **four** questions, from not fewer than **three** Sections.*

*Write your **number** (not your name) on the cover-sheet booklet.*

Irrelevance will be penalised.

Candidates who do not write legibly may find themselves at a grave disadvantage.

STATIONERY REQUIREMENTS
20 Page Booklets x 2
Rough Work Pad x 1
Tags

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS
None

**You may not start to read the questions
printed on the subsequent pages of this
question paper until instructed that you
may do so by the Invigilator**

SECTION A Phonetics and Phonology

1 **Either** 'The vowel system of the post-Classical Greek *Koine* is much closer to that of Modern Greek than to that of Classical Attic.' Discuss.

Or How confident can we be about the dating of the vowel changes that occurred in Latin?

2 Discuss the likely pronunciation of any three of the following, concentrating on areas where the evidence is contradictory or uncertain:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| (i) τυγχάνω | (v) <i>uultur</i> |
| (ii) θάλαττα | (vi) <i>ingens</i> |
| (iii) ρίζα | (vii) <i>senior</i> |
| (iv) ξυλλήψομαι | (viii) <i>equus</i> |

3 'Adaptation rather than adoption is the normal procedure in the phonological nativisation of foreign lexemes.' Discuss with reference to data from Greek **and/or** Latin.

SECTION B Lexicology

4 What importance in word formation does nominal composition have in Greek **and/or** Latin?

5 Discuss the formation and meaning of any five of the following:

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| (i) σύαγρος | (vi) <i>rubesco</i> |
| (ii) σταθμός | (vii) <i>moneo</i> |
| (iii) ἀνδράποδον | (viii) <i>impedimentum</i> |
| (iv) πωτάομαι | (ix) <i>infans</i> |
| (v) ἀδίκημα | (x) <i>quaestor</i> |

6 Explain and exemplify with data from Greek **and/or** Latin **four** of the following:

- (i) predicate-argument structure;
- (ii) denotation and reference;
- (iii) productivity;
- (iv) vowel gradation;
- (v) sense relations;
- (vi) derivation versus inflection.

SECTION C Morphology and Syntax

- 7 Discuss the relationship of case forms to case functions in Latin **and/or** Greek.
- 8 Explain the difference between *functional* and *anaphoric* control. Illustrate your answer with respect to the interpretation of infinitives in Latin **and/or** Greek.
- 9 Analyse the syntactic structure of **one** of the following sentences:

(a) *exigua parte aestatis reliqua Caesar, etsi in his locis, quod omnis Gallia ad septentrionem uergit, maturae sunt hiemes, tamen in Britanniam proficisci contendit, quod omnibus fere Gallicis bellis hostibus nostris inde subministrata auxilia intellegebat et, si tempus ad bellum gerendum deficeret, tamen magno sibi usui fore arbitrabatur, si modo insulam adisset, genus hominum perspexisset, loca, portus, aditus cognouisset.*

[With only a small part of the summer remaining, although in these places the winters are long as all of Gaul lies towards the north, Caesar nevertheless resolved to set out for Britain since he found out that in almost all of the Gallic wars auxiliary troops had been furnished to our enemy from there and since he believed, even if there was not enough time to wage war, that it would still be of great benefit to him if he went to the island, found out the character of the people and got knowledge of the localities, harbours and landing places.]

CAESAR *De bello Gallico* IV 20

(b) οἱ γὰρ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἐπειδὴ τὸ χωρίον βία οὐχ ἠλίσκετο, δείσαντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων τὸ τολμηρὸν καὶ τὴν νεωτεροποιίαν, καὶ ἀλλοφύλους ἅμα ἡγησάμενοι, μὴ τι, ἣν παραμείνωσιν, ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν Ἰθώμῃ πεισθέντες νεωτερίσωσι, μόνους τῶν ξυμμάχων ἀπέπεμψαν, τὴν μὲν ὑποψίαν οὐ δηλοῦντες, εἰπόντες δὲ ὅτι οὐδὲν προσδέονται αὐτῶν ἔτι.

THUCYDIDES I 102.3

[When the place was not taken by assault, the Spartans, apprehensive of the enterprising and revolutionary character of the Athenians, and further looking upon them as of alien extraction, and fearing that if they remained, they might be tempted by the besieged in Ithome to attempt some political changes, dismissed them alone of the allies, without declaring their suspicions, but merely saying that they had now no need of them.]

[TURN OVER

SECTION D Dialectology and Sociolinguistics

- 10 What information do we have about linguistic variation within Greek and Latin? How do we account for the variation?
- 11 What makes the language of Homer so unique? Illustrate your answer with reference to features found in the following passage:

ἦτοι ὁ μὲν νόθος υἱὸς Ὀϊλῆος θείοιο
 ἔσκε Μέδων Αἴαντος ἀδελφεός· αὐτὰρ ἔναιεν
 ἐν Φυλάκῃ γαίῃς ἀπο πατρίδος ἄνδρα κατακτάς
 γνωτὸν μητρειῆς Ἐριώπιδος, ἣν ἔχ' Ὀϊλεύς·
 αὐτὰρ ὁ Ἰφίκλοιο παῖς τοῦ Φυλακίδαο.
 οἱ μὲν πρὸ Φθίων μεγαθύμων θωρηχθέντες
 ναῦφιν ἀμυνόμενοι μετὰ Βοιωτῶν ἐμάχοντο·
 Αἴας δ' οὐκέτι πάμπαν Ὀϊλῆος ταχύς υἱὸς
 ἵστατ' ἀπ' Αἴαντος Τελαμωνίου οὐδ' ἠβαιόν,
 ἀλλ' ὥς τ' ἐν νειῶ βόε οἴνοπε πηκτὸν ἄροτρον
 ἴσον θυμὸν ἔχοντε τιταίνετον· ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρά σφι
 πρυμνοῖσιν κεράεσσι πολὺς ἀνακηκίει ἰδρώς·
 τῶ μὲν τε ζυγὸν οἶον ἐὔξοον ἀμφὶς ἔεργει
 ἰεμένω κατὰ ὄλκα· τέμει δέ τε τέλσον ἀρούρης·
 ὧς τὼ παρβεβαῶτε μάλ' ἔστασαν ἀλλήλοισιν.

[Of these, Medon was bastard son to Oileus and brother of Ajax, but he lived in Phylake away from his own country, for he had killed the brother of his stepmother Eriopis, the wife of Oileus; the other was the son of Iphiklos son of Phylakos. These two stood in the van of the Phthians, and defended the ships along with the Boeotians. Ajax son of Oileus never for a moment left the side of Ajax son of Telamon, but as two swart oxen both strain their utmost at the plough which they are drawing in a fallow field, and the sweat steams upwards from about the roots of their horns - nothing but the yoke divides them as they break up the ground till they reach the end of the field - even so did the two Ajaxes stand shoulder to shoulder by one another.]

Iliad XIII 694-708

12 What is vulgar about Vulgar Latin? Illustrate your answer with reference to the following passage from the *Cena Trimalchionis*:

'ego non cotidie lauro; balneus enim fullo est, aqua dentes habet, et cor nostrum cotidie liquescit. sed cum mulsi pularium obdixi, frigori laecasin dico. nec sane lauare potui; fui enim hodie in funus. homo bellus, tam bonus Chrysanthus animam ebullit. modo, modo me appellauit. uideor mihi cum illo loqui. heu, eheu. utres inflati ambulamus. minoris quam muscae sumus, muscae tamen aliquam uirtutem habent, nos non pluris sumus quam bullae. et quid si non abstinax fuisset? quinque dies aquam in os suum non coniecit, non micam panis. tamen abiit ad plures. medici illum perdiderunt, immo magis malus fatus; medicus enim nihil aliud est quam animi consolatio. tamen bene elatus est, uitali lecto, stragulis bonis. planctus est optime – manu misit aliquot – etiam si maligne illum plorauit uxor. quid si non illam optime accepisset! sed mulier quae mulier miluinum genus. neminem nihil boni facere oportet; aeque est enim ac si in puteum conicias. sed antiquus amor cancer est.'

[I don't wash every day. The bath is a fuller, the water has teeth, and our heart melts away every day. But when I've downed a pint of mead, I tell the cold to go to hell. Besides, I couldn't wash; 'cos I went to a funeral today. Nice guy, the excellent Chrysanthus, has bubbled his last. Only recently he said hello. I feel as if I'm speaking to him right now. O, o! We run around like inflated bladders. We're worth less than flies, flies have still some virtue, we're worth no more than bubbles. And what if he hadn't fasted? For five days he didn't even put water in his mouth, not a bit of bread. Yet he went over to the majority. The doctors killed him – no, it was more his bad fate; 'cos a doctor is nothing but a consolation for the soul. Still, he was carried out in fine style on a bier covered with a good pall. The mourning for him was excellent – he'd freed a number of slaves – though the wife was grudging over her tears. Didn't treat her particularly kindly. But woman is like woman, a kind of kites. You should never do good to nobody, 'cos it's all the same as if you put it in a hole. But old love pinches like a crab.]

PETRONIUS *Cena Trimalchionis* 42 and 43

SECTION E Pragmatics and Discourse Analysis

13 What is the difference between coherence and cohesion? How are they achieved in Greek **and/or** Latin texts? You may refer to passages 11 **and/or** 12 in this paper to illustrate your answer.

14 What can pragmatics contribute to our understanding of Classical literature?

15 Discuss the potential pragmatic effect of four of the following:

- | | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|---------|
| (i) | οὐν | (v) | nam |
| (ii) | δή | (vi) | at uero |
| (iii) | γάρ | (vii) | quidem |
| (iv) | τοίνυν | (viii) | nunc |

END OF PAPER