



CLASSICAL TRIPOS Part IB
Paper 10

MODERN AND MEDIEVAL LANGUAGES Part IB
Paper GL 19

Monday 11 June 2007 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 1 Principles and Methods of Historical Linguistics

- 1 'Sound Change is regular and exceptionless'; 'Every word has its own history.' How can these two statements be reconciled?
- 2 How can the study of alternations within morphological paradigms be used to unearth earlier stages of a language?
- 3 How many cases of the noun is it possible to reconstruct through comparison of the Greek and Latin case systems?
- 4 Discuss the historical development of labiovelar consonants in Greek **or** Latin.

SECTION 2 The History of Writing in Antiquity

- 5 'Writing, whatever its forerunners may be, must pass through the stages of logography, syllabography, and alphabetography, in this, and no other, order.' (GELB) Do you agree?
- 6 Assess the arguments put forward in support of the theory that the Greek alphabet was developed in order to record hexameter poetry.
- 7 'The similarity between the rules for syllable division in Linear B and the later Greek alphabet can only be explained through a continuous tradition.' Discuss.
- 8 Discuss **four** of the following forms found in ancient inscriptions, commenting on anything of significance for the transmission of the alphabet and the phonologies of Latin **and/or** Greek.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| (a) εἰσοχος | (= ἔξοχος 'best') Naxos 6th century BC |
| (b) πασιοqhος | (= Πασίοχος 'Pasiokhos') Thera 6th century BC |
| (c) ενγυς | (= ἐγγύς 'near') Athens c. 550 BC |
| (d) ταλλα ηαπι | (= τὰ ἄλλα ἅ ἐπι) Athens 5th century BC |
| (e) RECEI | (= <i>regi</i> 'king' (dative)) Rome 6th century BC |
| (f) FHAS | (= <i>fas</i> 'right') Rome 6th century BC |
| (g) EXSTRA | (= <i>extra</i> 'outside') Rome c. 100 BC |
| (h) TAMTUS | (= <i>tantus</i> 'so great') Rome 1st century BC |

SECTION 3 Language and Literature in Greek and Latin

9 What different dialect elements are present in the language of Homer? You may, if you wish, use examples from the following passage to illustrate your answer:

αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ φρεσὶν ἦσι τετάρπετο δαίδαλα λεύσσω
 αὐτίκα μητέρα ἦν ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα: 20
 μήτερ ἐμὴ τὰ μὲν ὄπλα θεὸς πόρεν οἷ' ἐπεικὲς
 ἔργ' ἔμεν ἀθανάτων, μὴ δὲ βροτὸν ἄνδρα τελέσσαι.
 νῦν δ' ἦτοι μὲν ἐγὼ θωρήσομαι· ἀλλὰ μάλ' αἰνῶς
 δεῖδω μὴ μοι τόφρα Μενoitίου ἄλκιμον υἱὸν
 μυῖαι καδδῦσαι κατὰ χαλκοτύπους ὠτειλᾶς 25
 εὐλᾶς ἐγγείωνται, ἀεικίσσωσι δὲ νεκρόν,
 ἐκ δ' αἰὼν πέφαται, κατὰ δὲ χροᾶ πάντα σαπίη.
 τὸν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα θεὰ Θέτις ἀργυρόπεζα·
 τέκνον μή τοι ταῦτα μετὰ φρεσὶ σῆσι μελόντων.
 τῷ μὲν ἐγὼ πειρήσω ἀλαλκεῖν ἄγρια φύλα 30
 μυῖας, αἷ ῥά τε φῶτας ἀρηϊφάτους κατέδουσιν·
 ἦν περ γὰρ κεῖταί γε τελεσφόρον εἰς ἐνιαυτόν,
 αἰεὶ τῷ γ' ἔσται χρώς ἔμπεδος, ἦ καὶ ἀρείων.
 ἀλλὰ σύ γ' εἰς ἀγορὴν καλέσας ἦρωας Ἀχαιοὺς
 μῆνιν ἀποειπῶν Ἀγαμέμνονι ποιμένι λαῶν 35
 αἰψα μάλ' ἐς πόλεμον θωρήσσο, δύσσο δ' ἀλκήν.

Iliad 19.19–36

Then, as soon as he had satisfied himself with looking at it, he said to his mother, "Mother, the god has given me armour, meet handiwork for an immortal and such as no living man could have fashioned; I will now arm, but I much fear that flies will settle upon the son of Menoitios and breed worms about his wounds, so that his body, now he is dead, will be disfigured and the flesh will rot." Silver-footed Thetis answered, "My son, be not disquieted about this matter. I will find means to protect him from the swarms of noisome flies that prey on the bodies of men who have been killed in battle. He may lie for a whole year, and his flesh shall still be as sound as ever, or even sounder. Call, therefore, the Achaean heroes in assembly; unsay your anger against Agamemnon; arm at once, and fight with might and main."

10 Explain the meaning of three of the following terms and discuss their importance for the study of the language of Homer.

- (i) tmesis
- (ii) correption
- (iii) short-vowel subjunctive
- (iv) diektasis
- (v) 'epic' τε

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11 Discuss the language of the following passage, paying specific attention to features of Plautine Latin that are avoided in Classical Latin.

Capp. Therapontigone Platagidore, salue; saluos quom aduenis
 in Epidaurum, hic hodie apud me—numquam delinges salem.
Ther. bene uocas, uerum locata res est—ut male sit tibi.
 sed quid agit meum mercimonium apud te? **Capp.** nil apud me quidem,
 ne facias testis, neque equidem debeo quicquam. **Ther.** quid est? 565
Capp. quod fui iuratus feci. **Ther.** reddin an non uirginem,
 priu' quam te huic meae machaerae obicio, mastigia?
Capp. uapulare ego te uehementer iubeo: ne me territes.
 illa abductast, tu auferere hinc a me, si perges mihi
 male loqui, profecto, quoi ego nisi malum nil debeo. 570
Ther. mihin malum minitare? **Capp.** atque edepol non minitabor, sed dabo,
 si perges molestus esse. **Ther.** leno minitatur mihi,
 meaeque pugnae proeliares plurimae optritae iacent?
 at ita me machaera et clupeus < >
 bene iuuent pugnantem in acie: nisi mi uirgo redditur, 575
 iam ego te faciam ut hic formicae frustillatim differant.
Capp. At ita me uolsellae, pecten, speculum, calamistrum meum
 bene me amassint meaque axitia linteumque extersui,
 ut ego tua magnifica uerba neque istas tuas magnas minas
 non pluris facio quam ancillam meam quae latrinam lauat. 580
 PLAUTUS *Curculio* 561–580

CAPPADOX Therapontigonus Platagidorus, save you; since you are come safe to Epidaurus this day, at my house—you won't lick up one grain of salt.

THERAPONTIGONUS You give me a kind invitation; things, however, are in a train for it to go badly with yourself. But how fares my purchase at your house?

CAPPADOX Why, not at my house at all. Don't be bringing your witnesses—assuredly, I don't owe you anything.

THERAPONTIGONUS How's that?

CAPPADOX What I was bound on oath to do, I've done.

THERAPONTIGONUS Will you give me up the girl or not, before I spit you with this sabre of mine, you whip-scoundrel?

CAPPADOX I bid you go to perdition with all my heart; don't you be terrifying me. She has been carried off; you shall be carried off hence away from me, beyond a doubt, if you persist in abusing me, to whom I owe nothing but a punishing.

THERAPONTIGONUS What, threaten me with a punishing?

CAPPADOX Aye, and by my troth, I'll not be threatening, but I'll give it, if you persist in being impertinent to me.

THERAPONTIGONUS A procurer, forsooth, threatening me; and are my combats in battle, so many in number, lying trodden underfoot? But so may my sabre and my shield trustily aid me when fighting in the field; unless the girl is restored to me, I'll at once cause the ants to carry you away piecemeal from this spot.

CAPPADOX And so may my tweezers, my comb, my looking-glass, my cringing-iron, and my hair-scissors and scrubbing-towel love me well, I don't value your high-sounding words, nor these big threats of yours, a bit the more than my servant-girl that washes out my sink.

12 'The language of the freedmen in Petronius is our best representation of Vulgar Latin.' Discuss.

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SECTION 4 The formal syntax of Greek and Latin

13 What form should an adequate syntactic account of Greek **and/or** Latin take?

14 **Either** (a) Discuss the assignment of case to the relative pronouns in the following examples:

- (i) ἐγὼ καὶ ὧν ἐγὼ κρατῶ μενοῦμεν παρὰ σοι.
- (ii) οἷς εἶχεν οὐ μετρίως ἐκέχρηντο.
- (iii) ἔπειθεν ὄσους ἐδύνατο πείθειν.

Or (b) Define and illustrate **three** of the following, with examples from Greek **and/or** Latin:

- (i) restrictive and non-restrictive relative clauses.
- (ii) 'headless' relative clauses.
- (iii) relative attraction.
- (iv) incorporation of the antecedent.

15 **Either** (a) To what extent is it legitimate to draw a distinction between functional control and anaphoric control relations? Illustrate your answer with data from Greek **and/or** Latin.

Or (b) Discuss the distinction between control and raising constructions with reference to the following examples:

- (i) Caesar uidetur felix esse.
- (ii) Caesar uult felix esse.

16 Analyse the syntactic structure of **one** of the following sentences:

Either (a) νεανίσκος δέ τις παρόντων ἐννοήσας εἶπεν ὡς οὐκ ἀκόλουθα εἶη τό τε ἐπιθήσεσθαι καὶ τὸ λύσειν τὴν γέφυραν.

XENOPHON *Anabasis*

A young man who was present, however, fell to thinking and then said that the two stories, that they intended to attack and that they intended to destroy the bridge, were not consistent.

Or (b) cum uterque utrimque exisset exercitus, in conspectus fereque e regione castris castra ponebant dispositis exploratoribus, necubi effecto ponte Romani copias traducerent.

CAESAR *De bello Gallico*

When the two armies had drawn apart, they proceeded to pitch camp in sight of one another and almost opposite, with the enemy's scouts posted about to prevent the Romans from constructing a bridge and effecting a passage.

END OF PAPER