

**Latin**

Code: 100625  
 ECTS Credits: 6

Degree	Type	Year	Semester
2500247 Catalan Language and Literature	FB	1	1
2500248 Spanish Language and Literature	FB	1	1
2502533 French Studies	FB	1	1

**Contact**

Name: Oscar Luis de la Cruz Palma

Email: Oscar.DeLaCruz@uab.cat

**Use of Languages**

Principal working language: catalan (cat)

Some groups entirely in English: No

Some groups entirely in Catalan: No

Some groups entirely in Spanish: No

**Teachers**

Ulisse Cecini

**Prerequisites**

The Latin course 100625 will be divided into two groups: one for students with elementary knowledge of Latin and another one for students without any such knowledge. Each group will be constituted in accordance with the students' Secondary School curriculum (or other academic documents referring to courses previous to the current one - with which access to the university was given -).

The students of French Studies must attend this subject at the UB and follow the instructions of the UB.

**Objectives and Contextualisation**

Giving a synthetic description of the Latin language.

Providing theoretical tools to identify morphosyntactic structures, as well as proficiency in phonetics, phonology, lexicon and semantics of the Latin language.

Finding through analogy the common elements between Latin and Romance languages.

Familiarizing the students with the etymologies and with the main mechanisms by means of which words are built.

Drawing the coordinates of the basic historical and cultural context of Latin literature.

Reflecting on the classical tradition.

Introduce to aspects of written and material culture, with repercussions on literary and cultural production.

**Competences**

Catalan Language and Literature

- Students must be capable of applying their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional way and they should have building arguments and problem resolution skills within their area of study.

- Students must be capable of communicating information, ideas, problems and solutions to both specialised and non-specialised audiences.
- Students must develop the necessary learning skills in order to undertake further training with a high degree of autonomy.

#### Spanish Language and Literature

- Students must be capable of applying their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional way and they should have building arguments and problem resolution skills within their area of study.
- Students must be capable of communicating information, ideas, problems and solutions to both specialised and non-specialised audiences.
- Students must develop the necessary learning skills to undertake further training with a high degree of autonomy.
- Students must have and understand knowledge of an area of study built on the basis of general secondary education, and while it relies on some advanced textbooks it also includes some aspects coming from the forefront of its field of study.

#### French Studies

- Students can apply the knowledge to their own work or vocation in a professional manner and have the powers generally demonstrated by preparing and defending arguments and solving problems within their area of study.
- Students must be capable of communicating information, ideas, problems and solutions to both specialised and non-specialised audiences.
- Students must develop the necessary learning skills in order to undertake further training with a high degree of autonomy.
- Students must have and understand knowledge of an area of study built on the basis of general secondary education, and while it relies on some advanced textbooks it also includes some aspects coming from the forefront of its field of study.

## Learning Outcomes

1. Analysing and applying the acquired grammar knowledge to the analysis and comprehension of Latin texts.
2. Applying the acquired grammar knowledge to the analysis and comprehension of Greek and Latin texts.
3. Explaining orally or in written form the origin of romance languages from the Latin within the family of Indo-European languages, as well as the concepts of comparative linguistics and Vulgar Latin.
4. Identifying the content of a classical literary work (subjects, characters, topics...) in subsequent creations of western culture (visual arts and literature).
5. Locating the information in a secondary bibliography.
6. Orally or in writing to explain the origin of the Romance languages ??from Latin as part of the family of Indo-European languages, as well as the concepts of comparative and Latin vulgar language.
7. Recognising the common elements between Latin and romance languages: etymology, linguistic formation and morphology.
8. Recognize the common elements between the Latin and the Romance languages: etymology, vocabulary training and morphology.
9. Solving practical exercises of grammar knowledge.
10. Used effectively and independently basic philological tools.
11. Using in an efficient and autonomous manner the basic philological tools.

## Content

### Syllabus

#### Introductory material and methodology

I1: Presentation of tools for the study of Classical and Romance philology.

#### Grammar

G1: Latin prosody. Introduction to reading.

G2: The concept of flexive language: Latin declensions and conjugations.

G3: Latin and Indo-European languages.

G4: Evolution of Latin vocalism (into Catalan and Spanish).  
 G5: Evolution of Latin consonantism (into Catalan and Spanish).  
 G6: The reduction of Latin cases.  
 G7: Evolution of grammatical and syntactic structures.

#### Linguistics

Lg.1: Writing in the Latin world. Latin books and writing supports.

Lg.2: The evolution of Latin: the concepts of Old Latin, Classical Latin, Late and Medieval Latin, Humanistic Latin and Neo-Latin.

Lg.3: The first documents in Romance languages.

#### Literature

Lt.1: Latin literary genres.

Lt.2: Introduction to Latin metrics.

## Methodology

At the beginning of the course, the teacher will give a dossier for the study of the subject. This dossier will contain a more detailed bibliography. As a support, it will contain a grammatical appendix of the Latin language.

Also at the beginning of the course, the teacher will communicate the calendar of the evaluation activities.

## Activities

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Type: Directed			
Description of Latin literary landscape (with repercussions on Romance literature)	9	0.36	4, 5
Description of material and cultural aspects of written Latin	7.5	0.3	4, 5, 11
Evolution of the Latin language (towards Catalan and Spanish)	15	0.6	3, 7, 9
Presentation of philological tools	3	0.12	5, 11
Type: Supervised			
Getting in touch with the main philological tools (UAB library)	2	0.08	5, 11
Support in the study of the basics of Latin grammar	6	0.24	3, 9, 11
Type: Autonomous			
Study of Latin grammar and its evolution	56.5	2.26	3, 7, 9, 11
Study of Latin literary landscape	31.5	1.26	4, 5
Study of material and cultural aspects of written Latin	15	0.6	4, 5, 11

## Assessment

The final grade will be obtained according to the following criteria:

1. The final grade will be the result of the following evaluation activities:

(60%) Two partial tests, with a value of 30% each: each test will be cumulative of the contents seen during the course previously to the fixed date of the respective test.

(40%) A final exam on the topics of Latin grammar, linguistics and literature.

2. To add the result obtained from the partial tests to the final exam, one must have obtained at least 2 points in the final exam.
3. The student who has not completed the final exam will be considered "not evaluable".
4. Re-evaluation: Given the evaluation criteria indicated above, students who have not obtained a minimum of 5 points (approved) may take a re-evaluation exam on the date and time indicated by the Secretary office of the Faculty. However, the re-evaluation will result in a maximum of 5 points (approved).

## Assessment Activities

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
1st test	30%	1.5	0.06	3, 4, 5, 7, 9
2nd test	30%	1.5	0.06	3, 4, 5, 7, 9
final exam	40%	1.5	0.06	1, 2, 6, 3, 4, 5, 8, 7, 9, 10, 11

## Bibliography

N.B.: In addition to the recommended works below, other references will be presented in class, especially those related to the Philological Tools (dictionaries, text collections, journals, web pages, etc.). We consider that the listed works are important, but the students should ideally discover other scientific references during their study.

Latin grammars and works about the evolution of Latin (selection)

X. Espluga i Corbalán - M. Miró i Vinaixa (s.d.), *Llengua llatina. Morfologia, sintaxi i traducció del llatí*, UOC.

J. Marouzeau (19542), *Introduction au latin*, Paris.

J. Marouzeau (19554), *La prononciation du latin (histoire, théorie, pratique)*, Paris.

J. Martí i Castell (2001), *Els orígens de la llengua catalana*, Barcelona.

M.J. Torres Álvarez (2007), *Evolución e historia de la lengua española*, Madrid.

E. Valentí Fiol (19938), *Gramática de la lengua latina*, Barcelona.

E. Valentí Fiol (198717), *Sintaxis latina*, Barcelona.

Manuals of Latin literature (selection)

Bickel, E. (1982), *Historia de la literatura romana*, Madrid.

Bieler, L. (1969), *Historia de la literatura romana*, Madrid.

Büchner, K. (1968), *Historia de la literatura latina*, Barcelona.

Cavallo, G. - Fedeli, P. - Giardina, A. (1989-2005), *Lo spazio letterario di Roma antica*. Vols. I-VI, Roma.

Codoñer, C. (ed.) (1997), *Historia de la literatura latina*, Madrid.

Fuhrmann, M. (ed.) (1985). *Literatura romana*. Madrid.

Gómez Pallarès, J. (2003), *Studiosa Roma. Los géneros literarios en la cultura romana*, UAB-Bellaterra (Barcelona).

Grimal, P. (1965), *La littérature latine*, Paris. (Reescrit a París, 1994).

Von Albrecht, M. (1992), *Geschichte der römischen Literatur*. 2 vols. München-New York-London-Paris. (trad. esp. D. Estefanía-A. Pociña, Barcelona, vol. I, 1997; vol. II, 1999: *Historia de la literatura romana*).

Zehmacker, H. - Fredouille, J.C. (1993), *Littérature latine*, Paris (2001<sup>3</sup>).

Linguistics and history of classical culture (selection)

Abad, F. (1980), *Lengua española e Historia de la lingüística*, Madrid.

Benveniste, E. (1971), *Problemas de lingüística general*, México.

Cavallo, G. (1975), *Libri editori e pubblico nel mondo antico: guida storica e critica*, Roma.

Curtius, E.R. (1976 reed.), *Literatura europea y Edad Media latina*, México.

Díaz y Díaz, M. (1975), "Latinitas. Sobre la evolución de su concepto", en *Emerita* 19, 35-50.

Fernández Galiano, M. (1972), "Filología: las lenguas clásicas", en *Greece & Rome* 10, 150-157.

Fontán, A. (1974), *Humanismo romano*, Barcelona.

Gil, L. (1961), *La censura en el mundo antiguo*, Madrid.

Herrero, V.J. (1965), *Introducción al estudio de la filología clásica*, Madrid.

Hoghet, G. (1951), *The Classical Tradition*, Oxford.

Palmer, L.R. (1974), *Introducción al latín*, Barcelona.

Pasquali, G. (1964), *Filología e storia*, Firenze.

Quetglas Nicolau, P. (1985), *Elementos básicos de filología y lingüística latinas*, Barcelona.

Reynolds, L.D. - Wilson, N.G. (1968), *Scribes and Scholars. A Guide to the Transmission of Greek and Latin Literature*, Oxford. (trad. cast., *Copistas y Filólogos*, Madrid, 1986).