

**Latin**

Code: 100625  
ECTS Credits: 6

Degree	Type	Year	Semester
2500248 Spanish Language and Literature	FB	1	1
2502533 French Studies	FB	1	1
2503998 Catalan Philology: Literary Studies and Linguistics	FB	1	1
2504211 Spanish Language and Literature	FB	1	1

**Contact**

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**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 synchronic description of the grammar of classical Latin.  
Providing theoretical tools to identify morphosyntactic structures, as well as proficiency in phonetics, phonology, lexicon and semantics of Latin as a flexive language.  
Placing Latin in the context of indoeuropean languages and at the origin of Romance languages.  
Familiarizing the students with the etymologies and with the main mechanisms by means of which Latin classical words are built.  
Drawing basic coordinates (genres, themes, characters, topics....) of Latin literature.

**Competences**

- 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.

#### Catalan Philology: Literary Studies and Linguistics

- 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.

#### Spanish Language and Literature

- 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. Apply acquired grammatical knowledge to the analysis and understanding of Latin texts.
3. Apply the grammatical knowledge acquired to the analysis and comprehension of Latin texts.
4. Explain orally or in writing the origin of Romance languages from Latin within the Indo-European language family, as well as the concepts of comparative linguistics and Colloquial Latin.
5. Explain, orally or in writing, the emergence from Latin of the Romance languages, within the framework of the family of Indo-European languages, together with the concepts of comparative linguistics and Vulgar Latin.
6. 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.
7. Identify the content of a classical literary work (themes, characters, topics, etc.) in different subsequent manifestations of Western culture (visual arts and literature).

8. Identify the content of a classical literary work (themes, characters, topics...) in different later works of Western culture (plastic arts and literature).
9. Identifying the content of a classical literary work (subjects, characters, topics...) in subsequent creations of western culture (visual arts and literature).
10. Locate information in secondary reference bibliography.
11. Locate information in secondary source materials.
12. Locating the information in a secondary bibliography.
13. Recognise the common elements between Latin and Romance languages: etymology, lexical formation and morphology.
14. Recognise the elements in common between Latin and the Romance languages: etymology, lexis formation and morphology.
15. Recognising the common elements between Latin and romance languages: etymology, linguistic formation and morphology.
16. Resolve exercises on the application of grammatical knowledge.
17. Solve exercises on the application of grammatical knowledge.
18. Solving practical exercises of grammar knowledge.
19. Use the basic philological tools efficiently and independently.
20. Use the basic tools of philology efficiently and self-sufficiently.
21. 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 philology.

### Grammar

G1: Latin prosody: the pronunciation of Latin and its reading (in prose and verse).

G2: Latin as a flexive language: Latin declensions and conjugations.

G3: Fundamentals of classical Latin syntax

### Linguistics

Lg.1: Historical stages of the Latin language with introduction of the concepts of comparative linguistics and vulgar Latin.

### Literature

Lt.1: Main classical literary works (themes, characters, topics) and their tradition.

## Methodology

At the beginning of the course, the teachers will give a dossier for the study of the subject. This dossier will contain a more detailed bibliography and contents information.

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

Annotation: Within the schedule set by the centre or degree programme, 15 minutes of one class will be reserved for students to evaluate their lecturers and their courses or modules through questionnaires.

## Activities

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Type: Directed			
Description of Latin literary landscape	13	0.52	9, 12
Description of Latin phonetics, morphology and syntaxis	18	0.72	6, 15, 18
Presentation of philological tools	3.5	0.14	12, 21

Type: Supervised

Support in the study of the basics of Latin grammar	4	0.16	6, 12, 15, 18, 21
Support of the study of Latin literature	4	0.16	6, 12, 15, 18, 21
Type: Autonomous			
Study of Latin grammar	66.5	2.66	6, 15, 18, 21
Study of Latin literary landscape	36.5	1.46	9, 12

## 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:

Two partial tests, with a value of 33% each: each test will be cumulative of the contents seen during the course previously to the fixed date of the respective test.

A final exam (34%) 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 1,7 points in the final exam.

3. The student who has not completed the final exam will be considered "not evaluable".

In the event that tests or exams cannot be taken onsite, they will be adapted to an online format made available through the UAB's virtual tools (original weighting will be maintained). Homework, activities and class participation will be carried out through forums, wikis and/or discussion on Teams, etc. Lecturers will ensure that students are able to access these virtual tools, or will offer them feasible alternatives.

In the event of a student committing any irregularity that may lead to a significant variation in the grade awarded to an assessment activity, the student will be given a zero for this activity, regardless of any disciplinary process that may take place. In the event of several irregularities in assessment activities of the same subject, the student will be given a zero as the final grade for this subject.

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	33%	1.5	0.06	1, 3, 2, 6, 5, 4, 12, 11, 10, 15, 14, 13, 18, 16, 17, 21, 20, 19
2nd test	33%	1.5	0.06	1, 3, 2, 6, 5, 12, 11, 10, 15, 14, 13, 18, 16, 17, 21, 20, 19
final exam	34%	1.5	0.06	1, 3, 2, 6, 5, 4, 9, 7, 8, 12, 11, 10, 15, 14, 13, 18, 16, 17, 21, 20, 19

## 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 (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.
- 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), *Filologia 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).

## **Software**

Pdf - Power-Point - Word