



UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE

CLASSICAL TRIPOS Part II
Group E Language

Wednesday 30 May 2007 13.30 to 16.30

Paper E3

Kai σύ, tékνov: LATIN AND THE GREEK LANGUAGE

Answer three questions, including Question 1.

It is important to write good English.

Irrelevance will be penalised.

STATIONERY REQUIREMENTS

20 Page Booklet x 1

Rough Work Pad x 1

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

1 Answer any **three** of the following:

(i) Discuss the possible Greek and native Latin influences in the formation of 'higher' varieties of Latin with reference to the following extracts. Is there any contrast between epigraphic varieties and literary texts?

(a) [L. Cornelij]o Cn. f. Scipio

[.....]

[.....] Cornelius. Lucius. Scipio. Barbatus. Gnaiuod. patre
prognatus. fortis. uir. sapiensque — quoius. forma. uirtutei. parisuma
fuit — consol. censor. aidilis. quei. fuit. apud. uos — Taurasia. Cisauna
Samnio. cepit — subigit. omne. Loucanam. opsidesque. abdoucit

and

(b) inerant signa expressa quo modo Titani
bicorpores Gigantes magnique Atlantes
Runcus atque Porporeus filii Terras

and

(c) immortales mortales si foret fas flere
flerent divae Camenae Naevium poetam.
itaque postquamst Orchi traditus thesauro,
obliti sunt Romae loquier lingua latina.

(ii) How would you know that the following passage was 'Old Latin' if it were an unattributed fragment?

Haece locutus vocat quocum bene saepe libenter
mensam sermonesque suos rerumque suarum
comiter inpertit, magnam cum lassus diei
partem trivisset de summis rebus regendis,
consilio indu foro lato sanctoque senatu;
quoi res audacter magnas parvasque iocumque
eloqueretur sed cura, malaque et bona dictu
evomeret si qui vellet tutoque locaret;
quocum multa volup ac gaudia clamque palamque,
ingenium quoi nulla malum sententia suadet
ut faceret facinus levis aut malus; doctus fidelis
suavis homo facundus, suo contentus, beatus,
scitus, secunda loquens in tempore, commodus, verbum
paucum, multa tenens antiqua, sepulta vetustas
quae facit, et mores veteresque novosque, tenens res
multorum veterum, leges divumque hominumque,
prudenter qui dicta loquive tacere posset.
Hunc inter pugnas Servilius sic conpellat.

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(iii) What is official/legal about the Latin of the following extract?

De bacanalibus quei foideratei essent, ita exdeicendum censuere: Ne quis eorum [b]acanal habuise uelet; sei ques esent, quei sibei deicerent necesus ese bacanal habere, eeis utei ad pr. urbanum Romam uenirent, deque eeis rebus, ubei eorum u[e]r[b]a audita esent, utei senatus noster decerneret, dum ne minus senator[i]bus C adesent, [quom e]a res cosoleretur.

Bacas uir ne quis adiese uelet ceius Romanus neue nominus Latini neue socium quisquam, nisei pr. urbanum adiesent isque de senatuos sententiad, dum ne minus senatoribus C adesent, quom ea res cosoleretur, iousident. Censuere.

Sacerdos ne quis uir eset; magister neque uir neque mulier quisquam eset; neue pecuniam quisquam eorum comoine[m h]abuise ue[l]et; neue magistratum neue pro magistratu[d] neque uirum [neque mul]ierem qui[s]quam fecise uelet; neue post hac inter sed conioura[se neu]e comouise neue conspondise neue compromesise uelet neue quisquam fidem inter sed dedise uelet. Sacra in [o]quoltod ne quisquam fecise uelet, neue in poplicod neue in preiuatod neue exstrad urbem sacra quisquam fecise uelet, nisei pr. urbanum adieset, isque de senatuos sententiad, dum ne minus senatoribus C adesent, quom ea res cosoleretur, iousident. Censuere.

(iv) Discuss evidence of linguistic ‘interference’ in the Latin of the following:

(a) [C. Marium C. f. lega]tum Alexandreae Italicei quei fuere [uirtut]is beneficique ergo.

and

(b) A. Terentium A. f. Varro[nem legatum] Italicei et Graecei quei Delei negoti[antur].

and

(c) [L. Licinium L. f.] Lucullum pro q(uaestore) p[opus] Athe]niensis et Italicei et Graece[i que]i in insula negotiantur.

and

(d) [Lucium Domitium] Honoratum prae(fectum) praetor(io) vac. em(inentissimum) u(irum) vac. Pacilius Tychianus (centurio) leg(ionis) II Tr(aianae) F(ortis) [Germanicae Seueriana]e

(v) Discuss the non-classical Latin elements in the following passage:

erg[ō si p]otes m[erca]re et mīh[i]
 [tu] reşcreibae [s]e eni cumcupiş[e]r[e]
 [i]llum diceba[t] se eni sitlas et fūr [ca]
 [hab]ere se et uṭ mittas illei di[.].n..
 [.].nes dico illei et ego nolim [pe]tere
 illas sed posso tibi epistula scribere
 eṭ mittet tibi si imvenerit ergo
 [m]erca minore pretium rogo uṭ
 satisfacias ille[i] et illec enim
 [...]...[.] im meo a domu.....[.] çā-
 ru {en} eni habemus sequndu dēum
 te et tu nos saluta qui nos [a]mant
 val(e)

(vi) Discuss the translation techniques of the Old Latin Bible translators with reference to the following passage:

et docebat eos in parabolis multa et dicebat illis in doctrina sua: audite: ecce exivit seminator seminare. et dum seminat, aliud cecidit circa viam, et venerunt aves et comederunt illud. aliud cecidit super petrosa, et quia non habebat terram multam, statim exortum est, quia non habebat altitudinem terrae. et cum exortus est sol, exaestuavit, quia non habebat radicem. aliud cecidit supra spinas; et ascenderunt spinae et suffocaverunt ea et fructum non dedit.

(vii) Is it possible to talk of a mixed language in the following inscriptions?

(a) Marcus Cuyntus Aλexus grammateus ego ton Augustiſion, mellarcon eccion Auguestion an. XII.

and

(b) hic ciscued Faustina filia Faustini pat. annorum quattuordeci, mῆnsurum quinque. que fuet unica parenturum. quei dixerunt trῆnus duo apostuli et duo reb̄tes. et satis grande dolorem fecet parentebus et lagremas cibitati ... que fuet pronēpus Faustini pat., nepus Biti et Aselli, qui fuerunt maiures cibitatis.

2 ‘Cicero’s letters are our best source for viewing bilingualism in the ancient world.’ Discuss.

3 ‘Early Latin poetry owes everything to Greek models.’ Discuss.

4 Was Greek influential in the evolution of Latin at all levels?

5 Assess the evidence for an official Roman language policy in the late Republic and Empire.

6 'Bilingual school-texts from late Antiquity show the convergence of Greek and Latin at this period.' Discuss.

7 Discuss **four** of the following Latin borrowings from Greek, identifying any phonological, morphological or semantic changes that the words have undergone:

- (i) *Pollux*
- (ii) *oleum*
- (iii) *lanterna*
- (iv) *anclare*
- (v) *ancora*
- (vi) *Ulysses*
- (vii) *Siculus*
- (viii) *gubernare*
- (ix) *ampulla*

END OF PAPER