

**COURSE DATA****Data Subject**

Code	35460
Name	Latin IV
Cycle	Grade
ECTS Credits	6.0
Academic year	2022 - 2023

Study (s)

Degree	Center	Acad. year	Period
1002 - Degree in Classical Philology	Faculty of Philology, Translation and Communication	2	Second term
1013 - Degree in Classical Philology	Faculty of Philology, Translation and Communication	2	Second term

Subject-matter

Degree	Subject-matter	Character
1002 - Degree in Classical Philology	6 - Latin language	Obligatory
1013 - Degree in Classical Philology	6 - Lengua latina	Obligatory

Coordination

Name	Department
BALLESTER GOMEZ, FRANCISCO JAVIER	145 - Classical Languages

SUMMARY

According to the subject descriptor, the philological study of classical prose should be addressed in this subject, with Cicero and Seneca, or both or one of the two, as the most representative authors and, therefore, the most recommendable. On the more theoretical side, this study must be accompanied by an approach to oratorical syntax and an introduction to oratory or philosophical prose. For this course, we have chosen to focus on the integral philological study - essentially linguistic and literary - of classical oratorical prose and its greatest Roman representative: Marcus Tullius Cicero. On the linguistic side, the focus will be on knowledge of the syntax of the Latin sentence with special attention to the types of subordination and, on the literary side, on knowledge of oratorical prose. The recommended readings from ancient sources or modern studies on these subjects will also form part of the academic horizon of the subject.



PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

Relationship to other subjects of the same degree

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

Other requirements

3.1. Relationship with other subjects in the same degree course

The subject of Latin IV is obviously related to Latin I, II, III, V, VI, VII and VIII, especially to Latin III, presenting itself in a certain way as a continuity of the latter during the same academic year, as both deal with knowledge of Latin prose from the classical period from two of its most important genres: historiography and oratory and philosophical texts. In the general framework of their relationship with the other aforementioned.

OUTCOMES

1002 - Degree in Classical Philology

- Knowledge of Latin language and culture.
- The acquisition of knowledge in the area of linguistic, literary and cultural studies.
- Oral and written communication skills in ones own languages.
- Know the Latin language and its literature.
- Familiarity with linguistic trends and methodologies and how they are applied.
- Familiarity with trends and methodologies of literary theory and criticism and how they are applied.
- Acquire the ability to interrelate the different aspects of philology.
- Students must have acquired knowledge and understanding in a specific field of study, on the basis of general secondary education and at a level that includes mainly knowledge drawn from advanced textbooks, but also some cutting-edge knowledge in their field of study.
- Show ethical commitment in the field of language studies as regards gender equality, equal opportunities, the values of the culture of peace and democratic values and environmental and sustainability issues, and have an understanding and appreciation of linguistic diversity and multiculturalism.
- Be able to work and learn autonomously and to plan and manage work time.
- Apply quality criteria in philological work.
- Know Latin history and culture.
- Gain theoretical and practical knowledge of the linguistic techniques and methods applied to the Latin language.
- Gain theoretical and practical knowledge of the techniques and methods of literary criticism applied to Latin.



- Develop the ability to translate and interpret Latin texts of various types.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Recognise and describe the most relevant and fundamental aspects of oratorical syntax in Latin.
- Recognise and describe Latin oratorical prose, especially that of Cicero.
- Synthesise and explain political and forensic oratory from a theoretical and practical point of view.

DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

0. Descripción de los contenidos

Por la parte más práctica, esencialmente el curso se centrará en la traducción y comentario de textos de los discursos de Cicerón. El comentario será eminentemente gramatical y estilístico y literario pero atendiendo a aquellos aspectos de realia necesarios para la íntegra comprensión de los textos.

Por la parte más teórica se expondrán y estudiarán aspectos tanto lingüísticos como literarios. En lo lingüístico se prestará atención a la morfología y sintaxis de la oración, así como al léxico y semántica del vocabulario frecuente con especial incidencia en la oratoria. Por la vertiente literaria se procederá a una introducción a la oratoria latina, con especial referencia a Cicerón.

1. La oración: generalidades y aproximación tipológica.

2. Parataxis e hipotaxis.

3. Oraciones subordinadas de relativo, comparativas y consecutivas.

4.



5.

6. Teoría retórica y estilos oratorios.

7. Cicerón y otros oradores.

WORKLOAD

ACTIVITY	Hours	% To be attended
Theory classes	60,00	100
Study and independent work	30,00	0
Readings supplementary material	5,00	0
Preparation of evaluation activities	20,00	0
Preparation of practical classes and problem	30,00	0
Resolution of case studies	5,00	0
TOTAL	150,00	

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

In the theoretical classes or in the course of the practical classes, the lecturer will present the topics corresponding to the content of the subject. Students will complement the theoretical exposition with the reading and study of ancient or modern works, which will be recommended to them from time to time.

In the practical classes, texts from Cicero's various speeches will be translated and commented on, among which priority will be given to specific works in order to avoid textual dispersion during the course. For this academic year 2021/2 the works chosen are *Orationes in Verrem*, *Pro Archia poeta*, *Pro Milone*, *Pro Q. Ligario* and *Pro rege Deiotaro*.

In order to make the most of the course, it is recommended that students translate and comment on at least one of the books of Ciceronian discourses, if possible in its entirety, freely selected from Cicero's entire oeuvre.

EVALUATION

La evaluación constará de 2 partes diferenciadas:



Tipos de evaluación	% sobre final
a) Examen escrito final	80
b) Exámenes o ejercicios escritos parciales	20

Evaluation criteria:

During the course, when the teacher considers it appropriate and without prior notice, partial exams or exercises to control the assimilation of content may be carried out.

The bulk, however, of the evaluation and, therefore, of the student's final mark will logically be verified at the end of the course and during the academically established period by means of a final written exam. The parts into which the final exam will be divided and the marking of each of them will be as follows.

The final exam will consist of the translation and commentary of a passage taken from the works of Cicero chosen for this course. The translation, worth 80% of the mark, will be done without a dictionary, although the student may be provided with vocabulary not seen in class or not considered essential. The commentary, in which the application of the theoretical knowledge taught will be assessed, will be worth 20% of the respective exam mark.

REFERENCES

Basic

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BASSOLS Mariano, *Sintaxis Latina*, C.S.I.C., Madrid 1954, II voll.

BELTRÁN José Antonio, *Introducción a la morfología latina*, Universidad de Zaragoza, Zaragoza 1999.

ERNOUT Alfred & THOMAS François, *Syntaxe Latine*, Klincksieck, París 1951.

PALMER Leonard Robert, *Introducción al latín*, Planeta, Barcelona 1974.

PINKSTER Harm, *Sintaxis y semántica del latín*, Ediciones Clásicas, Madrid 1995.

VALENTÍ FIOLE Eduardo, *Gramática de la lengua latina*, Bosch, Barcelona 1991.

Additional

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GARCÍA HERNÁNDEZ Benjamín, *Semántica estructural y lexemática del verbo*, Avesta, Reus 1980.

NÚÑEZ Salvador, *Semántica de la modalidad en latín*, Universidad de Granada, Granada 1991.

RUBIO Lisardo, *Introducción a la sintaxis estructural del latín*, Ariel, Barcelona 1982.