

8.5/10

Quiz 7

1. Examine the following Classical Persian verse. Identify whether the domain of syllabification should be WORD (syllabification cannot cross word boundaries) or LINE (syllabification can cross word boundaries). To do this, you have to try both syllabification rules, identify whether each syllable is heavy (◌) or light (◌) (Heavy: long V or has a coda; Light: others) under each rule, and see which rule allows you to find the pattern common to both lines.

◌ - - ◌ - - ◌ - - ◌ - (line)
 ◌ - - ◌ - - ◌ - - ◌ - (word)

LINE 1 *d̪æha:n ej bæra:dær næma:næd be kæs*
 world O brother waits for no one
 "The world, O brother, waits for no one,"

The domain as line yields some syllabification patterns

◌ - - ◌ - - ◌ - - ◌ - (line) ✓
 - - - ◌ - - ◌ - - ◌ - (word)

LINE 2 *del ændær d̪æha:n a:færi:n bænd o bæš*
 heart to world- creator tie and enough
 "Set thy heart on the creator of the world and it is enough."

2. Syllabify the following Classical Latin verse, assuming that the domain of syllabification is LINE (syllabification can cross word boundaries), and identify whether each syllable is heavy (◌) or light (◌). (Heavy: long V or has a coda; Light others)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
-	◌	◌	-	◌	◌	-	-	-	-	-	◌	◌	-	-

arma wirumk^we kano: tro:jaç k^wi: pri:mus ab oris
 of-arms man-and I-sing from-Troy who first from place } 15 words.
 "I sing of arms and the man, who first from the place of Troy . . ."

This pattern is called **dactylic hexameter**. It consists of six units called "feet", and each foot can take one of the two forms. Identify the two forms, and explain the relationship between them, as well as why they can be treated as versions of the same unit (i.e., one foot).

form one ◌ - -
 form two - - -
 Two light syllables can be combined to one heavy syllable in line
 - { ◌ ◌ } = ◌ - -
 - 1.5