



FALL SEMESTER 19-20

- **BMG 100 Introduction to Byzantine Literature (5 ECTS)**
The course offers an overview of Byzantine Philology, focusing on the main characteristics of Byzantine Literature, as well as on language change from Medieval to Modern Greek. It also familiarizes students with the use of reference works (dictionaries, grammars, text books, etc.). A variety of passages are studied and translated in Modern Greek, while other passages are read in Modern Greek translations. The selected texts cover a wide range of literary genres and stylistic levels from the 1st to the 15th centuries inclusive.
- **BMG 120 Introduction to Modern Greek Philology (5 ECTS)**
The course introduces a variety of issues relating to Modern Greek Philology. These include bibliography, history of literature, terminology, literary genres, the literary essay, literary criticism and so on.
- **BMG 160 Essay Writing**
- **AEF 101 Introduction to Classical Scholarship (5 ECTS)**
Introduction to the object of study, methodology and history of classical scholarship. Special attention is given to the following areas: - History of ancient literature. Periods, genres, representatives. Survivals and influence. - History of the transmission and criticism of ancient texts. - Principles and methods of literary criticism from Antiquity to the modern era. - Research tools: dictionaries, handbooks on grammar and syntax, bibliographical resources, electronic sources, etc.
- **AEF 131 Ancient Greek Prose Composition (6 ECTS)**
- **LAS 150 Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics (5 ECTS)**
The course begins with challenging traditional assumptions about (the Greek) language. The language myths discussed in the course include misconceptions about language change, about the relationship between Ancient Greek and Modern Greek, as well as about the concept of language errors. The course goes on to present the basic principles of Modern Linguistics, such as linguistic equality, the precedence of

speech over the written language and the meaning-form distinction. It introduces key distinctions of modern Linguistics, such as the synchrony-diachrony distinction, the description-prescription distinction and the langue-parole distinction. It examines whether there are universal characteristics of languages, as well as what it involves to have native knowledge of a language. The course focuses on the study of language as a system. It presents the four branches of Theoretical Linguistics, namely Phonology, Morphology, Syntax and Semantics, giving emphasis on data description and the construction of explanatory models in linguistic theory. Students are guided in developing problem-solving skills in each one of the core areas of Theoretical Linguistics.