Reading with expectations

• Reading Latin as Latin – processing the text from left-to-right

• *Expectations* - the universal ability to approach speech or written text with morphological, syntactic, and semantic notions of completeness.

  --basic expectations - each sentence contains certain obligatory elements which include a subject, a verb, and perhaps an object or complement.
  --additional expectations - a modifier raises the expectation of a head, i.e., adjective expects a noun; an accusative noun raises the expectation of a transitive active verb; a subordinating conjunction raises the expectation of a finite verb additional to the main verb, etc.

• *Metaphrasing* - a beginner’s technique for translating and reading Latin by graphically representing in English word order the morpho-syntactic expectations raised by the Latin words

  --minimal expectation is that of the obligatory core items:
  \[ S \quad Vs \quad + \quad DO \quad . \]
  e.g., the metaphrase for *virum* is \[ S \quad Vs \quad man \]
  --other general rules
  adjectives are metaphrased before the expectation of a nounhead -
  \[ bonus \quad good \quad S \quad Vs \quad + \quad DO \quad . \]
  prepositional phrases are metaphrased after the kernel -
  \[ a \quad fonte \quad S \quad Vs \quad + \quad DO \quad from \quad (the/a) \quad fountain \]

• a reading strategy - a method of guiding the reader’s thinking and analysis while working left-to-right through text

  --*quid video?* what do I see? (part of speech and morphological info)
  --*ergo, quid habeo?* therefore, what do I have? (syntactic information)
  --*ergo, quid exspecto?* therefore, what do I expect? (what morpho-syntactic expectations are raised for the upcoming text?)
- *top-down/bottom-up processing* - using both bottom-up information, such as morphology and syntax as well as bring top-down information, such as knowledge of historical context, to the reading of a text

**TOP-DOWN**

- **knowledge of the world** reader's own knowledge
- **social/historical/geographical context** knowledge assumed on part of intended audience
- **genre** text type
- **discourse/pragmatic level** level of connected text vs. sentence
- **syntax** function of word or phrase at sentence level
- **morphology** form of word
- **part of speech**

**BOTTOM-UP**