

..Latin 3a 2025 Word Study Set 2

Grades and Reviews

Congratulations on completing your SECOND word study! People were definitely more confident in the process this time, but there is still room for improvement. As with Word Study 1, the word study ranks from the survey have been translated into the 10-point scale. Your peers ranked you on the first FIVE items. ONLY your instructor handed you the "GRADE." *Take that score more to heart, please.* Overtime you will see peer grades and instructor grades align more closely as everyone gets more comfortable and competent in creating and assessing word studies. This is a process, folks, which takes time to master.

Here's what that 10- point scale means:

97-100 = A+
94-96 = A
90-93 = A-
87-89 = B+
84-86 = B
80-83 = B-
77-79 = C+
74-76 = C
70-73 = C-

Tips for Reviewing:

Remember to always include one recommendation for improvement in the future.

Notes about your SECOND word study

Everyone should read ALL red comments in case they apply to YOU now or in the future. In my comments I did not address every single issue I saw. If your peer reviewers highlighted specific issues well, then I did not necessarily raise those issues myself, but instead concentrated on other areas for which I could see improvement was needed. Therefore, be sure to read the comments of your peer reviewers as well. When reading your peer reviews, remember that not everything stated by your reviewers is accurate. Also, it is not uncommon to see that what one reviewer loved, another thinks should be omitted. I find these entertaining, to be honest, and trust that you will take both perspectives into account in determining what you thought worked well and what didn't. I did notice that the quality of the reviewing has gone way up from first word study and the studies themselves have also improved. By the end of next semester, you will see stellar studies and the stats and reviews for all of us come closer together. Watch out for adventurous and interesting analyses that are not always supported by examples. I love that people are thinking creatively about how words were being used but remember that these all must be supported by the evidence. Likewise, while there is often a lot of interesting peripheral and contextual information, remember that this is first and foremost a word study. Explore your word thoroughly first and then you will have a firm foundation for moving beyond the basics to other discoveries – just make sure they are pertinent. And then do yourself the biggest favor of all – proofread before submitting!

Using Examples and Citations

Remember that all translations, including those not done in class, need to be your own work. *If you have reason to use someone else's work in addition to your own, it needs to be cited. If you are including secondary sources, then*

these should be cited in the study where the ideas are used and not just included in a works cited list. Since this is supposed to be primary source work, I don't necessarily expect secondary sources or works cited lists. The Latin as primary source material need only be cited with the proper in-line citations and needs no works cited list. There is no set word limit on these studies. The goal is to fully explore your word in whatever ways possible and necessary. Depending on the word, this may involve comparisons with synonyms, digging deep into etymology or cognates, or simply tracking it thoroughly across time and authors or genres. Whichever way your word takes you, though, be sure that any conclusions are firmly backed up with multiple pertinent examples. There is a great German phrase "einmal ist keinmal" which means "once is nothing." Remember this when making a case for something. One example proves nothing. It can be very exciting when you think you're on to something, but don't lose perspective. Hypotheses are just that until they are proven. So, prove them if you can or suggest them if you cannot. It is okay to state that the evidence is leaning in a certain direction but can only be stated conclusively with further analysis. However, even the suggestion of this "leaning" needs to be well-supported.

For all future word studies (this semester and next) do not use the following:

arcus	auream	compesco	dissolvo
gelo	ocior	otium	sidus
solea	viridis		

Word Study 1

- *Provided good examples: 96*
- *Provided useful and accurate translations w citations: 95*
- *Defined the word clearly based on examples: 95*
- *Analysis was helpful: 94*
- *Overall: 94*
- **GRADE: 93% A-**

Written Critiques:

Dear Reviewer: There is always room for improvement. You need to take the time to find where it is.

I could not really find anything to criticize in this word study. I loved the examples you used and how you connected everything together. Great job!!

I liked that you had a clear chronological progression. However, I do not think the first etymology supports your argument, as the Late Latin example returns to that meaning. I also thought that the last paragraph mostly restated what was in the previous ones. I do think, though, that you did a good job describing the variety between self moderation and defending against others, and I liked the contrast between compesco and supero.

I really liked how you divided the meaning of the word up into three different parts, one for each time period. One thing that I think would make the word study more coherent is if you placed its etymology at the start instead of after you go through the time periods.

The word "compesco" was a very interesting word. Good job showing the changes of the word over time. The etymology of this word was very well done.

This was a fascinating examination of compesco. All of the examples are well analyzed and clearly cited, though those examples could be presented with more robust context and explanation. To introduce the topic itself more smoothly, an introduction that begins with a hook and narrows in on the specific topic would be beneficial. It also would have been helpful to include a source for information on etymology, particularly Indo-European roots, which is a vast and hotly debated field.

This word study was extremely thorough, and provided many good explanations and analysis. however, I felt the main ideas were a little bit lost in the essay because of how long and dense it was.

Wonderful job organizing your word study chronologically. You did a good job presenting the examples, but I believe you cited your Horace example as Carmina. That stood out to be because (I believe) that passage is found in Horace's Odes. Also, in your penultimate paragraph, your order of definitions go: early latin→ late latin→ Augustan period. I'm unsure as to why you ordered them like this, as chronological order would make more sense. You use first person once--stick to third person. Try to not reference other Latin words as it distracts from your chosen word (your example with *supero* was great because it was a direct contrast and explained well.) Overall though, nice job.

You did a fantastic job on this word study! I loved how you focused on the changes in the meaning over time. Honestly, I did not see anything that needed to be improved, except maybe adding a little more detail to the conclusion.

Your introduction was a great way to introduce the audience to this idea of restraint. Your translation of *compesco* in the *Bacchides* was clear and you explained the word well. As someone not familiar with the *Bacchides*, it would be appropriate to write a short sentence explaining what this play was. Your example with Horace was well-written: you gave an accurate translation, outlined the entire situation, and analyzed appropriately. It might have also been helpful in the second example of Horace to explain the overall situation, but your examination of the word makes sense. Your point on the etymology and final conclusion about the word gave a nice closure to the idea of what *compesco* represents. I would have liked to see what the latest uses of *compesco* were and how that contrasts with the earliest use (as you mentioned of *Bacchide*).

Compesco is a great word choice, and you have done well establishing the base idea for it as "restrain" through your examples and your paragraph on the etymology. You are also spot-on noting that context is crucial for understanding the nuances of this word's meaning. The chronological organization was good, but I'm not convinced of the chronological distinction for meanings that you put forth here. This is because the two examples you provide for the more powerful meaning had contexts that involved the gods, whereas the other two were about mortals either restraining themselves or others. Without further examples, this suggests a contextual distinction rather than a chronological one. Similarly, I'm not sure that the Horace example demands a stronger definition than simply just "restrain" or "hold back." Still this analytical angle and some excessive wordiness in the introduction aside, this was a solid study.

Word Study 2

- *Provided good examples: 91*
- *Provided useful and accurate translations w citations: 93*
- *Defined the word clearly based on examples: 92*
- *Analysis was helpful: 88*
- *Overall: 89*
- **GRADE: 88% B+**

Written Critiques:

I like your anecdote and interesting facts in the introduction, but you need more of an introduction instead of just jumping right in to your examples. For a word study, *solea* is not very interesting because there is no change or difference in interpretation besides referring to a specific fish. It might be better to pick a different word next time.

I'm not sure I understand what exactly you're trying to argue here. You provide examples of *solea* used in different ways, but I'm not seeing a coherence across these points, something that draws them together into a clarified understanding of the word. Your study also seems to draw generalized

conclusions without providing satisfactory concrete evidence. For example, your second paragraph gives an example of Pliny the Elder referring to the type of fish, saying that this was "common in his time"--but then the rest of the study mostly seems to imply that the "fish" sense is relatively uncommon. I'd be interested to hear why perhaps Pliny Sr.'s contemporaries used the word mostly one way while Pliny Jr.'s used it in mostly another, but that would need to start by giving some more examples of the word in context to support your point. On the topic of references, however, I really liked the way you explained what Horace meant in his aphorism. You provided context and interpretation about the poetry and crepidas that I would not have understood otherwise. Nice job on that.

Overall a very interesting read - I liked your slightly satirical description of the Sole fish at the beginning. I did feel like you separated the sandals and the Sole fish a bit too much. Either you could have made your word study a bit longer to connect them better, or just scrapped the Sole fish part entirely.

The explanations, translations, and analysis were good. Where I think this word study could be improved is the fact that we knew the definition of solea from the beginning, and it didn't change much at the end. I would have liked to see maybe metaphorical uses of the word, etc.

The title and the beginning were very funny and were a good way to introduce the word study. The addition of the historical context about sandals was interesting.

This word study excellently displays the various meanings of solea. The connection of solea with other languages is particularly helpful in grasping the nuances of the word. The introduction could have better captured this complexity if it focused on sandals as much as fish, as both are equally important to the meaning of the word. A more definitive thesis which applies to the whole piece would give the reader a better idea of the paper before he delves into the body paragraphs.

What a fun word to choose! This word study was very interesting to read. One thing I might add is another example of the word used as a fish to better analyze how the word changed over time, because only one example was given.

You did a good job giving context about the sandals and fish. I think that solea was a pretty hard word to write about, because it is pretty straightforward and you did not have the opportunity for much commentary except through the fish and contrast with crepidae. You did a good job, though, with the quirks solea has and looking for other ways to look at it.

Your introduction was quite interesting (I've never heard of a sole fish). It would be appropriate to provide a short explanation of what Pliny the Elder's Natural History is about (for unfamiliar readers). Overall you divided solea into a fish or a sandal, but perhaps you could have examined other connotations. This does not seem like a word that you could say a lot about as you gave only 3 examples. However, you gave a good understanding of the word to the reader through the examples and etymology.

*Solea is a rather limited word and you have provided some good information, particularly about the association between the sandal and the fish, which would not be readily apparent to the translator. However, some more chronological and contextual information would be welcome. Even just a cursory look shows that solea was used several times in the Republican period by Cicero and continued on in the Vulgate and later Latin as well. Secondary information, such as that which you found in Sebesta's *The Roman World of Costume*, is helpful, particularly in studies of words that are rather limited, but if you are going to cite secondary sources, you need a page number and the whole work referenced on a works cited list. Other cultural information, such as whether the sole fish was universally eaten or just something enjoyed by certain segments of society, might also lend greater insight into the meaning and the use of the word, as long as it doesn't stray too far from the definition and uses given.*

Word Study 3

- *Provided good examples: 94*
- *Provided useful and accurate translations w citations: 89*
- *Defined the word clearly based on examples: 96*

- *Analysis was helpful: 95*
- *Overall: 92*
- **GRADE: 94% A**

Written Critiques:

Good job differentiating otium as dutiful peace instead of laziness. This word study was thorough in its investigation of the finer points of what otium specifically means.
Good job, but I felt like there's lots more goodies you could have elaborated on! Particularly with regard to your discussion on otium vs. negotium, you hint at how sometimes they are polar opposites and sometimes not-- but you barely elaborate on what that looks like and I was a little disappointed when the study came to an end. In your intro, it's not just a figure of speech to say that the word "shaped how Romans viewed" rest: that's is something you really can argue and I would have been delighted to read about that. Of course, you might choose to narrow your scope further and go deep on just one of these awesome topics--this isn't a dissertation after all--but I feel like your study could have been a lot more interesting if you had kept diving deeper on something you found interesting. At the same time, your study has a good survey of the word. Otium is a complex, rich word, as you've demonstrated, and you did a great job giving an overview of the many different facets of meaning in can have.
I really liked that you had a chronological approach, though I thought it was somewhat undermined by the Proto-Indo-European etymology starting with enjoyment. I was also very interested by its connection to negotiate, but I was confused and I think you could have given a little more description of the intermediate meaning of trading or doing business. One of your examples lacked a translation. I thought you did a good job noting each meaning and the subtlety of the different meanings, from a reprieve to peace.
I really liked your choice of otium, as that word has always fascinated me when I see it in translation! I think that your first two translations were a little lengthy. Your first paragraph is very good, although I wish there were specific examples/sources brought into it.
I think you forgot to provide an english translation for some of the Latin you cited. Your translation of De Oratore is also a little difficult to understand. Maybe try shifting around some things, especially the relative clause? I liked your analysis of the progression of the meaning of otium.
Perhaps you could give a more "starstruck" title to really get the reader interested. I liked how you started with the etymology, which gave the reader an overview of its roots. Your examples are well-chosen: you described the situation, gave a clear translation, and analyzed the appropriated surrounding words. I would say that you could shorten the example with Pliny the Younger since it is a bit long. Your concluding paragraph gives a general overview of the uses, which makes it quite clear for the reader. You could also include a point about the modern uses too.
Terrific word study and great inclusion of historical background; it really added to the content and the meaning of the word. Honestly, I did not think there was anything to be fixed in this one.
The analysis was interesting, and translations were accurate, but I felt a little confused and think that the organization of the study could be cleaned up. Maybe that's on me, though.
Dear Reviewer: PIE and Indo-European roots are generally treated as dictionary entries and are not cited unless there is additional information about a scholar's interpretation of them or something. This word study excels in examining the philosophical implications of otium on Roman daily life and thought. The analysis is clear and invites the reader to contemplate further the significance of the word. A citation on the Indo-European roots of otium would have been beneficial so readers can delve deeper into the topic. Including the English etymology at the end would have allowed the reader's first impression to be focused on Latin, better defining the theme of the work. It would have also wrapped up the piece nicely before the conclusion, which summarizes the essay excellently.
This was an interesting study in which you make a compelling case for <i>otium</i> through a Roman filter, where the connotations of laziness in the modern cognates play no part. The PIE root is rather neutral and gives room for the culture to more specifically define what it means through context. It does make me wonder what this root looks like in other cultures. The connection to <i>negotium</i> was especially interesting and also begs the question of what word was used for true idleness? Is <i>otium</i>

ever used in this way with clarifying contexts? That's something that I would like to know. The organization by chronology I found helpful and provided a strong foundation for your conclusion about the change in the word's usage over time. Some comment on any differences in poetry vs. prose would also be good but most importantly, make sure you have done all the basics – e.g. the English translation of the Horace excerpt is missing.

Word Study 4

- *Provided good examples: 94*
- *Provided useful and accurate translations w citations: 96*
- *Defined the word clearly based on examples: 90*
- *Analysis was helpful: 92*
- *Overall: 92*
- **GRADE: 96% A**

Written Critiques:

Good job with this word study. You might need a better introduction to give a better overview of what things about dissolvo that you are going to talk about. For your Seneca example, introduce the analogy between dissolvo and the other word before the other comparisons so your readers do not have to work as hard to understand you. You have a wonderful conclusion which sums things up very nicely, and your examples were well chosen.

Great job explaining why a given definition works best in each passage. You support and explain the reasons you chose a particular way to translate each passage by telling us about other words in the sentence that imply a particular meaning. Nice work. I do wish you had gone more in-depth about your definition of the word. I feel like there's some nuance that isn't done justice in the ending of your study. For example, reading through your first 3 passages, I noted how the meanings had various levels of violence or aggression conveyed. You might talk about that, or other interesting observations about the word, in a paragraph or two that synthesizes your newly-gleaned understanding of the word and tells us some cool stuff that can be inferred from that.

I like that there were a lot of translations. The use of context around the translations helped the understanding of them.

I liked the pun in the title. I don't believe your third sentence is needed as you don't necessarily have to say what the aim is. I liked your examples, and I don't believe there are any particular points you should change. You closed off with the etymology of the word; perhaps it would be more appropriate to put this towards the beginning. Also, you could talk more about the Proto-Indo-European root since it does form a big chunk of the word. Your conclusion is quite nice, and it sums up the overall idea of this word study well.

I really liked your translation from the play, I thought it was insightful and unique. I wish that there was a bit more continuity throughout the study on how the word evolved over time and what different meanings existed in different times.

Nice title and great use of examples! Maybe you could try making the conclusion a little fuller.

Really interesting word study, and points for the title :) I especially liked the section on how dissolvo was used metaphorically to end something. I don't have many critiques for this study.

This word study covers a wide breadth of authors, allowing the reader to get a full taste of the word's use throughout Roman literature. To allow the reader to fully appreciate this variety, it would be helpful to incorporate more explanation of the word's use within the example to supplement the analysis. Along similar lines, mentioning all the authors the essay will discuss in the thesis statement allows the reader to better follow the argument at each of its destinations.

What are the rest of the many other things dissolvo could mean? I slightly disagree that dissolvo would mean end instead of melt. In a general sense, you are right, but Horace is writing poetry, so

instead of ending, he might mean dissolving a friendship, or maybe dissolving the bond of friendship. Some of your translations also seem a bit bare. Ancient roman authors did love using flowery language and fancy words, so a literal translation often does not encompass the full meaning of their writing.

Fun title! You do very well here illuminating the word meanings via the contexts, and the etymological information you provide helps with this too. The arrangement is a little odd and some paring down would make this more impactful. More so, a chronological arrangement could show that context matters more than time periods. I would appreciate some commentary on poetic vs. prose uses, specifically if anything metamorphic pops out like in the Horace example. I did wonder for that passage why the meaning had to be dissolve and not "end" or "destroy" as in a number of the other examples because that works just as well here. Ultimately, I don't think this undermines your conclusions, but especially since you use that definition when analyzing other examples, I would caution you to be very certain about specific definitions when building a case.

Word Study 5

- *Provided good examples: 85*
- *Provided useful and accurate translations w citations: 86*
- *Defined the word clearly based on examples: 76*
- *Analysis was helpful: 89*
- *Overall: 85*
- **GRADE: 81% B-**

Written Critiques:

Bluntly put, I don't think this is a word study. The goal and instructions of this assignment are to go deep on a particular Latin word, articulating a more nuanced definition grounded in how you see it used in context by ancient authors. The bulk of your paper, however, discusses the cultural significance of stars in various times. A word study can and should draw upon that type of information in order to understand the word deeper than what a dictionary definition can give you. The cultural analysis is helpful though, to a degree. Particularly, I think your point about the Roman understanding of the divine nature of stars could be very useful in helping you analyze your word.

Great word choice! Since this is a very complex word, it made the word study so fun to read. I do not think the Latin is supposed to be in a different paragraph from the translation.

I love the word sidus, very good choice. You never really differentiated between its two meanings of star and constellation though. Were they used in different contexts? Different time periods? The tangent about desidero was fascinating, I kind of want to look up more about it.

The information provided, as well as translations, were both good, however I didn't see much analysis of the word, especially beyond its simple meaning of star/constellation. There was a lot more talk about the history of stars, I think, that maybe didn't need to be as long.

The look into the mythology of the Romans was very interesting and I liked it, but it is on the borderline of being tangential. Good job on connecting the word to seemingly random words in modern english.

This word study is full of fascinating analysis which truly brings out the complexity of this Latin word. The heavy analysis allows the reader to better understand the various facets of the work, both astronomical and metaphorical. More citations would help bolster this analysis and provide the reader with more context of the argument. It would have been helpful to examine more authors to better grasp the general claims the author makes about the Roman worldview. Also, a citation of the Indo-European root would have helped the reader explore the word deeper.

You did okay on this word study, but there are several things you can improve on. Your citations do not quite cover the word, and you need more translations. When you cite something, make sure to include contextualization, dates, information about the author, etc.

You had a good start, but this word study seemed somewhat incomplete to me. You only had two examples which lacked an introduction to the author or work, and there seems to be no concluding paragraph. Also, you said you would be exploring medieval authors, but the examples you gave were Golden Age Latin. In the introduction you said that it had translations other than star and constellation, and I assume you meant to have examples of season or weather, which would have added a lot. In the examples you had, though, you had a lot of interesting background to the passage and I was fascinated to hear that desire comes from sidus.

Your introduction lays out the aim of the word study clearly. I would have liked to see some surrounding context for the first example (since some students may not be familiar with Carmina). I thought your second example might have been too lengthy. Your analysis is quite informative for these two examples, however two examples aren't enough to justify an overview of the word. Your closing sentences wrap up the paper well.

You had some interesting information here, including things like *desidero* being related to *sidus*, but quite a few large problems as well. First there are only two examples, from Cicero and Horace, which means that it is impossible to track trends over time or differences between authors or literary genres for this word. You mention a "variety of contexts" in the introduction but only give one example of two separate ones. Are there more? Also with only one example each, how do we know that these were not just one-offs? A separate problem with your examples is that you discuss Horace as if he were a medieval author, when he wrote in the heart of the Augustan Golden Age – so a firmly classical author. There are no medieval examples cited here so the term medieval shouldn't even be coming up unless those are added. You provide quite a bit of peripheral information, some of which is off-topic and/or in need of citations and includes some capitalization and phrasing problems as well. Secondary information is fine as long as it's adding something to the actual word study but should never be a substitute for actual Latin examples.

Word Study 6

- *Provided good examples: 92*
- *Provided useful and accurate translations w citations: 90*
- *Defined the word clearly based on examples: 94*
- *Analysis was helpful: 87*
- *Overall: 90*
- **GRADE: 86% B**

Written Critiques:

Great inclusion of commentary after the Latin; this was helpful to better understand the analysis of the word. Something that might add to this word study is demonstrating how the word changed over time.

I liked how you explored and differentiated between both the literal and metaphorical translations of gero while still connecting them. I would have liked to know the years when all of these passages were written, and I wish that there had maybe been one or two more examples to further reinforce the meanings, especially for the literal meaning.

I really liked your word study's structure; you had a good progression from the literal meaning of freezing to the metaphorical meaning of being still. I would have liked a little more: perhaps another example, and the etymology from gelu and Proto-Indo-European *gel- and the English descendant congeal. You had several unfortunate typos of gero for gelo, which was confusing (and the citations were off). However, overall, it was very interesting and enjoyable.

I think you have some typos in the second half of your word study. You seem to have turned *gelo* into *gero* for some reason. I think you need some more analysis on *gelo*. For example, where does it come from, what are its roots, etc. Also, I feel like *gelo* is one of those words which most probably has a few more non-literal meanings, especially in Latin poetry.

I was disappointed about how quickly your study came to an end! I feel like the study could have elaborated more on the words usage over time (did it get more metaphorical in late Latin? discuss in depth). Don't deprive us of any goodies you uncover! If you're struggling to find interesting things to say, try including more passages of the word in context; the number you provided was minimal and makes your argument less credible because there's only one passage per meaning that you discuss. Also: you need to give us the parenthetical citations in-text! That's the standard form required by this assignment. Read the guide about how to do this. I did really like how your study provided context, particularly for the last passage you quote. It gives us context as to why you translated the word the way you did.

The exploration of the verb *gelo* in this word study is rich and enlightening. The author's clear definitions of the word allows the reader to understand the nuances of the verb. In the last two paragraphs, however, *gelo* switches to *gero*, which has the different meaning of to wage or to carry on. It would have been helpful to relate the two verbs in the essay if they are, indeed, connected. Full citations at the end of quotes are also missing.

The word *Gelo* is interesting and unique, but there was no etymology in this word study. Some more etymology would be useful. There were a lot of relevant translations.

Your analysis was great and the examples were well-chosen. Your word is interesting and you did a great job defending your argument. One thing that caught my eye was that your citations are incorrect. After the English translation, you should cite the Latin passage like this: (Horace, Odes 2.16) or (Plautus, Bacchides 3.3.59) with the title of the work in italics.

Your introductory paragraph gave a clear view to what *gelo* and its cognates refers to. It may be inappropriate to include the "aim" of the study since it would be clear from the examples. The phrase "It is not hard to find" seems a bit informal. I would have liked to see some context for the first example since it seems abrupt. I have similar points for the other examples as it is important to have each example flow to the next one. Your translations are accurate, and I could clearly understand the meaning of the word in each context. It would be good to note several roots of *gelo* (if any) to provide some etymology for the reader.

This had potential to be a fantastic word study, but you had some pitfalls. The first is one that many of your reviewers mentioned, and that is the change from *gelo* to *gero*, a completely different verb, midway through your study. Along with that is the problem that you use examples from the related noun *gelu* (Horace's *gelu acuto*) as evidence of the verb. In turn, this undermined your otherwise solid analysis because it eliminated the one literal use leaving only the metaphoric ones. Some clarification on chronology and etymology would also have been welcome. Is the third example the latest or the second? Some specifics on that would be good along with its earliest use and any etymological information to connect it. As for cognates, I think at least *gelato* should have been included here. Still, your first paragraph is solid and provides clear guidelines for both literal and metaphoric uses of the word.

Word Study 7

- *Provided good examples: 96*
- *Provided useful and accurate translations w citations: 95*
- *Defined the word clearly based on examples: 94*
- *Analysis was helpful: 94*
- *Overall: 94*
- **GRADE: 95% A**

Written Critiques:

I like how your title matched the length of the word study - a great pun! I wish the word study was a bit more organized though. The first paragraph especially felt disjointed and jumpy. Otherwise, an interesting word and interesting contexts.
I liked the examples and translations, and the information was interesting. I would have liked to see some metaphorical applications, though. I'm sure that "swifter/quicker" was used metaphorically sometime!
The etymology was interesting, and added to the meaning of <i>ocior</i> . There was a thorough exploration of <i>ocior</i> as part of a simile with the ablative of comparison, perhaps even a bit excessive, but there were no sentences for <i>ocior</i> meaning sooner or earlier. The paper lacked a satisfying conclusion and final definition. The sentences you gave, though, were well explained.
The word study's writing is very good, and I liked the examples of Latin that you picked; however, since there is not a wide variety of <i>ocior</i> 's meanings, the examples repeated themselves.
This study merges clear interpretation with excellent citations, inviting the reader to explore the word further. A full introductory paragraph would have been very helpful in acquainting the reader with the word before he delves into the complexities of the vocabulary. Maintaining focus on <i>ocior</i> in the discussion of the east wind would also help the reader better understand the <i>ocior</i> in isolation.
Your first paragraph laid out the aim of the study nicely. However I believe if you want to cite dictionaries, you should provide citations for that (although I might be wrong). You opened with the etymology, which made the word clear from the beginning. In your examples, it could be better to include a short statement on the details of what the Latin contains, for the reader's sake. Your examples come from a variety of sources, which analyze the word well. I would say that for several examples you could go deeper into them. For example, the last paragraph could be divided into two for both examples. It would also be good to provide a closing paragraph that summarizes each use.
Your study feels overly verbose while not saying a lot. "Scholarly" does not mean "wordy." The study also reads more like a jumble of facts and points about the word, and not so much a carefully-structured argument arranged to maximize clarity and effectiveness. My understanding of your study's argument is significantly hindered by the lack of coherent structure and transitions. You may find it helpful to create a well-structured outline and expand and adjust to match. You also seem to make some points towards the end where its not clear if you're drawing off specific passages you translated, or a synthesis of some of them, or off an external source. In any case, elaboration on those closing points would be nice. Lastly, remember that you are the expert in your word study. Apologies for quoting, but don't "infer that maybe the east wind was very strong in Italy" — rather, use the vast resources available to you to research whether this is true, and then use that information to help you understand the word better. Then tell us about what interesting stuff you discovered. Criticism aside, I do like how you connected <i>ocior</i> to wind based on the context. That's exactly the sort of thing that could have lots of interesting history behind it. Ultimately, scour your word looking for telltale signs of a story behind some etymological/cultural/whatever element of it, then figure out what that story is and tell it to us.
Your translations and citations aren't formatted correctly, and some of your translations are a bit inaccurate. Your word study in general feels a little separated, as if you combined a couple of paragraphs instead of connecting them. A little more analysis would also be nice.
Your word study is well-thought-out with great examples. The first thing that caught my eye was the double indentation of the first paragraph. It should not look any different from the other paragraphs, although this is probably just a typing error. Be sure to proofread better to catch these obvious things. You would also do well to have a separate introduction and conclusion paragraph as it makes things easier on the reader. Overall there were just a few formatting issues. This is a good study.
Very interesting information in the opening paragraph, particularly the etymological information and the relationship to <i>acer</i> . This connection is definitely something I'm going to keep in mind when translating <i>ocior</i> in the future. The fact that it has no positive degree was interesting too. This indicates that this word was broken at some point in time or perhaps broken off from <i>acer</i> . I'm glad you included this sort of information. It is very helpful to the translator. There are some mistakes here and there that need correction - e.g. things like in the Horace example where you claim that <i>ocius</i> is shown but then the quote begins with "... <i>ocior servis</i> .." Organizationally, you need to keep like things together, such as the sentence about the idiomatic use of <i>ocior Euro</i> and the greater discussion via Petronius' <i>Satyricon</i> about comparisons not to the east wind. As far as my wish list

goes, I'd like more clarification about chronology. Is there any usage prior to Horace or later than Silver Latin? Moreover, your examples are all from poetry. I'd like to see how a prose author uses the word. More idiomatic examples would be welcome too as that would be a very effective, targeted way of tracing changes to *ocior's* meaning over time.

Word Study 8

- *Provided good examples: 97*
- *Provided useful and accurate translations w citations: 98*
- *Defined the word clearly based on examples: 98*
- *Analysis was helpful: 97*
- *Overall: 98*
- **GRADE: 98% A+**

Written Critiques:

Except for maybe include a few sentences on the origins of the word, for instance where its latin root itself was derived from, I have little to nothing to say about this word study. Awesome job - I was really impressed!!

Dear Reviewer: There is always room for improvement. On the very good studies it takes a bit more work to think deeply about what that could be, but it's still part of the job.

Gorgeous writing, really nice examples, and a wide range of applications. I really liked this word study and don't have much to say about it!

The paper clearly showed the range of meanings of *viridis* and the range from literally green to fresh. It could have benefited from an etymology. There was a lot of writing, especially in the introduction and conclusion, which was overly wordy and poetic. The descendants also should have been more in the body of the paper.

This is a very good word study that I enjoyed reading. You did a great job presenting the word, explaining it, and using the translations and citations to define the word. I like how you have a good balance between your own words and your citations, but it distracts me that you have so many other sources besides the plain Latin. One thing I noticed was you started several of your paragraphs in the same way, which is not ideal. I might have missed it, but I also did not see the etymology of *viridis*.

This was a very thorough word study and it touched on many different aspects of the word *viridis*. It was interesting to see how green is associated with freshness in both english and latin. 1.

This word study was amazing, 10/10. Everything was done very well and was understandable, you summarized it clearly. Your use of themed words is something I love. The only thing that I would note is perhaps including the word's etymology. Does it come from Greek? Proto-Indo-European? Other than that, no notes.

Dear Reviewer: There is always room for improvement. On the very good studies it takes a bit more work to think deeply about what that could be, but it's still part of the job.

Truly wonderful word study: interesting word, insightful commentary, and great Latin examples! I did not have any feedback on this.

Well done. Very nice job. I really love the way your study flows super coherently, reading smoothly and structured in a helpful way. That adds so much to its beauty and effectiveness, and it was a pleasure to read. The examples provided are good as well, they give us a tour of the different senses of the word. I liked how you included author dates in the first few paragraphs but wish they continued throughout for those of us who are not as historically inclined. I also feel like there's a deeper discussion to be had about the roots of the word, particularly its relationship to Latin words like *vir--* it seems that's where we get the "healthiness" / "youthfulness" sort of meanings of *viridis*,

so how does it also mean green? I think there's a story that could be told here for an even better study. But really: nice work. Thanks for sharing.

Your title and first paragraph really wrap the reader into the study. Your citations for the points are also well done. Your examples are clear, and I liked how you looked at the surrounding words for more information on viridis. It might be better to include the etymology at the beginning rather than at the end (unless the point was the conclusion to include a view of the etymology alongside examples) to firmly introduce the concept of viridis at the beginning.

This was a lovely study with plentiful examples of both literal and metaphoric meanings. There are a few things to tweak, such as Catullus being a Republican author (contemporary with Cicero) not a Golden Age poet, but overwhelmingly this is buttoned up and informative. Like your reviewers, I too was wishing for etymological information if there is any. If there isn't, it's good to just state that. Specifically, I was wondering if there is any connection to the word *vir* from which we get words like *virile*. The cognate shift to *verd/t* suggests not, but clarification would be helpful. The figurative language of the first paragraph is lovely but for a research paper it should be pruned back (see what I did there?), and some definitive statement about meaning being dependent upon context rather than chronology would also be helpful.

Word Study 9

- *Provided good examples: 92*
- *Provided useful and accurate translations w citations: 89*
- *Defined the word clearly based on examples: 86*
- *Analysis was helpful: 86*
- *Overall: 84*
- **GRADE: 86% B**

Written Critiques:

I appreciated the mythological context for the story of the golden fleece. The wording around the explanation of the first translation was confusing, and I think it could be said in a clearer way. I was also unclear as to what word was the subject for a while, as it is not actually included in the first translation. This word study was quite extensive.

I did not like the start of the paper, because it was not related to aureus, and I was confused as to what your word was. Once I determined the word, though, your word study was interesting. It would have helped you to have a word with a little more variation amongst its meanings. Additionally, I think it was not necessary to include the example of aurum. It is the only one presented, and it does not have the same metaphorical meaning. Your word study also lacked a clear concluding definition. However, you had good commentary for your examples, which were pretty well chosen.

I liked how you brought in so many different things that connected to your word. However, it also made the word study a little disjointed as you went from one topic to the next. I think that the connections between the different examples needed to be stronger.

I liked how you gave a little history of the origin of the golden fleece. However, you never mentioned who Aeson is, or how he came into the story. I do happen to know who he is as I have read the story, but for someone who has never heard the story before, it might be a little confusing. Some of your translations were also a bit inaccurate.

I loved the analysis, and all of the examples were well put together and translated. One critique I might have is to look at your transitions between ideas, and to think about the order in which you put your ideas in, to make the essay flow better to a reader.

I think maybe adding a little bit more structure to your intro would add to your word study. I love the insightful mythological background at the beginning; however, it really does not add to the word

study. I think including the word's definition in the intro would give your word study more of a structure.

This is an interesting format for a word study, but it really isn't as efficient as other models. For example, you do not introduce the word and the simple meaning at the beginning before you give your first example. You also struggle with the punctuation a bit, and it seems like the text is a different color for half of it. After the first few paragraphs, things seem to flow a bit better, but make sure you have adequate context for each source.

This word study excels in plumbing the depths of auream, from describing gold to praising virtue. Using the plot line of Jason and the Golden Fleece to examine the various meanings of auream is clear and enlightening to the reader. A more smooth introduction, including a hook and a thesis, would have allowed the reader to better prepare for this richness. Including a variety authors at the beginning of the work, then settling into an extended examination of a single author, might also help the flow of the piece.

Your study's formatting / structure could use some work. Perhaps spend more time proofreading and editing to be as clear as possible for your reader. For example, your study leaves your readers hanging as to what word specifically you are discussing until your third paragraph, and even then it's not super clear. This kind of stuff can be caught fairly easily by proofreading, especially by someone else. Your first quote feels a bit out-of-place and I'm not convinced it's relevant to the study at all because it doesn't contain your word. I'd also be careful about starting a paragraph with a quote, because that can feel disjoint / disorienting to read. Lastly watch that you italicize foreign languages and book titles, and be careful about unclear sentence structure. I apologize for spending so much time on this mundane stuff, but poor structure and formatting can be distracting from your point and I found it, relatively speaking, difficult to extract what your study was trying to convey. Content-wise, I wish the study had elaborated more on your definition of the abstract senses of aureus. The sixth paragraph describes this sense with a couple English adjectives, but I wish you had returned to this again after presenting all your examples to tie them together into a more nuanced, coherent definition. That said, I like the number of examples your study provides across a broad timeline. There is a lot of stuff your study uncovers, it only needs to tie it together effectively.

A quick perusal of *aureus* in just the masculine nominative singular form yields eighteen pages of examples from as early as Plautus through the Vulgate and all the way into the Renaissance. So clearly this was an important and commonly used word across many ages and by various different writers. While it may have had special significance during Augustus' Golden Age, tying it primarily to that period as you've done here is misleading. A broader overview beginning with your third paragraph and its excellent etymological information and reaching into the post Classical period would have presented a clearer picture of the word itself while also providing a framework within which the special Golden Age association could fit. Such a review would require reorganization and also paring down the commentary that was not word-specific but would ultimately result in a more comprehensive illumination of the word.

Word Study 10

- *Provided good examples:* 99
- *Provided useful and accurate translations w citations:* 93
- *Defined the word clearly based on examples:* 94
- *Analysis was helpful:* 94
- *Overall:* 95
- **GRADE: 96% A**

Written Critiques:

Dear Reviewer: You have excellent specifics about good points but what is something that could be improved?

I appreciate the depth of each translation, which shows a lot of effort. Facts like how arcus has gained a medical connotation made the word study better.

Dear Reviewer: There is always room for improvement. If you can't think of something you saw wrong, think of a wish list – something more than you would like to know.

I don't have anything to criticize here. You did really well and I greatly enjoyed reading your word study!

I liked the examples, but didn't get nearly enough analysis on the word. I also am not sure how true it is really that the word stayed exactly the same no matter when you see it in--because I'm not sure that's how languages work. It might have been helpful to see if there were any exceptions, though maybe I don't really know what I'm talking about.

I love how you divided your study in 3 parts to cover each of the different uses of the word. I think that most clearly demonstrates your point that the word pretty much referred to all three main definitions across various time periods. Good call on that. I also like how you make it easy for your reader to see the chronological relationship between passages, particularly when transitioning between your first 3 examples. That really adds to the study's utility. You did lose a point for the citation placeholder in the last paragraph: for best results, always proofread your work one extra time! More generally, I would have preferred a *slightly* more scholarly tone, but that may be personal taste so take that with a grain of salt.

I really liked how consistent your word study was. It was easy to follow and made sense logically to be ordered the way it did. I think you might have forgotten to add citation towards the end, as it says (CITE). I think that it could add to the word study if you analyzed the Romans' views of rainbows a bit more. You touched on it with Pliny the Elder, but I am curious to know more.

I really liked your word study overall. I think perhaps you put a little too much emphasis on chronology, since there was little or no variation. I also think that you had many examples for very similar uses of the word which I thought you could have cut down on. In general, though, the word study clearly defined arcus based on sufficient examples which were well described.

This is a good word study with excellent examples. The flow of your essay is good and everything is well-explained. You also did a good job picking a word that was interesting with its different definitions, although the meaning did not change over time.

This study excels in providing the reader with a wide survey of Latin authors and connecting the historical time periods. The essay allows the reader to understand the development of arcus over time and provides clear transitions between authors. Providing a citation for information on Indo-European roots would help the reader expand his knowledge.

Your title is quite attention-grabbing. Your first paragraph went into etymology, which I thought set up the definition quite well. For each of your examples you provided a clear translation and a lot of emphasis on the ideas surrounding arcus. Perhaps there could be more surrounding formation and you could clean up example 2 a bit since it's long. However, you did clearly differentiate between the common uses of arcus. I thought the "final definition..." and "additionally,...." kind of confusing, so maybe there is another transition you could use. Your closing paragraph summarizes all of the points well although (CITE) might be out of place. Nice works cited page.

This was a clear and informative word study. I particularly liked the organization, chronologically within specific meanings, as that made it easy to verify your conclusions. One thing you didn't get into was if there was any sort of metaphoric use, as all three usages you provide here are literal, i.e. things based off the curved shape. Along these lines, it would be interesting to know if there was any difference in use between poetry and prose. There doesn't appear to be, just from a cursory glance at your categories and authors (a nice mix of poets and prose authors), but some authoritative comment on this from you would be welcome. My only other suggestion is a final read through to catch things like the missing citation at the end.