

ABSTRACT

L. CALLEBAT: *Le vocabulaire de l'hydrologie et des sciences auxiliaires dans le livre VIII du De architectura de Vitruve.*

The author, in a previous article has analysed the vocabulary of hydraulics. This paper is concerned with the study of the hydrologic as well as the auxiliary sciences terms which appear in the eighth book of De architectura of Vitruve. He studies the words used to designate the soil texture, its chemical constituents, and especially these relative to the hydrology, in order to enhance the global idea the ancient world had about natural phenomena.

NINO MARINONE: *Lessico latino e analisi elettronica.*

A Latin informative system carried out with the help of computer requests both graphic and morphologic lemmatization settled on special devices in order to avoid wrong analyses caused by diachronic change in spelling. Account of a new procedure designed by a University team in Italy. As for text search an exhaustive word-list supplied with references to the lemmatized items is to be used instead of the lemmatized items is to be used instead of a dictionary.

MARIE-FRANCE DELPORT: *A propos de maguer.*

Inasmuch as *maguer* does not involve, in fact, the case of an uncertain etymology, the use of the semantical course leading from the application of the greek adjective μακάριος ('blissful') to the medieval spanish concessive conjunction may be somewhat surprising. An attempt is made here, through observation of various linguistical means to provide the concessive effect, also through a brief analysis of the latter, to throw some light on this semantical course.

GEORGES MARTIN: *Lexicologie et histoire des textes. Le témoignage archéologique du Lignage de Rodrigue Diaz sur l'émergence de la Légende des Juges de Castille.*

Towards the middle of the 12th century several historiographical works incorporate new episodes in the reign of Sancho II of Castile. The origin of such episodes is unclear: have they different or common sources? independent of subordinated development? The author studies the problem applying a lexicological procedure. For the purpose he selects a concrete episode: the Legend of Castilian Judges.

JOSÉ A. PASCUAL: *Los derivados salmantinos del leonés estoyo.*

The Latin STUDIUM is proposed as the etymology of dialectic forms from Salamanca *estojár*, *estojado* and *estojoso*; while an exception is noted in evolution of the

Latin -DY- to Spanish: that of these words which, being exclusively «leonés», passed from the latter to Castilian.

PIERRE FLOBERT: *Quelques survivances de la gladiature.*

The author considers the durability of the fights of gladiators in Roman civilization and points out the possibility that some of their bloody practices could have been continued in the public executions of christians martyrs. He then goes on to analyze the scarce vocabulary referring to the activities of gladiators, specially *battuere* and his derivatives.

CLAUDIE BALAVOINE: *Le jeu néologique dans les Adages d'Erasmus.*

The Erasmian definition, classification, formation or deformation of the neologisms which are listed in the *adagia*, as well as the commentaries on them show a determined preference for latinization of Greek neologisms with an obscene meaning, a fact which points to a significant link between *obscuritas* and *festivitas* in humanistic writing.

J. L. PENSADO: *Un olvido injusto: La obra portuguesa en la lexicología española.*

Spanish lexicologists often forget Portuguese contributions to Spanish lexicography. Works such as *Porta da Linguas* (Lisboa, 1623) by A. de Roboredo, *Prosodia in Vocabularium Trilingue, Latinum, Lusitanicum et Hispanicum* (Evorae, 1634) by B. Pereira or *Diccionario Castellano y Portuguez* (Lisboa, 1721) by R. Bluteau should appear on their own right in the *Tesoro Lexicográfico 1492-1726*, directed by S. Gili Gaya. As we will show, they offer a wealth of information for the study of Spanish and its comparison with Portuguese.

CARMEN CODOÑER: *Terminología especializada. La crítica literaria.*

The author introduces some theoretical distinctions between technical language and technical vocabulary, technical, scientific and specialized terms, etc. Only afterwards she faces the problem those terms suppose in the field of literary criticism. The study is based on a number of terms (*loqui, dicere, disserere*, etc.) and their recurrence in two latin works: *Partitiones Oratoriae* and *Brutus*.