

## ABSTRACTS

JAVIER URÍA VARELA: *Nupta uerba en Plauto (frg. 71) y su interpretación por Festo.*

In this paper, an explanation is given of the sense of *nupta uerba*, a combination of words found only in a fragment from Plautus, cited and explained by Festus, on whom modern lexicographical works have depended. Given the fact that Festus' interpretation is based on an underlying *pun* in Plautus' text, the author advances a different one, that rests partly on etymological data, partly on other Latin expressions which have a semantic affinity with this one. In the author's opinion, *nupta uerba* doesn't mean «words that should only be used by married women» (*OLD*), but «covered words», that is «taboo words».

M<sup>a</sup> ADELAIDA ANDRÉS SANZ: *Censere y decernere: un análisis del léxico específico del Senado en los Anales de Tácito.*

In this paper we can find a model of lexicological study which comes up when dealing with *censere* and *decernere* as specialized words of the senatorial procedure in the *Annals* of Tacitus.

Each lexical study needs a special approach according to the nature of the object observed. Here we can first find methodological problems related to the category of specialized words, to Tacitus' conception of the senate and to the influence of his own style when handling terms of specialized value. A basic contextual analysis, as well as a syntactical classification of both words, is also offered.

As a conclusion, we can read that *censere* and *decernere* appear in the *Annals* almost exclusively as specialized words; syntactic preferences are detected, and it is clear that Tacitus uses syntax to show his particular view of the conditions in which the senate of the early imperial period worked.

F. DAVIDOVITS: *A la découverte du carbunculus.*

*Carbunculus*, as described by Vitruvius (2, 4, 1; 2, 6, 6; 8, 1, 2), is a mineral used like a *pouzzolana*, which, when added, yields a very good mortar. The nature of this sand has remained enigmatic. The works of Italian researcher G. LUGLI enable us to have a first outlook. In chapter 4 of book 2, Vitruvius describes the use of every different kind of sand:

1. quartz-like river sands: *harena fluuiatica*,
2. limestone sea sand: *harena marina*,

both of these sands, which are ground extracted, and differentiated from one another through respective color: *harena fossicia*.

Vitruvius advises the use of *harea fossicia* for *opus caementitium* and distinguishes through color 4 *harenae fossiciae*: *nigra* (black), *cana* (gray or white, depending on deposit), *rubra* (red) and *carbunculus*. By comparison, the sands from the river and the sea cannot be used to elavate walls and concrete vaults (2, 4, 2), whereas freshly dug *fossiciae* have this ability. According to both Vitruvius and G. LUGLI, *harena fossicia*, thus *carbunculus*, is a pozzolanic sand. COLUMELLA (*De re rusi*, 3, 11, 7) describes a stone called *carbunculus* used in vine growing. This stone, which has the ability to absorb and release humidity, can be described as a zeolith.

*Carbunculus* is labeled by Vitruvius (2, 6, 6) as *materia excocta*: an «heat-treated material». TACITE (H. 5, 7) uses this verb to designate the sand melting in the manufacturing of galss. *Excoquo* is a technical verb which designates an industrial proces. Heat treatment transforms the color of the zeolith: from black, red or shite, it becomes red, the color of embers. *Carbunculus*, this heat-treated zeolith, is for Vitribius a product just as good as natural pozzolana.

JOSÉ ALFONSO BLANCO QUINTELA y MÓNICA MARTÍNEZ GARCÍA: *El sentido de la corrección de errores en los gramáticos latinos.*

Jean Collart, in an article published in 1972, presumes that ancient Roman grammarians and scholars had a particular interest in what is usually called «grammar of errors» because of their supposed taste about linguistic rarities. Since we don't assume the idea, we try to prove in this paper that the work on language correction made by Roman grammarians throughout Antiquity and Late Antiquity was basically guided by two aims: the first, practical motivation always inherent to Roman spirit; the second, requirement from the educational system, which became the «temple» of the concept of «right latin» since early times.

F. GONZÁLEZ OLLÉ: *Consolatio (Concilio Toledano VII).*

The meaning 'consolation', up to now imputed to Lat. *consolation* in VIth canon of VIIth Toledan Council, blocks her understanding. The usage in others mediaeval documents, only few, guarantes that the true sense of this word is 'help', 'collaboration'.

JOSÉ PERONA: *Antonio de Nebrija y los lenguajes científicos.*

This paper trys out an archeology of idea and achievement of technical vocabularys (Ius Civile, Medicine or Medical Botany, the language of Holy Scripture) written by Antonio de Nebrija in Latin and published in 1506, 1516 and 1518, and, at the same time, to prove that those materials had served, before been published as a encyclopaedia of Studia Humanitatis, to make up the *Lexicon latino-español* (1492) and the *Vocabulario español-latino* (¿1495?), which shape in this way as an multilingual dictionary (Hebrew, Latin, Greek, Arabic, Spanish) and the addition of the several technical languages (grammar, rhetoric, medicine, Ius Civile, classical mythology, place-names, measures, architecture, navigation...). Finally, it outlines a theory of translation (*interpretatio*) which should serve for the facultys and for the Royal Court.

ANA ISABEL MARTÍN FERREIRA: *Literatura y técnica en el léxico quirúrgico del siglo XVI*

In the surgical lexicon of medical Humanism, Celsus and general literary Latin become a pattern of elegance in opposition to medieval sources and their largely technical language. In the context of a medicine devoted to the commentary of Hippocrates and Galen and to theoretical speculation, and from the analysis of different examples, two aspects become apparent: on the one hand, the distance between the lexical habits of doctors and surgeons, and on the other the pressure exerted on the vocabulary by praxis together with the need for a univocal terminology lacking connotations unlike the literariness of philological medical Humanism.

VICENTE BÉCARES BOTAS: *El Calepino y Nebrija*.

The multilingual dictionary of the Renaissance called *Calepino* is based not only, as asserted, for the Spanish equivalences, on the correspondences of Nebrija's *Lexicon*. A short collection of samples of divergences proves the existence of different hands and lexicographic materials in the *Calepino*.

M<sup>a</sup> ADELAIDA ANDRÉS SANZ, FERNANDO LILLO REDONET, ANTONIO LUIS LLORENTE PINTO, JOSÉ C. MARTÍN IGLESIAS, JOSÉ M<sup>a</sup> SÁNCHEZ MARTÍN: *Un diccionario latino-español: observaciones en torno a su elaboración*.

This paper offers some remarks about the making of a new Latin-Spanish Dictionary (task shared by the Universities of Salamanca and Zaragoza). The authors concentrate their attention on the analysis of a few words belonging to the semantic field of agriculture (*iugum laetus, rodo*) with reference to their treatment in Lewis-Short's *A Latin Dictionary*, and *Oxford Latin Dictionary*.