

VOCES

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SUMARIO ANALÍTICO

CODOÑER, CARMEN

SERMO Y SUS ADJETIVACIONES

Voces, 12-13, 2001-2002. pp. 11-23

RESUMEN: A través del análisis de ciertos adjetivos, que toman significados especializados cuando se usan con ciertos nombres, hemos intentado mostrar que los diferentes niveles de la lengua latina estuvieron intercomunicados hasta el siglo V. Los diversos significados que *sermo* adquiere en asociación con adjetivos como *humilis* o *rusticus* no incluyen la noción de incorrección, sino solamente la de variación entre los varios registros, diferentes pero aceptables, que siempre existieron en latín.

Palabras clave: *sermo*, lexicología.

CAM, MARIE-THÉRÈSE

LE LEXIQUE TECHNIQUE ET SPÉCIALISÉ DANS L'ABRÉGÉ D'ARCHITECTURE PRIVÉE DE M. CETIUS FAVENTINUS

Voces, 12-13, 2001-2002. pp. 39-77

RESUMEN: La confrontation du lexique spécialisé de Faventinus (III^e siècle) avec celui de Vitruve permet d'analyser le travail rigoureux du compilateur soucieux d'écrire pour un large public de propriétaires: remplacement d'un lexème par un synonyme formé sur la même base ou sur une autre base, résumé de tout un énoncé en un ou deux termes, extension de sens et d'emploi, dénomination de techniques, de matériaux ou d'objets fabriqués nouveaux. Les choix de Vitruve en adoptant des termes de la langue contemporaine, l'abandon de vocabulaires de métier trop techniques, le désir, limité, de *uariatio*. On retrouve dans la langue de Faventinus les principes de créativité des langues spécialisées: importance de préverbés, productivité de certains suffixes, emplois métaphoriques. L'économie des longs développements du modèle allège et concentre l'information sans en diminuer la qualité.

Palabras clave: Technical lexicon, architecture.

PÉREZ, MAURILIO

LAS FORMACIONES ADVERBIALES CON *MENTE* EN LA DOCUMENTACIÓN LATINA ASTURLEONESA (S. IX-1230)

Voces, 12-13, 2001-2002. pp. 79-93

RESUMEN: El autor analiza las formaciones adverbiales latinas compuestas de adjetivo epíteto y el ablativo *mente* en la documentación del reino asturleonés desde el s. IX hasta 1230: las enumera y observa su escasa presencia, su distribución diacrónica, los diversos modos de evitarlas, etc. A continuación se pregunta cuándo tales formaciones adverbiales pasaron a ser sentidas como adverbios de modo en *-mente*. A tal fin el autor establece cuatro criterios de análisis suficientemente objetivos, cuya aplicación permite concluir que fue en el s. XII cuando las formaciones adverbiales con adjetivo epíteto y el antiguo ablativo *mente* pasaron a ser verdaderos adverbios de modo en *-mente*.

Palabras clave: documentos latinos, adverbios en *-mente*.

MARGUIN-HAMON, ELSA

CHAMP THÉORIQUE ET PRATIQUE DE LA PROSODIE AU MOYEN-AGE CLASSIQUE: *L'ART DE LIRE* DE JEAN DE GARLANDE, DE NOUVEAUX MODÈLES PROSODIQUES AU SERVICE DE LA LECTURE DU VERS MÉTRIQUE

Voces, 12-13, 2001-2002. pp. 95-113

RESUMEN: L'auteur se propose ici d'étudier, à travers l'exemple de l'*Ars lectoria Ecclesie* de Jean de Garlande (1234), les fondements doctrinaux de la prosodie latine et leur application concrète au bas Moyen-Age. Pour ce faire, il importe de définir ce que, depuis l'Antiquité, les théoriciens de la langue englobent dans la définition de l'accent et des phénomènes vocaux qui le caractérisent. Un historique assez vaste, couvrant d'abord la période antique et alto-médiévale, puis les XI^e-XIII^e siècles, permet de comprendre les ambivalences essentielles que recouvre le champ prosodique, et de ce fait les évolutions de cette discipline, en voie d'autonomisation progressive au bas Moyen-Age. Dans ce contexte, l'œuvre de Jean de Garlande constitue à la fois l'aboutissement de réflexions et de traditions normatives sur l'accent et l'accentuation, mais aussi le terrain de recadrages théoriques originaux. Ceux-ci sont à lire à travers, essentiellement, une étude terminologique propre à prendre en compte des termes de comparaison internes autant qu'externes (et antérieurs) à l'œuvre de Jean.

Palabras clave: prosodie, Jen de Garlande, *Ars lectoria Ecclesie*.

PASCUAL, JOSÉ A.

SOBRE *HEREDAR*, *HEREDERO*, *HERENCIA* EN LA DOCUMENTACIÓN LATINA-MEDIEVAL
Voces, 12-13, 2001-2002. pp. 115-124

RESUMEN: Se da cuenta de los registros más antiguos de heredar, herencia y sus derivados, partiendo de la documentación latina alto medieval. Se señala además la existencia de variantes problemáticas que exigen una explicación lingüística.

Palabras clave: heredar, heredero, herencia, documentos medievales.

MARTÍN, JOSÉ CARLOS

A PROPÓSITO DE UN NUEVO DICCIONARIO DE LATÍN: *IL DIZIONARIO DELLA LINGUA LATINA* DE CONTE, PIANEZZOLA Y RANUCCI (FIRENZE, 2000)

Voces, 12-13, 2001-2002. pp. 125-148

RESUMEN: *Il Dizionario della Lingua Latina* de G. B. Conte, E. Pianezzola y G. Ranucci (Firenze, 2000) es un excelente diccionario que pretende fundamentalmente señalar las primeras apariciones de las voces estudiadas, citar testimonios tardíos de las distintas acepciones que den cuenta de la pervivencia de aquéllas, y advertir al lector de todos aquellos regímenes y construcciones en los que pueden aparecer las distintas acepciones de las voces más importantes del corpus latino. Si el primer y el tercer objetivo pueden considerarse logrados, no ocurre lo mismo con el segundo. Finalmente, aunque se ha hecho un esfuerzo a la hora de proporcionar una estructura coherente a los artículos de las voces estudiadas, el resultado final es más bien una enumeración de acepciones principales con algunas matizaciones sobre usos figurados y sobre regímenes del verbo y complementos de los sustantivos y adjetivos.

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ANALYTIC SUMMARY

CODOÑER, CARMEN

SERMO AND SOME OF ITS ADJECTIVES

Voces, 12-13, 2001-2002. pp. 11-23

ABSTRACT: Through the analysis of some adjectives, which have specialised meanings when used with certain names, we have tried to show that the different levels in Latin language were intercommunicated up to the 5th century. The different meanings that *sermo* acquires through association with adjectives like *humilis* or *rusticus* do not include the notion of incorrectness, but only the variation among the different but acceptable registers that always existed in Latin.

Key words: *sermo*, lexicology.

CAM, MARIE-THÉRÈSE

TECHNICAL AND SPECIALISED LEXICON IN M. CETIUS FAUENTINUS' *LIBER ARTIS ARCHITECTONICAE*

Voces, 12-13, 2001-2002. pp. 39-77

ABSTRACT: Comparison of Faventinus' specialized lexicon (3rd cent. A.D.) with that of Vitruvius permits the analysis of the rigorous work of a compiler concerned with writing for a wide readership: substitution of a lexical item by a synonym formed from the same or from a different root, summary of a whole entry in one or two words, widening meaning and use, naming newly created techniques, materials and objects. The choices are dictated by a search for synonyms with richer meanings, a desire to rejuvenate the language of Vitruvius by using contemporary terms, the discarding of over-technical professional vocabularies and the desire, though limited, for *uariatio*. The principles of creation of specialized languages are to be found in Faventinus' work: numerous «preverbed» terms, productive suffixes, metaphorical uses. The absence of long developments in the model lightens and concentrates the information without reducing its quality.

Key words: Technical lexicon, architecture.

PÉREZ, MAURILIO

ADVERBIAL FORMATION IN *-MENTE* IN ASTUR-LEONESE LATIN DOCUMENTS (XVIII-1230)
Voces, 12-13, 2001-2002. pp. 79-93

ABSTRACT: The author analyses the Latin adverbial formations composed of an epithet adjective and the *mente* ablative in the documentation of the asturleones kingdom from the 9th century to 1230. He enumerates them and observes their scarce presence, their diachronic distribution, the different ways to avoid them, etc. Afterwards, he wonders when those adverbial formations became to be perceived as adverbs of the *-mente* kind. With that purpose, the author establishes four criteria of adequately objective analysis, whose application allows him to conclude that it was in the 12th century when the adverbial formations of an epithet adjective and the former ablative *mente* became true adverbs of the *-mente* kind.

Key words: Latin documents, adverbs in *-mente*.

MARGUIN-HAMON, ELSA

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL OF PROSODY IN THE CLASSICAL MIDDLE AGES: JEAN DE GARLANDE'S *ART PF READING*, SOME NEW PROSODICAL MODELS FOR THE LECTURA OF THE METRICAL VERSE
Voces, 12-13, 2001-2002. pp. 95-113

ABSTRACT: The author aims to study the doctrinal bases of Latin Prosody and its practical use in XIIth and XIIIth centuries through the example of John of Garland's *Ars lectoria Ecclesie* (1234). With this end in view, one must define what theorists in language from the Antiquity comprised in the definition of accent and vocal phenomena which are characteristic of it. With an historical outline about this question, for Antiquity and early Middle Ages in a first time, for XIth-XIIIth centuries in a second time, one can better understand the essential ambivalences in the, prosoder field, independant from the other parts of grammar in late Middle Ages. In this context, John of Garland's treatise is an issue of thoughts and normative traditions about Accent and Accentuation, as well as a field for original theoretical formulation. This fact is principally to read through the lexical study of the *Ars lectoria*, in comparison with other treatises — by John or forerunners.

Key words: prosody, John of Garland's, *Ars lectoria Ecclesie*.

PASCUAL, JOSÉ A.

ABOUT *HEREDAR*, *HEREDERO*, *HERENCIA* IN MEDIEVAL LATIN DOCUMENTS
Voces, 12-13, 2001-2002. pp. 115-124

ABSTRACT: On the grounds of the earlier medieval Latin materials, it gives account of the oldest entries of the terms *heredar*, *herencia* and their derivations. It also explains the existence of some problematic variants which demand a linguistic explanation.

Key words: *heredar*, *heredero*, *herencia*, medieval documents.

MARTÍN, JOSÉ CARLOS

ABOUT A NEW LATIN DICTIONARY: *IL DIZIONARIO DELLA LINGUA LATINA*, BY CONTE, PIANEZZOLA AND RANUCCI
Voces, 12-13, 2001-2002. pp. 125-148

ABSTRACT: *Il Dizionario della Lingua Latina* by G. B. Conte, E. Pianezzola and G. Ranucci (Firenze, 2000), an excellent Latin dictionary, aims at achieving three basic goals: firstly, showing the earliest appearances of the studied words, secondly quoting late testimonies for the different meanings (and in this way their subsistence is put forward), and finally letting know all the syntactical constructions in which the several meanings of the most important words can be found in the Latin corpus.

Although the first and the third objective can be considered successfully reached, the authors seem to fail to do so when they deal with the second objective.

Finally in spite of the effort to keep a coherent structure for the articles of the studied words, the result is something like an enumeration of the main meanings, with some notes on figurative uses, syntactical constructions, verb and adjectival complements and noun modification.