

# VOCES

ISSN: 1130-3336 — Vol. 14, 2003

## SUMARIO ANALÍTICO

CIZEK, ALEXANDRU

NEUE ERKENNTNISSE ÜBER DEN *DONATUS METRICUS* ANHAND DES LEHRGEDICHTS *NOVUS GRECISMUS* KONRADS VON MURE

Voces, 14, 2003, pp. 19-34

RESUMEN: El *Donatus metricus* es una versificación medieval de la parte teórica del *Ars minor* de Donato. Su texto fue publicado en los años 20 del siglo pasado por los estudiosos americanos Heironimus y Russell, que utilizaron el códice *Cambridge Ms. Nr. 18*, el único por ellos conocido. Este manuscrito contiene, junto con un texto ligeramente lacunoso del *Donatus metricus*, sólo obras en inglés del poeta y gramático Henry de Avranches, a quien los editores también atribuyeron sin dudar el poema gramatical. El *floruit* de este libro único tuvo lugar entre la tercera y la sexta década del siglo XIII. Desde que esta obra fue publicada han sido localizadas cuatro copias manuscritas más en bibliotecas alemanas e italianas. Además, yo he tenido la oportunidad de descubrir que todo el poema —con, entre otras, pequeñas variaciones en el *Incipit*— se ha introducido en el primer libro del todavía inédito poema enciclopédico-gramatical *novus grecismus* de canónigo y maestro de Zúrich Conrad de Mure, contemporáneo de Henry de Avranches. Ofrezco aquí una nueva edición del *Donatus metricus* basada tanto en el texto publicado como el del *Novus Grecismus*, del cual preparo en estos momentos la *editio princeps*. El análisis comparativo de las dos versiones del *Donatus metricus* emprendido en este artículo así como datos biográficos me permiten pensar que tanto Conrad como Henry deben haber usado una fuente común que modificaron levemente.

*Palabras clave:* Latín medieval, lingüística diacrónica.

GRONDEUX, ANNE

*CORPUS DICITUR QUIDQUID VIDETUR ET TANGITUR: ORIGINES ET ENJEUX D'UNE DÉFINITION*

Voces, 14, 2003, pp. 35-76

RESUMEN: Définir le nom comme une partie du discours qui signifie soit un corps soit une « chose » (*corpus aut rem*) paraît être une innovation de l'*Ars Donati*, à mettre en relation avec la *Technè* de Denys le Thrace, car toutes les *artes* qui dérivent de l'enseignement de

Sacerdos emploient les expressions *res corporalis* vs. *res incorporalis*, au lieu de *corpus* vs. *res* utilisée par Donatus. De plus, une seule tradition fait référence à la vue et au toucher pour caractériser les corps, celle qui remonte à l'*Ars Charisii*, une grammaire romaine indépendante de l'*Ars Donati*, qui fait le lien entre être corporel et être sensible. A partir du VII<sup>e</sup> siècle, la définition de l'*Ars maior* II 2 fournit aux commentateurs l'occasion de développer ce que Donat voulait dire par *corpus aut rem*, 'un corps ou une chose'. Pour clarifier sa définition, les commentateurs devront expliquer ce qu'est un corps et ce qu'est une chose, en s'inspirant plus ou moins de la définition de Charisius (ce qui peut être vu et touché, ou ce qui peut être vu ou touché), et aussi s'interroger sur un genre de nom très particulier, celui des «choses à nom propre».

*Palabras clave:* *appellatio*, *artes grammaticae*, *asomaton*, *corporalis*, *corps*, *corpus*, Denys le Thrace, grammaire, *incorporalis*, nom commun, nom propre, Priscien, *res*, Technè, *vocabulum*.

PÉREZ RODRÍGUEZ, ESTRELLA

*PRIMICLERUS*: ESTUDIO DE UN NEOLOGISMO HISPÁNICO

Voces, 14, 2003, pp. 77-101

RESUMEN: El presente trabajo se centra en el estudio del término *primiclerus* desde su creación hasta su desaparición. Para ello, primero se han buscado y analizado todos los textos en los que aparece, tanto literarios como documentales, después se ha examinado su aspecto morfológico y finalmente su significado. Se ha tratado también de determinar qué tipo de dignidad eclesiástica designa y cuáles fueron sus funciones a lo largo del tiempo. Así se ha podido concluir que el término nace en Hispania a comienzos del s. VII como calco de *primicerius*. Estuvo en uso en los últimos tiempos de la Hispania visigótica y después en su heredero, el reino asturleonés. En el s. XII desapareció tras convivir con sus sinónimos *primicerius* y, sobre todo, *praecantor* y *cantor*. Designa un importante cargo catedralicio, cuyas funciones sufren reajustes con el paso del tiempo hasta reducirse esencialmente a la dirección del coro y la lectura.

*Palabras clave:* latín medieval, léxico, Iglesia.

ROMANO, ELISA

LE POSSIBILI RADICI DI UNA LETTERATURA AULICA. ENNIO, *ANNALES* 268-286 SKUTSCH

Voces, 14, 2003, pp. 105-112

RESUMEN: Il *patronage* di età mediorepubblicana appare uno scenario adatto alla ricerca di un antecedente della letteratura aulica di età imperiale. In particolare, un frammento degli *Annales di Ennio* (vv. 268-286 Skutsch) descrive il rapporto di amicizia fra il console del 217 a.C. Gneo Servilio e un personaggio di rango inferiore. Come notava

già Gellio, che tramanda i versi, si tratta di una rappresentazione esemplare di una «amicizia fra dispari» (tipologia di rapporto sociale teorizzata fin da Aristotele). Secondo il più recente commentatore degli *Annales*, Otto Skutsch, il modello di Ennio è da individuare nella letteratura cortigiana di ambiente ellenistico. Si cerca di dimostrare che tale ipotesi di lettura è riduttiva e che la struttura dell'elenco delle virtù dell'anonimo personaggio (in cui la tradizione antica riconosceva Ennio stesso) riproduce lo stile catalogico tipico degli *elogia* di aristocratici.

*Palabras clave:* Literatura aúlica, Ennio, *amicitia*.

CALLEBAT, LOUIS

LA NOTION D'AVCTORITAS DANS LE *DE ARCHITECTVRA* DE VITRUVÉ

Voces, 14, 2003, pp. 113-120

RESUMEN: L'application, dans le traité vitruvien, de la notion d'*auctoritas* aux grandes réalisations de l'architecture publique participe sans doute des formules nouvelles de l'idéologie du principat. Elle ne constitue cependant qu'un des aspects du traitement par Vitruve de cette notion, apte à accroître le prestige de l'art architectural, ouverte sur les réalités contemporaines, mais ancrée surtout dans des valeurs, culturelles, morales, de vieille tradition romaine, trouvant dans l'écrit leur expression nécessaire et sublimante.

*Palabras clave:* Architecture, lexicque.

ANDRÉS SANZ, MARÍA ADELAIDA

DE «PATRES IN CURIAM VOCABAT» A «VOCARI PATRES IUBET»: EL PRINCEPS Y EL LÉXICO DE LA CONVOCATORIA Y CELEBRACIÓN DE REUNIONES DEL SENADO EN LOS *ANNALES* DE TÁCITO

Voces, 14, 2003, pp. 121-144

RESUMEN: A lo largo de los *Annales*, Tácito se las ingenia de muy diversos modos para hacernos ver que el destino de Roma en los años 14-66 d. C. no depende ya de sus ciudadanos como comunidad jerarquizada en asambleas, senado y consulado, sino de una única persona, el *Princeps*, al que todos se subordinan.

Respecto a la sumisión del senado, una de las formas mediante las cuales transmite esta idea es su particular uso del léxico especializado. Su manejo de los términos que aluden a la convocatoria de reuniones y a su celebración consigue, por una parte, que la idea de la sumisión del senado al *Princeps* haya quedado grabada en las mentes de sus lectores al alcanzar el final de su obra; y, por otra, que dicha sumisión se sienta como un proceso de degradación paulatina de la institución senatorial.

*Palabras clave:* lexicología, Tácito, *Annales*, senado romano, Roma 14-66 d.C.

GÓMEZ SANTAMARÍA, ISABEL

CORTESÍA VERBAL Y CITAS DE *SCRIPTA IMPERATORIS* EN EL PANEGÍRICO LATINO

Voces, 14, 2003, pp. 145-154

RESUMEN: La cita de *scripta imperatoris* en el panegírico latino muestra dos tipos de cortesía: la del orador y la del emperador. Para estudiarlos se aplican aquí los conceptos «cortesía positiva» y «cortesía negativa», procedentes del análisis de la cortesía en el discurso oral. Se puede afirmar que el orador emplea, para referirse al emperador como autor de un texto escrito, estrategias de cortesía positiva o negativa, según quiera enfatizar o minimizar la distancia entre emperador y súbdito. En cambio, el texto imperial es un ejemplo de cortesía negativa: el emperador renuncia al uso del discurso autoritario para demostrar así su *ciuilitas*.

*Palabras clave:* procedimientos de cortesía, panegírico latino en prosa.

FORMISANO, MARCO

AUCTOR, UTILITAS, PRINCEPS. L'EPITOMA REI MILITARIS E IL *DE REBUS BELLICIS* TRA TECNICA E LETTERATURA

Voces, 14, 2003, pp. 155-164

RESUMEN: In questo articolo vengono prese in considerazione due opere tardolatine che più di altre hanno influenzato la formazione dell'arte della guerra occidentale e che ben illustrano il metodo della comunicazione letteraria antica in ambito tecnico-scientifico: l'*Epitoma rei militaris* di Vegetio e l'anonimo *De rebus bellicis*. Nonostante alcune differenze questi testi presentano dei tratti in comune: sono dedicate all'imperatore (di cui non viene indicato il nome) e invocano quale principio che informa la propria scrittura l'*utilitas*, che rinvia alla diretta applicabilità nella realtà extratestuale. Questi due aspetti appaiono strettamente connessi: se il lettore moderno può leggere nella dedica un retorico atto d'omaggio all'imperatore, questa funzione si rivela in realtà come uno strumento atto a raggiungere scopi pratici, in quanto è solo attraverso l'approvazione del sovrano che questi testi possono trovare una diretta applicazione; il riferimento all'*utilitas* a sua volta si rivela essere anche un elemento forte della tradizione letteraria tecnico-scientifica.

*Palabras clave:* autore, destinatario, letteratura, tecnico-scientifica.

PANIAGUA, DAVID

LA *EPITOMA REI MILITARIS* DE VEGECIO Y EL *IMPERATOR INVICTUS*

Voces, 14, 2003, pp. 165-183

RESUMEN: En el empleo sistemático dentro de la *Epitoma rei militaris* del sintagma *imperator inuictus* en las apelaciones directas de Vegetio al emperador, aceptando que

éste sea Teodosio el Grande, se puede interpretar una intencionalidad bien definida. Una revisión del empleo de este sintagma en la literatura latina sirve para perfilar y así poder valorar mejor su naturaleza y sus connotaciones. La indentificación de Teodosio con el *imperator inuictus* resulta estar en consonancia con la propaganda emprendida por este emperador a su llegada al trono imperial.

*Palabras clave:* Vegecio, *imperator inuictus*, propaganda.

MIGUEL FRANCO, RUTH

RELACIONES DE PODER EN LA CORRESPONDENCIA DE AGUSTÍN DE HIPONA

Voces, 14, 2003, pp. 185-196

RESUMEN: La lengua de las epístolas oficiales de Agustín de Hipona sufre un cambio coincidiendo con su ordenación episcopal. Determinados rasgos lingüísticos, como las formas de referencia a la primera y segunda personas, las fórmulas de cortesía o las expresiones directivas, muestran, por una parte, el cambio en la posición del poder y de la forma de ejercerlo.

*Palabras clave:* epístolas oficiales, Agustín de Hipona, expresiones directivas, formas de referencia personal.

# VOCES

ISSN: 1130-3336 — Vol. 14, 2003

## ANALYTIC SUMMARY

CIZEK, ALEXANDRU

SOME NEW CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE *DONATUS METRICUS*

Voces, 14, 2003, pp. 19-34

ABSTRACT: *Donatus metricus* is a medieval versification of the theoretical part of Donatus' *Ars minor*. The text was published at the end of the 20's years of the last century by the American scholars Heironimus and Russell, who used the *Cambridge Ms. Nr. 18*, the only one known to them. This manuscript contains only, besides a slightly lacunar text of the *Donatus metricus*, works of the English poet and grammarian Henry of Avranches, to whom the editors attributed with certainty also the grammatical poem. The *floruit* of this one took place between the third and the sixth decade of the XIII<sup>th</sup> century. Since the publication of this text four further manuscripts containing it have been identified in German and Italian libraries. Moreover I have had myself the opportunity to discover that the whole poem—whit some slight variations a. o. in the *Incipit*— lies in the frame of the first book of the still inedited grammatical-encyclopedic poem *Novus Grecismus* of the canon and schoolmaster from Zurich Conrad de Mure, a contemporary of Henry of Avranches. I am offering now a new edition of the *Donatus metricus* on the basis of both the text already published and of that one available in the *Novus Grecismus*, of which I am for the time being preparing the *editio princeps*. The comparative analysis of the two versions of *Donatus metricus* undertaken in this article and also biographical items make me think that both Conrad and Henry must have used a common source which they took over slightly modifying it.

*Key words:* Medieval latin, diachronic linguistic.

GRONDEUX, ANNE

*CORPUS DICITUR QUIDQUID VIDETUR ET TANGITUR: ORIGINS AND IMPLICATIONS OF A DEFINITION*

Voces, 14, 2003, pp. 35-76

ABSTRACT: Defining the noun as a part of speech meaning a body or a «thing» (*corpus aut rem*) appears to be an innovation of the *Ars Donati*, linked to the *Technè* written by Dionysius Thrax, since the *artes* being derivative of Sacerdos' all use the expressions

*res corporalis* vs. *res incorporalis*, instead of *corpus* vs. *res* used by Donatus. Moreover, only one tradition refers to seeing and touching to characterize the bodies; this is what is read for the first time in the *Ars Charisiii*, a Roman grammar independent from the *Ars Donati*, which assumes a link between being corporeal and being sensible. From the VII<sup>th</sup> c., the definition of *Ars maior* II 2 provided the commentators with the opportunity to develop about what Donatus meant when saying *corpus aut rem*, «a body or a thing». To clarify his definition, commentators will have to explain what a body is and what a «thing» is, more or less borrowing from Charisius' definition (what can be seen and touched, or what can be seen or touched), as well as to investigate a very particular sort of nouns, «things having a proper name».

*Key words:* *appellatio*, *artes grammaticae*, *asomaton*, *corporalis*, *corps*, *corpus*, Denys le Thrace, *grammaire*, *incorporalis*, *nom commun*, *nom propre*, Priscien, *res*, *Technè*, *vocabulum*.

PÉREZ RODRÍGUEZ, ESTRELLA

*PRIMICLERUS*: STUDY OF AN HISPANIC NEOLOGISM

*Voces*, 14, 2003, pp. 77-101

ABSTRACT: This paper studies the word *primiclerus* from its origins to its disappearance. The author has first searched and examined all the texts —literary works as well as documents— which contain that word, then she has analyzed its morphology and meaning. Moreover, she has intended to determine what grade of the ecclesiastical hierarchy the word referred to and which were its main duties. It has been concluded that *primiclerus* was a new creation of Visigothic Spain as a calque of *primicerius*. It was used in the final period of the Visigothic kingdom and, afterwards, in its inheritor, the kingdom of León. Its use came to an end in the 12th century after a brief period of coexistence with its synonyms *primicerius*, and, most of all, *praecentor* and *cantor*. The word names an important cathedral rank, whose functions were readjusted throughout time, and finally reduced to the chorus and liturgical readings direction.

*Key words:* medieval latin, vocabulary, Church.

ROMANO, ELISA

CAN WE ARCHAIIC ROOTS OF COUR LITERATURE? ENNIUS, *ANNALES* 268-286 SKUTSCH

*Voces*, 14, 2003, pp. 105-112

ABSTRACT: The patronage of Middle Republican Age seems a seen fit for the research of the antecedents of the aulic literature of the Imperian Ages. Particularly, a fragment of *Annales* of Ennio (vv. 268-286 Skutsch) describes the relation of friendship between the consul in 217 b.C., Gneo Servilio and a personage of an inferior rank. As Gelio already

noticed, it seems the exemplary representation of «friendship between unequal people», a typology of social relationship already theorized about by Aristotle. According to the most recent commentator of the *Annales*, Otto Skutsch, Ennio's model must be placed within the cortesán literature of Hellenistic ambience. We are trying to show that this interpretation is limited and that the structure of the list of virtues of the anonymous personage (which the tradition has recognised as Ennio himself) reproduces the typical catalogue-like style of the aristocratic *elogia*.

*Key words:* Aulic literature, Ennius, *amicitia*.

CALLEBAT, LOUIS

THE NOTION OF *AUCTORITAS* IN THE *DE ARCHITECTURA* OF VITRUVIUS

Voces, 14, 2003, pp. 113-120

**ABSTRACT:** The application in the *De Architectura* of the concept of *auctoritas* to the great achievements of public architecture is certainly in touch with the new ideological expression of the principate. It composes however one aspect only of the treatment by Vitruvius of his notion, useful for increasing the prestige of architectural art, connected with the contemporary political and social realities, but, above all, rooted in the cultural and moral values of the old roman tradition and finding in writing its necessary and sublimated expression.

*Key words:* Architecture, lexicon.

ANDRÉS SANZ, MARÍA ADELAIDA

FROM «PATRES IN CVRIAM VOCABAT» TO «VOCARI PATRES IUBET»: THE PRINCEPS AND THE VOCABULARY OF SUMMONING AND HOLDING SENATORIAL SESSIONS IN TACITUS' *ANNALES*

Voces, 14, 2003, pp. 121-144

**ABSTRACT:** All through the *Annals*, Tacitus manages to make us understand that from 14 to 66 A. D. Roman destiny depends no longer on its citizens as a community ranked into assemblies, senate and consulship, but on only one person, the *Princeps*, whom everybody is subordinated.

Regarding the submission of the senate, one of the ways that Tacitus finds to develop this idea is a particular use of its specialized lexicum. His use of the words that allude to the summoning and holding of senatorial sessions succeeds, on the one hand, in impressing on his readers' minds the idea that the senate is completely submitted to the *Princeps*; and, on the other, in making us feel this submission as a process of gradual degradation of the senatorial institution.

*Key words:* lexicology, Tacitus, *Annales*, Roman senate, Rome 14-66 d.C.



GÓMEZ SANTAMARÍA, ISABEL

POLITENESS IN LANGUAGE USE AND QUOTATION OF *SCRIPTA IMPERATORIS* IN LATIN PANEGYRIC  
Voces, 14, 2003, pp. 145-154

ABSTRACT: The quotation of *scripta imperatoris* in Latin prose panegyric conveys two different ways of politeness in language use: orator's politeness and emperor's one. In order to study this question, are suitable here concepts such as «positive politeness» and «negative politeness», both of them used when analysing politeness phenomena in oral discourse. It is possible to state that the orator, in referring to the emperor as author of a written text, uses strategies either of positive or negative politeness, depending if he means to emphasize or minimize the distance between emperor and subject. However, the imperial text is an example of negative politeness: the emperor relinquishes the authoritarian discourse, so he can prove his *ciuilitas*.

*Key words:* politeness in language use, Latin prose panegyric.

FORMISANO, MARCO

AUCTOR, UTILITAS, PRINCEPS. THE *EPITOMA RE MILITARIS* AND THE *DE REBUS BELLICIS* BETWEEN  
TECHNOLOGY AND LITERATURE  
Voces, 14, 2003, pp. 155-164

ABSTRACT: This paper discusses two late-antique works which both greatly influenced the subsequent development of the Western art of war and illustrate the literary communication of scientific and technical knowledge in antiquity: Vegetius' *Epitoma rei militaris* and the anonymous *De rebus bellicis*. Despite various differences, these texts share two important traits: they are dedicated to an unnamed emperor and they appeal to *utilitas* as an informing principle, with particular reference to direct applicability in extralinguistic reality. These two features are directly linked and at the same time characteristic of this type of text: while modern readers may see the dedication to the emperor as a rhetorical act of homage, I argue that it also functions as an efficient means of attaining certain practical goals, for only through the sovereign's approval can these texts achieve a direct applicability; and the appeal to *utilitas* in turn is a highly traditional literary element.

*Key words:* author, addressee, technical literature.

PANIAGUA, DAVID

VEGETIUS'S *EPOTIMA REI MILITARIS* AND THE *IMPERATOR INUICTUS*  
Voces, 14, 2003, pp. 165-183

ABSTRACT: The sistematic employment of the phrase *imperator inuictus* in the *Epitomia rei militaris* in Vegetius's direct appeals to the Emperor —assuming his identification with

Theodosius the Great— can be interpreted to have a well-distinct aim. The analysis of the use of this phrase in the latin literature serves to define its nature, connotations and nuances in a better way. The insistence of Vegetius on presenting Theodosius as the *imperator inuictus* is in consonance with the propaganda carried out by this Emperor when he arrived to the imperial throne.

*Key words:* Vegetius, *imperator inuictus*, propaganda.

MIGUEL FRANCO, RUTH

POWER RELATION SLIPS IN THE LETTERS OF AUGUSTINE OF HIPPO

Voces, 14, 2003, pp. 185-196

ABSTRACT: The language in the official epistles by Augustine of Hippo underwent a change due to his ordaining as a bishop. Certain linguistic features, like the reference to first and second person, the forms of courtesy and the directive expressions show, on one hand, the change in Augustine's position and his relationship with his addressees and, on the other, the evolution of his conception of power and the ways to exert it.

*Key words:* official epistles, Augustine of Hippo, directive expressions, forms of address.