



HAL
open science

Latin in Byzantium I. Late Antiquity and Beyond. Preface

Alessandro Garcea, Luigi Silvano, Michela Rosellini

► **To cite this version:**

Alessandro Garcea, Luigi Silvano, Michela Rosellini. Latin in Byzantium I. Late Antiquity and Beyond. Preface. Alessandro Garcea; Michela Rosellini; Luigi Silvano. Latin in Byzantium I. Late Antiquity and Beyond, Corpus Christianorum. Lingua Patrum (XII), Brepols, pp.7-9, 2019. halshs-02427745

HAL Id: halshs-02427745

<https://shs.hal.science/halshs-02427745v1>

Submitted on 9 Feb 2024

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

CORPVS
CHRISTIANORVM

LINGVA PATRVN

XII



BREPOLS

CORPVS CHRISTIANORVM

Lingua Patrum

XII

CORPVS CHRISTIANORVM

Lingua Patrum

XII

LATIN IN BYZANTIUM I
LATE ANTIQUITY AND BEYOND

TURNHOUT
BREPOLS  PUBLISHERS
2019



© BREPOLS PUBLISHERS

THIS DOCUMENT MAY BE PRINTED FOR PRIVATE USE ONLY.
IT MAY NOT BE DISTRIBUTED WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE PUBLISHER.

LATIN IN BYZANTIUM I
LATE ANTIQUITY AND BEYOND

Edited by

Alessandro GARCEA

Michela ROSELLINI

Luigi SILVANO

TURNHOUT
BREPOLS  PUBLISHERS
2019

CORPVS CHRISTIANORVM

Lingua Patrum

in ABBATIA SANCTI PETRI STEENBRVGENSI
a reuerendissimo Domino Eligio DEKKERS
fundata
nunc sub auspiciis Vniuersitatum
UNIVERSITEIT ANTWERPEN
VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT BRUSSEL UNIVERSITEIT GENT
KATHOLIEKE UNIVERSITEIT LEUVEN
UNIVERSITÉ CATHOLIQUE DE LOUVAIN
edita

editionibus curandis praesunt

Rita BEYERS Alexander ANDRÉE Emanuela COLOMBI
Georges DECLERCQ Jeroen DEPLOIGE Paul-Augustin DEPROOST
Greti DINKOVA-BRUUN Anthony DUPONT Jacques ELFASSI
Guy GULDENTOPS Hugh HOUGHTON Mathijs LAMBERIGTS
Johan LEEMANS Paul MATTEI Gert PARTOENS Marco PETOLETTI
Dominique POIREL Kees SCHEPERS Paul TOMBEUR
Marc VAN UYTFANGHE Wim VERBAAL

uoluminibus parandis operam dant

Luc JOCQUÉ Tim DENECKER
Bart JANSSENS Christine VANDE VEIRE

D/2019/0095/130

ISBN 978-2-503-58492-8

Printed in the EU on acid-free paper.

© 2019, Brepols Publishers n.v., Turnhout, Belgium.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced,
stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means,
electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise,
without the prior permission of the publisher.



© BREPOLS PUBLISHERS

THIS DOCUMENT MAY BE PRINTED FOR PRIVATE USE ONLY.
IT MAY NOT BE DISTRIBUTED WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE PUBLISHER.

Contents

Preface	7
<i>Rhomaika</i> . Una introduzione – Guglielmo Cavallo	11
General Framework	
<i>Desuetudine longa... subeunt verba latina</i> : The Transition From Late Antique to Medieval Byzantium and the Fall of Latin – Luigi Silvano	27
Latin in Byzantium: Different Forms of Linguistic Contact – Alessandro Garcea	43
Latin in the Empire: Texts and People	
La pratique du latin dans l'Égypte de l'Antiquité tardive – Jean-Luc Fournet	73
The Use of Latin in the Context of Multilingual Monastic Com- munities in the East – Claudia Rapp	93
Writing Latin in Late Antique Constantinople – Gabriel Nocchi Macedo	109
The Laws of the Language and the Language of the Laws	
La lingua degli Ἱερολόι. Conoscenza e uso del latino nell'Oriente greco di IV secolo attraverso l'opera di Libanio – Andrea Pellizzari	131
Asymmetric Exchange: Latin Speakers Learning Greek and Greek Speakers Learning Latin in Late Antiquity. On the Evidence of Grammars and Bilingual Texts – Juan Signes Codoñer	143
L'insegnamento di Prisciano – Michela Rosellini – Elena Spangen- berg Yanes	163
Sur un silence de Jean le Lydien – Marc Baratin	183
Justinianus Latinograecus. Language and Law during the Reign of Justinian – Thomas Ernst van Bochove	199
Latin as a <i>Medium</i> at the Service of the Power	
Le rituel des acclamations: de Rome à “Byzance” – Frédérique Biville	247

L'univers grec et latin d'un poète africain: Corippe et Byzance – Vincent Zarini	265
Latin Inscriptions in (Early) Byzantium – Andreas Rhoby	275
Latin Texts as Sources	
La traduction du latin en grec à Byzance: un aperçu général – Bruno Rochette	297
Modelli latini per poemi greci? Sulla possibile influenza di autori latini sulla poesia epica tardoantica – Gianfranco Agosti	313
Latin and the Chronicon Paschale – Christian Gastgeber	333
Sulla conoscenza del latino nell'Oriente romano nel periodo tra Maurizio ed Eraclio (582–641): il caso degli storici-funzionari e di Giovanni di Antiochia – Umberto Roberto	349
Latinismi e cultura letteraria nei frammenti di Pietro Patrizio: per un'indagine sul <i>De cerimoniis</i> e sugli <i>Excerpta Historica Constantiniana</i> – Laura Mecella	361
Latin Literature in Johannes Malalas's <i>Chronicle</i> – Olivier Gengler	377
Appunti per un lessico grecolatino tardoantico: la traduzione latina di Gregorio di Nazianzo trasmessa dal <i>Laur. S. Marco</i> 584 – Alessandro Capone	395
Latin Vocabulary Transmitted across Space and Time	
On the Use of Latin Legal Terminology in the Byzantine Legal Treatise <i>De actionibus</i> – José-Domingo Rodríguez Martín	415
Per lo studio dei rapporti tra <i>Istituzioni</i> di Giustiniano e <i>Libri basilici</i> – Massimo Miglietta	431
Latinité cachée à Constantinople (VI ^e – moitié XIII ^e siècles) – Peter Schreiner	447
I latinismi nella lingua greca moderna – Johannes Niehoff-Panagiotidis	465
Bibliography	475
Index of Names	547
Index of Places	562



Preface

In memoriam
Andreas SCHMINCK
(1947–2015)

This is a project on literacy, cultural identity and the transmission of Latin texts in 'New Rome'. The place of Latin in Constantinople has been studied throughout the twentieth century and continues to attract the attention of experts from different fields. Nevertheless, the most stimulating works focus on very specific topics that demand to be put in a wider and more comprehensive perspective (see Garcea in this volume).

While in the fifth century Latin was essentially a technical *langue d'État* of the administration in the eastern part of the empire, new historical conditions at the beginning of the sixth century caused a profound transformation (see Silvano's chapter). This can be seen in the association of Rome and Constantinople in Priscian's and Corippus' *panegyrici* (as appears in Zarini's contribution), and also in Greek texts and pictorial representations. Greek speaking authors demonstrated a particular interest in Latin, as it is attested by literary quotations or anthologies, gnomologia, etc., as well as by several translations (see Capone, Gastgeber, Gengler, and Rochette in this volume). Historiographical works demonstrate knowledge of the Roman past (as demonstrated by Mecella and Roberto); the œuvre of Iohannes Lydus carefully examines the history of the Latin language, modelled on Varronian erudition (see Baratin's chapter). Even if Emperor Phocas suspended the teaching of Latin, Teophylactus Simocatta (*fl. c.* AD 630) still seemed to be familiar with certain Latin political concepts and vocabulary.

From a linguistic point of view, it is worthwhile to broaden the analysis to the low levels of Latin literacy among soldiers and the attendance of public events (see Biville's contribution). Multilingual communities are found in Byzantine Egypt and in Middle Eastern monasteries (see, respectively, Fournet and Rapp in this volume). The latter reveal a lively interest in Latin as a technical or liturgical medium, though not as a spoken language. Finally, it is important to distinguish synchronic variants of Latin fluency from the broader, diachronic evolution of the Latin linguistic system (an aspect treated by Niehoff-Panagiotidis and Schreiner).

The linguistic problem cannot be adequately approached without studying the diffusion of literacy and the transmission of both Greek and Latin literary *classici auctores* (see Nocchi Macedo and Agosti in this volume).

As such, the sources concerning the Latin spoken in Constantinople and the use of Latin written documents, including inscriptions (analyzed in Rhoby's contribution), should be compared. Linguistic policies can also be taken into account, like Justinian's protectionism and its ideological roots. Furthermore, the study of the contemporary production of juridical texts (see Miglietta, Rodríguez Martín, and Van Bochove in this volume) allows us not only to reconstruct the history of a fundamental period of Roman jurisprudence, but also to better analyse Latin technical vocabulary – for instance, borrowings, neologisms, and the evolution of certain forms.

The production of Byzantine Latin law texts can be put in relation with the parallel development of Latin grammatical teaching. The latter is in itself a promising field of study, especially with regard to the teaching of Priscian (and his pupils) in Constantinople (see the chapters of Rosellini–Spangenberg Yanes and Signes Codoñer). From such a perspective, one might consider the following questions: the grammarians' choice of Greek and Latin grammatical and lexicographical sources; the alleged reference to linguistic usage (the *usus* of established literary *auctores* or of learned living people?); the development of a technical vocabulary more or less influenced by Greek; finally, the evolution of pedagogical tools used by teachers and students of Latin. More generally, authors such as Libanius (see Pellizzari's contribution) reflected on the conflict between ancient and new forms of *paideia*.

The study of these topics through the different disciplinary approaches of this volume demonstrates that in the sixth and seventh centuries, there were many distinct groups of people in Constantinople and in the Eastern Roman Empire as a whole, who could speak Latin, and others who could read, understand, or occasionally make use of it. Each of these groups had specific cultural, political and sociological features.

For the first time, a comprehensive, though by design not exhaustive, view of these problems will be provided together with a thorough presentation of the ancient sources, weaving together multiple disciplines and bridging the gap between literary and non-literary texts, between history and philology.⁽¹⁾ Our hope is that this book will stimulate others to continue avenues of research that are only hinted at in the present volume, or were not given adequate consideration here. A provisional list of *desiderata* would include: (1) a systematic census of Latinisms in medieval Greek language, to be carried on through extensive surveys of Greek lexica and vocabularies (both modern and medieval ones) and written sources (including both 'highbrow' and 'lowbrow' literature, and documentary texts as well); (2) a mapping of Latin in the modern Greek dialects (see the contribution by Niehoff-Panagiotidis); (3) a thorough survey of quo-

(1) Orthography and punctuation in Latin quotations respects each contributor's scholarly tradition.



tations and borrowings of words, phrases, and motifs from Latin sources in medieval Greek literature (with all reservations that have to be made in highlighting connections between these two literary systems: see Agosti's essay); (4) accurate studies on the language, rendition technique, and scope of translations from Latin into Greek and from Greek into Latin (an approach ventured here by Capone); and, finally, (5) a systematic study on the cultural representations of ancient Romans and contemporary 'Latins', possibly to be extended to the visual arts. In all, there is work to do for many, and for many years to come.

We would like to thank the following institutions for their financial support: Institut Universitaire de France, Sorbonne Université, Università di Roma 'La Sapienza', Università di Torino.

This volume would have greatly benefited from the advice of Andreas Schminck, who had enthusiastically adhered to our project, but could not see its completion. Thus we wholeheartedly dedicate it to his memory.

Alessandro Garcea
Michela Rosellini
Luigi Silvano