ENGLISH ABSTRACTS

1. BROUARD Louise, DELALANDE Juliette, EULER Cécile, HAENSLER Lucas, LUTHON Paul, PAUTRAT Fanny, PERRAUD Manon, DE TOLEDO Marie : « Jouer avec les mots : pointe et parcours interprétatifs dans les *Épigrammes* de Martial »
« Playing with words: epigrammatic points and interpretative approaches in Martial's *Epigrams* »

In this article the authors apply to Martial's *Epigrams* the analytical tools set out by François Rastier in his *Interpretative Semantics* (Fr. *Sémantique interprétative*). They analyse in detail four epigrams based on puns. Firstly they build an interpretative approach that allows them to show just how the point functions, before going on to propose a typology of these creations.

2. GUILLEUX Nicole : « Au fil des matrices métaphoriques : réflexions générales et cas des activités textiles »
« Metaphorical matrices: a theoretical overview with illustrations drawn from the Latin and Greek vocabulary used for textile production. »

Following the work of Lakoff, Johnson and the Hellenist Jean Taillardat, the author deals here with the history and relevance of the concept of 'metaphorical matrices' in the synchronic and diachronic study of the Latin and Greek lexicons. She illustrates the concept by the very large number of metaphorical matrices documented in the domain of textile production.

3. DUCOS Michèle & FRUYT Michèle, « Origine de l'adage juridique *Non bis in idem* ».
« The ancient origins of the contemporary legal adage: *Non bis in idem* »

The Latin legal adage *Non bis in idem* is commonly used by lawyers to designate the fundamental principle of law according to which a person who has already been judged for a crime cannot be judged a second time for the same crime (the double jeopardy principle). What is the origin of this Latin adage and can we trace it back to a legal formula in Antiquity? It can be traced back to Jerome's commentaries on a passage of Biblical

Hebrew, and it is also found in the *Vetus latina* and the *Vulgate*, with a continuation into canon law since Late Antiquity. Therefore, since its origin appears to be in Latin canon law, we "prefer" the *non* negation, already documented in Jerome, rather than the *ne* negation currently found in some countries.

4. FRUYT Michèle : « Les verbes parasynthétiques en latin : les interprétations et le 1er type »
« Parasynthetical verbs in Latin: a linguistic interpretation and description of the 1st category ».

The author begins with a reminder of the basic definition of a parasynthetical verb and gives the most common examples from the Romance languages. After a critical analysis of the interpretations proposed in the past by linguists of various linguistic schools, she proposes new analytical concepts and approaches to the subject. She divides the attestations in Latin into 3 categories, as a function of their morphological, syntactic and semantico-referential (causativity, semantic roles). The author describes the main features of the 1st category, which is the best known and where the verb is built on a prepositional syntagm or is associated with one (*e limine --> e-limin-a-re*).

5. FRUYT Michèle : « Les verbes parasynthétiques en latin : les 2ème et 3ème types»
 « Parasynthetical verbs in Latin: the 2nd and 3rd categories »

Continuing on from the previous article, the author analyses here the most relevant linguistic features of the 2nd and 3rd categories of parasynthetical verbs in Latin. The basis for the 2nd category is a noun denoting a concrete entity (*ex-oss-are* on *os* "bone") while the 3rd category uses an adjective denoting a gradual quality (*in-fusc-are* on *fuscus* "dark"). Some items are prototypical parasynthetical verbs displaying all the features required by the definition of this structure. But the author also sheds some light on blurred (overlapping) areas and non finite borders: firstly between the 1st and the 2nd categories, secondly between the parasynthetical verbs and preverbation. She concludes by demonstrating that Latin parasynthetical verbs show several internal oppositions between the 3 categories based on specific linguistic criteria.