

MTA-NYTI / ELTE-BTK

Beszélgetések epigráfiáról és nyelvészetről

2018-2019 TAVASZI FÉLÉV

A *Beszélgetések epigráfiáról és nyelvészetéről* előadássorozat célja, hogy lehetőséget teremtsen az epigráfiai témájú tudományos viták kibontakozására, valamint hogy az epigráfiai szövegek mélyebb megértésének elősegítése révén a nyelvészeti kutatások előrehaladását is ösztönözze. A vitasorozat ugyanakkor hozzájárul az ókori nyelvekkel és kultúrákkal kapcsolatos ismeretek terjesztéséhez is. A pre-román korszaktól a késő-ókorig terjedő időszakot érintő előadások a római birodalom területének kulturális és nyelvi változatosságára és a feliratos kultúra regionális különbségeire koncentrálnak.

A *Beszélgetések*, amelyeket az epigráfia és a nyelvészet területének nemzetközileg elismert szakértői vezetnek, nyilvánosak hallgatók, kutatók, valamint minden érdeklődő számára.

PROGRAM

április 9. 11:00, MTA-NYTI
JAVIER VELAZA
(University of Barcelona)
Iberian Writing and Language

április 26. 10:00, ELTE-BTK
LUIS ÁNGEL HIDALGO MARTÍN
(Consorcio Ciudad Monumental de Mérida)
Epigraphy, Archaeology and... more: Working with the tituli sepulcrales Augustae Emeritae (Mérida, Spain)

május 9. 11:00, MTA-NYTI
SIMONA MARCHESINI
(Alteritas, Verona)
Medium, Message and Errors in the Writing Systems of Pre-Roman Italy

május 10. 10:00, ELTE-BTK
SIMONA MARCHESINI
(Alteritas, Verona)
Introduction to the Languages of Ancient Italy

május 22. 17:00, ELTE-BTK
ANAMARIJA KURILIĆ
(University of Zadar)
Funerary Inscriptions from Roman Dalmatia

június 4. 11:00, MTA-NYTI
SABINE ARMANI
(Paris 13 University)
*The Epitaph Rescuing the Family: A Semantic Analysis of the Latin Term *sobrinus* in Epigraphy and other Sources*

HELYSZÍNEK

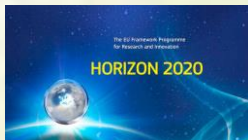
MTA-NYTI:
Magyar Tudományos Akadémia,
Nyelvtudományi Intézet
1068, Budapest, Benczúr u. 33.
Földszinti előadóterem

ELTE:
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F épület, II. em. 212.

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MTA-NYTI / ELTE-BTK BESZÉLGETÉSEK EPIGRÁFIÁRÓL ÉS NYELVÉSZETRŐL

2018-2019 TAVASZI FÉLÉV - ABSZTRAKTOK

■ 2019. április 9. – JAVIER VELAZA (University of Barcelona)

Iberian Writing and Language

The Iberian language is the best attested among the Paleohispanic languages, but is also one of the most enigmatic. Despite the 2,300 inscriptions that survive, the language remains undeciphered. In this conference we will offer a state of the art about the latest advances in its knowledge.

■ 2019. április 26. – LUIS ÁNGEL HIDALGO MARTÍN (Consortio Ciudad Monumental de Mérida)

Epigraphy, Archaeology and... more: Working with the tituli sepulcrales Augustae Emeritae (Mérida, Spain)

In the last decades, the archaeological site of Mérida, which was declared a World Heritage Site for its monumental wealth and excellent conservation, has provided both historians and archaeologists with a great amount and variety of findings belonging to the different cultures which inhabited this area from prehistory to the present day. A relevant part of these materials is represented by the large number of inscriptions dated to the Roman and Late Antique periods. Thanks to different research projects led by the "Centro CIL II" of the University of Alcalá, this great epigraphic ensemble is currently being updated for its publication in the new edition of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*. In this encounter, we present the results of the first phase of this work, which has focused on funerary epigraphy (*tituli sepulcrales*), the type of inscriptions most widely attested in Mérida. A thorough study of these pieces has required the joint application of knowledge from the fields of archaeology, linguistics and new technologies, besides epigraphy *stricto sensu*.

■ 2019. május 9. – SIMONA MARCHESINI (Alteritas, Verona)

Medium, Message and Errors in the Writing Systems of Pre-Roman Italy

Medium and message are deeply connected and influence each other. The book itself, the manuscript, the stone, the bronze or pottery manufactures can also be part of the content. Could the message have been written differently if there was another medium available? Might the choice of the medium also have influenced the production of writing errors, or can these errors be explained only by socio-graphic and environmental issues? The presentation will offer an overview of these topics, with a special focus on the languages of Pre-Roman Italy.

■ 2019. május 10. – SIMONA MARCHESINI (Alteritas, Verona)

Introduction to the Languages of Ancient Italy

Ancient Italy has seen the survival of documents of dozens of languages spread throughout its territory. A jigsaw of peoples, both Indo-European and not, with their writing tradition and text tradition have left ca. 20,000 inscriptions. In this workshop/lecture an overview will be presented, focusing specifically on aspects of the Etrusco-Italic koinè and on the recently discovered Tyrsenian linguistic family.

■ 2019. május 22. – ANAMARIJA KURILIĆ (University of Zadar)

Funerary Inscriptions from Roman Dalmatia

Latin inscriptions from the Roman province of Dalmatia are very numerous and amount to approximately 10,000 monuments, funerary monuments being the most frequent type. Putting aside inscriptions from Greek colonies, these are the first written records of the inhabitants of the Eastern Adriatic coast and its hinterland. The area was inhabited by peoples of various ethnic and/or linguistic backgrounds who had different attitudes towards the Roman rule. This left a visible imprint in the epigraphic habits of various Dalmatian regions, so in some parts of the Province we find stronger native influence than in others. All these issues and more will be addressed in this lecture.

■ 2019. június 4. – SABINE ARMANI (Paris 13 University)

*The Epitaph Rescuing the Family: A Semantic Analysis of the Latin Term *sobrinus* in Epigraphy and other Sources*

The Roman Empire boasts several hundred thousand inscriptions, including epitaphs whose decor and content can partially reconstruct family genealogies and the workings of provincial societies. One term of kinship is particularly noteworthy: *sobrinus*, *sobrina*, found mainly in Italy and Rome, as well as in the Iberian Peninsula. In both dictionaries and in legal literature, the word refers to the son (or daughter) of the first cousin. But in the epigraphic evidence, the relatives mentioned make it possible to identify a closer relative, like a nephew (or niece) — a meaning that has remained in Spanish and Portuguese. It is the survey that led to this identification which will be presented here, as well as its implications from an anthropological point of view.