BLACKWELL COMPANIONS TO THE ANCIENT WORLD

This series provides sophisticated and authoritative overviews of periods of ancient history, genres of classical literature, and the most important themes in ancient culture. Each volume comprises between twenty-five and forty concise essays written by individual scholars within their area of specialization. The essays are written in a clear, provocative, and lively manner, designed for an international audience of scholars, students, and general readers.

ANCIENT HISTORY

Published

A Companion to the Roman Army
Edited by Paul Erdkamp

A Companion to the Roman Republic
Edited by Nathan Rosenstein and Robert Morstein-Marx

A Companion to the Roman Empire
Edited by David S. Potter

A Companion to the Classical Greek World
Edited by Konrad H. Kinzl

A Companion to the Ancient Near East
Edited by Daniel C. Snell

A Companion to the Hellenistic World
Edited by Andrew Erskine

A Companion to Late Antiquity
Edited by Philip Rousseau

A Companion to Archaic Greece
Edited by Kurt A. Raaflaub and Hans van Wees

A Companion to Julius Caesar
Edited by Miriam Griffin

A Companion to Ancient History
Edited by Andrew Erskine

A Companion to Byzantium
Edited by Liz James

A Companion to Ancient Egypt
Edited by Alan B. Lloyd

A Companion to Ancient Macedonia
Edited by Joseph Roisman and Ian Worthington

A Companion to the Punic Wars
Edited by Dexter Hoyos

LITERATURE AND CULTURE

Published

A Companion to Classical Receptions
Edited by Lorna Hardwick and Christopher Stray

A Companion to Greek and Roman Historiography
Edited by John Marincola

A Companion to Catullus
Edited by Marilyn B. Skinner

A Companion to Roman Religion
Edited by Jörg Rüpke

A Companion to Greek Religion
Edited by Daniel Ogden

A Companion to the Classical Tradition
Edited by Craig W. Kallendorf

A Companion to Roman Rhetoric
Edited by William Dominik and Jon Hall

A Companion to Greek Rhetoric
Edited by Ian Worthington

A Companion to Ancient Epic
Edited by John Miles Foley

A Companion to Greek Tragedy
Edited by Justina Gregory

A Companion to Latin Literature
Edited by Stephen Harrison

A Companion to Ovid
Edited by Peter E. Knox

A Companion to Greek and Roman Political Thought
Edited by Ryan K. Balot

A Companion to the Ancient Greek Language
Edited by Egbert Bakker

A Companion to Hellenistic Literature
Edited by Martine Cuypers and James J. Clauss

A Companion to Vergil's *Aeneid* and Its Tradition
Edited by Joseph Farrell and Michael C.J. Putnam

A Companion to Horace
Edited by Gregson Davis

A Companion to Families in the Greek and Roman Worlds
Edited by Beryl Rawson

A Companion to Greek Mythology
Edited by Ken Dowden and Niall Livingstone

A COMPANION TO THE LATIN LANGUAGE

Edited by

James Clackson

WILEY-BLACKWELL

A John Wiley & Sons, Ltd., Publication

This edition first published 2011

Blackwell Publishing was acquired by John Wiley & Sons in February 2007. Blackwell's publishing program has been merged with Wiley's global Scientific, Technical, and Medical business to form Wiley-Blackwell.

Registered Office
John Wiley & Sons Ltd, The Atrium, Southern Gate, Chichester, West Sussex, PO19 8SQ, United Kingdom

Editorial Offices
350 Main Street, Malden, MA 02148–5020, USA
9600 Garsington Road, Oxford, OX4 2DQ, UK
The Atrium, Southern Gate, Chichester, West Sussex, PO19 8SQ, UK

For details of our global editorial offices, for customer services, and for information about how to apply for permission to reuse the copyright material in this book please see our website at www.wiley.com/wiley-blackwell.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

A companion to the Latin language / edited by James Clackson.
p. cm. – (Blackwell companions to the ancient world)
Includes bibliographical references and indexes.
ISBN 978-1-4051-8605-6 (alk. paper)
1. Latin language–History. 2. Latin philology. I. Clackson, James.
PA2057.C66 2011
470–dc22
2011009293

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library.

This book is published in the following electronic formats: ePDFs [ISBN 9781444343366]; Wiley Online Library [ISBN 9781444343397]; ePub [ISBN 9781444343373]; Mobi [ISBN 9781444343380]

Set in 10/12.5pt Galliard by SPi Publisher Services, Pondicherry, India
Printed in Malaysia by Ho Printing (M) Sdn Bhd

1 2011

Contents

List of Illustrations

Figures

Tables

18 For the possible meaning of *tuθos*, see Adams (2003a) 696, Delamarre (2003) 304, Marichal (1988) 97.
19 The categorization set up by Adams is followed here ((2003a) 21–25) and should be utilized as far as possible by Classicists to avoid the confusing proliferation of terms, overlap in uses of terms and conflicting uses of terms found in modern bilingualism theory. For instance, scholars still do not agree as to how the term code-switching should be employed: some use code-switching to refer to inter-sentential switching, and code-mixing for intra-sentential switching, see Muysken (2000) 1.
20 In the absence of the exact cognate in the Continental Celtic *corpus*, *extra* as Gaulish cannot be totally excluded (indeed Lambert ((2008) 106 argues that "*extra* est ici un mot gaulois"). However, reconstruction of the proposed Gaulish form suggests **ek(s)t(e)ro vel sim.*, so it is likely that *extra* marks a code-switch into Latin. On the presence or absence of *-s-*, see Russell (1988) 118–123. For *ex-*, *exs-*, see Delamarre (2003) 169–172. The Insular Celtic cognates (Old Irish *echtar* Middle Welsh *eithr*) do not help to reconstruct the quality of the final vowel.
21 The line between tag-switching and inter-sentential switches is very thin, and modern bilingual studies often regard tag-switching as a sub-category of inter-sentential switching.
22 For *paraxidi*, and the possibility that it may be an internal Latin development, see Adams (2003a) 438–440.
23 See Adams (2003a) 710. For the I-longa, see Flobert (1992) 106, Marichal (1988) 60–65. The theory that the scribes at La Graufesenque attended schools in the Gallo-Roman countryside is unconvincing; it seems much more likely that they would have been trained "on the job" by a scribe employed for this purpose.
24 Adams notes that Latin names with Latin inflections are used for the stamps on pots destined for sale beyond the potting community and that the Celtic names found in the firing lists are "virtually eliminated" ((2003a) 705, 755). Since the publication of Hartley and Dickinson (2008—), it has been possible to demonstrate that whilst the names are indeed nearly all inflected in the Latin way, Celtic names remain in roughly the same proportion as in the firing lists.
25 Poplack's code-switching subjects are Puerto-Rican residents of the stable Spanish–English bilingual community of El Barrio (New York City). Her analysis is somewhat general due to the small number of informants.
26 For the Greek in Cicero's letters, see also Baldwin (1992), Dunkel (2000), Steele (1900).
27 See also Cicero's comment at *Off.* 1.111.
28 All the translations are from Shackleton Bailey (1965–1970, 2001), whose careful treatment of the code-switches sometimes involves a code-switch from English into French or Latin.
29 See Plutarch *Caes.* 23.3.
30 The same name in Gaul is cited as Celtic by Evans ((1967) 247).
31 The inscription reads *[D(is)] M(anibus) | [..]rathes · Pal | morenus · uexil(l)a(rius) | uixit · an(n)os · LXVIII* "To the spirits, -rathes, the Palmyrene, a standard-bearer, lived 68 years". See *RIB* I p. 386 for the question of whether this is the same Barates.
32 See Colledge (1976) *passim*, but especially 231–233 and Phillips (1977) 90–91.
33 Due to signs of Palmyrene influence, Colledge argues that *RIB* I.1064 is also by the same sculptor, though he admits that there are some differences, namely that Regina's monument is more "crudely carved" and that some of the letters differ ((1976) 233). It must, of course, be remembered that the inscription may not be incised by the sculptor of the relief.

CHAPTER 30

Language Policies in the Roman Republic and Empire

Bruno Rochette (translated by James Clackson)

Introduction

The Romans exhibited an enormous capacity for adaptation and a great flexibility in many areas, including their use of language. Latin was never imposed by force as the official language in the regions Rome conquered. Cities in the Greek-speaking half of the Roman Empire continued to use Greek as they had in the past. Wherever there was a Roman presence, Latin existed alongside languages already spoken, and was not put in their place; the Romans preferred the initiative to come from the conquered peoples. Latin was imposed *per pacem societatis* ("through a pact of society"), following St Augustine's phrase (August. *C.D.* 19.7.18, Petersmann (1998) 94). In the speech Virgil gives to Jupiter in the first book of the *Aeneid*, it is *mores* ("customs") (*A.* 1.264) and *iura* ("laws") (*A.* 1.293) that the Romans give to the conquered peoples, not language. In contrast with Alexander the Great, who had wanted to extend Greek as the language of administration to his whole empire (Plut. *Alex.* 47.6), the Romans did not consider that the spread of their language was linked to their conquests (Petersmann (1994) 7). All the same, it is impossible to deny that Latin could represent Roman identity and power, as is shown by Virgil in a different speech given to Jupiter: *sermonem Ausonii patrium moresque tenebunt … faciamque omnis uno ore Latinos* (*A.* 12.834 and 837) "Ausonia's sons shall keep their father's speech and way … and I will make all to be Latins of one tongue" (trans. Rushton Fairclough).

The Republic and Early Principate

After the death of Alexander, Greek was spoken in the various successor kingdoms, but local languages were allowed to continue in use (Harris (1989) 175–190; Lewis (1993, 2001); Millar (1998a)). Roman power increased progressively in the West, but the

A Companion to the Latin Language, First Edition. Edited by James Clackson.

Romanisation of the eastern half of the Mediterranean was preceded by its inverse, the Hellenisation of Rome: *Graecia capta ferum uictorem cepit* "Greece, conquered, has conquered its wild victor" (Hor. *Ep.* 2.1.156). Although they had gained the political upper hand over *capta* Greece, the Romans made no alteration to the existing customs of language use in the administration of the East. While Latin spread in the western half of the empire, Greek remained the major administrative language in the eastern half, at least until the time of Diocletian (Corbier (2008) 37).

Valerius Maximus 2.2.2

The fundamental text on language use and its circumstances in the Republic is a passage of Valerius Maximus (2.2.2). The strict rule explicitly states that Roman magistrates should only reply to foreign ambassadors in Latin, whether in the Senate or outside Rome (Kaimio (1979) 94–111; Ferrary (1988) 559–560; Gruen (1992) 235–236; Wallace-Hadrill (1998) 80–83; Clackson and Horrocks (2007) 188–189). This was a way to preserve their own *maiestas* "majesty" and that of the people of Rome.

The passage of Valerius has long been wrongly interpreted to mean that Latin was the only official language of the *Imperium Romanum* and that Latin was obligatory everywhere in the administration. It is true that some examples of linguistic behaviour in the Republic agree perfectly with the rule presented by Valerius. From the second century BCE the Romans demanded that ambassadors of foreign nations express themselves in Latin when they had to speak on official terms, or, if they were unable to do so, that they make use of interpreters. This was the case during the embassy of the three philosophers of 156–155 BCE (Gel. 6.14.9; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 22.4). Since Carneades did not know Latin, his remarks were translated for the Senate by the senator C. Acilius (Kaimio (1979) 104–105; Petersmann (1998) 91). Around a hundred years later, in 81 BCE, Apollonios Molon of Rhodes, who did not understand Roman language (Plut. *Cic.* 4.6) and came on an embassy to Rome, was the first to be allowed to address the Senate directly in Greek without an interpreter (V. Max. 2.2.3). But, according to Cicero (Cic. *Fin.* 5.89), when an audience was given to Greek-speaking envoys in the Senate, there was always someone who demanded an interpreter. At that time, Greek was already well established at Rome and had long been used in the eastern provinces as a *lingua franca*. The importance of Greek was yet further increased in the first and second centuries CE, to the extent that Juvenal complained that Rome was becoming a Greek city (3.60–61; 6.187–188).

The use of interpreters to translate Latin proclamations into Greek was of great importance for the Romans during the Republic in order to demonstrate their power. They employed interpreters to underline their superiority in regions where they had enforced military domination. During the Isthmian games of 196 BCE, after his victory over Philip V at Cynoscephalae, the consul T. Quinctius Flamininus proclaimed the liberation of Macedonia not in Greek but in Latin (Livy, 33.32.5, Petersmann (1998) 96). Some years later, in 191 BCE, Cato, as military tribune in Athens, was not willing to address the Athenians in Greek (although able to do so), but instead he delivered his speech in Latin and had it translated in Greek (Plutarch indicates that the translation was much longer than the original, Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 12.5, Kaimio (1979) 98–99; Gruen (1992) 64–65, 68–69, 237). L. Aemilius Paulus, in 168 BCE, questioned the Macedonian king Perseus

(who clearly did not know Latin) in Greek, before conversing with his own men in Latin. Then, in 167 BCE, after his decisive victory over the Macedonians, he announced the new order to be installed in Greece. He made the proclamation in Latin, and left it to an interpreter to translate into Greek. The interpreter was the praetor Cn. Octavius: ***Paulus Latine****, quae senatui, quae sibi ex consilii sententia uisa essent, pronuntiauit. Ea Cn. Octauius praetor – nam et ipse aderat – interpretata sermone Graeco referebat* (Livy, 45.29.3) ("Paulus announced in Latin the decisions of the senate, as well as his own, made by the advice of the council. This announcement was translated into Greek and repeated by Gnaeus Octavius the praetor – for he too was present" (trans. Schlesinger)).

The events of 191 and 167 follow analogous scenarios. In both cases, the Roman superior speaks in Latin before an assembly who do not understand. The translation is made after the Latin speech, and is made by a Roman subordinate, not by a Greek translator. In this way, two goals are met: the Greek translation transmits the information to Greek speakers and the preceding Latin proclamation, which cannot be understood by the audience, assumes a symbolic value – it is intended to stress the superiority of Rome, the *princeps populus*. Aemilius Paulus thus behaved in the manner of the official representative of victorious Roman power, even though he was a supporter of Greek culture. Note also that he had his victory over King Perseus and the Macedonians recorded in an inscription in Latin (*ILLRP* 323, Ferrary (1988) 556–558), just as Octavian/Augustus did, when he commemorated his victory at the Battle of Actium (Ehrenberg and Jones (1955) 57, n. 12). In the words of Levick ((1995) 396), "using Latin was not just using one language rather than another, but making a claim to status or authority".

Other magistrates did not always appear to be aware of the rule that was given by Valerius Maximus, but used Greek directly. Indeed, this is what Aemilius Paulus did when negotiating privately with King Perseus in Greek during the Macedonian campaign (see above). The recourse to Greek, the language of the conquered, was far from being a concession, but could also appear as a sign of power. After the death of King Attalus III in 133 BCE, when he bequeathed his kingdom of Pergamum to come under Roman rule, P. Licinius Crassus came to Asia in 131 and announced *decreta* not in Latin, but in Greek without a translator, and, what is more, in all the Greek dialects spoken in the kingdom (V. Max. 8.7.6; Quint. *Inst.* 11.2.50). The use of Greek in this case doubtless reflects the fact that the territory had not been conquered by military force, but had come into Roman control directly through Attalus' will.

In fact, Greek preserved its status through its use by Roman magistrates in the Greek-speaking parts of the Roman Empire. Kaimio (1979) has shown that the rule that is given by Valerius Maximus is in fact confirmed neither by the literary sources nor by epigraphy. Greek is the official language used alongside Latin by the Roman administration in the eastern part of the empire. It seemed logical to address Greeks in Greek, as Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, the father of the Gracchi, did before the Rhodians (Cic. *Brut.* 79). This attitude could meet with objections: Cicero was criticised for having addressed the Syracusan senate in Greek (Cic. *Ver.* 2.4.147), on the grounds that it was inappropriate for a Roman to speak Greek before a Greek public (Adams (2003c) 198; Clackson and Horrocks (2007) 188). But there had been precedents. Appian (App. *Sam.* 7.2) recounts that the Roman ambassadors to Tarentum in 282 communicated in Greek. Indeed, this episode may explain the rule which is given by Valerius, since several paragraphs after he gives the rule, Valerius mentions the humiliation of one of the members of this delegation, L. Postumius Megellus, who had attempted to negotiate in Greek with the Tarentines (Kaimio (1979) 96; Gruen (1992) 229–230), and whose Greek was so bad that his speech provoked the derision of the city's inhabitants – an insult serious enough to justify a declaration of war against Tarentum. One way to explain the role that Valerius assigns to Latin, the language of Roman dignity, is to consider it a response to the humiliation of Postumius.

The first Julio-Claudians

Valerius Maximus 2.2.2 appears to imply that the rule governing the official use of Latin was no longer observed during his time, the reign of Tiberius, and it should be reinstated. He echoes a point of view current at the time of Tiberius, who, as Augustus had done before him, took up the defence of a pure Latinity as a force to unite the Empire by expunging hellenisms (Dubuisson (1986) 109–117). The linguistic scruples that Valerius attributed to a former age, may actually reflect those of the emperor Tiberius himself. Indeed, Suetonius records the care with which Tiberius controlled the correction of official texts (Suet. *Tib.* 71, Petersmann (1998) 97; Clackson and Horrocks (2007) 189).

Tiberius places a point of honour on the maintenance of the linguistic purity of the highest official mouthpiece of Rome, the Senate. Indeed, there are other reasons to think that the usage of Greek had become widespread at the beginning of the Empire, even in official circumstances: Augustus had his own texts translated into Greek, since his own knowledge of the language was not good enough to do it himself (Suet. *Aug.* 89, Best (1977)). On several occasions Tiberius took steps to restrict the use of Greek in official life. The text of Suetonius (*Tib.* 71) describes Tiberius' refusal to allow a soldier to reply except in Latin. However, Cassius Dio (57.15.3) reveals that Tiberius himself eventually agreed to hear a trial in which one of the parties spoke in Greek (Kaimio (1979) 106). Following Tiberius, the political defence of Latin seems to have diminished. Claudius, himself a fluent bilingual, also attempted to limit Greek, but did not show the same rigour. He responded to Greek ambassadors speaking Greek in the Senate with a coherent speech. Suetonius (Suet. *Claud.* 42) attributes to him a phrase which shows that he considered the two languages equally (*utraque lingua* "in both languages"). Addressing a stranger who conversed in both Greek and Latin he said to him "then you have our two languages". But, on the other hand, he did not hesitate to strike from a list of jurors one of the leading citizens of the province of Greece who did not know Latin, and removed his civic rights (Suet. *Claud.* 16, Kaimio (1979) 134–136; Dubuisson (1982) 189 and 207–208; (1986); Inglebert (2002) 242–243; Bérenger-Badel (2004) 46–47). Likewise, Claudius removed Roman citizenship from a Lycian who did not understand Latin (Cassius Dio, 60.17.4).

Latin eventually was imposed not through law, but thanks to the prestige of the conquerors. Under the Republic, the use of Latin in the public domain was presented as true privilege which the Romans gave out sparingly. In 180 BCE, the town of Cumae, which had always used Oscan as its official language, asked Rome for permission to employ Latin in public life (Livy, 40.42.13, Petersmann (1989) 423; Adams (2003a) 188–189; Clackson and Horrocks (2007) 81–82): *Cumanis eo anno petentibus permissum, ut publice Latine loquerentur et praeconibus Latine uendendi ius esset* "The Cumaeans that year asked and were granted the privilege of using the Latin language officially, and the auctioneers that of conducting their sales in Latin" (trans. E.T. Sage and A.C. Schlesinger). Rome agreed to this demand, and the concession of the *ius Latii* in 180 sanctioned the process of Romanisation. It is clear that the Cumaeans considered Latin the language of prestige, and that Cumae attempted to tighten its links with Rome through its language policy (Adams (2003a) 113–114, 122, 148, 152, 657).

The importance of Greek in the eastern provinces

Epigraphy confirms the importance of Greek in the eastern provinces. Even after the Roman conquest, the publication of official Roman documents (*senatusconsulta*, edicts, imperial rescripts, letters from emperors and magistrates) were made in Greek, with only a few exceptions (Kaimio (1979) 85–86). The use of Greek in documents addressed to Greek cities is easy to comprehend: the chief goal was to be understood (Dubuisson (1982) 192). The Romans had a pragmatic concern for effective communication. In setting up a bilingual empire, the Romans put in place an effective communication system, based on the most widespread language in the Mediterranean basin, Greek. However, the latinisms and errors in Greek which are found in these Roman documents show that the originals were mostly in Latin (Lewis (1986)).

The Roman administration employed Latin in the East as the *internal* language of communication, whereas Greek was the *external* (Adamik (2006) 22–23). The Roman Empire can be characterised by what Kaimio ((1979) 129–130; 319–320) calls a "bilateral monolingualism" (Adamik (2006) 24–28); it was divided into two parts, one Latin-speaking, the other Greek-speaking, by a linguistic frontier passing through the Balkan peninsula (Gerov (1980), Rizakis (1995)). This bilateral monolingualism was reinforced by a conscious linguistic policy, which was, however, never fixed in writing. The only attestation for this policy is indirect evidence, such as the coinage of Magna Graecia, which shows that this region passed from the Greek zone to the Latin zone between the reigns of Augustus and Claudius (Kaimio (1979) 68–74, 112–114). The establishment of this system can be located probably to the reign of Claudius, since it is at that moment that the post of *ab epistulis* "secretary" is divided between two distinct offices: *ab epistulis Graecis* "Greek secretary" and *ab epistulis Latinis* "Latin secretary" (Kaimio (1979) 117, 319–320; Millar (1977) 224–226; Petersmann (1989) 409; Mourgues (1995) 106, 120). In 53 CE, the young Nero, in the presence of Claudius, delivered a Latin speech for the inhabitants of Bononia and a Greek speech for the inhabitants of Rhodes and Ilion (Suet. *Ner.* 7.2).

A recently published documentary archive enables the role played by Greek in administrative practice in the East to be measured: the Babatha Archive, comprising 60 papyri dated between 93/94 CE and August 132 CE. Babatha was a Jewish woman resident in the province of Arabia who took refuge with her family in a cave in the Judaean desert to escape Roman reprisals after the revolt of Bar-Kokhba in 132 BCE. The mother tongue of the scribes of documents in the archive is Aramaic, the common language of the population of that area. However, the documents are written in Greek showing some Semitic and also some Latin influences (Lewis *et al.* (1989) 16–19). The petition which Babatha addressed in 124 to Iulius Iulianus, the governor of Arabia, is in Greek (*P.Yadin* 13). It is therefore possible to see that the official language, Greek or Latin (depending on where you were), was used to address a governor. The other languages play no official role. Palmyra is the only city in the East that displays its bilingualism in public documents (Kaizer (2007)).

Language use in the public domain

In the western provinces, Latin was widespread with the extension of the *ciuitas Romana* (Polomé (1983)), although, in certain regions, local languages were retained for a fairly long time. If no law obliged the subject people to take up the language of the conquerors, Latin offered concrete advantages that could allow the conquered to obtain their own status. Latin was the language of the army and the law-courts.

In the eastern provinces, the situation was more complicated owing to the prestige of Greek and its long-rooted history (Zgusta (1980); Schmitt (1983)). It is possible to distinguish several different scenarios:

1 Greek is the language used for the composition of documents intended for Greek towns (*senatusconsulta*, edicts, imperial rescripts, letters from emperors and magistrates (Sherk (1969); Oliver (1989); Kokkinia (2003)). With regard to these official texts, it is reasonable to ask whether they were written in Greek at first, or whether they are translations of Latin originals. The most likely hypothesis is the second (Kaimio (1979) 120; Martín (1982) 322–326; Lewis (1986, 1996), although one cannot exclude the possibility that some of them were composed directly in Greek (Martín (1982) 327–336). The Greek of these texts is in general an inelegant jargon in which traces of the original Latin can be detected. It can be conceived of as a language of power, a government *koiné*, of which the underlying thought is Latin (Mourgues (1995) 116). Some official texts are full of formulae which belong to the Roman legal language (Mason (1974)), to the extent that the Latin text can be read behind the Greek, almost as a watermark on the paper. Consider, for example, the inscription known as the "Edict of Nazareth" concerning tomb violations (Oliver (1989), no. 2; Boffo (1994) 319–333 (no. 39), esp. 331–332, n. 23); the text is replete with Latinisms, so much so that it is possible to conclude that this is a faithful and competent translation of a Latin document (Giovannini and Hirt (1999) 112). On the other hand, publication in two languages is exceptional (Kaimio (1979) 319): among the seventy-seven inscriptions collected in Sherk (1969), only three are bilingual. The edict of Sextus Sotidius Strabo Libuscidianus, governor of Galatia under Tiberius, also gives a bilingual text (*SEG* XXVI 1392 = *AE* (1976) 653, Mitchell (1976); Corbier (2008), 34–35): the Latin version is intended for the Roman officials, whereas the Greek version is addressed to the inhabitants of Sagalassos (Levick (1995) 395–396). Indeed, it was important for the local inhabitants to know their obligations. Augustus' *Res Gestae* was also published in two languages, but the Latin version had only a symbolic value in the Greek world; the Greek translation gave Greek speakers access to the text. Moreover, the Greek of the *Res Gestae* is not a word-for-word translation, but an adaptation which allows the text of Augustus to be made more accessible to a Greek public, who were unfamiliar with certain Roman concepts (Wigtil (1982)). Even the Roman army, whose official language was Latin, used Greek in its dealings with the local administration (Kaimio (1979) 153–154; Adams (2003a) 599–600).

There are several surviving examples of inscriptions or papyri where the Greek text is followed by a Latin *subscriptio* of the governor which authorises the promulgation of the Greek version (*P.Oxy.* X 1271 = *Sel. Pap.* 204 = *CPL* 179 [AD 246]; *AE* (1975) 805 = *SEG* XXVI 1353, Lewis (1991–1992)). Indeed, if the governor was not constrained by any rule, in general he chose to express himself in Greek, in order to be understood by the local population. The emperor himself might choose Greek. In 216, Caracalla was petitioned by the Goharieni while crossing Syria, who accused a certain Avidius Hadrianus of having usurped the priesthood of a temple at Dmeir. An inscription discovered at Dmeir in (1934) (*AE* (1947) 182 = *SEG* XVII 759) reproduces the protocol of the trial, which took place in Antioch on 27 May 216. Caracalla intervened in Greek, in the same way as the prosecution and defence lawyers (Lewis (1978); Millar (1977) 38, 42, 121, 233, 455, 535–536).

Similar conclusions can be drawn with regard to inscriptions including a local language: note, for example, the administrative documents from the Judaean desert (Cotton (1999)). Latin is nothing more than the language of the administration and the Roman army in Palestine, and is not integrated into the sociolinguistic fabric of the provincial population (Cotton (1999) 220). The Romans thus used Greek in their dealings with the local population (Millar (1995)).

A letter of Septimus Severus and Caracalla from the year 204 sets up a slightly unusual case. In this letter the two emperors let it be known that a *senator populi Romani* is not obliged to accept a guest at his house against his will. There are at least eight copies of this *sacrae litterae*, found at various towns in the provinces of Asia and Galatia (Eck (2009) 24). A Greek version has also been found in three places. The use of Latin can be explained here by the fact that these inscriptions were engraved for the benefit of travelling Roman officials and above all of soldiers, i.e. for Latin speakers (Drew-Bear *et al.* (1977) 363).

More straightforward is the epigraphic material from Perge, the capital of the province of Lycia-Pamphilia, studied by Eck ((2000); (2009) 29–32), which gives a good example of the political reality in the Greek world. The town of Perge and its leaders used Latin when the political circumstances demanded it. Greek was sufficient for the expression of personal opinions, even under Roman domination.

2 In autonomous Greek towns, as well as towns founded by Roman emperors, the administration took place exclusively in Greek.

3 In the administration of the Greek East, the use of Latin was limited to correspondence between the central administration, i.e. the emperors, and the Roman magistrates in post in the province. The correspondence between Pliny the Younger, governor of Bithynia, and Trajan is the clearest example. Latin is also used in communication between Roman magistrates and Roman colonies, and in the administration of the Roman colonies (Kaimio (1979) 75; Sartre (2001) 142–144). To some extent, Latin is used also in official dealings with *ciues Romani* (Kaimio (1979) 129; Adams (2003a) 562–571).

In summary, it is noteworthy that although Latin was the language of the Roman governors, the army and the law-courts, Greek continued to hold a very important place, owing to its prestige and its spread following the Hellenistic monarchies. A Roman emperor, when he was in the Greek world, could use Greek directly, as Nero did when he proclaimed the freedom of the Greeks (*IG* VII 2713 = *ILS* II 8794 = *SIG*³ II 814, Millar (1977) 430), or he could use Latin, the official language, but with a Greek translation. Hence Septimius Severus, on his visit to Egypt, gave judgments in Latin, which were then translated into Greek (*P.Oxy.* LI 3614).

Language use in the private domain

Epigraphy also allows us to detail the use of languages in the private domain. There are numerous surviving examples of bilingual inscriptions in the broad sense of the term, that is to say cases where two languages are used on the same inscription for different texts without any repetition. In some cases, there are several switches from Greek to Latin within the same text. In the East inscriptions are found which are largely in Latin, but in which brief Greek phrases have been inserted. One inscription of this type is an epitaph from Ephesus, from the second half of the second century CE, set up by Marcellus for his son (Kearsley and Evans (2001) no. 75; Levick (1995) 393–402 (399 and n. 21); Kearsley (1999) 77–88). This inscription was erected by an imperial freedwoman, Philoumene, for her husband and son. She records their lives in Greek in lines 4–17, and follows with a threat in Latin against tomb robbers in lines 18–22. The Latin part, written directly in Latin and not adapted from Greek, also mentions that the tomb will be defended by men from the chancellery of Ephesus, the colleges of her late husband. The epitaph ends in Greek (lines 23–24), with a short clause recording that Philoumene had the monument erected from her own funds. Levick (1995) has interpreted this text and others of the same genre in terms of communicative need: the Latin and Greek parts are directed at different audiences.

Latin, language of prestige

Soldiers recruited into the Roman army from different regions of the empire were proud of their recently acquired Roman identity, and expressed this feeling by their use of Latin. The only exception to this is that the soldiers who came originally from Palmyra retained their language. When Palmyrene soldiers were commemorated in an epitaph, Palmyrene appeared alongside Latin. For all the other ethnic groups, Latin was considered a prestige language. In Egypt, Greek is the dominant language everywhere in inscriptions, except for soldiers' epitaphs. It is possible to see clearly the role of the two languages in a text such as *CIL* III.125: Κλ. Κλαυδιανὸς οὐετ(ερανὸς) Θεοφάνου *leg(atus) p(ro) p(raetore) ex leg(ione) III K(yrenaica)* ἐποίησεν τὴν στήλην ἰδίαις αὐτοῦ δαπάναις "Claudius Claudianus, son of Theophanes, veteran, legate *pro praetore* from the III Kyrenaica Legion, set up this stele at his own private expense." The epitaph is in Greek, but the soldier's rank and unit are in Latin. The soldier was without doubt a Greek speaker, but he wanted his position in the Roman army to be recorded in Latin

(Adams (2003a) 200). A similar conclusion can be drawn with regard to a series of three inscribed stones from Caesarea Mazaca in Cappadocia (*AE* (1984) 893): a centurion is commemorated with a Latin epitaph by his wife and son, although the wife and son are in turn commemorated in Greek by the surviving daughter. The family language was Greek, but a Latin epitaph was needed to convey the *romanitas* of the centurion (Levick (1995) 398; Adams (2003a) 200).

The prestige of the Latin language can also be seen from monolingual documents. A good example can be found in a Latin marriage contract from Philadelphia (second century CE) (*P.Mich.* VII 434 and *P.Ryl.* IV 612 = *ChLA* IV 249, Leiwo and Halla-aho (2002); Adams (2003a) 623–629). This text was produced by Greek speakers who had only an imperfect command of the Latin language; the document is filled with linguistic interferences from Greek. The use of Latin is exceptional in this type of document; and the text may have been composed in a social milieu of soldiers and veterans, for whom Latin was a prestige language.

The attitude toward local languages

The Roman Empire comprised a mosaic of different peoples, and is impossible to say how many languages were spoken within it. In this extremely diverse setting, the Roman emperors resorted to Latin as the language of power. Latin was linked, as under the Republic, with the *maiestas* of the Roman people. Inscriptions which record the emperor's victories are written in Latin, even in regions where Greek was the official language. Military milestones are similarly all in Latin; the only exceptions are direction signs in Greek that needed to be understood by everyone (*ILS* II 5841; *AE* (1971) 471, Eck (2004) 6). Coin legends comprise another means by which the Romans could identify themselves as the conquerors. In Syria, even after its constitution as a Roman province, Latin coin legends are fairly numerous, although there is some representation of local languages (Burnett (2002) 118–120).

Therefore, the Romans can be seen to have a two-fold approach to language (Eck (2004) 5–6): on one hand, they wanted to reaffirm their superiority through language use; on the other, they kept a practical view of retaining the common language of the eastern half of the empire, Greek, the language which was understood by the largest number. Did the Romans used local languages in the same way? The realities of provincial government left little space for the language of the local population. In Egypt, the Egyptian language was hardly used: the only Demotic documents known from the Roman period are tax receipts issued on ostraca (Lewis (1993, 2001); Adams (2003c) 198). However, these dwindle in number to almost nothing around 235 CE, which clearly demonstrates that the Romans had no wish to continue them in use and that they thought Greek could be used, even if the local population did not understand it. In the whole of the Roman Empire, there are only two inscriptions which display Greek, Latin and a local language: the *Titulus Crucis* (inscription on the Cross), which John the Evangelist (19: 19) described as written Ἑβραϊστί, Ῥωμαϊστί, Ἑλληνιστί "in Hebrew [probably meaning Aramaic], Latin and Greek," and the trilingual inscription of Cornelius Gallus, the first Prefect of Egypt, which was set up on 17 April 29 CE and discovered in 1896 (*IGPhilae* II 128 = *CIL* III.14147 = *ILS* III

8995 = *OGI* II 654 = *SB* V 8894, Adams (2003a) 637–641; Costabile (2001)). How can these two special cases be explained? In the case of the *Titulus Crucis*, it is possible to contemplate that Pontius Pilate had made exceptional use of the local language to reach the populace directly, who were responsible for Jesus' condemnation. The Gallus inscription is completely different, since this is a commemorative inscription and the hieroglyphic version is unrelated to the text in Greek and Latin, so this is not a true trilingual text. Moreover, the Greek version of the Gallus inscription is not a literal translation of the Latin, but an adaptation with regard to the different sensibilities of the intended audience (Adams (2003a) 637–641; Costabile (2001) 299), in the same way as the Greek version of Augustus' *Res gestae*.

The limited use made of local languages in the Roman Empire appears not to have been paralleled in other ancient empires: the Persians made use of local languages (Esther 1: 22), as did the Ptolemies (note the Canopus decrees (*OGI* I.56) and the Rosetta stone (*OGI* I.90)), the Carthaginians (Livy, 28.46.16) and, in later times, Sapor I (240–271 CE) whose exploits were published in Persian, Parthian and Greek (*Res gestae Divi Saporis*; Rubin (2002); see also, for other examples, Millar (1998a) 159). However, Eck (2004) considers that the local languages played a greater role in the Romans' relations with their subject people than the surviving documentation shows. Indeed, he sees it possible that many of the trilingual documents, such as the *Titulus Crucis*, have not been preserved since they were written on perishable materials. Furthermore, the presence of interpreters shows that the Romans did pay attention to local languages. They had regular recourse to their services for commercial transactions (Pliny *Nat.* 6.15; Wiotte-Franz (2001) 111 and 139), in the army and in diplomacy (Peretz (2006)). In civic administration, interpreters were also active: papyri from Egypt give several examples of their intervention in law-courts and in other contexts (Peremans (1983)). There is much less evidence for interpreters outside of Egypt (Wiotte-Franz (2001) 111–119); most of the attestations belong to the military sphere and concern legions stationed on the Rhine and the Danube (Henar Gallego Franco (2003)).

In every province of the empire, there must have been structures that permitted provincials who only knew their own language to have access to Roman institutions; such flexibility would have made communication easier. While Latin and Greek were the official languages of the empire, the Romans must have taken other languages into consideration with the aim of maintaining the peace of local populations. A document in the Babatha archive shows the respective roles played by Greek, Latin and the local language (*P. Yadin* 16, Eck (2009) 18). In it, Babatha makes a declaration of her estate for a provincial census ordered by the Roman governor; the text is in Greek, Babatha's subscription is translated from Aramaic and Priscus' attestation of receipt is translated from Latin (Cotton (1999) 228–231).

The prescriptions of the jurists

The Roman jurists set down explicit prescriptions for the language required for several legal processes. They mention not just Latin and Greek, but also local languages, such as Punic, Gaulish and Aramaic (Manthe (1999)). Ulpian, the jurist who is most concerned with linguistic issues, gives a rule regarding *fideicommissa*: they can be given

not only in Latin and Greek, but also in Punic or Gaulish or even the language of another people (Lib. 2 *fideicommissorum* [*Dig.* 32.1.11], Millar (1968) 130; Honoré (1982) 19–20; Polomé (1983) 529; Bürge (1999) 57). A specifically Roman procedure of concluding a transaction with a verbal question-and-answer affirming the satisfaction of the declarant party (*stipulatio*) was also discussed by the jurists, who wondered whether languages other than Latin could be used. The answer was that they could, at least according to Gaius (*Inst.* 3.93), who held that *stipulationes* made in Greek were also valid, but he does not mention any other languages. Ulpian (Lib. 48 *ad Sabinum* [*Dig.* 45.1.1.6], Bürge (1999) 57; Manthe (1999)) and Tribonian (*Inst. Iust.* 3.15.1) examine the issue from another angle, in considering the interaction of two parties speaking different languages (Wenskus (1995–1996)): if the question was asked in Latin and the response given in Greek, according to them, the *stipulatio* remained valid (for further references see Wacke (1993)).

Strengthening of the position of Greek after the third century

As Latin became general in the West, in the eastern half of the empire Greek did not stop gaining strength. However, the rules for language use seem to have remained unfixed. It is possible to find some indications of the position of Greek in bequests in the Gnomon of the Idios Logos (Egypt; around 150 CE): paragraph 8 forbids a Roman citizen from composing a will in Greek, although paragraph 34 makes an allowance for veteran soldiers. A further indirect piece of evidence comes from a will of 235 CE (*SB* I.5294) with a reference to a ruling (unknown from elsewhere) of Severus Alexander (222–235 CE), who authorises Roman citizens to leave wills in Greek (no doubt this is a consequence of the *Constitutio Antoniniana* of 212, cf. Beaucamp (1998) and Rochette (2000)). In terms of language use, the third century appears to have been the transition period between the Principate and the Dominate. Greek wins ground in different domains: it is used on milestones in Eastern provinces such as Thrace and Asia Minor, where earlier bilingual inscriptions or ones with Greek numbers are found to indicate distances. Kaimio ((1979) 83–85) has explained the tendency to use Greek in milestones as a symptom of the blurring of the dichotomy between the Latin West and the Greek East. From the beginning of the third century onwards, the linguistic split of the empire became weakened following cultural and political changes. The Greek-speaking elite were obliged to insist that provincial governors sent out to the East knew how to speak Greek, something which had earlier gone without saying; this is demonstrated by an anecdote which probably records the linguistic situation during the reign of Caracalla, in Philostratus' *Life of Apollonios of Tyana* (5.36) (Bérenger-Badel (2004) 51–52).

The Dominate

The official usage of languages in the Roman Empire altered after the accession of Diocletian in 284 CE (Rochette (1997) 118–119). The imperial administration in the East, which, until that point, had entirely used Greek, began to employ a large amount of Latin for decrees, edicts and imperial rescripts. This increased importance of Latin in the East has been explained by a new linguistic policy with which Diocletian and his successors replaced the tolerant and passive policy that had characterised the previous period. However, specialists have increasingly begun to doubt whether there was in fact such a new approach to language: Turner (1961) demonstrated the vitality of Greek and the very narrow limits within which Diocletian sought to impose the authority of Latin, in his examination of two papyrological dossiers published in 1960, *P.Panopolis* and the archive of Aurelius Isidorus. More recently, Adams ((2003a) 635–637, 758) has energetically challenged the idea of a language reform under Diocletian, and has stressed the need for a fresh appraisal of the evidence.

A new linguistic policy?

The constitutions of the Tetrarchs were promulgated in Latin (Feissel (1995) 34; Corcoran (1996) 246). Diocletian's Price Edict of 301 (Feissel (1995) no. 3) is not a bilingual text, but was drawn up in Latin and promulgated exclusively in Latin (Corcoran (1996) 230). There are local Greek versions (which differ from city to city) of the annexe of tariffs to the edict from Achaia and a Greek résumé in the form of an edict of the governor of Phrygia-Caria from Aizanoi (*AE* (1975) 805 = *SEG* XXVI 1353, Lewis (1991–1992)). From this period we only have a few Greek imperial constitutions, all of which are translations of Latin originals. The change of policy can also be seen in the legal transcriptions of court cases found on papyrus. Although the language of the hearings and the judgment is Greek, the language of the officials is Latin (Kaimio (1979) 127–128, 143–147; Adams (2003a) 383–390). In local administration, however, Greek is dominant, as in the earlier period. The importance of Latin, which the Greek elite referred to as ἡ κρατοῦσα διάλεκτος "the language of power" (Dagron (1969)), can be seen by the frequency of latinisms in documentary Greek papyri (Dickey (2003)).

The traditional view of a change in policy rests on the interpretation of a text of Libanius (Marrou (1965) 374–388). In his *Autobiography* (*Or.* 1.234), the rhetorician of Antioch reveals his deep disquiet over the future of Greek rhetoric. Libanius holds Roman law and the Latin language responsible for the decline of his school. But, a close reading of the text shows that he also stresses that no legal measure has been taken to impose Latin at the expense of Greek (γράμματα μὲν οὖν καὶ νόμος τοῦτο οὐκ ἔπραττεν "it is not law or edicts that have brought this about"). It is the honour and power linked to the knowledge of Latin that justifies the importance of the language of Rome. Arguments *e silentio* are always hazardous, but, if a systematic language policy had existed, there is a strong chance that Libanius, as the champion of Greek culture and language, would have mentioned it and would have argued against it in explicit terms.

If the establishment of the Tetrarchy did modify the tradition of official language use in the Roman Empire, this is not the result of a conscious change of linguistic policy, but more the consequence of a slow and complex evolution, in which several factors are concerned, including the move of the official imperial residence to the East.

Constantine the Great

Constantine's language policy can be illustrated by the *Vita Constantini* attributed to Eusebius: the emperor demanded that his soldiers understand Latin (Eus. *Vit. Const.* 4.19), and the influence of the language in the army was at its peak at the beginning of the fourth century. During the ecumenical council of Nicaea, in 325, the emperor regularly addressed the assembled Eastern bishops in Latin, and his words were translated into Greek by an interpreter (*Vit. Const.* 3.13, Wiotte-Franz (2001) 265). At the same council, Constantine wrote a speech in Latin, and then gave it to professional interpreters to translate into Greek (*Vit. Const.* 4.32, Millar (1977) 205; Wiotte-Franz (2001) 104). Having given his speech in Latin, he was then able to debate with the Greek-speaking bishops in Greek, in his attempt to find common ground (*Vit. Const.* 3.13). However. Constantine needed to have the theological tracts which were sent to him by Eusebius translated into Latin (*Vit. Const.* 4.35). Latin and Greek therefore appear to have had different roles: Latin was the official language, which Constantine had perfect mastery over, and Greek was used for spontaneous conversation, not as a written language. This approach is confirmed by the fragmentary protocol to a trial that includes several sentences spoken respectively by a party in the case and by the emperor (*Cod. Theod.* 8.15.1, Corcoran (1996) no. 5, 259–260). Here Constantine addresses a certain Agrippina, the plaintiff, always in Latin, and she always responds in Greek, without an interpreter; this implies that the two sides could understand each other.

Theodosius II

The empire of Theodosius II (408–450) was Roman: all the laws in *Codex Theodosianus* are in Latin; all the correspondence composed by the administration was also written in Latin (Millar (2006) 84–85, n. 2). A passage of John the Lydian (2.12.1–2 = 3.42.1–2, Trahman (1951) 53; Petersmann (1989) 409) alludes to an oracle given to Romulus, the founder of Rome, known through an antiquarian called Fonteius: if Rome forgets the language of her fathers, she will lose her Τύχη "good fortune". The man held responsible for the loss of Latin was an Egyptian, Cyrus, the Praetorian Prefect between 439 and 441, who may have been the first to produce decrees in Greek. The first indication of the abandoning of Latin was however a law of 9 January, 397, which authorised judges to give sentences in Greek as well as in Latin (*Cod. Iust.* 7.45.12, Petersmann (1989) 410). A novella of Theodosius II, dated to the 12 September 439 (*Nov. Theod.* 16.8), recognised the validity of wills drawn up in Greek, a ruling which is given even more clearly at *Cod. Iust.* 6.23.21.6. The custom of writing wills in Greek, as we have seen above, must however already have existed from well before this date, according to a decision of Severus Alexander. In the empire of Theodosius II, Greek remained very important; dealings with occupants of official posts took place in Greek (Millar (2006) 23, n. 51). The papyri show that the use of Latin was limited to official proceedings, whereas the governor expressed himself in Greek (*P.Oxy.* XVI 1879 = *CPL* 434, no. 11 and *CPR* XIV, no. 12, Millar (2006) appendix B no. 10 et 11).

Justinian

The reign of Justinian (527–565) opens a new epoch in the history of language policy in the Roman Empire. The emperor attempted to reaffirm the priority of Latin as the language of law. All the legal texts had to be written in Latin: *decreta a praetoribus Latine interponi debent* "the decrees must be issues by the praetors in Latin" (*Dig.* 42.1.48) and *legata Graece scripta non ualent* "legacies written in Greek are not valid" (Gaius *Inst.* 2.281). In the East, where Latin was no longer understood, texts had to be first read out in Latin before they could be translated into Greek or other languages (*Cod. Iust.* 7.45.12). With the help of the jurist Tribonian, the emperor Justinian published, between 528 and 529, his law code (*Corpus iuris ciuilis*) first in Latin, which he called πάτριος φωνή "paternal language", and only afterwards in Greek (*Nov.* 7.30 [535 CE], Petersmann (1989) 409; Yaron (1995) 663). In his attempts to keep Latin as the official language of legislation, Justinian battled against the incomprehension of the official Latin text. In order to preserve the original shape as much as possible, he authorised a word-by-word translation: this is the κατὰ πόδα(ς) "step by step" translation (*Constitutio Tanta, Cod. Iust.* 1.17.2.21, Fögen (1995) 254). However, during the reign of Justinian, Latin became a dead language even for the jurists. This is why the emperor was eventually forced to accept as valid wills which had not been written in Latin (*Cod. Iust.* 5.28.8).

Language policy under Justinian could be summed up as a conflict between Tribonian, supporter of Latin, and the unpopular John of Cappodocia, supporter of Greek, who eventually prevailed (Honoré (1978) 134–137). The programme for the reinstatement of Latin, which was promoted by Tribonian, was not continued for long, since the inconveniences created by the ancient practices became clear. Justinian, who already used Greek for religious matters, intervened to order the return to Greek as the language of law of the Eastern empire. In studying the relationship between the language of the codes and their intended audience, Adamik (2003) has shown that, in order to reconstruct the unity of the empire, Justinian intended to re-establish, after 535 (the date of the promulgation of the code), the bilateral monolingualism that had been characteristic of the Republic and the Principate (Kaimio (1979) 319–320). However, the practice after 535 contrasts with that before 284. Whereas, under the Principate, the distinction was between West and capital (Rome) = Latin, and East = Greek, after 534 the scheme was as follows: East and capital (Constantinople) = Greek, and West = Latin. With the return to bilateral monolingualism, Justinian had found a way to make Greek definitively the official language of the empire: in Byzantium, ῥωμαΐζω meant "speak Greek" (Inglebert (2002) 256–257).

Conclusion

While Latin can be considered as the unifying link across the whole Roman Empire, the Romans never established an official language policy ensuring that the subjects of the empire had to learn Latin, which would have been doomed to fail. The complete story of language use during Roman history can be summed up as a compromise between Latin and Greek, while leaving space for other languages, even if there is rarely sufficient

evidence to specify the details. Although the Romans wanted their subjects to take an interest in Latin, they had to recognise that, in the eastern half of the empire, Greek had enough strength to impose itself. However, the conception that Latin was one of the criteria of *romanitas* was embedded in the Roman mindset. Latin had a symbolic value as the language of conquest and the language of prestige, especially in certain social contexts, such as the army.

It is difficult to say if the attitude to language use changed from one Emperor to another (Adams (2003a) 758). It is possible to distinguish, however, two different periods. The first, from roughly the second century BCE to 284 CE is characterised by the spread of Latin in the West and the use of Latin in the East confined to four domains: (1) official communication between the imperial administration and the provincial administration; (2) communication between governors and the Roman colonies; (3) the administration of colonies themselves; and (4) to some degree, the administration as it affected Roman citizens. The second period (284–439) saw the usage of Latin at every level in the West. In the East, the situation was more complex: Latin was used at the highest level for imperial administration, Greek as the language of communication and both languages in provincial administration. Finally, Justinian developed a policy to return to the situation of the first period, which had the consequence of the definitive triumph of Greek in the East.

References

Adamik, B. 2003. "Zur Geschichte des offiziellen Gebrauchs der lateinischen Sprache. Justinians Reform." *AAntHung* 43: 229–241.
Adamik, B. 2006. "Offizielles Kommunikationssystem und Romanisierung." In C. Arias Abellán, ed., *Latin vulgaire – latin tardif VII. Actes du VIIème Colloque international sur le latin vulgaire et tardif (Séville, 2–6 septembre 2003)*. Seville: 17–29.
Adams, J.N. 1971. "A type of hyperbaton in Latin prose." *PCPhS* 17: 1–16.
Adams, J.N. 1972. "The language of the later books of Tacitus' *Annals*." *CQ* 22: 350–373.
Adams, J.N. 1973. 'The vocabulary of the speeches in Tacitus' historical works.' *BICS* 20: 124–144.
Adams, J.N. 1976. *The Text and Language of a Vulgar Latin Chronicle (Anonymus Valesianus II)*. London.
Adams, J.N. 1977. *The Vulgar Latin of the Letters of Claudius Terentianus*. Manchester.
Adams, J.N. 1980. "Anatomical terminology in Latin epic." *BICS* 27: 50–62.
Adams, J.N. 1981. "A type of sexual euphemism in Latin." *Phoenix* 35: 120–128.
Adams, J.N. 1982a. *The Latin Sexual Vocabulary*. London.
Adams, J.N. 1982b. "Anatomical terms transferred from animals to humans in Latin." *IF* 87: 90–109.
Adams, J. N. 1982c. "Anatomical terms used *pars pro toto* in Latin." *Proceedings of the African Classical Association* 16: 37–45.
Adams, J.N. 1983. "Words for 'prostitute' in Latin." *RhM* 126: 321–358.
Adams, J.N. 1984. "Female speech in Latin comedy." *Antichthon* 18: 43–77.
Adams, J.N. 1990. "The Latinity of C. Novius Eunus." *ZPE* 82: 227–247.
Adams, J.N. 1991. "Some neglected evidence for Latin *habeo* + infinitive: The order of the constituents." *TPhS* 89: 131–196.
Adams, J.N. 1992. "The text, interpretation and language of the Bath curse tablets." *Britannia* 23: 1–26.
Adams, J.N. 1994a. "Latin and Punic in contact? The case of the Bu Njem ostraca." *JRS* 84: 87–112.
Adams, J.N. 1994b. *Wackernagel's Law and the Placement of the Copula* esse *in Classical Latin* [*PCPhS* Supplementary volume no. 18]. Cambridge.

A Companion to the Latin Language, First Edition. Edited by James Clackson.

Adams, J.N. 1994c. "Wackernagel's law and the position of unstressed personal pronouns in Classical Latin." *TPhS* 92: 103–178.
Adams, J.N. 1995a. *Pelagonius and Latin Veterinary Terminology in the Roman Empire*. Leiden.
Adams, J.N. 1995b. "The language of the Vindolanda writing tablets: An interim report." *JRS* 85: 86–134.
Adams, J.N. 1996. "Interpuncts as evidence for the enclitic character of personal pronouns in Latin." *ZPE* 111: 208–210.
Adams, J.N. 1998. "Two notes on *RIB*." *ZPE* 123: 235–236.
Adams, J.N. 1999a. "The poets of Bu Njem: Language, culture and the centurionate." *JRS* 89: 109–134.
Adams, J.N. 1999b. "Nominative personal pronouns and some patterns of speech in republican and Augustan poetry." In Adams and Mayer, eds., 1999: 97–133.
Adams, J.N. 2003a. *Bilingualism and the Latin Language*. Cambridge.
Adams, J.N. 2003b. "Petronius and new non-literary Latin." In J. Herman and H. Rosén, eds., *Petroniana: Gedenkschrift für Hubert Petersmann*. Heidelberg: 11–23.
Adams, J.N. 2003c. "'Romanitas' and the Latin language." *CQ* 53: 184–205.
Adams, J.N. 2003d. "The new Vindolanda writing-tablets." *CQ* 53: 530–575.
Adams, J.N. 2005a. "Neglected evidence for female speech in Latin." *CQ* 55: 582–596.
Adams, J.N. 2005b. "The accusative + infinitive and dependent *quod-/quia-*clauses: The evidence of non-literary Latin and Petronius." In S. Kiss, L. Mondin and G. Salvi, eds., *Latin et langues romanes. Études de linguistique offertes à József Herman à l'occasion de son 80ème anniversaire*. Tübingen: 195–206.
Adams, J.N. 2005c. "The *Bellum Africum*." In Reinhardt, Lapidge and Adams, eds., 2005: 73–96.
Adams, J.N. 2007. *The Regional Diversification of Latin 200* BC*–*AD *600*. Cambridge.
Adams, J.N., and R.G. Mayer, eds. 1999. *Aspects of the Language of Latin Poetry* [Proceedings of the British Academy 93]. Oxford.
Adams, J.N., and S. Swain. 2002. "Introduction." In Adams, Janse and Swain, eds. 2002: 1–20.
Adams, J.N., M. Janse and S. Swain, eds. 2002. *Bilingualism in the Ancient World: Language Contact and the Written Text*. Oxford.
Adger, D. 2003. *Core Syntax: A Minimalist Approach*. Oxford.
Agostiniani, L. 1982. *Le "iscrizioni parlanti" dell' Italia antica*. Florence.
Ahlquist, H. 1909. *Studien zur spätlateinischen Mulomedicina Chironis*. Uppsala.
Albrecht, J. 1995. "Terminologie und Fachsprachen." In M. Beyer, H.J. Diller, J. Kornelius, E. Otto and G. Stratmann eds., *Anglistik und Englischunterricht Band 55/56: Realities of Translating*. Heidelberg: 111–161.
Allen, W.S. 1973. *Accent and Rhythm: Prosodic Features of Latin and Greek. A Study in Theory and Reconstruction*. Cambridge.
Allen, W.S. 1978. *Vox Latina: A Guide to the Pronunciation of Classical Latin*. 2nd edn. Cambridge.
Amadasi Guzzo, M.G. 1995. "More on the Latin personal names ending with *-us* and *-ius* in Punic." In Z. Zevit, S. Gitin and M. Sokoloff, eds., *Solving Riddles and Untying Knots: Biblical, Epigraphic, and Semitic Studies in Honor of Jonas C. Greenfield*. Winona Lake, IN: 495–504.
Anderson, R.D., P.J. Parsons and R.G.M. Nisbet. 1979. 'Elegiacs by Gallus from Qaṣr Ibrîm.' *JRS* 69: 125–155.
André, J. 1967. *Les noms d'oiseaux en latin*. Paris.
André, J. 1971. *Emprunts et suffixes nominaux en latin*. Geneva and Paris.
André, J. 1978. *Les mots à redoublement en latin*. Paris.
André, J. 1985. *Les noms de plantes dans la Rome antique*. Paris.
André, J. 1991. *Le vocabulaire latin de l'anatomie*. Paris.
Arena, V. 2007. "Roman oratorical invective." In Dominik and Hall, eds., 2007: 149–160.
Aronoff, M. 1994. *Morphology by Itself, Stems and Inflectional Classes*. Cambridge, MA.

Ash, R. 2007. *Tacitus, Histories Book II*. Cambridge.
Audollent, A. 1904. *Defixionum tabellae quotquot innotuerunt tam in Graecis orientis quam in totius occidentis partibus, praeter Atticas in corpore inscriptionum Atticarum editas*. Paris.
Auer, P. 1998. "Introduction. *Bilingual conversation* revisited." In P. Auer, ed., *Code-Switching in Conversation: Language, Interaction and Identity*. London and New York: 1–24.
Aumont, J. 1996. *Metrique et stylistique des clausules dans la prose latine: De Ciceron à Pline le Jeune et de César à Florus*. Paris.
Axelson, B. 1945. *Unpoetische Wörter. Ein Beitrag zur Kenntnis der lateinischen Dichtersprache*. Lund.
Ayres-Bennett, W. 1996. *A History of the French Language through Texts*. London.
Bacci, Cardinal A. 1963. *Lexicon vocabulorum quae difficilius Latine redduntur*. 4th edn. Rome.
Bader, F. 1962. *La formation des composés nominaux du latin*. Paris.
Bagnall, R., ed. 2009. *The Oxford Handbook of Papyrology*. Oxford.
Bádenas de la Peña, P., S. Torallas Tovar, E.R. Luján and M. Ángeles Gallego, eds. 2004. *Lenguas en contacto. El testimonio escrito*. Madrid.
Baier, T. 2001. "Lucilius und die griechischen Wörter." In Manuwald, ed., 2001: 37–50.
Baker, R. 1980. "Caesar's puerile wars." In R. Baker, *So This Is Depravity*. New York: 27–29.
Bakker, E.J., ed. 2010. *A Companion to the Ancient Greek Language*. Malden, MA and Oxford.
Bakkum, G.C.L.M. 2009. *The Latin Dialect of the Ager Faliscus: 150 Years of Scholarship*. Amsterdam.
Baldi, P., and P. Cuzzolin, eds. 2009. *New Perspectives on Historical Latin Syntax* [Trends in Linguistics: Studies and Monographs 180.1]. Berlin and New York.
Baldwin, B. 1992. "Greek in Cicero's letters." *Acta Classica* 35: 1–17.
Baratin, M. 1989. *La naissance de la syntaxe à Rome*. Paris.
Barbarino, J.L. 1978. *The Evolution of the Latin /b/–/u/ Merger: A Quantitative and Comparative Analysis of the B–V Alternation in Latin Inscriptions* [University of North Carolina Studies in the Romance Languages and Literatures 182]. Chapel Hill, NC.
Barnett, F.J. 2007. "The sources of the Appendix Probi: A new approach." *CQ* 57: 701–736.
Barsby, J. 2007. "Native Roman rhetoric: Plautus and Terence." In Dominik and Hall, eds., 2007: 38–53.
Bartoněk, A., and G. Buchner. 1995. "Die ältesten griechischen Inschriften von Pithekoussai." *Die Sprache* 37: 129–237.
Battisti, C. 1949. *Avviamento allo studio del latino volgare*. Bari.
Bausinger, H. 1971. "Subkultur und Sprachen." In H. Moser, ed., *Sprache und Gesellschaft. Jahrbuch des Instituts für deutsche Sprache 1970*. Düsseldorf: 45–62.
Beard, M. 2002. "Ciceronian correspondences: Making a book out of letters." In T.P. Wiseman, ed., *Classics in Progress: Essays on Ancient Greece and Rome*. Oxford: 103–144.
Beare, W. 1957. *Latin Verse and European Song*. London.
Beaucamp, J. 1998. "Tester en grec à Byzance." In *Eupsychia. Mélanges offerts à Hélène Ahrweiler*, I. Paris: 97–107.
Becker, A.S. 2004. "*Non oculis sed auribus:* The ancient schoolroom and learning to hear the Latin hexameter." *CJ* 99: 313–322.
Beckmann, G.A. 1963. *Die Nachfolgekonstruktionen des instrumentalen Ablativs im Spätlatein und im Französischen* [Beihefte zur Zeitschrift für Romanische Philologie 106]. Tübingen.
Beeson, C.H. 1925. *A Primer of Medieval Latin*. Chicago.
Beier, R. 1979. "Zur Syntax in Fachtexten." In W. Mentrup, ed., *Fachsprachen und Gemeinsprache. Jahrbuch des Instituts für deutsche Sprache 1978*. Düsseldorf: 276–301.
Belke, H. 1973. *Literarische Gebrauchsformen*. Düsseldorf.
Bémont, C. 2004. "L'écriture à La Graufesenque (Millau, Aveyron). Les vaisselles sigillées inscrites comme sources d'information sur les structures professionnelles." In M. Feugère and P.-Y. Lambert, eds., *L'écriture dans la société gallo-romaine*. Paris: 103–131.
Benedetti, M. 1988. *I composti radicali latini. Esame storico e comparativo*. Pisa.
Bennett, C.E. 1910–1914. *Syntax of Early Latin*. 2 vols. Boston and Leipzig.

Benveniste, E. 1958. "La phrase relative, problème de syntaxe générale." *Bulletin de la Société de Linguistique* 53: 39–54.
Benveniste, E. 1969. *Le vocabulaire des institutions indo-européennes*. Paris.
Bérard, F., D. Feissel, N. Laubry, P. Petitmengin, D. Rousset, M. Sève, *et al.* 2010. *Guide de l'épigraphiste. Bibliographie choisie des épigraphies antiques et médiévales*. 4th edn. Paris.
Bérenger-Badel, A. 2004. "Formation et compétences des gouverneurs de province dans l'Empire romain." *DHA* 30: 35–56.
Bergs, A. 2004. "Letters: A new approach to text typology." *Journal of Historical Pragmatics* 5: 209–227.
Berry, D. 2005. "Oratory." In Harrison, ed., 2005: 257–269.
Bers, V. 2009. *Genos Dikanikon: Amateur and Professional Speech in the Courtrooms of Classical Athens*. Washington, DC.
Bertocchi, A. 2001. "The scalar interpretation of the restrictive adverb *modo*." In A. Bertocchi, M. Maraldi and A.M. Orlandini, eds., *Papers on Grammar 7. Argumentation and Latin*. Bologna: 87–111.
Best, E.E. 1977. "Suetonius: The use of Greek among the Julio-Claudian emperors." *CB* 53: 39–45.
Bettini, M. 1984. "Arcaismi." In Della Corte, ed. 1984–1991, I: 287–291.
Bietti Sestieri, A.-M., and A. De Santis. 2000. *The Protohistory of the Latin Peoples. Museo Nazionale Romano, Terme di Diocleziano*. Milan.
Birley, A. R. 1999. *Tacitus* Agricola *and* Germany. Oxford.
Bischoff, B. 1990. *Latin Palaeography: Antiquity and the Middle Ages*. Trans. D.Ó. Cróinin and D. Ganz. Cambridge.
Biville, F. 1990–1995. *Les emprunts du latin au grec: approche phonétique*. 2 vols. I: *Introduction et consonantisme*. II: *Vocalisme et conclusions*. Louvain and Paris.
Biville, F. 2005. "Aspects populaires de la composition nominale en latin." In Moussy, ed., 2005: 55–70.
Biville, F. 2008. "Situations et documents bilingues dans le monde gréco-romain." In Biville, Decourt and Rougemont, eds., 2008: 35–53.
Biville, F., J.-C. Decourt and G. Rougemont, eds. 2008. *Bilinguisme gréco-latin et épigraphie. Actes du colloque organisé à l'Université Lumière-Lyon 2 Maison de l'orient de la Méditerranée-Jean Pouilloux UMR 5189 Hisoma et JE 2409 Romanitas, les 17, 18 et 19 mai 2004* [Collection de la Maison de l'Orient et de la Méditerranée (CMO 37), Série littéraire et philosophique 11]. Lyon.
Blaise, A. 1955. *Manuel du latin chrétien*. Turnhout = 1994. *A Handbook of Christian Latin: Style, Morphology, and Syntax*. Trans. G.C. Roti. Washington, DC.
Blanc, A., and A. Christol, eds. 1999. *Langues en contact dans l'Aantiquité. Aspects lexicaux. Actes du colloque Rouenlac III, Mont-Saint-Aignan, 6 février 1997*. Nancy.
Blank, D. 2005. "Varro's anti-analogist." In D. Frede and B. Inwood, eds., *Language and Learning: Philosophy of Language in the Hellenistic Age*. Cambridge: 210–238.
Blass, F., A. Debrunner and F. Rehkopf, 1976. *Grammatik des neutestamentlichen Griechisch*. 14th edn. Göttingen.
Blatt, F. 1977. "Die letzte Phase der lateinischen Sprache." *ALMA* 40: 65–75.
Blomgren, S. 1937. *De sermone Ammiani Marcellini quaestiones uariae*. Uppsala.
Blümel, W. 1972. *Untersuchungen zu Lautsystem und Morphologie des vorklassischen Lateins*. Munich.
Bo, D. 1960. *De Horati poetico eloquio. Indices nominum propriorum, metricarum rerum prosodiacarum grammaticarumque*. Turin.
Bodel, J., ed. 2001. *Epigraphic Evidence: Ancient History from Inscriptions*. London.
Bodelot, C. 1987. *L'interrogation indirecte en latin*. Paris.
Boffo, L. 1994. *Iscrizioni greche e latine per lo studio della Bibbia*. Brescia.

Boïadjiev, D. 2000. *Les relations ethno-linguistiques en Thrace et en Mésie pendant l'époque romaine*. Sofia.
Boldrini, S. 2004. *Fondamenti di prosodia e metrica latina*. Rome.
Bolkestein, A.M. 1995. "Questions about questions." In *Bibliothèque des cahiers de l'institut de linguistique de Louvain* 70: *De Vsu, Études de syntaxe Latin offertes à Marius Lavency*. Louvain-la-Neuve: 59–70.
Bolkestein, A.M. 1998. "Between brackets: (Some properties of) parenthetical clauses in Latin. An investigation of the language of Cicero's letters." In R. Risselada, ed., *Latin in Use. Amsterdam Studies in the Pragmatics of Latin*. Amsterdam: 1–17.
Bolkestein, A.M. 2000. "Discourse organization and anaphora in Latin." In S.C. Herring, P. van Reenen and L. Schøsler, eds., *Textual Parameters in Older Languages*. Amsterdam and Philadelphia: 107–137.
Bömer, F. 1969. *P. Ovidius Naso Metamorphosen: Buch I–III*. Heidelberg.
Bömer, F. 1976. *P. Ovidius Naso Metamorphosen: Buch VI–VII*. Heidelberg.
Bonaria, M. 1965. *Romani Mimi*. Rome.
Bonner, S.F. 1949. *Roman Declamation in the Late Republic and Early Empire*. Liverpool.
Bonnet, M. 1890. *Le latin de Grégoire de Tours*. Paris.
Booth, J., ed. 2007. *Cicero on the Attack: Invective and Subversion in the Orations and Beyond*. Swansea.
Bourgain, P. 2005. *Le latin médiéval*. Turnhout.
Bourova, V. 2005. "À la recherche du 'conditionnel latin'. Les constructions '*Infinitif+* forme de *habere*' examinées à partir d'un corpus électronique." In C.D. Pusch, J. Kabatek and W. Raible, eds., *Romanistische Korpuslinguistik* II: *Korpora und diachrone Sprachwissenschaft*. Tübingen: 303–316.
Bourova, V., and L. Tasmowski. 2007. "La préhistoire des futurs romans. Ordre des constituants et sémantique." *Cahiers Chronos* 19: 25–41.
Bowman, A.K., and J.D. Thomas. 1983. *Vindolanda: The Latin Writing-Tablets (Tabulae Vindolandenses I)*. London.
Bowman, A.K., and J.D. Thomas. 1994. *The Vindolanda Writing Tablets (Tabulae Vindolandenses II)*. London.
Bowman, A.K., and J.D. Thomas. 2003. *The Vindolanda Writing Tablets (Tabulae Vindolandenses III)*. London.
Bowman, A.K., R.S.O. Tomlin and K.A. Worp. 2009. "*Emptio bovis frisica*: The 'Frisian ox sale' reconsidered." *JRS* 99: 156–170.
Boyce, B. 1991. *The Language of the Freedmen in Petronius'* Cena Trimalchionis. Leiden.
Boyd, B.W., ed. 2002. *Brill's Companion to Ovid*. Leiden.
Bradley, K. 2010. "Freedom and slavery." In A. Barchiesi and W. Scheidel, eds., *The Oxford Handbook of Roman Studies*. Oxford: 624–636.
Bradner, L. 1940. *Musae Anglicanae: A History of Anglo-Latin Poetry, 1500–1925*. New York.
Brink, C.O. 1971. *Horace on Poetry*. II. *The Ars Poetica*. Cambridge.
Briscoe, J. 2005. "Fragmentary republican historians." In Reinhardt, Lapidge and Adams, eds., 2005: 53–72.
Briscoe, J. 2010. "The fragments of Cato's *Origines*." In Dickey and Chahoud, eds., 2010: 154–160.
Brixhe, C., ed. 1998. *La koiné grecque antique*.III: *Les contacts*. Nancy.
Brown, P., and S. Levinson 1987. *Politeness: Some Universals in Language Usage*. Cambridge.
Brown, S.F. 1996. "Theology and philosophy." In Mantello and Rigg, eds, 1996: 267–287.
Bruun, C. 1999. "Methodisches zu den Spitznamen der Antike und des Mittelalters (am Beispiel Notkers des Stammlers)." *AKG* 81: 259–282.
Buck, C.D. 1899. "Notes on Latin orthography." *CR* 13: 116–119, 156–167.
Buck, C.D. 1955. *The Greek Dialects*. Chicago.

Bülow-Jacobsen, A., H. Cuvigny and J-L. Fournet. 1994. "The identification of Myos Hormos: New papyrological evidence." *BIFAO* 94: 27–42.
Bürge, A. 1999. "Sprachenvielfalt und Sprachengruppen im Rechtleben der Stadt Rom – Gedanken zu D. 14.3.11.3 und zum Umgang mit Fremdsprachen im heutigen Buergerlichen Recht." In J.-F. Gerkens, P. Trenk-Hinterberger, H. Peter, and R. Vigneron, eds., 1999. *Mélanges F. Sturm. Droit romain, histoire du droit, droit civil, droit comparé, droit international privé*, I. Liège: 53–63.
Buridant, C. 2000. *Grammaire nouvelle de l'ancien français*. Paris.
Burnett, A. 2002. "Syrian coinage and Romanisation from Pompey to Domitian." In C. Augé and F. Duyrat, eds., *Les monnayages syriens. Quel apport pour l'histoire du Proche-Orient hellénistique et romain? Actes de la table ronde de Damas, 10–12 novembre 1999*. Beirut: 115–122.
Burton, P. 2000. *The Old Latin Gospels: A Study of Their Texts and Language*. Oxford.
Burton, P. 2007. *Language in the* Confessions *of Augustine*. Oxford.
Burton, P. 2008. "Revisiting the Christian Latin *Sondersprache* hypothesis." In H.A.G. Houghton and D.C. Parker, eds., *Textual Variation: Theological and Social Tendencies*. Piscataway, NJ: 149–171.
Butterfield, D.J. 2008a. "On the avoidance of *eius* in Latin poetry." *RhM* 151: 151–167.
Butterfield, D.J. 2008b. "Sigmatic ecthlipsis in Lucretius." *Hermes* 136: 188–205.
Calboli, G. 2009. "Latin syntax and Greek." In Baldi and Cuzzolin, eds., 2009: 65–193.
Calcante, C.M. 2000. *Genera dicendi e retorica del sublime*. Pisa and Rome.
Caldelli, M.L., and C. Vismara 2001. *Epigrafia anfiteatrale dell'occidente romano*. V: *Alpes Maritimae, Gallia Narbonensis, Tres Galliae, Germaniae, Britannia*. Rome.
Callebat, L. 1968. *Sermo cotidianus dans* Les Métamorphoses *d'Apulée*. Caen.
Callebat, L. 1990. "Langages techniques et langue commune." In G. Calboli, ed., *Latin vulgaire – latin tardif II: Actes du IIème Colloque international sur le latin vulgaire et tardif*. Tübingen: 45–56.
Callebat, L.J., ed. 1995. *Latin vulgaire – latin tardif IV*. Hildesheim.
Campanile, E. 1971. "Due studi sul latino volgare." *L'Italia dialettale* 34: 1–64 = Campanile 2008: I.337–383.
Campanile, E. 2008. *Latina e Italica. Scritti minori sulle lingue dell'Italia antica*. Ed. P. Pocetti. 2 vols. Pisa and Rome.
Campanile, E., G.R. Cardona and R. Lazzeroni, eds. 1988. *Bilinguismo e biculturismo nel mondo antico. Atti del colloquio interdisciplinare tenuto a Pisa il 28 e 29 settembre 1987*. Pisa.
Cann, R. 1993. *Formal Semantics: An Introduction*. Cambridge.
Carnoy, A.J. 1906. *Le latin d'Espagne d'après les inscriptions*. Brussels.
Cassio, A.C. 1991–1993. "La più antica iscrizione greca di Cuma e *tin(n)umai* in Omero." *Die Sprache* 35: 187–207.
Casson, L., and E.L. Hettich. 1950. *Excavations at Nessana*. II: *Literary Papyri*. Princeton, NJ.
Castagna, L., and E. Lefèvre, eds. 2003. *Plinius der Jüngere und seine Zeit*. Munich and Leipzig.
Catterall, J.L. 1938. "Variety and inconcinnity of language in the first decade of Livy." *TAPhA* 69: 292–318.
Cavallo, G. 2009. "Greek and Latin writing in the papyri." In Bagnall, ed., 2009: 101–148.
Ceccarelli, L. 1991. "Prosodia e metrica latina arcaica 1956–1990." *Lustrum* 33: 227–400.
Celle, A. and R. Huart, eds. 2007. *Connectives as Discourse Landmarks* [Pragmatics and Beyond New Series 161]. Amsterdam and Philadelphia.
Cencetti, G. 1956–1957. "Ricerche sulla scrittura Latina nell'eta arcaica." *Archivio Paleografico Italiano, Istituto de paleografia dell'Università di Roma* 213: 175–205.
Chahoud, A. 2004. "The Roman satirist speaks Greek." *Classics Ireland* 11: 1–46.
Chahoud, A. 2007. "Alterità linguistica, *latinitas* e ideologia tra Lucilio e Cicerone." In R. Oniga, ed., *Plurilinguismo letterario*. Udine: 39–56.
Chahoud, A. 2010. "Idiom(s) and literariness in Classical literary criticism." In Dickey and Chahoud, eds., 2010: 42–64.

Chambers, J.K. 2002. "Patterns of variation including change." In J.K. Chambers, P. Trudgill and N. Schilling-Estes, eds., *The Handbook of Language Variation and Change*. Oxford: 349–372.
Chaplin, J.D. 2000. *Livy's Exemplary History*. Oxford.
Chausserie-Laprée, J.-P. 1969. *L'expression narrative chez les historiens latins*. Paris.
Cheeseman, C. 2009. "Names in *-por* and slave naming in Republican Rome." *CQ* 59: 511–531.
Cheshire, J. 2002. "Sex and gender in variationist research." In J.K. Chambers, P. Trudgill and N. Schilling-Estes, eds., *The Handbook of Language Variation and Change*. Oxford: 423–443.
Clackson, J.P.T. 2004. "Latin." In R.D. Woodard, ed., *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the World's Ancient Languages*. Cambridge: 789–811.
Clackson, J.P.T. 2007. *Indo-European Linguistics: An Introduction*. Cambridge.
Clackson, J.P.T. Forthcoming. "Language maintenance and language shift in the Mediterranean world during the Roman Empire." In Mullen and James, eds., forthcoming.
Clackson, J.P.T., and G.C. Horrocks. 2007. *The Blackwell History of the Latin Language*. Malden, MA, and Oxford.
Clarke, K. 1999. *Between Geography and History: Hellenistic Constructions of the Roman World*. Oxford.
Clarke, M.L. 1996. *Rhetoric at Rome: A Historical Survey*. 3rd rev. edn. Ed. Dominic Berry. London.
Classen, C.J. 1988. "Satire – the elusive genre." *SO* 63: 95–121.
Clausen, W.W., ed. 1959. *A. Persi Flacci et D. Iuni Iuuenalis Saturae*. Oxford.
Clyne, M. 2003. *Dynamics of Language Contact*. Cambridge.
Coffey, M. 1976. *Roman Satire*. London.
Cole, T. 1969. "The Saturnian verse." In C.M. Dawson and T. Cole, eds., *Studies in Latin Poetry*. [*YCIS* 21]. Cambridge: 1–73.
Coleman, R.G.G. 1971. "The origin and development of Latin *habeo* + infinitive." *CQ* 21: 215–232.
Coleman, R.G.G. 1975. "Greek influence on Latin syntax." *TPhS* 74: 101–156.
Coleman, R.G.G. 1976. "Patterns of syncretism in Latin." in A.M. Davies, and W. Meid, eds. *Studies in Greek, Italic and Indo-European Linguistics Offered to Leonard R. Palmer*. Innsbruck: 47–56.
Coleman, R.G.G. 1977. *Vergil: Eclogues*. Cambridge.
Coleman, R.G.G. 1987. "Vulgar Latin and the diversity of Christian Latin." In J. Hermann, ed., *Latin vulgaire – Latin tardif: Actes du 1er Colloque International sur le latin vulgaire et tardif, Pécs, 2–5 septembre 1985*. Tübingen: 37–52.
Coleman, R.G.G. 1989a. "The formation of specialized vocabularies in philosophy, grammar and rhetoric: Winners and losers." In Lavency and Longrée, eds., 1989: 77–89.
Coleman, R.G.G. 1989b. "The rise and fall of absolute constructions: A Latin case history." In G. Calboli, ed., *Subordination and Other Topics in Latin: Proceedings of the Third Colloquium on Latin Linguistics, Bologna, 1–5 April 1985*. Amsterdam: 353–374.
Coleman, R.G.G. 1990. "Dialectal variation in Republican Latin, with special reference to Praenestine." *PCPhS* 36: 1–25.
Coleman, R.G.G. 1993. "Vulgar Latin and proto-Romance: Minding the gap." *Prudentia* 25: 1–14.
Coleman, R.G.G. 1998. "Accent and quantity in Latin versification: Continuities and discontinuities." In B. García-Hernández, ed., *Estudios de lingüística latina. Actas del IX. Coloquio Internacional de Lingüística Latina, Universidad Autonóma de Madrid, 14–18 de abril de 1997*. 2 vols. Madrid: 1087–1100.
Coleman, R.G.G. 1999. "Poetic diction, poetic discourse and the poetic register." In Adams and Mayer, eds., 1999: 21–93.
Colledge, M.A.R. 1976. *The Art of Palmyra*. London.
Collins, J.F. 1985. *A Primer of Ecclesiastical Latin*. Washington, DC.
Colonna, G. 1980. "Graeco more bibere. L'iscrizione della tomba 115 dell'Osteria dell'Osa." *Archaeologia laziale* 3: 51–55.

Colonna, G. 1996. "Rivista di epigrafica italica. Part II. Riletture. Lazio. Ancora sul *lapis Satricanus*." *Studi Etruschi* 60: 298–301.
Colonna, G., and A.J. Beijer. 1993. "Rivista di epigrafia italica. Part I. Lazio. Satricum. Un' iscrizione latina di VII secolo da Satricum." *Studi Etruschi* 58: 316–320.
Colvin, S. 1999. *Dialect in Aristophanes*. Oxford.
Conrad, F. 1931. "Die Deminutiva im Altlatein." *Glotta* 19: 127–148.
Conte, G.B. 2007. *The Poetry of Pathos: Studies in Virgilian Epic*. Oxford.
Contini, A.M.V. 1987. "Nonio Marcello e l'*Africitas*." *Studi noniani* 12: 17–26.
Conway, R.S., A.E. Housman, W.H.D. Rouse, J.P. Postgate and S.E. Winbolt. 1905. "Latin orthography: An appeal to scholars." *CR* 19: 6–7.
Corbier, M. 2008. "Rome. Un empire bilingue." In L. Villard, ed., *Langues dominantes, langues dominées*. Rouen: 29–55.
Corcoran, S. 1996. *The Empire of the Tetrarchs: Imperial Pronouncements and Government AD 284–324*. Oxford.
Costabile, F. 2001. "Le *Res Gestae* di C. Cornelius Gallus nella trilingue di Philae. Nuove letture e interpretazioni." *Minima epigraphica et papyrologica* 6: 297–330.
Cotton, H.M. 1984. "Greek and Latin epistolary formulae: Some light on Cicero's letter writing." *AJPh* 105: 409–425.
Cotton, H.M. 1985. "*Mirificum genus commendationis*: Cicero and the Latin letter of recommendation." *AJPh* 106: 328–334.
Cotton, H.M. 1999. "The languages of the legal and administrative documents from the Judean desert." *ZPE* 125: 219–231.
Cotton, H.M., R.G. Hoyland, J.J. Price and D.J. Wasserstein, eds. 2009. *From Hellenism to Islam: Cultural and Linguistic Change in the Roman Near East*. Cambridge.
Courtney, E. 1980. *A Commentary on the Satires of Juvenal*. London.
Courtney, E. 1999. *Archaic Latin Prose* [American Classical Studies 42]. Atlanta.
Courtney, E. 2003. *The Fragmentary Latin Poets*. Rev. edn. Oxford.
Courtney, E. 2004. "The Greek accusative." *CJ* 99: 425–431.
Cousin, J. 1943. "Les langues spéciales." In *Mémorial des Études Latines. Offert par la Société des Études Latines à son fondateur Jules Marouzeau*. Paris: 37–54.
Craig, C.P. 1993. *Form as Argument in Cicero's Speeches: A Study of Dilemma*. Atlanta.
Crawford, M. 1974. *Roman Republican Coinage*. Cambridge.
Crawford, M. 1996. *Roman Statutes*. 2 vols. [BICS Supplement 64]. London.
Cristofani, M. 1972. "Sull'origine e la diffusione dell'alfabeto etrusco." *ANRW* 1.2: 466–489.
Cristofani, M. 1978a. "L'alfabeto etrusco." In A.L. Prosdocimi, ed., *Popoli e civiltà dell'Italia antica*. VI: *Lingue e dialetti dell'Italia antica*. Rome: 401–428.
Cristofani, M. 1978b. "Rapporto sulla diffusione della scrittura nell'Italia antica." *Scrittura e Civiltà* 2: 5–33.
Cristofani, M. 1984. "Iscrizioni e beni suntuari." *Opus* 3: 319–324.
Cristofani, M. 1996. *Due testi dell'Italia preromana*. Rome.
Crusius, F. 1967. *Römische Metrik: Eine Einführung*. 8th rev. edn. Munich.
Cugusi, P. 1983. *Evoluzione e forme dell'epistolografia latina nella tarda repubblica e nei primi due secoli dell'impero con cenni sull'epistolografia preciceroniana*. Rome.
Cugusi, P. 1992. *Corpus Epistularum Latinarum papyris tabulis ostracis servatarum*. 2 vols. Florence.
Cugusi, P. 1998. "L'epistola ciceroniana. Strumento di comunicazione quotidiana e modello letterario." *Ciceroniana* 10: 163–189.
Cuzzolin, P. 1994. *Sull'origine della costruzione* dicere quod. *Aspetti sintattici e semantici*. Florence.
Cuzzolin, P., and G. Haverling. 2009. "Syntax, sociolinguistics and literary genres." In Baldi and Cuzzolin, eds., 2009: 19–64.

Dagron, G. 1969. "Aux origines de la civilisation byzantine. Langue de culture et langue d'État." *RH* 249: 23–56. Reprinted 1984 in G. Dagron, *La romanité chrétienne en Orient: Héritages et mutations*. London: n° 1.
Dalziell, A.C. 1955. "Asinius Pollio and the early history of public recitation at Rome." *Hermathena* 86: 20–28.
Dammann, G. 1910. "Cicero quo modo in epistulis sermonem hominibus, quos appellat, et rebus, quas tangit, accommodaverit." PhD dissertation. Greifswald.
Danese R.M. and F. Gori, eds. 1990. *Metrica classica e linguistica. Atti del Colloquio di Urbino (3–6 ottobre 1988)*. Urbino.
Daube, D. 1956. *Forms of Roman Legislation*. Oxford.
Daube, D. 1969. *Roman Law: Linguistic, Social and Philosophical Aspects*. Edinburgh.
Daviault, A. 1981. *Comoedia togata. Fragments; texte établi, traduit et annoté*. Paris.
de Melo, W.D.C. 2006. "If in doubt, leave it in: Subject accusatives in Plautus and Terence." In *Oxford University Working Papers in Linguistics, Philology and Phonetics* 11, 5–20.
de Melo, W.D.C. 2007a. "Latin prohibitions and the origins of the *u/w*-perfect and the type *amāstī*." *Glotta* 83: 43–68.
de Melo, W.D.C. 2007b. *The Early Latin Verb System: Archaic Forms in Plautus, Terence, and Beyond*. Oxford.
de Melo, W.D.C. 2007c. "The present tense with future meaning in the accusative and infinitive construction in Plautus and Terence." *TPhS* 105: 105–125.
de Melo, W.D.C. 2007d. "Zur Sprache der republikanischen *carmina Latina epigraphica*: Satzumfang, Satzkomplexität und Diathesenwahl." In P. Kruschwitz, ed., *Die metrischen Inschriften der römischen Republik*. Berlin and New York: 97–120.
de Melo, W.D.C. 2009. "*Scies* (*Mil.* 520) e *scibis* (*Mil.* 1365). Variazione accidentale?" In R. Raffaelli and A. Tontini, eds., *Lecturae Plautinae Sarsinates XII: Miles gloriosus (Sarsina, 27 settembre 2008)*. Urbino: 41–52.
de Melo, W.D.C. 2010. "Possessive pronouns in Plautus." In Dickey and Chahoud, eds., 2010: 71–99.
De Meo, C. 2005. *Lingue tecniche del latino*. 3rd edn. Bologna.
De Nonno, M. 1990. "Ruolo e funzione della metrica nei grammatici latini." In Danese and Gori, 1990: 453–494.
De Pretis, A. 2003. "'Insincerity', 'facts', and 'epistolarity': Approaches to Pliny's Epistles to Calpurnia." *Arethusa* 36: 127–146.
de Vaan, M. 2008. *Etymological Dictionary of Latin and the Other Italic Languages*. Leiden.
Delamarre, X. 2003. *Dictionnaire de la langue gauloise. Une approche linguistique du vieux-celtique continental*. 2nd edn. Paris.
Delatte, L., E. Evrard, S. Govaerts and J. Denooz. 1981. *Dictionnaire fréquentiel et index inverse de la langue latine*. Liège.
Della Corte, F., ed. 1984–1991. *Enciclopedia virgiliana*. 7 vols. Rome.
Deufert, M. 2007. "Terenz und die altlateinische Verskunst. Ein Beitrag zur Technik des Enjambements in der Neuen Komödie." In P. Kruschwitz, W.-W. Ehlers and F. Felgentreu, eds., *Terentius Poeta*. Munich: 51–71.
Devine, A.M., and L.D. Stephens. 1977. *Two Studies in Latin Phonology*. Saratoga, CA.
Devine, A.M., and L.D. Stephens. 1980. "Latin prosody and meter: *Brevis brevians*." *CPh* 75: 142–157.
Devine, A.M., and L.D. Stephens. 1994. *The Prosody of Greek Speech*. New York and Oxford.
Devine, A.M., and L.D. Stephens. 2006. *Latin Word Order: Structured Meaning and Information*. Oxford.
Dickey, E. 2000. "*O egregie grammatice*. The vocative problems of Latin words ending in *-ius*." *CQ* 50: 548–562.
Dickey, E. 2002. *Latin Forms of Address from Plautus to Apuleius*. Oxford.

Dickey, E. 2003. "Latin influence on the Greek of documentary papyri: An analysis of its chronological distribution." *ZPE* 145: 249–257.
Dickey, E., and A. Chahoud, eds. 2010. *Colloquial and Literary Latin*. Cambridge.
Diehl, E. 1899. *De m finali epigraphica*. Leipzig.
Diggle, J., and F.R.D. Goodyear, eds. 1972. *The Classical Papers of A.E. Housman*. 3 vols. Cambridge.
Diggle, J., J.B. Hall and H.D. Jocelyn, eds. 1989. *Studies in Latin Literature and Its Tradition in Honour of C.O. Brink*. [Cambridge Philological Society Supplementary 15]. Cambridge.
Dinkova-Bruun, G. 2004. *Alexandri Essebiensis Opera poetica* [Corpus Christianorum Continuatio Mediaevalis 188A]. Turnhout.
Dinkova-Bruun, G. 2005. *The Ancestry of Jesus: Excerpts from* Liber generationis Iesu Christi filii David filii Abraham *(Matthew 1:1–17)* [Toronto Medieval Latin Texts 28]. Toronto.
Dixon, R.M.W. 1994. *Ergativity*. Cambridge.
Dominik, W., and J. Hall, eds. 2007. *A Companion to Roman Rhetoric*. Malden, MA and Oxford.
Draeger, A. 1882. *Ueber Syntax und Stil des Tacitus*. 3rd edn. Leipzig.
Dressler, W. 1973. "Pour une stylistique phonologique du latin à propos des styles négligents d'une langue morte." *BSL* 68: 129–145.
Drew-Bear, T., P.W. Herrmann and W. Eck. 1977. "Sacrae Litterae." *Chiron* 7: 355–383.
Drexler, H. 1967. *Einführung in die römische Metrik*. Darmstadt.
Drexler, H. 1969. *Die Iambenkürzung*. Hildesheim.
Dubuisson, M. 1981. "Utraque lingua." *AC* 50: 274–286.
Dubuisson, M. 1982. "Y a-t-il une politique linguistique romaine?" *Ktèma* 7: 187–210.
Dubuisson, M. 1985. *Le latin de Polybe. Les implications historiques d'un cas de bilinguisme*. Paris.
Dubuisson, M. 1986. "Purisme et politique. Suétone, Tibère et le grec au Sénat." In *Mélanges J. Veremans* [Collection Latomus 193]. Brussels: 109–117.
Dubuisson, M. 1989. "Le contact linguistique gréco-latin. Problèmes d'interférences et d'emprunts." In *LALIES. Actes des sessions de linguistique et de littérature* 10: 91–109.
Dubuisson, M. 1992. "Le grec à Rome à l'époque de Cicéron. Extension et qualité du bilinguisme." *Annales. Histoire, Sciences Sociales* 47: 187–206.
Duckworth, G.E. 1952. *The Nature of Roman Comedy*. Princeton, NJ.
Dugan, J. 2009. "Rhetoric and the Roman Republic." In E. Gunderson, ed., *The Cambridge Companion to Ancient Rhetoric*. Cambridge: 178–193.
Dunkel, G.E. 2000. "Remarks on code-switching in Cicero's letters to Atticus." *MH* 57: 122–129.
Dutsch, D.M. 2008. *Feminine Discourse in Roman Comedy: On Echoes and Voices* [Oxford Studies in Classical Literature and Gender Theory]. Oxford and New York.
Eck, W. 2000. "Latein als Sprache politischer Kommunikation in Städten der östlichen Provinzen." *Chiron* 30: 641–660.
Eck, W. 2004. "Lateinisch, Griechisch, Germanisch ...? Wie sprach Rom mit seinen Untertanen?" In L. De Ligt, E.A. Hemelrijk and H.W. Singor, eds., *Roman Rule and Civic Life: Local and Regional Perspectives. Proceedings of the Fourth Workshop of the International Network Impact of Empire (Roman Empire, c. 200* BC*–*AD *476), Leiden, June 25–28, 2003*. Amsterdam: 3–19.
Eck, W. 2009. "The presence, role and significance of Latin in the epigraphy and culture of the Roman Near East." In Cotton *et al.*, eds., 2009: 15–42.
Edwards, C. 2005. "Epistolography." In Harrison, ed., 2005: 270–283.
Egger, C. 2003. *Lexicon recentis Latinitatis*. Rome.
Ehrenberg, V., and A.H.M. Jones. 1955. *Documents Illustrating the Reigns of Augustus and Tiberius*. 2nd edn. Oxford.
Eichner, H. 1985. "Das Problem des Ansatzes eines urindogermanischen Numerus 'Kollektiv' ('Komprehensiv')." In B. Schlerath, ed., *Grammatische Kategorien: Funktion und Geschichte*.

Akten der VII. Fachtagung der Indogermanischen Gesellschaft. Berlin, 20–25. Februar 1983. Wiesbaden: 134–169.

Eichner, H. 1995. "Zu frühlateinischen Wortformen auf dem Forumscippus *CIL* I², 1." *Studia Onomastica et Indogermanica: Festschrift für Fritz Lochner von Hüttenbach zum 65. Geburtstag*, Graz: 65–73.

Elcock W.D. 1975. *The Romance Languages.* Rev. edn. London.

Ernout, A. 1946–1965. *Philologica* I–III. Paris.

Ernout, A. 1947. "Le vocabulaire poétique." *RPh* 21: 55–70 = Ernout 1946–1965, II: 66–86.

Ernout, A. 1954. *Aspects du vocabulaire latin.* Paris.

Ernout, A. 1957. *Recueil de textes latins archaïques.* Paris.

Ernout, A., and A. Meillet. 1979. *Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue latine.* 4th rev. edn. Paris.

Eska, J.F., and R.E. Wallace. Forthcoming. *Script and Language at Voltino.*

Evans, D.E. 1967. *Gaulish Personal Names. A Study of Some Continental Celtic Formations.* Oxford.

Farrell, J. 2001. *Latin Language and Latin Culture: From Ancient to Modern Times.* Cambridge.

Feissel, D. 1995. "Les Constitutions des Tétrarques connues par l'épigraphie. Inventaire et notes critiques." *AntTard* 3: 33–53.

Ferguson, C.A. 1959. "Diglossia." *Word* 15: 325–340.

Ferrary, J.-L. 1988. *Philhellénisme et impérialisme. Aspects idéologiques de la conquête romaine du monde hellénistique, de la seconde guerre de Macédoine à la guerre contre Mithridate* [BEFAR 271]. Paris.

Ferri, R., ed. 2003. *Octavia: A Play Attributed to Seneca* [Cambridge Classical Texts and Commentaries 41]. Cambridge.

Ferri, R., and P. Probert. 2010. "Roman authors on colloquial language." In Dickey and Chahoud, eds., 2010: 12–41.

Filliettaz, L., and E. Roulet. 2002. "The Geneva model of discourse analysis: An interactionist and modular approach to discourse organization." *Discourse Studies* 4: 369–393.

Fischer, K., ed. 2006. *Approaches to Discourse Particles* [Studies in Pragmatics 1]. Amsterdam.

Fishman, J.A. 1964. "Language maintenance–language shift as a field of inquiry." *Linguistics* 9: 32–70.

Fishman, J.A. 1965. "Who speaks what language to whom and when?" *La linguistique* 2: 67–88.

Fishman, J.A. 1967. "Bilingualism with and without diglossia; diglossia with and without bilingualism." *Journal of Social Studies* 23: 29–38.

Fleck, F. 2008. *Interrogation, coordination et subordination. Le latin* quin. Paris.

Fletcher, J.M. 1993. "The vocabulary of administration and teaching at Merton College, Oxford, at the close of the Middle Ages." In O. Weijers, ed., *Vocabulaire des colleges universitaires (XIIIe–XVIe siècles): Actes du colloque de Leuven 9–11 avril 1992* [Études sur le vocabulaire intellectuel du moyen age (CIVICIMA) 6]. Turnhout: 46–58.

Flobert, P. 1978. "La composition verbale en latin." In *Étrennes de septantaine. Travaux de linguistique et de grammaire comparée offerts à Michel Lejeune par un groupe de ses élèves.* Paris: 85–94.

Flobert, P. 1991. "L'apport des inscriptions archaïques à notre connaissance du latin prélittéraire." *Latomus* 50: 521–543.

Flobert, P. 1992. "Les graffites de La Graufesenque. Un témoignage sur le gallo-latin sous Néron." In Iliescu and Marxgut, eds., 1992: 103–114.

Fluck, H.-R. 1996. *Fachsprachen. Einführung und Bibliographie.* 5th edn. Tübingen.

Fögen, M.-T. 1995. "Diritto bizantino in lingua Latina." *Index* 23: 251–259.

Fögen, T. 2000. "Patrii sermonis egestas"*: Einstellungen lateinischer Autoren zu ihrer Muttersprache. Ein Beitrag zum Sprachbewußtsein in der römischen Antike.* Munich and Leipzig.

Fögen, T. 2002. "Fachsprachen in der Antike. Zur Analyse metasprachlicher Dokumente am Beispiel der philosophischen Schriften Senecas." In B. Kovtyk and G. Wendt, eds., *Aktuelle Probleme der angewandten Übersetzungswissenschaft. Sprachliche und außersprachliche Faktoren der Fachübersetzung.* Frankfurt am Main: 10–35.

Fögen, T. 2003. "Utraque lingua"*: A Bibliography on Bi- and Multilingualism in Graeco-Roman Antiquity and in Modern Times.* Essen.

Fögen, T. 2004. "Gender-specific communication in Greco-Roman antiquity: With a research bibliography." *Historiographia Linguistica* 31: 199–276.

Fögen, T. 2005. "The transformation of Greek scientific knowledge by Roman technical writers: On the translating of technical texts in antiquity." *Antike Naturwissenschaft und ihre Rezeption* 15: 91–114.

Fögen, T. 2007. "Pliny the Elder's animals. Some remarks on the narrative structure of *Nat. hist.* 8–11." *Hermes* 135: 184–198.

Fögen, T. 2009. *Wissen, Kommunikation und Selbstdarstellung. Zur Struktur und Charakteristik römischer Fachtexte der frühen Kaiserzeit.* Munich.

Fögen, T. 2010. "Female speech." In Bakker, ed., 2010: 311–326.

Fontaine, M. 2010. *Funny Words in Plautine Comedy.* Oxford.

Foolen, A. 1996. "Pragmatic particles." In J. Verschueren, J.-O. Östmann, J. Blommaert and C. Bulcaen, eds., *Handbook of Pragmatics.* Amsterdam: 1–24.

Fordyce, C.J. 1978. *Catullus: A Commentary.* Rev. edn. Oxford.

Fortson, B.W. IV. 2003. "Linguistic and cultural notes on the Roman calendar: *Mēnsis Iūnius* and related topics." In M.R.V. Southern, ed., *Indo-European Perspectives.* Washington, DC: 61–77.

Fortson, B.W. IV. 2008. *Language and Rhythm in Plautus : Synchronic and Diachronic Studies.* Berlin and New York.

Fortson, B.W. IV. 2010. *Indo-European Language and Culture: An Introduction.* 2nd edn. Malden, MA.

Foucher, A. 2000. Historia proxima poetis. *L'influence de la poésie épique sur le style des historiens latins de Salluste à Ammien Marcellin.* [Collection Latomus 255]. Brussels.

Fox, W.S. 1912. "The Johns Hopkins *Tabellae Defixionum.*" *AJPh* 33: 1–68.

Fraenkel, E. 1928. *Iktus und Akzent im lateinischen Sprechvers.* Berlin.

Fraenkel, E. 1951. "The pedigree of the Saturnian metre." *Eranos* 49:170–1.

Fraenkel, E. 1957. "Some notes on Cicero's letters to Trebatius." *JRS* 47: 66–70.

Fraenkel, E. 2007. *Plautine Elements in Plautus.* Trans. T. Drevikovsky and F. Muecke. Oxford = 1922 *Plautinisches im Plautus.* Berlin = 1960 *Elementi Plautini in Plauto* (+ Italian addenda). Florence.

Frassinetti, P. 1967. *Atellanae fabulae.* Rome.

Fredouille, J.-C. 1996. "'Latin chrétien' ou 'latin tardif?'" *Recherches augustiniennes* 29: 5–23.

Frere, S.S., M.W.C. Hassall and R.S.O. Tomlin. 1989. "Roman Britain in 1988." *Britannia* 20: 257–345.

Freudenburg, K., ed. 2005. *The Cambridge Companion to Roman Satire.* Cambridge.

Frischer, B. 1996. "How to do things with words per strong stop: Two studies on the *Historia Augusta* and Cicero." In H. Rosén, ed., *Aspects of Latin: Papers from the Seventh International Colloquium on Latin Linguistics, Jerusalem, April 1993.* Innsbruck: 585–599.

Fruyt, M. 1989. "Etude sémantique des 'diminutifs' latins. Les suffixes *-ulus, -culus, -ellus, -illus* … dé-substantivaux et dé-adjectivaux." In Lavency and Longrée, eds., 1989: 127–138.

Fruyt, M. 2002. "Constraints and productivity in Latin nominal compounding." *TPhS* 100: 259–287.

Fruyt, M. 2006. "La lexicalisation et la conceptualisation de la couleur dans les textes techniques et scientifiques latins." In C. Thomasset, ed., *L'écriture du texte scientifique au Moyen Âge.* Paris: 13–47.

Fruyt, M., and C. Nicolas, eds. 2000. *La création lexicale en latin.* Paris.

Fruyt, M., and A. Orlandini. 2008. "Some cases of linguistic evolution and grammaticalisation in the Latin verb." In Wright, ed., 2008: 230–237.

Gabba, E. 1981. "True history and false history in Classical Antiquity." *JRS* 71: 50–62.

Gaeng, P.A. 1968. *An Inquiry into Local Variations in Vulgar Latin, as Reflected in the Vocalism of Christian Inscriptions* [University of North Carolina Studies in the Romance Languages and Literatures 77]. Chapel Hill, NC.

Gaide, F. 1992. "Les substantifs 'diminutifs' latins en *-lus*, *-la* ou *-lum*." *RPh* 66: 15–27.
Gaide, F. 2002. "Les dérivés 'diminutifs' en *-lus, -la, -lum*." In Kircher-Durand, ed., 2002: 111–123.
Galdi, G. 2000. "Reflexive and possessive pronouns in Greek and Latin inscriptions of the Empire (Moesia Inferior)." In G. Calboli, ed., *Papers on Grammar* 5. Bologna: 73–94.
Galdi, G. 2002. "On the Latin genitive: Some special usages." In G. Calboli, ed., *Papers on Grammar* 8: 101–121.
Galdi, G. 2003. "The grammar of Latin inscriptions of east Roman Empire: Some morphological questions." In H. Solin, M. Leiwo and H. Halla-aho, eds., *Latin vulgaire – Latin tardif. Actes du 6ᵉ colloque international sur le latin vulgaire et tardif, Helsinki, 29 août–2 septembre 2000.* Hildesheim: 501–511.
Galdi, G. 2004. *Grammatica delle iscrizioni latine dell'impero (province orientali). Morfosintassi nominale.* Rome.
Galdi, G. 2005. "Sprachliche Beobachtungen am Formular lateinischer *Kaiser-Inschriften* des Osten." In *Papers from the 12th International Colloquium on Latin Linguistics.* Rome: 57–69.
Galdi, G. 2006. "Some remarks on the use of the ablative in the eastern inscriptions." In C. Arias Abellán, ed., *Latin vulgaire – latin tardif VII. Actes du VIIème Colloque international sur le latin vulgaire et tardif (Séville, 2–6 septembre 2003).* Seville: 283–293.
Galdi, G. 2008. "Aspects du bilinguisme gréco-latin dans la province de la Mésie inférieure." In Biville, Decourt and Rougemont, eds., 2008: 141–154.
Galdi, G. 2009. "Beobachtungen zum griechisch-lateinischen Sprachverhältnis an der Schwarzmeerküste." *AAntHung* 49: 51–67.
Galdi, G. Forthcoming. "Again on feminine *as*-nominatives: An update to the problem." In M. Leiwo, H. Halla-aho and M. Vierros, eds., *Variation and Change in Greek and Latin. Problems and Methods.* Helsinki.
Gamberini, F. 1983. *Stylistic Theory and Practice in the Younger Pliny.* [Altertumswissenschaftliche Texte und Studien, Band XI]. Hildesheim, Zürich and New York.
Garcea, A. 2002. "L'interaction épistolaire entre dialogue *in absentia* et *in praesentia* chez Cicéron." In A.M. Bolkestein, C.H.M. Kroon, H. Pinkster, H.W. Remmelink and R. Risselada, eds., 2002. *Theory and Description in Latin Linguistics. Selected Papers from the XIth International Colloquium on Latin Linguistics (Amsterdam, June 24–29 2001).* Amsterdam: 123–138.
Garcea, A. 2003. "Rispondere con ordine alle lettere. Una funzione di quod nell'epistolario di Cicerone." In Garcea, ed., 2003: 73–99.
Garcea, A., ed. 2003. *Colloquia absentium. Studi sulla communicazione epistolare in Cicerone.* Turin.
García de la Fuente, O. 1994. *Latín bíblico y latín cristiano.* Málaga.
Gardner-Chloros, P. 2009. *Code-switching.* Cambridge.
Gauthier, N. 1975. *Première belgique. Recueil des inscriptions chrétiennes de la Gaule antérieures à la Renaissance carolingienne I.* Paris.
Gay, P. 1974. *Style in History.* New York.
Geffcken, K.A. 1973. *Comedy in the* Pro Caelio. [Mnemosyne Supplement 30]. Leiden.
Gelsomino, R. 1958. "I grecismi di Augusto. Atti e documenti pubblici." *Maia* 10: 148–156.
Gerov, B. 1980. "Die lateinisch-griechische Sprachgrenze auf der Balkanhalbinsel." In Neumann and Untermann, eds., 1980: 147–165.
Gerschner, R. 2002. *Die Deklination der Nomina bei Plautus.* Heidelberg.
Giacomelli, G. 1963. *La lingua falisca.* Florence.
Giacomelli, G. 1973. "A problem in Praenestine palaeography." *JIES* 1: 309–315.
Gibson, R.K., and A.D. Morrison 2007. "Introduction: What is a letter?" In R. Morello and A.D. Morrison, eds., *Ancient Letters: Classical and Late Antique Epistolography.* Oxford: 1–16.

Gignac, F.T. 1976. *A Grammar of the Greek Papyri of the Roman and Byzantine Periods.* I: *Phonology.* Milan.
Gildersleeve, B.L. and G. Lodge. 1894. *Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar.* New York and Boston.
Gilleland, M.E. 1979. "Linguistic differentiation of character type and sex in the comedies of Plautus and Terence." PhD thesis. University of Virginia.
Gilleland, M.E. 1980. "Female speech in Greek and Latin." *AJPh* 101: 180–183.
Gilmartin, K. 1975. "A rhetorical figure in Latin historical style: The imaginary second person singular." *TAPhA* 105: 99–121.
Giovannini, A.-M., and M. Hirt 1999. "L'inscription de Nazareth. Nouvelle interprétation." *ZPE* 124: 107–132.
Gipper, H. 1979. "Fachsprachen in Wissenschaft und Werbung. Erkenntnisgewinn und Irreführung." In W. Mentrup, ed., *Fachsprachen und Gemeinsprache. Jahrbuch des Instituts für deutsche Sprache 1978.* Düsseldorf: 124–143.
Gläser, R., ed. 1996. *Eigennamen in der Fachkommunikation.* Frankfurt am Main.
Goodyear, F.R.D. 1972. *Tacitus.* The Annals, *Books 1–6. Edited with a commentary.* I: Annals *I. 1–54.* Cambridge.
Goold, G.P. 1965. "Amatoria critica." *HSCPh* 69: 1–107.
Göpferich, S. 1995. *Textsorten in Naturwissenschaften und Technik. Pragmatische Typologie – Kontrastierung – Translation.* Tübingen.
Gordon, A.E. 1971. "The letter names of the Latin alphabet." *Visible Language* 5: 221–228.
Gordon, A.E. 1983. *An Illustrated Introduction to Latin Epigraphy.* Berkeley, CA.
Görler, W. 1985. "Eneide: la lingua." In Della Corte, ed., 1984–1991. II: 262–278.
Gotoff, H.C. 1979. *Cicero's Elegant Style.* Urbana, IL.
Goullet, M., and M. Parisse. 1996. *Apprendre le latin médiéval. Manuel pour grands commençants.* Paris.
Goullet, M., and M. Parisse. 2003. *Traduire le latin médiéval. Manuel pour grands commençants.* Paris.
Gowers, E. 1993. *The Loaded Table: Representations of Food in Roman Literature.* Oxford.
Gradenwitz, O., B. Kubler and E.T. Schulze. 1903. *Vocabularium iurisprudentiae romanae iussu Instituti Savigniani compositum.* 5 vols. Berlin.
Graesse, J.H.G., F. Benedict and H. Plechl. 1972. *Orbis Latinus. Lexikon lateinischer geographischer Namen des Mittelalters und der Neuzeit,* 3rd edn. 3 vols. Brunswick.
Grafton, A. 1983. *Joseph Scaliger: A Study in the History of Classical Scholarship.* I: *Textual Criticism and Exegesis.* Oxford.
Gratwick, A.S. 1971. "Hanno's Punic speech in the *Poenulus* of Plautus." *Hermes* 99: 25–45.
Gratwick, A.S. 1982a. "Drama." In Kenney and Clausen, eds., 1982: 77–137.
Gratwick, A.S. 1982b. "The satires of Ennius and Lucilius." In Kenney and Clausen, eds., 1982: 162–171.
Gratwick, A.S. 1993. *Plautus Menaechmi.* Cambridge.
Green, R.P.H. 1991. *The Works of Ausonius.* Oxford.
Greenough, J.B., *et al.* eds. 1903. *Allen and Greenough's New Latin Grammar for Schools and Colleges: Founded on Comparative Grammar.* Boston and London.
Griffin, M.T. 1997. "The Senate's story." *JRS* 87: 249–263.
Grube, G.M.A. 1965. *The Greek and Roman Critics.* London.
Gruen, E.S. 1992. *Culture and National Identity in Republican Rome* [Cornell Studies in Classical Philology 52]. Ithaca, NY.
Gruppe, O.F. 1838. *Die römische Elegie.* I. Leipzig.
Guardì, T. 1985. *Titinio e Atta: Fabulae togatae; i frammenti: introduzione, testo, traduzione e commento.* Milan.
Guillemin, A.-M. 1929. *Pline et la vie littéraire de son temps.* Paris.

Habinek, T.N. 1985. *The Colometry of Latin Prose*. Berkeley.
Hadas-Lebel, J. 2004. *Le bilinguisme étrusco-latin. Contribution à l'étude de la romanisation de l'Etrurie*. Louvain and Paris.
Haffter, H. 1934. *Untersuchungen zur altlateinischen Dichtersprache*. Berlin.
Hahn, W. von 1983. *Fachkommunikation. Entwicklung – Linguistische Konzepte – Betriebliche Beispiele*. Berlin and New York.
Haines, C.R. 1920. *The Correspondence of Marcus Cornelius Fronto with Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, Lucius Verus, Antoninus Pius, and Various Friends*. Cambridge, MA.
Hakamies, R. 1951. *Étude sur l'origine et l'évolution du diminutif latin et sa survie dans les langues romanes*. Helsinki.
Hale, W.G., and C.D. Buck. 1903. *A Latin Grammar*. Boston.
Hall, J. 1998. "Cicero to Lucceius (*Fam.* 5.12) in its social context." *CPh* 93: 308–321.
Hall, J. 2005. "Politeness and formality in Cicero's letter to Matius (*Fam.* 11.27)." *MH* 62: 193–213.
Hall, J. 2009. *Politeness and Politics in Cicero's Letters*. Oxford.
Hall, L.G.M. 1998. "*Ratio* and *Romanitas* in the *Bellum Gallicum*." In K. Welch and A. Powell, eds. *Julius Caesar as Artful Reporter*. Swansea: 11–43.
Hall, R.A. Jr. 1974. *External History of the Romance Languages*. New York.
Hall, R.A. Jr. 1976. *Proto-Romance Phonology*. New York.
Halla-aho, H. 2009. *The Non-Literary Latin Letters: A Study of Their Syntax and Pragmatics*. Helsinki.
Halle, M., and B. Vaux. 1998. "Theoretical aspects of Indo-European nominal morphology: The nominal declensions of Latin and Armenian." In J. Jasanoff, H.C. Melchert and L. Olivier, eds., *Mír Curad: Studies in Honor of Calvert Watkins*. Innsbruck: 223–240.
Halliday, M.A.K. 2004. *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. 3rd edn. rev. by Christian Matthiessen. London.
Halporn, J.W. 1963. *The Meters of Greek and Latin Poetry*. Indianapolis.
Halporn, J.W., M. Ostwald and T.G. Rosenmeyer. 1994. *The Meters of Greek and Latin Poetry*. 2nd rev. edn. Indianapolis.
Hamers, J.F., and M.H.A. Blanc. 2000. *Bilinguality and Bilingualism*. 2nd edn. Cambridge.
Hand(ius), F. 1829–1845. *Tursellinus seu de particulis Latinis commentarii*. 4 vols. Leipzig. Repr. 1969. Amsterdam.
Handley, E.W. 1968. *Menander and Plautus: A Study in Comparison. An Inaugural Lecture Delivered at University College London, 5 February 1968*. London.
Hansen, M. Mosegaard. 1998. *The Function of Discourse Particles: A Study with Special Reference to Spoken French*. Amsterdam.
Hansen, M. Mosegaard. 2006. "A dynamic polysemy approach to the lexical semantics of discourse markers (with an exemplary analysis of French *toujours*)." In Fischer, ed., 2006: 21–41.
Happ, H. 1967. "Die lateinische Umgangssprache und die Kunstsprache des Plautus." *Glotta* 45: 60–104.
Harries, J. 2006. *Cicero and the Jurists*. London.
Harrington, K.P. 1925. *Medieval Latin*. Chicago and London.
Harris, M., and N. Vincent, eds. 1988. *The Romance Languages*. London.
Harris, W.V. 1989. *Ancient Literacy*. Cambridge, MA, and London.
Harris-Northall, R. 1990. *Weakening Processes in the History of Spanish Consonants*. London.
Harrison, S.J. 1991. *Vergil:* Aeneid *10*. Oxford.
Harrison, S.J., ed. 2005. *A Companion to Latin Literature*. Malden, MA, and Oxford.
Harrison, S.J., and S.J. Heyworth. 1998. "Notes on the text and interpretation of Catullus." *PCPhS* 44: 85–109.

Hartley, B., and B. Dickinson. 2008–. *Names on Terra Sigillata: An Index of Makers' Stamps and Signatures on Gallo-Roman Terra Sigillata (Samian Ware)*. London.
Hartmann, M. 2005. *Die frühlateinischen Inschriften und ihre Datierung. Eine linguistisch-archäologisch-paläographische Untersuchung* [Münchner Forschungen zur historischen Sprachwissenschaft, Band 3]. Bremen.
Harvey, R.A. 1981. *A Commentary on Persius*. Leiden.
Hasenohr, C. 2007. "Les italiens à Délos. Entre romanité et hellénisme." *Pallas* 73: 221–232.
Hasenohr, C. 2008. "Le bilinguisme dans les inscriptions des *magistri* de Délos." In Biville, Decourt and Rougemont, eds., 2008: 55–70.
Haugen, E. 1950. "The analysis of linguistic borrowing." *Language* 26: 210–232.
Häusler, S. 2000. "Parenthesen im Lateinischen am Beispiel der Pliniusbriefe." *Glotta* 76: 202–231.
Heine, R.E. 2004. "The beginnings of Latin Christian literature." In F. Young, L. Ayres and A. Louth, eds., *The Cambridge History of Early Christian Literature*. Cambridge: 131–141.
Heller, M., ed. 1988. *Codeswitching: Anthropological and Sociolinguistic Perspectives*. Berlin and New York.
Henar Gallego Franco, M. del. 2003. "Intérpretes militares en el 'limes' de Danubio." *Aquila legionis* 4: 27–43.
Hendrikson, G.L. 1927. "Satura tota nostra est." *CPh* 22: 46–60.
Hengeveld, K., and J.L. Mackenzie. 2008. *Functional Discourse Grammar: A Typologically-Based Theory of Language Structure*. Oxford: 367–400.
Hengeveld, K., and J.L. Mackenzie. 2010. "Functional discourse grammar." In B. Heine and H. Narrog, eds., 2010. *The Oxford Handbook of Linguistic Analysis*. Oxford.
Henry, J. 1873. *Aeneidea; or, Critical, Exegetical, and Aesthetical Remarks on the* Aeneis. London.
Heraeus, W. 1902. "Die römische Soldatensprache." *ALL* 12: 255–280.
Heraeus, W. 1904. "Die Sprache der römische Kinderstube." *ALL* 13: 149–172.
Heraeus, W. 1937. "Zur römischen Soldatensprache (Nachträge)." In W. Heraeus, *Kleine Schriften*. Ed. J.B. Hofmann. Heidelberg: 151–157.
Herman, J. 1961. "*Posit* (= *posuit*) et questions connexes dans les inscriptions pannoniennes. Essai de géographie linguistique." *AAntHung* 9: 321–331 = Herman 1990: 94–104.
Herman, J. 1963. *La formation du système roman des conjonctions de subordination*. Berlin.
Herman, J. 1965. "Le datif possessif dans la latinité balkanique." In I. Iordan, ed., *Omagiu lui Alexandru Rosetti*. Bucarest: 375–378 = Herman 1990: 315–320.
Herman, J. 1968. "Latinitas Pannonica. Vue d'ensemble des caractéristiques de la latinité pannonienne: un essai." *Filológiae Közlöny* 14: 364–376 = Herman 1990: 105–120.
Herman, J. 1982. "Un vieux dossier réouvert: les transformations du système latin des quantités vocaliques." *BSL* 77; 285–302 = Herman 1990: 217–231.
Herman, J. 1983a. "Le latin dans les provinces danubiennes de l'empire romain. Problèmes et perspectives de la recherche." *ANRW* II.29.2: 1089–1106 = Herman 1990: 164–182.
Herman, J. 1983b. "La langue latine dans la Gaule romaine." *ANRW* II.29.2: 1045–1060 = Herman 1990: 147–163.
Herman, J. 1985a. "La différenciation territoriale du latin et la formation des langues romanes." In *Actes du XVIIe Congrès international de linguistique et philologie romanes II*. Aix-en-Provence: 15–62 = Herman 1990: 62–92.
Herman, J. 1985b. "Témoignage des inscriptions latines et préhistoire des langues romanes. Le cas de la Sardaigne." In M. Deanovíc, ed., *Mélanges de linguistique dédiés à la mémoire de Petar Skok* (1881–1956). Zagreb: 207–216 = Herman 1990: 183–194.
Herman, J. 1989. "Accusativus cum infinitivo et subordonée à *quod*, *quia* en latin tardif. Nouvelles remarques sur un vieux problème." In G. Calboli, ed., *Subordination and Other Topics in Latin*

(Proceedings of the Third Colloquium on Latin Linguistics, Bologna, 1–5 April 1985). Amsterdam and Philadelphia: 133–152.
Herman, J. 1990. *Du latin aux langues romanes. Études de linguistique historique*. Tübingen.
Herman, J., ed. 1994. *Linguistic Studies on Latin: Selected Papers from the 6th International Colloquium on Latin Linguistics (Budapest, 23–27 March 1991)*. Amsterdam and Philadelphia.
Herman, J. 2000. *Vulgar Latin*. Trans. R. Wright. University Park, PA.
Hettrich, H. 1988. *Untersuchungen zur Hypotaxe im Vedischen*. Berlin and New York.
Heyworth, S.J., ed. 2007a. *Sexti Properti Elegi*. Oxford.
Heyworth, S.J. 2007b. *Cynthia: A Companion to the Text of Propertius*. Oxford.
Highet, G. 1954. "Survey." In G. Highet, *Juvenal the Satirist: A Study*. Oxford: 161–178 = Plaza, ed., 2009: 278–304.
Hillen, M. 1989. *Studien zur Dichtersprache Senecas. Abundanz, Explikativer Ablativ, Hypallage*. Berlin and New York.
Hilton, J. 1999. "The role of discourse and lexical meaning in the grammaticalisation of temporal particles in Latin." *Glotta* 74: 198–210.
Hock, H.H., and B.D. Joseph. 1996. *Language History, Language Change, and Language Relationship: An Introduction to Historical and Comparative Linguistics*. Berlin.
Hodgman, A.W. 1902. "Noun declension in Plautus." *CR* 16: 294–305.
Hoffmann, F., M. Minas-Nerpel and S. Pfeiffer. 2009. *Die dreisprachige Stele des C. Cornelius Gallus. Übersetzung und Kommentar*. Berlin.
Hoffmann, L. 1987. *Kommunikationsmittel Fachsprache. Eine Einführung*. 3rd edn. Tübingen.
Hoffmann, L., H. Kalverkämper and H.E. Wiegand, eds. 1998–1999. *Fachsprachen. Ein internationales Handbuch zur Fachsprachenforschung und Terminologiewissenschaft* [*HSK* 14.1 and 14.2]. Berlin and New York.
Hofmann, J.B. 1951/2003. *Lateinische Umgangssprache*. 3rd edn. Heidelberg = 2003. *La lingua d'uso latina*. Trans. and augmented L. Ricottilli. Bologna.
Hofmann, J.B., and M. Leumann 1965–1979. *Lateinische Grammatik* [*Handbuch der Altertumswissenschaft*, II 2.1, 2.2, 2.3]. Munich.
Hofmann, J.B., and A. Szantyr 1965. *Lateinische Syntax und Stilistik* [*Lateinische Grammatik* II = *Handbuch der Altertumswissenschaft*, II 2.2]. 3rd edn. Munich.
Holford-Strevens, L. 1981. "Review of Vincenzo Loi, *Origini e caratteristiche della latinità cristiana*." *CR* 31: 230–233.
Holford-Strevens, L. 2003. *Aulus Gellius: An Antonine Scholar and His Achievement*. Rev. edn. Oxford.
Holloway, R.R. 1994. *The Archaeology of Early Rome and Latium*. London.
Holtz, L. 1981. *Donat et la tradition de l'enseignement grammatical. Études sur l'*Ars Donati *et sa diffusion (IVe–IXe siècle) et édition critique*. Paris.
Honoré, T. 1978. *Tribonian*. London.
Honoré, T. 1982. *Ulpian*. Oxford.
Horrocks, G. 2010. *Greek: A History of the Language and Its Speakers*. 2nd edn. Oxford.
Horsfall, N.M. 1994. "Prefazione." In G. Bonfante, *La lingua parlata in Orazio*. Venosa: 9–19.
Horsfall, N.M. 1999. "The legionary as his own historian." *Ancient History* 29: 107–117.
Horsfall, N.M. 2000a. *A Companion to the Study of Virgil*. 2nd edn. Leiden.
Horsfall, N.M. 2000b. "Language, metre, style." In N. Horsfall, ed., *A Companion to the Study of Virgil*: Leiden: 217–248.
Housman, A.E. 1888. "Emendationes Propertianae." *JPh* 16: 1–35 = Diggle and Goodyear, eds., 1972, I: 29–54.
Housman, A.E. 1893. "The Manuscripts of Propertius (cont'd)." *JPh* 21: 161–197 = Diggle and Goodyear, eds., 1972, I: 277–304.

Housman, A.E. 1894. "Schulze's edition of Baehrens' Catullus." *CR* 8: 251–7 = Diggle and Goodyear, eds., 1972, I: 305–313.
Housman, A.E. 1907. "Luciliana [II]." *CQ* 1: 148–159 = Diggle and Goodyear, eds., 1972, II: 685–697.
Housman, A.E. 1910. "Greek nouns in Latin poetry from Lucretius to Juvenal." *JPh* 31: 236–266 = Diggle and Goodyear, eds., 1972, II: 817–839.
Housman, A.E. 1930. "The Latin for ass." *CQ* 24: 11–13 = Diggle and Goodyear, eds., 1972, III: 1163–1165.
Hoven, R. and L. Grailet. 2006. *Lexique de la prose latine de la Renaissance*. 2nd revised edn. English trans. by C. Maas, revised by K. Renard-Jadoul. Leiden.
Hudson, A. 1992. "Diglossia: A bibliographical review." *Language in Society* 21: 611–674.
Hudson, A. 2002a. "Diglossia, bilingualism and history: Postscript to a theoretical discussion." *International Journal of the Sociology of Language* 157: 151–165.
Hudson, A. 2002b. "Outline of a theory of diglossia." *International Journal of the Sociology of Language* 157: 1–48.
Humphreys, M.W. 1879. "Influence of accent in Latin dactylic hexameters." *TAPhA* 9: 39–58.
Hutchinson, G.O. 1998. *Cicero's Correspondence: A Literary Study*. Oxford.
Huxley, A. 1963. *Literature and Science*. London.
Ijsewijn, J. 1998. *A Companion to Neo-Latin Studies*. 2 vols. Leuven.
Iliescu, M. and W. Marxgut, eds. 1992. *Latin vulgaire – latin tardif III*. Tübingen.
Inglebert, H., 2002. "Citoyenneté romaine, romanités et identités romaines sous l'empire." In H. Inglebert, ed., *Idéologies et valeurs civiques dans le monde romain. Hommage à Claude Lepelley*. Paris: 241–260.
Isaac, B. 2009. "Latin in cities of the Roman Near East." In Cotton *et al.*, eds., 2009: 43–72.
Jacobson, R., ed. 1998. *Codeswitching Worldwide*. Berlin and New York.
Jacobson, R., ed. 2001. *Codeswitching Worldwide II*. Berlin and New York.
Janko, R., ed. 2001. *Philodemus*. On Poems. *I*. Oxford.
Jannaris, A.N. 1897. *An Historical Greek Grammar Chiefly of the Attic Dialect*. London.
Janson, T. 1964. *Latin Prose Prefaces: Studies in Literary Conventions*. Stockholm.
Janson, T. 2002. *Speak: A Short History of Languages*. Oxford.
Janson, T. 2004. *A Natural History of Latin*. Oxford.
Janssen, H.H. 1941/1988. *De kenmerken der Romeinsche dichtertaal*. Nijmegen and Utrecht = Italian trans. with additions in Lunelli, ed., 1988: 69–130.
Jebb, R.C. 1881. *Bentley*. London.
Jocelyn, H.D. 1979. "Vergilius Cacozelus." *PLLS* 2: 67–142.
Jocelyn, H.D. 1980. "Eupla laxa landicosa (*CIL* 4.10004)." *LCM* 5: 153–154.
Jocelyn, H.D. 1999. "Code-switching in the *Comoedia Palliata*." In G. Vogt-Spira and B. Rommel, eds., *Rezeption und Identität. Die kulturelle Auseinandersetzung Roms mit Greichenland als europäisches Paradigma*. Stuttgart: 169–195.
Johnston, H.W. 1897. *A Collection of Examples Illustrating the Metrical Licenses of Vergil*. Chicago.
Joseph, B.D., and R.E. Wallace. 1992. "Socially determined variation in ancient Rome." *Language Variation and Change* 4: 105–119.
Kabell, A. 1960. *Metrische Studien*. II: *Antiker Form sich nähernd*. Uppsala.
Kaimio, J. 1979. *The Romans and the Greek Language* [Commentationes Humanarum Litterarum 64]. Helsinki.
Kaizer, T. 2007. "Palmyre, cité grecque? A question of coinage." *Klio* 89: 39–60.
Kalb, W. 1888. *Das Juristenlatein. Versuch einer Charakteristik auf Grundlage der Digesten*. 2nd edn. Nuremberg = 1961. Repr. Aalen.

Kalverkämper, H. 1982. "Fachsprachen und Textsorten." In J. Høedt, L. Lundquist, H. Picht and J. Qvistgaard, eds., *Proceedings of the 3rd European Symposium on LSP. "Pragmatics and LSP"*. Copenhagen: 105–168.

Kalverkämper, H. 1983. "Gattungen, Textsorten, Fachsprachen. Textpragmatische Überlegungen zur Klassifikation." In E.W.B. Hess-Lüttich, ed., *Textproduktion und Textrezeption*. Tübingen: 91–103.

Kalverkämper, H. 2005. "Fachkommunikation zwischen Tradition und Innovation. Ein kulturhistorisches Phänomen der alten und modernen Gesellschaften." In T. Fögen, ed., *Antike Fachtexte – Ancient Technical Texts*. Berlin and New York: 319–361.

Kalverkämper, H., and K.-D. Baumann, eds., 1996. *Fachliche Textsorten. Komponenten, Relationen, Strategien*. Tübingen.

Kapp, E. 1941. "Bentley's *Schediasma* 'de metris Terentianis' and the modern doctrine of ictus in Classical verse." *Mnemosyne* 9: 187–194.

Karakasis, E. 2005. *Terence and the Language of Roman Comedy*. Cambridge.

Karlsen, E. 2001. *The* Accusativus cum infinitivo *and* Quod-*clauses in the "Revelationes" of St. Bridget of Sweden*. Bern.

Kaser, M. 1951. "Zum Ediktsstil." In *Festschrift F. Schulz*. II. Weimar: 21–70.

Kaster, R.A., 1995. *Suetonius* De Grammaticis et Rhetoribus. Oxford.

Kauer, R., and W.M. Lindsay. 1926. *P. Terenti Afri Comoediae*. Oxford = 1958. Repr. with additions by O. Skutsch. Oxford.

Keane, C. 2006. *Figuring Genre in Roman Satire*. Oxford.

Kearsley, R.A. 1999. "A bilingual epitaph from Ephesos for the son of a *tabularius* in the *Familia Caesaris*." In P. Scherrer, H. Taeuber and H. Thür, eds., *Steine und Wege. Festschrift für D. Knibbe zum 65. Geburtstag* [Sonderschriften. Österreischisches Archäologisches Institut]. Vienna: 77–88.

Kearsley, R.A., and T.V. Evans. 2001. *Greeks and Romans in Imperial Asia: Mixed Language Inscriptions and Linguistic Evidence for Cultural Interaction until the End of AD III*. Bonn.

Keitel, E.E. 2010. "The art of losing: Tacitus and the disaster narrative." In C.S. Kraus, J. Marincola and C. Pelling, eds., *Ancient Historiography and Its Contexts*. Oxford: 331–352.

Kelly, G. 2008. *Ammianus Marcellinus: The Allusive Historian*. Cambridge.

Kennedy, G.A. 1972. *The Art of Rhetoric in the Roman World: 300 BC–AD 300*. Princeton, NJ.

Kennedy, G.A. 1998. *Comparative Rhetoric: An Historical and Cross-Cultural Introduction*. New York and Oxford.

Kenney, E.J. 1974. *The Classical Text: Aspects of Editing in the Age of the Printed Book*. Berkeley, CA.

Kenney, E.J. 1986. "Prodelided *est:* A note on orthography." *CQ* 36: 542.

Kenney, E.J. 2002. "Ovid's language and style." In Boyd, ed., 2002: 27–89.

Kenney, E.J., and W.V. Clausen. 1982. *The Cambridge History of Classical Literature*. II: *Latin Literature*. Cambridge.

Kent, R.G. 1945. *The Sounds of Latin*. Baltimore.

Kircher-Durand, C., ed. 2002. *Création lexicale. La formation des noms par dérivation suffixale* [Grammaire ondamentale du Latin IX]. Louvain and Paris.

Kirchner, R. 2007. "*Elocutio*: Latin prose style." In Dominik and Hall, eds., 2007: 181–194.

Kiss, S. 1972. *Les transformations de la structure syllabique en latin tardif*. Debrecen.

Klein, H.-W. 1958. "Zur Latinität des *Itinerarium Egeriae* (früher *Peregrinatio Aetheriae*). Stand der Forschung und neue Erkenntnismöglichkeiten." In H. Lausberg and H. Weinreich, eds., *Romanica. Festschrift für Gerhard Rohlfs*. Halle (Saale): 243–258.

Kleve, K. 1990. "Ennius in Herculaneum." *Cronache ercolanesi* 20: 5–16.

Kleve, K. 1994. "An approach to the Latin papyri from Herculaneum." In U. Albini, ed., *Storia, poesia e pensiero nel mondo antico. Studi in onore di Marcello Gigante*. Naples: 313–320.

Knox, B.W. 1950. "The serpent and the flame." *AJPh* 70: 379–400.

Koch P. 1995. "Une langue comme toutes les autres. Latin vulgaire et traits universels de l'oral." In Callebat, ed., 1995: 125–144.

Kokkinia, C. 2003. "Letters of Roman authorities on local dignitaries: The case of Vedius Antonius." *ZPE* 142: 197–213.

Konjetzny, G. 1908. "De idiotismis syntacticis in titulis latinis urbanis (*CIL* Vol. VI.) conspicuis." *ALL* 15: 297–351.

Kooreman, M. 1995. "The expression of obligation and necessity in the works of Tertullian: The use of *habere* + infinitive, *-urus esse*, and the gerundive." In Callebat, ed., 1995: 383–394.

Korfmacher, W.C. 1934–1935. "Grecizing in Lucilian satire." *CJ* 30: 453–462.

Kramer, J. 1976. *Literarische Quellen zur Aussprache des Vulgärlateins*. Meisenheim an Glan.

Kramer, J. 2007. *Vulgärlateinische Alltagsdokumente auf Papyri, Ostraka, Täfelchen und Inschriften* [Archiv für Papyrusforschung und verwandte Gebiete Beiheft 23]. Berlin and New York.

Kraus, C.S. 1992. "How (not?) to end a sentence: The problem of *-que*." *HSCPh* 94: 321–329.

Kraus, C.S. 1994. *Livy* Ab urbe condita *Book VI*. Cambridge.

Kraus, C.S. 2005. "Hair, hegemony and historiography: Caesar's style and its earliest critics." In Reinhardt, Lapidge and Adams, eds., 2005: 97–115.

Krebs, C. 2008a. "Catiline's ravaged mind: *vastus animus* (Sall. *Cat.* 5.5)." *CQ* 58: 682–686.

Krebs, C. 2008b. "The imagery of the way in the proem to Sallust's *Bellum Catilinae* (1–4)." *AJPh* 129: 581–594.

Kroll, W. 1897. "Das afrikanische Latein." *RhM* 52: 569–590.

Kroll, W. 1924. "Die Dichtersprache." In W. Kroll, *Studien zum Verständnis der römischen Literatur*. Stuttgart: 247–279 = Lunelli, ed., 1988: 3–66.

Kroon, C. 1989. "Causal connectors in Latin: The discourse function of *nam*, *enim*, *igitur* and *ergo*." *CLL* 15.1–4: 231–243.

Kroon, C. 1995. *Discourse Particles in Latin. A Study of* nam, enim, autem, vero *and* at. Amsterdam.

Kroon, C. 1998. "A framework for the description of Latin discourse markers." *Journal of Pragmatics* 30: 205–223.

Kroon, C. 2004. "Scales of involvement and the use of Latin causal connectives." In A. López Eire and A. Ramos Guerreira, eds., *Registros lingüísticos en las lenguas clásicas* [Classica Salmanticensia III]. Salamanca: 65–86.

Kroon, C. 2005. "The relationship between grammar and discourse: Evidence from the Latin particle *quidem*." In G. Calboli, ed., *Latina Lingua!* [Papers on Grammar IX.2]. Rome: 577–590.

Kroon, C. 2009. "Latin linguistics between grammar and discourse: Units of analysis, levels of analysis." In E. Rieken and P. Widmer, eds., *Pragmatische Kategorien. Form, Funktion und Diachronie*. Wiesbaden: 143–158.

Kruschwitz, P. 2002. *Carmina Saturnia Epigraphica, Einleitung, Text und Kommentar zu den Saturnischen Versinschriften*. Stuttgart.

Kruschwitz, P. 2010a. "*Romanes eunt domus*. Linguistic aspects of the sub-literary Latin in Pompeian wall inscriptions." In T.V. Evans and D.D. Obbink, eds., *The Language of the Papyri*. Oxford: 156–170.

Kruschwitz, P. 2010b. "Writing on trees: Restoring a lost facet of the Graeco-Roman epigraphic habit." *ZPE* 173: 45–62.

Kruschwitz, P., and H. Halla-aho. 2007. "The Pompeian wall-inscriptions and the Latin language: A critical reappraisal." *Arctos* 41: 31–49.

Krylová, B. 2001. "Die Partikeln *ergo* und *igitur* bei Ammianus Marcellinus. Ein textologischer Beitrag zur Diskussion um Ammians Sprachkompetenz." In G. Thome and J. Holzhausen, eds., *Es hat sich viel ereignet, Gutes wie Böses. Lateinische Geschichtsschreibung der Spät- und Nachantike*. Munich and Leipzig: 57–79.

Krylová, B. 2003. "*Ergo* als Konsensus-Partikel in lateinischen narrativen Texten. Eine Untersuchung an Prosatexten historischer Thematik von Caesar bis Sueton." *Graecolatina Pragensia* 18: 63–94.

Krylová, B. 2006. "Consensus suggested and demanded: The use and role of *enim* and *ergo* in conflict management." *Graecolatina Pragensia* 20: 95–107.

Kübler, B. 1893. "Die lateinische Sprache auf afrikanischen Inschriften." *ALL* 8: 161–202.

Kühnast, L. 1872. *Die Hauptpunkte der livianischen Syntax*. Berlin.

Kühner, R., C. Stegmann and A. Thierfelder 1976. *Ausführliche Grammatik der lateinischen Sprache Teil II: Satzlehre*. 2 vols. I: *Elementar-, Formen- und Wortlehre*. II: *Satzlehre*. 5th rev. edn. Hanover.

Kuntze, A. 1892. *Sallustiana*. 3 vols. Leipzig.

Laird, A. 1999. *Powers of Expression, Expressions of Power: Speech Presentation and Latin Literature*. Oxford.

Lakoff, G. and M. Johnson. 1980. *Metaphors We Live By*. Chicago.

Lambert, P.-Y. 2008. "*RIG* II, 2: notes de compléments." *Études Celtiques* 36: 103–113.

Landgraf, G. 1914. *Kommentar zu Ciceros Rede Pro Sex. Roscio Amerino*. 2nd edn. Leipzig and Berlin.

Langslow, D.R. 1989. "Latin technical language: Synonyms and Greek words in Latin medical terminology." *TPhS* 87: 33–53.

Langslow, D.R. 2000a. "Latin discourse particles, 'Medical Latin' and 'Classical Latin'." *Mnemosyne* 53: 537–560.

Langslow, D.R. 2000b. *Medical Latin in the Roman Empire*. Oxford.

Langslow, D.R. 2002. "Approaching bilingualism in corpus languages." In Adams, Janse and Swain, eds., 2002: 23–51.

Langslow, D.R. 2005. "'Langues réduites au lexique?' The languages of Latin technical prose." In Reinhardt, Lapidge and Adams, eds., 2005: 287–302.

Latham, R.E. 1965. *Revised Medieval Latin Word-List*. Oxford.

Laughton, E. 1964. *The Participle in Cicero*. Oxford.

Lausberg, H. 1990. *Handbuch der literarischen Rhetorik*. 3rd edn. Stuttgart.

Lavency, M. 1998. *La proposition relative* [Grammaire fondamentale du latin, tome V, volume 2]. Louvain and Paris.

Lavency, M. 2002. "L'ablatif de modalité dans les *Lettres* de Pline le Jeune." In P. Defosse, ed., *Hommages à Carl Deroux*. II. *Prose et linguistique, Médecine* [Collection Latomus 267]. Brussels: 240–251.

Lavency, M., and D. Longrée, eds., 1989. *Actes du 5e colloque de Linguistique latine*. [Cahiers de l'Institut de Linguistique de Louvain 15]. Louvain-la-Neuve.

Laws, J., and S. Laws. 2003. "Iudicium Legum." *Ad Familiares: The Journal of Friends of Classics* 26: 11–13.

Leclerc, P., E.M. Morales and A. de Vogüé. 2007. *Jérôme: Trois vies de moines (Paul, Malchus, Hilarion)*. Paris.

Lee, R.W. 1956. *The Elements of Roman Law*. London.

Leeman, A.D. 1963. Orationis Ratio*: The Stylistic Theories and Practice of the Roman Orators, Historians, and Philosophers*. 2 vols. Amsterdam.

Lehmann, C. 1979. "Der Relativsatz vom Indogermanischen bis zum Italienischen." *Die Sprache* 25: 1–25.

Leiwo, M. 1994. *Neapolitana. A Study of Population and Language in Graeco-Roman Naples*. Helsinki.

Leiwo, M., and H. Halla-aho. 2002. "A marriage contract: Aspects of Latin–Greek language contact (*P.Mich* VII 434 and *P.Ryl.* IV 612 = *ChLA* IV 249)." *Mnemosyne* 55: 560–580.

Lejeune, M. 1957. "Notes de linguistique italique: XIII. Sur les adaptations de l'alphabet étrusque aux langues indo-européennes d'Italie." *REL* 34: 88–105.

Lejeune, M. 1962. "Notes de linguistique italique: XVII. La bilingue étrusco-latine de Pesaro." *REL* 40: 160–166.

Lejeune, M. 1966. "Notes de linguistique italique: XXI. Les notations de F dans l'Italie ancienne." *REL* 44: 141–181.

Lendon, J.E. 1999. "The rhetoric of combat: Greek military theory and Roman culture in Julius Caesar's battle descriptions." *CA* 18: 273–329.

Leo, F. 1895–1896. *Plauti Comoediae*. 2 vols. Berlin.

Leo, F. 1905. *Der saturnische Vers*. Berlin.

Leo, F. 1912. *Plautinische Forschungen zur Kritik und Geschichte der Komödie*. 2nd edn. Berlin.

Leumann, M. 1944. "Gruppierung und Funktionen der Wortbildungssuffixe des Lateins." *MH* 1: 129–151 = Leumann 1959: 84–107.

Leumann, M. 1947. "Die lateinische Dichtersprache." *MH* 4: 116–139 = Leumann 1959: 131–156 = Lunelli, ed., 1988: 134–178.

Leumann, M. 1959. *Kleine Schriften*. Zürich and Stuttgart.

Leumann, M. 1977. *Lateinische Laut- und Formenlehre*. 5th edn. Munich.

Levene, D.S. 2000. "Sallust's *Catiline* and Cato the Censor." *CQ* 50: 170–191.

Levene, D.S. and D.P. Nelis, eds. 2002. *Clio and the Poets: Augustan Poetry and the Traditions of Ancient Historiography*. [Mnemosyne Supplements 224]. Leiden.

Levick, B. 1995. "The Latin inscriptions of Asia Minor." In Solin *et al.*, eds., 1995: 393–402.

Lewis, C.T. and C. Short. 1879. *A Latin Dictionary Founded on Andrew's Edition of Freund's Latin Dictionary. Revised, Enlarged and in Great Part Rewritten*. Oxford.

Lewis, N. 1978. "The imperial apokrima." *RIDA* 25: 261–278.

Lewis, N. 1986. "The process of promulgation in Rome's eastern provinces." In R.S. Bagnall and W.V. Harris, eds., *Studies in Roman Law in Memory of A. Arthur Schiller*. Leiden: 127–139.

Lewis, N. 1991–1992. "The governor's edict at Aizanoi." *Hellenica* 42: 15–20.

Lewis, N. 1993. "The demise of the demotic document: When and why." *JEA* 79: 276–281.

Lewis, N. 1996. "On Roman imperial promulgation in Greek." *SCI* 15: 208–211.

Lewis, N. 2001. "The demise of the Aramaic document in the Dead Sea region." *SCI* 20: 179–181.

Lewis, N., Y. Yadin and J.C. Greenfield. 1989. *The Documents from the Bar Kokhba Period in the Cave of Letters*. Jerusalem.

Liechtenhan, E. 1963. *Anthimi De obseruatione ciborum ad Theodoricum regem Francorum epistula*. Berlin.

Lindner, T. 1996. *Lateinische Komposita. Ein Glossar vornehmlich zum Wortschatz der Dichtersprache*. Innsbruck.

Lindner, T. 2002. *Lateinische Komposita. Morphologische, historische und lexikalische Studien*. Innsbruck.

Lindsay, W.M. 1904–1905. *T. Macci Plauti Comoediae*. 2 vols. Oxford.

Lindsay, W.M. 1907. *Syntax of Plautus*. Oxford.

Lindsay, W.M. 1922. *Early Latin Verse*. Oxford.

Lintott, A.W. 1999. *The Constitution of the Roman Republic*. Oxford.

Lloyd, G.E.R. 1983. "The development of Greek anatomical terminology." In G.E.R. Lloyd, *Science, Folklore and Ideology: Studies in the Life Sciences in Ancient Greece*. Cambridge: 149–167.

Lloyd, G.E.R. 1987. *The Revolutions of Wisdom: Studies in the Claims and Practice of Ancient Greek Science*. Berkeley and London.

Lodge, R.A. 1993. *French: From Dialect to Standard*. London.

Löfstedt, B. 1961. *Studien über die Sprache der langobardischen Gesetze. Beiträge zur frühmittelalterlichen Latinität*. Uppsala.

Löfstedt, E. 1907. *Beiträge zur Kenntnis der späteren Latinität*. Stockholm.

Löfstedt, E. 1908. *Spätlateinische Studien*. Uppsala.

Löfstedt, E. 1911. *Philologischer Kommentar zur Peregrinatio Aetheriae.* Uppsala = 2007 Italian trans. P. Pieroni, *Commento filologico all Peregrination Aetheriae: Ricerche sulla storia della lingua latina.* Bologna.

Löfstedt, E. 1942–1956. *Syntactica. Studien und Beiträge zur historischen Syntax des Lateins.* I: *Über einige Grundfragen der lateinischen Nominalsyntax.* II: *Syntaktisch-stilistische Gesichtspunkte und Probleme.* 2nd edn. Lund.

Löfstedt, E. 1959. *Late Latin.* Oslo.

Loporcaro, M. 2008. "La tendenza alla sillaba chiusa in latino tardo." In Wright, ed., 2008: 336–345.

Louis, P. 1956. "Observations sur le vocabulaire technique d'Aristote." In *Mélanges de philosophie grecque offerts à Mgr. Diès.* Paris: 141–149.

Lowe, N.J. 1988. "Sulpicia's syntax." *CQ* 38: 193–205.

Luce, T.J. 1971. "Design and structure in Livy: 5.32–55." *TAPhA* 102: 265–302.

Lunelli, A., ed. 1988. *La lingua poetica latina.* 3rd edn. Bologna.

Lyne, R.O.A.M. 1989. *Words and the Poet: Characteristic Techniques of Style in Vergil's* Aeneid. Oxford.

Lyons, J. 1977. *Semantics.* II. Cambridge.

Mackay, C.S. 1999. "Expressions to indicate goal of motion in the colloquial Latin of the early empire." *ZPE* 126: 229–239.

Magariños, A. 1939. "Peperci – parsi." *Emérita* 7: 136–145.

Maiden, M. 1995. *A Linguistic History of Italian.* London and New York.

Malcovati, H. 1969. *Imperatoris Caesaris Augusti Operum Fragmenta.* 5th edn. Turin.

Malherbe, A.J. 1988. *Ancient Epistolary Theorists.* Atlanta, GA.

Mallory, J.P., and D.Q. Adams. 2006. *The Oxford Introduction to Proto-Indo-European and the Proto-Indo-European World.* Oxford.

Maltby, R. 1975. "A comparative study of the language of Plautus and Terence." PhD thesis. Cambridge University.

Maltby, R. 1979. "Linguistic characterisation of old men in Terence." *CPh* 74: 136–147.

Maltby, R. 1985. "The distribution of Greek loan-words in Terence." *CQ* 35: 110–123.

Maltby, R. 1991. *A Lexicon of Ancient Latin Etymologies.* Leeds.

Maltby, R. 1995. "The distribution of Greek loan-words in Plautus." In R. Brock and A.J. Woodman, eds., *PLLS* 8: 31–69.

Mancini, M. 2001. "Agostino, i grammatici e il vocalismo del latino d'Africa." *Rivista di Linguistica* 13: 309–338.

Mantello, F.A., and A.G. Rigg, eds. 1996. *Medieval Latin: An Introduction and Bibliographical Guide.* Washington, DC.

Manthe, U. 1999. "*Assyrius sermo*: Ulp. D.45.1.16." In J.-F. Gerkens, P. Trenk-Hinterberger, H. Peter and R. Vigneron, eds., *Mélanges F. Sturm. Droit romain, histoire du droit, droit civil, droit comparé, droit international privé*, I. Liège: 357–364.

Manuwald, G., ed. 2001. *Der Satiriker Lucilius und seine Zeit.* Munich.

Marache, R. 1956. *Mots nouveaux et mots archaïques chez Fronton et Aulu-Gelle.* Rennes.

Marchesi, I. 2008. *The Art of Pliny's Letters: A Poetics of Allusion in the Private Correspondence.* Cambridge.

Marichal, R. 1988. *Les graffites de La Graufesenque.* Paris.

Marincola, J. 1997. *Authority and Tradition in Ancient Historiography.* Cambridge.

Marincola, J. 2007a. "Odysseus and the historian." *Syllecta Classica* 18: 1–79.

Marincola, J. 2007b. "Speeches in Classical historiography." In J. Marincola, ed., *A Companion to Greek and Roman Historiography.* Malden, MA and Oxford: 118–132.

Marinetti, A. 1985. *L' iscrizioni sudpicene: Testi.* Florence.

Mariotti, I. 1960. *Studi luciliani.* Florence.

Mariotti, S., ed. 1996–1998. *Enciclopedia oraziana.* 3 vols. Rome.

Markland, J. 1827. *P. Papinii Statii Libri quinque Silvarum.* Repr. of 1st 1728 edn. Dresden.

Marouzeau, J. 1921. "Pour mieux comprendre les textes latins. Essai sur la distinction des styles." *RPh* 45: 149–193.

Marouzeau, J. 1946. *Traité de stylistique latine.* 2nd edn. Paris.

Marouzeau, J. 1949. *Quelques aspects de la formation du latin littéraire.* Paris.

Marouzeau, J. 1953. *L'ordre des mots en latin.* Paris.

Marouzeau, J. 1959. "Sur deux aspects de la langue du droit." In *Droits de l'Aantiquité et sociologie juridique.* [*Mélanges Henri Lévy-Bruhl*]. Paris: 435–444.

Marouzeau, P. 1932. "Compte-rendu de J. Schrijnen: *Charakteristik des altchristlichen Latein.*" *REL* 10: 241–243.

Marrou, H.-I. 1965. *Histoire de l'éducation dans l'Antiquité.* 6th edn. Paris.

Marshall, P.K., ed. 1990. *A. Gellii* Noctes Atticae, II: *Libri XI–XX.* 2nd rev. edn. Oxford.

Martin, E.A., ed. 1990. *A Concise Dictionary of Law.* Oxford.

Martín, F. 1982. *La documentación griega de la cancillería del emperador Adriano.* Pamplona.

Marx, F. 1904–1905. *C. Lucilii carminum reliquiae.* Leipzig.

Marx, F. 1909. "Die Beziehungen des Altlateins zum Spätlatein." *Neue Jahrbücher für das klassische Altertum, Geschichte und deutsche Literatur* 12: 434–448.

Mason, H.J. 1974. *Greek Terms for Roman Institutions: A Lexicon and Analysis.* Toronto.

Matthews, P.H. 1972. *Inflectional Morphology: A Theoretical Study Based on Aspects of Latin Verb Conjugation.* Cambridge.

Matthews, P.H. 1994. "Greek and Latin linguistics." In G. Lepschy, ed., *History of Linguistics.* II: *Classical and Medieval Linguistics.* London and New York: 1–133.

Mattingly, H. and E.A. Sydenham. 1923–. *The Roman Imperial Coinage.* London. 2nd revised edn 1984– ed. C.H.V. Sutherland and R.A.G. Carson. London.

Maurach, G. 1989. *Enchiridion poeticum.* Darmstadt.

May, J.M. and J. Wisee. 2001. *Cicero On the Ideal Orator (*De Oratore*).* Oxford.

Mayer, R.G. 1999. "Grecism." In Adams and Mayer, eds., 1999: 157–182.

Mayer, R.G. 2001. *Tacitus* Dialogus de Oratoribus. Cambridge.

Mayer, R.G. 2003. "Pliny and *gloria dicendi.*" *Arethusa* 36: 227–234.

Mayser, E. 1934. *Grammatik der griechischen Papyri aus der Ptolemäerzeit* II.2: *Satzlehre.* Berlin and Leipzig.

Mazzini, I. 1978. "Il greco nella lingua tecnica medica latina." *Annali della facoltà di lettere e filosofia dell'Università di Macerata* 11: 543–556.

McDonald, A.H. 1957. "The style of Livy." *JRS* 47: 155–172.

McKie, D.S. 1989. "Salutati, Poggio and Codex M of Catullus." In Diggle, Hall and Jocelyn, eds.,1989: 66–86.

Mednikarova, I. 2003. "The accusative of the name of the deceased in Latin and Greek epitaphs." *ZPE* 143: 117–134.

Meiser, G. 1998. *Historische Laut- und Formenlehre der lateinischen Sprache.* Darmstadt.

Meister, K. 1916. *Lateinisch-griechische Eigennamen.* I: *Altitalische und römische Eigennamen.* Leipzig and Berlin.

Melzani, G. 1992. "Elementi della lingua d'uso nelle lettere di Plinio il Giovane." In P.V. Cova, R. Gazich, G.E. Manzoni and G. Melzani, eds., *Letteratura latina dell'Italia settentrionale. Cinque studi.* Milan: 197–244.

Mendell, C.W. 1917. *Latin Sentence Connection.* New Haven, CT.

Mercado, A.O. 2006a. "The Latin Saturnian and Italic verse." PhD thesis. University of California Los Angeles.

Mercado, A.O. 2006b. "Towards Proto-Indo-European metrics: The Italic saturnian reinterpreted." In G.-J. Pinault and D. Petit, eds., *La langue poétique indo-européenne. Actes du Colloque de travail de la Société des Études Indo-Européennes (Indogermanische Gesellschaft/ Society for Indo-European Studies), Paris, 22–24 octobre 2003.* Leuven and Paris: 299–316.

Mercado, A.O. 2008. "Italic and Celtic: Problems in the comparison of metrical systems." Paper presented at the XIII Fachtagung der Indogermanischen Gesellschaft, Salzburg.
Migliorini, B., and T. Gwynfor Griffith. 1984. *The Italian Language*. 2nd edn. London.
Mihaescu, H. 1978. *La langue latine dans le sud-est de l'Europe*. Bucarest and Paris.
Millar, F.G.B. 1968. "Local cultures in the Roman Empire: Libyan, Punic and Latin in Roman Africa." *JRS* 58: 126–134.
Millar, F.G.B. 1977. *The Emperor in the Roman World (31 BC–AD 337)*. London.
Millar, F.G.B. 1995. "Latin in the epigraphy of the Roman Near East." In Solin *et al.*, eds., 1995: 403–419.
Millar, F.G.B. 1998a. "Ethnic identity in the Roman Near East, 325–450: Language, religion and culture." *MedArch* 11: 159–176.
Millar, F.G.B. 1998b. *The Crowd in Rome in the Late Republic*. Ann Arbor, MI.
Millar, F.G.B. 2006. *A Greek Roman Empire: Power and Belief under Theodosius II (408–450)*. Berkeley, CA.
Miller, J.F. and A.J. Woodman, eds. 2010. *Poetry in the Early Empire: Generic Interactions*. [Mnemosyne Supplements 321]. Leiden.
Milroy, L., and P. Muysken, eds. 1995. *One Speaker, Two Languages: Cross-Disciplinary Perspectives on Code-Switching*. Cambridge and New York.
Mitchell, S. 1976. "Requisitioned transport in the Roman Empire: A new inscription from Pisidia." *JRS* 66: 106–131.
Mohl, F.G. 1899. *Introduction à la chronologie du latin vulgaire. Étude de philologie historique*. Paris.
Möhn, D. 1980. "Sondersprachen." In H.P. Althaus, H. Henne and H.E. Wiegand, eds., *Lexikon der Germanistischen Linguistik*. 2nd edn. Tübingen: 384–390.
Möhn, D., and R. Pelka. 1984. *Fachsprachen. Eine Einführung*. Tübingen.
Mohrmann, C. 1958–1977. *Études sur le latin des chrétiens*. 4 vols. I: 1958. *Le latin des chrétiens*. II: 1961. *Latin chrétien et médiéval*. III: 1965. *Latin chrétien et liturgique*. IV: 1977. *Latin Chrétien et latin médiéval*. Rome.
Money, D.K. 1998. *The English Horace: Anthony Alsop and the Tradition of British Latin Verse*. Oxford.
Moore, T.J. 2008. "When did the *tibicen* play? Meter and musical accompaniment in Roman comedy." *TAPhA* 138: 3–46.
Morello, R. 2003. "Pliny and the art of saying nothing." *Arethusa* 36: 187–209.
Mørland, H. 1932. *Die lateinischen Oribasiusübersetzungen*. [Symbolae Osloenses Fasc. Supplet. 5]. Oslo.
Morpurgo Davies, A. 1987. "The Greek notion of dialect." *Verbum* 10: 7–28.
Morstein-Marx, R. 2004. *Mass Oratory and Political Power in the Late Roman Republic*. Cambridge.
Morwood, J. 1991. "Aeneas, Augustus and the theme of the city." *G&R* 38: 212–223.
Mosci Sassi, M.G. 1992. *Il linguaggio gladiatorio*. Bologna.
Mosci Sassi, M.G. 1983. *Il "sermo castrensis."* Bologna.
Moser, H. 1959–1961. "'Umgangssprache.' Überlegungen zu ihren Formen und ihrer Stellung im Sprachganzen." *Zeitschrift für Mundartforschung* 27: 215–232.
Mourgues, J.-L. 1995. "Écrire en deux langues. Bilinguisme et pratique de chancellerie sous le Haut-Empire." *DHA* 21: 105–129.
Moussy, C., ed. 2005. *La composition et la préverbation en latin*. Paris.
Muecke, F. 2007. "The Satires." In S.J. Harrison, ed., *The Cambridge Companion to Horace*. Cambridge: 105–120.
Mullen, A. and P. James, eds. Forthcoming. *Multilingualism in the Graeco-Roman Worlds*. Cambridge.
Müller, A. 1905. 'Militaria aus Ammianus Marcellinus.' *Philologus* 18: 573–632.
Müller, R. 2001. *Sprachbewusstsein und Sprachvariation im lateinischen Schrifttum der Antike*. Munich.

Müller, R. 2007. "*Pura oratio* und *Puri sermonis amator*." In P. Kruschwitz, W.-W. Ehlers and F. Felgentreu, eds., *Terentius Poeta*. [Zetemata Monographien zur klassischen Altertumswissenschaft 127]. Munich: 111–125.
Müller-Lancé, J. 1992. "Die Funktion vulgärlateinischer Elemente in den *Satiren* des Horaz am Beispiel von Sat. 2.5." In Iliescu and Marxgut, eds., 1992: 243–254.
Mundt, F. 2004. "Ciceros 'Commentarioli belli *Ciliciensis*'. *Fam.* 15.4 und andere Briefe aus Kilikien." *Philologus* 148: 255–273.
Muysken, P. 1997. "Code-switching processes." In M. Pütz, ed., *Language Choices*. Amsterdam: 361–380.
Muysken, P. 2000. *Bilingual Speech: A Typology of Code-Mixing*. Cambridge.
Myers-Scotton, C. 2006. *Multiple Voices: An Introduction to Bilingualism*. Malden, MA.
Mynors, R.A.B., ed. 1958. *C. Valerii Catulli Carmina*. Oxford.
Mynors, R.A.B. 1966. *Catullus Carmina. Codex Oxoniensis bibliothecae Bodleianae Canonicianus class. Lat. 30*. Leiden.
Nabrings, K. 1981. *Sprachliche Varietäten*. Tübingen.
Nauta, R.R. 2002. *Poetry for Patrons: Literary Communication in the Age of Domitian*. Leiden.
Neue, F., and C. Wagener. 1892–1905. *Formenlehre der lateinischen Sprache*. 4 vols. Berlin and Leipzig. Repr. 1985. Hildesheim.
Neumann, G., and J. Untermann, eds. 1980. *Die Sprachen im römischen Reich der Kaiserzeit*. Cologne and Bonn.
Nevalainen, T. 2004. "Letter writing." *Journal of Historical Pragmatics* 5: 181–191.
Nicholas, B. 1988. *An Introduction to Roman Law*. Oxford.
Nicholson, E.W.B. 1904. *Vinisius to Nigra: A Fourth Century Christian Letter Written in South Britain and Discovered at Bath*. London.
Nicolas, C. 1996. Utraque lingua. *Le calque sémantique: domaine gréco-latin*. Leuven and Paris.
Nisbet, R.G.M. 1963. "Persius." In J.P. Sullivan, ed., 1963. *Critical Essays on Roman Literature: Satire*. London: 39–71.
Nisbet, R.G.M. 1999. "Word order in Horace's *Odes*." In Adams and Mayer, eds., 1999: 135–154.
Norberg, D. 1943. *Syntaktische Forschungen auf dem Gebiete des Spätlateins und des frühen Mittellateins*. Uppsala.
Norberg, D. 1944. *Beiträge zur spätlateinischen Syntax*. Uppsala.
Norberg, D. 1968. *Manuel pratique de latin médiéval*. Paris.
Norden, E. 1927. *P. Vergilius Maro* Aeneis *Buch VI*. Leipzig.
Noreña, C.F. 2007. "The social economy of Pliny's correspondence with Trajan." *AJPh* 128: 239–277.
Oakley, S.P. 1997. *A Commentary on Livy Books VI–X*. I: *Introduction and Book VI*. Oxford.
Oakley, S.P. 1998. *A Commentary on Livy. Books VI–X*. II: *Books VII and VIII*. Oxford.
Oakley, S.P. 2009. 'Style and language.' In A.J. Woodman, ed., *The Cambridge Companion to Tacitus*. Cambridge: 195–211.
Oates, J.F., R.S. Bagnall, S.J. Clackson, A.A. O'Brien, J.D. Sosin, T.G. Wilfong and K.A. Worp. *Checklist of Greek, Latin, Demotic and Coptic Papyri, Ostraca and Tablets*. http://scriptorium.lib.duke.edu/papyrus/texts/clist.html (accessed February 2011). 5th print edn. 2001, Oakville, CT, and Oxford.
Oberhelman, S.M. 1987. 'The provenance of the style of Ammianus Marcellinus.' *QUCC* 27: 79–89.
Odelman, E. 1972. *Études sur quelques reflets du style administratif chez César*. Stockholm.
Ogilvie, R.M. 1970. *A Commentary on Livy Books 1–5*. 2nd edn. Oxford.
Oliver, J.H. 1989. *Greek Constitutions of Early Roman Emperors from Inscriptions and Papyri*. [Memoirs of the American Philosophical Society 178]. London and New York.
Oliver, R.P. 1949. "The Claudian letter Ⱶ." *AJA* 53: 249–257.

Oliver, R.P. 1966. "Apex and Sicilicus." *AJPh* 87: 129–170.
Omeltchenko, S. 1977. *A Quantitative and Comparative Study of the Vocalism of the Latin Inscriptions of North Africa, Britain, Dalmatia, and the Balkans* [University of North Carolina Studies in the Romance Languages and Literatures 180]. Chapel Hill, NC.
Oniga, R. 1988. *I composti nominali latini. Una morfologia generativa*. Bologna.
Oniga, R. 1995. *Sallustio e l'etnografia*. [Biblioteca di 'Materiali e discussioni per l'analisi dei testi classici' 12]. Pisa.
Orlandini, A. 1995. "De la connexion. Une analyse pragmatique des connecteurs latins *atqui* et *immo*." *Lalies* 15: 259–269.
Orlandini, A. 1997. "Adverbes d'énoncé et adverbes d'énonciation en latin: *forte*, *fortasse*." *Lalies* 17: 251–260.
Österreicher, W. 1995. "'L'oral dans l'écrit'. Essaie d'une typologie à partir des sources du latin vulgaire." In Callebat, ed., 1995: 145–157.
Palmer, L.R. 1954. *The Latin Language*. London.
Papaconstantinou, A. 2010. *The Multilingual Experience in Egypt: From the Ptolemies to the Abbasids*. Farnham.
Parkes, M.B. 1993. *Pause and Effect: An Introduction to the History of Punctuation in the West*. Berkeley, CA.
Parsons, J. 1999. "A new approach to the Saturnian verse and its relation to Latin prosody." *TAPhA* 129: 117–137.
Pascucci, G. 1968. "Aspetti del latino giuridico." *SIFC* 40: 3–43.
Patzner, F. 1910. *De parataxis usu in Ciceronis epistulis praecipuo*. [Dissertationes philologae Vindobonenses 9.2]. Vienna: 119–184.
Penny, R. 2000. *Variation and Change in Spanish*. Cambridge.
Penny, R. 2002. *History of the Spanish Language*. 2nd edn. Cambridge.
Peremans, W. 1983. "Les ἑρμηνεῖς dans l'Égypte gréco-romaine." In *Das römisch-byzantinische Ägypten. Akten des internationalen Symposions 26.-30. September 1978 in Trier* [Aegyptiaca Treverensia 2]. Mainz: 11–17.
Peretz, D. 2006. "The Roman interpreter and his diplomatic and military roles." *Historia* 55: 451–470.
Perini, G.B. 1983. "Le 'riforme' ortografiche latine di età repubblicana." *AION (sez. linguistica)* 5: 141–169.
Perl, G. 1971. "Die Einführung der griechischen Buchstaben Y und Z in das lateinischen Alphabet." *Philologus* 115: 196–233.
Perrot, J. 1961. *Les dérivés latins en* -men *et* -mentum. Paris.
Peruzzi, E. 1963. "L' iscrizione di Vendia." *Maia* 15: 89–92.
Petersmann, H. 1989. "Die Urbanisierung des römischen Reiches im Lichte der lateinischen Sprache." *Gymnasium* 96: 406–428.
Petersmann, H. 1994. "De linguae Latinae origine atque de eius in Imperio Romano uso publico." In S. Albert, J. Kramer, and W. Schweickard, eds., *Miscellanea ad linguam Latinam linguasque recentiores attinentia*. Veitshöchheim: 5–10.
Petersmann, H. 1998. "Zur Sprach- und Kulturpolitik in der Klassischen Antike." *SCI* 17: 87–101.
Petersmann, H. 1999. "The language of early Roman satire: Its functions and characteristics." In Adams and Mayer, eds., 1999: 289–310.
Petersmann, H. 2002–2003. "Bedeutung und Gebrauch von lateinisch *fui*. Eine soziolinguistische Analyse." *Die Sprache* 43: 94–103.
Petersmann, H., and R. Kettemann eds. 1999. *Latin vulgaire – Latin tardif V. Actes du Ve Colloque international sur le latin vulgaire et tardif (Heidelberg, 5–8 septembre 1997)*. Heidelberg.
Phillips, E.J. 1977. *Corpus signorum imperii Romani. Corpus of Sculpture of the Roman World. Great Britain*. I, fasc. I: *Corbridge, Hadrian's Wall East of the North Tyne*. Oxford.

Pighi, G.B. 1964. *Lettere latine d'un soldato di Traiano; P.Mich 467–472. Nuova edizione critica e commento con la traduzione latina di P.Mich, 465–466, 473–481, 485–487*. Bologna.
Pinkster, H. 1972. *On Latin Adverbs*. Amsterdam.
Pinkster, H. 1987. "The strategy and chronology of the development of future and perfect tense auxiliaries in Latin." In M. Harris and P. Ramat, eds., *Historical Development of Auxiliaries*. Berlin: 193–223.
Pinkster, H. 1990a. *Latin Syntax and Semantics*. London and New York.
Pinkster, H. 1990b. "The development of cases and adpositions in Latin." In H. Pinkster and I. Genee, eds., *Unity in Diversity: Papers Presented to Simon C. Dik on his 50th Birthday*. Dordrecht: 195–209.
Pinkster, H. 2004. "Attitudinal and illocutionary satellites in Latin." In H. Aartsen, M. Hannay and R. Lyall, eds., *Words in Their Places. A Festschrift for J. Lachlan Mackenzie*. Amsterdam: 191–198.
Pinkster, H. 2010. "Notes on the language of M. Caelius Rufus." In Dickey and Chahoud, eds., 2010: 189–205.
Pirson, J. 1901. *La langue des inscriptions latines de la Gaule*. Brussels.
Pirson, J. 1906. "*Mulomedicina Chironis*. La syntaxe du verbe." *Festschrift zum XII. Allgemeinen Deutschen Neuphilologentage*. Erlangen: 390–431.
Plass, P. 1988. *Wit and the Writing of History: The Rhetoric of Historiography in Imperial Rome*. Madison.
Plaza, M., ed. 2009. *Oxford Readings in Classical Studies: Persius and Juvenal*. Oxford.
Poccetti, P. 2005. "Notes de linguistique italique. 2: En marge de la nouvelle attestation du *perfectum* falisque *faced/facet*: le latin de Préneste *vhevhaked* et le falisque *fifiked*." *REL* 83: 27–35.
Poccetti, P. 2010. "Greeting and farewell expressions as evidence for colloquial language: between literary and epigraphical texts." In Dickey and Chahoud, eds., 2010: 100–126.
Poccetti, P., D. Poli and C. Santini. 1999. *Una storia della lingua latina. Formazione, usi, comunicazione*, Rome.
Polanyi, L., and R. Scha 1983. "On the recursive structure of discourse." In K. Ehlich and H. van Riemsdijk, eds., *Connectedness in Sentence, Discourse and Text*. Tilburg: 141–178.
Politzer, R.L. 1952. "On *b* and *v* in Latin and Romance." *Word* 8: 211–215.
Polomé, E.C. 1983. "The linguistic situation in the western provinces of the Roman Empire." *ANRW* II.29.2: 509–553.
Poplack, S. 1980. "Sometimes I'll start a sentence in Spanish Y TERMINO EN ESPAÑOL: toward a typology of code-switching." *Linguistics* 18.7–8: 581–618.
Portalupi, F. 1989. "Umgangssprache e Kunstsprache in Frontone." *Civiltà classica e cristiana* 10: 147–167.
Powell, J.G.F. 1988. *Cicero, Cato Maior de Senectute, Edited with an Introduction and Commentary*. [Cambridge Classical Texts and Commentaries 28]. Cambridge.
Powell, J.G.F. 1990. *Cicero:* On Friendship *and* The Dream of Scipio *(Laelius de amicitia et somnium Scipionis)*. Warminster.
Powell, J.G.F. 1999. "Stylistic registers in Juvenal." In Adams and Mayer, eds., 1999: 311–334.
Powell, J.G.F. 2001. "'Juvenal's style.' Review of H.J. Urech, *Hoher und niederer Stil in den Satiren Juvenals*, Bern 1999." *CR* 51: 43–44.
Powell, J.G.F. 2005a. "Cicero's adaptation of legal Latin in the *De legibus*." In Adams, Reinhardt and Lapidge, eds., 2005: 117–150.
Powell, J.G.F. 2005b. "Dialogues and treatises." In Harrison, ed., 2005: 223–240.
Powell, J.G.F. 2007a. "A new text of the *Appendix Probi*." *CQ* 57: 687–700.
Powell, J.G.F. 2007b. "Invective and the orator: Ciceronian theory and practice." In Booth, ed., 2007: 1–23.

Powell, J.G.F., ed. 2007c. *Logos: Rational Argument in Classical Rhetoric* [BICS Supplement 96]. London.
Powell, J.G.F. 2010. "Hyperbaton and register in Cicero." In Dickey and Chahoud, eds., 2010: 167–188.
Powell, J.G.F. Forthcoming. "Cicero's style." In C. Steel, ed., *The Cambridge Companion to Cicero*. Cambridge.
Proskauer, C. 1909. *Das auslautende -s auf den lateinischen Inschriften*. Strasbourg.
Pryor, J.H. 1996. "Commerce." In Mantello and Rigg, eds., 1996: 307–314.
Puelma, M. 1980. "Cicero als Platon-Übersetzer." *MH* 37: 137–178.
Pulgram, E. 1975. *Latin–Romance Phonology: Prosodics and Metrics*. Munich.
Questa, C. 1995. *Titi Macci Plauti Cantica*. Urbino.
Questa, C. 2007. *La metrica di Plauto e di Terenzio*. Urbino.
Ramminger, J. 2009. *Neulateinische Wortliste 1300–1700* (http://www.lrz-muenchen.de/~ramminger/).
Ramsey, J. 2007. "Roman senatorial oratory." In Dominik and Hall, eds., 2007: 122–135.
Raven, D.S. 1965. *Latin Metre: An Introduction*. London.
Rawson, E. 1979. "L. Cornelius Sisenna and the early first century BC." *CQ* 29: 327–346.
Redard, G. 1956. "Le rajeunissement du texte de Plaute." In *Hommages à Max Niedermann* [Collection Latomus 23]. Brussels: 296–306.
Rees, R. 2007. "Panegyric." In Dominik and Hall, eds., 2007: 136–148.
Regula, M. 1951. "Besonderheiten der lateinischen Syntax und Stilistik als Vorspiele romanischer Ausdrucksweisen." *Glotta* 31: 158–198.
Reinhardt, T., M. Lapidge and J.N. Adams, eds. 2005. *Aspects of the Language of Latin Prose* [Proceedings of the British Academy 129]. Oxford.
Reynolds, L.D., ed. 1983. *Texts and Transmission*. Oxford.
Reynolds, L.D., and N.G. Wilson, eds. 1991. *Scribes and Scholars: A Guide to the Transmission of Greek and Latin Literature*. 3rd edn. Oxford.
Reynolds, S. 1990. "*Ad Auctorum Expositionem*: Syntactic theory and interpretative practice in the twelfth century." *Histoire épistémologie langage* 12: 31–51.
Ribbeck, O., ed. 1897–1898. *Scaenicae Romanorum poesis fragmenta*. 2 vols. 3rd edn. Leipzig.
Rice-Holmes, T. 1911. *Caesar's Conquest of Gaul*. 2nd edn. Oxford.
Ricottilli, J. 2003. "La lingua d'uso in Orazio." In J.B. Hofmann, *La lingua d'uso latina*. Bologna: 465–509.
Ridgway, D. 1992. *The First Western Greeks*. Cambridge and New York.
Riemann, O. 1885. *Études sur la langue et la grammaire de Tite-Live*. 2nd edn. Paris.
Rigg, A.G. 1986. "Latin language." In J.R. Strayer, ed., *Dictionary of the Middle Ages*, VII. New York: 350–359.
Riggsby, A.M. 1991. "Elision and hiatus in Latin prose." *CA* 10: 328–343.
Risch, E. 1979. "Zur altlateinischen Gebetssprache." *Incontri linguistici* 5: 43–53 = 1981. A. Etter and M. Looser, eds., *Ernst Risch: Kleine Schriften zum siebzigsten Geburtstag*. Berlin and New York: 633–643.
Risselada, R. 1993. *Imperatives and Other Directive Expressions in Latin: A Study in the Pragmatics of a Dead Language*. Amsterdam.
Risselada, R. 1994. "*Modo* and *sane*, or what to do with particles in Latin directives." In Herman, ed., 1994: 319–343.
Risselada, R. 1996. "And now for something completely different? Temporal discourse markers: Latin *nunc* and English *now*." In R. Risselada, J.R. de Jong, and A.M. Bolkestein, eds., *On Latin. Linguistic and Literary Studies in Honour of Harm Pinkster*. Amsterdam: 105–125.
Risselada, R. 1998. "The discourse functions of *sane*: Latin marker of agreement in description, interaction and concession." *Journal of Pragmatics* 30: 225–244.

Rix, H. 1992. "Zur Entstehung des lateinischen Perfektparadigmas." In O. Panagl and T. Krisch, eds., *Latein und Indogermanisch. Akten des Kolloquiums der Indogermanischen Gesellschaft, 23.–26. September 1986*. Innsbruck: 221–240.
Rizakis, A. 1995. "Le grec face au latin. Le paysage linguistique dans la péninsule balkanique sous l'Empire." In Solin *et al.*, eds., 1995: 373–391.
Rochette, B. 1997. *Le latin dans le monde grec. Recherches sur la diffusion de la langue et des lettres latines dans les provinces hellénophones de l'Empire romain* [Collection Latomus 233]. Brussels.
Rochette, B. 2000. "La langue des testaments dans l'Égypte du IIIe s. ap. J. C." *RIDA* 47: 449–461.
Rochette, B. 2010. "Greek and Latin bilingualism." In Bakker, ed., 2010: 281–293.
Roelcke, T. 1999. *Fachsprachen*. Berlin.
Rohlfs, G. 1969. *Grammatica storica della lingua italiana et dei suoi dialetti*. III: *Sintassi e formazione delle parole*. Turin.
Romaine, S. 1995. *Bilingualism*. 2nd edn. Oxford.
Rönsch, H. 1869. *Itala und Vulgata. Das Sprachidiom der urchristlichen Itala und der katholischen Vulgata*. Marburg.
Rosén, H. 1994a. "*Demum*: A message-articulating particle." In J. De Clercq and P. Desmet, eds., *Florilegium historiographiae linguisticae. Études d'historiographie de la linguistique et de grammaire comparée à la memoire de Maurice Leroy*. Louvain-la-Neuve: 173–184.
Rosén, H. 1994b. "The definite article in the making, nominal constituent order and related phenomena." In Herman, ed., 1994: 129–150.
Rosén, H. 1999. Latine Loqui*: Trends and Directions in the Crystallization of Classical Latin*. Munich.
Rosén, H. 2009. "Coherence, sentence modification and sentence-part modification: the contribution of particles." In Baldi and Cuzzolin, eds., 2009: 301–424.
Ross, A.S.C. 1954. "Linguistic class-indicators in present-day English." *NphM* 55: 113–149.
Roulet, E. 2006. "The description of text relation markers in the Geneva model of discourse organization." In Fischer, ed., 2006: 115–131.
Roulet, E., A. Auchlin, M. Schelling, J. Moeschler and C. Rubattel. 1985. *L'articulation du discours en français contemporain*. Bern.
Roulet, E., L. Filliettaz, A. Grobet and M. Burger. 2001. *Un modèle et un instrument d'analyse de l'organisation du discours*. Bern.
Rouse, W.H.D. 1935. *Scenes from Sixth-Form Life*. Oxford.
Rubin, Z. 2002. "*Res gestae divi saporis*: Greek and Middle Iranian in a document of Sassanian anti-Roman propaganda." In Adams, Janse and Swain, eds., 2002: 267–297.
Rubinstein, L. 2003. "Volunteer prosecutors in the Greek world." *Dike* 6: 88–113.
Rudd, N. 1960. "Horace on the origins of *satura*." *Phoenix* 14: 36–44.
Rudd, N. 1976. "Association of ideas in Persius." In N. Rudd, *Lines of Enquiry*. Cambridge: 54–83 = Plaza, ed., 2009: 107–137.
Rudd, N. 1987. *Horace, Satires and Epistles. Persius, Satires*. Harmondsworth.
Rudd, N. 1991. *Juvenal: The Satires. A New Translation*. Oxford.
Rushton Fairclough, H. 1918. *Virgil, II. Aeneid VII–XII. The Minor Poems*. [Loeb Classical Library]. London and New York.
Russell, D.A. 1990. *An Anthology of Latin Prose*. Oxford.
Russell, D.A. 2001. *Quintilian: The Orator's Education*. 5 vols. [Loeb Classical Library]. Cambridge, MA.
Russell, D.A.F.M. 1964. *'Longinus' On the Sublime*. Oxford.
Russell, P. 1988. "The Celtic preverb *uss and related matters." *Ériu* 39: 95–126.
Russell, P. Forthcoming. "*An habes linguam Latinam? Non tam bene sapio:* views of multilingualism from the early-medieval west." In Mullen and James, eds., forthcoming.
Rutledge, S.H. 2007. "Oratory and politics in the empire." In Dominik and Hall, eds., 2007: 109–121.

Sabbadini, R. 1885. *Storia del ciceronianismo e di altre questioni letterarie nell'età della rinascenza.* Turin.
Sage, E.T., and A.C. Schlesinger. 1938. *Livy, XII. Books XL–XLII.* [Loeb Classical Library]. London and Cambridge, MA.
Sager, J.C., D. Dungworth and P.F. McDonald. 1980. *English Special Languages: Principles and Practice in Science and Technology.* Wiesbaden.
Saller, R. 2001. "The family and society." In J. Bodel, ed., *Epigraphic Evidence: Ancient History from Inscriptions.* London and New York: 95–117.
Salonius, A.H. 1920. *Vitae Patrum: Kritische Untersuchungen über Text, Syntax und Wortschatz der spätlateinischen Vitae Patrum (B. III, V, VI, VII).* Lund.
Sampson, G. 1985. *Writing Systems.* Stanford, CA.
Santini, C., N. Scivoletto and L. Zurli, eds., 1990–1998. *Prefazioni, prologhi, proemi di opere tecnico-scientifiche latine.* 3 vols. Rome.
Sartre, M. 2001. "Les colonies romaines dans le monde grec." *Electrum* 5: 111–152.
Savory, T.H. 1967. *The Language of Science.* Rev. edn. London.
Scafuro, A.C. 1989. "Livy's comic narrative of the Bacchanalia." *Helios* 16: 119–142.
Scappaticcio, M.C. 2009. "Virgilio, allievi e maestri a Vindolanda. Per un'edizione di nuovi documenti dal forte britannico." *ZPE* 169: 59–70.
Schaad, D., and M. Genin. 2007. *La Graufesenque (Millau, Aveyron).* 2 vols. Pessac.
Scheidel, W. 2005. "Human mobility in Roman Italy, II: The slave population." *JRS* 95: 64–79.
Schenkeveld, D.M. 1988. "From particula to particle: The genesis of a class of words." In I. Rosier, ed., *L'heritage des grammairiens latins de l'Aantiquité aux lumières.* Louvain-la-Neuve: 81–93.
Schifko, P. 1992. "Morphologische Interferenzen im Bereich des fachsprachlichen Wortschatzes." In J. Albrecht and R. Baum, eds., *Fachsprache und Terminologie in Geschichte und Gegenwart.* Tübingen: 295–301.
Schironi, F. 2010. "Technical languages: Science and medicine." In Bakker, ed., 2010: 338–353.
Schlesinger, A.C. 1951. *Livy, XIII. Books XLIII–XLV* [Loeb Classical Library]. London and Cambridge, MA.
Schlicher, J.J. 1915. "The historical infinitive. III: Imitation and decline." *CPh* 10: 54–74.
Schmitt, R. 1983. "Die Sprachverhältnisse in den östlichen Provinzen des römischen Reiches." *ANRW* II.29.2: 554–586.
Schrickx, J. In press. *Lateinische Modalpartikeln:* nempe, quippe, scilicet, videlicet *und* nimirum. Leiden.
Schrijnen, J. 1932. *Charakteristik des altchristlichen Latein.* Nijmegen.
Schulz, F. 1951. *Classical Roman Law.* Oxford.
Sciarrino, E. 2007. "Roman oratory before Cicero: The Elder Cato and Gaius Gracchus." In Dominik and Hall, eds., 2007: 54–66.
Sedgwick, W.B. 1930. "The dating of Plautus' plays." *CQ* 24: 102–6.
Sedley, D. 1999. "Lucretius' use and avoidance of Greek." In Adams and Mayer, eds., 1999: 227–246.
Shackleton Bailey, D.R. 1965–1970. *Cicero's Letters to Atticus I–VII.* [Cambridge Classical Texts and Commentaries 3–9]. Cambridge.
Shackleton Bailey, D.R. 1977. *Cicero: Epistulae ad Familiares I–II.* [Cambridge Classical Texts and Commentaries 16–17]. Cambridge.
Shackleton Bailey, D.R. 1978. *Cicero's Letters to His Friends 1–2.* Harmondsworth.
Shackleton Bailey, D.R. 1980. *Cicero: Epistulae ad Quintum Fratrem et M. Brutum.* [Cambridge Classical Texts and Commentaries 22]. Cambridge.
Shackleton Bailey, D.R. 2000. *Valerius Maximus. Memorable Doings and Sayings.* 2 vols. [Loeb Classical Library]. London and Cambridge, MA.

Shackleton Bailey, D.R. 2001. *Cicero. Letters to Friends.* II [Loeb Classical Library]. London and Cambridge, MA.
Sheerin, D. 1996. "The liturgy." In Mantello and Rigg, eds., 1996: 157–182.
Sherk, R.K. 1969. *Roman Documents from the Greek East:* Senatus Consulta *and* Epistulae *to the Age of Augustus.* Baltimore, MD.
Sherwin-White, A.N. 1966. *The Letters of Pliny: A Historical and Social Commentary.* Oxford.
Shipp, G.P. 1953. "Greek in Plautus." *WS* 66: 105–112.
Shipp, G.P. 1955. "Plautine terms for Greek and Roman things." *Glotta* 34: 139–152.
Shipp, G.P. 1979. *Modern Greek Evidence for the Ancient Greek Vocabulary.* Sydney.
Sidwell, K. 1995. *Reading Medieval Latin.* Cambridge.
Sihler, A.L. 1995. *New Comparative Grammar of Greek and Latin.* Oxford and New York.
Sinclair, P. 1995. *Tacitus the Sententious Historian: A Sociology of Rhetoric in* Annals *1–6.* University Park, PA.
Sittl, K. 1882. *Die lokalen Verschiedenheiten der lateinischen Sprache mit besonderer Berücksichtigung des afrikanischen Lateins.* Erlangen.
Sjögren, H. 1906. *Zum Gebrauch des Futurums im Altlateinischen.* Uppsala.
Skutsch, O. 1985. *The Annals of Quintus Ennius.* Oxford.
Smith, C.C. 1983. "Vulgar Latin in Roman Britain: Epigraphic and other evidence." *ANRW* II.29.2: 893–948.
Smith, M.S. 1975. *Petronii Arbitri Cena Trimalchionis.* Oxford.
Solin, H. 1996. *Die stadtrömischen Sklavennamen. Ein Namenbuch I–III.* [Forschungen zur antiken Sklaverei, Beiheft 2]. Stuttgart.
Solin, H., O. Salomies and U.-M. Liertz, eds. 1995. *Acta Colloquii Epigraphici Latini, Helsinki 3–6 September* [Commentationes Humanarum Litterarum, 104]. Helsinki.
Solodow, J.B. 1978. *The Latin Particle* quidem. Boulder, CO.
Solodow, J.B. 1979. "Livy and the story of Horatius 1.24–26." *TAPhA* 109: 251–268.
Sommer, F. and R. Pfister. 1977. *Handbuch der lateinischen Laut- und Formenlehre.* 4th rev. edn. Heidelberg.
Sörbom, G. 1935. *Variatio sermonis Taciti aliaeque apud eundem quaestiones selectae.* Uppsala.
Soubiran, J. 1966. *L' élision dans la poésie latine.* Paris.
Soubiran, J. 1988. *Essai sur la versification dramatique des Romains. Sénaire iambique et septénaire trochaïque.* Paris.
Spevak, O. 2006. "*Tamen.* Essai de description syntaxique." *Glotta* 82: 221–248.
Spilman, M. 1932. *Cumulative Sentence Building in Latin Historical Narrative.* Berkeley.
Steel, C. 2003. "Cicero's *Brutus*: The end of oratory and the beginning of history?" *BICS* 46: 195–211.
Steel, C. 2006. *Roman Oratory* [Greece and Rome New Surveys in the Classics 36]. Cambridge.
Steel, C. 2007. "Lost orators of Rome." In Dominik and Hall, eds., 2007: 237–249.
Steele, R.B. 1891. *Chiasmus in Sallust, Caesar, Tacitus and Justinus.* Northfield.
Steele, R.B. 1900. "The Greek in Cicero's Epistles." *AJPh* 21: 387–410.
Steele, R.B. 1901. "Anaphora and chiasmus in Livy." *TAPhA* 32: 154–185.
Stefenelli, A. 1962. *Die Volkssprache im Werk des Petron im Hinblick auf die romanischen Sprachen.* Vienna.
Stephens, L. 1985. "Indirect questions in Old Latin: Syntactic and pragmatic factors conditioning modal shift." *Illinois Classical Studies* 10: 195–214.
Stevenson, J. 2005. *Women Latin Poets: Language, Gender, and Authority, from Antiquity to the Eighteenth Century.* Oxford.
Stibbe, C.M., G. Colonna, C. de Simone and H.S. Versnel. 1980. *Lapis Satricanus: Archaeological, Epigraphical, Linguistical and Historical Aspects of the New Inscription from Satricum.* The Hague.

Stotz, P. 1996–2004. *Handbuch zur lateinischen Sprache des Mittelalters.* 5 vols. Munich.
Strecker, K. 1929/1957. *Introduction to Medieval Latin.* Trans. R.B. Palmer. Dublin.
Stroh, W. 1979. "Der deutsche Vers und die Lateinschule." *Antike und Abendland* 25: 1–19.
Stroh, W. 1990. "Arsis und Thesis, oder: Wie hat man lateinische Verse gesprochen?" In M. von Albrecht and W. Schubert, eds., *Musik und Dichtung: Neue Forschungsbeiträge, Viktor Pöschl zum 80. Geburtstag gewidmet.* Frankfurt am Main: 87–116.
Sturtevant, E.H. 1919. "The coincidence of accent and ictus in the Roman dactylic poets." *CPh* 14: 373–385.
Sturtevant, E.H. 1923. "Harmony and clash of accent and ictus in the Latin hexameter." *TAPhA* 54: 51–73.
Sturtevant, E.H. 1940. *The Pronunciation of Greek and Latin.* 2nd edn. Philadelphia.
Susini, G. 1973. *The Roman Stonecutter. An Introduction to Latin Epigraphy.* Oxford.
Svennung, J. 1932. *Wortstudien zu den spätlateinischen Oribasiusrezensionen.* Uppsala.
Svennung, J. 1935. *Untersuchungen zu Palladius und zur lateinischen Fach- und Volkssprache* Lund.
Svennung, J. 1936. *Kleine Beiträge zur lateinischen Lautlehre.* Uppsala.
Swain, S. 2002. "Bilingualism in Cicero? The evidence of code-switching." In Adams, Swain and Janse, eds., 2002: 128–167.
Swain, S. 2004. "Bilingualism and biculturalism in Antonine Rome." In L. Holford-Strevens and A. Vardi, eds., *The Worlds of Aulus Gellius.* Oxford: 3–40.
Syme, R. 1939. *The Roman Revolution.* Oxford.
Syme, R. 1958. *Tacitus.* Oxford.
Szantyr, A. 1963. *Lateinische Syntax und Stilistik.* Munich.
Tamerle, E. 1926. *Der lateinische Vers ein akzenturierender Vers.* Innsbruck.
Tamm, D. 1997. *Roman Law and European Legal History.* Copenhagen.
Tarrant, R.J. 1998. "Parenthetically speaking (in Virgil and other poets)." In P.E. Knox and C. Foss, eds., *Style and Tradition: Studies in Honor of Wendell Clausen.* Stuttgart: 141–157.
Taylor, D.J. 1974. Declinatio*: A Study of the Linguistic Theory of Marcus Terentius Varro.* Amsterdam.
Thielmann, P. 1885. "*Habere* mit dem Infinitiv und die Entstehung des romanischen Futurums." *ALL* 2: 48–89, 157–202.
Thomas, R.F. 1982. *Lands and Peoples in Roman Poetry.* Cambridge.
Thomas, R.F. 2010. "Grist to the mill: The literary uses of the quotidian in Horace, *Satire* 1.5." In Dickey and Chahoud, eds., 2010: 255–265.
Thomason, S.G. 2001. *Language Contact: An Introduction.* Edinburgh.
Thomason, S.G. 2003. "Contact as a source of language change." In B.D. Joseph and R.D. Janda, eds., *The Handbook of Historical Linguistics.* London: 687–712.
Thomason, S.G., and T. Kaufman. 1988. *Language Contact, Creolization, and Genetic Linguistics.* Berkeley, Los Angeles and Oxford.
Thompson, E.M. 2008. *An Introduction to Greek and Latin Palaeography.* Rev. edn. of 1912 edn. Richmond.
Thomson, D.F.S. 1986. "On the Latin style of some French humanists." In C.M. Grisé and C.D.E. Tolton, eds. *Crossroads and Perspectives: French Literature of the Renaissance. Studies in Honour of Victor E. Graham.* Geneva: 77–100.
Thomson, D.F.S. 2003. *Catullus. Edited with a Textual and Interpretative Commentary* [Phoenix Supplementary Volume 34]. Rev. edn. Toronto.
Thulin, C. 1906. *Italische sakrale Poesie und Prosa: Eine metrische Untersuchung.* Berlin.
Tichy, E. 2006. *A Survey of Proto-Indo-European.* Trans. J.E. Cathey. Bremen.
Tomlin, R.S.O. 1993. "Votive objects: The inscribed lead tablets." In A. Woodward and P. Leach. *The Uley Shrines: Excavation of a Ritual Complex on West Hill, Uley, Gloucestershire, 1977–79.* London: 113–130.

Tomlin, R.S.O. 1994. "Vinisius to Nigra: Evidence from Oxford of Christianity in Roman Britain." *ZPE* 100: 93–108.
Tomlin, R.S.O., R.P. Wright and M.W.C. Hassall. 2009. *Roman Inscriptions of Britain. III: Inscriptions on Stone, Found or Notified between 1 January 1955 and 31 December 2006.* Oxford and Oakville, CT.
Touratier, C., ed. 2005. *Essais de phonologie latine.* Aix-en-Provence.
Tournoy, G., and T.O. Tunberg, 1996. "On the margins of Latinity? Neo-Latin and the vernacular languages." *HLov* 45: 134–175.
Trahman, C.R. 1951. "The attitude of the Roman administration toward Latin and Greek." *CB* 27: 51–53; 56–57.
Trappes-Lomax, J.M. 2007. *Catullus: A Textual Reappraisal.* Swansea.
Trisoglio, F. 1984. "La lettera di raccomandazione nell'epistolario ciceroniano." *Latomus* 43: 751–775.
Tunberg, T.O. 1997. "Ciceronian Latin: Longolius and others." *HLov* 46: 13–61.
Turner, E.G. 1961. "Latin versus Greek as a universal language: The attitude of Diocletian." In *Language and Society: Essays Presented to A.M. Jensen on his Seventieth Birthday.* Copenhagen: 165–168.
Tyrrell, R.Y., and L.C. Purser. 1904. *The Correspondence of M. Tullius Cicero, Arranged According to Its Chronological Order; With a Revision of the Text, a Commentary and Introductory Essays.* Dublin and London. Repr. 1969. Hildesheim.
Uddholm, A. 1953. Formulae Marculfi. *Études sur la langue et le style.* Uppsala.
Ullmann, R. 1927. *La technique des discours dans Salluste, Tite-Live et Tacite. La matière et la composition.* Oslo.
Untermann, J. 2000. *Wörterbuch des Oskisch-Umbrischen.* Heidelberg.
Urbanova, D. 1999. "La paleografia delle iscrizioni latine arcaiche." *Atti del XI congresso internazionale di epigrafia greca e Latina; Roma, 18–24 settembre 1997.* Rome: 477–492.
Utard, R. 2004. *Le discours indirect chez les historiens latins: Écriture ou oralité?* Louvain/Paris.
Väänänen, V. 1965. *Étude sur le texte et la langue des* Tablettes Albertini [Annales Academiae Scientiarum Fennicae B 141:2]. Helsinki: 26–57.
Väänänen, V. 1966. *Le latin vulgaire des inscriptions pompéiennes.* 3rd edn. Berlin.
Väänänen V. 1981. *Introduction au latin vulgaire.* 3rd edn. Paris.
Väänänen, V. 1983. "Le problème de la diversification du latin." *ANRW* II.29.1: 480–506.
Väänänen, V. 1987. *Le journal-épître d'Égérie* (Itinerarium Egeriae). *Étude linguistique.* Helsinki.
Väänänen, V. 2003. *Introduzione al latino volgare.* Ed. A. Limentani, trans. A. Grandesso Silvestri. 4th edn. Bologna.
Vainio, R. 1999. *Latinitas and Barbarisms According to the Roman Grammarians.* Turku.
Vairel-Carron, H. 1975. *Exclamation, ordre et défense. Analyse de deux systèmes syntaxiques en latin.* Paris.
van den Hout, M.P.J. 1999. *A Commentary on the Letters of M. Cornelius Fronto.* [Mnemosyne Supplement 190]. Leiden.
van Gils, L. 2003. "Narrative techniques compared in discourse and correspondence." In Garcea, ed., 2003: 47–72.
van Oorde, W. 1929. *Lexicon Aetherianum.* Amsterdam.
Ventura, I. 2007. *Bartholomaeus Anglicus: De proprietatibus rerum,* VI. Turnhout.
Vielliard, J. 1927. *Le latin des diplômes royaux et chartes privées de l'époque mérovingienne.* Paris.
Viljamaa, T. 1983. *Infinitive of Narration in Livy: A Study in Narrative Technique.* [Annales Universitatis Turkuensis Ser. B, t. 162]. Turku.
Vincent, N. 1997. "Synthetic and analytic structures." In M. Maiden and M. Parry, eds., *The Dialects of Italy.* London and New York: 99–105.
Vine, B. 1993. *Studies in Archaic Latin Inscriptions.* Innsbruck.

Vine, B. 1998. "Remarks on the Archaic Latin 'Garigliano Bowl' inscription." *ZPE* 121: 257–262.
Vollgraff, C.W. 1917. "De tabella emptionis aetatis Traiani nuper in Frisia reperta." *Mnemosyne* 45: 341–352.
Vollmer, F. 1898. *P. Papinii Statii Silvarum Libri*. Leipzig.
von Albrecht, M. 1989. *Masters of Roman Prose*. Trans. N. Adkin. Leeds.
von Albrecht, M. 2003. *Cicero's Style: A Synopsis* [Mnemosyne Supplement 245]. Leiden and Boston.
Voss, B.-R. 1963. *Der pointierte Stil des Tacitus*. Münster.
Waarsenburg, D.J. 1997. "*Lapis Satricanus minor*. New light on an old photograph of the *Lapis Satricanus*." *Mededelingen van het Nederlands Instituut te Rome* 56: 197–200.
Wachter, R. 1987. *Altlateinische Inschriften. Sprachliche und epigraphische Untersuchungen zu den Dokumenten bis etwa 150 v. Chr.* Bern.
Wachter, R. 1989. "Zur Vorgeschichte des griechischen Alphabets." *Kadmos* 28: 19–78.
Wacke, A. 1993. "Gallisch, Punisch, Syrisch oder Griechisch statt Latein? Zur schrittweisen Gleichberechtigung der Geschäftssprachen im Römischen Reich." *ZSS* 110: 14–59.
Wackernagel, J. 2009. *Lectures on Syntax: With Special Reference to Greek, Latin, and Germanic*. Ed. and trans. D.R. Langslow. Oxford.
Walde, A., and J.B. Hofmann. 1938–1956. *Lateinisches etymologisches Wörterbuch*. 3rd edn. Heidelberg.
Wallace, R. 1989. "The origins and development of the Latin alphabet." In W.M. Senner, ed., *The Origins of Writing*. Lincoln, NE: 121–135.
Wallace, R. 2005. *An Introduction to Wall Inscriptions from Pompeii and Herculaneum*. Wauconda, IL.
Wallace, R.W. 2006. "Law and rhetoric: Community justice in Athenian courts." In K.H. Kinzl, ed., *A Companion to the Classical Greek World*. Malden, MA and Oxford: 416–431.
Wallace-Hadrill, A. 1998. "To be Roman, go Greek: Thoughts on hellenization at Rome." In M. Austin, J. Harries and C. Smith, eds., Modus operandi. *Essays in honour of Geoffrey Rickman* [BICS Supplement 71]. London: 79–81.
Wallace-Hadrill, A. 2008. *Rome's Cultural Revolution*. Cambridge.
Walsh, P.G. 2006. *Pliny the Younger: Complete Letters. Translated with an Introduction and Notes*. Oxford.
Ward-Perkins, B. 2005. *The Fall of Rome and the End of Civilization*. Oxford.
Warmington, E.H. 1938. *Remains of Old Latin III: Lucilius. Laws of the XII Tables*. [Loeb Classical Library]. London and Cambridge, MA.
Warmington, E.H. 1940. *Remains of Old Latin IV: Archaic Inscriptions*. [Loeb Classical Library]. London and Cambridge, MA.
Watkins, C. 1976. "Observations on the "Nestor's Cup" inscription." *HSCPh* 80: 25–40.
Watkins, C. 1995a. "Greece in Italy outside Rome." *HSCPh* 97: 35–50.
Watkins, C. 1995b. *How to Kill a Dragon: Aspects of Indo-European Poetics*. Oxford.
Watson, P. 1985. "Axelson revisited: The selection of vocabulary in Latin poetry." *CQ* 35: 430–448.
Weijers, O. 1987. *Terminologie des universités au XIIIe siècle*. Rome.
Weijers, O., ed. 1988–2003. *Études sur le vocabulaire intellectuel du moyen age* (CIVICIMA), I–X. Turnhout.
Weiss, M. 2009. *Outline of the Historical and Comparative Grammar of Latin*. Ann Arbor, MI.
Wenskus, O. 1995–1996. "Codewechsel bei der *Stipulatio*. Eine Bemerkung zur Sprachwandel im römischen Recht." *Glotta* 73: 116–117.
Wenskus, O. 1998. *Emblematischer Codewechsel und Verwandtes in der lateinischen Prosa. Zwischen Nähesprache und Distanzsprache*. Innsbruck.
West, D. 1982. *Greek Metre*. Oxford.
Westerburgh, U. 1956. *Chronicon Salernitanum: A Critical Edition with Studies on Literary and Historical Sources and on Language*. [Studia Latina Stockholmiensia 3]. Stockholm.
Wharton, D.B. 1997. "Tacitus' Tiberius: The state of the evidence for the emperor's *ipsissima verba* in the *Annals*." *AJPh* 118: 119–125.

Whitney, W.D. 1881. "On mixture in language." *TAPhA* 12: 1–26.
Wierzbicka, A. 1986. "Introduction." *Journal of Pragmatics* 10: 519–534.
Wiese, I. 1984. *Fachsprache der Medizin. Eine linguistische Analyse*. Leipzig.
Wigtil, D.N. 1982. "The translator of the Greek *Res Gestae*." *AJPh* 103: 189–195.
Wilcox, A. 2005. "Sympathetic rivals: Consolation in Cicero's letters." *AJPh* 126.2: 237–255.
Wilkinson, L.P. 1940. "The Augustan rules for dactylic verse." *CQ* 34: 30–43.
Wilkinson, L.P. 1963. *Golden Latin Artistry*. Cambridge.
Willi, A. 2003. *The Languages of Aristophanes: Aspects of Linguistic Variation in Classical Attic Greek*. Oxford.
Willi, A. 2010. "Campaigning for *utilitas*: Style, grammar and philosophy in C. Iulius Caesar." In Dickey and Chahoud, eds., 2010: 229–242.
Williams, G. 1968. *Tradition and Originality in Roman Poetry*. Oxford.
Williams, G. 1992. "The genesis of poetry in Rome." In Kenney and Clausen, eds., 1992: 53–59.
Wills, J. 1996. *Repetition in Latin Poetry: Figures of Allusion*. Oxford.
Wilson, A. Forthcoming. "Neo-Punic and Latin inscriptions in Roman North Africa: Function and display." In Mullen and James, eds., forthcoming.
Wilss, W. 1977. *Übersetzungswissenschaft. Probleme und Methoden*. Stuttgart.
Wilss, W. 1979. "Fachsprache und Übersetzen." In H. Felber, F. Lang and Gernot Wersig, eds., *Terminologie als angewandte Sprachwissenschaft. Gedenkschrift für Univ.-Prof. Dr. Eugen Wüster*. Munich: 177–191.
Winford, D. 2003. *An Introduction to Contact Linguistics*. Oxford.
Winterbottom, M. 1964. "Quintilian and the *vir bonus*." *JRS* 54: 90–97.
Winterbottom, M. 1989. "Cicero and the middle style." In Diggle, Hall and Jocelyn, eds., 1989: 125–131.
Wiotte-Franz, C. 2001. *Hermeneus und Interpres. Zum Dolmetscherwesen in der Antike* [Saarbrücker Studien zur Archäologie und Alte Geschichte 16]. Saarbrücken.
Wiseman, T.P. 1998. *Roman Drama and Roman History*. Exeter.
Wisse, J. 2002. "The intellectual background of the rhetorical works." In J.M. May, ed., *Brill's Companion to Cicero: Oratory and Rhetoric*. Leiden: 331–374.
Wisse, J. 2007. "The riddle of the *Pro Milone*: The rhetoric of rational argument." In Powell, ed., 2007c: 35–68.
Witke, C. 1970. *Latin Satire: The Structure of Persuasion*. Leiden.
Witte, K. 1910. "Über die Form der Darstellung in Livius Geschichtswerk." *RhM* 65: 270–305, 359–419.
Wölfflin, E. 1884. "Zu den lateinischen Kausalpartikeln." *ALL* 1: 161–176.
Wölfflin, E. 1886 "Der substantivierte Infinitiv." *ALL* 3: 70–91.
Wölfflin, E. 1900. "Zum Asyndeton bei Sallust." *ALL* 11: 27–35.
Wölfflin, E. 1933. *Ausgewählte Schriften*. Leipzig.
Wolski, W. 1998. "Fachtextsorten und andere Textklassen. Probleme ihrer Bestimmung, Abgrenzung und Einteilung." In L. Hoffmann, H. Kalverkämper and H.E. Wiegand, eds., *Fachsprachen. Ein internationales Handbuch zur Fachsprachenforschung und Terminologiewissenschaft*. Berlin and New York: 457–468.
Woodcock, E.C. 1959. *A New Latin Syntax*. London.
Woodman, A.J. 1979. "Self-imitation and the substance of history: Tacitus, *Annals* 1.61–5 and *Histories* 2.70, 5.14–15." In D. West and T. Woodman, eds., *Creative Imitation and Latin Literature*. Cambridge: 143–156.
Woodman, A.J. 1988. *Rhetoric in Classical Historiography*. London.
Woodman, A.J. 1992. "Nero's alien capital: Tacitus as paradoxographer (*Annals* 15.36–7)." In T. Woodman and J. Powell, eds., *Author and Audience in Latin Literature*. Cambridge: 173–188.

Woodman, A.J. 1998. *Tacitus Reviewed*. Oxford.
Woodman, A.J. 2004. *Tacitus* The Annals. Indianpolis and Cambridge.
Woodman, A.J. 2006. "Tiberius and the taste of power: The year 33 in Tacitus." *CQ* 56: 175–189.
Woodman, A.J. 2007. *Salust* Catiline's War, The Jugurthine War, Histories. London.
Woodman, A.J. 2010a. "*Aliena facundia*: Seneca in Tacitus." In D.H. Berry and A. Erskine, eds., *Form and Function in Roman Oratory*. Cambridge: 294–307.
Woodman, A.J. 2010b. "Community health: Metaphors in Latin historiography." *PLLS* 14: 43–61.
Wright, R. 1982. *Late Latin and Early Romance in Spain and Carolingian France*. Liverpool.
Wright, R. 1989. *Latín tardío y romance temprano*. Madrid.
Wright, R., ed. 1996. *Latin and the Romance Languages in the Early Middle Ages*. 1st pub. London 1989. University Park, PA.
Wright, R. 2002. *A Sociophilological Study of Late Latin*. Turnhout.
Wright, R., ed. 2008. *Latin vulgaire – latin tardif VIII. Actes du VIIIe colloque international sur le latin vulgaire et tardif, Oxford 6–9 septembre 2006*. Hildesheim.
Yardley, J.C. 2003. *Justin and Pompeius Trogus: A Study of the Language of Justin's* Epitome *of Trogus*. Toronto.
Yaron, R. 1995. "The competitive coexistence of Latin and Greek in the Roman Empire." In R. Feenstra, A.S. Hartkamp, J.E.S. Pruit, P.J. Sijpestein and L.C. Winkel, eds., Collatio iuris Romani. *Études dédiées à Hans Ankum à l'occasion de son 65e anniversaire*. Amsterdam: II. 657–664.
Zeleny, K. 2008. *Itali modi: Akzentrhythmen in der lateinischen Dichtung der augusteischen Zeit*. Vienna.
Zetzel, J.E.G. 1981. *Latin Textual Criticism in Antiquity*. New York.
Zgusta, L. 1980. "Die Rolle des Griechischen im römischen Kaiserreich." In Neumann and Untermann, eds., 1980: 121–145.
Zimmermann, J.-L. 1986. "La fin de *Falerii veteres*: un témoignage archéologique." *The J. Paul Getty Museum Journal* 14: 37–42.
Zimmermann, M. Forthcoming. "Discourse particles." In C. Maienborn, K. von Heusinger and P. Portner, eds., *Semantics: An International Handbook of Natural Language Meaning*. Berlin.
Zinsser, J.P. 2009. "Why believe me? Narrative authority in biography." *Journal of Women's History* 21: 164–166.
Zucchelli, B. 1969a. *Studi sulle formazioni latine in -lo- non diminutive e sui loro rapporti con i diminutivi*. Parma.
Zucchelli, B. 1969b. "Sull' origine della funzione diminutiva del suffisso *-lo-* in latino." In *Studi linguistici in onore di V. Pisani*. Brescia: 1075–1100.

Index Locorum

Literary Texts

A Companion to the Latin Language, First Edition. Edited by James Clackson.