

VOLEKOVÁ, KATEŘINA 2012: *K vybraným jménům v Klaretově Glosáři*, in: *Od slova k modelu jazyka. Sborník z 13. mezinárodního setkání mladých lingvistů*, Olomouc, s. 10–17.

## Summary

### FROM THE *DICTIONARY OF MEDIEVAL LATIN* IN CZECH LANDS: *SPORCIA*

The main aim of this article is to identify the origin and meaning of one Latin zoological term in the work of Czech medieval lexicographer Bartholomaeus de Solencia dictus Claretus. The name *sporcía*, included in the *Glossary's* chapter *De piscibus* and accompanied by the Czech equivalent *veprzik* (piglet), originates most likely from the classical Latin name *porcus marinus*. This name, denoting a marine animal with the appearance or behaviour of land pig, appears in several ancient and medieval scientific writings, including the encyclopaedia *Liber de natura rerum* of Thomas of Cantimpré, an important source for Claretus. In ancient and medieval texts, the same term usually stands for both land and sea animals: *porcus* – *porcus marinus*; *equus* – *equus marinus*; *vacca* – *vacca marina*; *lepus* – *lepus marinus*; *hirundo* – *hirundo maris*; *mus* – *mus marinus*; *vipera* – *vipera maris* etc. Claretus, perhaps in an effort to compensate for the lack of the adjective *marinus* or *maris*, sets both groups apart by applying phonetic and morphological changes, the most important of which would be the change of gender. Therefore, in Czech medieval context, all the sea counterparts of land animals get their specific names (such as *sporcía*, *equida*, *vaccus*, *lepo*, *yrundia*, *muria*, *viperus*), not found in any other medieval sources.

Keywords: *porcus marinus*; Latin lexicography; ancient and medieval zoology; Latin names of marine animals; Bartholomaeus de Solencia dictus Claretus; Pliny the Elder; Isidorus of Sevilla; Thomas of Cantimpré

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