

Markiewicz, Tomasz

"Rechtssemantik und forensische Rhetorik. Untersuchungen zu Wortschatz, Stil und Grammatik der Sprache koptischer Rechtsurkunden", Tonio Sebastian Richter, Leipzig 2002 : [recenzja]

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Artykuł został opracowany do udostępnienia w internecie przez Muzeum Historii Polski w ramach prac podejmowanych na rzecz zapewnienia otwartego, powszechnego i trwałego dostępu do polskiego dorobku naukowego i kulturalnego. Artykuł jest umieszczony w kolekcji cyfrowej bazhum.muzhp.pl, gromadzącej zawartość polskich czasopism humanistycznych i społecznych.

Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

cantly neither of them stuck to this system: e.g. F. Hoffmann refers on p. 258, n. 83 with “II Kh 3.32” and H.-J. Thissen on p. 591 with “I Kh V 32” to texts appearing as “Setne II 3.32” and “Setne I 5.32 respectively in the index on p. 702. No list of abbreviations is there to help a confused non-egyptologist to realize that these are in fact the same texts). These are perhaps minor issues, but if uniformity cannot be achieved even within single volume uniting the great majority of Demoticists, there is little hope that it will ever prevail within Demotic studies. Perhaps it is time to inform the authors of the *Checklist of Greek, Latin, Demotic and Coptic Papyri, Ostraca and Tablets* that their efforts regarding Demotic texts are futile, for the Demoticists are only unanimous in ignoring them. Demotic papyrology has not acquired such useful tools as a *Sammelbuch*, an up-to-date dictionary or a systematically published *Berichtigungsliste*, but even the one that exists – the *Checklist* – is seldom used. Is this because the difficulties of the Demotic script mostly attract people who prefer doing things “the harder way”?

{Tomasz Markiewicz}

Tonio Sebastian RICHTER, *Rechtssemantik und forensische Rhetorik. Untersuchungen zu Wortschatz, Stil und Grammatik der Sprache koptischer Rechtsurkunden.* (Kanobos 3), Verlag Helmar Wodtke und Katharina Stegbauer: Leipzig 2002, IX + 447 pp., ISBN 3-934374-06-9,

Coptic documentary papyrology is unfortunately a rather neglected field, publications of new texts are rare and monographies based on results from such text almost unique. This alone makes the appearance of Richter’s doctoral dissertation in print and important event, and we are lucky that in this case the uncommon subject was competently dealt with.

The work is devoted to the study of the language of Coptic legal texts. Whoever deals with such question, must embark upon the question, how much these texts did inherit from the indigenous tradition of Demotic legal papyri and to what extent they were dependent on other, mostly Greek, traditions. The problem of possible continuity between the Demotic and the Coptic is discussed by the author in the first part of the book (Chapters 1-3). What is known of the demise of the Demotic document and the rise of the legal Coptic texts is conveniently summarized in the first two chapters, while chapter 3 deals with the possibility of legal continuity and especially with apparent similarities of the language. The author concludes that the few alleged parallels between Demotic and Coptic clauses may be haphazard and that continuity and change may be seriously studied only on the grounds of legal vocabulary, to which part 2 of the book is devoted (chapters 6 and 7). Chapter 6 discusses known similarities and differ-

ences between Demotic and Coptic legal words and expressions (here also Coptic literary texts are taken into consideration), while chapter 7 shows the substantial influence of the Greek and the more modest one of the Arabic upon Coptic legal vocabulary.

Part 3 (chapters 8–10) is devoted to the study of several characteristic phenomena of the grammar and style of documentary Coptic, such as special use of tenses or the often-encountered tautology. The final chapter (no. 11) discusses the recession and demise of Coptic legal documents after the 9th century. This part shows perhaps too big a predilection for specialized linguistic jargon, which can make the work less accessible for anyone with less profound training in general linguistics than that of the author himself.

The most substantial and certainly the most valuable part of the book is the glossary of Coptic legal terms in part 4. The glossary consists of 316 entries, each containing a word in its standard Sahidic or Fayumic version, translation of its meaning(s) with examples taken from Coptic texts (with translations), and references (sometimes quite lengthy, especially with words with established Demotic or Greek connection). Combined with H. Förster's recent *Wörterbuch der griechischen Wörtern in den koptischen dokumentarischen Texten*, this glossary is bound to become a very useful tool to anyone studying Coptic legal texts, but not only. Thanks to abundant reference especially to Greek and Demotic legal terms (they can be easily located through the indices) the work can be of interest also to those not primarily interested in Coptic. This goes especially for demoticists who at present do not have an up-to-date glossary of legal terms at their disposal.

On the whole the work is quite impressive and the author is to be praised for his learning and meticulous work. Naturally, the author's choice of words for the glossary was subjective and as such is open to charge that this or that entry or reference is missing, but on the whole it does not diminish the value of his work.

[Tomasz Markiewicz]

A.-E. VEÏSSE, *Les „revoltes égyptiennes”. Recherches sur les troubles intérieurs en Égypte du règne de Ptolémée III à la conquête romaine*, Leuven – Paris – Dudley, MA: Peeters Publishers 2004 (*Studia Hellenistica* 41), ISBN 90-429-1399-1 (Peeters, Leuven); 2-87723-761-3 (Peeters, France)

Die Frage der Revolten im ptolemäischen Ägypten beschäftigte die Papyriologen seit Anfang des 20. Jahrhunderts. Auf der Grundlage konkreter Quellen äußerten sie verschiedene, zuweilen widersprüchliche Meinungen darüber. Die zunehmende Anzahl an Quellen brachte neue Studien hervor. Wenn auch die Revolten selbst nicht anzuzweifeln waren, waren ihr Zeitraum, ihre territoriale