

MENTAL VALUES AND MEANINGS OF RES. ILLUSTRATIVE LEXICON¹

Abstract: *Res* is perhaps, the most prolific word with regard to the meanings in Latin. Many phrases formed with its help were inherited in European languages, particularly in legal and political field. The name of a new form of government-Republic is an eloquent proof of what was said above.

The multitude of phrases, but also of senses of **res** is a testimony of the Latin genius that knew how to organize itself and the world led by him, that he also created the terminology of social-institutional organization.

The expressions and meanings of **res** touch many areas such as: legal, military, philosophical, political, social, mental, diplomatic, poetic, religious, and so on. **Res** was used by Latin people to describe many concepts whose diversity is very high. Through him there were expressed feelings, social-political institutions and practices, philosophical terms (we think here at Lucretius who created an entire philosophical terminology in Latin, especially using this word), legal terms in an overwhelming proportion, situations of life and in the works of Latin writers, **res** is very used to render different states of mind or mentalities.

Keywords: *res*, meanings, Latin, mentalities, lexicon.

Res is perhaps the most prolific word in representing the meanings of Latin language. Furthermore, expressions formed with its help have been inherited by the European languages, especially in legal and political fields. The denomination of a new form of government – the Republic is an eloquent proof of this fact. Also, the word *rebus* comes from the Latin **res**.

The multitude of meanings of **res** is a testimony of the Latin genius that knew how to organize itself and the world led by him, his organization being so perfectly that it was inherited, especially in the European social-institutional organization terminology and beyond.

Expressions and meanings of **res** reach many fields such as: legal, military, philosophical, political, diplomatic, poetic, religious and so on, being translated according to the context. In other words, its meaning can be observed only in its context, often **res** can have antagonistic meanings in different contexts.

At a first analyze of **res** we can observe that it rendered with the following meanings: thing, object, situation, circumstance and event. (Paraschiv, M., Curcă, R.,-G., 2007: 423.)

In other dictionaries we find the following meanings of **res**: it could derive from the indo-European *rei*, according to Pokorny, having the meaning of thing, possession, the avestic *ray*= paradise, wealth, but also the Sanskrit *rayi*=wealth, property and good. (<http://fr.wiktionary.org/wiki/res/>, 20.01.2011, *Le Dictionnaire étymologique latin*).

It is a fact that the Latin **res** inherited all the meanings present both in Indo-European and Sanskrit.

Félix Gaffiot in *Dictionnaire latin-français* gives us the most meanings of **res**: thing, object, being, business, fact, event, circumstance, body, nothing, contradiction, race, action, reality, fortune, interest, advantage, wealth, cause, reason, legal business,

¹ Mădălina Strechie, University of Craiova, madalinastrechie@yahoo.fr.

litigation and so on. (<http://www.lexilogos.com/latin/gaffiot.php?p=1349>/20.01.2011). It is our own translation). We believe that this is the most complete definition of *res*.

In an English-Latin dictionary we have the following definition: *res, ei, f = thing, situation, business, fact, condition, property, profit, advantage, world, universe, case (legal) result, power, value, opportunity.* (***)Pocket Oxford Latin Dictionary, 1994, 2005: 162). (It is our own translation).

We gathered these meanings and values in three categories: political social, legal and philosophical-poetical and mentality. We mention that the translation belongs to the authors from which we selected the expressions. Many times we offer a different interpretation and translation for the meanings of *res*. Our study has not exhausted all the values and meanings of *res* because of the saving imposed by the rules of typewriting, but we consider that we captured the main value of this word.

1. Political-social values:

Idem sentire de re publica= to have the same attitude towards the state (*Apud*, Varzari, E., Hanganu, A., Cosmescu, A, 2010: 73), in which *res* has the meaning of state or public affaires

Res publica=State, Republic (*Ibidem*: 126.)

Corruptissima re publica plurima leges –Tacitus=If a state is very corrupt, it has many laws. (Matei, V., 2007: 57) It can be noticed that, over the time, the Romans joint the two words *res publica* in a single word designating by it the Roman state.

...*res angusta domi* - Iuvenalis=poverty. (*Ibidem*: 126) In this case, *res* has a social fault value, if we translate literally, it would be *narrow thing*.

Libertas inestimabile res est= Freedom is priceless (*Ibidem*: 174). Here, *Res* has the sense of human right, a fundamental right-freedom. This saying is still present nowadays.

Lucri bonus est odor ex re qualibet - Iuvenalis= The smells of gain is nice from wherever it would come. (*Ibidem*: 178) We have here an economic sense of *res*, namely that of earnings, wealth, favorable situation and, why not, of a business.

Multum ad rem pertinent... - Seneca= It is very important for what purpose you take an action...(*Ibidem*: 208) *Res* in this case has the meaning of social action, but also of motive of this action.

...*res dissociabiles...* - Tacitus=Things that do not work together. (*Ibidem*: 215) Also, in this case, we deal with the value of action, but an action opposite to the other, so that we can interpret it as a political opposition.

...*in re publica versantur* - Seneca=...the one dealing with politics. (*Ibidem*: 218) Besides the meaning of state, we also see here the meaning of politics that *res* has.

...*nervum rerum*...= the nerve of things or money (*Ibidem*: 218). The economic value is the most obvious in this context, as we can understand here by *res* even economics.

...*res non sinit...* - Terentius= Does not accept the situation. (*Ibidem*: 242). Therefore, *Res* has here the meaning of social context.

Res gestae divi Augusti= war facts of Augustus. *Res* has two meanings here 1. War, 2. History.

Rebus sic stantibus= as long as the situation persists. (*Apud*, Varzari, E., Hanganu, A., Cosmescu, A, *op.cit.*: 117). *Res* in this case refer to a diplomatic context, the expression being also used nowadays in the language of diplomatic relations, and here it is correct to translate *res* by relations.

...*memento rebus...*- Horatius= Remember the circumstances. (*Apud Matei, V., op. cit.:* 12). Although it has to a great Latin poet, *res* has here also a social meaning, we can translate life circumstances.

...*rerum novarum cupidus*...=...wishful of new things, reformist. (*Apud, Varzari, E., Hanganu, A., Cosmescu, A, op. cit.:* 119) *Res* has here the meaning of reform, restructuring, and why not, of new institutions.

Res novae= new situations, revolution. (*Apud, Pistol, P., 2005:* 91) In this context *res* has the meaning of revolution (more than a reform), namely a whole new situation, that changes completely a certain system. As found in the two contexts, *res* can have different meanings in almost identical contexts, although they may seem similar.

Concordia parvae res crescunt, discordia maxime delabuntur - Sallustius= By means of collaboration, small problems gain importance, but by disunion even the most important are lost. (*Apud Matei, V., op. cit.:*52) We also deal with a political sense of *res* if we interpret it in relation to *concordia* or *discordia*. The term of *concordia* represented during Sallust's time a desideratum of Roman political forces, that during Augustus' time materialized by *concordia ordinum* = alliance of Roman orders. It would be correct to translate in this case *res* by principles or, why not, political doctrines (thinking here of the two political factions which dominated Roman political life, *Optimates* and *Populares* that had different doctrines).

...*res ad omnia parata* - Seneca=...ready for everything. (*Ibidem:* 73). We can interpret this phrase where *res* appear also as expression of a social-political context, translating it not only as anything, but especially as compromise, lack of scruples, crime.

...*res ipsa declaravit* - Cicero (<http://www.lexilogos.com/latin/gaffiot.php?p=1349>/20.01.2011) = As demonstrated by the event.

...*res efficientes, res effectae* - Cicero (*Ibidem*) = effective forces, effects

...*res urbanae* - Cicero (*Ibidem*) = urban life

...*primos se omnium rerum volunt* - Terentius (*Ibidem*) = who want to be the first in the world

...*maxima rerum Roma* - Vergilius (*Ibidem*) =Rome, wonder of the world

...*rem augere* - Cicero (*Ibidem*) = to increase the wealth

...*privatae res* - Cicero (*Ibidem*) = personal wealth

...*In rem esse aliqui* - Plautus (*Ibidem*) = to be in the interest of someone

...*pro tempore et pro re* - Caesar (*Ibidem*) = according to times and circumstances

...*in media re publica versari* - Cicero (*Ibidem*) = to interfere in the political life

...*rem publicam tenere* - Cicero (*Ibidem*) = to be at the top of the political life or the government

...*rei publicae usus* - Cicero (*Ibidem*) = political practice

...*res militaris* (<http://fr.wiktionary.org/wiki/res>, / 20.01.2011) = war, military art

...*quibus rebus perfectis* - Caesar (*Ibidem*) = preparations being complete. This also refers to the meaning of war, or rather to the situation before belligerency.

...*ante rem* - Titus Livius (*Ibidem*) = before battle or before action

...*res populi Romani perscribere* (*Ibidem*) -Titus Livius= to write the facts or Romans' history

...*rerum scriptor*=historian (*Ibidem*)

...*res ampla* - Cicero (*Ibidem*) = huge wealth

...*rem reperire*...- Plautus (*Ibidem*) = to find the means

...*rerum potiri*= to appoint himself/herself

...*summa rerum*= supreme power

Res mihi Romanas dederas, Fortuna regendas-Lucretius (*Ibidem*) = Fortuna, you gave me the Roman Empire to rule it

Res rustica- Columella's work=agriculture

Fama rem exagerat= The rumor exaggerates any deed. (Cf.****Proverbe și cugetări latine*, 1976: 235) In this case, *res* might be considered as action, or communication, as the rumor in fact exaggerates the action by a deficient process of communication.

Fortiter în re= Courageous in any situation. (*Ibidem*: 45) In this case, *res* can be interpreted as energy, strength of character or life, the scene of human action.

Ex necessitate rei= The argument of force major (*Ibidem*: 22) *Res* has here the meaning of force, but especially of exceptional circumstance, that requires actions to match it. We believe that the best interpretation of this expression, especially of *res*, is a state of emergency.

Non opus este verbis, credite rebus= No need for explanations, but trust in deeds. (*Ibidem*: 72) *Res* have here the meaning of concrete results of an action.

Rerum omnium magister usus - Caesar= Practice is the guide of all things (*Apud*, Munteanu, E., Munteanu, L.,-G., 1996: 262-263) Interpreting the meaning in the context of Caesar's work we can translate *res* as military discipline, man oeuvre or application.

2. Legal values

Ius rerum= law of things

Re= in fact (****Proverbe și cugetări latine*: 9)

Tuas res agitur – Horatius= Your interest is at stake. (*Ibidem*: 94) The following examples show that *res* mean not only interest, but also wealth.

Res familiaris (<http://fr.wiktionary.org/wiki/res/>, 20.01.2011) = patrimony

In rem esse (*Ibidem*)= to the benefit of

...in re= in fact, to the point, real (*Apud*, Varzari, E., Hanganu, A., Cosmescu, A, *op.cit.*: 79)

...res nec mancipi= things that are not in the property rights or by opposition **...res mancipi**= things that are in ownership. (*Apud* Benveniste, É., 1999: 114)

...Bis de eadem re ne sit actio= Not to take an action twice for the same thing. (*Apud* Matei, V., *op. cit.*:36)

...ad rem= briefly, concisely. (*Ibidem*: 10)

Emptio fit praetio, permutatio fit rebus= the purchase is made by price, the exchange in kind by things. (*Ibidem*: 89)

Eripitur persona, manet res=The person dies, the work remains. (*Ibidem*: 91)

Ex re= timely. (*Ibidem*: 104)

...in ambiguis rebus - Ulpian= for unclear cases (*Ibidem*: 146)

...intuitu rei= in terms of work (*Ibidem*: 159)

...iudicis officium est, ut res, ita tempora rerum quaerere= the judge's duty is to investigate both the facts and its circumstances. (*Ibidem*: 165).

Res delictae= abandoned things

Res furti= stolen things

Res nullius= anyone's work

Res ipsa loquitur=the thing speaks for itself

Res subreptae=hidden things (*Apud* Matei, V., *op. cit.*: 344-346)

Error in rem= error on the work (*Apud* Săuleanu, L., Rădulețu, S., 2007: 112)

Ex re= in deed (*Ibidem*: 127)

Iura ad rem=outstanding rights and **iura in re**= real rights (*Ibidem*: 163)

Propter rem= real obligations (*Ibidem*: 259)
Re= real contract (*Ibidem*: 279)
Res certa= sure asset
Res communis= common asset
Res extra commercium= things outside commerce
Res inter alios acta...= thing agreed between others
Res probandae= deeds to be proved
Res probantes= evidentiary deeds
Res transit cum suo onere= the patrimony passes to the person holding it
Scriptae in rem= obligations binding to third parties. (*Ibidem*: 282-291)
Tuas res= your assets, phrase of the Roman law.
Ob rem= usefully (*Apud*, Matei, V., 1994: 61)
Ab re= detrimentally
Privatae res= private wealth
Rem dicere= to advocate in a trial
Res in patrimonio= patrimony work (*Apud*, Sâmbrian, T., 2009: 167-175).(The translation from Latin belongs to the author of the mentioned work.)
Summa rerum divisio= basic classification of things
Res corporales= tangible things
Res incorporales= intangible things
Res mobiles= movable things
Res immobiles= immovable things
Res fruttifere= things that cause other things
Res infruttifere= things that do not cause other things
Res divizibili= divisible things
Res indivizibili= indivisible things
Res principales= main things
Res acesoriae= incidental things that serve for another thing
Res universitatis= things designated to a local collectivity
Res sacrae= quote things
Res sanctae= inviolable things (*Ibidem*)
Lex rei situ= Law of the place where the asset is located (*Apud*, Hanga, V., Calciu, D., 2007: 126) (the translation from Latin belongs to the quoted author)
Res iudicata pro veritate accipitur= A court case is considered true (*Apud*, Munteanu, E., Munteanu, L.,-G., *op. cit.*: 262-263)
Res abhoret a fide -Titus Livius= The thing is refused by ration (*Ibidem*)

3. Philosophical-moral, mentality and poetic values

...*res...spes* (<http://fr.wiktionary.org/wiki/res/20.01.2011>) =present and future
...*res adversae* (*Ibidem*) =unhappiness
...*res prosperae* (*Ibidem*) = luck, wealth
...*rem sectari, non verba* - Cicero (*Ibidem*) =to refer to the deed, not the words
...*et de re et de causa* - Cicero (<http://www.lexilogos.com/latin/gaffiot.php?p=1349/>
20.01.2011) = and about the deed and the cause
...*re quidem vera* - Cicero (*Ibidem*) = actually
...*e re nata*-Terentius (*Ibidem*) = depending on the situation or as it resulted from the situation

...**rerum** *divinarum et humanarum scientia* - Cicero (*Ibidem*) = knowledge of sacred and human things.

Tempus edax rerum - Ovidius=Time, the one that devours things (*Apud*, Varzari, E., Hanganu, A., Cosmescu, A, *op.cit.*: 131)

Adaequatio rei et intellectus - Summa Theologiae= Compliance of work with mind (*Apud* Matei, V., *op. cit.*: 8).

Ad perpetuam rei memoriam= For eternal remembrance. (*Ibidem*: 10)

Adversae res admonet religionum - Titus Livius= Misfortune makes one remember the gods. (*Ibidem*: 11)

Adversarium impetus rerum vici fortes non vertit animum - Seneca= The buffets of fortune do not discourage the brave man. (*Ibidem*: 11)

Memento rebus...- Horatius= Remember the circumstances (*Ibidem*: 12)

Alius in aliis rebus est prestantior - Publilius Syrus= Each is special in something else. (*Ibidem*: 17)

Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur - Cicero= A true friend is discerned during an uncertain matter. (*Ibidem*: 19)

...**rerum** *causa* - Seneca= the cause of things (*Ibidem*: 27)

...*Credula res amor est* - Ovidius= The easiest thing to believe is love. (*Ibidem*: 58)

Crescere posse imperfectae rei signum est-Seneca= the capacity to grow morally, is the sign of imperfection (*Ibidem*: 59). Here, *res* may be interpreted as human existence, rather human insecurity, but also as spirit, being, and so on.

Dum licet in rebus iucundis vive beatus - Horatius= As long as possible, one lives in pleasant circumstances. (*Ibidem*: 84)

...*res ad omnia parata* - Seneca= ready for anything. (*Ibidem*: 73)

...*De omni re scibili* - Picco dela Mirandola= About all that can be known. (*Ibidem*: 70)

Est modus in rebus - Horatius= It is a measure in all. (*Ibidem*: 93)

Eventus varios res nova semper habet= Any new happening has its surprises. (*Ibidem*: 98)

Ex re nomen habet - Ovidius= Reputation is achieved by important facts (*Ibidem*: 104)

Fortuna in omni re dominator - Sallustius= luck reigns everywhere. (*Ibidem*: 115)

Homo res sacra homini - Seneca= Man is something sacred for man (*Ibidem*: 136)

In rebus dubiis plurima est audacia - Publilius Syrus= Under critical circumstances, boldness is greater. (*Ibidem*: 156)

Ludit in humanis divina potentia rebus...- Ovidius= Divine power plays with human things. (*Ibidem*: 179) We can substitute the expression *humanis rebus* by people.

...*in omni re* - Cicero= in any art. (*Ibidem*: 155)

...*res mortalium*= mortal things (*Ibidem*: 198)

Magno animo de rebus magnis iudicandum est - Seneca= We must judge important things with great discernment. (*Ibidem*: 184)

Mors ultima linea rerum est - Horatius= Death is the last frontier of things. (*Ibidem*: 204) Also in this context we can interpret *res* as life, human action, humanity.

Omnia rerum principia parva sunt - Cicero= The beginning of all things is small. (*Ibidem*: 269)

Rem tene, verba sequenter - Cato Maior= It governs over the matter, the words come implicitly. (*Ibidem*: 343)

...*rebus angustiis animosus atque fortis appare...*- Horatius= Show brave in distressing times. (*Ibidem*: 341)

Sunt lacrimae rerum - Vergilius= There are tears for our miseries (*Ibidem*: 381)

De rerum natura-Lucretius= about the nature of things, where *res* means matter, primordial substance, and also spirit.

...rerum primordia - Lucretius=D. Murărașu (*Cf.* Titus Lucretius Carus, 1981) suggested that this expression to be translated as atoms.

Semina rerum - Lucretius= seeds of things (also in the translation of D. Murărașu) We can interpret *res* as the nucleus of atoms, if we refer to Lucretius' work.

Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas – Horatius= Blessed is he who could ascend to the principles of things. (***)*Proverbe și cugetări latine*, 1976: 45). (The translation belongs to the quoted authors)

Res nulla concilio nocentior malo= Nothing is more harmful than a bad advice. (*Ibidem*: 203) *Res* can be interpreted here also as a meaning or the middle of the action, which may be vitiated by a wrong urge.

Virtus omnibus rebus anteit - Plautus= Virtue is above all. (*Ibidem*: 232) *Res*, here, has the value of a feature, if we analyze it in relation to *virtus*, which is the apex of human features.

Rerum actor...- Augustinus= The creator of things (*Apud*, Munteanu, E., Munteanu, L.,- G., *op. cit.*: 262-263) We can interpret this phrase in terms of religion, God is the Creator of things, considering the religious significances of Augustine's work.

Respublica Christiana= Christian community (*Ibidem*) *Respublica* here has the meaning of association and not of state.

Res severa vera gaudium - Seneca= True joy is a serious thing (*Ibidem*). *Res* can be interpreted here as a certain feeling.

Res este magna tacere - Martialis= Silence is golden. (*Ibidem*) Also, the word *res* falls into the sphere of morality, having here a meaning of wisdom, if we correlate this expression to another: *If you had been silent, you would have remained a philosopher.*

Res cogitans-Descartes= The thing that thinks (*Ibidem*) *Res* can be here the equivalent of man, being the thinking being.

The pun *Amore, more, ore, re* must not be left aside when presenting the meanings of *res*.

Conclusions

Res were used by Latin people to describe various notions which diversity is very high. By means of it there were expressed feelings, institutions, philosophical terms (we think here at Lucretius, who formed an entire philosophical terminology in Latin, using especially this word), legal terms in an overwhelming proportion, but also in the works of the Latin writers' *res* is very used in order to render various feelings or situations.

Res has, as seen in the lexicographical and lexical examples, various mentality values, very important, defining for the Latin collective mind dominated by pragmatism, action, energy, dominant spirit.

The legacy of *res*, as such, especially in legal expressions, demonstrates once more its polysemantic character, but also its power to express various notions, some complementary, others that oppose.

We consider that **RES** is the most conclusive expression of the Roman pragmatism, corresponding best with *pragma* of the ancient Greek language.

In Romance languages there were preserved several meanings of *res*, of which the most important is considered the one of *republic*, form of government inherited by many countries, not all Romance countries. The Romanian word „reification” is also

considered to have the same importance (process by which social relations take the form of some relations between concrete objects, and man himself becomes a subject of social processes, their object, similar to a thing) (***)*Dicționar explicativ al limbii române*, 1998: 910) corresponding with the French word „réification”, emanating from *réifier* (to confer the character of a thing, to generalize, from the Latin word *res...*) (*** *Dictionnaire encyclopédique de la langue française LE MAXIDICO*, 1997: 942) and so on.

Bibliography

- Benveniste, É., *Vocabularul instituțiilor indo-europene, 1. economie, rudenie, societate*, Traducere din limba franceză de Dan Slușanschi, București, Editura Paideia, 1999.
- ****Dicționar explicativ al limbii române*, (DEX) coordonatori acad. Ion Coteanu, dr. Luiza Seche, dr. Mircea Seche, Ediția a II-a, București, Editura Univers Enciclopedic, 1998.
- *** *Dictionnaire encyclopédique de la langue française LE MAXIDICO*, (DELFMAXI) Éditions de la Connaissance, Clé, Paris, 1997.
- Hanga, V., Calciu, D., *Dicționar juridic A-Z*, București, Editura Lumina Lex, 2007, p. 126.
- Matei, V., a. *Dicționar de maxime, reflecții, expresii latine comentate*, București, Editura Didactică și Pedagogică, R.A., 2007.
- Matei, V., b. *Gramatica limbii latine*, București, Editura Scripta, 1994.
- Munteanu, E., Munteanu, L.,-G., *Aeterna Latinitas, Mică enciclopedie a gândirii europene în expresie latină*, Iași, Editura Polirom, 1996.
- Paraschiv, M., Alexianu, M., Curcă, R.-G., *Lexic grec și latin universal*, Iași, Casa editorială Demiurg, 2007.
- Pistol, P., *Contexte clasice*, Pitești, Editura Paralela 45, 2005.
- ****Pocket Oxford Latin Dictionary*, Edited by James Morwood, Oxford, UK, Oxford University Press, 1994, 2005.
- ****Proverbe și cugetări latine*, Ediție îngrijită de Vasile D. Diaconu și Maria Marinescu Himu, București, Editura Albatros, 1976.
- Săuleanu, L., Rădulețu, S., *Dicționar de expresii juridice latine*, București, Editura C. H. Beck, 2007.
- Sâmbrian, T., *Instituții de drept roman*, Craiova, Sitech, 2009.
- Titus Lucretius Carus, *Poemul naturii*, Traducere, prefață și note de D. Murărașu, București, Editura Minerva, 1981.
- Varzari, E., Hanganu, A., Cosmescu, A., *Limba latină în discursul politic*, Chișinău, F. E. P. „Tipografia Centrală”, Republica Moldova, 2010.

Electronical Sources

- <http://fr.wiktionary.org/wiki/res>, consultat pe 20.01.2011, /*Le Dictionnaire étymologique latin*.
- <http://www.lexilogos.com/latin/gaffiot.php?p=1349>, consultat pe 20.01.2011, traducerea din limba franceză fiind a noastră.