

It is a commonplace of modern scholarship that there was no general theory of language available to Renaissance thinkers, and that studies of grammar confined themselves for the most part to the investigation of formal features of language. However, no community can operate without some shared assumptions about meaning and its transmission; and it is manifest from the plethora of works of interpretation at this time – commentaries, translations, paraphrases, editions, epitomes – that the practice of conveying significance was thriving, and giving rise to heated debates about correct interpretation in theology, law, medicine, philosophy and humanistic studies.

This book investigates theories of interpretation and meaning in Renaissance jurisprudence. How do they relate to the institutions of the law, especially pedagogical institutions? What characterizes the most commonly adopted theories of the legal profession? In what form were they published? How do they relate to the principles of interpretation found in the trivium of grammar, dilaectics and rhetoric? In what ways, if any, do they mark a departure from medieval approaches? How do they relate to modern canons of interpretation? And how do they relate to similar issues in modern semantics and the philosophy of language, such as speech act theory or the 'logic of the supplement'? An answer to these questions is sought through an investigation of Renaissance problems concerning the authority of interpreters, the questions of signification, definition, verbal propriety and verbal extension, the problem of cavillation, the alternative interpretative strategies of ratio legis and mens legislatoris, the performative functions of language, and custom and equity as means of interpretation. The theoretical issues raised are examined in the exemplary case of defamation.



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# INTERPRETATION AND MEANING IN THE RENAISSANCE



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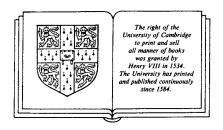
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# INTERPRETATION AND MEANING IN THE RENAISSANCE THE CASE OF LAW

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Spéron-Spéroni [1500-88] explique très bien comment un auteur qui s'énonce très clairement pour lui-même est quelquefois obscur pour son lecteur: 'c'est', dit-il, 'que l'auteur va de la pensée à l'expression, et que le lecteur va de l'expression à la pensée.'

Chamfort, Maximes et pensées (1795), no. 462



For Isobel



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## Notes on the presentation of the text

For the Corpus Juris Civilis, I have chosen to quote the text of the Krüger/Mommsen edition; where significant divergences occur, these are indicated. Modern editions of Cicero and other classical authors have also been used, as there are no significant divergences. In Latin quotation, accents have been removed, and i and j, u and v standardized wherever appropriate; the style of author's name (vernacular or Latin) follows the practice of the catalogues of major libraries. References to the Corpus Juris Civilis follow the usual convention (Digest 1.1.2=D 1.1.2, Codex 1.1.=C 1.1; Institutes 1.1=I 1.1. etc.).