

The Sixteen Satires Juvenal

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The Sixteen Satires [by] Juvenal Penguin UK

The Satires of Juvenal are a collection of sixteen satirical poems. They were written by the Roman author Juvenal in the late second century A.D.

[A Commentary on the Satires of Juvenal](#) Penguin UK

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[Sixteen Satires](#) Cambridge University Press

"This is a book worthy of high praise... All versions are exceedingly witty and versatile, in verse that ripples from one's lips, pulling all the punches of Plautus, the knockabout king of farce, and proving that the more polished Terence can be just as funny. Accuracy to the original has been thoroughly respected, but look at the humour in rendering Diphilius' play called Synapothnescontes as Three's a Shroud... Students in schools and colleges will benefit from short introductions to each play, to Roman stage conventions, to different types of Greek and Roman comedy, and there is a note on staging, with a diagram illustrating a typical Roman stage and further diagrams of the basic set for each play. The translators have paid more attention to stage directions than is usually given in translations, because they aim to show how these plays worked.

[The Sixteen Satires of Juvenal](#) Digireads.com Publishing

In this first comprehensive reading of Juvenal's satires in more than fifty years, David H. J. Larmour deftly revises and sharpens our understanding of the second-century Roman writer who stands as the archetype for all later practitioners of the satirist's art. The enduring attraction of Juvenal's satires is twofold: they not only introduce the character of the "angry satirist" but also offer vivid descriptions of everyday life in Rome at the height of the Empire. In Larmour's interpretation, these two elements are inextricably linked. The Arena of Satire presents the satirist as flaneur traversing the streets of Rome in search of its authentic core—those distinctly Roman virtues that have disappeared amid the corruption of the age. What the vengeful, punishing satirist does to his victims, as Larmour shows, echoes what the Roman state did to outcasts and criminals in the arena of the Colosseum. The fact that the arena was the most prominent building in the city and is mentioned frequently by Juvenal makes it an ideal lens through which to examine the spectacular and punishing characteristics of Roman satire. And the fact that Juvenal undertakes his search for the uncorrupted, authentic Rome within the very buildings and landmarks that make up the actual, corrupt Rome of his day gives his sixteen satires their uniquely paradoxical and contradictory nature. Larmour's exploration of "the arena of satire" guides us through Juvenal's search for the true Rome, winding from one poem to the next. He combines close readings of passages from individual satires with discussions of Juvenal's representation of Roman space and topography, the nature of the "arena" experience, and the network of connections among the satirist, the gladiator, and the editor—or producer—of Colosseum entertainments. The Arena of Satire also offers a new definition of "Juvenalian satire" as a particular form arising from the intersection of the body and the urban landscape—a form whose defining features survive in the works of several later satirists, from Jonathan Swift and Evelyn Waugh to contemporary writers such as Russian novelist Victor Pelevin and Irish dramatist Martin McDonagh.

London: a Poem, in Imitation of the Third Satire of Juvenal Wyatt North Publishing, LLC

Twelve Voices from Greece and Rome is a book for all readers who want to know more about the literature that underpins Western civilization. Christopher Pelling and Maria Wyke provide a vibrant and distinctive introduction to twelve of the greatest authors from ancient Greece and Rome, writers

whose voices still resonate strongly across the centuries: Homer, Sappho, Herodotus, Euripides, Thucydides, Plato, Caesar, Cicero, Virgil, Horace, Juvenal and Tacitus. To what vital ideas do these authors give voice? And why are we so often drawn to what they say even in modern times? Twelve Voices investigates these tantalizing questions, showing how these great figures from classical antiquity still address some of our most fundamental concerns in the world today (of war and courage, dictatorship and democracy, empire, immigration, city life, art, madness, irrationality, and religious commitment), and express some of our most personal sentiments (about family and friendship, desire and separation, grief and happiness). These twelve classical voices can sound both compellingly familiar and startlingly alien to the twenty-first century reader. Yet they remain suggestive and inspiring, despite being rooted in their own times and places, and have profoundly affected the lives of those prepared to listen to them right up to the present day.

[The Sixteen Satires](#) National Geographic Books

The first commentary to adopt an integrated approach to Satire 6 by drawing together a multiplicity of different perspectives.

[Juvenal and the Satiric Emotions](#) OUP Oxford

This commentary examines all sixteen satires of Juvenal and includes literary and historical interpretation as well as a basic explanation of the text.

[Selected Satires of Lucian](#) Sixteen Satires

Decimus Junius Juvenalis, known as Juvenal, is one of the greatest satirists and moralists in history. His works, of which 16 are preserved, are scathing and unapologetic in their presentment of Rome and its citizens; Juvenal is also revered as a social historian for his vivid depictions of Latin life. He wrote his satires between 100 and 127 AD, and although his volumes of poetry were lost for several centuries, his rediscovered works introduced a tradition of satire that has been popular for nearly two thousand years. Juvenal has often been misunderstood, as some critics have denounced him for having disliked everything in his life. However, the poet intended for his works to instruct as much as chastise. In these 16 works, ranging in size from just over 60 lines to 661 lines, Juvenal deals with such subjects as the wealthy, women, soldiers, the highborn, vanity, greed, extravagance, among others.

[The Sixteen Satires of Juvenal: A New Tr., With an Intr., Analysis and Notes](#) by S.H. Jeyes Nabu Press

Juvenal, writing between AD 110 and 130, was one of the greatest satirists of Imperial Rome. His powerful and witty attacks on the vices, abuses, and follies of the big city have been admired and used by many English writers, including Ben Jonson, Dryden, and most notably, Dr Johnson, who described his writing as "a mixture of gaiety and statelines, of pointed sentences and declamatory grandeur". Juvenal has been seen as a stern moralist and, more recently, as an extravagant wit, and is acclaimed for his vivid description of the scenes which aroused his anger. He coined the famous phrase designating people "eager and anxious for two things; bread and races" (panem et circenses). Niall Rudd's translation reproduces the original style and metrical effect of Juvenal's hexameters. William Barr's Introduction and Notes provide literary and historical background to the sixteen satires.

[The Satires](#) Cambridge University Press

Excerpt from [The Sixteen Satires of Juvenal: A New Translation, With an Introduction, a Running Analysis, and Brief Explanatory Notes](#) Beside the subtler indications of authenticity which have been illustrated, there are many other confirmatory points of resemblance, fewest in the Fourteenth but more numerous in the Tenth and Thirteenth Satires, which will present themselves to any careful reader. In spite of Juvenal's openly expressed contempt for ancient mythology and his story, there is no tendency in his writing more distinctive than his allusiveness. The young nobleman who drives his own horses is called Automedon, after the charioteer of Achilles: Jehu, as we might put it. The next-door neighbour, whose house takes fire, is Ucalegon, by a remi niscence from the Aineid; Domitian is Agamemnon, king of men; and the baby son is a hopeful azneas. Nor are we surprised to find Rutilus, the domestic bully, called the Antiphates and Polyphemus of his terrified house hold, much as we might say that a thrice-made widower was a modern Bluebeard. Many of Juvenal's thoughts and some of his expressions would not be fully intelligible to any one who had not the Eneid at his fingers' ends, like the schoolmaster who is described in the Seventh Satire as being expected to tell you off-hand the name of the nurse of Anchises, all about the stepmother of Archemorus, the exact age of Acestes when he died, and the number of wine-jars which he gave to the Trojans. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic

books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

[A Companion to Persius and Juvenal](#) Scholar's Choice

Described by a later Greek historian as "a man seriously committed to raising a laugh", Lucian exulted in the exposure of absurdity and the puncturing of pretension, and was capable of finding a comic angle on almost any subject. In this selection we see him conversing with his literary enemies, railing against hypocrisy and the vanity of human wealth and power, and taking a wry look at the power of lust and the unsatisfactory nature of deviant sexual practices.

[The Poems of Exile](#) University of Oklahoma Press

[Sixteen Satires](#) National Geographic Books

[The Sixteen Satires of Juvenal](#) University of Oklahoma Press

The Satires of Juvenal capture the splendor, squalor, and sheer vibrant energy of everyday Roman life better than any other work. A member of the traditional landowning class that was rapidly seeing power slip into the hands of dynamic outsiders, Juvenal offers savage portraits of decadent aristocrats, women interested only in "rough trade" like actors and gladiators, and the pretentious sons of pimps and auctioneers. With an eye to the stern forebears of Rome's past, Juvenal puts into exquisite relief the degradation of his infamous times. For this third edition, Peter Green's celebrated translation has been substantially revised to bring it still closer to the tone and structure of Juvenal's Latin and to take into account important scholarship of the past quarter-century. The Introduction, Notes, and Bibliography have all been updated and expanded. Copyright © Libri GmbH. All rights reserved.

[Sixteen Satires Upon the Ancient Harlot](#) Carcanet Press

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[The Sixteen Satires of Juvenal. A New Translation; with an Introduction, a Running Analysis, and Brief Explanatory Notes](#), by S.H. Jeyes Routledge

Maria Plaza sets out to analyse the function of humour in the Roman satirists Horace, Persius, and Juvenal. Her starting point is that satire is driven by two motives, which are to a certain extent opposed: to display humour, and to promote a serious moral message. She argues that, while the Roman satirist needs humour for his work's aesthetic merit, his proposed message suffers from the ambivalence that humour brings with it. Her analysis shows that this paradox is not only socio-ideological but also aesthetic, forming the ground for the curious, hybrid nature of Roman satire.

[The Sixteen Satires of Juvenal](#) John Wiley & Sons

"Yes, we did many things, then - all Beautiful ..." Lyrical, powerful poems about love, sexuality, sun-soaked Greece and the gods. Introducing Little Black Classics: 80 books for Penguin's 80th birthday. Little Black Classics celebrate the huge range and diversity of Penguin Classics, with books from around the world and across many centuries. They take us from a balloon ride over Victorian London to a garden of blossom in Japan, from Tierra del Fuego to 16th-century California and the Russian steppe. Here are stories lyrical and savage; poems epic and intimate; essays satirical and inspirational; and ideas that have shaped the lives of millions. Sappho (c.630-570 BCE). Sappho's Stung with Love is available in Penguin Classics.

[Juvenalia](#) Oxford Paperbacks

And now for something completely different - Simon Callow, theatrical treasure extraordinaire, reprises a success from early in his career. The writer, Juvenal born circa 55AD, wrote sixteen satires that attacked the decadence of Rome in its heyday. Here adapted by Richard Quick we are given a view into the moral decline that is as relevant now as it was back then.

[Penguin Classics Introduction to The Sixteen Satires by Juvenal \(Penguin Classics\)](#) Univ of California Press

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The Cambridge Introduction to Satire University of Michigan Press

In a collection of sixteen literary and historical essays, classics scholar Peter Green covers a wide range of subjects--from the mysteries of the Delphic Oracle to Victorian pederasty--and reveals his serious concern that we are losing the legacy of antiquity through the corrosive methodologies of modern academic criticism.

Women in Roman Law and Society Oxford Paperbacks

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