



PUBLIO OVIDIO NASONE

OPERE ELEGIACHE



WHO IS OVID?

Publio Ovid Nasone was a famous roman poet, one of the most important elegiac. He was born in Sulmona on March 20th in 43 b.C and he died in Tomi in 17 a.D.



SULMO MIHI
PATRIA EST
GELIDIS
UBERRIMUS UNDIS

OVIDIUS TRISTIA IV 10



18

WHAT IS ELEGY?

The Latin elegy is a distinct form of lyric poetry in Latin literature. The character of Latin elegy is generally interpreted as a song of lament. The Latin elegiac genre was codified in its content and stylistic choices by the poets of the Augustan age: this is also aware in contrast to the subsequent imitators. The elegy is poetry of love because love is the elegiac poet and absolute unique experience, which fills the existence and gives it meaning, it is the "perfect life form" of his choice, who proudly opposed to other models ethical.



AMORES

It is a work consisting of five books, later reduced to three. It was written between 23 BC and 14 B.C. The work is an elegy in which it is sung love for Corinna.

That of "Amores" is a poem by a superficiality that enchants, that love seems to prefer only to "external" in a society that seems to all be reduced to living in a perpetual game gallant.

HEROIDES

- Eroidi (Latin Heroides, "Heroines") is a collection of imaginary epistles of Ovidio, composed between 25 and 16 a.C. about (the first five were published in 5 a.C. , the last between 4 and 8). The collection consists of 21 letters of love or pain, in elegiac couplets, who imagine written by famous heroines to their husbands or lovers. The core consists of the letters having as subject wailings of women abandoned or betrayed. Ovidio gives rise to a new literary genre with this, the collection of poetic love letters.

REMEDIA AMORIS

Remedia Amoris (translated as remedies against Love) is the title of a didactic poem, consisting of 814 elegiac couplets, written by the Latin poet Ovidio. In this poem, the considerable total reversal of the precepts typical amateur Ars, Ovidio offers tips and strategies, with a patina stoic, to avoid excessive involvement by feelings of love. The aim of the work is to teach (mostly) young people how to avoid idealizing the women they love and how to help them when the love cause him suffering and misfortune.

MEDICAMINA FACIEI
FEMINEAE

The *Medicamina faciei femineae* (full title: *De Medicamine formae foeminae*) is a poem by Ovid on cosmetics for women. The short work, little more than an elegy (consists of one hundred verses), gives women the Roman nobility gallant precepts on the use of cosmetics, with a style suitable for a drawing-room environment. The poem must have been perhaps the most far-reaching and is indicative of the desire on the part of the poet, to adhere to the taste of the time for didactic poetry. The *Medicamina faciei* is far from poetry subjective and is influenced by Alexandrian models, the work dedicated to the erotic precepts, precedes amateur the *Ars*, where Ovidio treat thoroughly of the theme of love.