

Lucretius De Rerum Natura Translation

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THE CLASSICAL REVIEW

in the section on chiasmus that Pausanias usually employs it for proper names or god-names. One could add, perhaps unprofitably, to the bibliography. But Ove Strid's negative virtues are great; he rebuts finally a number of mistaken theories of what kind of writer Pausanias is, and scholars of late Greek will find that some of his observations entail results outside the boundaries of this peculiar author. This study alters the balance of scholarly probability towards the view that in spite of his apparent carelessness and his failure to impress us as a great literary artist, that is really what he intended to be. May the earth lie light on him.

Campion Hall, Oxford

PETER LEVI

THE LOEB LUCRETII

Lucretius, *De Rerum Natura*. With an English translation by W.H.D. ROUSE. Revised with new text, introduction, notes, and index by MARTIN FERGUSON SMITH. (Loeb Classical Library). Pp. lxii + 602. London: Heinemann, 1975. Cloth, £3.40.

Smith's introduction is informative and sensible; the observation that Virgil's famous tribute (*G.* 2. 490–2) refutes the story of Lucretius' madness is acute. On a point on which I am taken to task I remain unrepentant. Lucretius does not merely give 'no systematic account of Epicurean ethical theory' (p.xxx); he gives none at all. A passing reference to his affection for Memmius does not amount to an exposition of the value of *amicitia* for Epicureans (cf. pp.xxvii, xlviii). Neither the end of Book III nor the beginning of Book II (p.lii) is 'ethical' in any specifically Epicurean sense; the sentiments of the latter passage in particular are about as philosophically profound as those pilloried by Lucretius himself at 3. 912 ff. If all we had to go on were the *D.R.N.* itself we should have a lamentably incomplete notion of Epicurean ethics.

The text is on the whole judiciously constituted, with a bias towards conservatism. Conjectures by the editor are found in the text at 1. 703 *aliud*, 3. 240 *et* (Smith) *quae quis mente* (Purmann), 4. 79 *turbamque decoram*, 4. 990 *rumpere sese* (cf. *fundere sese*, W. Richter, *Textstudien zu Lukrez* (1974) 89), 5. 1002 *tum*, 5. 1036 *et*, 5. 1160 *alte*, 6. 44 *ac*, 6. 899 *natantes*, 6. 1281 *pro re et pro tempore* (particularly ingenious); and in the notes at 1. 412 *altis*, 2. 446 *arte*, 4. 345–6 *aer. . . ater*, 4.547 *et conuallibu'* *cycni intortis*, 5.44 *tunc . . . insinuantur* ('formerly'), 5. 706 *id]eius* ('monosyllabic'), 5. 1010 *contra nunc dant* (M.L. Clarke's *nunc se perdunt* in text), 5. 1442 *propterea quod*, 6. 954b *corpora quae faciunt nubis nimbosque penetrant*. Some choices invite reservations. 1. 14 *inde ferae, pecudes* 'wild creatures and farm animals'; the punctuation (= Ernout) is not ascribed and the asyndeton is not discussed. 1.1044 *morare*; but why should L., who regularly uses the deponent form, have admitted this anomaly here? Cf. 3. 628 *uagare* and 2. 806 *largo . . . luce*. 3. 84 *suadet* is printed with no indication that critics have found it unsatisfactory and with the sort of translation that in Shilleto's day men called 'shady'. 4. 1271 Clausen's *corpore* ought to be in the text, not the notes; editors should follow Bertie Wooster's advice to Sir Watkyn Bassett and take a line through that

Lucretius De Rerum Natura Translation is a topic that delves into the rich philosophical and poetic text written by the Roman poet and philosopher Titus Lucretius Carus in the first century BCE. This seminal work, titled "On the Nature of Things," is a comprehensive exploration of Epicurean philosophy, nature, and the universe, encapsulated in a poetic form. The text's translation has played a crucial role in making Lucretius's ideas accessible to modern readers, allowing them to engage with profound themes concerning existence, the nature of matter, and the pursuit of happiness.

Historical Context of Lucretius and His Work

Lucretius lived during a time of great political instability in Rome, characterized by the transition from the Roman Republic to the Roman Empire. He was influenced by Epicurus, an ancient Greek philosopher whose teachings emphasized the importance of seeking pleasure and avoiding pain as the foundation of a good life. Lucretius sought to disseminate these ideas through his poetry, blending science and philosophy in a manner that was innovative for his time.

The Structure of De Rerum Natura

"De Rerum Natura" is divided into six books, each addressing different aspects of the universe and human existence. The structure of the work can be summarized as follows:

1. Book I: Introduction and the Nature of the Universe
 - Discusses the void and the nature of atoms.
 - Introduces Epicurean physics.
2. Book II: The Nature of Atoms and the Universe
 - Explores the properties of atoms and their movements.
 - Discusses the creation of the world.
3. Book III: The Nature of the Soul and Death
 - Examines the soul's composition and immortality.
 - Argues against the fear of death.
4. Book IV: The Senses and Perception
 - Investigates how we perceive the world through our senses.
 - Discusses the nature of light and vision.
5. Book V: The Origins of the Universe
 - Describes the formation of the Earth and celestial bodies.
 - Explores natural phenomena and their explanations.
6. Book VI: The Nature of Disease and Fear of Superstition
 - Addresses the causes of disease.
 - Critiques religious beliefs that induce fear.

The Importance of Translation

Translating "De Rerum Natura" presents unique challenges and opportunities. The text is not only rich in scientific and philosophical content but also employs a poetic structure that can be difficult to replicate in another language. Various translations have aimed to capture both the meaning and the beauty of Lucretius's original Latin.

Challenges in Translation

1. Language Nuances:

- Latin has a different syntactical structure than English, which can lead to misinterpretations.
- Poetic devices such as meter and rhyme may not have direct equivalents.

2. Philosophical Concepts:

- Epicurean ideas need careful handling to convey their significance without oversimplification.
- The translator must ensure that the philosophical depth is preserved.

3. Cultural Context:

- Many references in Lucretius's work are steeped in Roman culture and mythology.
- A translator must provide adequate context for modern readers.

Notable Translations

Several translations of "De Rerum Natura" have made significant contributions to the accessibility of Lucretius's thought:

- A.S. Kline: Kline's translation is known for its clarity and fidelity to the original text, utilizing free verse to capture the poetic essence. His introduction provides valuable context for readers unfamiliar with Epicurean philosophy.
- Rolfe Humphries: This translation is notable for its lyrical quality, maintaining the poetic form while making the text approachable. Humphries's notes help elucidate complex ideas.
- David Sedley: Sedley's work is more recent and attempts to balance rigor with readability. His annotations and commentary provide insights into Lucretius's thinking and the historical backdrop.
- Elizabeth Asquith: Asquith's translation is appreciated for its modern language and accessibility, making it suitable for a broader audience while retaining the philosophical depth.

Impact of Lucretius's Work

Lucretius's "De Rerum Natura" has had a lasting influence on both literature and philosophy. Its themes resonate with various intellectual movements throughout history, including the Renaissance and the Enlightenment.

Influence on Philosophy

1. Materialism:

- Lucretius's ideas contributed to the development of materialist philosophy, which posits that physical matter is the only reality.

2. Atheism and Skepticism:

- His arguments against the divine intervention in the universe laid the groundwork for later secular and atheistic thought.

3. Scientific Inquiry:

- The work anticipates modern scientific concepts, including the nature of atoms and the laws of motion.

Literary Significance

1. Poetic Form:

- Lucretius's use of hexameter has influenced poets and writers throughout history, demonstrating how philosophical ideas can be expressed through poetic language.

2. Philosophical Poetry:

- "De Rerum Natura" is one of the earliest examples of philosophical poetry, merging scientific inquiry with artistic expression.

3. Cultural References:

- The text has inspired numerous works of art, literature, and music, reflecting its enduring legacy.

Conclusion

The translation of Lucretius's "De Rerum Natura" is a vital endeavor that opens a window into the philosophical and scientific thought of ancient Rome. Through various translations, readers are afforded the opportunity to engage with complex ideas about the universe, the nature of existence, and the pursuit of a fulfilling life. The challenges of translating this work highlight the intricacies of language and the importance of context, yet the enduring impact of Lucretius's ideas continues to inspire and provoke thought in contemporary discourse. As we grapple with similar philosophical questions today, the insights found in Lucretius's verses remain remarkably relevant, affirming the timeless nature of his exploration of reality.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is 'De Rerum Natura' about?

'De Rerum Natura' (On the Nature of Things) is a philosophical poem by Lucretius that explores Epicurean philosophy, discussing the nature of the universe, the development of the world, and the principles of atomism.

Who translated 'De Rerum Natura' recently?

Several translations have been released, with notable recent translations by A.S. Kline and David Sedley, each offering unique interpretations of Lucretius's work.

Why is translating 'De Rerum Natura' considered challenging?

The challenges in translating 'De Rerum Natura' include its complex poetic form, intricate philosophical concepts, and the need to convey both the literal meaning and the emotional tone of the original Latin text.

What are the key themes in Lucretius's 'De Rerum Natura'?

Key themes include the nature of the universe, the importance of understanding the physical world, the rejection of superstition, the pursuit of happiness, and the concept of mortality.

How does Lucretius's work influence modern science?

'De Rerum Natura' laid early groundwork for scientific thought, particularly in the areas of atomism and naturalism, influencing later thinkers like Galileo, Newton, and Darwin.

What is the significance of the poem's structure?

The poem is structured in six books, each addressing different aspects of nature and philosophy, allowing Lucretius to systematically present and argue his ideas about the universe and human life.

Are there any notable adaptations of 'De Rerum Natura'?

Yes, 'De Rerum Natura' has inspired various adaptations including visual arts, music compositions, and even modern philosophical discussions, reflecting its lasting impact on culture.

What role does Epicurean philosophy play in 'De Rerum Natura'?

Epicurean philosophy is central to the poem, advocating for a life led by reason, the pursuit of pleasure, and the understanding of natural phenomena as essential to achieving tranquility and happiness.

How has the translation of 'De Rerum Natura' evolved over time?

Translations of 'De Rerum Natura' have evolved from literal translations in the Renaissance to more interpretive and accessible versions in modern times, reflecting changes in language, culture, and philosophical understanding.

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Lucretius De Rerum Natura Translation

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robber fly, (family Asilidae), any of about 6,750 species of predatory insects, worldwide in distribution, in the fly order, Diptera. Robber flies range in length to almost 8 cm (3 inches), ...

Family Asilidae - Robber Flies - BugGuide.Net

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Robber Flies (Asilidae) - Wisconsin Horticulture

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Laphria (fly) - Wikipedia

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Asilidae | Insect Wiki | Fandom

The Asilidae are the robber fly family, also called assassin flies. They are powerfully built, bristly flies with a short, stout proboscis enclosing the sharp, sucking hypopharynx.[1][2] The name ...

The Robber Flies

A Robber fly perching on vegetation waiting for prey to pass by. Robber flies use their enormous eyes to spot prey and prefer bright warm conditions to easily spot insects.

Robber Flies | NC State Extension

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