Record Nr. UNINA9910779439103321 Autore Hopman Marianne Govers <1974-> Titolo Scylla: myth, metaphor, paradox / / Marianne Govers Hopman [[electronic resource]] Cambridge:,: Cambridge University Press,, 2012 Pubbl/distr/stampa 1-107-23666-5 **ISBN** 1-139-85421-6 1-139-84601-9 1-139-84513-6 1-139-20858-6 1-139-84277-3 1-139-84039-8 1-283-87093-2 1-139-84158-0 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (xix, 300 pages) : digital, PDF file(s) Classificazione HIS000000 Disciplina 292.1/3 Soggetti Scylla and Charybdis (Greek mythology) Monsters in literature Monsters in art Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015). Note generali Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and indexes. Nota di contenuto pt. 1. Scylla in the Odyssey: 1. The impregnable monster. 2. A poetic hazard. 3. The gullet of the sea. 4. Puzzles and riddles -- pt. 2. Scylla in Classical Greece: 5. A feminine composite. 6. Scylla as Femme Fatale. 7. The untamed maiden -- pt. 3. Scylla in Hellenistic Greece and Rome: 8. Rationalizing the monster. 9. Organizing the tradition. 10. Roman versions of a Greek name. 11. Psychology and re-semanticization in Ovid's Metamorphoses. What's in a name? Using the example of a famous monster from Greek Sommario/riassunto myth, this book challenges the dominant view that a mythical symbol denotes a single, clear-cut 'figure' and proposes instead to define the name 'Scylla' as a combination of three concepts - sea, dog and woman - whose articulation changes over time. While archaic and classical

Greek versions usually emphasize the metaphorical coherence of Scylla's components, the name is increasingly treated as a well-defined but also paradoxical construct from the late fourth century BCE onward. Proceeding through detailed analyses of Greek and Roman texts and images, Professor Hopman shows how the same name can variously express anxieties about the sea, dogs, aggressive women and shy maidens, thus offering an empirical response to the semiotic puzzle raised by non-referential proper names.