4a) Cyrus on the rough sea turns Pholoe

away, but previously the roe-deers are being joined

to the ~~Apulian wolves~~ wolves from Apulia

when Pholoe comits the sin of being a

shameful adulterer. Thus it is seen of Venus,

to whom it is pleasing to form unequal relationships

and to send hearts under the bronze yoke
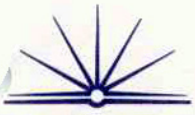
with a fierce laugh.

Since the better Venus was seeking me myself

the happy freedwoman Myrtale is destined for

fetters, a fiercer coastline, *of the Adriatic Sea* with curving straits

is destined for the ~~Cantabrians~~ *Calabrians*.

b) An evident oxymoron is that just as the

joining of roe-deers to wolves is odd ~~so~~ and

wrong so is the joining of Albius to Pholoe. The

comparison, however, is made.

c) Horace effectively uses language in this poem

to create a light-hearted tone. The oxymoron of

comparing the union of a roe-deer to a wolf, *to this relationship between unlike people* as

well as the suggestion that because of ~~the~~ the

union there will be fiercer seas for the ~~Cantabrians~~ *Calabrians*,

creates a light-hearted feel because of the humour

created. The military image of joining two people

under a "iuga aenea" ("brass yoke") is also humorous, since these two people are being forced just as if it was war to be together. Venus takes on the role of the victorious side in a battle which is humorous that helps bring the poem a light-hearted tone. The words "amor", "animos" and "grata" create a pleasant atmosphere and makes the poem not so serious. The occasional ~~text~~ subject matter of the poem, of Venus forcing to unlike people together, gives the poem a light-hearted tone as well. The various proper names, including Albius, Glycera, Lyons and Lycoris convince the reader of love overturned and the disastrous relationships at the hands of Venus which combined with the use of oxymoron and military imagery gives the poem a light-hearted tone.