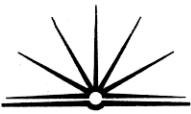


6ai. ① Aeneas is asleep because it is night and he is possibly drunk after celebrating the Greek's "departure." In this meeting with Hector, Aeneas has the perception that Hector is still alive.

② Whilst Aeneas has been asleep, Sinon has released the Greeks from the horse who have in turn destroyed and looted Troy ~~at~~ ~~the~~ her most vulnerable state.

6aii. ① Hector is the famous Trojan warrior, the greatest of their warriors, who died tragically in battle with Achilles. His body was dragged on a shield around the walls of Troy and his body was never returned to the Trojans.

② Having kept his body, the Greeks did not give ~~Hector~~ Hector a proper burial, placing him in a shallow grave and allowing him to become disfigured naturally. This disfigurement is shown to Aeneas when Hector arrives.



iii. The language of this extract certainly heightens the contrast between Aeneas's and Hector's state of mind. Aeneas, in his dream state and unaware of the danger to himself, his family and his people, sees Hector ravaged and hurt. He is under the perception that Hector is still alive and consequently, seeing the great man in tatters, eagerly asks him four questions:

"quae tantae temere morae?"

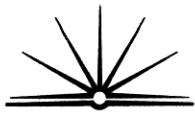
"quibus Hector ab ovis expectate venis?"

"quae causa indigni serenos praedant vultus?"

and

"aut cur haec vulnera serno"

with no real idea of what is happening. His words are colloquial, calm, collected and true indication that he does not know he is calm in his state of mind.



In stark contrast, Hector is urgent and panicking in his state of mind. No longer is he the once shining warrior ~~as~~ Aeneas knew. The ravaged Hector ignores Aeneas's four questions and instead is absolutely desperate in his pleas for Aeneas to leave. For example, in the line:

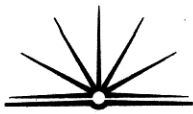
"heu fuge, nate dea, eripe flammis"

the use of imperatives helps create this feeling of panic in his state of mind and creates a sense of danger in his tone. It is in stark contrast to Aeneas's calm demeanour and each imperative increases the intensity of Hector's words, almost like a tricolon crescendo.

In addition, he is most anxious when he says Troy is in ruins:

"ruin alta a culmine Troia"

and when he uses his own desire to explain



Aeneas
to ~~believe~~ that Troy cannot be saved, it
shows ~~about~~ sadness in his state of mind.
in ~~comparison~~

"si Pergama dextra... defensa fuissent"

This is how the states of mind of Aeneas and
Hector vary.