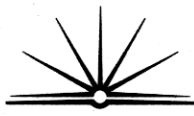
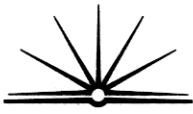


Horatian and Juvenalian satire both exhibit humour but ~~uses~~ ^{have} a different style, ~~and~~ techniques and purpose to write satire. Horace wrote in the Augustan period, where the economy was stable and at peace. In his satire 1.9, he describes ~~at home~~ ^{a situation} where a ^{typical} man approaches Horace on the Via Sacra to get a ~~patron~~ client an introduction to Maecenas. ~~His~~ His easy conversational style with the use of sermo cotidianus reflects his sheer delight in writing, thus creating genial humour and entertainment to the audience. In contrast, Juvenal wrote in a ~~the~~ troubled time after Domitian's reign which explains his indignation at the vices and follies of mankind as the purpose of writing satire. Juvenal is more complex as he uses every possible feature from "anaphora to zeugma," and borders ~~more~~ ^{not only on entertainment, but also} on denunciations.



In this extract, ~~of~~ Horace meets his friend
Aristius Piscus who knows the ~~door~~ ^{is}
a talkaholic. Horace gives many signs to
his friend in order to be rescued but
inappropriately witty, he pretends not to
understand. The poet Horace uses several
techniques to bring out the humour in
this scene such as the effective sight
gag of "distorquens oculos." It creates
humour as Horace kept on rolling his
eyes, nodding, pressing and plucking the
~~softest~~ parts of his arms, all for nothing.
The use of present participles of "nutans,
distorquens, ndens" has the effect of
the continuous movement, implying Horace's
desire to dispatch the ~~door~~ for a long time.
~~The~~ asyndeton, omitting of conjunctions, is
used to quicken the pace, where Horace
gives his desperate signals. ~~The~~ Direct
speech is used, ~~and~~ being a characteristic of



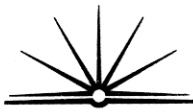
satire, it creates better communication between the poet and the audience in bringing out the humour and the satiric tone. The delayed "bilis" creates further humour, as bile burns Horace's liver, being 'dumped' by his friend.

Therefore, the techniques that Horace uses are light weighted which is effective in bringing out his genial humour.

In contrast, Juvenal makes a ^{stronger and} greater use of techniques to portray his satire to ~~bring~~ ^{convey} humour. He is complaining about the accidents, ~~and~~ thefts and murder in his ~~poem~~ invective against Rome that is "tam solum, tam miserum." ~~that~~ is also ~~repre~~ these epithets of Rome ~~been~~ is representative of Umbrius, Juvenal's persona, a mask that he creates and a common characteristic of Roman satire.

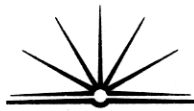


Juvencal uses some similar ~~text~~ stylistic features such as asyndeton and direct speech, but in this extract, ~~it includes a~~ he uses a barrage to emphasise his argument that Rome is a dangerous and wretched place to live in. It is necessary for poor men to obey and ~~there~~ in a quarrel, only they are beaten and if lucky, they can return home with at ~~least~~ a few teeth. This is because the street robbers ~~and~~ other men on the street are stronger than him, and their inferiority ~~and~~ makes them feel threatened by those of an upper class. The great use of rhetorical questions indicate the superiority and creates the commanding tone of those thefts. By revealing the malevolent situation of the poor men, that he is stupid foolish if he goes out without making



a nil, creates humour as well as sympathy. This negative depiction of the city emphasises the pleasantness of country life, highlighting the contrasts of city and country which occur throughout his whole poem. The harsh alliterative c and q in "contra... cogit... cibus cibus, cibus conche... in qua te qualem prosercha" gives an idea of the harshness of the thief's voice, in demanding what he wants from the poor men.

In conclusion, Horace's ~~uses~~ satire is more light weighted with a less combination of stylistic features to create his genial humour, ~~and~~ whereas Juvenal is ~~more~~ uses more techniques, such as ~~contrast~~ and exempla' to support his argument. His great use of contrast in depicting pleasant country life to the dangerous city is in a clear and logical structure.



that makes his satire more effective in bringing out his humour. One characteristic used in his satire 3 (not in this extract) is the use of bathos, where a seemingly important point is suddenly deflated with an ~~incongruous~~ incongruous ending, ~~status~~ in "lumbos" and "lacetae".

On the other hand, Horace ~~only~~ uses effective sight gags while Juvenal uses enargeia, a vivid description of events, such as when the poor men are ~~linked~~ ^{when} ~~by~~ The litter passes through in the morning.