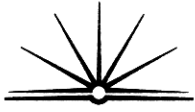


The satirists, Juvenal and Horace, both attack, preach and entertain in their satires, and both utilise humour to put forward their argument. However, Horace uses much more light-hearted humour, and makes fun at himself, while Juvenal uses humour to ~~show~~^{show} his indignation and unrest.

The subject matter of the two poets is very different. While Horace is discussing his predicament of being with a chattering Boor, who wishes to use him as a gateway to the literary poet Maecenas, Juvenal looks at various aspects of city life in Rome, which are unjust and corrupt. Therefore, the tone employed by the poets differs. While Horace says "my liver burns with bile" ("meum... bilis"), a graphic and

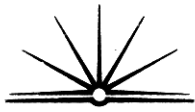


humorous way of showing his frustration and anger, Juvenal portrays a ~~the~~ dangerous encounter where "to obey is necessary" ("parere est"), to expose the dangers of the night at Rome.

The language used by the poets to create humour also varies. Horace employs "sermo cotidianus," ~~and~~ ~~with the colloquial~~ for example, "ecce Fuscus Aristius occurrit" ("behold, ~~to~~ Fuscus Aristius runs up") to show that a potential "rescuer" has arrived on the scene. Juvenal uses ~~much~~ his language to show his "indignatio," for example, the sarcastic, "libertas... est" ("this is a poor man's freedom"). Although he creates humour through this remark it is ~~a much~~ ~~dark~~ black humour, used to show his anger.

Horace creates much comedy through his portrayal of the ways he tried to gain the attention of his friend. Firstly, he is so flustered by what has happened to him that he actually reverses the order of his friend's name ("Fuscus Aristius"). He then ~~uses~~ uses body language, which increases in intensity, in the attempt to ~~tell~~ show his friend the predicament he is in. The tetracolon, $\frac{1}{2}$ "vellere... pressare manu certissima brachia... nutans... distortoquens oculos" is very humorous, as we see Horace, in vain, try to use his friend to escape the Boor. ~~After~~ Since the situation he is in would be familiar to most readers, they would laugh at his actions.

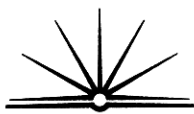
Horace also makes fun of himself, saying,



"male salsus ridens dissimulare"

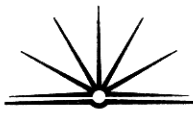
("as a bad joke he pretends that he doesn't understand.") He laughs at the frustrating and inescapable predicament he is in.

Juvenal, however, wants to expose the disadvantages of being poor in Rome, and the ill-treatment ^{the poor} ~~they~~ suffer through. The taunts of the youth who is threatening him are cruel and though "sectile porcum" ("chopped leeks") ^{is} ~~creates~~ humorous, with the implication that the poor man reeks of the vegetable, we do not laugh at the poor man's expense. Rather, we laugh at the appalling division between the rich and poor in Rome, and the honorable and the dishonorable. The ^{plurality of} ~~many~~ questions asked of the poor man, ~~results in the fee~~ in order to



amplify his plight, contrasts with the speedy movement of Horace's satire, which utilises "rogat et respondet" ("he asks and replies") in order to economise hexameters. It also makes use of "casu" ("by chance") to move the plot swiftly along. Juvenal however, uses exaggeration and vivid descriptions to emphasise his arguments and his "indignatio," and so the reader becomes aware of the differences in their use of humour.

Juvenal makes fun of his persona, ~~not~~ who has strong and fixed ideas about the city having no good qualities. The frustrated "tantumdem est" ("it amounts to the same thing") shows this. However, he does not waver in his harsh criticisms. Horace is much more light-hearted, and happy



to humorously satirize his entire situation, and himself.

Through comparing and contrasting the two satires, it becomes evident that the two satirists, Juvenal and Horace, differ greatly in their use of satire.