

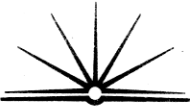
Q2(a)(i)

Juvenal's main complaint here is the overrunning of Rome by Greeks. He claims that there is no place for true Romans when we have people like Protagoras, Dithyros or Menarchus ruling. This is witnessed in lines 119-120.

~~In addition, Juvenal also complains that, people would stop so long in Rome so as to spread~~

In addition, Juvenal also makes the point that if someone makes a bad remark about the current state of things, then he is moved by it, this shows how Juvenal also has a complaint that people do not stand up and criticise the current state of affairs.

(ii) The Romans are an extremely patriotic race and it is this sense of patriotism that Juvenal addresses in this passage.

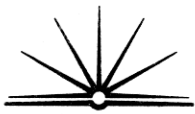


Firstly in lines 119, we see an explicit reference to the Pergentian horse. This allusion would create a sense of great patriotism in the Roman reader and thus make them feel angry that their town has been overrun with Greeks. In addition, the Romans ^{for the most part} were very much in support of their ruler. They saw him / them as a father figure who looked after the people. In line 120, by listing the names of Greeks, again, Juvenal makes his point by pointing out how that place of ~~leadership~~ ^{readership} leadership has been taken over by the Greeks. This would again make the readers angry since they value that place of leadership as a symbol of Roman strength, and now it has been usurped ~~by~~ by the Greeks.

(b) (i) At this point in the conversation, the subject has turned ~~to~~ to that of death. Horace had just asked whether ~~the~~ the Boor had any ~~next~~ relatives and the Boor had said they had all died. Hence, at this point, while discussing death, not only is it most ~~appo~~ ~~appo~~ appropriate ^{for Horace} to bring up his son's death, but also, ~~it~~ it offers a humorous interlude for the audience to enjoy, and this humour is the basis of Horace's satire.

(ii) Horace's greatest stylistic variation here is that of the contrast between the mock tragedy style and then the humorous style. In lines 29-31, Horace exploits the technique that many epic writers would employ. By making reference to a ~~the~~ prophecy, Horace imitates

authors such as Virgil. In addition, in lines 31-32, he uses an ascending question which would lighten the drama making it sound even more like some epic tragedy. Having used this tragic epic style, Horace then employs a ~~best~~ uses bathos (an antithesis) by saying that a chatterbox ~~will~~ will kill him (line 33). This is ridiculous, absurd, and highly humorous, since one who would chat to you, although being annoying, would hardly kill you. Yet in this passage, Horace depicts the boor as being so dreadful that he would kill him. This contrast between the mock epic style and the humorous bathos is heightened even more by line 34, where again we see a phrase in the true epic style. Use of the passive.



in apart & witet creates a sense of
tragedy, which could not be further from
humour, which is the ~~the~~ ultimate aim
of this passage which displays a
variation of style by Horace.