



Horace and Juvenal both undertake humour, ^{for essentially the same purpose:} as a means to emphasise the helpless positions of the ~~the~~ Horatian persona and the poor Roman ^{respectively} ~~accordingly~~. Where they differ, however is in Juvenal's use of cultural references ~~something~~ ~~not used by Horace~~ and absurdity. (two techniques not used by Horace).

Both satirists make use of sightgags. ~~At~~ ~~the~~ Horace, with asyndeton in line 64-5 accompanying the ~~very~~ highly visual description ('nutans... oculos'), is able to paint for his audience a graphic picture of ~~the~~ Horace's failed attempts to escape the Boor - evoking humour from the comical sight. Juvenal, ~~is a similar wa~~

appeals also to this light-hearted sense of humour through his prominently positioned word 'tumes', referring to the passing of wind and thus evoking 'toilet humour'.

Horace also used hyperbole for humour in line 66 ('ineum...bilis'). Juxtaposed with 'male...dissimulare', expressing the joy of the Fuscus ~~et~~ Aristius, the humour here derives from the stark comparison of Horace's pain and his friend's ease. This is particularly humorous as back in line 61 when Horace described his friend as 'mihi carus', one would think that the man would then go on to assist Horace. That he does not is ironic.

This sense of absurdity is too

used by Juvenal, who juxtaposes 'dicere' to 'facit ut ve' in such a way as to emphasise the difficulty of Horace's position. ~~the~~ Additionally, when it is the volent one that takes the victim to court, humour is evoked from the blatant absurdity.

Furthermore, Juvenal's references to lowly foods and the occupation of 'sutor' appeal