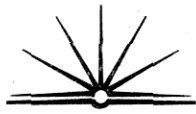


Question 4:

a) "Indeed the people are in the street, so that nothing ~~any~~ will block ^{meditation}." The hobnail contractor hurries with his mule and porter, now he will trust the work, ~~now~~ laid, now a huge machine having been tied, only the dead are ~~are~~ struggling with the strong cart, he escapes from ~~this~~ the ~~vapor~~ mired dog on this side, the ~~man~~ muddily ~~can~~ muddles up on this side: ~~now~~ and / now (wanted) to ~~meditation~~ / ~~compose~~ compose



mineral veins with you. He loves all the the

whole ^{band} choir of writers and no one fled to the city,

recognize the chint of Baachus in the sleep and labor

of praying: Do you want to sing ~~(with)~~ (and make)

a noise (with me) among the ~~night~~ nighttime and

the daytime and to ~~go~~ follow the narrow, long

trail?

b). The phrase "chins Baachi" ~~is~~ : "the chints of Baachus is most from Baachus being the god of wine and parties. This is therefore ~~retirally~~ ~~show~~ that love is ~~no place for~~ no place for a poet because the chints of Baachus (most of love) ~~are~~ are lovers of wine and parties and therefore this is



what Rome is full of.

c). Horace in his *epi* Epistles II *de* explains his frustration with life in Rome because he is a poet and Rome is no place for a poet. Horace uses many techniques in ~~the~~ this extract to convey his frustration. Horace begins with the explicit statement of the verb: "scribere": "to write", which encapsulates what he wants to do and is unable to do because of all that is happening in Rome. He doesn't want to ~~write~~ write about problems in Rome: "ne Romaene poemata censeas scribere posse." The rhetorical question, although lighthearted shows his indignation with what is happening in Rome and how he compels the audience to feel his pain: "inter tot curas... labores?" (line 2). The metaphor of his "... hic" and ~~any~~ ~~data~~ ~~down~~ ~~the~~ ~~down~~ the plethora of conflicts he can make about Rome and the ~~to~~ ~~qualit~~ ~~qua~~ ~~qualit~~ ~~is~~ ~~lacking~~, which he deems. The metaphor of "mundi officina".



"all my duties", shows the distance he is going from the duties, which he longs to do but is unable because he is called by his grantor and hindered by the state of Rome. The placing of "Quirini" last shows his disgust and in a gentle mocking way satirises that Rome's Rome is forced last. ~~The hypermetric~~ The hypermetric ellipsis of "interque; intervalla;" to "both duties — for every" shows ~~that~~ the distance for his "pithed" and denied Rome. A Horace uses the monosyllabic ending of "ius": "seu", to show his disgust and a definitive way of securing his view. Also Horace also uses imperatives to convey his frustration with life in Rome; "vite": "consider", this gives a forceful nature to Horace's ~~frustration~~ frustration and his inability to stay in Rome because he is a poet and for Rome Rome is no place for a poet.