

a) i) Juvenal complains about the Romans being supplanted and displaced by foreigners, especially the Greeks who have ingratiated themselves over the rich patrons in order to be clients. As a result, the clients, despite the long years of their servitude are thrust away by these immoral foreigners, supplanting true-born Romans like Umbrius himself, Juvenal's persona.

ii) He supports his argument that foreigners supplant Romans, taking their positions with examples of Roman values and attitudes. The main value is the patron client relationship which defines the way the society operates. The client is to greet the patron in the early morning and in return they receive a *sportula*, <sup>a small</sup> ~~a~~ amount or a dole of food. They must accompany the patron to wherever they wish to go and support

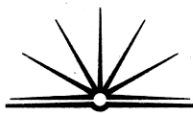


him politically, while the patron defends the client in legal matters. This ~~ancient~~ <sup>traditional</sup> ~~value~~ <sup>custom</sup> ~~has~~ is now suddenly taken over by these sycophantic 'imports' with their flattery, displacing the ~~the~~ loyal clients who are quintessentially Roman. Thus by referring to this value of the patron client relationship, it supports his point that there is no place for any Roman here with historical fact and a most important one, which emphasises the ~~weakness~~ <sup>versatility and flattery</sup> of Greeks who ~~have~~ corrupts the system, driving Rome to lose its morals and standards.



b) i) Horace mentions the Sabine woman's prophecy that he will be warded away by a ~~halk~~ ~~hodie~~,  
It is appropriate at this point in the conversation as the Boor, the nemesis, talks incessantly, ingratiating himself to Horace in order to get an introduction to Maecenas, while Horace is too good natured to say no and dispatch him. It creates humour in audience, creating a mock heroic ~~tone~~ <sup>sensuousness</sup> with a formal and epic sounding tone.

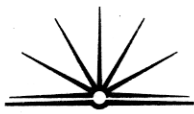
ii) This extract ~~contains~~ is highly figurative with 6 stylistic features, including a transferred epithet, personification, assonance, anaphora, <sup>and asyndeton</sup> tmesis. The transferred epithet of "diuina...urna" refers to the aged Sabellian hag who shakes the urn when foretelling a prophecy. This <sup>is effective as it</sup> creates a mock heroic tone. The anaphora of negatives "neque... nec... nec... nec" creates ~~best~~ humour.



as Horace will not be warded away by poison,  
an enemy's sword, pain nor cough <sup>nor</sup> ~~but~~  
limping gait ~~by~~ but by a talkaholic.

The simple cause of his downfall is ~~as~~  
flat footed ~~content~~ but emphasised with  
his lofty form, which makes his satire  
more effective in bringing out humour  
to the audience. The assurance of 'a'  
and personification of "Harda podagra"  
further contributes to the mock heroic  
tone, while it creates some imagery  
for the audience to visualise. The tmesis,  
i.e. separation of a compound ~~word~~ by words  
in between, of "quando cumque" ~~etc~~  
attracts attention and gives a stylistic variation  
to his features. The asyndeton of "si  
sapiat, vitet," ~~etc~~ adds to the pace,  
attracting attention that if Horace is wise,  
he will steer quite clear of talker's bold.  
Therefore, this extract, packed with





stylistic features is ~~one of the~~ illustrates Horatian  
satire effectively as he writes for pleasure  
and to entertain the audience,