

(3) Horace and Juvenal differ in their use of humour in that Horace takes a much more light hearted approach, using hyperbole, colloquial language and irony as the basis of his humour whilst Juvenal takes a more serious stance, using declamation, exaggerated rhetoric and ~~scorn~~ scorn as the basis of his humour.

Firstly, the passage of Horace shows quite effectively how he uses 'sermo cotidianus' ^(colloquial language) to derive much of his humour as he criticises social climbers ~~and~~ as well as himself the persona of the poem. The use of colloquial language in 'Quo tendis?' as well as the brevity he exhibits in his language give the poem a very



light tone which enables him to derive much humour. This humour is most excellently seen in the asyndeton of '~~bractea~~, nutans, distortuens oculos' which very powerfully portrays a funny image of the ~~man~~ persona trying to get his friend to snatch him away from the boor. His close friend, is of course happy to laugh at the persona at the persona's expense and this is signified in Horace's ~~so~~ gentle and light hearted scorn when he inverts the name of his friend, ~~in~~ Aristius Fuscus in lin 61. This inversion shows that Horace doesn't approve of the friend's actions and is annoyed at him. This is further enhanced by the irony in 'qui



'pulchre nosset' which gently criticises his friend in a light hearted way. If anyone does know him well, he, because he is a 'very good friend', will not help you in a difficult and embarrassing situation.

This light heartedness is contrasted with Juvenal's satire which involves much more scorn and anger as he criticizes foreigners, Rome and the rich. In many ways we are laughing at Umbricius ^(the persona) and the amount of anger that has welled up in him in the city. ~~the~~ In this

way ~~even~~ it is ^{through Umbricius'} ~~the~~ exasperation that ~~derives~~ Juvenal ~~the~~ derives humour. Firstly the use of the indignant rhetorical question in line 291 shows how

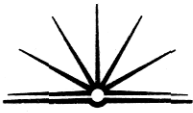


Umbricius is fed up with the city and its crime, where thugs target poor man. The polyptoton in 'stat ... starique' establishes a scene of two enemies standing side by side. However humour follows by the scorn that ~~Umbricius~~ Umbricius exhibits through the harsh alliteration of 'f' sounds in 'furiosis ... for hori?'. He knows he is helpless against such a man, and although we feel deep sympathy for him his 'indignatio' and declamation creates humour.

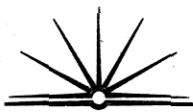
Furthermore ~~his~~ ~~the~~ the anaphora of 'curius - curius' establishes immediately the demanding and harsh nature of Umbricius' attacker. However it is through the attacker's reference



to 'elixi verveus' a ~~the~~ traditional dish of the poor that we begin to feel sympathy for Umbricius. ~~the~~ ~~was~~ ~~way~~ However it is Umbricius exaggeration of the situation in ~~the~~ expansion of 'grati' in line 299 that humour is drawn. We realise that Umbricius is the one that deserves bail, not the attacker and hence although ~~the~~ we feel deep sympathy for him, the inversion on what should happen to what does ~~not~~ ~~us~~ makes us laugh at the Roman legal system. This is further enhanced by the monosyllabic ending in 'libertas pauperis haec est' and this demonstrates Umbricius helplessness and his 'indignatio' which ~~not~~ creates humour.



Horace on the other hand, also uses irony and hyperbole to create effective humour. The use of hyperbole in 'neum recur urere bilis' ~~sto~~ demonstrates how the persona of the poem is going on more than he needs to, thus creating a hystriotic effect. This hystriotic effect creates humour. ~~As~~ As well as this a major part of Horace's satire is his irony. The most notable is in the last ~~par~~ line of the poem in 'sic me Applo servavit'. Here, again exaggeration of the situation is created when he calls on the gods, but it is the irony in the fact that although the Boor is gone, ~~the~~ the persona must still associate



with him when he testifies as a witness. This helplessness on the part of the persona creates humour.

Hence, Juvenal and Horace differ tremendously in the use of humour with Horace taking a more light hearted approach while Juvenal takes a very scornful approach.