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Catullus and Horace both ~~exp~~ employ the conventions of lyric poetry to celebrate friendship in Catullus 13 and Horace 2.8. These conventions are used in similar and different ways.

While the lyric genre has now come to encompass a range of ~~many~~ concepts, including themes, style, length and metre, in the time of Horace and Catullus, it strictly referred to metre. ~~Catullus' use of~~ Horace's use of Sapphic Strophe in ~~these~~<sup>this</sup> poem adds a casual tone to the poem, allowing him to celebrate the casual ease of his friendship with Maecenas.\* While Catullus does not use this convention, he too achieves a casual tone through his use of eleven alliterations in 13, which give the poem a casual rapidity; this in itself is a convention of lyric, in opposition to the more formal epic. Thus in a slightly different manner, Horace and Catullus use lyric conventions to celebrate the casual ease of friendship.

\* This is also seen in his use of colloquialisms, such as <sup>quae</sup> ~~quae~~ <sup>agae</sup> ~~agae~~

Both Catullus and Horace employ imitation of their Greek counterpart, particularly Callimachus, in their brief style of poetry, a lyric convention which is appropriate when celebrating friendship. Brevity is identified by Catullus in Catullus 1 where he refers to his 'libellum' in contrast to historical writings which are 'volumes'. The brief nature of poetry is appropriate when dealing with the light subject matter of friendship, thus allowing Catullus and Horace to celebrate the theme more effectively.

Both Catullus and Horace employ the lyric convention of wit to extol the beauties of light-hearted friendship. In Catullus 1, Catullus specifically refers to wit as a convention of lyricism, where he contrasts his new 'lepidum' work to the more serious historical and epic work. In Catullus 13, wit is employed where the vague nature of the invitation, as it is 'paucis ... diebus', where the hyperbaton further emphasises the vagueness, highlights the

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poem's whimsical nature. This is further enhanced by the fact that Fabullus must provide everything for the feast, including the 'sali', ~~or~~ referring to both salt and wit, ironic considering the wit of the poem itself. But wit is further evident in the ~~the~~ unexpected climax of the poem, where 'nasum' is explained as the last word, a ~~ridiculous~~ wish that becomes witty because of its sheer ridiculousness. Through wit, Catullus thus celebrates ~~friendship~~ ~~as~~ the easy going nature of his friendship and conveys his delight in such jokes. Horace similarly uses wit in this way, where 'fureratus', a verb coined by Horace, gives his near-death experience mock solemnity. Moreover the ~~a~~ formal tone of line 5 contrasts with the informality of the rest of the poem, highlighting Horace's mocking of Maecenas' learnedness. However, Horace's very ability to mock Maecenas in this way is a mark of their strong friendship and a facet of the friendship that he celebrates.

The lyric poet conventionally advocates

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for people to enjoy the pleasures of life, such as friendship, through imagery, and moreover, to forget ~~all~~<sup>the</sup> worries and enjoy the present. Both Horace and Catullus' poems are inviting friends to a celebration or feast, showcasing the importance they place on cultivating friendship. Moreover, the image of all the things to enjoy at a feast in Catullus 13, emphasised by polysyndeton, shows Catullus enjoying all the pleasures of life <sup>and friendship</sup>. This is further emphasised through the oxymoronic imagery of his wallet being full of cob webs, showcasing that he doesn't care up, but enjoy. Similarly, in Ode 3-8, the image of the wine, which has been rotting for some time, being opened, suggests that Horace advocates enjoying the pleasures of life <sup>with fruits</sup>. It is not accidental that Horace celebrates the ~~own~~ saving of his own life. Additionally<sup>1</sup> the imperatives 'mitte', 'parce' and 'uigile' command Maecenas to ob order his worries and enjoy the present day, with his

friend. Thus both Horace and Catullus employ the common lyric theme of enjoyment of life to advocate friendship as a means to do this.

Unlike Catullus, Horace employs a wide range of ~~myth~~ geographical references to indicate the need for Maecenas to abandon his worries for Rome and embrace the joy of friendship, as the geographical references emphasise Rome's far-reaching superiority.

Both Catullus and Horace use conventions of lyric poetry to celebrate and advocate for friendship.

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