

Start here.

Both Catullus and Horace are able to utilise the conventions of lyric poetry as such as repetition effectively to celebrate friendship in these poems. ~~more~~ They both are able to invoke their strong friendships within their poems ~~with~~ in a humorous manner yet ~~are~~ done so, in their respective styles, differently.

Friendship is a longlasting relationship with ~~the~~ people that will be cherished in life. In Catullus 13, Catullus addresses to his friend, Fabullus where he calls him ~~as~~ "veruste roster", emphasising ~~his~~ ^{their} close friendship. The repetition of "cerabis bene" also adds to the humour of the poem as he appeals to Fabullus to bring a "good hearty dinner". The use of litotes in "non sine curata puella" reinforces this humour where it portrays Catullus' playful manner with his friend, Fabullus. While he coaxes ~~to~~ Fabullus to agree to his conditions, he reveals his reason for such conditions which is an ^{unexpected anticlimax} ~~antithesis~~ as in "nam tui Catulli plenus sacculus est aeneorum". ~~where~~ He addresses himself as "you Catullus", highlighting their close ~~intimate~~ intimate ~~relationships~~ friendship with each other.

After and also shows Catullus' wit. ^{as he entertains his friend} Catullus continues on his witty humour where he exclaims to Fabullus that ~~if~~ when he smells the ~~perf~~ perfume that his girlfriend received from the goddesses of love, he will be turned into a "total ~~no~~ nose" with the ^{words} ~~expression~~ "totum... rasum" placed in emphatic positions to emphasise his point. This ~~cheeky~~ ^{cheeky} manner ^{with} which he shows to Fabullus illustrates their deep friendship as Catullus celebrates his friendship with Fabullus by inviting him to Catullus' house, an act that reveals close ^{and intimate} interactions.

while in Horace's Idle 3.8, even though it is also witty like Catullus, ^{Horace also} he incorporates the political element of Rome into his poem. While ~~writing~~ both poems are written as an invitation to their friends, Horace's friend is Maecenas, a ^{wealthy} ~~wealthy~~ and powerful figure in Rome. Horace starts off in a playful manner, where he ~~add~~ celebrates on the ~~1st~~ the first of March, a day ~~that~~ ought to be ~~dedicated~~ celebrated by women for Juno. However, he ~~anticipates~~ ^{what is} Maecenas' ^{what is} answer ~~that~~ he, ~~is~~ a "caelebs" doing on this day as he anticipates

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Maecenas' question. He then made an accumulation of things that are required in the ^{marks giving} ritual such as flowers, incense boxes and in "flones et quera ... caespite vivo". While he reveals his reason, it also shows an unexpected artistry ^{Catullus as} as he dedicates ritual sacrifices of a feast and a white goat ^{goat} to Bacchus because he was "nearly buried by the blow of a falling tree." The reference to Bacchus in "Liber" also ~~also~~ conveys Horace's Epicurean values as the Bacchus is the god of wine and merriment. Horace appeals to Maecenas ^{as his friend} "to forget his worries on the city of Rome where he makes military references in "ut occidit Daci ... Bacchere campis" to ^{encapsulates} ~~conveys~~ the message that Rome is very safe and thus, he should celebrate with his friend for his good health. ~~Due to~~ Through this poem, it reveals a strong friendship between Horace and Maecenas as it ~~shows~~ ^{he can persuade} Horace's playfulness with Maecenas and shows how Maecenas is not care about the affairs of Rome.

Thus, through Catullus and Horace's lyric poem, it shows how their poems greatly differs in their use of techniques and styles but both still conveys humor and depict strong friendship ^{and affection} with their friends.