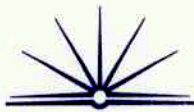


Q2

a) i) Catullus address the last two lines to his patron muse because the muses were the goddesses of the arts and literature. Thus if he is praying for his poetry to remain enduring for "more than one age", it is ~~app~~ scitable that he invoke the help of this goddess.

ii). Catullus suggests that Cornelius Nepos work was on a grander scale to his own through both a deprecating tone towards his own poetry and an honorific and grandiose description of Nepos' work. ~~As~~

For example Catullus refers to his collection of poetry ~~as~~ in the diminutive



form on two occasions - "libellum".  
He also describe his work as trivial  
compared to Nepos' - "nugas".

In contrast Nepos has created three  
great scrolls that are learned and  
"much worked upon" - "tribus... certis  
doctis, Iuppiter, et laboriosis". The  
exclamatory "Iuppiter" adds emphatic  
effect, reinforcing Catellus' apparent  
awe and respect for Cornelius'  
work.

iii) while Catellus appears to exult  
Nepos' work, in reality he is  
denigrating it through subtle irony  
and revealing his high opinion of  
his own work. This irony is achieved  
in a number of ways.

~~the~~





The use of diminutive words and words like "quoscumque" create an impression of false modesty. However ~~by~~ by using these affectionate terms Catullus reveals the high esteem he holds his collection of poetry in, especially when compared to a tedious explanation of the world's history.

The hyperbolic ~~best~~ description of Nepos' work in conjunction with the ridiculous exclamation "Iuppiter" illustrates Catullus' lack of sincerity in his praise. The verb choice of "ausus es" - dared - is especially ~~poignant~~ poignant, showing that Catullus thinks explaining the world's history would be a laborious and tedious task.

The final three lines of the poem



reveals Catullus' true purpose and the irony of the rest of the poem. Catullus' facade of humility is discarded and he makes a supplication to his patron muse that his poems may remain enduring. The true irony of this poem shows through - while he pretends otherwise, Catullus values quality over quantity - especially when that quantity is completely dull.

b) As Catullus makes a bitter rebuke to Alfenus in this poem, the accusatory tone underlined by his language choice.

The poem opens with a bitter tone, given added vehemence by the vocative "Alfene" and insulting adjectives such as "immemor" and "false".





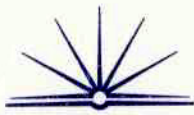
The bitterness is perpetuated in the second line, when Catullus demands answers from Alferus with a rhetorical question.

The word "dure" is particularly emphatic, ~~emphasized~~ accentuated by alliteration of harsh "t" and "d" consonants.

The repetition of "iam" in the ~~the~~ third line illustrates the relevance of Catullus' pain now, and gives immediacy to the line.

The fourth line of the poem issues a change in tone. Catullus assumes a lofty air, nearly didactic, ~~and~~ asserting that the gods do not ~~forget~~ forget the deeds of wicked men. The heightened language of "caelicolis" conveys this change in tone.

In lines 5-6 Catullus returns to his



necessary to be established earlier. ~~###~~

The Exclamation "Eheu" captures Estellus's ~~disgust~~ ~~disgust~~ utter disgust with Alfenus' behaviour - How can he trust anyone anymore?

In the seventh and eighth lines the bitter reproach continues, as Estellus again employs vocatives and a repetition of "te" and "te" to firmly place the blame on Alfenus.

Estellus' emotional distress is particularly evident in this section, captured by the words "animam" and "somnum". Estellus truly trusted Alfenus.

Estellus employs imagery in the ninth and ~~the~~ tenth lines to conjure a mental picture of Alfenus' behaviour. The metaphorical reference to the winds and clouds carrying





away Alfennus' deeds and words is particularly evocative given impact by the alliteration of "s" simulating the blowing breeze.

In the final two lines Catullus returns to the ~~poetic~~ preaching tone he established in the fourth line.

Even if Alfennus is false and forgetful the gods will remember and punish him. The heightened language of this section conveys how seriously Catullus views Alfennus' indiscretion.

In conclusion Catullus has employed diverse linguistic devices to convey his outrage and disgust at Alfennus' reproachable behaviour.