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Both poetries have a colloquial tone, ~~both~~ both poets using plenty second person pronouns. ~~This show that celebration of the~~ emphasises the strong friendship each poet has and the familiarity each has at each friends. Both of them addresses their friend's names ~~to show~~ which further strengthens their friendship. ~~This use of colloquial tone say says that the celebration should be cheerful~~ This also creates a cheerful tone, just right for the ~~celeb~~ celebration of friends.

Catullus' poem suggest that there ~~is no~~ ~~has to~~ doesn't have to be a reason to celebrate friendship. This is seen through a very narrow ~~not~~ narrative structure of the poem: it ~~starts out~~ mainly concentrates on what his friend should bring to the party. However, Horace's poem is more serious about celebrations and deliver's a message that you have to enjoy while it lasts since you do not know when death will come: "non sum dulces epulas ... prope fervere arboris icu." which suggest that friends should honour each others' existence; "sum amici sospites." ~~etiam~~

~~Catullus' poem~~

It is not certain in Catullus' poem whether Fabullus will exit well or not. He uses multiple future tense verbs to create this feeling "erabit", "attuleris", "accipies" and also through the use of conditional clause. This creates a feeling that Fabullus was falsely led by Catullus' words to bring the food and girls. This uncertainty makes this poem somewhat like a joke, not seriously intending to invite Fabullus to his party. However, Horace is direct and certain that they ~~will celebrate~~ will celebrate their friendship, shown through imperatives such as "sive" and infinitives "bibere." Horace's poem has a more serious tone compared to Catullus' poem.

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