

## SCANNING WORKSHEET — CATULLUS 58

### BASIC RULES OF SCANNING

A syllable is long if:

- it is **long by nature**, i.e. contains a long vowel or a diphthong
  - long vowels are marked with a macron
  - diphthongs = ae, au, ei, eu, oe (sometimes ui)
- it is **long by position**, i.e. a vowel followed by
  - two or more consonants (even if the consonants are in different words)
  - a double consonant (x = ks; z = sd)

If a syllable is not long, then it is short.

Notable caveats to the above rules:

- a long syllable can often be interchanged with two shorts. This is called *resolution*. In metrical schema, a syllable open to resolution is marked thus:  $\bar{u}\bar{u}$
- a mute consonant (p, b, t, d, c, g) followed by a liquid (l, m, n, r) does NOT necessarily “make position” (make the preceding syllable long)
- a consonant at the end of a word + “h” at the start of the next word does not make position
- remember that “i” is sometimes a consonant (in*̄*iuria, Iuppiter)
- su-, qu- and gu- before a vowel sound like one consonant : e.g. suavis, quinque

### METRICAL PATTERN FOR HENDECASYLLABLES

x x | — x | — uu | — u | — u | — x     (x indicates the syllabus can be long or short)

### CATULLUS 58

Caelī Lesbia nostra, Lesbia illa,

illa Lesbia, quam Catullus ūnam

plūs quam sē atque suōs amāvit omnēs,

nunc in quadriviīs et angiportīs

glūbit magnanimī Remī nepōtēs.