

Normula macaronica de Sillabis		The Little Macaronic Norm of Syllables
Normula sillabarum macaronicarum haec est. ut quaelibet vocabula vulgariter latinizata scribi debent in forma vulgari, sicut Orecchia, occhius, rozzus, razza, et innumerabilia.	1.	This is the norm for Macaronic syllables: that any vocabulary words in the vulgar tongue that have been Latinized ought to be written in the vulgar form, as “orecchia” (ear), “occhius” (eye), “rozzus” (coarse), “razza” (race, kind) and countless others.
Latina vero vocabula suam observant quantitatem, ut Caballus, focus, accendo etcetera.	2.	Latin words however, retain their proper [vowel] length, like “caballus” (horse), “focus” (fire, fireplace), “accendo” (I light).
Quaelibet dictio macaronica, cuius prima sillaba duas habet consonantes, non haerentes sequenti sillabae sunt ad placitum, ut gridare, sbraiare, tracagnum, tamen non succedente vocali, quia tunc brevis esset, ut briossus.	3.	Any Macaronic expressions whose first syllable has two consonants, not sticking to the following syllables, are [divided] by choice, as “gridare” (to shout), “sbraiare” (to bellow), “tracagnum” (club); yet not to the vowel after that, since then it would be short, as in “Briossus.”
Quaelibet dictio quae litteram i. et u. claudit inter duas vocales latine fit longa, ut Maia. sed macaronice fit ad placitum, ut taiare, sbraiare et cetera.	4.	Any word whose letter “i” or “u” is closed in between two vowels, in Latin is long, like “maia,” but in Macaronics is by choice, as “taiare” (to cut), “sbraiare (to bellow), etc.
Quaelibet adverbia terminantia in a. aut in e. aut in o latine sunt longa, quamvis multa in e excipiuntur sed macaronice sunt ad placitum,	5.	Any adverbs terminating in “a,” “e” or “o”, in Latin are long, although many in “e” are exceptions, but in Macaronics, they are by choice,
ut valde, longe, retro, ultra, erga, etce.	6.	like “valde” (greatly), “longe” (far), “retro” (behind), “ultra” (beyond), “erga” (towards), etc.
Reliqua vero latinitatis aut vulgaritatis orthographiam ser-	7.	The remaining words however retain either Latin or vulgar spelling,
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vant; verbi gratia, si hoc nomen aqua non potest latiniter aptari versibus, scribe vulgariter aqua tunc de brevi fit longa	8.	for example, if the noun “aqua” cannot be adapted to the meter in Latin, write “acqua” in the vulgar

syllaba.		tongue, then from a short syllable a long one is made.
Denique sicut Vergilius ac caeteri vates in arte poetica potuerunt alterare sillabas auctoritate sua, verbi gratia Reliquias, Ita Macaronicus poeta non minus hanc auctoritatem possidet circa scientiam et doctrinam propriam, ut catare et cattare, quamvis rarissime.	9.	Lastly, just as Vergil and other bards in the poetic arts could alter syllables by their own authority, for example, "reliquias" (remnants), so no less, the Macaronic poet seizes this authority regarding his own understanding and doctrine, as "catare" and "cattare" (to find), although very rarely.
Item macaronice potes duas vocales collidere in medium dictionis, ut curiosus, trisillabum facere potes, ut stare possit carmen.	10.	Likewise, you can put two vowels together in the middle of a word, as in "curiosus" -- you can make it trisyllabic, so that it will fit into the poem.
Item sicut plurima vocabula diferunt a derivatis suis quantum ad sillabas, ut sedes habet primam longam, et sedile brevem, Flagrum et flagellum; ita macaronice dicemus frater et fradellus, Cagna et cagnola, et multa alia.	11.	Likewise, just as many words differ from their derivatives in regards to syllables, as "sedes" (seat) has the first long, and "sedile" short; "flagrum" (whip) and "flagellum"; so, we may say in Macaronics, "frater" (brother) and "fradellus," "cagna" (female dog) et "cagnola," and many others.
Tamen de principio ad finem libri repperies me latinae poesiae et regulae summa cum diligentia adhaerere.	12.	Yet from the beginning to the end of the book, you will find that I adhere with the greatest diligence to the rules and poetics of Latin.
Reliqua vero non bene tibi quadrantia equo animo feras, et haec bastabilia sunt quantum ad sillabarum macaronearum Regulam.	13.	However, bear with equanimity the rest [of the words] not really squaring up, and these things are enough concerning the regulation of Macaronic syllables.