

D. B. College, Jaynagar, Madhubani.

(L.N. Mithila University Darbhanga)

Dept. of English

Class - B.A. - I (H) P-II

Dr. Anand Kumar

Topic - Literary Term

Cont No - 9199895259

"SONNET"

SONNET.

A lyric poem written in a single stanza, which consists of fourteen iambic pentameter lines linked by an intricate rhyme scheme. The rhyme, in English, usually follows one of two main patterns:

- 1) The Italian or Petrarchan sonnet (named after the fourteenth century Italian poet Petrarch) falls into two main parts: an octave (8 lines) rhyming abba abba and a sestet (6 lines) rhyming cde cde or some variant, such as cdccdc. Petrarch's sonnets were first imitated in England, both in form and in primary subject matter - a doting lover's hopes and pains - by Sir Thomas Wyatt in the early sixteenth century. The Petrarchan form was later used by Milton, Wordsworth, D. G. Rossetti, and other sonneteers, who sometimes made it technically easier in English (which does not have as many rhyming possibilities as Italian) by introducing a new pair of rhymes in the second half of the octave.
- 2) The Earl of Surrey and other English experimenters in the sixteenth century also developed a new form called the English sonnet, or else the Shakespearean sonnet, after its greatest practitioner. This stanza falls into three quatrains and a concluding couplet: abab cdcd efef gg. There was one especially important variant, the Spenserian sonnet, in which Spenser links each quatrain to the next by a continuing rhyme: abab bc bc cdcd ee.

Dr. Anand Kumar

30/04/2020

D. B. college Jaynagar Madhubani

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Date
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Class - B. A. - 2 (Eng. H)

Pages - IV

Topic - Explanation of
'Pleasures'

"Pleasures"

Explain with reference to the context the following passages:-

'The important fact they bite'

These lines have been taken from the essay 'Pleasures' which is written by a popular writer of English literature, Aldous Huxley. He is a modern writer. He refers to the disturbed condition of the present world due to a number of factors. Since the outbreak of the first world war in 1914 many things have been happening which are a positive menace to civilization. Many nations have since the conclusion of this war taken steps to strengthen their military positions as safeguard against dangers to their sovereignty. Others have entered into secret terms of agreement and adopted other measures for their own safety. Yet, in spite of all such efforts, the positions has not changed and the people of the world are still panicky and fearful. Another war is anticipated and this will mean an end of civilization. Not only wars but even pacts and treaties more for show than for maintenance of law and order are proving dangerous to the peace of the world. All these are still in shape of only threats as no positive action has yet been taken but they are nevertheless a challenge to progressive life. They are like those barking dogs which seldom bite or like those rolling clouds which only thunder but not give a single drop of rain.

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