

Italian word "sonetto" meaning → little sound  
**Sonnet - 29**

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
BY: Song.

- William Shakespeare -

**William Shakespeare**

- \* Dramatist and poet in English.
- \* He was an English playwright
- \* Actor
- \* Greatest writer in the English language.
- \* ✓ He is often called England's national poet and the " Bard of Avon".

**Sonnet**

1 - 126 - theme of Friendship

127 - 154 - mistress Fall in love with friend

Sonnet is lyric poem of 14 lines written in a single stanza Rigid pattern.

There are 2 types of Sonnet

**Petrarchan Sonnet:**

1st 8 lines called → Octave

Rhyme Scheme → abba abba

Last 6 lines → sestet

Rhyme Scheme → cdc cdc

\* abba abba cdc cdc.

Italian poet → Petrarchan.

Teacher's Signature

## 2. Shakespeare's Sonnet / English Sonnet

\* 12 lines are divided into 3 quatrains with 4 lines each. He establishes a theme or problem. ( $3 \times 4 = 12$  lines) 4,4,4,2.

\* Rhyme scheme  $\rightarrow$  abab cdcd efef

\* Last 2 lines called  $\rightarrow$  Couplet.

Resolve the problem

Rhyme scheme  $\rightarrow$  gg

\* abab cdcd efef gg

Shakespeare has written 154 sonnets. Sonnet 29 is a typical Shakespearean Sonnet. It was composed in 1592.  
Main theme

Failure of a worldly life and consolation brought by his love of the young man. But when he thinks of his love received from the young man, he feels that his position is greater than that of a king.

1st 9 lines :-

- \* Explains how much the poet is dejected in his life.
- \* All people around him are against him.
- \* He feels that he is isolated completely from others.
- \* He troubles God with his useless prayers.
- \* When he thinks of himself more, he curses his fate more.
- \* The poet has always wished himself to be like a person richer in hope.
- \* He wished to be like another who is surrounded with friends.
- \* He is totally dissatisfied with what he has.

Thought of his young friend

When the poet is gloomy he happens to think about his young friend. At that time his attitude to life is changed completely. He likens his change to a skylark who at the break of day arises from the

gloomy earth & sings bypass to heaven.  
The final couplet reveals the present status of poet. As he remembers the sweet love of the young man, he feels so wealthy that he could refuse to change places even with king.

### State of mind of poet

He feels unlucky, shamed and jealous of those around him. He has fallen from grace and feels so much depressed.

### "Lark" as a symbol

Poet uses Lark as a symbol of Hope. The poet finds himself utterly dejected of his present condition in the starting lines of the poem. But when he thinks of his friend all the dark thoughts disappear and his heart takes the gladness of the morning when the skylark sings at heaven's gate.

Imagery → Simile

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\* Deaf heaven → Heaven is personified as God. He is deaf.

### Poem

1-2

\* Reasons → plague → theater close. → outcaste state → jobless.

①

② Fellow players right

Robert green → criticise.

\* Fortune → Bad luck.

3-4 Bootless cries → useless cry.  
deaf heaven → ~~no body~~ ~~go before~~  
~~God before me.~~  
personification.

5-6 His wishes. → others Features.  
Friends, rich in hope

7-8 Scope. → opportunity

9-10 thee → you

Haply → accidentally.

state → pos → different states  
meaning

\* state of mind

{ \* emotional well being  
\* kingdom.

1819

# Ode To Autumn

A B C  
DAY: \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

John Keats.

## \* John Keats

English Romantic poet.

19 September 1819 → poem composed.

## \* Main theme

power of nature, Rich of autumn  
Season.

## \* 3 stanza

### 1st stanza

# Bosom Friend of the maturing Sun

Conspiring = growing

plump = round

bazel

= soft & pulpy.

kernel

= core

clammy cells = moist & sticky

Sun &  
Autumn

This poem is a classical example  
for Keats's power of imagination.

2<sup>nd</sup> Stanza

4 sights → personifies the autumn

1. Farmer women sitting careless on granary floor. And her hair soft lifted by cooing wind.
2. Tired scraper lying asleep in a half scraped field by the fame of poppies.
3. Gleaner crossing a brook with a load carefully balanced on her head.
4. Autumn season is sitting near a cider press watching the oozing of cider.

All these are meaningful representations of various activities of Farmers during the autumn season.

The = long time household

oozing = oozingly.

gleaner = collector, gatherer.

### 3<sup>rd</sup> Stanza

Music of Autumn

1. The sound of goats
2. Bleating of lambs
3. Cries of Robins
- 4.

### 3<sup>rd</sup> Stanza

Music of Autumn:-

1. The goats mourning by the river.
2. Lambs bleating on the hill.
3. Grasshoppers singing from hedge.
4. Red breast whistling from garden.
5. Scallops twittering in the sky.

Ques. Why is autumn season called the Season of mist & mellow fruitfulness?

Ans. In autumn season all the fruits are ripened and the entire nature is blessed with abundance.

- Q. who is called the bosom friend of the maturing sun?
- A. The autumn season called bosom friend of maturing sun.
- Q. why is it said that the summer has overbrimmed the clammy cells of bees?
- A. Flowers bloom more in autumn season. The bees taste the sweetness of flowers. The bees appear to feel that the warmth of summer will never cease because the sticky cells of the honey -combs are filled to overflowing with honey.

1936

DATE:

## A Roadside Stand.

- Robert Frost -

- \* He was an American poet.
- \* He is highly acclaimed American poet of the 20th century.

### 1. Roadside stand

— .

A. It is built by rural folk on the side of the road with a shed appended to their house.

### 2. What is being sold on roadside stand?

A. Wild berries and crook-necked golden squash with silver warts

### 3. Polished cars &

### 3. Polished cars "

eg:- I spent a sleepless night

A B C  
DAY: / /  
DATE: / /

3. Polished traffic & selfish cars.
4. Both are instances of transferred epithet.

Transferred epithet :- It is a figure of speech in which the modifier is shifted from the animate to the inanimate.

- \* Polished traffic :- Sophisticated, snobbish people who travel in cars.
- \* Selfish car :- It is not the cars that are selfish, but the passengers.

#### 4. Self-respect

He is trying to earn some extra money not by begging but by working hard. It shows his belief in self-respect.

5. For what they want additional money?
- He wishes to earn an additional income & to enjoy the pleasure of city life which he has seen in movies & other media. The political parties and rich people in cities deny the villagers all these pleasures.

## 6. Impact of modernisation:

Urbanisation is one of the evils of modernisation. He explains what happens to villagers when they migrate to cities. In ancient time villagers used to work at day time and sleep well at night. The greedy good deers changed the nature of villagers. Now the villagers don't do anything and they cannot sleep at night.

## 7. "Beneficent beasts of prey" and the "greedy good deers"

The benefactors (city people) are selfish because they relocate the villagers to the city and they help those villagers only for their own advantages.

## 8. Reasons for which car may stop in front of Stand.

To enquire about the police or about the gas station.

## 9. Euthanasia

The poet feels that these villagers should be put out of pain. He wonders for some solution. He thinks that some sort of mercy killing could save them from their present pity condition.

It is a practice of killing without pain.  
It is known as mercy killing.

1) Transferred epithet.

2) Personification :- 'the sadness that lurks near the open window there' Here sadness dwells in the windows of the Farmers because they wait for cars to stop & make purchase.

## 3. Alliteration.

greedy good doers. → d   
beneficent beasts of prey → b

## 4. Oxymoron

beneficent beasts of prey :- kindness and cruelty

greedy good doers :- greed & goodness.

## (Autobiographical poems)

### The House of my childhood

- Dilip chitre -

Dilip chitre

He was one of the most notable Indian poets. He was also a painter, translator, writer and film maker. Indian Poet.

#### Theme

It is an autobiographical poem which is nostalgic in nature. The poem is set in the background of his ancestral home where the speaker spent his childhood days. He is trying to recollect the past memories on his mind.

#### 1st Stanza

- \* The poet visits the house of his childhood after a long time.
- \* Empty → no one to live
- \* Grey hill → most of the trees on the hill have been cut off.

## 'Grindstone' and brass Figurines Images

In this poem grindstone refers to grinder "aakkalkalci". It is used for grinding rice to cook idli & dosa. In each ancestral home aakkalkalci had a permanent place. Grandmothers had taken special attention to keep this neat & clean. Nowadays we have ready mix for cooking. So the image of Grindstone takes us back to our childhood.

The phrase brass Figurines hints at the spirituality of the poet's grandmother. So when the poet sees the brass Figurines he at once remembers his grandmother.

### 2nd Stanza

—

- \* "Bird - cries" → good image of villages. Now all birds in & around the house have died but poet's mind is still filled with bird's cries.
- \* Cracks are colourless → Because they come before morning. Then there is no light. So they are colourless.

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This Stanza mainly highlights poet's reaction when he sees the house of his childhood. City life try to erase the memories of his childhood. But some blurred pictures remains. He remembers the scenes of early morning. But now Silence pervades everywhere in the house.

### 3rd Stanza

He says that he can hear the voice of his grandmother in the singing of a bird from the branch. He walks around the empty house like little boy now he is an 'elderly infant'.  
↓

Externally he is an old man. But internally he is a young little child.

### Seasons

Spring & summer → He remembers painfully that bygone Spring and Summer will never come back.

\* toddle → It means walk with pebbles steps as a young child. This nostalgia is reflected in the word toddle.

Alliteration → colourless cracks

Synecdoche → elderly infant.

# Old Folks Laugh

DAY: / /  
DATE: / /

Maya Angelou

Maya Angelou was an author, Poet, historian, civil rights, Activist, producer

theme

The poem sketches physical and mental state of mind of old people.

Stanza - 1

Simplicity = Smile without emotions.

They don't bother about their decorum. Therefore their lips and brows are

Free of strain. Also they allow their bellies to shake rhythmically like a Tambourine, celebrating their laughter.

Stanza - 2

They laugh loudly without any inhibitions. They laugh openly without any control over their noise. That make their laughing sincere and genuine.

"When old folks laugh, they free the world". This hyperbolic lines clear that the laughter of the old folks is powerful

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enough to free the world.

### Stanza - 3

why old folks laugh? They laugh because it helps them to welcome difficult things in life calmly and patiently. In their laughter there are memories.

Those are mixture of good and bad experience in life.

### Concluding lines

Last poet presents her idea through a paradox. "dear painless death". Death is end of life. So everyone consider death as enemy of man. But poet calls him as "dear". No problem will after our death. This idea helps them to welcome death with the same laughter. They are able to forgive life because they consider death as something dear and painless.

# Once upon a Time

DAY:	A	B	C
DATE:	/	/	/

- Gabriel Okara -

He is a Nigerian poet and novelist.  
He is the first modernist poet  
of Anglophone Africa.

## Theme

Poet illustrates the changes a father has been in him throughout his life. Those changes have been caused by the influence of the society. He regrets the that the youth has lost their innocence. Hypocrisy is the shocking aspect of adults.

## 1st 12 lines

Poet illustrate how people used to laugh in the past and the present.

In those days they laughed with their hearts & their joy showed in their eyes. But now they laugh only with their teeth. If a person laugh with his eyes we can understand what he really feels.

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shake  
hands

Shaking hands is a symbol of mutual trust. It means that people are dishonest and insincere even in their normal actions. While shaking hands they use the free hand to search the empty pockets.

attack  
towards  
guest

Guests are no longer welcome in these days. They are given a warm reception only once. If they visit their friends or relatives thrice or more number of days the doors are shut at them.

Poet's  
experience

He says that he has learnt to wear many faces like dresses. Thus he wears office face, home face. Here the faces are a series of masks or false faces. That means these faces are not sincere.

The title of the poem Once upon a time refers to the virtues of the past. The poet remembers that his childhood days gifted with the virtue of innocence.

- \* Father is the poet speaking to the Poem.
- \* **ice-block-cold-eyes** :- It is a metaphor which means that the people are now emotionless.
- \* **Goodbye** :- He really means good riddance.
- \* **Once upon a Time** suggests something so far fetched.
- \* **Snake's bare Fangs** A Snake is commonly used in fairy tales to describe evil, insincerity. This suggests that often one laugh we see his teeth and smile but his intentions will be insincere. Poet used this metaphor to describe the cheating nature of some people in modern age.

# The Times They Are A-changin'

DAY: \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

1963 Legendary song!

Bob Dylan.

Bob Dylan is a writer, film actor, painter

## Theme

that was the period of civil Rights movement. The folk music movement and Hippie movement in America. He requests the youngsters to fight against all forms of injustice.

## 1st 11 lines

The poet requests the people to gather around. They have to admit the center around them have groans. He points out there is an unexpected increase in the evil doings of the government. So they should start swimming. otherwise, they will sink like a stone. He means that civil right movement and the folk music movement

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Should associate together to move against the wrong policy of the govt.

Next 11 lines -> call to writers & critics.

The poet asks the writers and critics to keep their eyes wide open. They should not make quick decisions because the wheel of time is moving and changing. They cannot predict anything because the loser will be the winner in the end. He is sure that the ordinary people fighting for Justice will be successful in the end.

Call to Senators & Congressmen.

He is telling them not to stand in the doorway blocking the ball.

They should not ignore the minimum demands of people. He says,

"There's a battle outside

And it is ragin"

The civil rights movement is the battle referred to here. The people are fighting against racial discrimination based on the colour of skin.

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## Advice to mothers and Fathers

He knows well attitude of parents.  
The parents are unwilling to send  
their children to fight for their right.  
They are satisfied with the present  
system. So they will never encourage  
children.

"Your old road is  
Rapidly agin"

The poet means that the way of  
thinking and living of the parents  
has become out of date and the  
new generation won't tolerate  
them any more. The parents should  
get ready to welcome the new  
friends of the time.

## Final call of the poet

The fight has begun and the line is  
drawn. They can't go back. Once one  
will later be fast.