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MID

Ans to the question no – 1

This poem's subject matter is not just human love but also divine or spiritual love. The poet and love appear to be friends in the first line, suggesting a certain level of familiarity. To put it succinctly, this poem is by a poet who compares earthly love to heavenly love. The author's goal is to achieve heavenly love, which will make his soul immortal and immortal, and the subject of this poem is not only human love but also divine love, or spiritual love. The poet and love appear to be friends in the first line, suggesting a certain level of familiarity. The sonnet was written in Provence and came to fruition in Italy in the 13th century. Its early masters were Dante and Petrarch. The Petrarchan form, which has fourteen lines that rhyme "abba," "abba," "cde," and "cde," with variations in the last six lines, became the standard. Be that as it may, in his poem 'Leave Me O Love,' as in the vast majority of his work, Sidney doesn't utilize the Petrarchan structure. Instead, he employs the Wyatt and Surrey-developed "Shakespearian" structure, which consists of three quatrains that rhyme alternately with abab and end with a rhymed couplet.

Sidney begins his sonnet "Leave Me O Love" with the line, "Leave me O Love which reacheth but to dust." This could imply that he is asking for the temporal loves that vanish from his experiences throughout his life and become nothingness. In line two, he says, "And thou my mind aspire to higher things." By referring to his aspiration as "higher things," he says that he doesn't want short-lived ideas; rather, he wants long-lasting ideas like knowledge or religion. In line three, he writes, "Grow rich in that which never taketh rust," suggesting that he is not interested in the material wealth of gold or other valuable metals but rather in the eternal values of his soul. He continues by stating that all temporal pleasures, like all that fades, will pass away. This is clear from his statement, "Whatever fades but fading pleasure brings."

Sidney conveys a very distinct message in the first quatrain. Material wealth, fleeting affections, and temporal love are not deserving of his attention. He'd rather pursue a divine and virtuous pursuit that he won't carry with him into eternity.

"Draw in thy beams, and humble all thy might/ To that sweet yoke where lasting freedoms be," Sidney begins the second quatrain. According to my understanding, Sidney is requesting that the forces of temporal and material things contract and surrender to the yoke of the soul in reference to the temporal love, desires for material wealth, and temporal pleasures mentioned in the first quatrain. He uses the

analogy of breaking through the clouds and shining to give us a vision that transcends the temporal world and reveals eternity. With this contraction and nullification, anything is possible. This can be perceived from Sidney's message in lines seven and eight, 'What breaks the mists and opens forward the light, That doth both focus and give us light to see.'

In the third quatrain, Sidney instructs us on how to achieve our desired objective. This can be seen in line nine, "O take fast hold; Let that light direct you.

I comprehended this to let us know we should areas of strength for be unfaltering, holding ourselves consistent with the timeless, and permitting the quest for such to be our aide. Compared to eternity, the time we have here on earth is brief. "In this small course which birth draws out to death," reads line ten, "from the time of birth, it begins to draw to an end in what can be understood on the surface." After giving it some thought, I got the idea that one can connect to what came before him and what will come after him if each birth and death cycle is seen as a subset of a longer life cycle. By persisting in his search for the soul, he will be able to bind himself to eternity. This is seen from Sidney's message in line eleven 'And think how evil becometh him to slide.' As Sidney explains in line twelve, "Who seeketh heaven, and comes of heavenly breath," those who seek connection to the eternal soul must seek the way of heaven, which is through the words of heaven.

After reading line 13, it appears that Then farewell world; I see everything in you;' that Sidney is revealing to us that he has realized that he will die soon. Additionally, he asserts that he has made the world's greatest discovery.

He asks if he can carry this newfound love of God into his next small life and writes, "Eternal Love, maintain thy life in me," realizing its significance.