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Ans to the Q.no.02

This subject is typical in Renaissance composing, which was energetically impacted by the Christian humanist turn of events. Christian humanists, for instance, Erasmus and Thomas More acknowledged that people might potentially achieve powerful importance and that this is a conclusive goal of life. Sidney's stanza reflects this conviction, presenting powerful love as the most raised enunciation of human potential. Notwithstanding its strict and philosophical topics, Sidney's sonnet likewise mirrors the social and political setting of the Elizabethan period. The Renaissance was a period of extraordinary change in Europe, with groundbreaking thoughts regarding workmanship, writing and society arising. The English court, specifically, was a focal point of scholarly and imaginative movement, where essayists and masterminds assembled to trade thoughts and team up on projects.

Without a doubt, Sir Philip Sidney's poem "Leave me, O love, that reaches but to dust" represents his inclination for spiritual love over sensual love. The poem is a Petrarchan sonnet, a form popular in Renaissance Italy, which usually explores the theme of solitary love. Sidney, however, uses the form to dismiss the normal pleasures of love in favor of a higher, more transcendent love.

In the first quatrain, Sidney straightforwardly addresses love, uncovering it as a force that has caused him torment and suffering.

He asks love to leave him, saying that its "underlying scholarly thorn" "tears heart with inert apprehension."

This line, specifically, shows that Sydney associates love with agony and weakness, and that she wants to be freed from it.

In the second quatrain, Sidney contrasts the short lived and transitory nature of sensual love with the everlasting and spiritual nature of wonderful love. He suggests that the "luxurious" of love is short lived and temperamental, and can never compare to the uprightness of "unadulterated thought" and the "prominent sustenance" of sublime love. Here, Sidney's inclination for spiritual love is clear, as he presents it as a more noble and persevering through form of love.

The sestet, consisting of the last six lines of the sonnet, continues to explore the theme of spiritual love. Sidney argues that the "joy" of love is a "whimsical food" that only leads to the destruction of the soul. He compares it to the "sweet tears" of grand love, which he describes as a "feast" that nourishes the soul and fills it with "glorious joy". Once more, Sidney's inclination for spiritual love is clear, as he presents it as a source of lasting happiness and fulfillment.

From the above discussion, Overall I think "Sir Philip Sidney represent his preference of spiritual love over sensual love in his poem "Leave Me, O love which reacheth but to dust."