



I'm not robot



Continue

Amoretti sonnet 75 questions and answers

How does a song define immortality? Do you think the speaker is full of himself? Or does he really have the poetry-making skills he claims to have? How many of the speaker's girlfriends do we see in the song? Do we know what he thinks of the speaker's big claims? What connections can we draw between the song speaker and Spenser himself? What is the effect of a song sonnet? What is the effect of the constant alliteration of the song? The text is taken from Edmund Spenser's sonnet 'One day I wrote her name'. That's what ladylove said. She said these words to her poet lover Spenser. Vain means full of vanity and boastfulness. 'Vain' means useless or without the desired result. Ladylove mocks the poet's efforts to immortalate his name by writing it on a sea beach because the waves will wash him away. At the time, the lady said that poet lover Ina mocked the tone that he tried in vain to write her name on the sand. The lover then realized that writing verses for her could perpetuate their love. 2. Why does Edmund Spenser say: Our love will live and later life will be restored? Here, Spenser says that their shared love will live forever because of his posse creation that will give immortality to their love even though they will lose their physical being to death, the inevitable reality. 3. What is the central theme of sonnet One day I wrote her name on a strand? The central theme of sonnets is love. It represents the poet's efforts to perpetuate his love of the mortal world. Although the love for the dam is quite doubtful about the result of the poet's efforts, the poet is thoroughly inspired and believes that with his verse he can ethesize her virtues. Poetry will conquer time and death, and their lives will renew love. 4. I wrote it again secondhand. Who writes that? Why did the poet write it a second time? Edmund Spenser writes it in his sonnet one day I wrote her name. The lieutenant refers to writing the lady of love's name on strands to immortalaste her. The wave repeatedly washed away his efforts. The poet wrote the name for the second time. 5. How did the tide make the poet's pain its prey? In the sonnet 'One Day I Write Her Name' Spenser says he wrote his beloved's name on the sand but, the wave came and washed it away for every time. So the tide spoiled the poet's efforts and made his pain prey. 6. U heavens wryte your famous name. – Whose famous name would be written 'in heavens' and why? How would a poet write a name in heaven? The poet's ladylove's name would be written 'in heaven'. The lover realizes that if he writes his beloved's name on earthly threads, he cannot, but he is wiped out by tide and death. That's why he suggests writing his famous name in heaven where death won't be able to master him. So her name will be free to be erased. 7. A mortal thing to be immortalized. - What is meant by 'mortal Who wants to immortalize it? By the 'mortal matter' poet Edmund Spenser. means his beloved in the sonnet 'One day I wrote her name'. The poet lover wants to immortalize it. 8. But tyde came, and made my pain his prayer. Take pictures of lying in the line. The poet's effort to write his beloved's name on strands to immortalate him is in vain as the tide comes and washes him, over and over again the Poet expresses this futile effort with the help of images. Just as a large bird like a falcon makes a small bird its prey so the tide turns the name of the beloved prey by wiping it out. 9. How will the love of the poet and his beloved be renewed in later life? According to the poet, future generations will, by reading his poetry, meet the chaste loves of the poet and his loved ones and will love to taste such love in his life. So their love will be renewed in later life. The lover is quite convinced that there is no fear of the dissolution of their love because it is as pure as gold. 10. What does Amoretti think? The word Amoretti means a little love. Here it refers to the poet's beloved Elizabeth Boyle. He dedicated a whole series of sonnets to Elizabeth Boyle. The name of the sonnet sequence is also Amoretti. Poetry became my passion after I fell in love with Walter de la Mare's Silver in Mrs Edna Pickett's English class circa 1962.Edmund Spenser The introduction and text of Sonnet 75Sir Edmund Spenser was credited with creating the sonnet of the same name, taking its place alongside luminates such as Petrarch, Shakespeare and Milton. Spenserian sonnet is featured in the poet's epic poem, The Faerie Queene. This style of sonnet is also called spenserian stanza when referring to his long song. The Spenserian sonnet has three quatrains and a pair, as well as a Shakespearean; however, the rim scheme differs slightly. While the Shakespearean sonnet scheme is ABAB CDCD EFEF GG, Spenserian has two smaller hoops with a scheme, ABAB BCBC DCDC EE. One of Edmund Spenser's most honest anthologized sonnets was one day I wrote her name on a strand, number 75 in his sonnet sequence, Amoretti. In this sonnet, the speaker indirectly addresses his beloved, trying to convince her that their love will live forever. (Note: Spelling, rhyme, was introduced to English by Dr Samuel Johnson through an etymological error. For my explanation for using only the original form, see Rime vs Rhyme: Unfortunate Error.) Sonnet 75: One day I wrote her name on a strand One day I wrote her name on a strand; But the waves came and washed it away: Again, I wrote it secondhand; But the tide came, and made my pains their prey. Vain man, she said, that dost vain assay mortal thing so that perpetuate; Because I personally will like this decay, and eke my name will be erased as well. Not so, quoth I, let the baser stuff devise to die in the dust, but they will live by glory: My verse of your virtues will be rare to reduce, and in heaven write your glorious name. Where, when as death all the world will conquer, our love will live and later life will be restored. Reading Spenseen's Sonnet 75 from AmorettiCommentaryIn Sonnet 75 from Edmund Spenser's Amoretti, the speaker indirectly addresses his beloved, trying to convince her that their love will live forever. First Quatrain: Writing in SandOne Day I wrote her name on a strand; But the waves came and washed it away: Again, I wrote it secondhand; But the tide came, and made my pains their prey. The first quatrain finds a speaker reporting that he has written his beloved's name on the sandy shore of the sea. Of course, the water rushed over this sandy name and was beaten to zero. But then he announced that he had repeated his futile gesture, and yet once again the waves rode in and wiped out the name. The speaker appears to be addressing an unknown party, but he's talking about his sweetheart, fiancée or lover, and it becomes apparent that he thinks this message is meant for her alone. This fantasy exchange is a clever technique that allows the speaker to invent a conversation that could take place, but probably isn't. The speaker's use of ellipsis is also ingenious, the hand replacing the handwriting allows for convenient billing. Second quatrain: Failure to accomplish the impossible vain man, she said, that dost vain test is a mortal thing so that it perpetuates; Because I personally will like this decay, and eke my name will be erased as well. The speaker's sweetheart then castigates the speaker for trying to achieve the impossible: to make a mortal immortal. She reminds her lover that not only will the ocean waves destroy her name, but in time she too will disappear from the shores of life. The beloved labels her lover a man of vanity because she has the idea that she can twist eternal circles of life and death with such a limp gesture. The economic speaker again uses the brilliant use of ellipses to keep his rhythm in tact: instead of eke out he inserts an eke, allowing the reader to understand and supply the necessary missing term. Third quatrain: Having None of It Not so, quoth I, let the baser things come up To die in the dust, but you will live by glory: My verse of your virtue will rarely eternize, and write its famous name in heaven. The speaker, however, has none of the nonsense of mortality. She admits that fewer things can succumb to the whims of the moral realm, but she's not one of those smaller things. In fact, the speaker will immortalize it in his poems. She possesses such fame that she allows him the ability to frame her for eternity. His poems will live far beyond the lives of two lovers, gaining for them an immortality on which they probably have not, until now, been cogitated. The idea has been a posh paperclip since the very birth of poetry. Poets claim that by perpetuating their subjects by depicting them in a verse that will continue publish and read far and wide. Such a term may seem like mere poet's vanity, but it has proven true for all accomplished sonnet producers, sonnet style initiators, and other poets who have made their loved ones and other interests in their verse. All we have to do is look to Spenser, Shakespeare, Emily Dickinson and Walt Whitman to test poetry's ability to perpetuate. The Couplet: Immortalized in poems Where, when as death all the world will conquer, our love will live and later life will be restored. The speaker then claims that immortality is in the offing for himself as well as for his beloved: their love will live on. And it will be renewed in the future every time the reader comes across the songs of the speakers. The later poets who followed this recipe for immortality are fair in the same way. They immortalized their lovers and every aspect of their lives that they liked as readers and listeners applied their minds and hearts to the verses so lovingly offered by these scribbles. Note the title Sonnet By MLA Style Manuel: When the first line of a song serves as the title of a song, play the line exactly as it appears in the text. The APA does not address this issue. Q&A Ask: What is the dramatic element in One Day I wrote her name on a strand? Answer: Perpetuating lovers in poetry. Question: To whom is the woman versed in Spenser's sonnet series One Day I Wrote Her Name Upon the Strand? Answer: The woman Spenser dedicated his sonnet sequence to, Amoretti, is Elizabeth Boyle, his second wife. For more information about her, you'll find useful Fred Blick's Spenser's Amoretti and Elizabeth Boyle: Her Names Immortalized. Question: Why did a lady like to reuse a poet in a poem One day I wrote her name on a strand? Answer: The speaker's sweetheart castigates the speaker for trying to achieve the impossible: to make a mortal immortal. She reminds her lover that not only will the ocean waves destroy her name, but in time she too will disappear from the shores of life. The beloved labels her lover a man of vanity because she has the idea that she can twist eternal circles of life and death with such a limp gesture. Question: Who does I refer to in the poem One day I wrote her name on a tuft? Answer: Song speaker. Question: To whom is a woman versed in edmund spenser's sonnet: One day I wrote her name on a strand? Answer: It is likely that elizabeth boyle's wife, his second wife, to whom the poet dedicated his sonnet sequence, Amoretti. Question: What is the sonnet Like One day I wrote her name on a strand? Answer: Spenser gets credit for creating his sonnet of the same name, taking his place among such lumina lamps as Petrarch, Shakespeare and Milton. Spenserian sonnet is featured in the poet's epic poem, The Faerie Queene. Spenserian sonnet is also called Spenserian when it comes to his long poem. The Spenserian sonnet has three quatrains and a pair, thus resembling a Shakespearean; however, Spenser's rim scheme differs slightly; The rhyme scheme of shakespeare's sonnet is ABAB CDCD EFEF GG, but the spenser sonnet has two smaller hoops with the scheme, ABAB BCBC DCDC EE. (Note: Spelling, rhyme, was introduced to English by Dr Samuel Johnson through an etymological error. For my explanation for using only the original form, see Rime vs Rhyme: An Unfortunate Mistake on How is the theme of love depicted in Edmund Spenser's Sonnet 75? Answer: One day I wrote her name on a strand? the speaker indirectly addresses his beloved, trying to convince her that their love will live forever. Question: What is implied in the concept of love and death in Sonnet 75? Answer: In Sonnet 75 from Edmund Spenser's Amoretti, the speaker indirectly addresses his beloved, trying to convince her that their love will live forever. Question: Are there any speech figures used in Edmund Spenser's Sonnet 75? Answer: Language is literal, not figurative. Question: How does The Sonnet 75 speaker of Edmund Spenser want to perpetuate the virtues of his mistress? Answer: Putting it in a sonnet. Question: What do you know about the woman in Spenser's sonnet? Answer: According to page ... Amoretti is a sonet cycle written by Edmund Spenser in the 16th century. The cycle describes his courtship and eventual marriage to Elizabeth Boyle. Question: How does the speaker in Spenser's Sonnet 75 express the parallel of a transient world with mortal human life? Answer: This question is based on a false premise. The song does not deal with such a parallel; Instead, in this sonnet, the speaker indirectly addresses his beloved, trying to convince her that their love will live forever. Question: Who wrote the poem about the Fairy Queen? Answer: Edmund Spenser wrote The Faerie Queene. Question: How do Edmund Spenser's sonnet titles relate to each of them? Answer: None of the 89 sonnets from Spenser's Amoretti have a title. When writing about untitled songs, critics, scholars, and comments use the song's first line. The first line of sonnets refers to the topic by introducing. Question: What does it mean by doing my paynes his prayer? Answer: It means it made my pain his prey. Question: How does the speaker in Spenser's Sonnet 75 use ellipsis? Answer: The speaker's use of ellipsis is ingenious, the hand replacing the handwriting allows for a suitable rim. (Note: Spelling, rhyme, was introduced to English by Dr Samuel Johnson through an etymological error. For my explanation for using only the original form, see Rime vs Rhyme: Unfortunate error in ... Who's Edmund Spenser's sonnet speaker 75? Answer: The speaker in Edmund Spenser's Sonnet 75 is a man, indirectly addressing his beloved, trying to convince her that their love will live forever. Question: How is a spenser sonnet different from a Shakespearean sonnet? Answer: The rhyme scheme of shakespeare's sonnet is ABAB CDCD EFEF GG, and Spenserian has two smaller hoops with the scheme, ABAB BCBC DCDC EE. Question: To whom is the woman seconded to The Sonnet of Edmund Spenser 75? Answer: The woman Spenser dedicated his sonnet sequence to, Amoretti, is Elizabeth Boyle, his second wife. For more information about her, you'll find useful Fred Blick's Spenser's Amoretti and Elizabeth Boyle: Her Names Immortalized. Question: Is the title sonnet 75, One day I wrote her name on a tuft appropriate? Please explain. Answer: Edmund Spenser's Sonnet 75 appears in his collection called Amoretti. This collection contains 89 sonnets, which are not addressed, but are only counted. When talking about each sonnet, writers should therefore hire the front line as the title of sonnet. The first sentence of sonnet 75 is: One day I wrote her name on a tuft. So, yes, of course, that title is appropriate, especially since it sets the direction of discourse by citing the act in which the speaker and his addressee engage in discussion. Question: A vanity man, she said, who is she here? Answer: She is a lady, to whom the speaker addresses in a sonnet. Question: Comment on the character of the lover in sonnet 75? Answer: The speaker's sweetheart then castigates the speaker for trying to achieve the impossible: to make a mortal immortal. She reminds her lover that not only will the ocean waves destroy her name, but in time she too will disappear from the shores of life. The beloved labels her lover a man of vanity because she has the idea that she can buckle eternal rounds of life and death with such a limp gesture.© 2016 Linda Sue Grimes Grimes