

HelloFriends

andwelcome

back.

We are now going to be learning

about. John Donne's metaphysical

poem-The Sun Rising.

At the end of this module we will know about the background

of Donne's metaphysical poetry...

as well as try to understand

his metaphysical poem--The Sun Rising.

John Donne, who lived between

1572 and 1631, wrote two kinds of love poems.

The first kind were known as love lyrics.

It is at the early phase of his life that he was very

amorous, youthful and the theme of love centered around man-woman relationship.

Poems such as The Sun Rising, Valediction:forbidden mourning, are examples of such love lyrics.

In the latter half of its life, John Donne is known to have been a penitent and is known to have joined the seminary. It is at this time that his poems have acquired a spiritual tone. They are thus called Holy Poems, divine poems, and most of them being sonnets are called "Holy sonnets".

An example here is "Death be not proud" and "Batter my heart" are examples of holy sonnets.

John Donne is the harbinger of metaphysical poetry. We've already seen how the social, cultural, and historical development of his times inspired this metaphysical trend of poetic writing.

He wrote sonnets, love poems, religious poems. He also translated from Latin into English. He wrote epigrams,ellegies, songs, sermons and satires. Donne's literary output is immense. His style is characterized by abrupt openings and various paradoxes. He uses monstrous hyperboles, ironies,fantastic conceits, and so on.

All these features we have already learned in metaphysical poetry in the background module, all embodied in Donne's poems.

We are now going to look at The Sun Rising, one of the love lyrics of John Donne. And we're going to see how the features of metaphysical poetry are reflected in this poem.

The Sun Rising by John Donne.

Busy old fool. Unruly son why does thou doubt us?

Through Windows and through curtains calling us.

Must do the motions level

seasons run, saucy pedantic wretch
coach the late school

boys and saw Prentices Goettelcoat, Huntsman that the King

will ride, called country ants to harvest offices.

Love all alike. No season knows. No climb nor days, nor months which are the rags of time?

I'll look at the startling beginning of this poem. Busy, old fool, unruly son. What is happening here is that John Donne the supposedly lying along with his beloved in his amorous posture in bed. The sun is coming through the curtain and disturbing the lovers. So he's telling the sun you unruly son busy old fool. Don't look at me through those curtains and disturb me.

Do your seasons run?

Do your task. And wake up school boys. Wake up all those people who have to run to their offices. Wake up the hunters, who have to accompany their Kings and have to go and hunt with their Kings.

The country hunter refers to the busy people who have to go to their offices early morning and he's telling the sun to go and disturb those people and wake them up. Don't wake me, I'm busy with my beloved here. He says.

Drowned in the experience of loving, where hours, days, months are just the rags of time--a

metaphorical image to show that he is in a timeless experience of making love.

Thy beams so reverent and strong. Why should I still think I could eclipse and cloud them with a wink? But that I would not lose her sight so long. He for eyes have not been blinded, look, and tomorrow late tell me whether both the Indies of spice are mine.

Ask for those Kings and outsourced yesterday and now. Shall I here all year or in one bed lay.

So in this stanza done is telling the sun your beams are very strong you think.

He's arguing with the sun. Argumentative tone is a hallmark of metaphysical poetry, and one can see it very, very clearly in this form.

I could eclipse and cloud them with a wink. With a mere closure of one's eyelids, he could just

nullify the presence of the sun. He could just dismiss the sun. He's telling the sun don't be

proud. For I can just dismiss you. Look at me how fortunate I am. He says, both the Indies of Spice are mine. Remember, John Donne represents England, and in those days England was the colonizer who had colonized India. So both the Indies refer to him as a lover --being the sole colonizer of his beloved and him also as a part of England which was colonized India.

And India is known for spices. It's obvious that he is showing propriety over both--- his beloved as well as the colonized nation, India.

And he is telling the sun that shine upon them because here everything in one bed lays.

This also alludes to the heliocentric idea of Copernicus, which we will be discussing a little later.

Let's continue with the poem.

She's all states and all Princes! nothing else is.

Prince is do what play us. Compared to this all honors mimic all wealth Alchemy.. As happy as we in that the world's contracted task. So his beloved is everything to him. She's all states, he's all princes. He's nothing before her. He glorifies and exhales his beloved.

And he says all honors mimic all wealth, alchemy. Everything becomes a part of science for him. As told to you earlier, that is an influence of scientific imagery on this kind of poetry. Alchemy is a kind of a science. He's alluding, perhaps to gold, which is a product of his scientific experimentation.

And in towards the end of this stanza, he says, you sun are not even half as happy as we are.

Because the sun is shining all over the world, but for him the bed is his entire world, where he's reveling in love.

Thine age ask ease and since the beauties beat warm the world that's done in warming us.

Shine you towards and out everywhere. This bed thy Center is, these walls thy sphere.

So he tells the sun it is your duty to warm the world. And doing so, you're also warming us because we are the world by ourselves.

The bed here for John Donne represents a microcosm of the entire world. And it also

embodies the whole idea of the Copernican theory, where the sun is the center of the planets which move around it.

So embedding that in the poem he concludes it.

By saying shine here to us, and thou art everywhere, he adds:

Shine on this bed, because you're everywhere ...you're warming us. You're giving us energy and giving us positive vibes. This bed thy center these walls thy sphere ... alluding to the heliocentric idea put forth by Copernicus.

So the Sun rising, written in 1633, has got significant lines, which I'm recording here
Busy Old fool, unruly son

Shine here to us that everywhere.

This bed thy centre is, these walls thy sphere.

These important lines which are actually reflecting the tenets of metaphysical poetry also reflect geographical voyages which influence such poetry. And the Copernican heliocentric idea, which I'm representing through this image.

It is different from the geocentric..

in the geocentric, Geo means earth. The Earth is at the center and the planets are moving around it. In the other, the sun is at the center and the planets are moving around it and in The Sun Rising we can actually see the heliocentric idea, which is expressed here with the sun takes the centripetal position here.

In conclusion, the love lyric of John Donne the Sun rising, embodies the spirit of metaphysical love, poetry, knitting together, geographical voyages, Renaissance scientific temperament, new learning, and appeals to both the emotion and intellect. The bed here becomes a microcosm to represent the sun, which gives light and life

to all. It also alludes to the Copernican heliocentric idea. Their love is the elixir of sustenance, life and hope.

Such metaphysical poetry was so inspirational to latter centuries that in the 20th century we have new metaphysical's like TS Eliot, and thus

metaphysical poetry, particularly of John Donne,
is highly inspirational even in contemporary times. Thank you.
These are some of the references and I hope

students you have enjoyed this particular module.