



“बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ”

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(Format for Preparing E Notes)

Faculty of Education and Methodology

Faculty Name-	JV'n Dr. Suman Devi
Teaching-	Methodology and Education
Program-	M.A. English 1 st sem
Course-	English Literature
Session-	Sonnet 30: When to the sessions of sweet silent thought

Academic Day starts with –

- Greeting with saying ‘Namaste’ by joining Hands together following by 2-3 Minutes Happy session, Celebrating birthday of any student of respective class and National Anthem

Lecture Starts with-

- **Review of previous Session-**. Now tell me the basic components of it?

Topic to be discussed today- Today I will discuss about Summary of “**When to the sessions of sweet silent thought**”

- **Lesson deliverance (ICT, Diagrams & Live Example)-**

Introduction:- This is about the setback of life and its ruins and wounds

Sonnet 30: When to the sessions of sweet silent thought

BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

When to the sessions of sweet silent thought
I summon up remembrance of things past,
I sigh the lack of many a thing I sought,
And with old woes new wail my dear time's waste:
Then can I drown an eye, unus'd to flow,
For precious friends hid in death's dateless night,
And weep afresh love's long since cancell'd woe,
And moan th' expense of many a vanish'd sight;
Then can I grieve at grievances foregone,
And heavily from woe to woe tell o'er
The sad account of fore-bemoaned moan,
Which I new pay as if not paid before.
But if the while I think on thee, dear friend,
All losses are restor'd, and sorrows end.

The speaker revisits all the wounds and setbacks of life in "Sonnet 30," including lost joys, departed friends, and missed chances. The speaker believes that neither time nor memory can ever fully ease the agony of these losses; thinking about them only serves to resurrect them in all of their intensity and complexity. In fact, the speaker makes the case that recollection itself can be a very painful thing.

"Sonnet 30"'s speaker is filled with disappointments and regrets. Furthermore, these regrets and disappointments overwhelm the speaker as soon as they begin to reflect on "things past." The speaker laments "the lack of many a thing I sought," or more accurately, lost chances. "Then can I drown an eye, unused to flow, / For precious friends hid in death's dateless night," the speaker laments the passing of long-gone acquaintances. Speaking of "love's long since cancelled woe," the speaker also laments lost loves. Thus, the poem's opening twelve lines are a lengthy, detailed inventory of everything the speaker regrets and laments.

Sonnet 30's speaker is filled with disappointments and regrets. And as soon as the orator begins to reflect on Remarkably, these losses and disappointments don't appear to have lessened over time. For most people, time helps to ease the pain of loss and disappointment, but not this speaker. The speaker has to "new pay as if not paid before" as soon as they have a "fore-bemoaned moan." Stated differently, the anguish is experienced by the speaker again, and it feels exactly the same—as if no time has passed at all."Lost things," these regrets.

This makes the poem's opening 12 lines gloomy and depressing. The speaker lives in a world where nobody ever truly recovers and where suffering never goes away or gets easier to endure. And remembering and thinking back on the past simply serves to resurrect that agony in all its intensity and complexity.