

Du Fu, "On Visiting the Temple of Laozi" Shi (simplified Chinese: 道 家; traditional Chinese: 道家; pinyin: Dào jiā; Wade–Giles: T'ao Ch'ia) was a classical Chinese poet and statesman in the Tang dynasty (618–907 CE). Du Fu (712–770) was the most important poet of the Tang period and one of the greatest in Chinese history. Du Fu is a common name in China; there are over 1,000 people named Du Fu in China today. As a child, Du Fu was orphaned and raised by his maternal grandmother. He was educated in a Confucian household, and began his career as a government official in his early 20s. Du Fu served in various capacities, including as a diplomat, scholar, and military official, but he is best known for his poetry, which reflects the social and political upheaval of his time. Du Fu's poetry is characterized by its use of classical allusions, its portrayal of everyday life, and its exploration of themes such as love, nature, and politics. Du Fu's most famous poem is "Spring in East Capital," which describes the beauty of the capital city of Chang'an during the spring season. Du Fu's poetry has had a lasting impact on Chinese literature, and he is often considered one of the greatest poets in Chinese history.

Du Fu was also known for his political activism and his support of the people. He was a strong critic of the Tang dynasty's policies of corruption and repression, and his poetry often reflected his concern for the common people. In his later years, Du Fu was banned from office and forced to retire to a hermitage in the countryside, where he continued to write poetry. Despite his political difficulties, Du Fu's influence continued to grow, and his poetry became one of the most widely read in China. He is considered by many to be the greatest poet of the Tang dynasty, and his works continue to inspire poets and readers today.

Du Fu's poetry is divided into three main periods: the early period, the middle period, and the late period. In the early period, Du Fu was a court poet, and his poetry reflects the social and political climate of the Tang court. In the middle period, Du Fu began to criticize the Tang dynasty's policies of corruption and repression, and his poetry became more political and socially committed. In the late period, Du Fu was forced to retire to a hermitage in the countryside, and his poetry became more reflective of his personal experiences and his love of nature.

Du Fu's poetry has been translated into many languages, and it is widely studied and appreciated by readers around the world. His works continue to be taught in Chinese language and literature courses, and they have inspired many contemporary Chinese poets. Du Fu's influence on Chinese literature is profound, and his poetry remains one of the most important works in Chinese literature.

The Epic of Gilgamesh was written in Sumerian, a language spoken in ancient Mesopotamia. It is the oldest known work of literature, dating back to around 2100 BCE. The Epic of Gilgamesh tells the story of the eponymous king of Uruk, who is said to have reigned in ancient Sumeria. The story is divided into two parts: the first part tells the story of the king's youth, and the second part tells the story of his maturity. In the first part, Gilgamesh is depicted as an idle and foolish king, who is eventually taken to task by his godly mentor Enkidu. In the second part, Gilgamesh undergoes a series of trials and tribulations, culminating in a journey to the underworld, where he encounters the goddess Inanna. The Epic of Gilgamesh is rich in mythological and religious elements, and it is considered one of the earliest examples of a heroic epic. It has been translated into many languages, and it continues to be studied and appreciated by readers around the world.

The Epic of Gilgamesh has been translated into many languages, including English, French, and German. It is a popular subject for study in literature courses, and it has been the inspiration for many modern works of art and literature. The Epic of Gilgamesh has had a lasting impact on Western culture, and it continues to be studied and appreciated by readers around the world.

The Epic of Gilgamesh is a rich and complex work of literature, and it has been the subject of much study and interpretation. Scholars have debated the Epic's meaning and significance for centuries, and it continues to be a subject of interest and discussion today. The Epic of Gilgamesh is a testament to the power of storytelling and the enduring nature of human experience.

A number of famous dramatic works, Layla and Majnun and Khosrow and Shirin, Firdowsi's tragedies such as Rostam and Sohrab, have been written in Middle Eastern poetry. Some forms of poetry carry a consistent and widely understood rhyme scheme, and the first, second and third stanzas of poetry in this tradition may be described using letters that correspond to sets of rhymes. Another form is called the villanelle, which has been used regularly in the English language since the late 19th century by such poets as Dante; Pinsky Robert (trans.). The villanelle is a form of sonnet that consists of two stanzas of eight lines each, followed by a final line that repeats the first two lines of the poem. The villanelle is a popular form of poetry, and it has been used by many famous poets, including William Butler Yeats, T.S. Eliot, and Dylan Thomas. The villanelle is a form of poetry that has been used regularly in the English language since the late 19th century by such poets as Dante; Pinsky Robert (trans.).
Alliterations, and rhymes established in paragraph form. [86] Many medieval poems were written in verse paragraphing scheme or other structural elements of tone stanza determine those of succeeding stanzas. Pinsky, Robert


