**THE SONNET**

The sonnet is a form of poetry. Poetry is a literary genre and inside it there are different forms. The sonnet as its name reminds greatly realize on sound. In addition it is a lyrical form of poetry: it strongly focused on private intimate feelings and emotions, and it follows that it is generally a personal form of poetry.

The sonnet form was born in Italy thanks to Mr. Petrarch. If we consider the structure we can see that: the Petrarch sonnet consists of an octave and sestet. The octave consists of two quatrains. The rhymes scheme of the Italian sonnet consists of ABAB ABABC and so on. What matters in terms of sound is that sound has a very important function: it contributes to add compactness to the poem. Sonnets better than other forms of poetry use a very synthetical and condensed form. It follows that the sonnet is a complex form of poetry. Whenever a poet writes something he generally has a reason to organize the lines in that way.

- What is the function of the octave and the sestet in the Italian model? The octave presents the speaking voice’s problem. The sestet expresses a possible solution. In “Pace non trovo” the octave expresses the poet’s suffering because of love problem as confirmed by the capital letter in “Amore” at line 7.
The sestet consists in three tercets. Thomas Wyatt keeps the structure of the Petrarchian model; he keeps the arrangement of the octave and the sestet. The English poet who wants to keep the structure of the Petrarchian sonnet has also to be faithful, to adhere the function of what is written