

2 describe the supernatural elements of the plot of the book.

It was strictly an accordance with the fashion of the day that Pope noted the supernatural machinery of his "The Rape of the Lock". He said in his dedication, "The machinery is determined to arise on a very new and old foundation the Resurrection doctrine of spirits." The world around us is full of things the deities, angels or demons are said to act in a poem. The theory had been formalized in 1614 in the "Theatrum Magicum" in Germany. It was also used to provide fashionable exotic entertainment in the Comedie by the Abbé de Mafflacon de Villars. Pope used it on his French model which contained an account of a strange community of people known as the Resurrectionists. These Resurrectionists believed in a fantastic system of supernatural being divided into four categories according to four elements - fire, water, air and earth, inhabited by four kinds of spirits - Salamanders, Nymphs, Sylphs and Gnomes.

Pope's main aim was not to ridicule the basic kind of poetry, or to provide humorous parallels to all the principal of epic but to diminish the petty quarrel over the lock of hair. But when it was greeted by the readers in general, the poet enlarged its length from two Cantos to five with the help of epic allusions in the form of a visit to the cave of spleen, the game of ombre and the magic of Ariel and the Sylphs. According to the poet himself, the main reason refers to that part which the deities, angels or demons. The machinery covers the whole work. So, like Aristophanes and Virgil he too used it in his poem. The supernatural

The hungry judges soon to sentence sign
and watched them, that jurymen may dine

The present poem deals with the contemporary life of the fashionable ladies like Belinda who used to go to the Hampton Court, Windsor the Mermaid and the Newport resort, to taste a while the pleasures of a court - one one steered to glory of the British Queen, and one described a charming Indian scene - with singing, laughing, eating, and a little

The young gallants of that time were very much fashionable and careful about their make-ups. Some-making was the essence of their life, the pursuit of women their chief aim. They dressed themselves up in the fashion of the Medieval knights, though at heart they were ~~knights~~ and merely pursuers of the female sex for the satisfaction of their lust. They had no moral sense. The Baron, a typically eighteenth century knight whose whole attention is ridiculously concerned with catching the look of Belinda; with tender billets drawn the lights the pipe, and breathes their amorous sighs to revive the fire.

In this way we find that "The Rape of the Lock" is a picture of social life of the 18th century. It is a poem in a pretty pleasant-seeking life of a fashionable beauty. It is likely to note that the present poem is a social satire of the fashionable ladies and ladies of the 18th century England.