

## Lecture 23;

□ The Long Love that in my thought  
doth Harbour by Sir Thomas WYATT.

\* Shakspear is not the first one  
who created the sonnet.

- This sonnet is by SIR Thomas  
WYATT.

- It is like Shaksper's sonnet  
has a "14" line but the way that  
the lines are divided is different  
than Shaksper.

- The first 8 lines tells us  
about the 'issue' or the problem  
that the poet wants to deal  
with and in the last 6 lines  
we have solution to the problem  
or the "Theme" to the poem.

This is how Francisco Patrick divided his poem. Also the two poems after this are also translated from Patrick's Sonnet. But each one of the British poets translated differently according to how they understood the poem of Francisco Patrick.

\* The first ones: The Long Love that in my thought doth Harbour.

↳ The kind of love that the poet is advocating is the internal love "Ever lasting" and this kind of love occupies the thought or the mind of the speaker.

\* Doth in the poem means "does".

~ ~

ln. 4: he is thinking about his love all the time and it isn't only the mind who occupy this love but also his heart. So love is keeping its home both inside the heart and the mind of speaker.

↳ we have to understand that the love is being personified as a knight or a soldier, ready for the battle.

- Spreading his banner: spreading his flag.

\* The speaker wants to show his love and passion to his beloved. So he instantly goes to the face of the speaker and spread the flags of love to make his beloved see his love.

5... 8: The woman is immediately angry and it seems that she is rejecting his advances.

\* why did she do that?

↳ because during that time this thing wasn't holy and normal for the people and to say I love you wasn't that easy and wasn't accepted.

\* She is doing this for society  
She is telling this man to be controlled by three things :-

1) logic

2) control his emotions

3) to be ashamed from what he is doing

فكره و احساسه و عيبه

8 he is the woman who controls the emotions of the man.

9-11 → love personified as a warrior was visible on the speaker's face.

And after the rejection of the woman the love vanishes to the heart because he doesn't want to experience the pain of rejection again.

so he doesn't want to appear until she accepts his advances but until that time the love will stay in the soft place of the heart.

12-14: he is telling her that he will love her endlessly and he is going to be faithful to her.

\* he is going to be idealize  
of love.

- if we looked at the poem we  
will find that the speaker  
has Allegiance not to the  
woman her self but to the  
idea of love.

② Love, that doth reign and  
live within my thought  
by Henry Howard

\* Here he is not focusing on  
the Permanent love

لعلك القلبية المتروكة الأوك كانت  
تدكي عنك الكالد والاتي  
عن كاتب ترفيم القلبية قب فهو

\* The idea of transitory → كاتر  
or impermanent love

1...2 the idea that love live inside his thought and within his heart.

3. there is a consist battle between the speaker and his love

4. oft → means often.

↳ when we read the first poem the poet was talking about one relationship with one woman but in this one with the word often telling us that the idea of love after appeared on the face of the speaker which means he is a womanizer.

رَفِي بِاللَّيْلِ وَالنَّهَارِ كَأَنَّكَ كَاسٌ كَثِيرَةٌ  
تُجَارَى فَتُفْجَرُ فَكَفَى  
(زيرشار)

5...8 → the woman is completely angry with him "straight to ire"  
↳ she want to kill him.

There is something incorporated in this poem and not in the previous one which is his sexual desire,

لِيَلْبَسَ فِي الرَّحْمَةِ لِحَاءَ الشَّيْخِ بِه  
بِلَالَةٍ وَهِيَ بَعْدَ مَا كَانَتْ تَقْدِمُهَا

9... 14 showing the idea of an advisory love and that the man will still work until death.

3) whose list to blunt, I know where is an Hind by sir Thomas Wyatt.

القصة تدور في عهد الملك هنري الثامن  
25 سنة كان يتزوج و هو في سنه  
Anne Boleyn

King Henry

The Poem about Anne Boleyn.  
القصة تدور في عهد الملك هنري الثامن  
25 سنة كان يتزوج و هو في سنه

when he got to know that the King loves Anne he had to retrace his steps and to back away

1. Hind is deer

He is saying that if anybody wants to hunt he can tell them about the deer "beautiful women"

2. his sense of sadness and hopeless and the idea that he can't do anything about this.

3... 4. the path of following his particular deer has exhausted him.

5... 7. it seems like they are all including the King and that the poet Thomas and Anne are trapped in complex game of power.

Even though what happened with him he will keep loving her and he is following her news.

7-8 → he can't hold her  
like the wind even if he  
brought a net he won't be  
able to hold her and he is  
saying that if he couldn't  
hold her inside his net  
then neither the king can.

→ he is shadowing what is going to  
happen with Anne.

Then Anne was eventually  
convicted of adultery and  
executed by the king,  
and the king wanted to marry  
another wife.

9-10 telling anyone who want  
this women is hopeless.

11-14 "Caesar" كلاً ما دعوا الى

البيانات، حيث تبين أنها تعود للملك

وأنه أي صاحب قلادة من عذر ← دغري

كلاً ما دعوا الى

So the poet says that Anne has a necklace on her neck that shows that she belongs to King Henry the eight so every body should stay away from this woman.

لقد الفكرة الواطئة تدرك منهم الثمين  
 من به بالبيت لانا ما عرجات  
 \* ترفها بالذق لانا \*

### Lecture 24:-

4 The passionate shepherd to his love by CHRISTOPHER Marlowe.

(Pastoral Poetry) → "if look at shepherd live and their country life"

القصة تدرك عن الرىة والادوة

what are the main principles of the Pastoral Poetry that it represents the speaker in a state of contentment.

- it is a society that free of corruption and innocent.

- it is a society that encompasses romantic.

\* and the poet in this type of poetry they try to create basically a perfect peaceful world that has no connection to the worries, frustrations, hopelessness of city life.

\* The main theme of pastoral poetry is known as "Carpe Diem"   
 *استمتع باليوم*

Seize the day →

2) *استمتع باليوم، لا تأجله*

\* the speaker is a shepherd and he is talking to his sweetheart.

x he is trying to do the impossible for her.

x the love that he is trying to show wasn't acceptable that time.

1...4 → he is asking his beloved to come and live with him and to become his sweetheart.

x he is telling her that everything around them is for them the farm, streets.

5...8 → he is trying to seduce her by telling her that they are going to sit on the rocks and watch the shallow river's fall under their feet, and they are going to watch the shepherds as they feed their sheep, and hear the songs of melodious birds.

كأنه يريد أن يفتنها ويقترب من قلبها

9. - 12 → he is becoming very  
selfanciful and doing a task  
himself and saying that he  
is going to make beds from  
roses and decorating with  
millions of sweet smells  
flowers and he will also  
make for her a cap out  
of flowers and also a  
kirtle with leaves.

13. - 16 he is telling her that  
he is going to make her a  
dress out of the lambs and  
pull it. and a slippers just  
for her to protect her  
from the cold with a buckles  
of the purest gold.  
Сарапуз аса

17...20 → he is telling her that if all the things that he is telling so far have somehow touched her inner heart then why don't she come and be his love,

21...24 → telling her that the young shepherds will dance and sing each morning in order to delight her and if she delight then come and live with him.

[5] The Nymph's Reply to the Shepherd by SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

This poem is like a reply to the shepherd from the woman "The Nymph"

lan 4 → she is taking her position from the beginning and she is saying that if every man is saying the truth.

she is not easy woman and she is cut spoken and not blinder.

S... 8 → she is telling him that the sheeps are going to move from one place to another.

and she tells him that the rocks are so cold with the rage rivers.

q... 12 → the things that the shepher was talking about are not true, her eyes are opened.

13... 16 → She is telling him that all the material things are going to fade away and will soon Break and for getting.

17... 20 → All the thing that he has listed is doubtful → that you will keep your promises.

21... 24 → Whatever decisions that we have made today they are going to have either positive or negative impact on not only our lives but the lives of our future generations.

﴿ قُلْ إِنَّمَا أَدَّبْتُ الْقُرْآنَ وَمَا أَدَّبُ إِلَّا لِلذِّكْرِ وَالذِّكْرُ لِلذِّكْرِ وَالذِّكْرُ لِلذِّكْرِ ﴾  
﴿ قُلْ إِنَّمَا أَدَّبْتُ الْقُرْآنَ وَمَا أَدَّبُ إِلَّا لِلذِّكْرِ وَالذِّكْرُ لِلذِّكْرِ وَالذِّكْرُ لِلذِّكْرِ ﴾

☐ 6) Sonnet 138: my mistress' eyes  
are nothing like the sun  
by William Shakespeare.

↳ she took the poem originally  
from Italy from Francesco Petrarch.  
But he divided the lines differently  
than Francesco.

it has 3 Quarters on each  
quarter has 4 lines.

✶ The first 12 line presents  
the problem or the issue  
that Shakespeare is going to talk  
about and in the last 2 lines  
there is the theme of the  
Shakespearean sonnet.

→ He is giving us a vision of woman but not any kind of woman.

→ Shakespeare used to operating his colleges in writing poetry that described by details external appearance of the woman.

يعني القصائد بالفردية مركز على الوجه  
والتفصيل والصفات  
القصيدة ما راها بالغ في مركز  
على صفات تانية

1...4 → when people read these lines the reader will think that the woman is not beautiful and her hair is not nice.

but in a sense what he is telling that the most prominent kind of beauty is that the beauty is rely down to earth without giving too much exaggeration.

5... 8 → he says that in his life he sees many different colorful roses but he doesn't see such colorful roses as the cheeks of his beloved.

He also says that the perfume gives a nice scent but the birth coming from her is completely the opposite.

لَيْزَانٌ مَا كَانَتْ فِي فِرَاحِ الْإِنْسَانِ  
حُلِيٌّ هُوَ وَصُورُكُمْ مِثْلُ قُبُورِ

9... 12 he is saying that her voice is <sup>so</sup> ordinary but that kind that he finds pleazy to him.

He says he never sees God but he saw his sweetheart on the earth and she is not something exaggerated  
إِنِّي أَطِيعُكَ دُونَ مِثَالَةِ الْوَلْفِ

13 - 14 → he says that she is beautiful more than anything he described before and she has a real Beauty that make her unique.

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Metaphysical Poetry ; 17<sup>th</sup> Century.  
it's maind stimulating.  
سبب من صورته لا تتغير ولا يفسد

Metaphysical conceit is the metaphor that run in the poem using shocking images through the poem. and the images or related to each other.

7] The Flea by John Donne,

↳ he is the contemporary of William Shakespeare

Although he was younger than him he was well educated, brilliant and he had a reputation of being a ladies man.

\* he had two careers:

1. he wanted to hang out with wealthy people "The bad boy"

→ ﴿ كبريٰ و جلال و عظيم و كبريٰ ﴿

2. he became a religious man "a good boy".

\* The poem uses the Metaphysical conceit that we won't put together and it is the poem of seduction.  
سجس

This sweetheart seems to be refusing being in a sexual relationship with the poet because of the time that they live in. Do care about the woman's virginity.

1. 9 -> he is representing his argument which is the impact of the flea.

سيفه بغيره  
\* the metaphysical conceit ->  
the poem is talking about a flea

He is enjoying connecting like different things together.

سيفه بغيره  
\* He is telling her that losing her virginity is not that much damage than being bite of a flea.



x the parents refuses this relationship not only the woman

\* if she is going to kill the flea right now, she is going to commit three murders -

① the flea and her and the poet.

19... 27 → He describes her as a cruel and sudden when she hit the flea she killed it.

x "purpled thy hair" → the purple color used to be wore by the Royals and this is an indicating to show that the beloved belong to the upper class and this is why they didn't want them to get married (The Parents).

مقاتلوا كل ضا فلو والوهي من  
 ر 2 كراحي لو كانت صو والو ضا فوهم  
 ر 2 رصير الطاك  
 (Seize the day)

Enjoy the moment now or  
 it will be gone soon.

"الوداع"

8 A Valediction, forbidding  
 mourning by John Donne.

لها القلب يدك تدعى عن الشريعة  
 انا نية لكنا تب (اي هو, هل دنه) انا  
 اي قلبها تدعى عنو كل احار لكو  
 كصيرت

he wrote this poem to his wife  
 because he was going to  
 France without her and  
 it wasn't easy to frame  
 and they could lose their lives

He was trying to tell her not to cry or not to show any emotions as he departs from her

\* Metaphorical Conceit:

يكونا في طابع من متوقع والشاعر  
يربطوا آثار في الناس أي يدرج في عوالم

- Don't mourn my departure,  
and don't mourn me leaving you

لا تحزن علي ولا تحزني كسرته

بأشعر يعني صبر لو بته

Don't release your emotions

1. - 8 → he is looking at model  
of human beings who choose  
to pass peacefully from that  
world.

بأي يدرجوا العالم بركة من الموت

He is telling her that when they  
de parte should departe  
peacefully like them without  
any noise or cry. Because  
if they did something like  
that their love will become  
a worldly love not a spiritual  
one. They don't want the  
others to see the spiritual  
union.

am 12 → earthquake brings a  
great description and  
confusing for the human  
being but also there  
are other earthquakes that  
are happening far being  
there. There are.

لَوْ فَسَدَ أَمْرِي كَيْفَ لَزِلَ بَيْتِي كَالرَّيْحِ  
الْمُهْرَبَةِ لَوْ كَيْفَ لَزِلَ بَيْتِي كَالرَّيْحِ  
كَوَالَيْهِ بَيْتِي كَالرَّيْحِ بَقْوَةٍ سَمَاءِ  
رَبِّهَا مَا مَضَعَهَا وَالْوَالِيَهُمْ لَعَدَدُ كَيْفِ  
أَهْمُ لِقَائِهِمْ فِي كَيْفِ تَقَطُّ غُرُجِلِ حَضَابِهِ وَأَيَّهَا

13... 20 → he is looking at love between two people which is based only on sensual gratification.

→ So if anyone was far from his lover they will suffer because they are going to miss their lovers but the poet says that they are not going to feel the same because they have a spiritual love not a sensual one.

هو في الحب ليس يشتهي  
بل هو في الحب يحب

21... 28 → their souls become one and he is telling her that even though they are going to be a disconnection, it is going to be an expansion.

→ he is comparing it to metaphorical conceit which is a simile.

and say "like a gold" a hammer to expand their love to make different things using the gold

x The second metaphorical conceit is when he connects his love to a compass which is a mathematical (رياضي) tool.

→ He is telling his wife that she is the "ذات كبر الالهة الفجر" and he is removing one but it's like moving in a circle and he is coming back to her.

بعد نفس الدكي والوهو و 36 ... 29  
سها ال بعد راع ربع بالانفريف الهرو  
ال هو زو هو

19 To his shy mistress By  
Andrew Marvell.

The woman is shy from the  
society and she can't say yes  
to the man that he loves her  
for a one night state without  
any commitment to marriage,

1-4) he establishes a certain  
point at the beginning which is  
that if they had enough time  
this coy and shy wouldn't be  
a crime.

لعل لو كان وقتاً وبقدر ما يقدر عليه كان  
راح يعبرها براهة بدون ذلك لا تفكير باله

5-7) he would send her to  
India to look for rubies  
and he will stay in England to make  
complaints.

8-9 → he would love her  
10 years before Noah's flood  
لَا يَزَالُ يُحِبُّهَا حَتَّى الْفَلَاكِ السَّيْفِ

9-10 → even he will love her  
until the conversion of the Jews

11-12 → he is using a metaphor by  
comparing love to a vegetable  
because the vegetables take  
time to grow and if need  
a process. (The same thing with  
love.)

and when it gets bigger it's going  
to be like an empire and  
more slow سَوِيءٌ

13-14 → he is going to spend  
100 years praising her beautiful  
eyes

15) and he is going to spend more 200 years each breast.

16) → and 30 000 for the rest of her body.

17. 18) he is telling her that all of this he can do if they had this indefinite time.

19. 20) he is telling her that he can do all these things for her because he think that she is very valuable and precious to him as a human being.

21. 22) he started with "But" that's mean he is going to say something opposite.

He always reminding her that time passes quickly.

23-28 → he feels aggressively realistic  
بِالْوَدَّاعَاتِ يَدْعِي إِلَى رَيْبٍ وَسُخْرٍ  
مِنْهَا لِيُكْفِرَ بِهَا كَمَا كَفَرَتْ

↳ he is telling her that beauty is going to fade away and your virginity that you are producing is going to turn to a dust.

29-33 → he is telling her that the grave is a private place but when they die they are not going to embrace each other

34 → he started with "Now" because he is going to tell her what should do right now.  
فَاصْبِرْ صَبْرًا جَدِيدًا  
إِنَّكَ عَلَىٰ عَيْنِنَا  
مَدِينًا كَانَتْ ثَمَرَاتُهَا طَائِفًا  
أَلْوَنًا  
وَلَا تَحْزَنْ قَرِيبًا

34-37 → He is telling her that she has a beautiful Patience in her that they want to take advantage from.

38-40 → he is telling her the need for them to have a sexual union.

41-45 → the idea that the lover is determinant to some how master time rather than have time master him.

لِيُؤْتِيَ بِحَسَبِ الْوَقْتِ وَالْقَدْرِ - كَلِمَاتُ  
الْوَقْتِ يَوْقِفُ بِهِ بِقَرْبِهَا - كَلِمَاتُ  
أَوْ أَلَيْسَ اعْتَرَفْتَلُو