

Lecture 23;

1 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
his 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 ضميره

* 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 الأولى كانت
تدعى عنك الكالد والاني
على كاتب ترجم القلبية قب فهو

* The idea of transitory → كابر
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.

يَفِي بِالْعَهْدِ وَإِنَّهُ كَانُ يَكِيدُ لِلْكَثِيرِ
مَكِيدَةً ذُو فَهْمٍ مُبِينٍ
(زبرجست)

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

2.6

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

لَفِي الرَّحْمَةِ بِهَذَا الشَّعْبِ
بِلَالَةٍ وَهِيَ بِهَذَا الشَّعْبِ

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

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

القصة بذكرى كمال طلبة
25 سنة عن تزوج و...
Anne Boleyn

King Henry

The Poem about Anne Boleyn.
القصة كنها توما...
...
...
...

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" كلامه دعوها الى

البيانات بحال تبين انها تعود للملك

وانه اي حيا تقبل دون عذر - دغري

كلامه العدا

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.

الفكرة الأولى تدرك منهم الثمين
من به بالبيت دنا شاعر عجيب
* ترفها بالفرط

Lecture 24:-

[4] The passionate shepherd to his love by CHRISTOPHER Marlowe.

عزفة بآدم
(Pastoral Poetry) → "if look at " shepherd live and their

القصيدة تدركني عن الرعية والادوية Country life

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, ^{بؤس} hopelessness of city life.

* The main Theme of Pastoral Poetry is known as "Carpe Diem" ^{لا تتردد}

Seize the day →

2) لا تأجل إلى الغد ما في يدك من نعيم
تردد قريبا

* 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 rivers 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 ينجس نفسه

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.
(Grip up 3 a/c)

22 ✓
17...20 → he is telling her
that if all the thing 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 shephers 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"

1-4 → 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 blundered.

5-8 → she is telling him that the sheep are going to move from one place to another.

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

9-12 → the things that the shepherd 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 أَدْرِكُهُ الْقَوْلُ فَجَاء بِمَقَادِيرِ الْكَذِبِ وَقَدْ جَاء أَمْرُ الْعَذَابِ فَذُنُوبَكُمْ أَدْرَاكَ أَعْبَادُ لَدُنِّي ﴾

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

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

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.

نعم القصائد بالعادة مركز على الوجه
والتفصيل والفيوت نس بهاي
القصيدة ما را 2 بالغ 2 يركز
على صفات مادية

1...4 → when people read these lines the reader will thing that the woman is not Beautiful and her hair is not nice. but in a since what he is telling that the most pilmant kind of Beauty is that the beauty is rely down to earth without giving to 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
perfumes gives a nice sent
but the birth coming from
her is completely the opposite.
لَيْزَانِ مَا كَانَتْ فِرَاحَ الْوَلَدِ
لَيْزَانِ مَا كَانَتْ فِرَاحَ الْوَلَدِ

9... 12 → he is saying that her
voice is ^{cos} ordinary but that
kind that he find pleazy to him

He says he never sees God
but he saw his sweetheart
on the earth and she is not
something exaggerated
إِنَّهُ طَبِيعَةٌ دُونَ مَبَالِغَةِ الْوَلَدِ

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

Metaphysical Poetry : 17th Century.
It's maind stimulating.
استنماد صوريات لا تقهر متخيلة و حياء

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

This sweetheart seems to be refusing being in a sexual relationship with the poet because of the time that they live in. He does not care about the woman's virginity.

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

المفارقة المعنوية
* The metaphysical conceit →
The poem is talking about a flea

He is enjoying connecting like different things together.

المقارنة المعنوية
* He is telling her that losing her virginity is not that much damage than being bite of a flea.

he is using the flea as a

Persuasive tool

کمالیہ - افسانہ

That's mean that the woman
is virgin and doesn't want
to lose it.

10 - 18 → the woman trying to kill the flea
it seems that the flea has the life of three of the poet, the woman and the flea itself.

x He is telling that inside this
flea they are married.

ۛے رفسد ل و کفم ا فہا
آلکوتو صرہ مرزق

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 ضاقلوا والوهم
1 ر 2 كراحي لو كانت صو والو ضا
2 ر قصير الطار

ل (الها عداقة ب (seize the day)

Enjoy the moment now or
it will be gone soon.

"الوداع"

8 A Valediction : forbidding
mourning by John Donne.

ل هاي القصيدك تدعي عن الشريعة
اتانية لك رب (اي هو، هو، دن) انا
اي قبلها تدعي عنو كل احارانو
تصو طيب

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:
ہو نہ افسانہ پارہ و منہ متوقع و الشاعر
بربطوا بآرزوئی انسانی ای بدریکی عوا

- Don't mourn my departure,
and Don't mourn me leaving you
لا تَحْزَنِي عَالِيَّ وَلَا تَحْزَنِي دَارِيَّ
بِالشَّاعِرِ بِكِي صِرَ لَوْ بَعْدَ
Don't release your emotions

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

بِشَيْءٍ يَخْلُصُ الْعَالَمَ بِرَأْفَةِ عِندَلُوتِ

He is telling her that when they
de Partes 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 → earthquakes bring a
great description and
confusing for the human
being but also there
are other earthquakes that
are happening far being
there. There are.

لے وہ کہتے ہیں کہ اگر زمین
لہرے سے ہی زلزلہ آتا ہے تو
کونسا آتا ہے جس کی طرف سے
اور کیا اس کے ساتھ ہی
انہیں لگاؤ ہے کہ وہ زمین سے
آتے ہیں یا کہ وہ زمین سے

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.
 $\text{فهم لا يفتقد حبيبها بل يفتقد روحها}$
 $\text{فهم لا يفتقد حبيبها بل يفتقد روحها}$

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 (قسط) tool.

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

بعد نفس الدكي والو هو و 36 ... 29
سها 17 بعد راع ربع بالافرنف الهرو
الى هو زو هو

[a] 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 وقتهم وبقدر ما يقدر واقع كذا
راح يعبروا براهة بدون ذلك فلا تفكير بالآفة

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 قَبْلَ الْفَلَاكِ السَّيِّئِ

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 it needs
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 thinks 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.

X he always reminding her that time passes quickly.

23-28 → he feels aggressively realistic
بِالْأُولَىٰ نَدِيٍّ وَإِنِّي خَشِيتُ

فِي هَذِهِ السَّاعَةِ أَنْ يَكُونَ قَوْلُكَ
↳ 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.
فَإِنْ رَجَعْتَ إِلَىٰ ظِلِّكِ الْوَحِيدِ
فَتَقُولِينَ لِي لِمَ كُنْتُ
مُتْرَكَةً لِّكَ يَوْمَئِذٍ
لَا تُخَافُ كَرِيحًا

34-37 → He is telling her that she has a beautiful Pation 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 determinient to some how master time rather than have time master him.

لَا يَلْفُفُ بِحَيْثُهَا انْوَهِمَ مَا لَقَدْ بَا-كَلَا
الْوَقْتُ يَوْقِفُ بِهِ بِقَرْبَا-كَلَا
أَوَّلُ هِيَ اعْتَرَفَتَا