

- What is poetry?

Poetry is a kind of art used to describe feelings , emotions ,and new generations' experiences from one period to another ,and show its old history.

1- Form: (rhyme - meter- rhythm- scansion- stanza form- figures of speech- sound devices)

Rhyme is the sameness of sounds at the end of every line in poetry.

* We have to look at the sound not the letter.

Meter: is the repetition of a pattern of sound. The number of feet decide which meter we are talking about.

Figures of speech:

1)- **Simile** is used to make a comparison between two different objects or items that have at least one point in common.

* In simile you must use a connective word (**as , like**)

E.g. she is like a star.

She (the first object)

Like (comparison word)

Star (the second object)

The common point is (light or beauty)

2)- **Metaphor** is very related to simile but without the connecting or comparison words (it is an implied simile)

E.g. she is a star.

3)- **Personification** is the attributing of life to inanimate things or objects, such as animals and concepts.

E.g. The star is smiling.

4)- **Apostrophe** is very related to personification . We mean by apostrophe the addressing of someone who is absent or dead as though he was alive.

E.g. O holy night.

5)- **Antithesis or Paradox** means one word or a set of items against one another to increase the effect of what is being said.

E.g. black / white - dark / night

6)- **Irony** means that you say something , but you mean something else. We have many kinds of irony , like (verbal - situational).

E.g. How smart you are – Your house is a castle.

Sound devices ((poetic devices))

1. **Alliteration** is the repetition of an initial consonant at close intervals in the same line of poetry.

E.g. Song Sun

2. **Assonance** is the repetition of a vowel in the middle of words at close intervals in the same line of poetry.

E.g. Seat meat read (ea- /i:/)

Hide bride (I - /aɪ/)

3. **Consonance** is the repetition of the final consonant at close intervals in the same line of poetry.

E.g. Feet eat - slip slop

* All of these devices make the poem musical.

Stanza is a group of lines in a poem rhyming together.

Kinds of stanza (couplet: 2 lines – quatrain: 4 lines)

- **Sonnet** is a kind of poem that contains 14 lines.

Kinds of sonnets (Shakespearean sonnet – Petrarchan sonnet).

The Shakespearean sonnet is divided into 3 quatrains and a couplet.

The rhyme scheme is ABAB CDCD EFEF GG

E.g. Eyes state cries fate

a b a b

**2- Content: (paraphrase- connotation-
denotation- images – tone- literary school
{it will be from Renaissance age }**

Paraphrasing means to explain or rephrase
a poem in your own language without
changing the main idea.

Periods of English literature:

- 1- Old English (the Anglo Saxon).
- 2- Middle Ages.
- 3- Renaissance (14th century – 1660).
- 4- Neoclassical.

**NEXT LECTURE WILL BE ABOUT
RENAISSANCE PERIOD.**

***Kinds of Poems:**

1. Epic:

It talks about adventure stories in war and love. It is very long narrative poem. It talks about the deeds and adventures of heroes.

2. Ballad:

It is a short poem. It talks about single dramatic story written in the form of a song.

3. Pastoral:

It deals with rustic life of shepherds and life in the countryside.

4. Elegy:

It deals with sorrowful things.

5. Eulogy:

It is a kind of poem to praise highly someone.

6. Hymn:

Related to religious things.

7. Allegory:

It has a second meaning beneath the surface.

8. Satire:

It is a poem criticize follies of people and ridicules them.

9. Lyric:

It talks about personal emotions or feelings. It is written to be as a song.

*** Renaissance poetry:**

What is Renaissance?

It means rebirth, reborn or renew. It is a cultural movement which started in 14th century in Italy and lasted until 16th century. It is a new entrance in

Classical literature. It is a reborn for many ways, new ideas and new discoveries. It has brought from Italy to England.

- Renaissance followed the **Medieval Period and Dark Age** : The control of the Catholic Church of all aspects of life , that writers or poets were not allowed to discuss anything other than religious issues. So the Renaissance is the awakening period from the Dark Ages. The word Renaissance comes from a French origins which mean reborn or rebirth. It is affected by aspects of life commerce, politics, science even human race.

Elizabethan Age(1558 -1603):

One of the most important periods in English literature and history ,because there were many discoveries also the English commerce flourished during this period and the establishment of the

England church against the Catholicism. The increasing interests in arts and literature .Finally, the believe of the potentiality of human to seek perfection. Before the Renaissance the Church was the dominant power.

Historical Background:

There is a turning point in the history which starts the Renaissance. That the works of this period were affected by Henry VIII's declaration of independence from the Catholic Church. There were technological advances and cartography

The Characteristics of Renaissance Poetry:

- 1)- Political factors.
- 2)- Scientific factors (writing- printing)

3)- financial and economical.

4)- travels and voyages.

5)- translation.

-)

Features of Renaissance Poetry:

1. Heavily influence by classic style.

2. Discuss issues of European people.

3. It could be about any subject.

4. Focus on new intellectual topics.

5. Poetry was inspired by love. It wasn't influenced by politics. Poets in the Renaissance poetry talk about their inwards (feelings, emotions, experiences) and then we knew their outwards.

That they didn't write poems about the changes of the society.

-)

Forms or types of Renaissance poetry:

1- Pastoral poetry (shepherd)

2- Criticize the urban life that the rustic life is more innocent.

3- Themes of pastoral poetry is about (corruption / seduction) like Christopher Marlow's poems . Also, they talk about ideas of rustic life.

4- Metaphysical poetry (metaphors, symbols and double meanings) Drawing similarities between different ideas or subjects and making contradictions between ideas/ style.

5- Cavalier poetry. They didn't use their poetry to talk about political ends . They use simple straight forward language. So, they were typical poets ,they were observant and fond of nature.

NEXT LECTURE WE 'RE GOING TO START OF

SONNET 116 BY SHAKESPEARE

Sonnet 116

BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Let me not to the marriage of true minds
Admit impediments. Love is not love
Which alters when it alteration finds,
Or bends with the remover to remove.
O no! it is an ever-fixed mark
That looks on tempests and is never shaken;
It is the star to every wand'ring bark,
Whose worth's unknown, although his height be taken.
Love's not Time's fool, though rosy lips and cheeks
Within his bending sickle's compass come;
Love alters not with his brief hours and weeks,
But bears it out even to the edge of doom.
If this be error and upon me prov'd,
I never writ, nor no man ever lov'd.

THE END

William Shakespeare (1564-1616)

He was an English poet, playwright and actor. He was born in London. He wrote many sonnets , plays ,tragedies , and comedies. His language tends

to be strong. He was able to see deeply and he was able in his language to see the complexity of human nature. The one thing about Shakespearean Sonnets ,that one of them talk about a young man and the other is about a lady.

❖ **Theme:** The immortality of love and the power of true love.

❖ **Paraphrasing:**

1st Stanza:

Let me not to the marriage of true mindes
Admit impediments. Love is not love
Which alters when it alteration findes,
Or bends with the remover to remove.

Impediments: Restrictions

Alter: Change

Bends: Weak , surrender

Remove: Take off.

- The poet says will never agree that true lovers accept restrictions or surrender to the difficulty of life .He would not admit that anything could interfere with the union of two people who love each other. Love that alters with changing circumstances is not love, nor if it bends from its firm state when someone tries to destroy it.

2nd Stanza:

O no, it is an ever-fixed marke
That lookes on tempests and is never shaken;
It is the star to every wandring barke,
Whose worths unknowne, although his height be
taken.

-Mark: A light that helps people to the right way .

Tempest: Storm

- True love is like a landmark which guides people to the right way. It stands steadily and is never affected by difficulties never changes .It's a fixed point that watches storms but is never effected by them. It is the star which guides every lost ship.

3rd Stanza:

Lov's not Times foole, though rosy lips and cheeks
 Within his bending sickles compasse come,
 Love alters not with his breefe houres and weekes,
 But beares it out even to the edge of doom:

-Rosy lips and cheeks: Refer to youth.

- True love is not a waste of time and is not affected by time . Love doesn't change with the passing of time . It remains strong to the end of life and till the doomsday . Love doesn't alter as the days and weeks go by but lasts till death.

A couplet:

If this be error and upon me proved,
I never writ, nor no man ever loved.

- If I am wrong about this ,then I've never written anything and no man has ever loved.

❖ The general idea:

True love is eternal and it is not affected by the changes of life or the changes in the appearance of humans. Love is unchangeable by the course of time and is not a waste of time.

❖ Literary school: Elizabethan Age

❖ Tone: serious and confident of what he says.

❖ Image: Visual when talks about stars (his height be taken).

❖ The meter: Iambic pentameter (**5 feet**)

Let me/ not to/ the ma/rriage of/ true mindes

U - / U - / U - / U - / U -

The Rhyme Scheme is abab cdcd efef gg

- There is a full rhyme except for (love, remove , come ,doom, proved, and loved).

❖ **Sounds devices:**

Alliteration : Me marriage , to true

, Love love , when which , remove remover

Consonance: Never nor ever

Caesura: (Admit impediments .Love is not love)

❖ **Figures of speech:**

Synecdoche: "true minds" it's refers to the whole lovers in general.

الصور البيانية:

- "العقول " انها تشير إلى العشاق بشكل عام.

Paradox: " ever-fixed - never shaken" " height be taken"

Metaphor: " height be taken , fixed marke " . He compares love to a landmark and to a star that shines.

Apostrophe: " Lov's" the use of apostrophe to possession and construction.

Personification: " his bending sickles compass" his refers to time, so time is personified to someone who has sickles in his hand .

- " Times foole" with capital "T" refers to a person.

❖ **The style:** The last two lines he use simple words most of them monosyllable. The repetition of vowels and nasals are repeated very much in the couplet.

NEXT LECTURE WE 'RE GOING TO START OF

SONNET 29 BY SHAKESPEARE

Sonnet 29

When, in disgrace with fortune and men's eyes,

I all alone bewEEP my outcast state,
And trouble deaf heaven with my bootless cries,
And look upon myself and curse my fate,
Wishing me like to one more rich in hope,
Featured like him, like him with friends possessed,
Desiring this man's art and that man's scope,
With what I most enjoy contented least;
Yet in these thoughts myself almost despising,
Haply I think on thee, and then my state,
(Like to the lark at break of day arising
From sullen earth) sings hymns at heaven's gate;
For thy sweet love remembered such wealth brings
That then I scorn to change my state with kings.

THE END

Renaissance Poetry

Some required definitions:

Allegory: A narrative in which the agents, and the settings also, represent moral qualities, general concepts, and other abstractions.

Alliteration: The repetition of consonants, especially at the beginning of words.

Allusion: A brief reference to a person, place or event, either in history or in previous literature, which the reader is assumed to know.

Anapaestic foot: Two unstressed syllables followed by a stressed syllable: e.g. as in certain and intervene.

Antithesis: The contrast of ideas marked by parallelism of contrasted words or phrases.

Apostrophe: A sudden shift to direct address, either to an absent person , or to an abstraction personified.

Archaism: The use of words and phrases no longer current.

Assonance: The repetition of identical or related vowel sounds, especially in stressed syllables.

Ballad: A song, usually a short song, that tells a story.

Blank Verse: Unrhymed iambic pentameters.

Caesura: A natural break falling inside a line of poetry.

Cavalier Poets: A group of Caroline poets, notably Robert Herrick, Thomas Carew , Sir Suckling and Richard Lovelace.

Conceit: A figure of speech which establishes a striking parallel between two basically dissimilar things or situations.

Consonance: The repetition of a pattern of consonants , with changes in the intervening vowels.

Couplet: Lines of poetry rhyming in pairs. The most type in English are the Heroic Couplet and the Octosyllabic Couplet .

Dactylic Foot: A stressed followed by two unstressed syllables: e.g. Absolute; mockery.

Elegy: In English poetry, the term is usually applied to any serious meditative poem, and particularly, of course, to poems concerned with death.

Enjambment: verse in which the sense runs on without a pause from one line to the next.

Figurative Language: Language which departs from the functional ordering of words, ideas , etc., in order to achieve special meanings or effects.

Free Verse: Verse written without any regular metrical pattern usually without rhyme.

Heroic Couplet: The couplet from of Dryden and Poe, among many other English poets ; couplets written in iambic pentameters.

Hymn: A sacred lyric.

Hyperbole: Extravagant exaggeration.

Iambic Foot: An unstressed followed by a stressed syllable.

Imagery: Basically, anything descriptive and evocative in poetry; anything which helps to visualize or 'realise' a scene or situation.

Lyric: Originally , a song set to the music of the lyre. Then, any poem intended to be sung. More recently, any short poem presenting a single speaker (not necessarily the poet himself) who expresses a state of mind involving thought and feeling.

Metaphor: A word which in ordinary usage signifies one kind of thing is made to stand for another.

Metonymy: The name of one thing applied by close association to another :i.e. 'the crow' for 'the king', and so on.

Meter: 'meter' signifies the recurrence in a poetic line of a regular rhythmic unit. In English , the

meter of a line is largely determined by the relationship between weak and strong stresses.

Foot: Is the combination of stressed and unstressed syllables which constitutes the basic rhythmic unit.

Oxymoron: The combination of two terms which are usually considered opposites: e.g. 'bitter-sweet'.

Paradox: A statement which at first sight appears absurd or self-contradictory, but which turned out to have a serious and tenable meaning.

Pastoral: The originator of the form was Theocritus , a Greek who wrote about Sicilian shepherds in the third century B.C Virgil later imitated Theocritus in his Latin Eclogues.

Pun: A play upon words that are identical or similar in sound but have sharply different meanings .

Quatrain: A four-line stanza, employing various meters and rhyme schemes.

Refrain: The repetition of a phrase , a line or a series of lines at the same point in each stanza throughout a poem.

Renaissance: The 'rebirth' of culture throughout Europe in the later Middle Ages . The Renaissance is often said to have begun in Italy in the late fourteenth century.

Rhyme: The identity or strong similarity between terminal sounds of words. The use of rhyme at the ends of lines in poetry is normal, especially in the

well-known stanza forms, where certain rhyme-patterns are prescribed.

Scansion: The examination of material structure, to count and distinguish the feet in the line.

Sestet: The final six lines of a Petrarchan sonnet.

Simile: A direct comparison between two essentially different things introduced by the words 'like' or 'as'. Thus Burns, 'O love's like a red , red rose'.

Sonnet: The sonnet is the most intricate of regular stanza forms. It has fourteen line, almost always in iambic pentameters in English poetry, though other meters have occasionally been used. In English, there are two main patterns of sonnet.

Spondaic foot: Two stressed syllables together (e.g. household, sing song). This foot occurs only occasionally in English , and then as a variant on some other foot.

Stanza: A stanza is division in the formal pattern of a poem. Usually, the stanzas of a given poem have a uniform number of lines. Length of lines , and pattern of rhymes.

"Sonnet 29"

William Shakespeare (1564-1616)

He was a poet and a dramatist. He used to write poems , he also wrote plays for the stage . He is not a high educated man. He was a guard the he became an actor and finally, he wrote plays for the stage.

His sonnets are characterized by variety of style and subject matter with intense imagination and thought. He is also, known for his historical poetry. His language sometimes is soft ,tender, easy and plain mainly in poetry . But, in plays his language turned to involve much elaboration and deep feelings and an allusion to other works of classic writers. Most of his plays and poems called allusion throughout his career he's influenced by classics and printing much from them. And his poems show his great literature power and shows he's a good reader. Finally, his style varied in the ordinary language . All of his sonnets are about love, death and immortality of verse and change of time.

❖ **Paraphrasing:**

When, in disgrace with fortune and men's eyes,
I all alone beweepe my outcast state,
And trouble deaf heaven with my bootless cries,
And look upon myself and curse my fate,

1st stanza:

Disgrace: The state of being unrespected.

Fortune: Luck

Beweep: Cry , lament

Trouble: bothered , annoy

Bootless: Useless

Cries: Prayers,

Curse: Damn

Fate: Destiny

When I find myself un-respected by other people and deserted by men, because of my bad luck and ashamed of myself . I cry deeply because other people look me down . I pray very often and heaven with useless and unanswered prayers as if it God didn't hear me pray . Then I sit by myself and angrily damned my luck.

-The tone: pessimistic , hopelessness

2nd stanza:

Wishing me like to one more rich in hope,
Featured like him, like him with friends possessed,
Desiring this man's art and that man's scope,
With what I most enjoy contented least;

Art: skill, talent

Scope: chance

Contented: satisfied

I envy other people who have things which I don't have. Then I wished to be rich and hopeful like anyone ,and wished to have a good appearance and surrounded by men who have skill ,talent and chance. All things which I love most in my life can't satisfied my wishes.

The tone :He is envious and unsatisfied.

3rd Stanza:

Yet in these thoughts myself almost despising,

Haply I think on thee, and then my state,
(Like to the lark at break of day arising
From sullen earth) sings hymns at heaven's gate;

Despising: scorn, hate

Thinking too much about these things makes me hate myself and scorn my state, but suddenly all these pessimistic thoughts change when I remember you, my mood also changes I become like a bird singing sacred songs while it is flying in the sky.

-The tone: Alteration in mood and spirit from a hopeless state to a hopeful and pessimistic one.

A couplet:

For thy sweet love remembered such wealth brings
That then I scorn to change my state with kings.

Remembering you love changes my mood and consequently the atmosphere of the poem.

Remembering his sweet love in indeed happiness

and good luck. Thinking of his love brings him wishes and spiritual satisfaction. He refuses to exchange his situation with kings as if the poet wanted to say that he and his beloved had their own state or world. Love is more expensive than material objects.

-The tone: Great change in his state.

❖ **The main theme:** Dominance or superiority of love over all worldly riches. The real wealth is true love and spiritual content.

- The sonnet is divided into three quatrains and a couplet.
- **What is the significant of this couplet?**
- Here, the couplet doesn't summarize what is said before, but it is unexpected resolution or change in mood and spirit. He accepts that his true love is the source of happiness.

❖ **The Tone:** It changes from the first to the eighth line ,there is bitterness , sadness, annoyance, hopelessness and pessimism. From nine to twelve he becomes dreamy, satisfied , happy and pleased . There is a change in mood and consequently a change in the atmosphere of the poem.

❖ **Figures of speech:**

-**Synecdoche**: conceit "men's eyes" he uses the part eyes to refer to human beings.

Personification: "deaf heaven" heavens are personified as a person who is deaf.

"sullen earth" he compares the earth to someone who has gloomy and dark mood.

Simile: "wishing me like" liken himself to a someone who is hopeful or rich and "featured like him", also he likens himself to someone who's possessed with friends.

"like to the lark" he liken himself or his mood to a lark

-**Metaphor**: "heaven's gate" heaven is compared to a place which has a gate.

❖ **Sound Devices:**

Alliteration: When with – like lark –that then

Assonance: when men –deaf heaven –change
state –with kings

Consonance: sullen hymns heaven's

❖ **Image**: We have two images **1**-imagery in

"bootless cries" it evokes our senses of hearing, it's auditory image. **2**-"**Like to the lark**" it evokes our vision and makes us imagine the state. It is visual image.



❖ **Rhyme scheme**: abab cdcd ebeb ff

"ASTROPHIL AND STELLA"

BY SIR PHILIP SIDNEY

Loving in truth, and fain in verse my love to show,
That she, dear she, might take some pleasure of my
pain,—

Pleasure might cause her read, reading might make her
know,

Knowledge might pity win, and pity grace obtain,—
I sought fit words to paint the blackest face of woe;

Studying inventions fine her wits to entertain,
Oft turning others' leaves, to see if thence would flow
Some fresh and fruitful showers upon my sunburn'd brain.
But words came halting forth, wanting invention's stay;
Invention, Nature's child, fled step-dame Study's blows;
And others' feet still seem'd but strangers in my way.
Thus great with child to speak and helpless in my throes,
Biting my truant pen, beating myself for spite,
"Fool," said my Muse to me, "look in thy heart, and write."

THE END

Renaissance Poetry

Sir Philip Sidney (1554-1586):

He is a Renaissance poet. He was a poet and a soldier. He travelled a lot , and he absorbed the European culture, especially the Italian culture and literature . He was very much interested in European culture and affected by it. He was one of the most important figures of the Elizabethan Age and the court of Queen Elizabeth. He was involved in political life since he was a soldier. So, he died in a battle and became a national hero. He was in love with Penelope Devereux about whom he wrote his sonnet sequence "Astrophel and Stella". He was in love with Penelope the daughter of the first Earl of England , but he didn't marry her because she married another man who is the Baron of England.

One of the most important contributions to English literature is that he has a great conviction that English language has a poetic sense which can rival the French , the Italian and even classic works.

His poetry was well-known among his contemporaries and among Elizabethan Noble men . He used to write for the Noble men, high-class ,the court and kings etc. Then we can say that Sir Philip Sidney was the poet of the high-class and of the Noble people.

Sonnet sequence: a series of sonnets or collection of poems and songs which discuss the lovers' success and failure in-courting his mistress.

- (**phel – Stella**) means star in Latin and Greek language.

"Astrophel and Stella" consists of 108 sonnets and 11 songs, each deals with love in a new pattern . The whole sequence talks about Sidney's love for

Penelope. But they are symbolized or metaphorically used Astrophel and Stella. It is an autobiography of Sidney's life.

There are many sonnets which differ in character, idea and pattern. Each sonnet develops an idea or a pattern of expressing which is different from other sonnets.

The development pattern of idea is the development of characters or emotions , and each sonnet explores a slightly different aspect of the love between Astrophel and Stella . And from sonnet to another their situation changes . That no one sonnet is like the other.

The main idea:

The general idea of this part that the poet blaming himself for never being able to express his love for Stella ,a and never being able to make her know his feelings for her. So, he thinks a lot , bites his pen and beats his head in order to make showers of

ideas come out of his mind to express his feelings.
But all his attempts were in vain. Finally, in the
couplet the Muse (goddess of verse) advised him to
simply look into his heart and write.

"Astrophel and Stella"

Loving in truth, and fain in verse my love to show,
That she, dear she, might take some pleasure of my
pain,—

Pleasure might cause her read, reading might make her
know,

Knowledge might pity win, and pity grace obtain,—

Loving in truth: True love.

Fain: With pleasure.

Show: express

Dear: darling

Paine: suffer

Cause: make- persuade

Pitie: sympathy

Grace: acceptance

❖ **Paraphrasing:**

The poet is in love , but he is unable to express his love in poetry. So, he wanted his beloved to know his suffering . She may be pleased if she knew about his love and his pain. Knowledge will make her sorry with him and this sympathy might lead her to love him.

- There is a sense of bewilderment in the first quatrain , that poet being unable to express or to make his beloved know about his suffering.

2nd Quatrain:

I sought fit words to paint the blackest face of woe;
Studying inventions fine her wits to entertain,
Oft turning others' leaves, to see if thence would flow
Some fresh and fruitful showers upon my sunburn'd brain.

Sought: seek

Woe: disaster

Inventions: literary compositions

Wits: senses

Entertain: amuse

Leaves: pages

Fruitful showers: useful ideas

The poet looking for suitable words to express his pain of his love. He's hopeless to make his beloved know about his love. He even tries to find words in other poets compositions. He has read poetry, so that it might inspire him. But, he is unable to write words of his own creation and all his attempts are useless and in vain. He also cannot finds words in other poets writings. He search in other poets writing for inspiration, but all his attempts are in vain.

3rd Quatrain:

But words came halting forth, wanting invention's stay;
Invention, Nature's child, fled step-dame Study's blows;
And others' feet still seem'd but strangers in my way.
Thus great with child to speak and helpless in my throes,

Halting: stop- hesitating

Forth: away

Wanting inventions stay: inability to write.

Fled: escaped- runaway

Step-dame: stepmother

Feet: meter

Great: impossible

Throes: pains

In spite of his attempts. He remains unable to write words and express his love. Words always stopping or preventing him from writing. Words came hesitating. The poet compares his mind to a pregnant woman who is about deliver a baby, so he has ideas in his mind , but unable to express them. There is a metaphor and an image. That words are strangers and hopeless in my his situation ,like a child who is unable to speak.

- The poet is in a terrible situation and desperate to write. He compare himself to a pregnant

woman that he has ideas in his head ,but unable to express them in the right way.

A Couplet:

Biting my truant pen, beating myself for spite,
"Fool," said my Muse to me, "look in thy heart, and write."

Truant: runaway

Spite: hater

Fool: stupid

He is desperate because he is unable to express or write anything. In this situation of despair comes the Muse and gives him an advise . So, when he wants to express himself or his love, he don't want knowledge. The only thing which he has to make is to look inside his heart because feeling and emotions are never told.

- Looking for ideas in other people's poetry is always in vain because when you want to express your love, you start from within your heart.

عندما تريد أن تعبر عن حبك، عليك أن تبدأ من داخل قلبك.

❖ **The Tone:**

Bewildered and blaming in the first quatrain and the second. The third quatrain desperation and helplessness. The couplet is the resolution.

والعجز في المقطع الرباعي الثالث. آخر سطرين هما الحل.

❖ **Rhyme scheme:** abab cdcd efef gg

Loving/ in truth,/ and fain/ in verse/ my love/

to show

U - / U - / U - / U - / U - /
U -

Iambic Hexameter (6feet)

❖ **Figures of speech:**

Personification : "Invention, Nature's child", invention is considered as a child.

- "fled step-dame" writing poetry is personified as a child who is escaped from cruelty of his stepmother.

- "**others' feet still seem'd but strangers**" personified feet in verse as people who are strangers.

- "**Biting my truant pen**" a pen is personified as someone who is trying to escape from school.

- "**blackest face of woe**" a great disaster is personified as a person who has a black face.

- "**But words came halting**" words are personified as someone who is hesitating and preventing the poet from composing poetry.

Metaphor: "Invention, Nature's child" invention is implicitly compared to a child who is weak and unable to speak.

- "**great with child to speak and helpless in my throes**" the poet implicitly compares himself to a pregnant lady as his words are still inside his head.

- "**fit words to paint**" writing poetry is compared to art.

- "**sunburn'd brain**" he compare his brain to someone who is standing and burned under the sun.

Hyperbole (exaggeration): "beating myself"

it refers to his anger .He is not beating himself literally but to express his failure to write poetry.

❖ Sound Devices:

Alliteration: might might - read reading - might
make – fit face - fresh fruitful

Assonance: pity win

Consonance: Oft if

Image:

**" fresh and fruitful showers upon my sunburn'd
brain "**

It is a tactile image.

NEXT LECTURE WE 'RE GOING TO START

OF

"A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning"

By **John Donne**

As virtuous men pass mildly away,
And whisper to their souls to go,
Whilst some of their sad friends do say
The breath goes now, and some say, no:

So let us melt, and make no noise,
No tear-floods, nor sigh-tempests move,
T'were profanation of our joys
To tell the laity our love.

Moving of th' earth brings harms and fears,
Men reckon what it did, and meant,
But trepidation of the spheres,
Though greater far, is innocent.

Dull sublunary lovers' love
(Whose soul is sense) cannot admit
Absence, because it doth remove

Those things which elemented it.

But we by a love so much refined,
That our selves know not what it is,
Inter-assured of the mind,
Care less, eyes, lips, and hands to miss.

Our two souls therefore, which are one,
Though I must go, endure not yet
A breach, but an expansion,
Like gold to airy thinness beat.

If they be two, they are two so
As stiff twin compasses are two,
Thy soul, the fixed foot, makes no show
To move, but doth, if the other do.

And though it in the center sit,
Yet when the other far doth roam,
It leans and hearkens after it,

And grows erect, as that comes home.

Such wilt thou be to me, who must
Like th' other foot, obliquely run;
Thy firmness makes my circle just,
And makes me end where I begun.

Metaphysical poetry

"A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning"

By **John Donne**

- **"Meta"** means after . So literary means after the physical.

❖ Metaphysical poets were a group of British poets in the 17th century, including John Donne, George Herbert and *Andrew Marvell*, *Richard Crashaw* and Henry Vaughan. They were about six poets. They are called Metaphysics. The poets had many common characteristics together which are wit and elaborate style.

- Wit :It is to say serious issues with humor, it means to discuss serious matters humorously.

❖ Metaphysical poetry has characteristics

which are highly intellectualized , the use of paradoxes and conceits and complicated thought. It depends on exploration and philosophy .So, Metaphysical poetry is not concerned with science itself ,but it discusses scientific matters in a philosophical way.

❖ **An example of the conceit of the compass in the poem.**

- Metaphysical poets deal with questions behind science . They can't be explained by science, physics and nature. It questions the nature of reality in a philosophical way
 - **Concerning the style** it contains paradox , pun and complicated thought. So, the result is

strange images and comparing un-lived things.

We have two famous conceits , *Donne's*

conceit of the 'compass' and *Andrew*

Marvell's 'Drop of Dew'.

❖ Common themes:

1-Religious sentiment

2-'carpe deim' ,it's a French word means (sieve the opportunity)

Metaphysics is about exploration and philosophy not about science. Metaphysics means Metaphysical poets. Metaphysics seek to shock readers and awake them from their normal existence in order to question the unquestionable then they try to make readers question the unquestionable (means things that are often discussed or argued but there's no answer.) They always argumentative. It often takes ordinary speech with paradoxes and puns. The results were strange comparing un-lived things such as lovers to a compass.

❖ **Metaphysical conceit** it's linking together apparently unconnected ideas and so the reader

is shocked out of this and forced to think through the argument of the poem. They are less concerned with feelings than with analyzing it.

- The directness of language and rhythms derived from that of living speech. That the language maybe direct living speech and sometimes it contains (paradoxes, puns and intellect).

-John Donne (1572-1631)

He's the founder of Metaphysical poetry. He was a priest , a writer and a poet . He was educated by private teachers (Roman Catholic Tutors). So, his upbringing was reflected on his religious issues and we can notice this in his poetry. He was a satirist and a lawyer. He explores the idea of religion and the existence of God in his whole life and in all his poetry . His style is inventive strong dramatic and sensual . Three paradoxes of his life

affected the paradoxes in poetry. His poems were witty and ironic.

- The poem is about departure the poet away from his wife. He wants to say that spiritual love lasts long and is never affected by departure.

As virtuous men pass mildly away,
And whisper to their souls to go,
Whilst some of their sad friends do say
The breath goes now, and some say, no:

Virtuous: noble/good people

Mildly: moderately/ gently

Away: die

❖ **Paraphrasing:**

- True spiritual love last even when lovers are physically separated. They are spiritually united. When good people die and go to heaven some people accept this , but others feel sorry for death and don't accept it. So, we two kinds of people .

2nd-stanza:

So let us melt, and make no noise,
No tear-floods, nor sigh-tempests move,
T'were profanation of our joys
To tell the laity our love.

Melt: united

Tear-floods: weeping/ lamenting

Sigh-tempests: to express tiredness

Profanation: purification

The word '**melt**' is used for substances , it expresses a chemical conceit. So, any use of science is a conceit that addresses our intellect.

- The poet asks his wife never to feel sorrowful for his departure. He asks her to unite in their souls quietly. He also asks her never to cry or to feel sad for his departure because this separation is just physical and their souls are spiritually united.

- The whole stanza is about the contrast between physical and spiritual existence.

3rd-stanza:

Moving of th' earth brings harms and fears,
Men reckon what it did, and meant,
But trepidation of the spheres,
Though greater far, is innocent.

Reckon: think

Trepidation: great fear

Spheres: area surrounding the earth.

We have scientific words like, '**spheres**', it is another conceit used by Donne to talk about love . He said moving of earth brings harms and fear, while living in this earth people might feel terrible or sad, they sometimes feel afraid of earthquakes or volcanoes which cause very much horror to people.

- The poet says their separation is like the movement of spheres which is violent. So, the movement of earth during earthquakes still doesn't cause much harm for people. It's

unnoticed by people similarly spiritual love is not affected by any physical movement or separation.

In this stanza the poet compare himself and their spiritual love to the spheres . Although the earth turns round the sun and natural phenomenon which affect people on earth and their living , it's like the spiritual love when two people are separated, they are unaffected by their separation, because their souls are always united.

4th-stanza:

Dull sublunary lovers' love
(Whose soul is sense) cannot admit
Absence, because it doth remove
Those things which elemented it.

Dull: boring

Sublunary: irrational- crazy- illogical

Whose soul: basis-essence

Sense: combination

Admit: endure

Absence: separation

Those things: elements

He is talking about physical love. It is weak because it loses its strength when two people in love are separated that they lose the elements which form their love.

- In his view point, Donne believes that those people whose love is sensual and depending on senses is weak and it's much affected by separation because when someone is absent you can neither feel his hands nor her eyes. So, the physical love becomes weak by separation because it misses the elements that form it.

5th-stanza:

But we by a love so much refined,
That our selves know not what it is,
Inter-assured of the mind,
Care less, eyes, lips, and hands to miss.

Refined: cured

Assured: certain

Care less: doesn't depend on the body.

He puts himself and his wife in a contrast situation , because his love is spiritual ,so it's strong and he assured his love that even we are apart our love is still strong. The poet is aware that his love is deep and profound ,thus it's not affected by separation.

6th-stanza:

Our two souls therefore, which are one,
Though I must go, endure not yet
A breach, but an expansion,
Like gold to airy thinness beat.

Breach: break

The language here is direct and simple , but the subject matter is complex . In this way metaphysical poets enforced readers to work on the poem and to go by their thought through its interpretation.

- He assures his wife that their souls are one , they are united in one soul even though they are two bodies. There is another conceit which is gold.
- What is the similarity between gold expansion and the poet's situation?

When we heat gold it melts ,becomes thin and it doesn't break. So, even we are separated there's still a thin line connecting our souls.

7th-stanza:

If they be two, they are two so
As stiff twin compasses are two,
Thy soul, the fixed foot, makes no show
To move, but doth, if the other do.

Here we have the conceit of the compass. We have a fixed point and the hand. So, he compares himself and his wife to the two parts of a compass , one of them is still stand and the other is moving. Whenever it moves it revolves and completes the circle. He find his wife waiting him.

- What is the similarity between the compass and a husband and his wife?

The fixed point of the compass is his wife and the moving hand is the poet himself. So, when he travels round she is still waiting for him. When he finishes his work and the circle is completed he reunited with her.

8th-stanza:

And though it in the center sit,
Yet when the other far doth roam,
It leans and hearkens after it,
And grows erect, as that comes home.

The same idea when the other hand moves round, the fixed point is still in its place. So, the poet when he travels away and comes back home, he finds his wife waiting for him.

- The last three stanzas are all about the conceit of the compass.

9th-stanza:

Such wilt thou be to me, who must
Like th' other foot, obliquely run;
Thy firmness makes my circle just,
And makes me end where I begun.

The poet is repeating himself about different ideas which are two people are in love and the hand of a compass.

❖ **The main idea:**

Spiritual love is stronger than physical one. Even when two people are separated are still united together.

❖ **The form:**

Iambic tetrameter (4 feet)

It's divided into quatrains, each two lines rhyming together alternatively.

❖ **Rhyme scheme:** abab cdcd efef ghgh ijij kkl
mmn

❖ **Sound Devices:**

Alliteration:

:الجناس الاستهلاكي: Men mildly - some sad- some say-
melt make –

No nor- tear tempests – Men meant- soul sense –
less lips- me must

❖ **Figures of speech:**

Metaphor:

"let us melt, and make no noise" the poet compares himself and his wife to chemical substances which melt by heating.

Hyperbole (exaggeration): "No tear-floods, nor sigh-tempests" that the words are not to be taken literary.

المبالغة:

"The Passionate Shepherd to His Love"

By **Christopher Marlowe**

Come live with me and be my love,
And we will all the pleasures prove,
That Valleys, groves, hills, and fields,
Woods, or steepy mountain yields.

And we will sit upon the Rocks,
Seeing the Shepherds feed their flocks,
By shallow Rivers to whose falls

Melodious birds sing Madrigals.

And I will make thee beds of Roses
And a thousand fragrant posies,
A cap of flowers, and a kirtle
Embroidered all with leaves of Myrtle;

A gown made of the finest wool
Which from our pretty Lambs we pull;
Fair lined slippers for the cold,
With buckles of the purest gold;

A belt of straw and Ivy buds,
With Coral clasps and Amber studs:
And if these pleasures may thee move,
Come live with me, and be my love.

The Shepherds' Swains shall dance and sing
For thy delight each May-morning:
If these delights thy mind may move,
Then live with me, and be my love.

“The Passionate Shepherd to His Love”

Christopher Marlowe:

He was a poet and a dramatist. He was of the contemporaries of Shakespeare during the Elizabethan Age. One of the most important plays he wrote *Doctor Faustus* , *Tamburlaine the Great* and *Edward II* . Most of his plays shows ambition.

Pastoral Poetry:

Is the poems which deal with pastor , in the country where shepherds lives and shepherds. It shows the simple life in country in contrast to city that is more innocent.

* There is one theme that the shepherd is not the poet himself. It talks about two lovers . One of the most important thing in the pastoral poetry is “seduction” , that the poet try to seduce his beloved in order to live with him in the country. He gives her promises, roses, meadows and plains in order to live with him and accept this love.

Pastoral poetry topics:

Death, love, seduction, and corruption.

Two major themes of this poem and other

pastorals:

Love, poverty, leisure(feeding cattle , cultivate fields)

It is a clear invitation done by the speaker. He is inviting his beloved to live with him in the countryside.

Paraphrase:

1st:

Come live with me and be my love,
And we will all the pleasures prove,
That Valleys, groves, hills, and fields,
Woods, or steepy mountain yields.

Prove: show , experience

pleasures : interesting things.

groves: long deeply lines in the ground.

Yields: produce crops.

There is an invitation done by the speaker to come and live with him in the countryside. He tries to show her the interesting things in nature in order to persuade her to live in country.

2nd:

And we will sit upon the Rocks,
Seeing the Shepherds feed their flocks,
By shallow Rivers to whose falls
Melodious birds sing Madrigals.

Melodious: singing

Madrigals: courtly

He will sit on the rocks by the river. He is keeping
to persuade his beloved and mention many
elements of nature in order to convince her to like
this pastoral life.

3rd:

And I will make thee beds of Roses
And a thousand fragrant posies,
A cap of flowers, and a kirtle
Embroidered all with leaves of Myrtle;

Embroidered: decorated

Another promise done by the speaker. He will dress her with a gown made with flower. He says her dress ,her hat , and her hair will be made of flower and leaves. He offers her material offers . He describes a buds of roses.

4th:

A gown made of the finest wool
Which from our pretty Lambs we pull;
Fair lined slippers for the cold,
With buckles of the purest gold;

Buckles: clips

He will make her a dress made of wool from their pretty lambs, even her slippers will be from wool and its clips will be from gold. Although these

things are simple , but they are more precious of gold ,so he tries to seduce her.

5th:

A belt of straw and Ivy buds,
With Coral clasps and Amber studs:
And if these pleasures may thee move,
Come live with me, and be my love.

Ivy buds: a kind of tree

There is a change in the poet attitude to talk about luxury . There is a mixture of nature's element and other elements, all of these are in order to persuade her to live the rustic life. He paints a picture of luxury, they will sit on ivory tables and eat the finest food. They will have delighted.

6th:

The Shepherds' Swains shall dance and sing

For thy delight each May-morning:
If these delights thy mind may move,
Then live with me, and be my love.

He shows the rustic life is simple and beautiful ,
they are all the time singing and dancing ,so it's
enjoyable.

The Main Idea:

The whole poem centers poet portrays idealistic
picture about the rustic life .

The Tone:

There is a description of the things they will do
during their life in the country.

The Form:

Six quatrains rhyming in couples. It is heroic
couplets. “love, proves” not a full rhyme. It is a
lyric poem that the use of heroic couplet makes it a

song and makes it music in order to makes it be remembered.

The form:

Iambic tetrameter (4 feet)

❖ Figures of speech:

Personification:

“birds sing Madrigals” He attributes the quality of composing courtly poems to a bird.

Hyperbole:

“And a thousand fragrant posies”

“beds of Roses”

“the purest gold” It is not taken literary.

Sound Devices:

❖ Alliteration:

Live love , me my

we will, pleasures prove

Melodious Madrigals

❖ **Assonance:**

"Seeing feeds"

Imagery :

-“Melodious birds sing Madrigals” – (**auditory image**)

-“beds of Roses”

-“shallow Rivers”

"To the Virgins, to Make Much of Time"

Robert Herrick, 1591 - 1634

Caroline poets during the **Age of Charles** (1625-1649)
,they were a group of poets who supported the king Charles in the civil war. They were a mature of poets (Robert Herrick, Thomas Carew and Richard Crashaw). They wrote political verse and they have other topics to talk about like love.

• **Characteristics of Cavalier poetry:**

- Not only for political ends.

- Simple , observant, straight of words and meditative.
- Didn't deal with religious and philosophical topics.
- Natural observation.
- Impress the idea of 'carpe diem' (seize the day / opportunity) it means life is very short.
- Allegorical references to the ancient classics.
- It is rich with reference to the ancient and it's written with pleasing lyrics.

The general idea: He talks to the virgins.

It is a simple short lyric, it is like a song.

❖ Paraphrasing:

1st:

Gather ye rosebuds while ye may,
 Old Time is still a-flying;
 And this same flower that smiles today
 Tomorrow will be dying.

Ye: you

Buds: newly flowers.

May: possible

still a-flying: running

The poet is addressing the virgins or the young ladies and advices them to seize the day and make much of their time . He advices them to benefit their youth. There is a reference to classic poets . Time passes quickly ,When women are young they can make much of their time and if they delay things then may they will never can do it, there were a short period of time.

2nd:

The glorious lamp of heaven, the sun,
The higher he's a-getting,
The sooner will his race be run,
And nearer he's to setting.

Glorious: wonderful, brilliant

When things come to its climax, there is a decline (setting, sunset). In the evening there a decline of the sun. The poet compares the life of virgins to the cycle of the sun.

3rd:

That age is best which is the first,
When youth and blood are warmer;

But being spent, the worse, and worst
Times still succeed the former.

warmer: enthusiastic, energetic

succeed: full

former: previous

People have to make much of their time, when they are still energetic. The poet warns the ladies about the future because later they will lose their energy and regret the past.

4th:

Then be not coy, but use your time,
And while ye may, go marry;
For having lost but once your prime,
You may forever tarry.

use your time: exploit, benefit

your prime: time when people are strong and beautiful

tarry: postponed, delay

The poet warn ladies to do not be shy. He advices ladies to marry and bring children because if it's too late these things will never be possible later. They do not have to postponed things.

❖ **The main idea:**

Seize the day because time passes quickly.

❖ The tone:

We have a kind of warning and advising made by the poet to the young ladies.

Figures of speech:

Metaphor:

- " rosebuds " He compare implicitly young age to unopened flowers.

- " Time is still a-flying " He compare the passage of time to a flying bird.

- " lamp of heaven" It is a reference to the sun.

Personification:

- " flower that smiles" He personified flowers to a human being that is smiling.

- " his race" The sun is addressed as a male. He personified the sun as someone who is running in a race.

"The glorious lamp of heaven, the sun" Reference to Helios the sun god who used to race in chariots.

Hyperbole :

" the worse, and worst Times "

Images:

" lamp of heaven" It is a visual image.

❖ Sound devices:

Alliteration:

- this that
- higher he's
- worse worst
- still succeed
- may marry

Rhyme scheme:

Abab cdcd efef ghgh

• The form:

Two lines rhyming together. They are used in hymns that the poet wants to continue his sacred theme to marry.

Meter:

First line 4 feet (tetrameter)

Second line 3 feet (trimeter)

We have a combination of trimeter and tetrameter.

- **The renaissance elements:**

- 1- The subject matter 'carpe diem'. It focuses on the worldly life rather than other life.
- 2- Allegorical reference to the ancient.
- 3- The believe on the human potentiality.

 **For Exam:**

- **Analytical questions:**

- Talk about cavalier poetry and apply the renaissance element on it.
 - sonnet sequence
 - Metaphysical poetry
 - pastoral poetry
- Two poems one for paraphrasing and one for figures of speech.

On my First Son
BY BEN JONSON

Farewell, thou child of my right hand, and joy;

My sin was too much hope of thee, lov'd boy.
Seven years tho' wert lent to me, and I thee pay,
Exacted by thy fate, on the just day.
O, could I lose all father now! For why
Will man lament the state he should envy?
To have so soon 'scap'd world's and flesh's rage,
And if no other misery, yet age?
Rest in soft peace, and, ask'd, say, "Here doth lie
Ben Jonson his best piece of poetry."
For whose sake henceforth all his vows be such,
As what he loves may never like too much.

THE END

"On my First Son"

Ben Jonson (1572-1637)

- Popular poet (is a kind of literature)
- Poet laureate of England in 1616.
- The second most famous poet after Shakespeare.
- Outlived all of his children.
- A poet , a dramatist, an actor and a critic.

❖ For Exam:

- Meaning of words.
- The main points about the life of the poet (like Ben Jonson's life)

About the poem:

It is an elegy written after the death of Jonson's son. The poem shows sad feelings , grief, regret, and desperation. It is a short poem ,but it is rich in feelings.

Paraphrase:

*Farewell, thou child of my right hand, and joy;
My sin was too much hope of thee, lov'd boy.*

Farewell: goodbye

Sin: mistake

He says goodbye to his son. The poet find himself mistaken because he loves his son too much ,and he hoped that his son will live for long time.

*Seven years tho' wert lent to me, and I thee pay,
Exacted by thy fate, on the just day.*

Fate: destiny

just day: the right time for death.

The poet says that our life is mortal and short and we have to expect to die at any time.

*O, could I lose all father now! For why
Will man lament the state he should envy?*

Lament: weep on the death of someone.

Envy: when you want something that somebody else's has.

He express his sadness on the death of his son . There is a change in his mood . He envy the death of his son in this way death is better than life.

*To have so soon 'scap'd world's and flesh's rage,
And if no other misery, yet age?*

flesh's rage: physical pain , great anger.

We have the idea of old age.

*Rest in soft peace, and, ask'd, say, "Here doth lie
Ben Jonson his best piece of poetry."*

He addresses his son, that his son has to tell others that he is the son of Ben Jonson.

*For whose sake henceforth all his vows be such,
As what he loves may never like too much.*

Vows: promises

He swears that he wouldn't write poetry after now. The mood is desperation and pessimism .

Tone:

The poem is too much griefs, pessimism , deep sadness and regretful.

The main idea:

There is implied idea in the poem , the expectation of death. It is a meditation of life and death.

Figures of speech:

Apostrophes:

"Farewell, joy;"

" lov'd boy"

" Seven years tho' "

" Rest in soft peace,"

Metaphor:

"Ben Jonson his best piece of poetry."

He compare his son to a piece of poetry.

Sound Devices:

Assonance:

Child - my-right

Alliteration:

My -much

Enjambment:

(Line 4) "Exacted by thy fate, on the just day."

Meter:

It is a twelve line stanza.

Iambic pentameter

Rhyme scheme: Aa bb cd ee cf gg

"Analytical study of some Renaissance poems"

- Definition
- Poets of the genre (Fair Youth / Dark Lady)
"Astrophel and Stella", Sir Philip Sydney , E.
Spenser "Amoretti"
- Characteristics.
 - The development of characters and emotions.
 - How characters develop emotionally in "Astrophel and Stella" ?

It is related to the poet's life . It talks about love between two lovers , but he is talking about his own love for Penelope.

 - 108 sonnets and 11 songs.

Pastoral Poetry:

- Its name comes from pasture when the farmers cultivate their fields.
- Goodness versus evil

Innocence versus corruption.

- Not all pastoral poets live in the countryside.
 - Their view was more idealistic than realistic.
 - Poverty, mockery of politics, seduction, love, corruption and death.
 - Sentiment to back to nature and encourages his love to live in the country.
- * We have to discuss elements of nature.

Metaphysical poetry:

1- Metaphysical poetry in general (discuss)

2- Metaphysical conceit in the poem (analysis)

3- Life of John Donne?

Meta means after science or behind nature, that is something about nature and science. It is a way of scientific or a philosophical way of life. It is to question the unquestionable. It can be explained by science. It is about philosophy and exploration.

not about science . It seeks to shock the readers and gives strange similarity between different objects. **Metaphysical poets** Henry Vaughan, Andrew Marvell, John Cleveland, John Donne, Richard Crashaw ,and Abraham Cowley.

Characteristics (elements):

- Wit (to discuss serious matters in humor) , intellectualize , paradoxes, extremely complicated thoughts.
- **Themes:** religious sentiment, corruption and the humanity of life.

- ***Metaphysical conceit:**

It is a complex literary device. It makes a far stretch comparison. It is a comparison between a spiritual aspect and a material thing in life. It is to connect the readers sensory perception to abstract ideas.

The main idea:

To compare two different aspect one of them is spiritual and the other is material.

✿**Discuss** Metaphysical conceit in the life of John Donne “**A Valediction: forbidding Mourning**”.

☞ We have to write the definition then explain the conceit.

1. The poet is comparing himself and his beloved to the parts of a compass, his wife is the fixed point of the compass, and he is the moving hand.

2. When gold is heated it becomes stronger and more pure, so being away from your love makes your relationship stronger.

Exam:

1- Definitions

2- Multiple choice questions (figures of speech, general information about the poem)

3- Analyze the poem (metaphysical conceit)

4- Discuss (paraphrase)

5- Multiple choice questions (theoretical question – talk about the metaphysical poetry.

THE END