

الأنبار	الجامعة
التربية للبنات	الكلية
اللغة الانكليزية	القسم
الثانية	المرحلة
شعر القرن السادس عشر	اسم المادة باللغة العربية
Poetry of 16 th Century	اسم المادة باللغة الانكليزية
م. م. آسيا شاکر محمود	اسم التدريسي
"دعني لا أتزوج بصدق العقول"	عنوان المحاضرة باللغة العربية
Sonnet 116: Let me not to the marriage of true minds By William Shakespeare	عنوان المحاضرة باللغة الإنكليزية
المحاضرة التاسعة	رقم المحاضرة
The Norton Anthology of Poetry Third Edition (W. W. Norton and Company Inc., 1983) https://www.poetryfoundation.org/poems/45087/sonnet-18-shall-i-compare-thee-to-a-summers-day SHAKE-SPEARES SONNETS (1609) https://www.poetryfoundation.org/poems/45106/sonnet-116-let-me-not-to-the-marriage-of-true-minds	المصادر او المراجع

Sonnet 116: Let me not to the marriage of true minds 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-fixèd 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 proved,
I never writ, nor no man ever loved.

Sonnet 116: Let me not to the marriage of true minds
By William Shakespeare

Summary: Sonnet 116

This sonnet attempts to define love, by telling both what it is and is not. In the first quatrain, the speaker says that love—“the marriage of true minds”—is perfect and unchanging; it does not “admit impediments,” and it does not change when it finds changes in the loved one. In the second quatrain, the speaker tells what love is through a metaphor: a guiding star to lost ships (“wand’ring barks”) that is not susceptible to storms (it “looks on tempests and is never shaken”). In the third quatrain, the speaker again describes what love is not: it is not susceptible to time. Though beauty fades in time as rosy lips and cheeks come within “his bending sickle’s compass,” love does not change with hours and weeks: instead, it “bears it out ev’n to the edge of doom.” In the couplet, the speaker attests to his certainty that love is as he says: if his statements can be proved to be error, he declares, he must never have written a word, and no man can ever have been in love.

Analysis

Along with Sonnets 18 (“Shall I compare thee to a summer’s day?”) and 130 (“My mistress’ eyes are nothing like the sun”), Sonnet 116 is one of the most famous poems in the entire sequence. The definition of love that it provides is among the most often quoted and anthologized in the poetic canon. Essentially, this sonnet presents the extreme ideal of romantic love: it never changes, it never fades, it outlasts death and admits no flaw. What is more, it insists that this ideal is the only love that can be called “true”—if love is mortal, changing, or impermanent, the speaker writes, then no man *ever* loved. The basic division of this poem’s argument into the various parts of the sonnet form is extremely simple: the first quatrain says what love is not (changeable), the second quatrain says what it is (a fixed guiding star unshaken by tempests), the third quatrain says more specifically what it is not (“time’s fool”—that is, subject to change in the passage of time), and the couplet announces the speaker’s certainty. What gives this poem its rhetorical and emotional power is not its complexity; rather, it is the force of its linguistic and emotional conviction.

The language of Sonnet 116

The language of Sonnet 116 is not remarkable for its imagery or metaphoric range. In fact, its imagery, particularly in the third quatrain (time wielding a sickle that ravages beauty's rosy lips and cheeks), is rather standard within the sonnets, and its major metaphor (love as a guiding star) is hardly startling in its originality. But the language *is* extraordinary in that it frames its discussion of the passion of love within a very restrained, very intensely disciplined rhetorical structure. With a masterful control of rhythm and variation of tone—the heavy balance of “Love's not time's fool” to open the third quatrain; the declamatory “O no” to begin the second—the speaker makes an almost legalistic argument for the eternal passion of love, and the result is that the passion seems stronger and more urgent for the restraint in the speaker's tone.

The Theme of Love in Shakespeare's Sonnet 116

The central theme in William Shakespeare sonnet no.116 is love. The poet begins by saying that one should not put obstacles in front of true love. He talks about love in terms of marriage of true minds. Marriage, just like love, is a holy bond between two persons. It is approved socially and religiously. It should be based on mutual respect, trust, and honesty. Then, the poet defines love in the first stanza. He explains that love will not be love if it changes or ends because of life circumstances and hardships. Love, therefore, should be steadfast, fixed, and constant. In the second stanza, the poet develops his definition of love. He states that love should as solid and fixed as a rock or an oak tree that stands against tempests. Here tempests stand for hardships, ordeals and sufferings of life. It should enlighten the way of the people and guide them just like the polar star guide the sailors in the dark see. In the third stanza, Shakespeare points out that love should be timeless. It should not be changed with time. It should stay fixed in its position and strength. It should survive the test of time. As lovers grow older, the bond of love should become stronger. To conclude, the point illustrate the characteristics of true love in this sonnet. In his opinion, true love is the love that helps people to be happy and productive. It is very precious and loveable feeling. It should be permanent, timeless and self-contained. This is the type of love that one should maintain in his life.