

I'm not a bot



Sonnet 130 by William Shakespeare is one of the most known sonnets published in 1609. It contrasts the conventional idea of a sonnet that displays the beauty and magic of love. Shakespeare composed this sonnet as if to mock his lovers beauty to unveil the realism of love.William Shakespeare, one of the most acclaimed poets and dramatists, is considered as the greatest writer in the English Language. He is mostly known for his sonnets and dramas. As a poet, Shakespeare composed 154 sonnets which incorporated themes of love, beauty, jealousy, infidelity, passage of time, and mortality.Sonnet 130 by William Shakespeare is composed in Shakespeares own form of sonnet that includes three quatrains and one couplet. The metre of the poem is identified as iambic pentameter.My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun;The speaker talks about his mistress eyes and compares them to the sun to find a contrast. Her eyes are nothing like the sun.The speaker begins the poem by mentioning his mistress. In Shakespeares time, Mistress ment lover or wife. Here, the speaker describes how the eyes of his lover are nothing like the sun.Usually, in the Elizabethan Era, love poems were popularised that were composed by poets for their lovers. These poems often described their lovers beauty and the intense feelings they shared.Sonnet 130 is often considered as an anti-love poem as the poet describes how his lovers beauty does not match the beauty of nature. It rather mocks the mistress beauty and contrasts the cliched comparisons.Here, Shakespeare describes how his mistresses eyes are nothing like the sun. They are not as sparkly or captivating as the sun is. This is a direct comparison with nature that most poets exploit in their poems.Coral is far more red than her lips' red;Corals are invertebrates that are found in deep waters which are often pinkish red in colour. The poet compares the shade of his mistress lips to the colour of Coral. And yet again he seems disappointed that they dont match the shade.The speaker continues to compare his mistress beauty to nature. In the next line he describes how Coral is much more pigmented in colour than his mistresses lips. Women are stereotypically presumed to be beautiful and kind. Their physical appearance is supposed to be attractive with features like red lips and hypnotic eyes, etc.The poet describes how his lovers eyes and lips do not match the traditional beauty standards. Her lips are not of the same shade of Coral. Pinkish lips also signify innocence and femininity. The poet is therefore comparing his mistress femininity with re-used notions of it.If snow can be as fair and white as it is, then why are the poets mistress breasts not as fair as now and rather dun in colour. They are not appealing according to the poet.The speaker now compares the breasts of his mistress to snow and mocks it for not being as fair as snow and rather dull in colour. Dun is a brownish grey colour. This is similar to insulting a womans physique.While in the earlier lines, the poet mocks her beauty which can be taken in as an attempt to break the traditional norms of love poems. But in this line, the poet directly calls her breasts dun, which feels more of a personal rage and disrespect towards his mistress.Womens breasts have often been sexualised in many poems and literary works. The poet here tells how his lovers breasts arent attractive or appealing as they should be. He compares it with snow, the complexation of her breasts is far off-putting according to the poet. This description is poles apart from how breasts are conceived, they are often described as fruits or cotton that is tender in nature.If hairs be wires, black wires grow on her head.Her hair is like wires, rough and sturdy. These black wires grow on her head which might poke the poets eye.The hair of his mistress is like wires according to the poet. Black wires that twirl up on her head. It appears that the poet is in fact describing his mistresses ugliness rather than her beauty.A ladys hair is presumed to be soft, long and fragrant. The description in the line is not even close to these standards. Her hair is like black wires, rough, frizzy, and dense black in colour. Most people of that time might be amused by blondes. If her hair is like wire, then the poet must be careful not to get himself pierced.I have seen roses damasked, red and white,But no such roses see I in her cheeks;And in some perfumes is there more delightThan in the breath that from my mistress reeks.Roses come in different colours, the poet says he has seen red and white roses, decorated beautifully before. But even these roses do not match the colour of her cheeks.The speaker proclaims how he has observed decorated roses, red and white in colour. But her cheeks do not match these red and white roses. This again compares the traditional beauty standards and how a womans cheeks are supposed to be puffy, soft and reddish pink as a rose.Often dolls are dressed up to these standards, a doll matches all the descriptions that the poet compares his mistress to. Red lips and cheeks, a blush of red on the cheeks is considered as beautiful. Not everyone is born with red lips and cheeks, one can be beautiful regardless.And in some perfumes is there more delightThan in the breath that from my mistress reeks.Some perfumes smell better than the poets mistress as her breath reeks. She has bad breath and the poet expresses his disgust.Her breath reeks so much that hed rather prefer perfumes as they are more delightful. At this point in the sonnet, the reader might wonder what he loves about his mistress if minor things like the scent of her breath bothers him.This again goes up to the standard beliefs that a lady must have a clean breath, she must eat less but healthy, must wear clean and fancy clothes, and most importantly, must smell good all the time.I love to hear her speak, yet well I knowThat music hath a far more pleasing sound;The poet loves to listen to his mistress speak. He loves when she talks to him but he knows that music has a far more pleasing sound than her voice.At last, there is something the poet likes about his mistress. He loves to hear her speak but still he thinks music is far more pleasing than the sound of her voice. Again he insults his lover right after complimenting and appreciating something about her.Here, the poet is stating that he does love it when she speaks, but he is aware that her voice is not that pleasing. A lady must have a pleasing and soothing voice, which is again one of the traditional notions of femininity. Her voice is not calming, yet he loves when she talks. The sentence appears much nicer with a change of voice. It seems the poet deliberately chose to write it in an insulting manner.I grant I never saw a goddess go;My mistress, when she walks, treads on the ground.The poet assures that he has never seen a Goddess walk by, but it must be hypnotic. But he has seen his mistress walk by, which is like someone trading on the ground.In these lines, the speaker says how he has never seen a goddess move. This sounds like a start of some compliment or comparison of his lover to Goddess. But thats not the case. In the next line he completes his thought by saying his mistress walks like a normal person on the ground. Claiming that his mistress is no Goddess, she is a normal human being.This is honesty. Some poets describe their love as great and dreamy. Here, the poet is describing how human his lover is with all her flaws and imperfections. He is in fact appreciating his lovers flaws as a human and yet still accepting her as his mistress. This makes more of an impact as it is not falsifying any unrealistic descriptions of love.A lady must walk like a lady. The walk of a lady is given much more importance, it must be elegant, graceful, hypnotic, mesmerising, etc. It must captivate everyone, like a Goddess. Therefore, the poet does not compare his lover to a Goddess and rather described her walk as treading on the ground.And yet, by heaven, I think my love as rareAs any she belied with false compare.And yet the poet thinks his love is rare and unique as she failed the poet by not giving him this false beauty to compare it with nature and be satisfied with the outcome, that is when the match comes true.In the last lines, the poet reveals that this is indeed a love poem. He says how despite all the things he has mentioned before, he still thinks his love is rare and he loves her for being her instead of loving her for comparing her beauty with nature.In a much deeper sense, he might have stated the exact reasons why he thinks his love is rare: its because of the imperfections. People have high standards when it comes to love, they want their lover to be perfect with no faults, with a giving nature. And these things are hardwired into our brains through movies and in the Elizabethan Era, it was done by love poems.The way these poets described their lover seemed unrealistic and might have made some people question if they ever have experienced real love. Shakespeare, through this sonnet describes what real love is: its acceptance. Therefore, accepting someone with all their defects and short-comings is what makes it real. And Shakespeare therefore loves his mistress for being real, for being there with all her defects. For being human.I love to hear her speak, yet well I knowThat music hath a far more pleasing sound;Now, after all of that criticism, the speaker starts to get a little bit nicer. He admits that he really does "love to hear her speak." Seems like she was due for a compliment, doesn't it? The speaker can't just let it go at that, though, and immediately he starts to back up a little. Basically, that "yet" in the middle of line 9 gets us ready for a negative comparison. It's like saying, "You're really great, but" Then, in line 10, we get the negative half of that thought: he thinks that music is "more pleasing" than the sound of her voice. Well, maybe that's not so bad after all. If your boyfriend or girlfriend said, "I like music more than the sound of your voice," you might not exactly be thrilled, but it sure beats having him or her tell you that your breath stinks. Maybe the speaker is softening up a little bit.Line 11-12I grant I never saw a goddess go;My mistress when she walks treads on the ground.Here's another thought that is split over two lines. In line 11, the speaker essentially tells us that he's willing to admit that he's never seen a goddess move. (See why Shakespeares the poet and not us? Listen to how smoothly those words flow together: grantgoddessgo. Nice, huh?) Now, when the speaker finishes his thought on line 12, he's not actually being mean at all, just stating the facts. His mistress isn't a goddess, she doesn't fly or soar or float along. She just walks (treads) like a normal person, on the ground. A pretentious poet might say: "My love walks like a goddess," but we would know that it isn't true. Has he ever seen a goddess? Maybe the best way to tell someone you love him or her in a poem is to be simple, honest and straightforward.Lines 13-14And yet, by heaven, I think my love as rare As any she belied with false compare.Now, at long last, we get to the sweet part, but it might take a little bit of translating. Here are two lines in plain English: the speaker thinks that his lover is as wonderful ("rare") as any woman ("any she") who was ever misrepresented ("belied") by an exaggerated comparison ("false compare"). These last two lines are the payoff for the whole poem. They serve as the punch-line for the joke. They drive home the speaker's main point, that unlike other people who write sonnets, he doesn't need flowery terms or fancy comparisons. He can just tell his mistress, plainly and simply, that he loves her for who she is. Awwww In order to continue enjoying our site, we ask that you confirm your identity as a human. Thank you very much for your cooperation. Lines 13-14 Here are two lines in plain English: the speaker thinks that his lover is as wonderful (rare) as any woman (any she) who was ever misrepresented (belied) by an exaggerated comparison (false compare). These last two lines are the payoff for the whole poem.What does the visual image of the sickle in Sonnet 16 express about time? Love has no obstacles and exists only when it is unmovd through change. The speaker of Sonnet 116 uses the visual image of the sickle, a harvesting tool, to convey the idea that time makes changes in peoples lives.What is the meaning of Shakespeares Sonnet 130? Sonnet 130 is a kind of inverted love poem. It implies that the woman is very beautiful indeed, but suggests that it is important for this poet to view the woman he loves realistically. The poet wants to view his mistress realistically, and praise her beauty in real terms.How does the metaphor of music in stanza 3 impact on your understanding of the poem Sonnet 130?The metaphor of music impacts the meaning of Sonnet 130 by driving home its central message that the beauty of the speakers beloved is very much of the here and now and is not transcendent like the beauty of music. Is the speakers love sincere in Sonnet 130?In Sonnet 130, the speakers love is sincere, and he emphasizes how sincere it is by comparing it to insincere, cliched expressions of love.What are the images that Shakespeare uses to illustrate his concept of true love in Sonnet No 116?The speaker of Sonnet 116 uses many examples of visual imagery to describe the quality of love. He calls it an ever-fixed mark / That looks on tempests and is never shaken, a star to every wandring bark, and he refers to loves rosy lips and cheeks alongside times own bending sickle.What is the imagery of Let me not to the marriage of true minds?We see some nautical imagery in this poem, in the comment that love should be an ever-fixed mark, and the star to every wandering bark. Love, then, becomes the north star, a fixed point by which lost sailors can guide themselves, unshaken by tempests. The comparison of love to a star, and the lover to a What is the mood of Sonnet 130?The tone of Sonnet 130 is definitely sarcastic. Most sonnets, including others written by Shakespeare, praised women and practically deified them.What is implied by the statement that Shakespeares Sonnet 130 goes against the traditional love poems?In Sonnet 130, the speaker unfavorably compares his lovers body to a series of beautiful things (implying that she is less beautiful than the sun, snow, roses, a goddess, etc.)What does and yet by heaven I think my love as rare as any she belied with false compare mean?In the couplet, however, the speaker declares that, by heaven, he thinks his love as rare and valuable As any she belied with false comparethat is, any love in which false comparisons were invoked to describe the loved ones beauty.How do I love thee Elizabeth Barrett Browning analysis?The poem thus argues that true love is eternal, surpassing space, time, and even death. For example, she asserts: I love thee to the depth and breadth and height / My soul can reach. Crucially, it is her soul that is expanding as a result of her love. Love, for her, engages the soul as well as the body.I love to hear her speak, yet well I knowThat music hath a far more pleasing sound;Now, after all of that criticism, the speaker starts to get a little bit nicer. He admits that he really does "love to hear her speak." Seems like she was due for a compliment, doesn't it? The speaker can't just let it go at that, though, and immediately he starts to back up a little. Basically, that "yet" in the middle of line 9 gets us ready for a negative comparison. It's like saying, "You're really great, but" Then, in line 10, we get the negative half of that thought: he thinks that music is "more pleasing" than the sound of her voice. Well, maybe that's not so bad after all. If your boyfriend or girlfriend said, "I like music more than the sound of your voice," you might not exactly be thrilled, but it sure beats having him or her tell you that your breath stinks. 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Last 2 lines of sonnet 130. Sonnet 130 last two lines meaning. What do the last 2 lines in sonnet 130 mean. Last two lines of sonnet 130. Sonnet 130 meaning line by line.

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