



كلية : الآداب

القسم او الفرع : اللغة الإنكليزية

المرحلة: الثانية

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اسم المادة باللغة العربية : الشعر

Poetry اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية :

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة العربية: شرح وتحليل قصيدة الربيع للشاعر هنري هاورد

Analysis of the poem Spring by Henry Haward اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة الإنكليزية :

The Soote Season's achievement is to explore the evocation of personal grief that cannot find any consolation in nature. Howard uses the typical Shakespearean sonnet structure which deviates from traditional rhyme schemes, as well as an eclecticism of language devices such as alliteration, control of rhythm and subject matter to explore his endless grief despite the cumulative beauty surrounding him. He also employs a great command of tone, vivid representation, to depict the sorrow that bears over the entirety of the poem with the exploration of the hopelessness.

These move between the soft sibilance that strike an appropriately summery note ('soote season', 'spray nowe springes') and harsher sounds conveying the vivid activity going on in the natural world ('tolde her tale', 'buck in brake'). In a sense, the final phrase in the poem, 'sorow springes', combines this soft sibilance and the harsher plosives in two words, just as, earlier in the poem, 'bringes' and 'singes' had merged into 'springes'.

That last word, 'springes', is especially poignant, given the seasonal focus of the poem: spring and summer should not give rise to sorrow. And it is all the more arresting given that it comes hot on the heels of many previous 'inge' rhymes: bringses, singes, flinges, slinges, thinges, and – indeed – springes: 'Somer is come, for euey spray nowe springes'.

'The soote season' is not only one of the first English sonnets written in English; it was written by the very man who invented the sonnet of **Shakespeare** would later put his indelible stamp on. He didn't simply prepare the way for Shakespeare, he wrote a powerfully affecting and technically accomplished sonnet in his own right.

Summery

- **Line 1-2:** “The soote season, that bud and bloom forth brings,
With green hath clad the hill and eke the vale.”

The poem starts by describing “The sweet season,” which could be either summer or spring, but it is generally interpreted as summer because they believe in England summer is the better season, and the fact that later in the poem the poet mentions the arrival of summer. The sweet season is brought by blooming of flowers and the green grass covering the hills and vales.

- **Line 3-4:** “The nightingale with feathers new she sings;
The turtle to her make hath told her tale.”

The description continues. The young nightingale sings. The turtledove is telling her story to her mate.

- **Line 5-6:** “Summer is come, for every spray now springs.
The hart hath hung his old head on the pale;”

Here it becomes settled that “The sweet season,” is summer as the poet makes it clear that it’s summer that has come, and the deer has hung his head on the fence. This line can be interpreted in different ways, one of them being that it’s about hunters hunting deer and hanging their heads on pales, or it could simply mean that the deer is out in the wild again and hanging his head on the fences. The second one doesn’t really make sense since deer don’t come near humans that easily.

- **Line 7-8:** “The buck in brake his winter coat he flings;
The fishes float with new repaired scale;”

Again with another deer, or horned animal running around with enthusiasm because it’s finally Summer, and the fish swimming in new directions, or with new scales.

- **Line 9-10:** “The adder all her slough away she slings;
The swift swallow pursueth the flies small;”

And now the snake is shedding her skin, and some kind of creature (possibly one with a long tongue like a frog) is pursuing small flies.

- **Line 11-12:** “The busy bee her honey now she mings.
Winter is worn, that was the flowers’ bale.”

And now the bees are busy with their honey gathering. And the evil winter is gone, that tormented the flowers.

- **Line 13-14:** “And thus I see among these pleasant things, Each care decays, and yet my sorrow springs.”

Finally, the poet states even though he sees all these happy things, and all the bad things going away, but still, alas, still his sorrow, his sadness remains.

Analysis

This poem is very straight forward, the poet describes all the things that are happy and good, and that everything is starting anew, his sadness still remains. This tells us of the fact that no matter how happy the surrounding can be if we are not content inside, we will still be sad. It's all a state of mind. Surrey, Henry Howard, earl of Surrey, lists things in nature that throw off winter's oppression and embrace spring's renewal.

Some of these are the buck (deer) and adder (snake), the flower and bee, the nightingale and the hills. He ends by saying that his beloved has not cast off the oppression of winter nor embraced renewal of spring: she still does not like him and still rejects him. The structure of this sonnet is 14 lines comprised of one opening quatrain followed by an octet and concluded with a rhyming couplet. The volta is line five. To restate this, the first four lines form a quatrain devoted to the topic of the coming of spring: "The soote season, that bud and bloom forth brings".

The next eight lines form an octet devoted to the topic of nature's summer changes: "Summer is come, ... / The hart hath hung his old head [antlers]" The switch from the first topic to the second occurs at line 5; the switch is called the volta or the "turn." The rhyme scheme is a consistent abab / abababab with an aa couplet. There are two things to note. The first is that spring in England can be very damp and cold, thus events that some of us from warmer climes associate with spring are delayed until summer itself, for example, "The buck in brake his winter coat he slings ;". The second is that, although

Surrey was a contemporary of Shakespeare, Spenser and Sidney, Surrey borrows a gentler form of Chaucer's much earlier Middle.