



كلية : الآداب

القسم او الفرع : اللغة الانكليزية

المرحلة: الاولى

أستاذ المادة : أ.م. مجيد اسماعيل فياض

اسم المادة باللغة العربية : مدخل الى الآداب

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية : **An Introduction to Literature**

اسم المحاضرة الرابعة باللغة العربية: شرح قصيدة **Come Live with me**

اسم المحاضرة الرابعة باللغة الإنكليزية : **Discussing Cecil Lewis's Come Live with me**

The poem is a response to the poem *The Passionate Shepherd to His Love* by Christopher Marlowe. In a nutshell, this poem is a parody of the Marlowe poem, offering binary opposites for everything that Marlowe offers up in his poem: where Marlowe offers lies, ("I will make thee beds of roses", Day-Lewis offers truth "Care on thy maiden brow shall put/a wreath of wrinkles"; the four beat per line tetrameter is even ironically mimicked. The Elizabethan pastoral idyll of TPS is completely opposed by Day-Lewis's 20th century industrial imagery, an imagery which reflects the hardships of the working class man in Britain following the Stock Market crash in 1929; "chance employment" and "bed and board" being only some of the so-called delights on offer in the between-the-wars period "of peace and plenty." The narrator (again in opposition to the narrator in TPS) loves the character he is speaking to so much, that he is providing them with all the facts of just how difficult life would be with him were they to choose such an avenue. He wants to be truthful to them, even if he risks losing them: "thy foot/Be shod with pain." This is essentially a poem about love flourishing in the face of hardship and potential starvation due to poverty. Day-Lewis is extolling the virtues of a relationship that is based on love and built to last; one that will withstand any hardship, even "hunger" and "death."

**Cecil Day Lewis (1904**

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**Come, live with me and be my love,**

**And we will all the pleasures prove**

**Of peace and plenty, bed and board,**

**That chance employment may afford.**

**I'll handle dainties on the docks**

**And thou shalt  
read of summer frocks(dresses)**

**At evening by the sour canals**

**We'll hope to hear some madrigals.**

**Care on the maiden brow shall put**

**A wreath of wrinkles, and thy foot   wreath=bundle**

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**Be shod with pain: not silken dress**

**But toil shall tire thy loveliness**

**Hunger shall make thy modest zone**

**And cheat fond death of all but bone**

**If these delights thy mind may move,**

**Then live with me and be my love**

**Come, live with me and be my love.**

## **Analysis**

**The poet invites a person to come and share his life with him. This is a marriage proposal or it may not be. And we will all the pleasures prove.**

**The two of them together will test all the pleasures married couples have. They will enjoy everything together. In the next line he will refer to what kind of pleasures they will enjoy.**

**Of peace and plenty, bed and board,  
They will have peace. They will have enough food. They will share a bed and they will have a place to stay. The reader may ask the question where all this will come from. In the next line the poet will say where the “plenty”, also referring to money, may come from:**

**That chance employment may afford. It seems both of them are workless. The peace and plenty they will have will be provided by odd jobs they get to do. ‘Chance employment’ means if they are given the chance to work they will work. Cecil Day Lewis is an Irish poet and he may be referring to the workless conditions in Ireland. He is saying in the poem that you could be in love and live together even if you are workless.**

**I’ll handle dainties on the docks**

**He will go down to the harbour to see what delicacies he can find there. He will take care of that. And thou shalt read of summer frocks:**

**She will look in magazines and will read about summer dresses. She will only read about it because she will not be able to afford them.**

**At evening by the sour canals.**

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