

I'm human





What exactly did he say? The other person promised such a lovely day and told me to go outside without my coat. But the sky was overcast, and I couldn't see your beauty anymore. It's not just about you breaking through the clouds to dry my face; it doesn't fix everything. It can't heal all wounds, especially those that bring shame with them. You can't make up for lost time or forgiveness with a single apology. Your regret isn't enough to ease my pain. But your tears are precious, and they're worth more than any wrongdoing. The speaker is still hurt after the other person let him down, but he's willing to forgive because of their genuine remorse. The fair lord is compared to the sun, which breaks through clouds to dry the rain. However, this can't fix everything, including the shame that comes with past mistakes. The speaker is like Christ, who bore the cross of suffering and death for our sins. Despite being wronged, he chooses to forgive the other person. The speaker refuses to forgive the betrayal, and as the fair lord's tears fall, it's as if he notices them at that moment, exclaiming "Ah!" in line 13. The metaphor of those tears being like precious pearls not only highlights their monetary value but also their potential medicinal use, adding to the healing theme. The poem then questions why the speaker promised a beautiful day and made the other travel without a cloak, only to be hidden by base clouds. Even if the speaker breaks through the clouds, dries the rain on their face, and speaks words of healing, it's not enough to cure the wound and restore dignity. The offender's sorrow provides weak relief, but the loss remains, and the poet's friend cannot undo the offense with mere apology. However, upon second thought, the poet pronounces the tears a rich treasure that fully satisfies, transforming their value from worthless to priceless. Metaphors come in two forms: radical and poetic. Radical metaphors use words with general meanings to describe diverse objects due to an idea of similarity, as seen with words like 'dull' applied to various concepts. Poetic metaphors, on the other hand, employ specialized words in contexts where they are literally inappropriate but share a similar function or relation, such as 'slings and arrows of outrageous fortune'.

Sonnet 34 by william shakespeare. Shakespeare sonnet 36 analysis. Shakespeare sonnet 43. Shakespeare sonnet 45 analysis. Shakespeare sonnet 5 analysis. Shakespeare sonnet 34. Sonnet 3 analysis.