**SONNET 130 My Mistress’ Eyes**

My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun;
Coral is far more red than her lips' red;

If snow be white, why then her breasts are dun;
If hairs be wires, black wires grow on her head.

I have seen roses damask'd, red and white,
But no such roses see I in her cheeks;
And in some perfumes is there more delight
Than in the breath that from my mistress reeks.

I love to hear her speak, yet well I know
That music hath a far more pleasing sound;
I grant I never saw a goddess go;
My mistress, when she walks, treads on the ground:

And yet, by heaven, I think my love as rare
As any she belied with false compare.

Gli occhi della mia signora non sono come il sole;

Il corallo è di gran lunga più rosso del rosso delle sue labbra;

Se la neve è bianca, allora perchè I suoi seni sono scuri;

Se I capelli sono dei fili di metallo/setole, allora nella sua testa crescono fili di metallo neri.

Ho visto rose di damasco rosse bianche,

Ma non vedo tali rose sulle sue guance;

E in alcuni profumi c’è più piacere/ delizia

Che nel suo alito.

Amo sentirla parlare ,tuttavia so bene

Che la musica ha un suono più piacevole;

Ammetto che non ho mai visto camminare una dea

La mia donna quando cammina calpesta il terreno:

E tuttavia ,grazie a Dio ritengo che il mio amore sia così raro

Di qualsiasi donna che uno possa amare attraverso un paragon falso.

**Analysis**

The sonnet belongs to the Shakespeare’s collection of 154 sonnets. It’s dedicated to the Dark Lady.

It is divided into three quatrains and a rhyming couplet; the rhyme scheme is ABAB CBCB EFEF GG. Shakespeare is making the parody of courtly love poetry that underlines only the marvellous characteristics of angelic woman.

Reading the title the reader can see the possessive pronoun “my” and the alliterative sound of “m”, that underline that the speaking voice is completely involved by his “mistress”.

In the first quatrain the speaking voice connotes in a negative way his Mistress, he says that: sun is more beautiful than her eyes, coral is more red than her lips, her breasts are dun and she doesn’t have great hair. Shakespeare takes distances from the typical conventions addressing the sonnet to a different kind of woman that is more realistic. Besides creating the figure of the woman only using words, Shakespeare uses the language of sense impression: in the first six lines the reader finds the sense of the sight, in lines number seven and eight the sense of the smell , and in lines ten and eleven the sense of the hearing. In this way the reader feel the woman more realistic and closer.

In the second quatrain the negative connotation continues, the speaking voice sais that: the woman doesn’t have rosy cheeks and her breath stinks.

In the third quatrain the reader notices the turning point: Shakespeare gives the first compliment to his mistress “I love to hear her speak”. At the end of the third quatrain and in the rhyming couplet the reader can understand that the woman compared by the speaking voice isn’t like an angel, she isn’t perfect and she haven’t blonde hair and blue eyes, although the speaking voice loves his mistress, a realistic and common women, with all her faults.