Sonnet 18

In this sonnet the poet says that he will make the beauty of his beloved immortal by celebrating it in his poem. The sonnet can be divided into three quatrains and a final rhyme couplet. In the first quatrain the poet states that the youth is more beautiful than a summer's day, because he livelier and more steadfast. In the second quatrain the poet highlights the defect of the summer, which is too inconstant often too hot and cloudy. The sun is given human qualities, as for example eyes, and the colour of human complexion. In the third quatrains the poet states that the youth's beauty will outlive death and summer through the poem. The image of the summer is revoked in this quatrains, but is now portrayed as being eternal. There is a personification also in this quatrain, since human qualities are given to death, who has the power of bragging. The final couplet restates the idea that the poem will give eternity to the youth. The sonnet has a regular rhyme scheme. There are many examples of alliteration and repetition. SONNET 18 In the sonnet the poet begins by comparing the young man to a sunny day, because the man's youth is similar to a nature in full became. But summer in England is often short and the weather in changeable with strong winds. This instability can not be comparing with the harmony of young's man beauty, but at the some time it's true that the youth will not last in eternity, for this reason it is not nature, but only in art that Shakespeare can make the idea of young man immortal, and it's important to note that this aspect confirms the presence of platonic love.