**SONNET 18**

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate:
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
And summer's lease hath all too short a date:
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,
And often is his gold complexion dimm'd;
And every fair from fair sometime declines,
By chance, or nature's changing course, untrimm'd;
But thy eternal summer shall not fade
Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st;
Nor shall Death brag thou wander'st in his shade,
When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st;
So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,
So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

 Considering the title the reader can understand the poem belongs to a collection because it is represented by a number “XVIII”.

 The layout shows the poem follows the Shakespearean model thus there are 14 lines organised in three quatrains and a couplet.

 In the first stanza the speaking voice is talking to somebody, you think she/he is a fear youth who is loved by the narrator. The poet asks himself if he can compare his lover to a summer day that it means life. Sommer has this connotation because it is a season where everything is full of life, trees are green and flowers are blooming; but the speaker tells also that his lover is better than summer “ He is more lovely and more temperate”: summer is not temperate because of its “Rough Winds” and the young is better than it also because his life is longer than summer’s lease.

 In the second quatrain the speaker continues to represent the young as perfect than summer.

 In the last stanza the young become “eternal summer” thus the beauty ideal. This means he can’t die this is possible thanks to “ eternal lines” that the speaker write for him and for representing his beauty.

 The intelligent reader understands that the problem in this sonnet is death, and the fear that it takes away beauty. The solution expressed by the poet is write lines to immortalize beauty and to provide it to generations.

 In the final couplet the speaker invites the young to live happly.

 The comparison is realised thanks to word belonged to summer’s semantic field like “ Rough winds”, “Darling buds of May”, “Eye of heaven”, “ Gold” but also words about time like “Day”, ”May”, “Lease”, “Short a date”, “Sometimes”, “Often” , “Every” and “Eternal”.