

Hour and Sonnet 116

Paragraph 1: time and love lasting

Hour:

- time is love's enemy "love's time's beggar", love is dependent on time. "For thousands of seconds" it sounds like a long time, gives a sense of time slowing down, it seems like more by counting in the smallest division. "so nothing dark will end our shining hour", it is treasured, seems like they do not get to spend much time together. They cherish the time they spend together, it is valuable. "Now." Single word sentence brings the focus onto the single moment that the poet is trying to capture.

Sonnet 116:

- True love isn't tricked by the effects of time. Love isn't at mercy with time, it has no end. This contrasts with Hour because Hour says that time limits love. "Love's not Time's fool" which directly contrasts with "Love's time's beggar" from Hour because they say exact opposites. "Love alters not with his brief hours and weeks" any measure of time is short for love because love lasts until the end of time.

Paragraph 2: worth of love

Hour:

- Described in the terms of valuable objects such as "treasure" and "gold" "makes love rich" which makes it seem like it is important and sacred and should be held on to. The hour is described using metaphors of richness and light "the midas light", "we are millionaires" suggests it is very valuable.

Sonnet 116:

- Love is too important to be able to determine its worth, it is too important to be able to give it a fixed value. "whose worth's unknown". Shows that he regards it very highly and that it is irreplaceable. "Love is not love" true love does not change with difficult or unexpected circumstances.

Paragraph 3: they are both sonnets

Hour:

Addressed to the lover, makes it seem direct and intimate. Enjambment between some lines creates pauses and reflects the stopping of time that they are experiencing. It sounds dreamy through "the midas light" "nothing dark will end our shining hour". Sonnet form emphasises her love towards him. Final couplet links to the personified images of love and time – made up of monosyllabic words which ends it forcefully and directly.

Sonnet 116:

- The regular rhyme scheme gives the poem a sense of order and completeness. All four quatrains discuss love being unchanging in different ways and using different imagery. The final couplet is Shakespeare's guarantee that what he is saying is true. "if this be error...I never writ nor no man ever loved". The constant rhyme scheme shows how constant true love is (iambic pentameter).