**一、 Poem Form (形式分析)**

Blake’s "The Lamb" follows a highly structured and accessible form, which reinforces its childlike, innocent theme:

1. **Stanza & Line Structure**: The poem consists of two 10-line stanzas (decets), with a consistent line length (short, 6-8 syllables per line). This symmetry creates a gentle, rhythmic flow, similar to a nursery rhyme or lullaby.
2. **Rhyme Scheme:** It uses a simple AABB rhyme scheme (e.g., "lamb" / "name", "feed" / "mead" in Stanza 1; "voice" / "choice", "bright" / "delight" in Stanza 2). The repetitive, predictable rhymes enhance the poem’s warmth and approachability, fitting its innocent subject.
3. **Meter**: Primarily written in trochaic tetrameter (lines start with a stressed syllable followed by an unstressed one, e.g., "LIT-tle LAMB, who MADE thee?"). This meter mimics a soft, steady beat—like a parent’s gentle voice when speaking to a child.

**二、Speaker (说话者分析)**

The speaker of "The Lamb" is best interpreted as a young child (or a voice with childlike innocence):

1. **Evidence from Diction:** The speaker uses simple, naive language (e.g., "little lamb", "softest clothing wooly bright") and asks direct, uncomplicated questions ("Who made thee?", "Dost thou know who made thee?"). These choices reflect a child’s curiosity about the natural world, not the complex reasoning of an adult.

2. **Perspective:** The speaker addresses the lamb as an equal—talking to it as a friend rather than a "lower" creature. This lack of hierarchy is typical of a child’s worldview, where nature feels personal and intimate.

3. **Role in the Poem:** The child’s voice acts as a bridge between the lamb (a symbol of innocence) and the divine (the "Maker"). By asking about the lamb’s creator, the speaker leads the reader to connect innocence in nature to spiritual purity.

**三、Tone (语气分析)**

The tone of the poem is warm, reverent, and innocent—consistent with the speaker’s identity and the poem’s theme:

1. **Warmth:** The description of the lamb ("softest clothing", "tender voice") and the speaker’s gentle address ("I’ll tell thee") create a cozy, affectionate tone, as if the speaker is comforting or admiring the lamb.
2. **Reverence:** When the speaker reveals the lamb’s creator ("He is called by thy name, / For He calls Himself a Lamb"), the tone shifts to quiet awe. The capitalization of "He" (referring to God) and the link between the lamb and the divine (Jesus, often called the "Lamb of God") convey deep respect for spirituality.
3. **Innocence:** There is no cynicism or complexity in the tone. The speaker’s curiosity is pure, and the poem avoids darker themes (unlike Blake’s later works in Songs of Experience). This innocence mirrors the lamb itself, tying form and content tightly together.

**四、Core Meaning (主题含义)**

The poem’s form, speaker, and tone all serve its central message: **Innocence in nature is a reflection of divine goodness.**

1. Blake uses the lamb as a symbol of "innocence" (a key theme in his Songs of Innocence collection). The lamb’s softness, gentleness, and simplicity are framed as gifts from God.
2. By having a child speak to the lamb, Blake suggests that spiritual truth is best understood through innocence—children, unburdened by adult doubt, can see the divine in ordinary, gentle things.
3. The final lines ("He is meek, and He is mild, / He became a little child") explicitly link God (and Jesus) to both the lamb and the child, emphasizing that "innocence" is not just a human or animal trait, but a divine one.