

Frost's Philosophy in Selected Poems

Deepika Sethi¹

Master's Student, Manav Rachna International Institute of Research and Studies, Faridabad,
Haryana

Dr. Suchitra Vashisth²

2Associate Professor, Manav Rachna International Institute of Research and Studies,
Faridabad, Haryana

Abstract

As a poet, Robert Frost is deeply influenced by emotions and events in daily life. Against the background of seemingly mediocre events in daily life: seeing ice swaying on birch branches, mending stones on walls, cutting hayfields: Frost captures a deeper meaning, a broader object of Metaphysical expressions such as love, hatred, or conflict. Frost is probably best known as an idyllic poet whose theme is daily life. (For example, fixing walls and stopping by the woods on a snowy night) was inspired by nature, especially because he was a poultry farmer in New Hampshire. Ironically, before reaching adulthood in New England, Frost was primarily an "urban boy", spending most of his time in an urban environment. Perhaps because of his late encounter with rural New England, Frost was so fascinated by nature.

Keywords: Pastoral, Nature, Individuality, Ambivalence, Mortality.

Introduction

In terms of the amount of autobiographical material it contains, Frost's poems are significant. Frost is not a happy person; he has suffered from severe depression and anxiety throughout his life, and is never sure whether his poems are really worthwhile (as evidenced by his obsession with the Nobel Prize). His father, mother and sister all died early. As well as four of his six children and his loving wife, all of which contributed to the obvious melancholy mentality in many of Frost's works. The original emotion and sense of loss in Frost's poems are especially obvious because of his straightforward poetic style. Although he used some traditional forms of poetry (mainly the iambic measurement), he was also very flexible, changing the requirements of the form when it contradicted the expression of specific lines. In some forms of poetry, Frost refused to sacrifice the clarity of his poetry. With this in mind, he is particularly interested in what he calls "the voice of the senses", a poetic belief system in which the sound of the poem (rhythm, rhythm, syllable) is as important to the entire work as the actual text. For example, In poems such as "Mowing the Grass by the Woods on a Snowy Night", Frost uses specific words and rhythmic structures,

even while the words outline the narrative, creating a sense of acoustics for the mood and theme of the work.

Frost's use of "Voice of Emotions" is most successful because his poems are generally clear, even slang. At some point in his life, he said: "All poems are reproductions of real language and sound." Although this sentence may be a generalization of Frost's poetic style, it tells how Frost has made it for decades the accessibility and simplicity of the poems so attractive to so many readers. Narrative is related to the "voice of emotions". Readers can grasp the underlying emotion of the poem almost immediately, and then explore the deeper metaphysical meaning behind each simple line. Has been criticized for using this slang in poetry. When his first poem was published in *The Independent* in 1894, his adoption was accompanied by a copy of Lanier's "Science of English Poetry", which Frost must continue even after becoming a poet. A not-so-subtle assumption of effort. Still accused Frost of writing seemingly simple poetry, works that are inconsistent with high art. Although Frost's poems are simple and clear, Richard Wilbur pointed out that they were not written in the spoken language of illiterate farmers, but in "beautiful and rich spoken language." In other words, Frost's ability to express such deep emotions in each of his poems through slang shows that his understanding of human language is much deeper than the clarity of his poems recognized by many of his critics. His poems are loved and studied in high schools in the United States. It is through this clarity that Frost can explore otherwise incomprehensible themes of emotions, struggles and conflicts.

Robert Frost has a balanced philosophy of life. He is not a pessimist who sees the darkness around him, nor is he an optimistic fool who does not understand the practical and realistic meaning of life and nature. Frost's poems are modulated by his metaphysical use of details. As Frost described, a person can be alone in a completely indifferent universe, but he can find a metaphor for his own condition in nature. In the modern world, Frost focuses on those moments where the visible and the invisible, the material and the spirit intersect. John T. Napier (John T. Napier) called this Frost ability "to treat the everyday as an extraordinary matrix." In this respect, he is often compared to Emily Dickinson and Ralph Waldo Emerson. In their poems, a simple fact, object, person or event is also transformed into a larger The mystery or meaning. For example: it contains a picture of thin trees that are temporarily bent to the ground due to a child swinging on the tree or being permanently bent by an ice storm. But in the further development of this poem, it became clear that the speaker was not only interested in children's games and natural phenomena. It also has the fusion point of physical and spiritual reality. Although nature sometimes scares him, he still enjoys it until he is satisfied.

Man in his Poems

Robert Frost's main concern is man. The center of his poems is a man's position and attitude, especially his feelings. Robert Frost reveals many concepts about his universe and external reality in his poems. But what is important to him? These are a person's thoughts, emotions, and behaviours because they define or reflect his relationship with the universe. What does a person do in such a dark universe, how does he feel? This is Robert Frost's main problem. Mainly because Robert Frost believes that a person is very limited. Human intelligence as well as consciousness and understanding are limited. He has a different view of the universe. His characteristics are his thoughts and his intellectual power. "Because of his realistic attitude to the subject, readers can easily follow the poet to understand deeper truths without being burdened by pedantic."

Nature

Frost's poems are rooted in nature, but he himself tried to point out that in his poems, humans are almost always part of the landscape. The omnipresence of nature in Frost's poems can be well felt in the mountains towering above people; in the bends of valleys; on tree-lined streets; on dense trees; alone or in the dense dark forest; on the blooming lawn; in the flowing stream downhill; in the cheerful description of the seasonal changes, try not to leave the slightest details about the changes that the earth is going through: the growth cycle, the light gives way to the darkness, The parade of stars reflects the desire of mankind, and everything goes hand in hand into Frost's story. An unforgettable world, a person's life is connected with everything. Nature is both a frustrating destroyer and a disappointing destroyer. The frost on Mittel Street seems to show that the relationship between man and nature is also one and separate. Reveals the existence of friends and enemies: There are many things that oppose us in nature, but we forget: this requires nature from the beginning, including human nature. In times of peace and war, we should be more in favor of men. Assume that there is at least one percent share. Nature is the main theme of Frost's poems, but he is not a nature poet in the traditions of Wordsworth or Thomas Hardy. He is another kind of poet. The best poems describe the drama of people in the natural world, and Wordsworth is usually the best at describing the emotions of the natural world. Frost himself said in 1952: "I believe I am not a natural poet."

He turned New England into his own New England and wrote about ordinary people living ordinary lives. -Stirring hay, spring puddles, apple picking, farm accidents, spiders, night walks-are described, but these poems are beyond description (this quality of his poems may have attracted Heine's Poems of Frost and many others. In poetry, the speaker explores moral and philosophical ideas, so the sentence is as important as the description. Frost said, "You don't say directly that you can say indirectly." The world of Frost's poetry is beautiful, but Frost wrote Said: "Man needs nature, but nature does not need man." Lionel Trilling at

the Frost dinner celebrating the poet's eighty-fifth birthday (March 26, 1959) in New York Say: Frost's best poem depicts the "horrible reality of life" and. In an article published in Partisan Review in the summer of 1959, Trilling described Frost's poetic world as a "terrible universe" full of loneliness, doubt, disappointment, and despair. His biography also shows His life is busy. Anxiety and pain. However, frost has some darker discoveries in nature. Sometimes these discoveries apply to the human universe. For example, in the design, for anyone wearing a "mole/like a white hard satin cloth", the disgusting depiction of the "fat and white" spider in the "white" drug shows how frost accurately portrays this A pale creature and a deadly parade, the poet thought about the driving force behind this brutality: Who can say that human society and human communities are not like this? However, what is interesting is that his work clearly lacks community. Society, in poems like "Deep Night", there is no sense of connection between people living on the streets of the "sadest city". The community, this is where people lower their "gaze". She doesn't want to compromise, she is intoxicated. In isolation and isolation. The frost that walks along country roads in No Roads has a more relaxing effect than the frost that "stops" in the city rain. However, on the court, Frost usually "worked alone", walked and played alone, "too far from the city to learn baseball". Her main concern is obviously not the community, but the individual. Identity-pond, apple and yourself. In his poems, we represent a person who values Independence and individualism; choosing the "not-so-popular" route.

His inner self in "After Apple Picking", where he thinks about the fact: "I am too tired/the harvest I hope for myself." Your inner pursuit is also related to the things you are familiar with in nature. The journey is balanced, which gives your poem a thoughtful connotation, whether it's talking about you or nature. Therefore, we can take a small journey of discovery through Frost's poems. The poet revealed his interesting and personal views on nature. In the eyes of our readers, he is a sensitive, gentle, and sometimes interesting but most importantly a thoughtful person. You can withdraw from this topic, or you can be very sympathetic to it. In short, we found a poet who was very honest with us, nature, and himself."The Road Untraveled" has always been a very popular poem. This is a letter that narrates the critical moments in the poet's life in the first person. In a poem where he meets the speaker we started face-to-face Frost. A choice that pops up when walking on a forest path. At this point, the route you are driving is divided into two separate roads. The speaker is faced with a difficult decision that must be made at this time, but this can have lifelong consequences. This is why making decisions is so difficult.

If you simply think about some of the choices you make in life, you will find that you can make hundreds of choices every day, most of which are not aware of! Where to go for lunch is usually not difficult; however, a more difficult decision is to pursue another career after obtaining a certificate. Your decision will affect your life for many years, so it

usually takes time and effort road. Literally, choices are just the right way; but when these paths are viewed symbolically, the choices are more random.

Conclusion

This research aims to show that nature provides Frost with an objective background to measure and better understand the effectiveness of human experience. The experiences related to poetry include loneliness, fear, pain, and hope. Given the influence of Frost's philosophical skepticism on his poetry. Research shows that Frost discovered the correlation between nature and human experience, thus clarifying his view of existence. The experience of loneliness, fear, and pain is related to Frost's sense of separation from nature and the source of existence. It has been discovered that the experience of hope is related to Frost's vision of the integrity and unity of life, which comes from the common source of mankind and nature.

References

- Robert Frost (1995). *Collected Poems, Prose & Plays*. Edited by Richard Poirier and Mark Richardson. Library of America.
- Bloom Harold and Zuba Jesse. *Robert Frost*. USA: InfoBase Publishing, 2003. Print.
- "Robert Frost". The Poetry Foundation. Retrieved 20.06.21.
- "Robert Frost". Encyclopedia Britannica (Online ed.). 2008. Retrieved 20.06.2021.
- "Resource: Voices & Visions". www.learner.org. Retrieved.20.06.21
- "The 1924 Pulitzer Prize Winner in Poetry". Pulitzer.org. Retrieved20.06.21
- "The 1931 Pulitzer Prize Winner in Poetry". Pulitzer.org. Retrieved 20.06.21
- "The 1937 Pulitzer Prize Winner in Poetry". 20.06.21
- "The 1943 Pulitzer Prize Winner in Poetry". Pulitzer.org. Retrieved 20.06.21
- "Robert Frost Collection". Jones Library, Inc. Website, Amherst, Massachusetts. Archived from the original on 2009-06-12. Retrieved 20.06.20