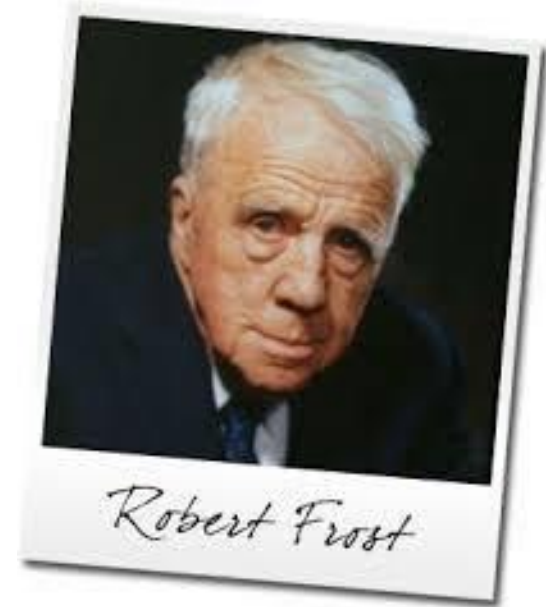
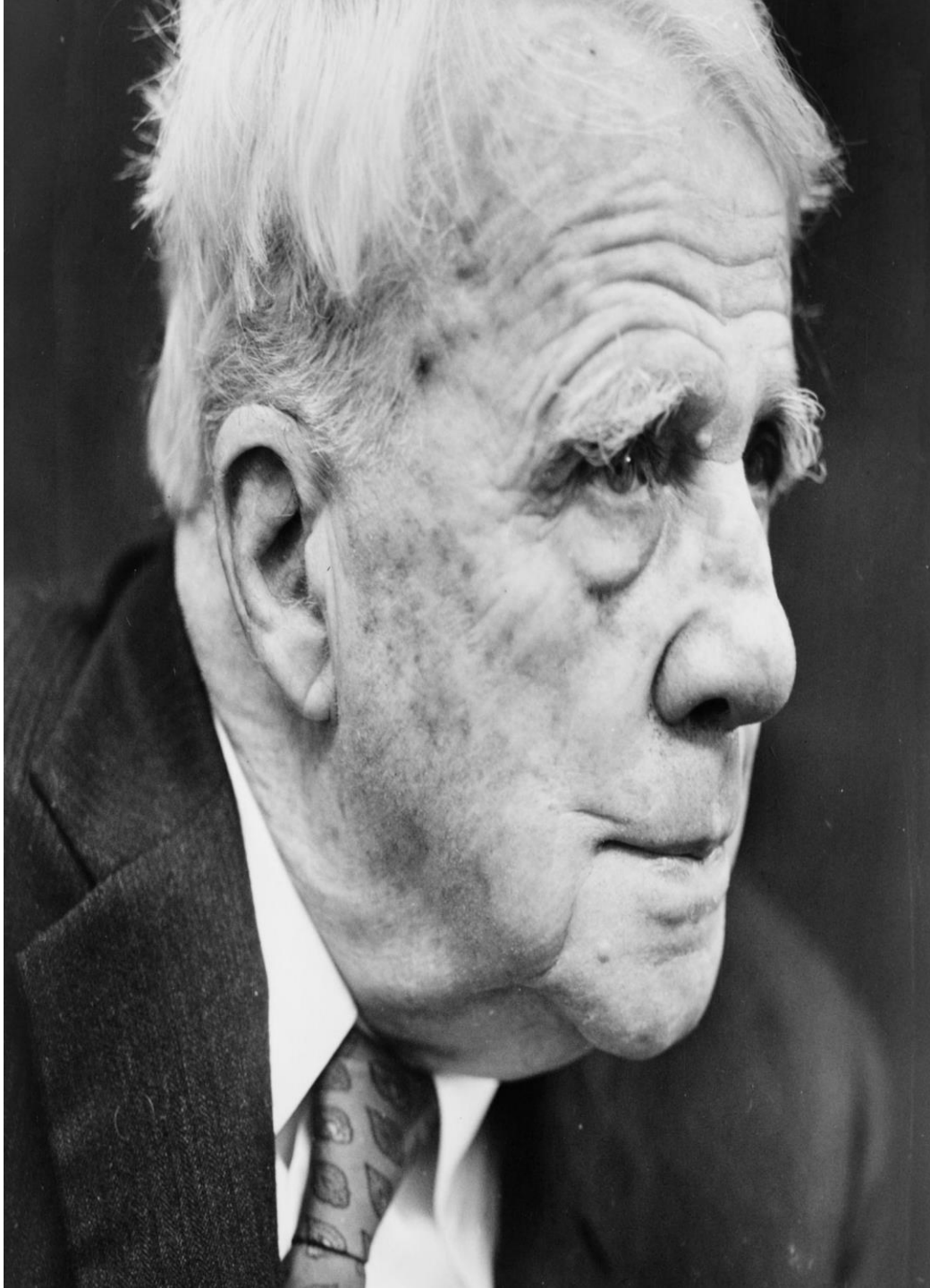


# ROBERT FROST

A BLEND OF REALISTIC  
PORTRAYALS OF NEW ENGLAND  
NATURE AND HUMANITY





# LIFE AND WORKS

Robert Lee Frost was born in 1874 in San Francisco.

An American poet who was much admired for his depictions of the rural life of [New England](#), and his realistic verse portraying ordinary people in everyday situations.

He became interested in reading and writing poetry during his high school years in Lawrence, enrolled at Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire in 1892 and, later, at Harvard University, though he never earned a formal degree.

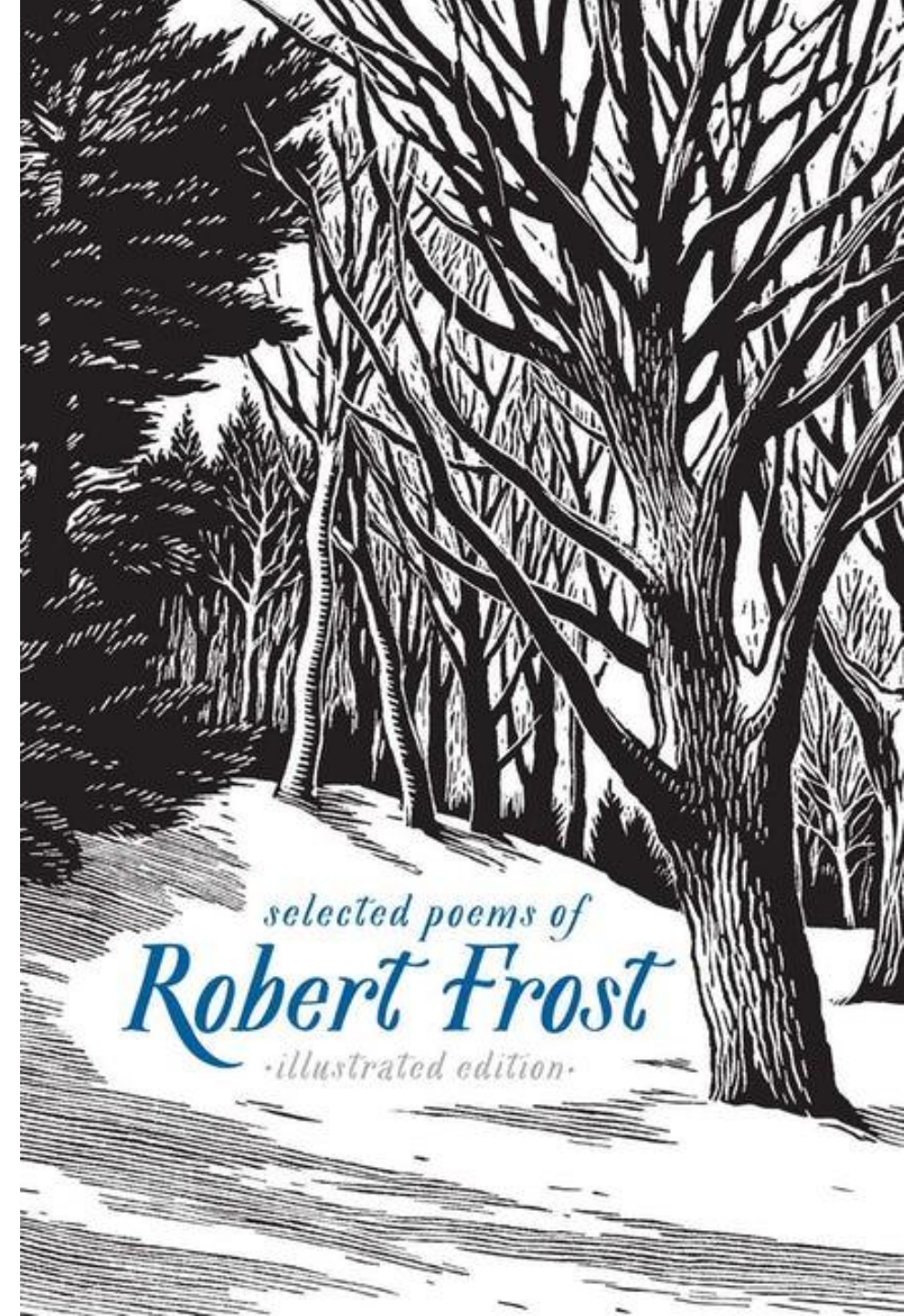
His first published poem, "**My Butterfly**," appeared on November 8, 1894 in the New York newspaper ***The Independent***.

He faced personal tragedies and personal tragedies and financial struggles, which greatly influenced his writing. His experiences provided a deep understanding of human struggles and resilience.




# NATURE'S INFLUENCE

- Nature plays a pivotal role in Frost's poetry, serving as a metaphor for life's struggles and beauty. His deep connection with nature is reflected in his evocative and vivid descriptions.
- Frost's poetry has left an indelible mark on society, inspiring individuals to contemplate life's complexities and find solace in nature's beauty. His words continue to offer comfort and insight to readers worldwide.



# POETIC STYLE

- Frost's poetry is characterized by simple language and vivid imagery. His use of symbolism and metaphors conveys profound meanings. The poet's keen observation of nature and human life is evident in his works.
- Frost's poetry explores isolation, mortality, and the human condition. His deep contemplation of these themes resonates with readers, evoking profound emotions and introspection.
- Frost received Frost received four Pulitzer Prizes for his poetry, solidifying his status as a literary giant. His profound impact on American literature continues to be celebrated and studied worldwide.



# NEW BRITISH POETRY

## ESSENCE OF NEW ENGLAND LITERATURE

Frost is regarded as one of the most influential poets of the period. His poetry has layers of meaning. The first reading leaves an impression on the readers that he is a poet representing the local issues related to his experiences as a **New Englander**.

The autobiographical depictions like rural life, everyday activities representing the primary ideal of the New Englanders towards duty and responsibilities are the sources to guess how Frost could get influenced by his own life while composing his poetry.

He moved to England in 1912 and got acquainted with literary luminaries like **Edward Thomas and Ezra Pound**. He was encouraged by these literary elites. Eventually, he could publish his first collection of poems, *"A boy's Will" (1913)*. This collection was well-received and gained the reputation, and gradually he published his other major collections of poetry; *"North of Boston" (1914)*, *"Mountain Interval" (1916)*, *"New Hampshire" (1923) etc.*

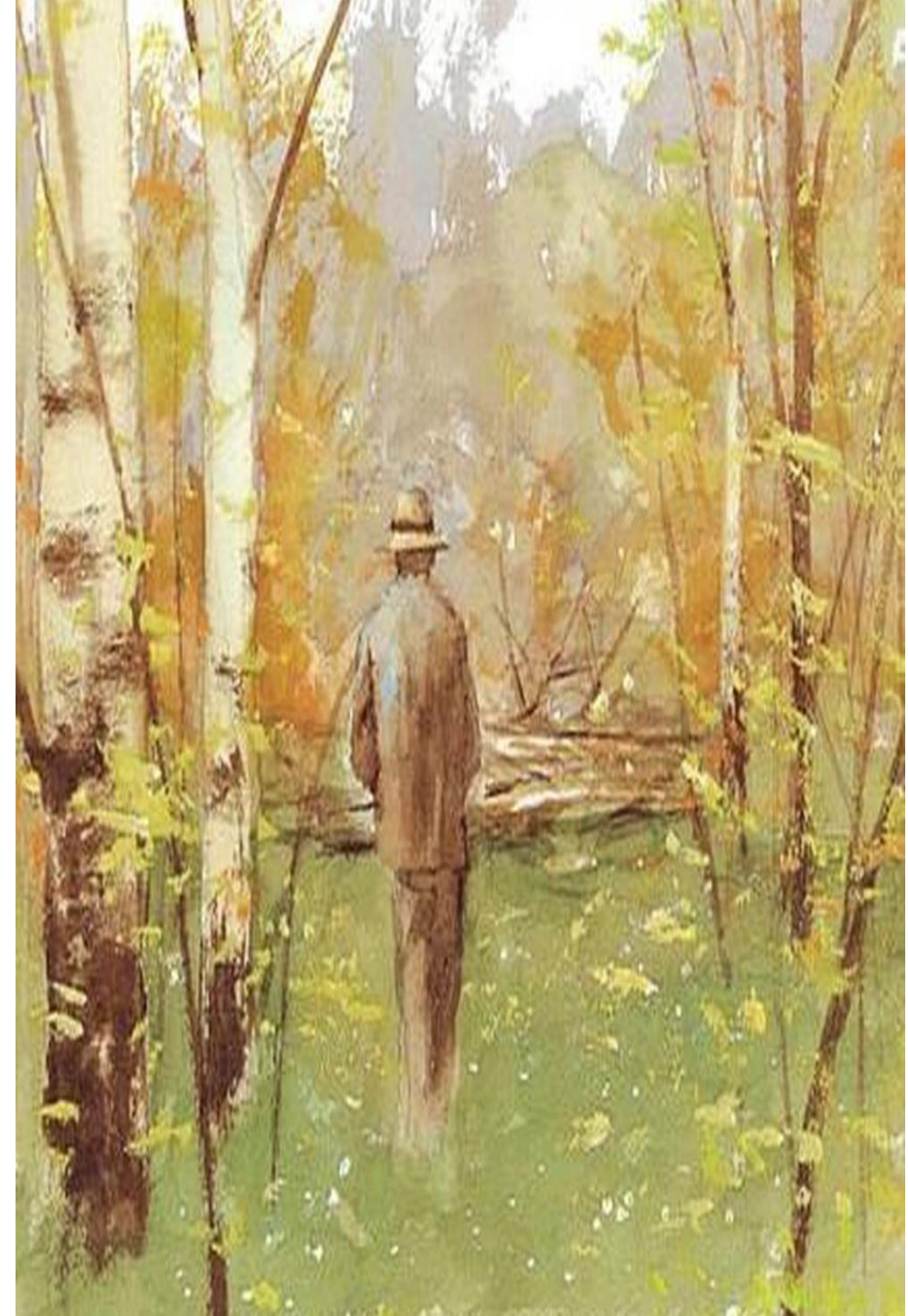
# POET OF REALISM

- Frost's realistic approach to poetry offers a profound reflection of human experiences and emotions. His ability to capture the essence of life's emotions and complexities has made him a poet of enduring relevance.
- Frost employs imagination but ends his poems, in reality, advocating rational thinking. He depicts the truth and real struggles of real people in the real world. He differs from the Romantic poets in case of the portrayal of mysticism and pantheism.
- The pastoral world in his poetry is limited to describing the beauty and unlocking the harsh reality and conflicts of the natural world. And it can be understood in Frost's own words,

**"All poetry is a reproduction of the tones of actual speech"**



- Frost's realism is obviously not only descriptive but also relevant to life. As a realist, he presents the reality of human life not so much in photographic verisimilitude but in terms of imaginative comprehension. He blends fancy, imagination, and facts.
- Frost's keen eyes look into the poignant facts from common experiences. Frost is widely acclaimed as a poet of man that occupies the canvas of his poetry. Thus, rural New England depicted his poetry as a study in a miniature of the fundamental human nature, which involves the crystallization of experience.
- In this respect, the following poems are selected from different volumes to scan Frost's realism which is the principal objective of the presentation.





# STOPPING BY WOODS ON A SNOWY EVENING

- "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" (1923) is one of the most-read, well-known, and moving lyrics published in "New Hampshire," which claims a series of interpretations.
- The surface theme of the poem presents a sole traveler who stops by the beautiful woods, getting attracted by the beauty. The harness bells have reminded him of the horse of his distant journey, and he leaves.
- The underlying meaning of the poem is a grim truth that a disturbed individual may seek shelter in the lap of nature. At the same time, the reality is that he can't be cut off from the real world.



- The underlying meaning of the poem is a grim truth that a disturbed individual may seek shelter in the lap of nature. At the same time, the reality is that he can't be cut off from the real world.
- The poem embodies a tincture of tragic implication. He regards the evening as 'the darkest evening of the year' but life on the real earth is assigned with duties and responsibilities.
- A man has to fulfill his discharged responsibilities to obtain perfection in life. This is possible only in the real and true world. The sheer reality is that the duty in life is mandatory, which is reflected in the last stanza of the poem:

## Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening

The woods are lovely, dark and deep,  
But I have promises to keep,  
And miles to go before I sleep,  
And miles to go before I sleep.

Winter 1922



# MENDING WALL

- The poem belongs to the volume "North of Boston". This fine dramatic lyric presents a conflict between two neighbors representing two generations— the young generation and the old generation.
- The poem's reality is to show how to develop amicable relations with the neighbors without having any conflicts, especially regarding the boundary wall.
- This poem happens once a year as the damage is caused at a regular interval in springtime, and the old neighbor attempts to mend the wall. But the young one with a broader mind opines that there is no need of repairing the wall:

*"There where is we do not need the wall";*

- On the other hand, the rigid neighbor insists on mending the wall by saying,

*"Good fences make good neighbors".*



”  
*There where it is we do not need the wall:  
He is all pine and I am apple orchard*

**- MENDING WALL -**

- The young neighbor is vicious and energetic with a flexible mold of mind, but his neighbor, a New England farmer, seems to have a deep-seated blind faith in the value of walls and fences. He does not consider the pulse of his young neighbor, and instead, he vehemently asserts his father's saying.
- The rationalistic view of the poem can be examined in the arguments of both neighbors. Both are realistic in their own sense. One realistic touch in the poem is that it symbolically hints at internationalism concerning the relationship among the nations whether boundaries will be erected for protection or the world will be a global country.
- The old neighbor is more rational with his long vision, and he wants to fix the boundary not for their generation but for all generations to come.
- Thus, Frost handles the realistic approach in the poem through two opposed mentalities bearing neighbors who represent real conflicts among surrounding people, or in other words, the conflicts among the nations of the world globally.







- The real problem comes to the scene only when a man fails to meet his goals. Ultimately, he does not regret it despite not taking the other option.
- The reality of man's life is that the way of life is single, and every individual has a single identity. So he cannot take both paths. So, the poet expresses his inability because of his being a solo traveler:

***“Two roads diverged in a yellow wood  
And sorry I could not travel both  
And be one traveler, long I stood  
And looked down one as far as I could.”***

## THE ROAD NOT TAKEN

“

*Two roads diverged in a wood, and I-  
I took the one less traveled by,  
And that has made all the difference.*

ROBERT FROST

”

# CONCLUSION

A survey of Frost's selected poems discussed above reveals that Frost is a sane realist. His realistic and rational views on life are easily comprehensible from the poems studied above. His artistic caliber as a poet lies in the selection of his subjects which are mostly the real struggles of the real people. As literature mirrors the facts of the society, an enormous scope to his readers for an exploration of reality prevails in all through his poetry. Frost's focal point is to depict the path of truth and concentrate on the subjects like everyday activities, pains, and pleasures, duty, hard work, and responsibilities of the individuals, which are the universally accepted reality.



THANK YOU