

Tribhuvan University

Human Embeddedness to Nature in Robert Frost's Selected Poems

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Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in English

by

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled,
“Human Embeddedness to Nature in Robert Frost’s Selected Poems”
is my own original work carried out as a Master’s student at the Department of
English at Ratna Rajya laxmi Campus except to the extent that
assistance from others in the thesis’s design and
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All resources used for the thesis have been full and properly cited. It contains no
material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the
award of any other degree at Tribhuvan University or
any other educational institutional, except where
due acknowledgement is made in the thesis.

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April 24, 2018

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Letter of Approval

This thesis entitled "Human Embeddedness to Nature in Robert Frost's Selected Poems," submitted to the Department of English, Ratna Rajya laxmi Campus, by Kamal Bhandari, has been approved by the undersigned members of the Research Committee.

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Abstract

The research work projects the concept that human happiness and wellbeing depends on nature's wellbeing. Robert Frost shows the concept of human embeddedness in his poems by dealing with the theme of nature and human close relation. In doing so, he goes far from the crowded cities and employs nature in his poems and demonstrates how human beings engaged with nature leads to pleasure and knowledge. The major idea of this research is to examine how nature is the source of life that brings harmony, joy, inspiration of life to sorely humanity. Examining through ecocritical perspective, this research takes into account the importance of the reciprocal relationship between man and nature as the major constituents of a vast ecosystem and helps the readers grow ecologically and achieve tranquility in an era suffocated by technological pollution. The research comes to the point that it's the interconnectivity between nature and human beings that gives harmony and solace to already maddened humanity.

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Introduction: Human Embeddedness to Nature in Robert Frost's Selected Poems

Robert Frost's, one of the most distinguished poets in the twentieth century America belongs to the modern period in literary canon. Despite being a key figure in the modern period, he is specially known for his love of nature and his poetry also resonated with deep philosophic questions regarding nature and human relation. Although he is often viewed as a nature poet his poetry is not simply concerned with scenic and descriptive evocation of nature, but also with the issue of man, human nature and man's connection with natural world.

Frost's poems show the interconnection between the human and non-human. They are brought together and assimilated in his poetry so as to reflect an organic vision of nature. The reflection reveals his ecological consciousness with human being and natural worlds. Ecological consciousness portrays the human attachment to the world of nature and how this ultimate place of dwelling appears in literature. Frost things on the eco-friendly image in order to concentrate upon various aspects of human non-human entities related to each other. Human intimacy to nature turns to them to be satisfied, prosperous and enlightened being.

Frost's poems present a realistic description of the rural and urban life which usually goes on in the countryside. Thus, Frost's regional art is creative and symbolic and his concept of humanism has given the moral message to the universe through his meaningful poems. He deals with a particular region but through careful selection of the material. The uniqueness of the region he describes in his poems revealed the similarities that exist between the life in that region and human life as a whole. The prominence of his regionalism lies in the fact that he makes it universal in its appeal. That's why even those who are not familiar with New England love and get pleasure from his poetry. Frost's poems have these sorts of qualities and the bulk of his poetry deals with rustic life of countryside and adjusting the relationship between humans

and nature. Thus, Frost's poetry successfully deals with the issues of environmental crisis and ecological imbalances. As there has been widespread deterioration of ecological systems on which human beings rely for existence, people have realized that we cannot rely on economic and judicial methods alone to solve the problems of environmental crisis and ecological imbalances. So, his poems appeal to human beings' limitless internal resource, which is to develop ethical and moral attitude towards nature. Only after we have adopted an appropriate attitude and moral attitude towards nature and have established a new ethical relationship between human beings and nature, we will be able to love and respect nature automatically as well as carefully.

In the poetry of Robert Frost's, nature is represented in assimilative way to be indicative web with man. He tries to find an organic whole in nature and located human as a part of nature. Frost does not merely eloquent the place where he was living. He wrote poem related to the activities of animals, birds, flowers, and human being vitalize human spirits. He claims that earth is a vast ecosystem where we are destabilished at our peril. Among the controversy of modern poets of 1940s, Frost continuous leading position with his ecological vein whether he wrote dramatic poetry or lyrics his themes comprises man nature relation.

This research travels around how human relation with nature gets the happiness and joy. Nature remains as the source of human happiness and the notion of respect for nature becomes the soul concern in Frost's poems. What connection does exist between human beings and nature as speaker in Frost's poems frequently advocates for return to the nature? How there lies connection between nature and human beings? How this relation is depicted by the poet in his poems? Why does he prefer nature and natural landscape to urban life?

In the poems of Frost inherent relation between nature and human being can

be found where one protects and transforms other. Nature is taken as source of human happiness, remedy to the illness caused by modern society. So, Frost's presents scenic beauty in his poems which has important role in providing solace to the dejected human soul therefore it also contains the message of human-nature everlasting relation and theme of ecological awareness.

Environmental ethics is the part of environmental philosophy which considers extending the traditional boundaries of ethics from simply including humans to non-human world. It exerts influence on a large range of disciplines including environmental law, environmental sociology, ecological economics, ecology and environmental geography. At the practical level, environmental ethics forcefully critiques the materialism, hedonism and consumerism accompanying modern capitalism, and calls instead for a 'green lifestyle' that is harmonious with nature. In short, as the theoretical representation of a newly emerging moral idea and value orientation, environmental ethics is the full extension of human ethics. It calls for a new, deeper moral consciousness to protect environment.

The subject matter of his poems is upon natural element. He was very much interested in natural things; he found beauty in common place. Many of his poems have a New England setting and deal with the theme of man's relationship with nature. One of his most admired poems "The Mending Wall" describes the conflict that arises between the poem's narrator and his neighbor over rebuilding a wall that separates their farms. The neighbor holds the traditional opinion that; "Good fences make good neighbors" (27) but the narrator believes that walls are unnecessary and unnatural between people who should trust each other. So, call for trust between neighbors is call for a trust and mutual relation between nature and human. Frost's also presents the natural world as one that inspires deep metaphysical thought

in the individuals who are exposed to it (as in "Birches" and "The Sound of Trees"). Nature is not simply a background for poetry, but rather a central character in Frost's poems.

Nature is first and most important characteristic in Frost's poems. Because of the time he spent in New England, the majority of pastoral scenes that he describes are inspired by specific locations in New England. His choice of setting in his poems gives the same sense of clarification. In this regard, we can see following lines from "A Girl's Garden": A neighbor of mine in the village/Likes to tell how one spring/When she was a girl on the farm, she did' (1-3). The scenery he describes, the people and their occupations, which he presents and the language which he uses peculiar this selected region. The massive birches swinging in fierce winter storms is common sights in New England and Frost has immortalized it in his famous poem "Birches." (177)

Nature, for Frost appears to be transforming force, which empowers human being with creativity and knowledge. Frost's often used the theme of isolation in his poetry. To portray man's isolation he used the nature images of snow and storms, darkness and night, wood, sand and sea which guide and source of life and human nature relationship. Behind this depiction of nature, there lies a deep ecological awareness in his poems. In the poem "Desert Places" he posits: Snow falling and night falling fast, / In a field I looked into going past (1-2). In these lines, the snow represents not only loneliness, but later in this poem it seems to also symbolize the inability of one to communicate because of that loneliness. In nature, specifically snow, to represent a separateness or loneliness as the world becomes covered, blanketing not only what is seen, but what is heard as well, giving one sense of being isolated from the world.

Nature is represented in assimilative way in an intricate web with man. Nature

appears to be organic whole in which human beings are placed as a part of it. In that sense, Frost's creates a modern vision of hell on earth. Due to the different visions to see the earth people are ignoring its importance with relation to their life. Life is possible only through the existence of green world. Thus, if it is destroyed and made like hell no other reason we need to be extinct. Second, Frost's was equally conscious of modern environmental crisis. Because of the emerging science and technology, the environmental degradation and pollution creates serious problem to human beings. In order to cope with the problem have eco-friendly relation with nature, Frost's turns to the relationship between human nature entities as a subject matter in his poetry. His poem "Going for Water" expresses: Across the fields behind the house/ To seek the brook if still it rain (2-4). In these lines, the speaker is in search for something that he is missing, that he feels, he needs to survive, for example water. In that sense, Frost's portrait the human attachment to the world of nature and how this ultimate place of dwelling appears in literature. Thirdly, Frost's observation recurrent deaths of wars make him to take death merely as a process of life. On the other hand, the cultural death and degrading faith persists him to turn towards nature as ultimate resting place. It is a step close to nature. In his poem "The Wind and The Rain" expresses, "I sang of death -but had I known/The many deaths one must have died/Before he came to meet his own!"(9-11). In these lines, Frost's regards death is not end of life but as a natural process of life leading one step close to the elemental world of nature. Regarding deaths as a common phenomenon and natural process of life, it is inevitable as well as inseparable and rest oneself in the pure and sanctified world of nature to get relief from the burdens of life and search the organic process of existence.

Finally, Frost's connection with the natural area from the childhood and deep impression with the natural world created nostalgia to turn him towards nature.

Therefore, he makes abundant use of image drawn from natural life, animal, bird, flower and human labor on natural activities. The farm landscape is seen as Eden in his poem. Because of their reason, Frost's poetry unravels the world of nature with egalitarian gratitude and froster connection with human being and natural world.

Since, it is impossible to discuss all poems of Frost in its full extend in the research paper like this, only few representative poems have been selected for the present study. They are; "A Girl's Garden", "Desert place", "Our Hold on Planet" and "Tree at My Window."

Robert Frost's Poems and Nature

Frost's regards nature as organic whole, both in term of the relation of the ingredients of nature and intrinsic force of nature to sustain life. Thus, human being and natural world are related to each other and remain the central focus of his poetry. Due to frustration and desolation from the modern world; he tries to bring himself in the lap of nature by relating his activities and childhood memories. Furthermore, he represents nature in assimilative way in his poetry so that he could place himself as a part of nature affecting it being affected by it. It is so due to human communion with nature. This relation creates eternal bond, which is inseparable because of organic unity.

His poems are analyzed by different critics and readers from different view point. Some readers and critics have evaluated his poetry and generalized him as Wordsworth who is best known as a nature poet displaying the panorama of the natural world. But Frost's conception of the natural world is concerned with human relation to nature where as Wordsworth is religiously devoted. In this respect, John Lynen says: "For Frost, nature is really an image of the whole world of circumstances

within which man finds himself" (177). As Frost deliberates on the view of human existence in the natural world, Marion Montgomery noted that:

“His attitude towards nature is one of armed and amicable truce and mutual respect interspersed with crossings boundaries separating two principles individual and forces of the world. But boundaries are insisted open”(353).

In that sense, most of his poetry carries the deep intellectual and emotional conviction that reflects human experience and existence, and his consistent intensity shows sustained imaginative power.

There are some other critics who have explored his poems through different perspectives. Louis Untermeyer views that “Frost’s poetry is rich in its actualities, richer in its spiritual values, and full of scenic beauties, every line moves with the double force of observation and implication”(112). In the Frost’s poetry shows the world of nature and its flora and fauna, scene and sights, visible and invisible creatures, the poet becomes almost like an ecologist. Nature for the poet appears to be the transforming force, which empowers human beings with creativity and knowledge. Behind this depiction of nature, there lies a deep ecological awareness in his poem. Frost regards nature as organic whole, both in term of the relation of the ingredients of nature and intrinsic force of nature to sustain life. Thus, human being and natural world are related to each other and remain the central focus of his poetry.

Margaret Ferguson views that Frost’s verse relies heavily on the language of the people. She adds:

His work further developed with the production of *A Masque of Reason* (1945), and *A Masque of mercy* (1947), dramatic poem in blank verse, portraying biblical character and exploring the relation of,

am to god in the modern world (...) his poetry is among the most accessible of modern writers, given the central theme of all his collection: the quest of the solitary individual to make sense of the world. (224)

Frost's has picked up the voice of typical folk people of New England that has given the sense of poet in communication with the rural people. This communication has helped him to make his poetry the poetry of common people.

Robert Frost's writing is concerned with the natural world, he honestly portraits the complexity of human experience. The symbols in his poems like "Birches", "Tree at my Window", "Wind and Window Flower", and "A Prayer Spring" are grounded locales from the days of his writing career. If we remove his rural images and symbols from his works, we cannot identify him as a vigorous writer, or absolute genius: successful in speech and meaning in the world of nature. The most widely held misconception about him may be the tendency to regard him as a nature poet exclusively.

In recent years a new approach to the study of American Romantic literature has fundamentally altered the kind of questions posed by literary criticism. This new approach, we call it ecological literary criticism, or simply ecocriticism, first come prominence during the 1990s, a period of increasing environmental concern throughout the industrialized world. Now, ecocriticism has been more than just a mode of literary analysis, because nature is more than just a passive backdrop or setting for the human drama of literature. American romantic poetry, because it often seeks to address perennial questions concerning the relationship between human kind and the natural world, has become one of the most important terrains for the development of ecological literary criticism. Environment is a general term that refers to the external conditions in which an organism lives. The meaning of environment is

to surround. It includes soil, climate, food, and myriads of other things. Thus environment means a just about everything around us. But this definition is more selective because environment is not just a condition by which one is surrounded. It also encompasses both these physical and biological factors. Thus, air, water, minerals, rocks, soil, plants and animals work together to affect human condition.

Sometimes, the word environment creates confusion with other words like ecology, ecosystem, and biosphere. Ecology is the scientific study to the relationship between organisms and all aspects of their environment. Similarly, Ecosystem is the study of web of connection among these organisms. One thing is related with another one in a particular Environment. On the other hand, biosphere contains every living species on earth. It is the largest possible biological communities.

In this context, Frost has been widely studied from different perspectives. The present research, however, attempts to study the poetry of Frost from the ecological perspectives to show the ecological consciousness with human being and nature in his poems. In order to facilitate the textual analysis, the present study will adopt ecocriticism as its methodology. This study will seek to prove that the depiction of nature as a source of life and how nature is the source of life that brings human and non human elemental world of nature together through his focus on the interconnection between these two worlds which proves the relevance of seeing Frost's poetry from the stand point of ecocriticism. Behind this depiction, there lies the concept of human embeddedness to nature.

Generally, ecocriticism is the study of the relationship between literature and the natural environment. The issue of the ecocritical emergence is quite recent as ecocriticism was officially heralded by the publication of two seminal works, both published in 1996: *The Ecocriticism Reader* edited by Cheryl Glotfelty and Harold Fromm, and *Environmental Imagination*, by Lawrence Buell. Indeed, even the term

ecocriticism can be dated to the late 1970s. In this regard Buell argues that “the roots of ecocriticism precede modern and Romantic backgrounds: If environmental criticism today is still an emergent discourse it is one with very ancient roots” (2).

With the emergence of ecocriticism as a new critical approach in the 1990s, modern American poetry, in general, and Robert Frost, in particular, became the icons of ecocritical studies. His views towards nature and man’s treatment of nature have supported his position as a greatest nature poet.

Ecocritical Sensibility in Frost’s Poetry

Robert Frost’s poems portrait the inseparable relation and harmony between nature and man’s in the world of materialism. He ignores to express his thought and feelings on human to human relation and advance science and technology rather he enjoys expressing human nature relation in his poems. The frequent portrayal of natural elements in his poems suggests inseparable nature –human organic bond where they play complimentary role for one another. Nature with its quietness and beauty impresses the human mind and eschews it from evil tongues and worldly drudgery and transforms man from earthly to the spiritual world of eternal joy. On the other hand human shows his deep respect for nature and takes it as guide and healer in the hour of weariness. Human is exhausted by the busy life of big cities. They don’t have time to observe the natural phenomena. Thus, they have become seek and tired mentally as well as physically. In this hour of weariness when they sift themselves from metropolitan world and embed themselves in the nature, they tend to be healed by the healing power of nature.

Robert Frost’s poems are closely related to the natural world with human enticement. There is correlation of nature and human activities, here by making a kind of organic unity. His treatment towards the nature in his different poems makes kind of eco-friendly conjecture which leads him to proceed toward the interconnectedness,

inter-assimilation and integral relation of man and nature which has been intertwined in the process of modern civilization.

In this research paper, I have discussed Frost's poems on the ground of attaining and maintaining harmony and 'organic unity' with nature and human beings. For the purpose of this research paper, the reference will be made, to a groups of critics includes Jonathan Bate, Harold Fromm and Cheryll Glotfelty, Val Plumwood and Jonathan Levin who have made some efforts to pursue Frost's works. The study also focuses on the ideas of ecocritics such as Kroeber, William Rueckert and McKusick as those critics who support Frost's ecological position as a mediator between human being and Nature.

Most of the Frost's poems use a nature as the theme, mainly describing a New England rural pastoral scenery and wildlife. His poetry is full of local flavor and pastoral sentiment. Nature is the source of Frost's creation. The characteristics of his nature poems are simple language, beautiful artistic conception and profound meaning. In addition to simple language, beautiful artistic conception, profound meaning, Frost's natural poetry also contains the human embeddedness to nature, having more important practical significance. In such an ecological crisis ridden time, it is very significance to analyze Frost's poetry in the sense of human nature relationship, because his poetry is still widely read today. First, in Frost's poems, human beings have no privilege over other creatures and they are only a part of nature. "A Girl Garden" is a good example. Secondly, humankind depends on nature. Nature satisfies man's spiritual and psychological needs and it is the source of human wisdom. And "Briches" is a wonderful example of Frost's mode that poetry should begin in delight and end in wisdom.

Nature, for Frost appears to be transforming force, which empowers human being with creativity and knowledge. Behind this depiction of nature, there lie a deep

connection with human embedded to nature in his poems to support the idea of Jonathan Levin in *Forum on literature and environment* says:

Ecocriticism is marked by tremendously ambitious intellectual, ethical, political and even sometime spiritual agenda. Though there is already great diversity of opinion in the field of ecocritical dialogue of ten aims at nothing less than the transformation of human environmental and ecological consciousness. (1098)

Robert Frost uses completely new approaches of seeing, responding and comprehending the nature and he brings together the distinct ontological zones: human and nature, these two zones reflect as the organic vision of nature in his poem “Desert Places.” Robert Frost often used the theme of isolation in his poetry. To portray man's isolation he used the nature images of snow and storms, darkness and night, wood, sand and sea which guide and source of life and human nature relationship.

Snow falling and night falling fast, oh, fast
In a field I looked into going past,
And the ground almost covered smooth in snow,
But a few weeds and stubble showing last. (1-4).

The snow represents not only loneliness, but later in this poem it seems to also symbolize the inability of one to communicate because of that loneliness. In nature, specifically snow, to represent a separateness or loneliness as the world becomes covered, blanketing not only what is seen, but what is heard as well, giving one sense of being isolated from the world. Nature is represented in assimilative way in an intricate web with man. Nature appears to be organic whole in which human beings are placed as a part of it. On the other hand, the scene by mentioning the coldness and the darkness of the surrounding field, and the soft's and sounds reflects the smoothes

untouched snow that covers the earth as well as the quietness of the scene, muted by the snow.

As the earth centered approach; ecocriticism expands the notion of the world to include entire eco-sphere. It gives the earthiness approach to the text. It rests on the belief that the entire human understanding of art, culture, language and literature is the product of physical environment extending their root to the earth. It assumes that no thought, no philosophy, no culture and no one predate earth. On the Vedic attitude of relation between man and nature, Raimon Panikkar writes, “Earth is the foundation of, the basis out of which emerges all that exists on which everything rests” (119). So, ecocriticism concentrates upon the earth –centered approach. Man is the earthy and earthly: earth is the part of man itself. In this regards, Glotfelty and Harold Fromm expresses:

Ecocriticism is the study of relationship between literature and physical environment. Just as feminist criticism examine the language and Marxist criticism brings and awareness of mode of production and economic class to its reading of texts, ecocriticism takes as earth centered approach to literary studies. (xviii)

Robert Frost is a nature poet. He writes of the natural scene and sights, flora and fauna, hills, flowers, trees, hills and dales of the region which lines North of Boston. He enjoys her sensuous beauty of nature, but he is also alive too much that is harsh, bleak and cruelty. His approach is realistic. He was a working farmer and no working farmer can be romantic about nature. He does not find any holy plan at work in nature, nor does he regard nature as kindly mother watching benevolently over human being. In his view, nature and human being are two separate principles, and it is futile to search for friendship in the natural world or external world. He constantly emphasizes the different, rather than similarities between human being and nature.

Robert Frost seems to use nature as a background. He usually begins a poem with the observation of something in nature and then directs the poem towards a connection to some human situation. They have used metaphor for virtually all human emotions – his stormy brow, and as wild as a summer storm. Very few, however, have so masterfully crafted their verse to fully express the range of nature's power and influences, or suited the tone of a poem to encompass both human nature and true nature. The aspects of nature that are continually demonstrated in the poems of Frost's symbolize both natural world and its change and the nature of humans. Frost's has seen man's environment quite indifferent to man, he is lonely and frail when compared to the power of nature and human world. Man's isolation and alienation from nature keeps himself alone despite the fruitful remedy of nature which can save man from this isolation is recognized through the analyzing specific poems. The poem "A Girl Garden" presents typical conversation between father and daughter as:

One day she asked her father
 To give her a garden plot
 To plant and tend and reap herself,
 And he said, 'Why not?' (5-8)

In this line, the garden operates the comparison for human being. The seeds she shows are her hopes and dreams; the diversity of what she ultimately reaps is the fruition of those hopes and wishes. After finding the little plot of land he deemed just right for his daughter's nurturing experiment, the father tells his daughter about his choice. The few acres had at one time sported a shop and it was walled off from the road. The father thus deemed this little plot a fine place for his daughter's experiment in gardening. On the other hand, these lines show the childhood experience of life's inherent harshness and unpredictability of adulthood. Through the upkeep of the

garden, the girl gains her first bit of real-world experience, initiating a metamorphosis from childhood to young adulthood.

Pastoral poetry usually depicts nature as lush and green and gentle. The forces of nature produce positive effects, that is, the rains or snows are contributing factors to man in that they fill his streams or insulate his crops for greater rewards in the future. Nature, for pastoralists, is seldom frightening or threatening or anything short of ideal. Pastoral characters are plaid, innocent people living out their tranquil lives in sweet simplicity. John Lynen gives perhaps the most believable reason for Frost's link with pastoralism when he says: "pastoralism and related terms have been applied to Frost at random simply as convenient descriptive labels" (8). Frost's foregrounds pastoral life throughout his poems discarding the urbanization, which brings ultimate environmental degradation and a different kind of population. He likes to play with his characters in rural settings where he finds pleasure to be one with nature. Frost's poems of rural life are highly suggestive and symbolic. Frost's poetry expresses the idea and thought, the use of symbols to represent ideas or qualities. Robert Frost apparently used symbols in his poetry in which he expressed his inner thoughts, thereby symbols become a central means of his poetry which indicate the human objects of poetry where the poetry suggests the intact situation and indicates the symbols of poetry. Thus, we can say that his use of rural settings, use of symbols in his poems like trees, snows, flowers etc and activities create an emotive force to be transformed in the bond of man-nature relationship.

Robert Frost writes about natural scenery and sounds. His poems create a memorable impression due to the presence of nature. His poems are often focused on the theme of rural landscape and wildlife. He has a firsthand experience of nature as he led his life as a farmer. He cannot deny that farmers remain very close to nature. On the other hand, the dominant aspect of Frost's poetry is a nostalgic view of the loss of

innocence childhood and sanctity of nature that appears in his poem like “A Girl Garden”. The use of nature and his reminiscent of lost childhood in this poem make the reader aware of the pure state of human life existing on the lap of nature.

Therefore, he shows his will for the lost childhood and memories in order to gate solace out from the alienation created by modern desolated world, and man’s detachment from the world of nature. The following line from “A Girl Garden” presents the idea of rural life of New England:

A neighbor of mine in the village
 Likes to tell how one spring
 When she was a girl on the farm, she did
 A childlike thing. (1-4)

In this poem, Frost’s use of setting also gives a glimpse of pastoral as well as pure natural ground that remind the typical villager’s days activities. And the power of nature to remind human being their duty is also a transforming force of nature to human activities, which lies behind this depiction of nature; there lie to human embedded to nature.

Excessive use of ‘tree’ in frost poems portrayed the poet consciousness of the importance of tree in the human world. It has the significance to the human life directly to the excretion of oxygen, which is vital role to existence of human being. Approximation to the tree create fresh and healthy environment to the human being. So, they intend to see it near to them not only in time of day but in rest hours of dark night. Even the dream dreamed near to the tree has its connection to the human activities under the trees. William Rueckert argues that ecocriticism is “application of ecology and ecological concept to the study of literature” (14). From environmental viewpoint, ecocriticism is literary and cultural criticism. Texts are evaluated in term of their environmentally harmful effects. Belief and ideologies are assessed for their

environmentally implication. Ecocritics analyze the history of concept such as nature in an attempt to the present global crisis. Direct representations of environmental damage or political struggle are of obvious interest to ecocritics, but so is the whole array of cultural and daily life, for what it reveals above implicit attitudes that have environmental consequences.

The implication of natural study in literature reveals human age-old relation to nature. All most genres and literary figures have shown their interest in either way to the natural study. No specific age could have escaped from it. It is because human civilization is possible only with the advent of the nature. Here, we can say no nature no human existence. Thus, through the study of nature to the ecological perspective there has been tremendous change in the perception of nature. The following lines from Robert Frost poem “Tree at My Window” show the symbolic use of tree.

Tree at my window, window tree,
My sash is lowered when night comes on;
But let there never be curtain drawn
Between you and me. (1-4)

This above line shows the similarities and comparison between the speaker and the tree outside his window. Which is show on the metaphorical level the speaker of a poem stands for all men and the tree stands for all objects of nature. The tree is only affected by the physical environment and men is affected the external and internal condition of life and mind, his thoughts and imagination his worries and frustration. So, the human being has some similarities some comparison with the object of nature. Therefore, these lines show the connection between William Rueckert views on human nature relation, which is support the idea of Frost human embeddedness to nature.

Frost's foregrounds his biocentrism ideas throughout his poems discarding anthropocentric devastation and utilitarian value of nature. So far, his poems are concerned the human activities in cultural milieu are the root cause that separate human from non-human entity create frustration and depression in human mind. When the eternal bond between human and non-human elemental world of nature is broken, the sense of alienation appears in human mind has to bear different problems. Thinking such consequences, Frost's tries to connect himself with nature. Human being should not harm nature because we are a part of nature: species have rights to continue: and nature has intrinsic rights broader than mere species survival. Even individual living things in nature whether animal or plant is a teleological centre of life having a good or well-being of its own which can enhance or damage. The view of the speaker in the poem agrees with Kroeber's ecological view that "Ecocriticism keeps faith on bio-centric vision of nature along with its focus on horizontal relation of all the entities of the biosphere" (112). Bio-centric value focuses on nature having its own right to be protected and promoted, and creation of harmonious relation among its all ingredients. In this concept not only the soil, rock and stone but community of plants, animals, humans live together on harmonious relation respecting one another's existence. Thus containing the bio-centric vision of nature, Frost's poems help to establish a culture of respect to non-human world. If the interconnection between human members and non-human members is understood, it can heal the wounds human have caused upon her. So, human beings subject to the some ethics. He discards utilitarian value of nature with anthropocentric devastation in the poem "Our Hold on Planet" as:

There is much in nature against us. But we forget;
 Take nature altogether since time began,
 Including human nature, in peace and war,

And it must be a little more in favor of man,
 Say a fraction of one percent at the very least,
 Or our number living wouldn't be steadily more,
 Our hold on the planet wouldn't have so increased. (12-18)

In the same poem, Frost's shows the human right to wish nature to fulfill their essential natural process like rain falling. It is his demand and rights both to request and wish for nature's prosperity. Here, nature seems to be more blissful not neglecting the men's will.

Nature, for Frost appears to be transforming force, which empowers human being with creativity and knowledge. Behind this depiction of nature, there lies a deep connection with human embedded to nature. Nature include human body is mechanical; animals are denied reason all but rudimentary sensation. In the *opening to environmental culture*, Val Plumwood argues:

Developing environmental culture involves a systematic resolution of the natural culture and reason nature dualism that split mind from body reason from emotion, "across their many domains of culture influences." This dualism as producing the weakened sense of our embedding in nature responsible for the cultural phenomenon of ecological denial, which refuses to admits the reality and seriousness of the ecological crisis. (221)

He focuses earth- centeredness regarding language, culture, knowledge, philosophy and history as constructed with it. Indeed the driving force behind ecocritical studies has in the conception that parts of nature are connected to the whole nature itself. So, no view, no theory, no philosophy, no religion and knowledge can have so much life force or vitality as that of the earth. The earth is the essences of our knowledge and it is always greater than our imagination. The earth is the source

and our thoughts are the eco-effect supplied by it. The earth surpasses our understanding. The earth helps to generate creativity among living beings and that creativity tends to be unified completely with non-living things. Therefore, there is always a beorganic whole among all the elements of the earth. However, sometime it seems nature even lacks its mercy throwing as the hails and snow. Cycle of nature, which ought to happen due to human's creation of atmospheric pressure. The poet through the poem posits:

We asked for rain. It didn't flash and roar.
 It didn't lose its temper at our demand
 And blow a gale. It didn't misunderstand
 And give us more than our spokesman bargained for;
 And just because we owned to a wish for rain,
 Send us a flood and bid us be damned and drown.
 It gently threw us a glittering shower down. (1-7)

Frost's here, rejects human intervention in the cycle of nature giving due regard for the natural world that is ultimate dwelling place. Similarly, the snow and hails serve as analogy for the holiness of nature of all green force from drop to heavy rain and for the holiness of poetry. So, he is environmentally conscious in this regard and tries to avoid the degradation of the environment so that the essentially relation of man with nature can be restored.

In this poem "Tree at My Window," Frost's argues that we do not care the beauty of nature even though our life is too short. Further he provides some reasons not to care the beauty of nature, is that modern human's mind is occupied by money and material things rather than beauty of nature. An ecocritic McKusick in his book *Green writing: Romanticism and Ecology* states:

“The truth is, men have lost their belief in the invisible and believe and hope, and work only in the visible...only the material the immediate practical not a divine and spiritual, is importance to us” (20).

Love and treatment of nature shown by Frost is more inclusive in comparison to Wordsworth, who love to paint only close beauty of nature. However, he has love for both harsher and the unpleasant. Forst’s can appropriate that “Nature’s Green is Gold” and he can enjoy the beauty of nature green is gold but it would be a mistake to suppose that Frost is a mere painter of pleasant landscapes. Rather, the bleak, the barren and the sinister is more characteristics of his nature painting. Even when revealing in sensuous charms and nature, Frost is not long unaware of the sinister and the ugly that may lie hidden beneath the surface. His flowers, trees, rural area and animals all are described with affection, yet none of the nature poems free from hints of possible danger.

According to ecocritical view point there is an eternal bond between nature and human where the existence of one is unimaginable without another. Glotfelty claims, “There is always organic unity between man and nature. Man is a part of nature affecting it and affected by it” (48). The following lines best speak the idea that nature is linked to humanity through the very idea of soul that nature’s soul is not that different from humanity, and that, although it has been forgotten by the rest of the world, it is man’s natural state to be close to nature. This idea resemble to the idea of Bate that “to be close to nature is man’s innate state” (55). In that sense, Robert Frost’s poem “Desert Places” shows the good example of human nature relationship through the point of human embeddedness to nature. In the other words, Frost’s shows the night falls and the snow builds up so, too, does the poet's desperate feeling of loneliness. In the whiteness there exists a frightening darkness. There is nothing more desolate than "A blanker whiteness of benighted snow/with no expression, nothing to

express" (11-12). The objects of natural world and creatures appear frequently in his poetry. Rather than talking abstract ideas, the concrete objects are presented so as to turn towards landmarks and reflects human embeddedness to nature in his poetry by establishing the poetics space. It is non-ideological way to approach nature in which Frost brings landscapes the source of poetry and creativity as every knowledge follows the earth. On the other hand, there is an intrinsic web between the body of text and the body of nature as he associates the natural processes for the creation of poetry. Ecology thus remain as the source of poetry for Frost that stands himself as ecologist ultimately to cope with the modern environmental degradation and recover the sanctified world of nature as the source of solace in the modern desolate world.

The association of landmarks and text marks in his poetry could be measured making former as the source of later. The body of nature corresponds with body of text. The events going on the nature are similar to the events within the human body because the controlling force is the same intrinsic force of nature whether for human beings or for other species. Rueckert argues that ecocriticism is "applications of ecology and ecological concept to the study of literature" (14). From environmental viewpoint, ecocriticism is a literary and cultural criticism. Texts are evaluated in term of their environmentally harmful effects. Here, Frost is evoking a close identity between the events of nature and events with in the human body in the poem "Desert Places" through the following lines:

They cannot scare me with their empty spaces
 Between stars - on stars where no human race is.
 I have it in me so much nearer home
 To scare myself with my own desert places.(16-20)

Thus, in his poems, both the nature and human beings are identified, intermingled each taking character of other. Activities of physical world are internalized by human being and vice versa. No human beings could flee from the nature's whim. Due to this inter-assimilation, the human beings grow the consciousness upon the nature and nature can be a part of them. The poem "Tree at My Window" shows the association of human activities.

Vague dream-head lifted out of the ground,
 And thing next most diffuse to cloud,
 Not all your light tongues talking aloud
 Could be profound. (4-8)

These lines also show the appropriation of human destiny to the nature, one which expands the essential web of nature to the human world. Therefore, the way he represents the nature dwelling place that is the original resting place of human and poetry at times. Hence, his poetic inter-assimilation to the nature evokes in us the feeling that supposed to be the transforming force which empowers human being with creativity and knowledge behind which there lies a deep rottenness to human embedded to nature.

Robert Frost has seen the tree shaking and trembling under the violent movement of the wind. This symbolizes the ordeal, worries and dilemma in the tree's life. Frost's also experiences similar tension and qualms. However, at this instance point of difference between the poet and the tree aggravates. The tree must have seen the poet sleeping in deep rest, but it was during those times, human being was in a state of disaster, dilemma and worry. In that sense, Human world is the explicit ground of literary creation. Physical world has its inseparable relation to human being. So, everything else is dependable on each other. Ecocriticism tries to seek how literature clarifies the relation of human and non-human world. Therefore, it is worthy

to direct our attention to matter about which the modern world must meditate on. To negotiate between human and non-human world, ecocriticism “puts one foot on literature and other on the land” (XIX) as Glotfelty says. There was no movement. When the tree saw speaker sleeping in actually, he was taken swept. All was lost, but there was no raffle and outward display of the ordeal.

But tree, I have seen you taken and tossed,
 And if you have seen me when I slept,
 You have seen me when I was taken and swept,
 And all but lost. (12-16)

These lines show the frost becomes aware of their difference between the trees and human which actually elevates to, between world of nature and human. The tree is only susceptible to the outward weather that of storm and winds etc. it is completely indifferent to the aspects of emotions, intellect and right-wrong. It can never relate to the understanding of the inner weather, the aspects of human kingship, spirituality and the agony of the soul.

Therefore, it is a revelation of natural consciousness that justifies common human activities intertwined with the nature. Even if it dazzles with its scenic beauty, it reminds his duty to be carried out in his society. Thus, the attraction of nature does not come to an end and the human interest to be one with nature remains continuous. It is the process of natural world as well as human world. The power of nature to remind human being their duty is also a transforming force of nature to human activities, which lies behind this depiction of nature; there lie deep relation to human embeddedness to nature in Robert Frost poetry.

Conclusion

Nature for the poet appears to be the transforming force, which empowers human beings with creativity and knowledge. Behind this depiction of nature, there

lies a deep ecological awareness in Frost's poem. Frost's regards nature as organic whole, both in term of the relation of the ingredients of nature and intrinsic force of nature to sustain life. Thus, human being and natural world are related to each other and remain the central focus of his poetry.

Due to frustration and desolation from the modern world, he tries to bring himself in the lap of nature by relating his activities and childhood memories. Furthermore, he represents nature in assimilative way in his poetry so that he could place himself as a part of nature affecting it being affected by it. It is so due to human communion with nature. This relation creates eternal bond, which is inseparable because of organic unity.

If the bond between human and nature is broken, it is almost impossible to operate the system again. As the result, natural degradation appears in proportion of human encroachment of nature. So, Frost's rejects the anthropocentric world view in the egalitarian earth in order to respect nature because nature deserve right to be protected.

In a world with deep ecological and environmental crises, poems of such great poet as Robert Frost remind readers of rural, idyllic life where man lived in harmony, joys and consist with his environment. Frost's as a shows his concern and involvement in the understanding relationship between man and nature, man and animal, and man with man are the manifestations of his ecological consciousness. In his poems, the larger portion of the novel concerns the description of nature and rural customs. Frost's eloquent and elegant emphasis on the values inherent in nature and his portrayal of urban life draws a distinction between a pastoral world he wants to live in and the urban society from where wants to escape always. The poet is always longing to live in a local ecosystem in which nature plays a major part in his happiness. Upon reflecting on such a harmonious relationship between man and

nature in his poems, readers are ecologically informed of the values of ecological thinking in the hope of respecting and preserving nature.

Thus, Frost's creates the ecological awareness towards the modern people, who treat nature neglectfully. He contends towards the modern science and technology and modern people's notion over the nature as well. On the one hand he seems quite upset and aggressive towards the modernization and science and technology on the same time through this poem he creates the ecological awareness and even he searches the mutual relationship between modern people and nature. He also suggests consuming the nature but at the same time advises them not to forget their responsibility to respect and protect nature. In this way Frost's poems are able to open the eyes of modern people and make a responsible toward nature from the ecological crisis. Thus, it is not only the inevitable for saving the world from ecological degradation, but also our survival. We can do it only by getting away from the tendency of materialism and consumerism to start cherishing, conserving and then enjoying nature. Thus, Frost's poetry is a call to reconnect human being and nature and to remind man of his/her reliance on nature for survival. As a result, Frost's intends to show the value of survival of human being in nature.

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