

The Ideas And Twofold Aim In Robert Frost's Poetry

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Abstract

Every poet writes poetry in a different way. The ideas and twofold aim in Robert Frost's poetry are the main theme of this article. According to his theory, poetry demonstrates the union of passion and thought. The poet's mind is infused with a blend of passion and thought. According to his theory, poetry serves two functions. It is joy and knowledge. His poem starts off joyfully and ends wisely. Robert Frost's conception addresses his whole outlook on life. According to Frost, the cosmos is nearly chaotic to us. He may discover important concepts by overcoming obstacles in the cosmos, which is a confusing place. Robert Frost shapes it into a poem. His poetry's depiction of rural life is simple to understand.

Key words: Joy, Knowledge, realism etc.

INTRODUCTION

The most well-liked, well-known, and significant American poet was Robert Frost. He occupied the same place in his nation as Chaucer did in the fourteenth century. Each poet has a unique idea on how to write poetry; Alexander Pope, Alfred Tennyson, Wordsworth, and Emerson all created a style of poetry that may be considered their own. Another artist who was very conscientious was Robert Frost. He opposed the poetic ideology of the past and was a poetic theorist. He wrote to his friend John Barlet...

‘I am one of the most notable craftsmen of my time..... I am possibly the only person going who works on any but a worn out theory of versification’

Robert Frost's ideas about poetry and his practice are sporadic and dispersed across his writing, lectures, and letters. His letters can be characterized in a variety of ways if they are read in sequence. His primary focus has always been poetry, followed by criticism and prose writing. He didn't think much of his prose. He placed more of a focus on poetry. Robert Frost considered himself a craftsman, unlike Wordsworth, Emerson, and other authors. He saw the word "poet" as a compliment. Robert Frost gave the nature of poetry a lot of thought.

"The process of poetry Words are renewed in poetry. The emergence of an idea is poetry. Poetry is that which, when translated, tends to disappear from both prose and verse. The liberal arts are poetry.

Robert Frost's idea of poetry is his own. He has defined poetry in a number of ways. The most are fragmented.

"A poem is the emotion of having a thought while the readers wait a little anxiously for the success of dawn."

"Every poem is an epitome of great predicament, a figure of the will braving alien entanglement."

"A poem is momentary stay against confusion"

"My definition of literature would be just this words that have become deed."

According to his theory, poetry demonstrates the union of passion and thought. The poet's mind is infused with a blend of passion and thought. Robert Frost's conception addresses his whole outlook on life. According to Frost, the cosmos is nearly chaotic to us. He may discover important concepts by overcoming obstacles in the cosmos, which is a confusing place. Robert Frost shapes it into a poem. What is wrong with man? Man's difficulties, according to his poetry, are in finding the proper interaction with the universe's chaos of his surrounds. Man needs to find a way to make sense of his bewilderment.

Like Wordsworth and Emerson, Robert Frost believed that some generic speech patterns were prevalent, particularly in rural regions. He embraced many of the diction-related ideas presented in Wordsworth's "Preface to Lyrical Ballads." Similar to Wordsworth, he selected events and circumstances from everyday life. He used a masculine phrase to describe them. Because they spoke a simple language, he favored those who led modest, rural lives. Robert Frost asserts that it is simple to understand the way of life in the country. He himself included the residents of "North of Boston" in his role as a rural thinker. He included their speaking patterns and normal speech patterns.

Poetry was life to Robert Frost. He was always trying to connect life to poetry and poetry to life. Poetry, according to him, starts with joy and ends with knowledge. Sensitivity and substance, emotion and thought, are all in balance in his thinking. He believes that a poem should be a performance rather than just a trick. He combined his understanding of poetry with the mental and emotional senses. He wrote, "Enthusiasm passed through an idea" is what poetry must become if it aspires to the height"

According to Robert Frost, contemporary poets tend to overlook the fact that poetry must incorporate both the mind and the emotions. In their poems, they solely focused on the speaker's feelings. On the grounds that the intellect is hazardous, they excluded it from their poetry. Since the mind controls human emotions, it is not a good idea to integrate it in poetry. Therefore, thought cannot be a part of it. However, Robert Frost believes that poetry ought to incorporate that thinking. Poetry reveals the fusion of emotions and thoughts. Poetry by

Robert Frost keeps the mind occupied with both reality and fantasy. In Robert Frost's poems, fact and fantasy play a significant role. He believes that whereas fancy deals with imagination, fact deals with the real world. There is a lovely dance between reality and fantasy in Robert Frost's thinking.

Poetry by Robert Frost conveys his innermost thoughts and emotions. The words from the husband's opening statement in "Home Burial," one of his poems from the book "North of Boston," demonstrate the fusion of passion and thought. The husband is pragmatic in his life, while the wife is devastated by the loss of her kid.

“The little graveyard where my people are! So small the window frames the whole of it.... But I understand; it is not the stones But the child's mound”

The loss of his kid does not necessarily imply that the spouse is not grieving, but his feelings do not take precedence over his thoughts. He loved his child as much as he loved his wife, but he came to terms with the notion that if there is life in the world, then death would also exist there.

Fact and fantasy are mixed together in his other poem, "Birches," which is included in the anthology "Mountain Interval." This beautiful poetry, which combines knowledge and heart, is a mixing of wisdom and imagination. The speaker's emotions in this poem drive him to flee the challenges of the cosmos and the planet. Throughout his life, he will encounter several challenges. The poet is aiming for heaven and wants to climb a birch tree. Part of the reason he climbs is to escape the challenges in his life. Despite this, he believes that earth is the ideal place for love. The poet in this poem chooses to dwell on earth with an intellectual mindset. He abandons the notion of running away from the universe's problems. His emotional attitude is subordinated to his intellectual approach. Once more, his poetry demonstrates the union of thinking and feeling in this poem.

The universe of Robert Frost's poetry is composed of two main components. T. S. Eliot and Robert Frost are comparable in this regard. For T. S. Eliot, the formula for emotion recalled in peace is imprecise. He saw the poet's thinking not as a personality but as a medium. His thoughts come to him as instantly as the rose's scent. To get into the reader's heart, thought gets changed into emotion. Bad poetry results from the separation of sensitivity that occurs when cognition and sensation are not united. The poet's mental condition is noteworthy in Robert Frost. Poems, in his opinion, are not remembrance in peace; rather, it is the union of thought and emotions, and he places a high value on this in his poems.

It is evident from reading his poem that he enjoys elucidating ideas, and that his sense of poetry demonstrates the union of the mind and the emotions. Imitation is the art of poetry. It is an example of both figures being counterfeited. Poetry should serve the dual purposes of entertaining and instructing. All other forms of knowledge are inferior to poetry. Because they do not contribute to the ultimate goal of learning, which is self-knowledge, disciplines like astronomy and mathematics are considered secondary sciences. Virtuous action is the ultimate goal of all learning, and poetry helps achieve this goal.

Poetry is better than philosophy and history. The young poet can understand the abstract principles that philosophy gives. History presents specific facts or instances of virtue, but the reader must infer universal and general truth for themselves from these facts. However, poetry combines these two benefits. Because it uses instances to illustrate its general truths and draws from an ideal world, it is easy to understand. These work better and are more colorful. It imparts morality in a way that even regular guys can understand. According to his theory, poetry serves two functions. It is joy and knowledge. His poetry starts with joy and ends with insight. Robert Frost wrote- "No tears in the write, no tears in the reader"

The book "A Further Range" by Robert Frost is a complete manifestation of joy and insight. It accomplishes his poetic goal. In this volume, he has used a moralizing tone to present his opinions. Since he spent a lot of time teaching, he made poetry both enjoyable and educational. The author's joy was conveyed in his greatest poetry, "Two tramps in Mud Time," which was included in the anthology "A Further Range." It is a pleasure to use the talent he has developed over life experience.

"Good block of Oak it was I split. As large around us the chopping block. And every piece I squarely hit Felt splinter less as a cloven rock."

Like the other fine arts, poetry mimics, yet it is not only slavishly depicting the surface world. It provides us a greater reality and a higher truth by imaginatively imitating. He places a strong emphasis on connecting with reality in his vision of poetry. Robert Frost observed that the state of the people in America and the universe was the reality of his century and nation. Robert Frost emphasized the poet's fidelity to reality in his vision of poetry. He did not claim that politics, biology, and other such topics should be the focus of all genuine poets. He ought to be aware of life's realities. If a poet is mediocre or not very excellent, they will reflect the surface of reality. The great poet will learn about the spiritual or inner existence. Robert Frost frequently highlights the importance of poetry's connection to reality. Both good and bad, happiness and sadness, tears and smiles, are mixed together in real life as well. His poetry therefore combines these feelings with real-life themes. Tragic-comedy is more realistic, therefore it incorporates both the enjoyment and the lesson of both genres.

CONCLUSION

Poetry does more than only teach us about morality. It encourages virtual activity as well. This is because its truth is presented in a way that is enjoyable. The main goal of poetry is to make people happy. Instruction is really a secondary purpose; it provides the readers with aesthetic enjoyment. Robert Frost's poetry has a hint of realism because of these attributes.

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