



# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

## Robert Frost And The Nobel Prize: A Complex Relationship

**Author1:** Arpna Joshi, Research Scholar, Singhania University, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan

**Author2:** Dr. Naresh Yadav, Associate Professor, Department of English, Singhania University, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan

### Abstract

A pillar of contemporary literature, Robert Frost was one of America's most well-known poets. Although Frost was a frequent contender, he never won the Nobel Prize in Literature despite his major contributions to poetry. This research paper investigates the connection between the literary legacy of Robert Frost and the Nobel Prize, scrutinizing the possible reasons for his failure to secure the esteemed achievement. This study seeks to offer a thorough explanation of why the great writer Frost was not awarded the Nobel Prize by examining his body of work, thematic depth, and global appeal in addition to the selection criteria and changing preferences of the Nobel Committee.

**Keywords:** Robert Frost, Nobel Prize, America, Europe

### Introduction

Many people consider Robert Frost (1874–1963) to be one of the best American poets of the 20th century. His writings, which mostly centered on rural life and the human condition, are highly regarded by readers all over the world and are frequently examined in academic circles. Frost's place in the American literary canon was cemented when he was awarded four Pulitzer Prizes for Poetry. But the fact that he did not get a Nobel Prize for his accomplishments begs concerns about the Nobel Committee's selection procedure, how his works are viewed internationally, and the political climate surrounding literature at the time.

Frost received multiple nominations for the Nobel Prize in Literature but was never awarded the prize. This paper looks into the reasons behind the Nobel Committee's failure to recognize Frost's contributions, despite their widespread recognition. In order to shed light on this complicated relationship, it will also examine Frost's literary accomplishments and the characteristics that the Nobel Committee usually looks for in its winners.

### **The Life and Legacy of Robert Frost**

California's San Francisco hosted Robert Frost's birth on March 26, 1874. After the passing of his father when Frost was eleven years old, his family relocated to Massachusetts. His poetry was to be greatly influenced by the New England countryside. Before going to England in 1912, Frost worked in a variety of jobs, including teaching, after attending Harvard University and Dartmouth College but leaving without a degree. \*A Boy's Will\* (1913) and \*North of Boston\* (1914), his first two poetry volumes, were published in England and were met with instant praise.

Already well-known as a notable poet, Frost returned to the United States in 1915. His renown was further enhanced by his creations, which included \*Mountain Interval\* (1916) and \*New Hampshire\* (1923). Though Frost's poetry frequently addresses nature, rural living, and human isolation, greater philosophical questions about existence, knowledge, and society are hidden under this bucolic exterior. Many readers from different origins and cultures can relate to his well-known poems, which include "The Road Not Taken," "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening," and "Mending Wall." These poems explore universal issues.

Frost was the unofficial poet laureate of the United States, having won four Pulitzer Prizes (1924, 1931, 1937, and 1943). He also recited his poem "The Gift Outright" at President John F. Kennedy's inauguration in 1961. But his popularity and achievements were insufficient to persuade the Nobel Committee to give him the highest distinction.

### **The Literary Nobel Prize: A Brief Overview**

Established in 1895 by Alfred Nobel's will, the Nobel Prize in Literature is given out every year to a writer who has created "the most distinguished work in an idealistic direction in the field of literature." Although this wide standard has been open to interpretation, the Nobel Committee has tended to honour writers whose works are regarded as progressive, politically or socially important, and emblematic of human values across the years.

Novelists, poets, playwrights, essayists, and writers from a variety of linguistic and cultural backgrounds have all been given the Nobel Prize in Literature since the award's inception. Nonetheless, the committee has come under fire for being overly Eurocentric and favouring specific languages and genres—especially European

authors and prose above poetry. Frost's inability to win the prize has left academics and readers asking why one of the greatest American poets was not honoured in this way, even while writers like W.B. Yeats(1923), T.S. Eliot (1948), and Pablo Neruda (1971) won the medal.

### **Importance of Noble Prize in Literature**

The Nobel Prize in Literature is one of the most prestigious awards in the literary world, established by the will of Alfred Nobel in 1895. Its significance includes:

1. **Recognition of Excellence:** It honours authors, poets, and playwrights who have produced outstanding literary work, thereby highlighting the importance of literature in society.
2. **Cultural Impact:** The award brings attention to global literary voices and can amplify the reach of an author's work, often leading to increased readership and scholarship.
3. **Diversity of Thought:** By honouring writers from various cultures and backgrounds, the Nobel Prize in Literature promotes diverse perspectives and enriches the global literary landscape.
4. **Encouragement of Artistic Endeavours:** Winning the Nobel Prize can encourage authors to continue their creative pursuits and inspire others in the literary community.
5. **Historical Record:** The list of laureates serves as a record of literary trends, social issues, and cultural movements over time, providing insight into the historical context of literature.

Overall, the prize celebrates the power of literature to reflect and shape human experiences and thoughts.

### **Frost's Poetry and Noble Prize Standards**

Examining how Robert Frost's work fits—or does not fit—with the aims of the Nobel Committee is crucial to understanding why he was never awarded the Nobel Prize. Frost's poetry is frequently seen as being surprisingly straightforward, with nuanced levels of meaning that only become apparent upon close inspection. It is possible that some critics failed to recognize the profundity of his philosophical studies because of his rustic settings and language.

Globally engaged writers are frequently given preference for the Nobel Prize in Literature. Although Frost wrote about universal topics, his poetry was mostly centered on the lives of people in rural New England. His poems do not directly address the significant political or social upheavals of his day, such as the Great Depression or the two World Wars, even though they do touch on existential issues and the nature of human relationships.

Moreover, poets whose works demonstrated progressive or experimental inclinations might have been given more recognition by the Nobel Committee. Frost's poetic approach was conventional, following rhyme and meter, while modernist writers such as T.S. Eliot and Ezra Pound experimented with free verse and broken

frameworks. One possible reason for Frost's omission from the list of Nobel laureates was his seeming rigidity in form.

### **Geopolitical and Cultural Aspects**

Frost's exclusion from the Nobel Prize may have been influenced by cultural and geopolitical reasons. The Nobel Committee gave preference to European writers and those who tackled topics that were pertinent to Europe and its colonies in the early 1900s. It was difficult for writers from outside of Europe to become well-known, especially in the United States. Throughout much of the Nobel honor's history, European literary traditions were preferred even when American writers like Sinclair Lewis (1930), Eugene O'Neill (1936), and William Faulkner (1949) eventually won the honor.

Frost's public image further affected his interaction with the Nobel Committee. He was well-known for his charm and wit, but he was also tough and combative. His contacts with the European literary establishment might have impacted his opportunities. Unlike T.S. Eliot, who was well-connected to European intellectual circles, Frost remained primarily an American author.

Frost may have also suffered from his status as America's national poet. A common goal of the Nobel Committee is to honour writers whose writings cut over national borders and provide universally relevant insights into the human condition. It's possible that Frost's poetry was perceived as being overly limited in scope given its strong roots in the American culture and scenery.

### **Frost's Reception in Europe**

Europe had a mixed response to Frost. Although the technical mastery and philosophical profundity of his poetry were highly appreciated, it never attained the same degree of public or critical recognition as it achieved in the United States. Frost's work was admired by a small number of notable writers in England, where he originally achieved popularity, such as Edward Thomas and Ezra Pound, but it was never well known. Modernism dominated the early 20th-century European literary landscape, led by authors like Franz Kafka, Marcel Proust, and James Joyce. It's possible that Frost's conventional approach felt out of step with the avant-garde trends of the day.

Perhaps one reason for Frost's failure was the Nobel Committee's inclination for writers who pushed the limits of form and content. Innovative use of language and narrative structure was acknowledged by writers such as Ernest Hemingway and William Faulkner, who were awarded the Nobel Prize in 1954 and 1949, respectively. It's possible that Frost's adherence to more traditional forms was perceived as less daring or progressive than his peers.



## The Politics of the Nobel Prize

There has always been political influence over the Nobel Prize in Literature. Because committee members bring their own viewpoints and preferences to the table, the selection process is not impervious to their cultural and ideological biases. The world was struggling with the fallout from World War II and the start of the Cold War in the mid-20th century, when Frost was a strong candidate for the award. A common goal of the Nobel Committee was to honor writers whose writings captured the social and political climate of their day.

Perhaps the Nobel Committee didn't think Frost's poetry, which emphasized solitude and contemplation, had anything to do with the world at large. Authors that tackled existentialism, authoritarianism, and the human battle for freedom, on the other hand, such as Albert Camus (1957) and Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn (1970), gained recognition. It's possible that Frost suffered from his inability to tackle these more general subjects.

### The Reasons Frost Wasn't Awarded a Nobel Prize.

Robert Frost might not have received the Nobel Prize in Literature for a number of reasons. First, despite being well appreciated, his poetry was viewed as being overly localized and centered on individualized issues as opposed to world issues. Despite being a brilliant stylist, Frost's conventional approach could have been perceived as conservative when juxtaposed with the experimental inclinations of modernist and postmodernist writers. Third, Frost's writing did not explicitly address the significant social and political challenges of his day, therefore it is likely that the Nobel Committee's penchant for politically oriented literature counted against him.

Furthermore, the committee's choice might have been impacted by Frost's image as a challenging and combative person. Though many found his public persona charming, it's possible that some members of the literary establishment found him offensive. Frost's omission was probably also influenced by the Nobel Committee's Eurocentric inclinations and predilection for writers whose works crossed national boundaries.

## Conclusion

Even though Robert Frost was not awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature, his reputation as one of the greatest American poets is unquestionable. His poetry continues to strike a chord with readers all across the world because of its deep examination of human nature. The Nobel Prize is still one of the most coveted literary awards, but it is not the only measure of a work's brilliance. Frost has made literary contributions that have endured.

## Bibliography

- Robert Frost: Collected Poems, Prose, and Plays, edited by Richard Poirier and Mark Richardson.
- The Poetry of Robert Frost, prepared by Edward Lantham.
- The Letters of Robert Frost, Volume I (1886-1920), edited by Donald Sheehy, Mark Richardson and Robert Faggen.
- Elected Friends: Robert Frost & Edward Thomas to One Another, edited by Matthew Spencer.
- Robert Frost: A Life by Jay Parini.
- Frost: A Literary Life Reconsidered by William Pritchard. GUIDES/GENERAL READING
- The Robert Frost Encyclopaedia, edited by Nancy Lewis Tuten and John Zubizarreta.
- Robert Frost Among His Poems by Jeffrey Cramer.
- The Art of Robert Frost by Tim Kendall.
- Robert Frost: The Work of Knowing by Richard Poirier.
- The Cambridge Companion to Robert Frost, edited by Robert Faggen.

