

Tribhuvan University

**Relationship between Humans and Nature in Selected Poems of Robert Frost**

A Thesis Submitted to the Department of English, Faculty of Humanities and Social

Science Ratna Rajyalaxmi Campus Exhibition Road, Kathmandu Partial

Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Master of Arts in English

by

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May 2018

## **Declaration**

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled,

### **"Relationship between Humans and Nature in Selected Poems of Robert Frost"**

To my original work carried out as a Master's student at the Department of English at Ratna Rajya laxmi Campus excepted to the extent that assistance from others in the thesis's design and conception or in presentation style, and linguistic expression are duly acknowledged.

All sources used for the thesis have been fully and properly cited. It contains no material with to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree at Tribhuvan University or any other educational institution, except where due acknowledgement is made in the thesis paper.

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**Letter of Approval**

This thesis entitled, "Relationship between Humans and Nature in Robert Frost's Selected Poems" submitted to the Department of English, Ratna Rajya laxmi Campus, by Parbati Wagle has been approved by the undersigned members of the Research Committee, Members of Research Committee:

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## **Acknowledgements**

I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to my thesis supervisor Prof. Dr. Anand Sharma and Pradip Sharma, Head of English Department, Ratna Rajyalaxmi Campus, Tribhuvan University, for providing constructive ideas and proper guidelines to produce the final shape of my research work. The office door of my supervisor was always open whenever I ran in to a trouble spot or had a question about my research. He consistently allowed this paper to be my own work, but steered me in the right direction whenever he thought I needed it. His constant encouragement, motivation and cooperation brought research in this level.

I would like to acknowledge supervisor Prof. Dr. Anand Sharma who directly and indirectly supported me during my research study. I am also indebted to all the faculty of English Department of Ratna Rajyalaxmi Campus for their valuable suggestions and genuine insights.

I would like to give special thanks to my well-wisher Mr. Ramesh Chandra Adhikari and other known and unknown well-wishers for their valuable research guidance.

Finally, I would like to thank to all who supported me during the completion of my research work.

May 2018

Parbati Wagle

## **Abstract**

The crux of this research is to explore and represent the inseparable relationship between humans and nature. Core study of this thesis is to create the empirical understanding in human mind about nature versus culture. It mainly focuses on the spiritual union of the humans and nature. The point that will be emphasized throughout the present study is The nature of relationship between humans and nonhumans in which humans are found as dominant figures upon nonhuman species. The research also deals with ecological environment including the fate of the earth. In this research, Frost's selected poems precisely deal with dialectical state of mind of humans and exploitation of The nonhuman species. Since Frost is a nature poet, the spirit of whole organic nature is depicted in his selected poems and these features are explored in this thesis. The poems discussed reveal that everything is related to everything else and more significantly humans can't be separated from nature's company. No nature, no culture; no culture, no use of nature: nature and culture have a dichotomic relationship.

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## **Relationship between Humans and Nature in Selected Poems of Robert Frost**

### **Introduction: Robert Frost and His Views on Nature**

Robert Frost is one of the widely read poets in the 20<sup>th</sup> century American literature. He is the leading modern American poet of nature and rural life. Nature is for him the most distinguished and constant sources of inspiration. Frost uses nature as a background to illustrate people's psychological struggle with everyday life. His poems usually begins with an observation in nature and proceed to the connection to human situation, such as dramatic conflict like confusion and dilemma, social obligation, dualism, desire and hatred, nostalgia and destructive humans 'relationship towards nature. This research will explore these human conditions with respect to nature in his selected poems.

Frost concentrates on the dramatic conflict that happens in the natural world, such as confusion and dilemma as shown in "Mending Wall." Frost is also regarded as a wise decision maker as in "The Road Not Taken". Man becomes spellbound with the beauty of nature as the poetic persona forgets to move forward in his journey in "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening". The narrator predicts future of the world; either it will end in fire or in ice as mentioned in his poem "Fire and Ice". According to Frost nature is not only the source of pleasure but also an inspiration for human wisdom. People get enlightenment from observation as in the "Birches". Man and nature has inseparable relation like of mother and baby. Nature is used as object and human's daily life activities are used as entire subject in his all poems. He is very much interested in natural things; he finds beauty in common place. Although he has a keen understanding

Frost does not aim at presenting natural scenario and charming rural life. Nature is the prominent feature in the selected poems of Robert Frost.

Critic Mark Richardson answers that "Frost possesses deep love and sympathy towards nature which is the source for inspiration"(79-83). The typical pastoral life is not the central theme in Frost's poems. Instead, Frost concentrates on dramatic conflict happens in natural world, such as the confusion and dilemma in life as shown in "Mending Wall." The poet says:

Something there is that does not love a wall,  
That sends the frozen- ground-swell under it. (1-2)

It seems an adverse relationship between humans and nature. The wall does not exist constantly and it breaks down time and often due to the boulders come from its origin. The narrator does not love to mend a wall but his neighbor frequently wants it. The given line shows the dramatic conflict between upper class and the lower class people. The poet represents as a lower class and his neighbor represents as upper class people. Similarly, nature stands as boss and both humans stand as slaves as the wall is broken after its completion due to the huge boulders. Actually the narrator does not want to build a wall. He is in dilemma whether he builds a wall or not and he also asks himself that for what purpose he builds a wall? His neighbor wants to build a wall to preserve his cattle but the poetic persona finds none cattle in his neighbor's orchard, which add more confusion to the poet so he does not like to build a wall. The wall even does not remain constant and it falls time and again like a pointless act. The poet wants to create an eco-friendly relationship by not keeping any barriers between him and his neighbor where he



can view natural properties that are in his garden like apple tree, pine tree, cows, elves, yelping dogs and so on.

Similarly, in the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" the poem tells the story of a man traveling through a snowy woods on the darkest evening of the year. He is pretty much in love with what he sees around him. He wants to lose himself with the natural beauty but he can't as he has to fulfill his social duties. He even does not care the land or wood owner and thinks that he knows the owner and his owner allows him to view the natural beauty between the wood and frozen lake. He assumes:

Whose woods these are I think I know.

His house is in village though;

He will not see me stopping here

To watch his woods fill up with snow. (1-4)

He is being lost with natural beauty but at the mean time he is reminded by his social duties as his little horse shakes his queer and rings harness bell. He wants to be there for whole night of the darkest evening near the frozen lake but he can't. We find eco-friendly relation between humans and nature in the given lines which helps to maintain peace and harmony in nature. The owner of the woods may be the nature as the mother of a baby. The nature is free to humans. It takes no charge from us and does not care even how we take benefit from it. But when humans go against nature then nature also stands as an enormous enemies of humans. Nature provides us many things unconditionally as a mother provides unconditional love to her baby. The poet is being lost in unconditional beauty of nature and has forgotten to move ahead until his little

horse rings its bell. Humans are cared and get benefits from nature if they care and protect nature. In another word what we say that "you reap what you sow."

Another poem "The Road Not Taken" is about choice with a huge dualism: how one decision taken at a time can change a person's entire life? If the decision is taken very wisely at the right time, it will lead a person to reach the peak of success otherwise, the wrong decision will cause a great failure in life and it becomes full of regret. But here in the poem, the decision is taken very wisely even after a long duality. The speaker chooses one path over another, and he mentions:

Two roads are diverged in a yellow wood, and I-  
I took the one less travelled by,  
And that has made all the difference (23-25).

The two roads symbolize, obviously, the choices that the speaker faces in his life. He cannot travel by both road as a long traveler. The speaker has chosen the less travelled road because he wants to innovate new things that are not found in other way which will make him more different than others. The fork in the road is symbolic of the choice the speaker has to make in his life. Each path corresponds to a different directions his life may take, so he has to choose the way very carefully. He comes to the decision that, for good or ill, the choice he has made will be permanent and highly effecting of his life. He says that the choice he makes, whether wisely or, is the point at unwisely which his life's path is set.

Critic Catherin Robinson reflects that "nature has offered him the choice between the Road of Reason and the Road of Sensuality" (153-62). In art the same choice was often represented by the letter 'Y' with the trunk of the letter representing the careless

days of childhood and the two paths branching at the age when the child is expected to exercise discretion. "The Choice of two Paths" is suggested in Frost's decision to make his two roads not very much different from one another."

Likewise, the poem "Fire and Ice" discusses about the future of the world, likening the elemental force of fire with the emotion of desire and ice with hatred. This little poem is a brilliant example of Frost's concisely ironic literary style. It is one of the Frost's best known and most anthologized poems. This poem conveys a simple but very important theme on human's destructive behavior and nature. The speaker brings us into the middle of an argument between people who think the world will come to a fiery end and people who think the world will freeze. The whole poem reflects the destructive potential of hatred and desire, which cause the demise of earth. He answers:

Some say the world will end in fire,

Some say in ice.

From what I have tasted of desire (1-3)

Critic Katherine Kearns recites that "Like ice shrieking across a red - hot griddle, his poetry does, indeed, indeed ride on its own melting" (109-18). Fire and ice are, after all, the inextricable complementary of one apocalyptic vision: that endlessly regenerative cycle of desire and (self) hatred that necessarily brings the productive poet to scourge his own voice as he mocks both the poetic vocation and the state to which poetry and if poetry then all language- has come. What is here that fire is directly equated with desire, the kind that kindles antagonism and conflict. Ice is equated with hate. Fire and ice are born in dark reaches of inner space, in the smoldering, ice - sheathed human heart. Fire and Ice are two powerful element which are enough strong in the world and the human

mind. Fire and Ice are such element in the world that both are equally important but entirely different from each other in their own unique aspects. The fire is hot and the Ice is chilling cold, the two might be used to represent various aspects in society such as the presence of love and hate.

Per say, two elemental forces of fire and ice will be equally responsible for the possible destruction of future earth. Here in the poem fire stands for cultural object and ice for natural objects. Two different terms have an adverse relationship in the way of life. For example, ice can put fire off during the destruction and fire also helps to melt an ice which can take another form of water in human life. Even though fire and ice have an adverse relationship, they are as important as day and night. The procedure of nature and humans life becomes incomplete in absence of both, fire and ice.

Likewise, Frost's best-known and most anthologized poem "Birches" stands here as an observation of humans' life. It consists of fifty nine lines with blank verse. It is a memorable and nostalgic poem. When the narrator looks at the birch trees in the forest, he imagines that the arching bends in their branches are the result of a boy "swinging" on them. Actually bends towards the ground are caused by the heavy weight of ice storms but he prefers his idea of the boy swinging on the branches, climbing up the tree trunk and swinging from side to side, from earth to heaven. The narrator remembers when he used to swing on birches and wishes that he could return to those carefree days of his boyhood in a nostalgic way. Similarly, here in the poem the poetic persona talks about earth and heaven. He finds the earth as a truth and heaven as an imagination. The earth where a man lives with ups and downs and heaven where gods and goddess live with pleasure which is beyond the true earth. He wants to escape from the earth for a while so

he likes birch swinging. He feels heaven when he reaches to the crest of birch tress so he imagines not to return back to the earth but it's impossible and then come back to the same point i.e. earth because earth is the beautiful place for love. It is even more than heaven because it is real and visible where as heaven is just imagination and invisible. He represents:

I'd like to get away from earth awhile  
 And then come back to it and begin over.  
 I should prefer to have some boy bend them  
 As he went out and in to fetch the cows  
 Not to return. Earth's right place for love:  
 I don't know where it's likely to go better (48-53).

Critic George Montero indicates, "I love nature partly because she is not man, but a retreat from him. None of his institutions control or pervade her. I have a room all to myself; it is a nature" (14). It is a place beyond the jurisdiction of human governments--- He has noted the line 'life is too much like a pathless wood. So that the poet would like to get away from earth awhile and he climbs up the branches of a snow white trunk towards heaven but again he comes back because he quickly decides, for "Earth is the right place for love". Frost focuses on love of nature. Nature's beauty is somehow enhanced when man has worked an effect upon nature.

In this way, the poet seems to be too nostalgic with his childhood and thinks that birches are bent due to swinging on it by boys who look after the cows in his father's yard. In fact, birches are bent by ice storm but he still thinks that boys are swinging and birches are bent down. He likes climbing the trees carefully and swinging at the tree's

crest to the ground. Contrary forces like truth and imagination, earth and heaven, concrete and spirit, control and abandon and, flight and return are more significantly presented in the poem. Poetic persona wants to be nostalgic with the beauty of nature. He recalls his childhood and wants to swing with birches in his father's yard but it is all only an imagination like pleasure in heaven.

To sum up, Nature is art of God and God is found only in nature. Humans are a part of the whole called by us universe. Nature is always hinting at us. It hints over and over again and suddenly we take the hint. No doubt nature is always a hint to us. It hints all the time until we suddenly see the light. Franklin took the hint of thunder and invented lightning rod. Newton took the hint of a falling apple and developed the Law of Gravity. Lord Buddha also got enlightenment after a long meditation drawn into the several hints of nature. Nature is the origin of all worldly wisdom in humans' life. As humans are creature of nature, they get unlimited benefits from nature through different hints. We take hints from nature and strengthen our knowledge. We may not become giants like Franklin and Newton but we can become wiser persons. Nature is not only the source of pleasure but also the source of knowledge and power of humans' wisdom. As we are regulated by the powerful nature, we should recognize the incredible value and use it very wisely for the sustainable future.

### **Relationship between Humans and Nature**

When man and nature meets the question is what kind of relation do they have? The relationship between humans and nature can be described in different ways; it can be beautiful, cruel or at a time puzzling. Humans respond to nature in different ways. Based on their surroundings, human can simply accept nature, deal with their situation, or make

efforts to change it. Human evolution has been necessitated by nature from the time human were Homo sapiens and eventually becoming modern.

Wilson Edward pronounces that "humans' life without birds and trees is not worth living. The earth is finite. Its ability to absorb waters and destructive effluent is finite. Its ability to provide food and energy is finite. Its ability to provide for growing number of people is finite"(304-14). But we are fast approaching many of the earth's limits. Current economic practices which damage the environment, in both developed and underdeveloped nations, cannot be continued without the risk that vital global systems will be damaged beyond repair. If we do not halt the destruction of environment, we cannot achieve sustainable future. We must manage resources to human welfare more effectively. We must give high priority to efficient use of energy, water, and other materials. The developed nations are the largest polluters in the world today. They must greatly reduce their overconsumption of resources.

The poet chooses nature's company in his poem " Stopping by Woods on A Snowy Evening" because he likes the beauty of nature. At the meantime, he is reminded by his social duty and he repeats that:

"The woods are lovely, dark, and deep".

But I have promises to keep (13-14)

In the whole poem the poet uses natural terms like yellow wood, snow , frozen lake, darkest evening and so on to explore his love and affection towards nature. He not only talks about beauty of nature but also talks about the social duty of human. It is proved that Frost is nature lover and he is greatly affected by beauty of the nature. He wants to be lost in the lap of nature with innumerable imaginations. He is spell bound

with the beautiful natural scenario of the darkest evening of the year but at the meantime he is aware of his social duty as his little horse rings its queer to move forward the journey of his social life. In one hand, the term sleep can be analyzed as the death of human and in the other hand the same term sleep can be analyzed as the social duty of human. More interestingly, the poem is about natural beauty versus social duty of humans. The narrator has to go long way ahead to his destinations so that he cannot stay there for long as he wants. It is proved that beauty of nature and duty of humans goes in a parallel way.

Barry commoner conveys that "Everything is related to everything else. There is one ecosphere for all living organisms and what affects one, affects all. Humans and other species are connected\ dependent on other species" (535-46). With this in mind it becomes hard to practice anything other than compassion and harmlessness. Everything must go somewhere. There is no "waste" in nature, and there is no "away" to which things can be thrown. Everything such as wood, smoke, nuclear waste, carbon emissions, etc. must go somewhere.

There is inseparable relationship between human and nature like of mother and baby. We also find spiritual union between human and nonhuman. Everything is related to everything else. To prove this statement it is easy to overlook the services that ecosystem provide to humanity. They enrich the soil and create very air we breathe. Without these amenities, the remaining tenure of the human race would be nasty and brief. The life-sustaining matrix is built of green plants with legions of microorganism and mostly small, obscure animals- in other words, weeds and bugs. Such organism support the world with efficiency they are so divers, allowing them to divide labor and



swarm over every square meters of the earth surface. They run the precisely as we would wish it to be run, because humanity evolves within living communities and our bodily functions are finely adjusted to the idiosyncratic environment. Mother earth, no more than the communality of organism is disrupted too much. A near infinity to other mother planet can be envisioned; each with its fauna and flora, all producing physical environments uncongenial to human life to disregard the diversity of life is to risk catapulting ourselves into an alien environment. We all have become like the pilot whales that inexplicably beach themselves.

Furthermore, the narrator talks about future of the world in his poem "Fire and Ice" not only this he also talks about adverse relation between fire and ice i.e. Humans and Nature. Even though fire was natural before it was invented now it has become man-made. But ice is always natural since its origin. We say nature is dominant but humans are trying to dominate and kill the nature due to rapid development of modern science and technology. The narrator writes:

From what I have tasted of desire

I hold with those who favor fire.

To say that for destruction ice." (3-5)

There is nature in very steps of humans' life. A man cannot move even a single step without the presence of nature because he is born in nature, lives in nature and dies in nature. Cycle of nature is pretty amazing which ever lasts through a life time of human.

Julia G. Pause expresses "it is found an adverse relation between humans and nature like in the poem "Fire and Ice". There might be death of universe if humans do not think about the future of nature or world (352-64). The massive fire in 1988 in Yellow

Stone National Park- the world's first national park- marked an important landmark in recent fire history. The fire lasted longer than three months and consumed more than 1,400,000 hectares. There was a large investment and suppression activity in fire. Yellow Stone fire was extinguished only when snow began to fall in mid-September. The fire in Yellow Stone was perhaps the first fire broadcast around the world in the media. People have to understand that fire as a natural ecosystem process. Even though fire is culturally constructed, there is an ice to put fire off naturally. It is proved that fire brings destruction in one hand and in another hand it helps in construction of ecosystem as well.

A world without fire is like a sphere without roundness- that is, we cannot imagine it. Wildfires has shaped our world since long before humans emerged. We cannot understand our biota without including fire as a process in the natural history of our planet. During most of earth's history fire has been integral to the evolution of flora and fauna including human. Although there is an adverse meaning of fire and ice, both seem an integral part of ecosystem even though they both may bring destruction to the world they go hand in hand until the universe last long. To achieve a sustainable future, the humans need to revisit relationship with nature. The poem "Fire and Ice" can be analyzed in terms of relation between humans and nature. Fire represents as humans nature and ice represents as cool and calm nature. When humans become irrational like fire then nature also becomes hidden killer like an ice as it destroys people's settlement when it turns to glacier due to extreme heat of fire or sun. Rationality of humans only can use nature in proper way and get lots of benefit from it otherwise, humans have to bear huge loss from nature.

### **Interconnection between Nature and Culture**

Nature is already existed but culture is made by humans later. So nature is the mother of culture. Simply nature is mother and human is her baby who makes different culture in the way his life. Nature is omnipresent and culture is constructed behind the omnipresence of nature. Nature is not what it used to be. Or at least that is what we may think, when we look at the way humans and their technologies have treated nature. When we speak as "nature", however, we are essentially talking about our relationship with nature, never nature itself. Trying to bring nature into view is equally ambivalent. Images of nature cannot be taken at face value either it is not the straightforward case of "what we see, is what we get".

"Nature does not have a design problem. People do have. Instead of using nature as a mere tool for humans' purposes; we can strive to become tools of nature that serve its agenda too. What would it mean to become, once again, native to this place, the Earth-the home of all our relations? Its challenge for designers to design a habitat for people and create a rich communication with surrounding natural sources within the living space. People have to evaluate what nature actually is. People have to differentiate between natural and artificial process. For example water flowing is a natural process and bathing is an artificial process. Greenery is uprooted by architects while designing buildings as per the demand of human. Humans do not understand the original value of nature. Cultural development is achieved against nature as in the poem "Mending Wall" the neighbor of the poet wants to construct a wall distinguish his farm from the poet's farm without considering the beauty of nature and he says:

He is all pine and I am apple orchard

My apple trees will never get across

And eat the cones under his pines, I tell him.

He only says, "Good fences make good neighbors" (24-27).

The above lines in the poem prove that the human or the neighbor of the narrator represents the foolish designer of architecture who is going to construct a fence against nature. The wall is not going to be constructed based on wise architecture rather it is built in traditional way. The neighbor does not know that wisely constructed wall can be the mirror of nature outside. He is applying an artificial greenery inside the space of his boundary. There is the nature at the center but he does not care about it. It is not sure whether the wall creates harmonious relation between two neighbors. The poet wants to view the real beauty of nature in his apple orchard and his neighbor's pine yard but his neighbor does not like it because he wants to create a wall between their two lands. It seems quite contrary opinion between the narrator and his neighbor. It also proves that the narrator loves nature but his neighbor does not love it and he only runs through the traditional thought "Good fences make good neighbor"(45) which creates some sort of conflict rather creating harmonious relationship between them. It may preserve natural objects like apple trees, pine trees, dogs, cows and others from external enemies entering to the neighbor's garden but it does help to maintain good relationship between two persons. Humans try to control nature by their cultural force but they don't know how they are being in loss due to over control and over use of nature.

Environmental historian William Cronin imagines that ". . . environment may initially shape the range of choices available to a people at a given moment, but then culture reshapes environment in responding to those choices (113-21). The reshaped environment presents a new set of possibilities for cultural reproduction, thus setting up a

new cycle of mutual determination. Changes in the way people create and re-create their livelihood must be analyzed in terms of changes not only in their social relations but in their ecological ones as well.

Spirit of nature does not come automatically. Architect or designers should study the site condition and apply the attributes of Biophonic design to enhance the living standard and create a robust connection between nature, people and space. Nowadays, people are more likely to stay in the architectural interior space than in the nature. Because of that, architects and designers just simply apply the greenery into the space and create so -called green architecture. But that is actually a kind of artificial design, and it will mislead the human to the perception of nature.

No nature, no culture; no culture, no use of nature. Cultural activities are essential to use sublime of nature and natural objects are essential to promote cultural norms and values. Especially culture is dominant and nature is being dominated even though both play equal role for the sustainable existence of universe. Civil societies are related in complex ways with the nature that surrounds and includes them. People turn to nature for food, fiber energy, and shelter. Climate, soils, waters, terrains, biotic communities all play roles in shaping social orders as people adapt their ways to local nature, however, they also alter it substantially by burning, cutting, tilling, draining and building. Nature thus affects culture at the same that culture shapes nature and not just once but continuously.

The research finds herewith that nature should be read as a book. The book of nature is a religious and philosophical concept and originating in the Latin Middle Age which vies nature as a book to be read for knowledge and understanding. Nature is the

universal teacher. Whatever we cannot learn from the external appearance of nature, we can learn from her spirit. Everything is taught by nature to her discipline if he asks for information in the appropriate manner. The nature is a library from where one can gain many knowledge. Nature becomes a heaven when one really can live with union of mind and heart. Nature as a book is accessible to everyone, but it is not always an easy book for us. The meaning in it are never stated but implied. Besides, it is dynamic and uncertain. To be good readers, we have to be observant and we have to think and do analysis. Frost sets a good example to us in this aspect. He is a remarkable reader of nature who reads and thinks and always learns. What's more, he is always trying to share with us what he has learned .Frost expects us to see what he has seen, and learn what he has learned. More importantly, he inspires us to read and analyze nature as a book.

### **Nature of Nature**

The origin of a word can often tell us something useful about its meaning. Looking at word nature gives us native, nation, national, natural- all of them carrying that Nat-opening, which comes from the Latin word for "birth." In fact this notion of birth is probably the deepest, oldest meaning attached to the word nature. Nature is what gives birth to us; nature is that wholeness of matter and space and time that holds and sustain us. The poet again reflects:

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. (12-16)

The final two lines are repeated, which usually means the line is very important. One thing is that a man has several duties to be fulfilled until the end of his life journey. The last line reading " And miles to go before I sleep" is probably intended literally. The speaker is travelling some distance in a horse. The repetition of the lines suggests that it occurs to the speaker that he still has a long life ahead of him with many things to do before he will sleep; the sleep of death. Death is natural phenomena which is inevitable and all humans have to accept it. Birth and Death are regular cycle of nature and can't be separated from each other. All humans have to accept cycle of death as we talk in the above poem. Nature lasts ever but humans cant. Humans have to knee down in front of nature because humans are creature of Nature and their life is impossible without nature. The whole poem contains a hidden death wish as death of a poet as death is natural phenomena. The author visits woods that are "lovely, dark and deep" on the darkest evening of the year. It is possible the woods symbolize death, yet the poem seems so peaceful, it could be that the wood represents nature and freedom. His brief stop in the woods may just be a moment of freedom before returning to the obligation of the society. "But I have promises to keep" may refer to those obligations. Here in the poem the term "before I sleep" may be the symbol of frustration in his life. To calm down his frustration, he goes for a walk in the darkest evening of the winter where he views snowfall nature

Lawrence Buell utters that "This understanding of nature encourages us to see everything - rocks, soil, water, sky, animals, insects, and people-as seamless and connected, part of a larger whole (338-48). Yet our human birthright also gives us consciousness, the conviction that we are each of us separate from everything and everyone else. We certainly feel like unique individuals and most of our actions and

judgments assume that we are free separate, independent people. So we are able to see ourselves as part of nature.-part of the wealth of offspring-and we are able to see ourselves as separate from nature, individually and collectively capable of manipulating nature, examining it, probing it an understanding it. But it is duality, double ness that forms the center of our relationship with and inside nature. Even though there fundamental duality of inclusion or separation it is proved that nature is at the center. Nature is the source of consciousness, nature as the sources of religious experience and understanding. Nature is that which makes our living possible on earth. Nature, in the broadest sense, is the natural, physical or material world or universe. Nature can refer to the phenomena of the physical world and also to life in general. The study of nature is a large, if not the only, part of science. Although humans are part of nature, human activity is often understood as a separate category from other natural phenomena.

Carl Sagan assumes that "We are like butterflies that flutter for a day and think it is forever. Despite our finite existence, artist has repeatedly attempted to capture the boundless grandeur, complexity, and wonder of nature (297-12). Brutal power of humans attempts to control nature. The physical world is rich with value. It contains truth. For this reason, seeds are more precious than diamond-diamonds sparkle but seeds contain the principle of life. Nature has no culture. In nature, ideas come into conflict and bonding occurs, only because of instinct. God, on the other hand, transcends nature and is thus capable of calling s into relations of mutuality. Even though, in our freedom, we can resist this call, god succeeds where nature fails, since the demand for mutuality. If it is moral and universal, must cut across culture and across our "natural instincts and tendencies. Nature exists for us. We are makers of meaning; Nature plays no favorites.



We need a model of God, which is omnipresent in nature. God recognizes the evil in humans and non- humans nature.

We can talk about two terms "Nature" and "Nurture". Nature says that our traits are influenced by genetic inheritance and similar biological factors while nurture as the influence of environmental factor after conception. The use of terms "nature" and "nurture" henceforth has referred to the roles of heredity and environment respectively in human development. According to the naturalist personality is natural. Personality is a result of evolutionary process. Human beings may sharpen their personality but can never change them altogether. Whatever our genetics have a stronger influence than our environment. No matter human beings are raised, it cannot completely change the genes that they are born with whereas human behavior and morality is influenced by environment. The link between a gene and a behavior is not the same like cause and effect.

All in all nature relies on nurture and vice versa. So both coexist together. If a person's behavior is inherited directly from the genes of his/her parents or other biological factors, then it is the nature that determines his character. But if the environment that a person grew up in, agents his behavior, then it is the nurture that determines his/her character. Nature makes the boy toward and nurture sees him forward. Nature has two qualities; darkness and brightness.

### **Conclusion: Humans and Nature**

Robert Frost is beyond doubt a unique poet in modern American literature. One element that accounts for his uniqueness is the use of nature in his poetry. He explores the theme of nature and the human emotion love. He is also considered as humanist. He is

a nature lover but not a nature hugger. He uses pastoral style while exploring nature in his poems. Frost denies being a nature poet, but he seems never tired of using it in his poetry. He has written a large number of poems throughout his career. Nature is used in his poems for different purposes; it is sometimes the setting, sometimes the theme, and sometimes a metaphor for a certain human situation. People love his poems for his clever use of nature, but they do not pay much attention to the poet's view on nature that lies behind his poetry.

As a matter of fact, Frost's view on nature is an important part of his heritage to us. It helps with our understanding of Frost's poetry. What's more, it provides us with valuable insight into the natural world around us. So, it deserves to be studied. Nature is a source of human wisdom. There is a wealth in nature, and nature is. Frost believes that there is close relationship between man and nature. Human cannot live without nature and there is no use of nature in absence of human. Everything is related to everything else. More than this nature and humans are like mother and baby which cannot be separated from each other. Their relationship like of nail and flesh. Nature is flesh and humans are like nail. As the nail protects flesh we humans should protect nature otherwise our survival is not possible on earth. Earth is our shelter and basic foundation of life. Earth is a beautiful garden and humans are the care taker of it. When humans take care of earth then they can bloom in it like beautiful flowers of real nature.

Frost's views on nature are important implications for us. On account of nature's dual character, we need to hold a dialectical mind towards it. We should juxtapose contradictory elements in nature, and then treat nature reasonably. A second implication is that we should read and analyze nature as a guidebook, because it governs our life.

Nature is everything for humans. Nature is the greatest assets of humans in free of cost.

Humans should know how to use it in their real life. Frost wants us love nature and make a bulky study about it.

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