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Thesis Title	ROBERT FROST'S VISION OF HUMAN LIFE: A STUDY IN SELECTED POEMS OF HIS POETRY			
Year	2006			
Abstract	<p>The poet Robert Lee Frost (1874-1963) is one of the prominent American poets of the twentieth century who won the Pulitzer Prize four times. He is well known for his simple and direct poetic style as well as for his subtle and profound thought. Behind his narration and description of certain personal experiences in the rural region of New England lurks a deep insight into the human experience and the conflicts in the human mind. His poetry always reflects man's desire to understand the truth of his existence in an era of radical changes in the technical, economic, intellectual and social life.</p> <p>The thesis aims at studying Frost's vision of the human life and his attitude to the various troubles that face man in his life. It also examines the poet's handling of the fundamental human</p>			

issues and facts, which are not related to a particular place or age; they are rather related to the human experience in general.

The study falls into three chapters and a conclusion.

The first chapter is introductory. It studies in detail the shaping elements of Frost's mentality and vision of life and his growth as a man and a poet throughout his eighty-nine years of life and all its stages. It focuses on the people who influenced him, his readings and the experiences that formed his personality. The chapter also includes a general discussion of the main concerns of his poetry as a poet who devoted himself to man and his life.

The second chapter is divided into three sections. The first section shows, through the analysis of three poems, Frost's attitude towards man's search for the truth of his existence. In these poems, Frost portrays man as being dissatisfied with his limited life so he tries hard to have a vision of the unknown as a means to gain knowledge and get deeper understanding of his existence. The poems discussed include **"The Star-Splitter"** (1923), **"Neither Out Far Nor In Deep"** (1936), and **"For Once, Then, Something"** (1936).

The second section discusses Frost's attitude towards nature in its relation to man and his life. Frost reveals a

different view of nature from the romantic perception of his ancestors, like William Wordsworth and Ralf Waldo Emerson, who believe that nature is benevolent and representative of moral and spiritual values. Frost's realistic treatment of nature is made clear through the analysis of the following poems: **“The Most of It”** (1942), **“Once by the Pacific”** (1928) **“Spring Pools”** (1928) and **“The Need of Being Versed in Country Things”** (1923).

The third section deals with Frost's attitude towards man's confrontation of the tribulations of life and his steadfastness in the face of the adversary circumstances that try to strip him of his dignity and self-respect. The section also shows Frost's belief of man's capability to find satisfaction in his limited environment. Frost's attitude is discussed through the analysis of two poems: **“Brown’s Descent”** (1916) and **“Mowing”** (1925).

In the last section, the emphasis is laid on Frost's vision about the limitation of human life, which obliges man to make certain choices and decisions that determine his future life without any other chance to choose otherwise. **“The Trial By Existence”** (1906) and **“The Road Not Taken”** (1916) give a clear portrayal of Frost's view of man's dilemma of making choices.

The third chapter is dedicated to the analysis of certain inner and outer conflicts in man's life. This chapter is subdivided into three sections. The first section presents an analysis of Frost's double attitude towards the conflict inside man between his desire for individual freedom and privacy and his adherence to his duties of the social life as a responsible being. The discussion is supported by an extensive analysis of poems like **"The Vantage Point"** (1913) and **"Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"** (1923).

The second section presents Frost's view of the potential dangers of the life of excessive seclusion through the discussion of four poems. They are **"An Old Man's Winter Night"** (1916), **"Acquainted with the Night"** (1928), **"Desert Places"** (1936) and **"The Tuft of Flowers"** (1913)

The third section focusses on Frost's attitude to human relationships: what separates people from each other and what brings them together despite the contradictions in their perspectives and ideas. The poems chosen for discussion in this section are **"Mending Wall"** (1915), **"Home Burial"** (1915) and **"West Running Brook,"** (1928),

The study is rounded off by a conclusion, which sums up the findings of the thesis.