

**THE SYMPHONY OF NATURE AND HUMAN PSYCHE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF
WORDSWORTH AND FROST AS POETS OF NATURE AND HUMANITY**

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Abstract

William Wordsworth is considered the greatest poet of Nature and a philosopher-poet, focusing on both nature and humanity. Robert Frost, on the other hand, is an excellent poet of both nature and humanity, often including people in his scenes. Both poets explore various topics, from the natural to the human soul. This essay examines the role of nature in enriching human understanding, using a human knowledge model and analyzing the application of human cognition, medicines, and moral standards in relation to the natural world.

Keywords: Wordsworth, Robert Frost, Nature poet, Human behavior, Nature, Human soul, Poetry, Sceneries, Literature, Romanticism

1. INTRODUCTION

Nature writing is essential for emotional persons trying to escape city stress. This was exceptional in the case of preacher and nature enthusiast William Wordsworth. Like earlier English sonnets, his emphasized nature's importance and power to inspire and delight. However, famed artist Robert Frost used nature to express his views on humans in vivid depictions. William Wordsworth and Robert Frost wrote sonnets about nature, but their views differed. Wordsworth, a high priest of nature, created a new philosophical system and view of nature. Frost, on the other hand, did not feel inspired or happy by nature. Romanticism linked nature and spirit in two ways. One perspective thought nature could perceive and respond to man's emotions, while the other felt nature penetrated humanity and the world. Wordsworth and Coleridge, noted for their empathic view of nature and inventive expressive music, created history in 1798. His poem Halting by Woods on a Snowy Evening represented Robert Frost's view of nature, unlike English romantic painters.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Mandhu, M. (2022) explored the dark pastoral subgenre in the poetry of William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge, revealing their unique techniques and innovations in modernizing key themes like return, Arcadia, and nostalgia, revealing two distinct types of pastoral poetry.

Murtaza, et al. (2020) examined that Wordsworth's Ode from a structuralist perspective, examining its structure based on structural principles. It links Romantic poetry, which glorifies author subjectivity, with structuralism, which believes in author's death. The review analyzes the ode's parallels, echoes, repetitions, contrasts, and patterns of language and imagery, as well as its relationship with genre tradition.

3. NATURE IN ROBERT FROST

Frost's poetry often uses nature imagery, focusing on human psychology rather than nature's workings. He uses rural scenes, landscapes, and homely farmers to illustrate his struggles with everyday experiences. Frost's stoical, honest, and accepting attitude is evident in his use of nature as a background, connecting it to human situations and concerns. His poetry conveys the message of man for mankind.

Robert Frost viewed nature as an alien force capable of destroying humans, yet also saw the struggle with it as a heroic battle:

“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.”

Frost acknowledges the separation of nature and man, viewing the harsh realities of the natural world as different aspects of reality that can be embraced in poetry, despite his love for natural beauty. The poem *Stopping by the Woods on a Snowy Evening* expresses Frost's love for nature, but ultimately emphasizes that life is more important than the beauty of the woods:

“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.”

Wordsworth's poem explores life's journey, death, and inner self, while Frost uses botanical facts and figurative language to convey psychological concerns.

The poem Mending Wall explores the damaged wall between Frost's orchard and neighbor's pine wood, highlighting social and symbolic interpretations of cultural problems and human psychology. Frost's poem Birches nostalgically portrays his childhood, comparing life to pathless wood.:

“So was I once myself a swinger of birches.

And so, I dream of going back to be.

It's when I'm weary of considerations,

And life is too much like a pathless wood”

Frost's poems explore men's weariness, confusion, and creativity, using images like apple orchards, forests, and piles of wood to discuss people and their lives.

4. A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Wordsworth's poetry blends personal, spiritual, and mystical experiences with the motif of the spirit in nature and man. He merges mind and environment to show the hidden similarities between nature and morality. Frost, unlike Wordsworth, views nature as foreign and worldly. Wordsworth emphasises nature's healing power, whereas Frost emphasises humanity.

Frost's poetry records personal experience, whereas Wordsworth's reveals truth. Wordsworth focusses on nature's beauty and Frost on humans, both seeking seclusion and joy. Frost sees nature as a metaphor of man's relationship to the world, whereas Wordsworth sees it as a source of learning, ideas, power, and ideals. Finally, Wordsworth's poetry focused on nature's beauty and Frost's on humans, seeking peace and joy.

5. CONCLUSION

This study compares the stylistic presentations of English Romantic William Wordsworth and Modern American Robert Frost, focusing on their unique approach to the common subject of "Nature." Both poets advocate for humanity and beauty, despite their differences in color or cast. Although the study may have some limitations due to limited resources, it provides a useful guideline for future comparative literature research, allowing for better discussions on similar topics. The study's unique origin and focus on thematic issues make it valuable for future study.

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