

NOVEL APPROACH TO COMPARE OF AN ESTABLISHED OPEN-SOURCE ERP AND A NEXT GENERATION CLOUD COMPUTING ERP

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ABSTRACT

The psychology of Robert Frost's nature poetry occupies a significant place in the poetic arts; however it is likely Frost's use of nature that is the most misunderstood aspect of his poetry. Man is essentially alone, as is borne out by numerous solitary figures in Frost's poetry. Strong human emotion is invariably introduced into all nature poems. Frost uses nature as an image that he wants us to see or a metaphor that he wants us to relate to on a psychological level. His poetry is in the main psychologically oriented with emphasis on specific recurring themes, which include, but are not limited to, loneliness, retreat, spirituality, darkness and death.

Keywords: Nature, psychology, birches, darkness

INTRODUCTION:

American poet, one of the finest of rural new England's 20th century pastoral poets, Robert Frost is regarded as the most honored of the American poets. A poet star of exceptional magnitude has risen from New England yet it was in Old England that it emerged from a misty horizon, there to be recognized for what it was. He soon became in his own country the most read and constantly anthologized poet, whose work was made familiar in classrooms and lecture platforms. Frost was awarded the Pulitzer Prize four times. Nature and rural surroundings became for Frost a source for insights into deeper design of life. He once said: "Literature begins with geography."

Some say the world will end in fire,
Some say in ice
From what I've tasted of desire
I hold with those who favor fire.
But if it had to perish twice,
I think I know enough of hate
To say that for destruction ice
Is also great
And would suffice.

Robert Frost was born in San Francisco, California. His father William Frost, a Journalist and an ardent Democrat, died when Frost was about eleven years old. His Scottish mother, the former Isabelle Moody, resumed her career as a schoolteacher to support her family. The family lived in Lawrence, Massachusetts, with Frost's paternal grandfather, William Prescott Frost, who gave his grandson a good schooling. In 1892 Frost graduated from a high school and attended Dartmouth College for a few months. Over the next ten years he held a number of jobs. Frost worked among others in a textile mill and taught Latin at his mother's school in Methuen, Massachusetts. In 1894 the New York Independent published Frost's poem 'My Butterfly' and he had five poems privately printed. Frost worked as a teacher and continued to write and publish his poems in magazine. In 1895 he married a former schoolmate, neither Eli nor White; they had six children.

From 1897 to 1899 Frost studied at Harvard, but left without receiving a degree. He moved to Derry, New Hampshire, working there as a cobbler, farmer, and teacher at Pinkerton Academy and at the state normal school in Plymouth. When he sent his poems to the Atlantic Monthly they were returned with this note: "we regret that the Atlantic has no place for your vigorous verse."

"He moves in darkness as it seems to me,
Not of woods only and the shade of trees.
He will not go behind his father's saying,
and he likes having thought of it so well

He says again, 'Good fences make good neighbors.'"

In 1912 Frost sold his farm and took his wife and four young children to England. There he published his first collection of poems, *A BOY'S WILL*, at the age of 39. It was followed by *NORTH BOSTON* (1914), which gained international reputation. The collection contains some of Frost's best-known poems: 'Mending wall,' 'The Death of the Hired Man,' 'Home Burial,' 'A Servant to Servants,' 'after Apple-picking,' and 'the wood-pile.' The poems, written with blank verse or looser free verse of dialogue, were drawn from his own life, recurrent losses, everyday tasks, and his loneliness.

In his poetry Robert Frost addresses many aspects of life. His poems range from love to humor, and to fear and rage. The themes of the poems are brought about in many ways. Many of his poems are influenced by nature. In the poems "Never again would Bird's song be the same," "Desert places," "The Road Not Taken," and *Stopping By Woods on a Snowy Evening*, Frost uses nature as figures of speech to establish the overall themes of the poems. The use of nature in Frost poems is used in many ways to express the overall feeling and meaning of the entire poems.

Robert Frost sees the universe, as the most problematic environment. When Robert Frost feels that the universe is really inimical to man, he usually sees it as the instrument of harsh God, or worse as in his best poem "Design" and "Lovely shall be Chooser". Robert Frost considers man's rational limitations at length in "Masque of Reason". It is a short verse play. It deals with the biblical story of Job. Robert Frost is in some ways like John Milton. As John Milton's aim is to justify God's ways to man in 'Paradise Lost', Robert Frost's aim is to justify God's ways to man. Man cannot go beyond his limitations. He must submit to the mysterious force. His belief in the limitation of man has profound implications. He sways that there is not only difficulties with the nature and universe but also with man's infinite mind. It may be impossible to measure. According to Robert Frost's vision of man's limitation is something reasonable. Man finds himself amid confusion beyond his control. His position is precarious in the universe and in front of the power of universe man feels himself isolated. He faces difficulties due to alienation in this vast universe.

'A servant to servants' is the most powerful account of human alienation in the fearsome universe. A farmer's wife's position is that of all men in an unfeeling universe as Robert Frost indicates. This poem can be interpreted in many ways. It can be read as the epitome of Godless existential man and condition of a man, expression of fallen man condemned to labor and finally that man condemned to labor and finally that that man has alienated himself from the universe; he has made his position insecure in this vast world. His another poem 'Once by The Pacific' emphasizes God's wrath over fallen man. Robert Frost cannot accept complete agnosticism. He can not say that he is certain of nothing, nor he is certain of everything about his position in this universe-

"The shattered water made a misty din
Great waves looked over others coming in,
And thought of doing something to the shore
The water never did to land before"

Man and nature are separate and fundamentally different. Nature has its own integrity, which can man hardly understand. Robert Frost's view point reveals that man must learn to live in the natural order. It is the only effective way to live in the universe. He must learn how to live a life with difficulties. He must struggle with difficulties and unpleasant situations. Robert Frost has given his conception of nature. He has told about the nature's independence. He has indicated in his several poems that man can not exercise any influence on nature although he can control it to some extent. Robert Frost has also revealed the secrets of the universe. Human being can not understand this vast universe because their understanding is limited by boundaries. Nitchie has observed –

"Man has no memory of heaven or of his choosing life on earth to
make his "earthly woe" more bearable.

Frost writes in desert places: "the loneliness includes me unawareness". Man is essentially alone, as is borne out by numerous solitary figures in Frost's poetry. Strong human emotion is invariably introduced into all nature poems, "My November Guest" and "Reluctance" do portray the pleasure the poet experiences in communion with nature. But it is in accordance with his conviction that man should never make the mistake of 'crossing the wall' the trespassing in to the domain of nature. Hence critic like Alvarez and other do not regard him as a nature poet. They are willing to concede him only the position of a poet of country life. In fact, Frost himself has admitted this-

"I guess I am not a nature poet. I have written only two poems without a human being in them.

As against this opinion John F. Lynen says:-

Frost's nature poetry is so excellent and so characteristic that it must be
given a prominent place in any account of his art.

After asserting that Frost has so many and such excellent poems about natural scenery and wild life, he says further:

"One can hardly avoid thinking of him as a nature poet."

The psychology of Robert Frost's nature poetry by Amy Rauch Robert Frost occupies a significant place in the poetic arts; however it is likely Frost's use of nature that is the most misunderstood aspect of his poetry. While nature is always present in Frost's writing, it is primarily used in a "Pastoral sense". This makes sense as Frost did consider himself to be a shepherd. Frost uses nature as an image that he wants us to see or a metaphor that he wants us to relate to on a psychological level. To say that Frost is a nature poet is inaccurate. His poetry is in the main psychologically oriented with emphasis on specific recurring themes, which include, but are not limited to, loneliness, retreat, spirituality, darkness and death. Frost began as a nature poet and his interest in nature persisted throughout his career

The poetry of Robert Frost evokes our thought as does the poetry of Thomas Hardy and A.E Housman, He wrote poetry in a very realistic manner. He did not define poetry like Wordsworth, but he looked at life, at nature and other things with the deep insight and wrote poetry. Frost's nature poetry interconnects the world of the natural and the world of the human beings- both key elements of his motivation in writing poetry. The harsh reality of nature and the thoughtless expectations in the mind of man scarcely cohere to one another

Robert Frost's "stopping by Wood in a Snowy Evening" tells an invitingly simple story. But as we read and reread the poem, we are drawn into questions and mysteries. Beginning with the oddly tentative note struck in the poem's first line, we are guided by a speaker who, it seems, conceals as much as he reveals. Who is the unnamed person whose woods these are and why is the speaker concerned about that person's presence or absence? Where has the speaker come from and where is he going? What draws him so powerfully to the cold deserted woods he calls "lovely, dark, and deep"?

The woods are lovely, dark and deep,
I have promises to Keep,
Miles to go before sleep
Miles to go before sleep.

He gives the accuracy of even the minutest details. The critic like Isidar Schneider says;-

“The descriptive power of Robert Frost is to me the most wonderful thing in his poetry.

A snowfall, a spring thaw, a bending tree, a valley mist, a brook, these are brought
not to but in to the experience of the reader.”

Robert Frost developed the tragic vision of life from early years of his life since the death of his father when the poet was only eleven years old. As mentioned earlier Robert Frost did not stop after painting pleasant landscapes. His excessive pleasure in the observation of the sensuous charm of nature; but to think of him as a nature poet or as a celebrant of nature is to distort his poetry by overlooking its darker complexities. While Frost has written poems that express a certain joy in nature- ‘Mowing’, ‘putting in the seed’ and ‘Two Look at two’-he is far from being a lover of nature: reading through his work we find that a major tone involves feeling of profound uneasiness, even of fear, towards nature. Robert Frost may present himself in a natural landscape, but he is far from comfortable there.

In this regard he is not entirely different from Wordsworth and Thoreau, two writers with whom he is often compared. Wordsworth, after all, discovered at last that nature was man’s implacable enemy, and he came to realize that his earlier love for nature was based on illusion and self deception the record of his discovery may be found in one of his last great poem, “Elegiac stanzas “a poem that explicitly renounces his former attitude and points the way towards a new philosophy that will sustain him in the years to come. Thoreau, too, paid concept of nature was always more ambivalent than is generally recognized. At times he could respond to nature as a loving companion: but he also argued that nature was an obstacle to spiritual development.

Frost shares something of Thoreau concern for the distance between man and nature. ‘Birches’ for example one of his best known and most misunderstood poems is not a poem about birches primarily, but about the desirability of escaping from this world, if only temporarily: “I’d like to get away from earth a while and then come back to it and begin over”. Birch trees provide the poet with the useful metaphor, since a properly chosen birch tree will lower a person back to earth if he climb it high enough; but the poem shows no great feeling for such trees, or for any tree. Nature offers no such blessings for him. His way out, if there is one, is not go in to nature, but to go beyond nature. In some other poems, nature has at best a morally neutral value; if it does not oppress, neither does it comfort.

Frost was a poet who found distance separating man from nature and God. He enjoyed extraordinary popularity probably he has so convincingly written about the dark side of nature without being pessimist. No American poet was able to get those honors which easily came to Frost, a poet who communicated what he really saw and felt. He enjoyed the position of a Charles Eliot Norton Professor, a Ralph Waldo Emerson fellow and a fellow in American civilization at Harvard. He also received the medal of poetry society of America and the National Institute of Arts and Letters. He got the title of master- poet.

Frost wrote about nature but he did not do without referring to man. He is modern in his attitude towards nature. His attitude is entirely different. Lionel Trilling said:-

“I have to say that Mr. Frost... is not the Frost. I seem to perceive existing in the minds of so many admirers of old virtues, simplicity and way of feeling. Instead he believed that Frost in his best poems represented, ‘the terrible actualities of life’. I regard Robert Frost as a terrifying poet”.

During the last forty years of his life Frost had a very active public life and was busy reading poems to audiences, lecturing on poetry. He crowned his public appearances at the inauguration of President John. F. Kennedy on January 30, 1961 by appearing before the world viewers of television reading ‘The Gift Outright’.

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