

1 **The Relationship of Nature, Human Endeavor and Reality in “Stopping by** 2 **Woods on A Snowy Evening”**

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6 **Abstract:** This study explores the relationship of nature, human endeavor and reality at
7 “Stopping by Woods on A Snowy Evening which is written by Robert Frost. The research
8 employs qualitative method which includes content analysis as the research tool. The research
9 findings suggest that throughout a description of journey, the poet has depicted an important
10 message of life. Natural world is highly related with human existence and if a person wants to be
11 dutiful towards his life, he must carry his journey. There might be deep forest which may not be
12 favorable to his journey, but one should not lose his hope or forget his duties to make the journey
13 meaningful. The poem from the perspective ecocriticism, discloses that the woods supply
14 different needs of human being easing the life. But similarly with the destruction of woods, the
15 level of oxygen decreases and environmental pollution increases. The relationship needs to be
16 established on harmonious balance. As the isolation is problem of human life, it needs to be
17 adjusted by keeping the connection with kith and kin. When a person faces the troubles of life, he
18 must try to overcome it for the meaningful life

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20 **Keywords: Nature, Human, Ecocriticism**

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22 **Introduction**

23 "*Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening*" exhibits remarkable aspects of nature (Tyagi, 2015),
24 human endeavor where the theme (Wiranota & Arifin, 2024) revolved around a journey. It
25 widens the personal and social aspects human life while catching the beauty of a forest in the
26 winter. The symbol represents the multidimensional reality of nature and everyday life. Robert
27 Forst, a celebrated poet (Sharma, 2023) and extends his outstanding quotes for realistic
28 depictions based on human experiences and understanding. The beauty of nature and obligations
29 of human life are two-dimensional approach, where Frost depicts the persistence and dutifulness.

30 While examining the relationship among nature, human endeavor and reality, it is visible that
31 human dominance has environmental effect (Dabirnia, 2021) which is responsible for many
32 unwanted ecological imbalances. The beauty of nature in the Frost's poem is extremely
33 appealing when it embodies the message of being responsible towards the nature and the person
34 himself in his own life.

35 **Research Objective:**

36 The purpose of this study is:

- 37 • To explore the relationship of Nature, Human Endeavor And Reality At “Stopping By
38 Woods on A Snowy Evening”

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40 **Research Question:**

- 41 • What is the relationship of of Nature, Human Endeavor And Reality At “Stopping By
42 Woods on A Snowy Evening”

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44 **Literature Review**

45 The writing style of Frost is simple but direct and the poems contained symbolism (Adi, Titian,
46 Wiruma, 2020), metaphor with rhythmic expressions. He has built seven collections of poetry
47 where New Hampshire (1923) contains the poem “Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening”. In
48 the collection of his poetry , it is found a long narrative style of the writing where he sometimes
49 narrates a story . the language is marked with brilliance and odor of metaphor and symbolic
50 interpretations. Though the incident may seem a part of everyday conversation, it lies the deeper
51 meaning of life (Adi, et. al 2020).

52 In recent time, there is a concern to relate literature with environmental concerns. Ecocriticism
53 denotes to the concept that “fundamental premise that human culture is inextricably linked to the
54 physical environment, both influencing and being influenced by it” (Glotfelty, 1996). Eco-
55 criticism’s central concern is the relationship between nature and civilization. A central concept
56 in ecocriticism is the exploration of the relationship between humans and the natural world (
57 Yustisiana & Sari, 2024). These factors include the portrayal of nature and the impact human
58 activities on environment and many ethical issues (Al Fawareh, Dakamsih, & Alkouri, 2023). It
59 exhibits much significance to the place and landscape that include forests, mountains, animals
60 and the influence of the characters. The relationship shows how the social, historical, and
61 ecological contexts (Yustisiana & Sari, 2024) are working from various angels.

62 In Frost’s poetry, tangible world is brought to the journey of spiritual and mystical dimensions.
63 Throughout the exploration nature, it explores the metaphysical questions and the mysteries of
64 existence, as seen in poems like "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening (Sharma ,2023).

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70 **Methodology:**

71 The study is carried out through qualitative method because of the subject matter itself. Here, the
72 research tool that is used, is content analysis. For the purpose present research, the content of the
73 poem is analyzed by stanzas.

74 **Findings and Discussions**

75 In the beginning of the poem, it is observed that there is a beautiful picture of nature is drawn
76 through words. The visitor relates the story with his unknowingness of the person who owns of
77 the woods. Though the scene is beautiful, it exhibits a culture of privacy and human isolation for
78 finding peace. He describes beautifully the nature, where he contemplates for understanding the
79 reality of existence on earth. The snow is beautiful but it also hinders the process of working,
80 while the visitor ignores the environmental issues and thinks of progressing. Frost beautifully
81 starts:

82 Whose woods these are I think I know.

83 His house is in the village, though;

84 He will not see me stopping here

85 To watch his woods fill up with snow.

86

87 The forest is a hub of ecological balances where different sort of life cycles goes on sometimes
88 without minor observation from human being. It is because of intervene of human; the woods
89 supply different needs of human being easing the life. But similarly with the destruction of
90 woods, the level of oxygen decreases and environmental pollution increases. The relationship
91 needs to be established on harmonious balance. As the isolation is problem of human life, it
92 needs to be adjusted by keeping the connection with kith and kin.

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94 In the second stanza, it is observed the visitor describes his transport system which is namely
95 horse. Horses are the friendly animal with human being. It has been a long tradition to ride on the
96 horse and travel around the world. Horse is a living transport where in this world we find a
97 mutual understanding from the perspective of the visitor. He loves his horse, and ponders over
98 the horse thoughts as a living friend which personifies the care and love for the horse that
99 accompanies with him. The relationship with natural world and human is soothing and effectful.
100 There is a personification by calling the horse as a thinker. The time which is described by the
101 poet is the 'darkest' which has multiplicate meaning. It outwardly describes a seasonal fall but
102 underneath describes the turmoil and insecurities of visitor's life.

103 My little horse must think it queer

104 To stop without a farmhouse near

105 Between the woods and frozen lake

106 The darkest evening of the year.

107 The lines exhibited that the horse opines to the visitor that this place is not a right one as it is
108 middle of forest and there is a frozen lake. The horse wants its rider to continue the journey for
109 the final destination (Wiranota, & Arifin,2024). The following lines contains the message:

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111 He gives his harness bells a shake

112 To ask if there is some mistake.

113 The only other sound's the sweep

114 Of easy wind and downy flake.

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116 Here, we find the cautious nature of the horse, it gives a shake on his harness bells. This
117 symbolizes, that natural element of the earth has cause and effect situation. As the environment is
118 here cold, the horse feels uncomfortable and wants a change. That's why he signals to the rider
119 by his all-best means to take preparation for the journey. Human life is full of mysteries. A
120 person can get a cautious signal for his safety. The relationship of natural elements with human
121 life is intertwined. The rider can hear only the sound of snowflakes and winds. This says the
122 troublesome weather condition of that time. When a person faces the troubles of life, he must try
123 to overcome it for the meaningful life. The epitome of the poem reaches to the culmination
124 when the poet says the following lines:

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126 The woods are lovely, dark, and deep,

127 But I have promise to keep,

128 And miles to go before I sleep,

129 And miles to go before I sleep.

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131 The responsibilities of a person are important while he sees the life journey a continuous process.
132 Sleep here metaphorically represents death. Before the death, a person must do good deeds. He
133 should fulfill the duties properly. The life journey must be fruitful and effective by not wasting
134 time here and there. Sleep is a short escape from life while death is a final one. The remembrance
135 of this truth, make a person sensible, dutiful and rectify his actions for a better purpose.

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139 **Conclusion:**

140 Natural world is an open library for human being. If he observes minutely, he can understand life
141 deeply. It makes a person to be conscious on his actions and duties. It makes the person to be a
142 better person for his life. The relationship of nature, human endeavor and reality in this poem,
143 brings a positive understanding of life. It encourages human to continue the journey with love,
144 respect and duty. As a person does know what is waiting for him in life tomorrow, he should not
145 lose his hope. He should continue his journey for a meaningful life that brings goodness to him.

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