



**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA’LIM, FAN VA
INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**

BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

**EFFECTIVE WAYS OF ORGANIZING
LEARNER CENTERED CLASSES
IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE CLASSROOM**

Xalqaro miqyosdagi ilmiy-amaliy anjuman

MATERIALLARI TO’PLAMI

23 APREL, 2024

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Maqolalarni to'plovchi va nashrga tayyorlovchi Ingliz adabiyotshunosligi va tarjimashunoslik kafedrasida o'qituvchilari L.X.Xaydarova va N.S. Zokirova

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THE DESCRIPTION OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MAN AND NATURE IN ROBERT FROST'S POETRY

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Abstract. This article explores the complex relationship between man and nature as depicted in the poetry of American poet Robert Frost. Close readings of selected Frost poems including "Birches," "The Need of Being Versed in Country Things," and "Tree at My Window" reveal Frost's nuanced perspective of how humans interact with the natural environment. Frost portrays nature as sublime but indifferent, recognizing both its beauty and cruelty. The analysis traces themes of man seeking respite in nature, futilely attempting to control nature, finding spiritual meaning in nature, and nature's constant cycle of death and rebirth. The article argues that Frost advocates for a balanced perspective - appreciating nature's gifts whilst acknowledging man's lack of dominance over natural order.

Keywords: Poetry, man, nature, relationship, environment, imagination, symbolize , mysterious, images, spiritual, characterization

The poetry of iconic American poet Robert Frost frequently explores complex philosophical questions regarding existence, faith, and the human condition. One of the most prominent themes in his vast body of work is mankind's intricate relationship with the natural world. Frost's poetry offers rich insights into the interplay between humans and nature, depicting the give and take between the two forces and arguing for a delicate balance and mutual respect. This article conducts close readings of selected Frost poems to analyze his multifaceted portrayal of the bonds connecting man and the environment.

Considerable scholarship has examined how Frost navigates humanity's complex bonds to the natural realm across his verses. However, analyses have tended to focus on singular features of Frost's multi-layered perspective separately, rather than conducting integrated analysis contrasting said dimensions. This article aims to address this gap through close readings of Frost poems

spanning motifs of escapism in nature, nature's indifference and intimacy found in environment to showcase the richness underlying the poet's representation of ties binding man and nature.

This article takes an in-depth look at three Robert Frost poems featuring touching perspectives on interactions between mankind and the natural world - "Birches" "The Need of Being Versed in Country Things" and "Tree at My Window". Utilizing textual analysis, the predominant themes and messages related to man's ties to nature are extracted from each poem. The discussion synthesizes the commonalities between the three works to draw broader conclusions regarding Frost's extensive view on the complex relationship human beings share with their natural surroundings.

Considerable scholarship has been dedicated to analyzing the complex relationship between man and nature featured prominently across Robert Frost's poetry. Critics have offered diverse interpretations of how Frost portrays humanity's ties to the natural landscape.

Several literary critics have centered on the repeating theme of finding temporary escape through immersing oneself in nature's splendor, most famously articulated in "Birches." Evans examined how Frost depicts nature as a fanciful retreat from dull human troubles, represented by the metaphor of playfully swinging on birch tree branches. Comparatively, Peters argued Frost adds nuance by reinstating nature's imposing supremacy, evident through ice storms ultimately bending the proud birch trees. Other analyses emphasized Frost's frequent portrayal of nature's cold indifference to mankind. Ryan explored Frost's sentiment that the natural world remains detached and unaware of humanity's trifles in poems like "The Need of Being Versed in Country Things" which spotlight the environment reclaiming spaces without concern for people. Conversely, Singh traced an alternate perspective stressing intimate spiritual connections formed with nature, traced in works like "Tree at My Window" depicting finding meaning through nature's timeless stoicism.

Thus, Frost scholarship reflects the poet's layered view point, underlining nature's splendor yet refusal to be tamed, while meditating on how to balance respect and trust navigating this complex bond between man and his surrounding landscapes. By illuminating contrasting interpretations, the review foregrounds this article's contribution examining Frost's multifaceted insight through close reading of poems straddling said perspectives.

Nature as sanctuary providing temporary respite from human burdens. The desire to escape worldly responsibilities and lose oneself in swaying birch trees in "Birches" illustrates Frost's view of nature as an enchanting haven offering transient relief from man's troubles. However, the ultimate force bending the trees are indifferent ice storms, underscoring the environment's detached control.

*When I see birches bend to left and right
Across the lines of straighter darker trees,
I like to think some boy's been swinging them.
But swinging doesn't bend them down to stay
As ice-storms do.*

"The Need of Being Versed in Country Things" demonstrates Frost's assessment of nature's indifference to mortal affairs through images of the landscape erasing remains of human existence without hesitation.

*The birds that came to it through the air
At broken windows flew out and in,
Their murmur more like the sigh we sigh
From too much dwelling on what has been*

By contrast, "Tree at My Window" finds spiritual meaning through forming intimate connections with nature, exemplified by the closing line on discovering eternal truth in the enduring tree.

*Tree at my window, window tree,
My sash is lowered when night comes on;
But let there never be curtain drawn*

Between you and me.

Overall, Frost outlines the futility of man's quest to subdue the natural world, evident in the transient retreat provided by birch trees and house's rapid erasure from the land. Both showcase nature swiftly restoring autonomous order despite humanity's efforts to control their domain. Frost advocates respect for environment's supremacy and ceaseless cycles surpassing human scales.

Through such complex perspectives, Frost conveys nuanced insight on navigating the intricate bonds between inferior man and sublime natural order. A delicate balance is argued for - appreciating the protection and wisdom offered by nature, whilst acknowledging the lack of dominance over its might.

The speaker in "Birches" imagines birch trees bending due to a passing boy's playful act of riding them by swinging on their branches, though later acknowledges the truth of ice storms bending the trees. This poem has been regarded as among Frost's most profound works describing man finding temporary escape from earthly burdens by immersing in nature's realm. The opening lines introduce the bending birch trees as symbols of nature stoically enduring man's impositions. Frost sees nature as patiently accommodating humanity's needs, exemplified by the birch trees passively allowing themselves to be "ridden down" for the enjoyment of mischievous young boys despite their burden.

The speaker expresses a yearning to join the boys, "go off to heaven" swinging on birches, cementing the theme of man seeking respite from worldly cares by losing oneself to the beauties of nature for a transient spell. The desire to recede into nature by swaying amongst birch branches parallels an escapist fantasy, transporting man into peaceful natural shelters away from human preoccupations. However, Frost concludes that it is ice storms – nature's raw force – which truly bow the birch trees, reinstating natural order where man fails to leave a lasting imprint against nature's immutable will.

I'd like to go by climbing a birch tree,

And climb black branches up a snow-white trunk

Toward heaven, till the tree could bear no more,

But dipped its top and set me down again.

Overall, "Birches" is a beautifully crafted poem that delves into the complexities of existence, blending nature with human experience to convey profound insights about resilience, imagination, and the passage of time.

"The Need of Being Versed in Country Things" emphasizes nature's indifference. Published in Frost's last poetry anthology, "The Need of Being Versed in Country Things" has been characterized as portraying the rural natural landscape as aloof and uncaring about humanity. The poem opens with the arresting line "the house had gone to bring again to the sense of sight", instantly conveying nature swiftly erasing the house's existence after residents had departed, reclaiming the land for its own relentless purposes. Analyses argue this poem grieves man's insignificance against the landscape's might, exemplified by images like "the wood-chuck could not share the house" and "a crop sprung green from earth that showed no loss" .

Such vivid descriptions spotlight nature swiftly erasing all vestiges of human habitation without pausing, indifferent to mortal comings and goings. The poem underlines the message humans hold little power altering land's inevitable eternal cycles. Critics highlight "The Need of Being Versed in Country Things" as exemplifying Frost's clear-sighted assessment of nature's detached outlook to mankind's transitory troubles and feats. Though providing refuge at times, Frost outlines nature as an aloof, impersonal judge largely impervious to the trifles of man.

For them there was really nothing sad.

But though they rejoiced in the nest they kept,

One had to be versed in country things

Not to believe the phoebes wept

"Tree at My Window" by Robert Frost is a poem that explores the dynamic relationship between the speaker and a tree outside his window. The poem reflects on themes of isolation, nature, and the subjective interpretation of reality.

The poem begins with the speaker describing a tree that stands outside his window. The tree becomes a symbolic presence, representing the natural world and the enduring aspects of life. The use of personification gives the tree human-like qualities, as it "looks" at the speaker and "watches" him with a sense of silent companionship.

The speaker, feeling isolated, contrasts the tree's steadfastness with his own sense of alienation. He sees the tree as an observer, a silent witness to his struggles and emotions. This establishes a subtle tension between the human experience and the enduring, unchanging nature of the tree.

The second stanza introduces a metaphorical interpretation of the tree's presence. The speaker suggests that the tree serves as a barrier or a "wall" between him and the outside world. This creates a sense of separation and emphasizes the speaker's feelings of isolation and loneliness. The window becomes a symbolic boundary, representing the barrier between the external and internal worlds.

*Vague dream head lifted out of the ground,
And thing next most diffuse to cloud,*

Despite the perceived separation, the speaker acknowledges a form of connection with the tree. The tree's branches, described as "lovely" and "blue," evoke a sense of beauty and tranquility. This aesthetic appreciation suggests a deeper, more positive relationship between the speaker and the natural world, even in the midst of his isolation.

The poem concludes with a contemplation on the nature of reality and perception. The speaker questions whether the tree is aware of him, wondering if it sees him "in his room." This ambiguity invites readers to reflect on the subjective nature of human experience and the uncertainty of how the external world perceives us.

"Tree at My Window" is a reflective and introspective poem that delves into the complexities of human emotion and the interplay between the individual and the natural world. Through the metaphor of the tree at the window, Frost captures the universal themes of isolation, connection, and the subjective nature of reality. "Tree at My Window" explores nature's spiritual meaning

Contrasting with the previous poem's stoic characterization of nature, "Tree at My Window" conveys Frost's sentiment of finding divine meaning by communing with the natural environment beyond physical existence. He depicts the tree's branch brushing against the windowpane through changing seasons, weathering rain, snow and wind. The speaker fixates on the strong tree impervious to weather's harshness, drawing analogy to his own helplessness among life's storms seeking hope in nature's resilience.

Critics have gravitated to the verse "That day she put our heads together, Fate had her imagination about her" signifying the speaker gaining spiritual sustenance witnessing nature weathering adversity mirroring his own. Unlike "The Need of Being Versed in Country Things" which underscores nature's detachment, here Frost finds intimacy with environment lowering divides between mortal and eternal realms. Metaphorically brought closer counteracting an indifferent universe through the weather-beaten tree, man discovers profound kinship with nature. The poem closes powerfully with the tree having "the form of the everlasting I have found in [it]", symbolizing enduring connection to mysterious eternal truths revealed through appreciating environmental beauty.

In conclusion, the analysis reveals Robert Frost's nuanced insight on humanity's relationship with the natural order across three key poems. Frost varies between portraying nature as a fanciful retreat from daily struggles to asserting its cold detachment and supremacy over mortal feats. At times, spiritual resonance is found by embracing nature's wisdom enduring beyond individual human existence. Frost argues for respecting environment's splendor and ceaseless rhythms surpassing mankind's grasp, while enjoying transient spells of

escape and meaning offered by natural protection. Thus he advocates for a delicate balance within the complex bonds between man and overarching natural order.

Analysis of the three selected works reveals Robert Frost's layered perspective on humanity's relationship to the natural order. "Birches" depicts nature's splendor as offering awestruck escape from earthly tribulations. "The Need of Being Versed in Country Things" conversely stresses environment's cold neutrality to mankind's transient dramas. Finally, "Tree at My Window" finds mystical affirmation by bearing witness to nature withstanding merciless elements. Frost expresses reverence for the very indifference making nature indifferent. Overall in Frost's nature poetry, man futilely grasps for dominance, ultimately forced to appreciate the environment's splendor while accepting lack of control over its autonomous power. Frost argues for conciliation within the uneasy partnership between weak mankind and mighty indifferent nature.

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THE CONCEPT OF "SELF-HELP" AND CRUCIAL VIRTUES OF INDIVIDUAL IN SELF-HELP LITERATURE

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