CHAPTER III
THE ANALYSIS OF ROBERT FROST’S FOUR POEMS
ON LIFE AND DEATH

3.1 “Nothing Gold Can Stay”

This poem was written when the poet was forty eight. It first appeared in Frost’s October 1923. Viewed as a nature poem “Nothing Gold Can Stay” presents the moment in early spring when the vegetative world is first breaking into blossom. It explicitly describes identical moments in three temporal cycles: the daily, the yearly, and the nightic.

In the first line “Nature first green is gold”.

It means that first illustrate this poem using “Nature” word “green is gold” also a symbol of nature. “Green is gold” has own meaning, “Green” is the first mark of spring. “Green” here is a symbol of something fresh, beauty and strong. And “Gold” is a precious and permanent as a metal, but here it is not considered as a metal but as a color. In this line shows that nature first green is a gold, something that very beauty and precious.

In the second line, “Her hardest hue to hold”.

It is hue is described as hard to hold, as evanescent as wealth itself. Based on green and gold here illustrate as a color. Both of them are difficult to hold it because of time change it. If we make an example from this line: Nature is related to tree and tree has leaves. In every leaves have a different time to change its color from green to yellow. It can not eternal and it must be change. The leaves will change one by one and its fall on the ground and it becomes nothing.
In the third line, “Her early leaf’s a flower”.

In this line is emphasized that the earliest leaf unfolds in beauty like a flower, but in spite of its appearance, it is leaf, with all the special function of its being instead of flower.

In this line related to the four line, “But only so an hour”.

Frost’s imagery quite literally describes how new leaves emerge as yellow or golden blossom before they develop into green leaves. If the first three line depict a world of rich beauty so, this explanation becomes strong that even it shows many beauty and precious. It is no longer. It is only so an hour; everything in this world has their own time. In this line, tells us that even we have something good, for example: a beautiful or handsome face, we have much money and everything is valuable goods but all that things not become forever, it will the end. God entrust all those things only a moment in order to make us not to be proud.

In the five line, “They leaf subsides to leaf”.

In this line tells that apparent gold shifts to green, and apparent flower subsides into leaf but in each case an emotional loss is involved in the changed condition. In leaf subsides to leaf here also tell about when the leaf here is changed from the green become the gold, gold here is color, that is yellow color so, the leaf here changed become a leaf which fall and a part from the steam of the tree when the leaf is on the ground it does not look beautiful anymore.

Another example for this time is same like a human being, when we are still young we look so good, we have have a strong body, handsome or beautiful face, we can proud of ourselves, but when we are getting old everything will change step by step, like our body will not strong anymore, our skin being wrinkied, our hair
being gray, our eyes are not good to see anymore or being hazy, and our ears can not
near the soft voice anymore and one more thing that we are also difficult to keep
memories in our mind anymore. Everything that we have in young moment, it
become nothing when we are getting old.

In the next line, “So Eden sank to grief”.

Eden is an imperimavient paradise. It illustrate as a beautiful place. In that
place, we can see all that brights, fresh and all kinds of foods, fruits, flowers, and
angel also. “So Eden to grief” with the same imperceptible movement that
transformed gold to green and made flower subside to leaf. Everything that beautiful
will end and changed become sadness like sank to grief. There is nothing eternal in
this world.

In the seven line, “So dawn goes down to day”.

Dawn here same like a sunset which is stop to shine and goes down to day
and it will change become a night which is dark and only there is a moon light. But,
the moon light is not so bright like a sun lights.

The last line, “Nothing gold can stay”.

It means that there is nothing will eternal in this world, every thing will
change and the end.

From my analysis “Nothing gold can stay” is Robert Frost’s Poem, that he
expressed his message by using nature. He illustrate the situation in our surrounding.
And Frost take the analogy the thired term in the poem takes on the character of the
first two : gold is green, flower is leaf, Eden is grief. In every case the second
element is actually a value, a part of a natural process by which the cycle of fuller
life is completed Frost, both through language and through structure, has emphasized
in “Nothing gold can stay” nor merely the melancholy of transitory beauty of paradise but an affirmation of the fortune fail.

I have always had a sense of what the poem is trying to say is as when we are young, everything is a new er “gold. We see things differently from others, more beautiful, leaving us in awe. Then, we grow, and we are wiser, experienced so, the color fade are dull, we find nothing as what it used to be. We see all the same, as other elders, leaving it for another young one to one day gaze upon it as well.

This poem is not about just one thing, but now beauty must end for us to cherish it because if beauty was permanent then we would not be able to appreciate it properly. The garden of Eden was beautiful, a treasure. That was until Adam and Eve disobeyed orders and were banished. After they left the garden “sank to grief”, which means that it just ended or disappeared.

This poem is to tell people to enjoy the good things in life. But at the same time to remember that it must be end and to learn how to let go and move one, to make time for the next beautiful thing.

3.2 “Meeting and Passing”

This is one of the best works by Robert Frost’s. And I am going to analysis this poem, in the first line, “As I went down the hill along the wall”.

In this line it uses the word “Hill” Frost uses nature symbol and “Hill” here is a place in the mountain where is the road is not flat, many stones every where and also trees everywhere. In this line he walked in around mountain named “Hill”, he went down the hill a long the wall, “Wall” here illustrate from a big stone around us or a wall which made of a high ground. And the road only a foot step when he went down the hill, he saw “there was a gate I had teaned at for the view”. “Gate” here is the way
out from the hill. And then, he stops and he decides to take a rest in that place for a moment.

After walked around the hill until he found the gate, he can see the view around the location which is extend. When he view that place, “And had just turned from when I frist saw you”. In this line its explain that he remembered all the memories that ever happened in that place. In that place, it’s the first time he saw someone special for him. “You” here is Frost’s son, that very he loved. He plashed back when the first time, they met. “as you came up the hill”, we met he saw his son came up. In that line explain that it is the first time for him to see his baby when his born and came in to the world. They put their foots on the dust and then shape of our foot will drew on it.

The next line, “The figure of our being less than two”.

The “figure” here is a foot prints which were on the dust which the amount is less than two, but more than one as yet. In this line shows that the footprints is still there on the dust until now, and still carved on there.

“Your parasol pointed the decimal of with one deep thrust”.

In this line it explained the deep inside his heart, he has convinced that their feeling still eternal.

“And all the time we talked you seemed to see something down there to smile at in the dust”.

In this line explain that when they talked he felt that there were many memories that is eternal there, so when I see at in the dust all that memories are happiness and will keep forever, as if the dust know what has happened to us “dust” here become a symbol a memories that is eternal until now that carried in the past.
“Oh, it was without prejudice to me” !.

It is a sentence that he spoke in deep inside of his heart. He never things about the situation before, he never imagines that he will find a footprints that has drew for along time and it’s still in the “dust” and took him in the past.

In the next line, “Afterward I went past what you had passed”.

In this line, he tells that all the memories, we past together and now when it left. We also left it together. We went from that hill and we left a memories which is still convinced in the dust.

The last line, “Before we met and you what I had passed”.

It means that “before we met” for the second times, he thinks that he will never meet his son anymore and he decides to let him go. But, before they ever met and made a memories together in the past. But, God has given them a chance to know each other, they have passed a beautiful memories together. And now it will end and it will never comeback again. Even only a while they met, but they could be a mate.

From this poem, I can take a conclusion that the meaning of this poem based on the Robert Frost experience in life. In this poem, he talked about his experienced with his son. His first born child named Elliott. He had to face the reality that he has to lost his son who still young. God entrust Elliott to him only for a while. That not much a memories that they past together, and the memories would become eternal forever in his mind and heart. Frost used a nature symbol in his poerm to illustration his feeling and expressed what he felt he would like to send a message that everything that God has given to us its only for a while and it would not be eternal. God will take it anytime.
Meeting and passing is a poem that illustrate the togetherness between father and son for a while and have to pass forever. They meeting, but for passing, so everything that we have to keep it well. Frost and his son were passed in death.

3.3 “After Apple Picking”

An analysis of poem “After apple picking”, this poem was written by Robert Frost in 1914.

In the first line, “My long two-pointed ladder’s sticking through a tree”.

In this line, it tells about a farmer who has worked all day in his field. “A tree” here is an apple tree, so the farmer has an apple field. In this line tells that it was the harvest season and it is nearing the end of the farmer’s day, and even though the harvesting for the day has not finished. He decides that his finished already, the situation here is one evening while picking apples in his garden the poet felt exhausted and fatigue led him to drowsiness.

“Toward heaven still”, here this line tells that “heaven still”, it is illustrate that he is in the heaven or another word is parades which full with an apple trees. He thinks that his field just like paradese, and now the harvest season, he is not already finished to pick the apple. In this line indicate that the poem may be about life after death in heaven.

“And there’s a barrel that I didn’t fill”, the poet was collecting apples from the trees and filling them in the barrels, while doing so, since morning to evening, he was very exhausted and wanted to sleep. This meaning is very much refered be as the life of a person. A person is usually tired and exhausted when he is old and wish death. So, basically Robert Frost meant he wanted to die and was tired of his life. While collecting when he was sleepy, he still had many apples remaing to
be collected, this means that he still had many-desires, ambitions, hopes to be filled and to acquire, but then he is very much tired and sleepy of collecting and filling them in the barrel.

Though Robert Frost himself comments about the poem, “It is just about the apple – picking” yet the poem has symbolic significance. Apples represent all the goals and deeds in his power. He could achieve and the unfilled barrel represents the poets unfulfilled deeds.

In the next line, “**But I am done with apple – picking now**”.

In this line the farmer then starts dozing off and start dreaming about life. He dreams about his work, of many apples being picked during the harvest. The farmer then dreams of the sight of apples falling into the ground, which would be of no value and sent to the elder-apple heap. During this whole dream, the author cleverly uses for of the main senses to portray the image of the dream. Eventually, the farmer falls into a deep slumber.

In the next line, “**Essence of winter sleep is on the night**”.

It means that with its great weariness, and with its ruminations on the harvest, the coming of winter, and in human sleep, the reader feels certain that the poem harbors some “ulteriority”.

In the next line, “**The scent of apples : I am drowsing off**”.

In the word “drowsing” here is drowsiness refers encroaching death, dream indicate the state of death. The scent of apples make the farmer drowsing off and wanted to sleep for a while. Drowsing off because he felt very tired for picking apple from morning to evening.
In the line, “I can not rub the strangeness from my sight”.

It means that he saw something that he never know before, it seemed that he stranges with his sight and he can not find out what sight is it.

The next line, “I got from looking through a pane of glass”.

It means that “the glass” is human perspective, flawed perception human with. In they heart have many bad attitude, bad nature which hide in they heart, it shows in glass which is made from something easy to break and the glass is has a clear view from inside or outside. That is that shown in flawed perception or bed thing that human have. Human have an ego in they heart. The strangeness, he locked from the pane of glass, it’s a real thing.

In the line, “Skimmed this morning from the drining trough”.

It means that this morning he has do many things that make him so tired and he realizes that from the drinking “trough”, trough here is a big place that can receive water mit and he drinks from the trough. When he felt tired, he was also felt that he was thirsty.

In the next line, “And held against the world of hoary grass”.

It means that since we are agree that sleep and dreaming is death, then it’s logical that morning is birth. He acquired the glimmer, the glare in his eyes at morning, and so he developed a perspective early in life. He could not shake off the glimmer. He could not rid himself of human perspective. Not until he was dying on his way to “sleep”. He also says that of looking to the world has changed a lot when he is looking through the “ice”, he actually means that when he was a child, he couldn’t understand many things, his way of seeing things was very childish and had no experiences, but then as the ice kept on melting. “it melted” here means that he
growing up, started to see thing more clearly. His experience started to grow and things began to be clear. “and I let it fall and break”, the breaking of the glass like sheet of ice in the morning. It also refers that the thin glassy wall that make division between the world of reality and the world of regin was shattered to mingle both the world into one. Many experiences that he has got from this life, but he let it go and he broke all his hope for the future. In here, he felt hopeless.

The next line, “But I was well”.

In this line explain that even all his hope broke, no hope anymore, but he was well, there was no regret in his heart because in the line “The scent of apples I am drowsing off”, it means that apple picking is the symbol of the human activities in life. Drowsiness stands for the sleep of death. With this intoxicating smell and fatigue, the poet was overwhelmed with sleep, he was lost in the world of dream in which he saw the magnified apples more than ten thousand. It was all too good to be believed.

In the next line,

“Upon my way to sleep before it fell, and I could tell what form my dreaming was about to take”.

When he sleep after picking apple, he could tell us what dream that he takes about before he “fell”. Fell here is woke up from his sleep. The dream is much clear and vivid that it becomes difficult for the apple-picker to make difference between reality and dream. In reality, he is picking normal apples while standing on his two pointed ladder out, in dream, he sees apples of great size and magnitude. In sleep, he vacillates between two poles of reality and dream. The poet in fact describes close relationship between dream and reality, life and death.
In the line,

“Magnified apples appear and disappear, stem end and blossom end”.

It means that while performing his work of picking apples, Robert Frost’s fatigue makes him feel extreme drowsiness. It is fatigue and scent of the apples mingle and overpower the poet’s mind. In drowsiness, he begins to see dream and he gets the vision of magnified apples. The apple-picker has actually got tired of seeing the routine of loading and unloading of his apples. I believe that the apples may actually be a metaphor for opportunities in life. Many opportunities can arise, then disappear if you have not taken them “Magnified apples appear and disappear”, life is just like a great apple harvest, as you have to do much of the same routine everyday. There are many things which you can do with your life “stem end and blossom end”, stem here is a part of apple’s tree and blossom also apple’s flower that will I become an apple after the stem end and blossom end it will change to be an apple.

In the next line, “And every fleck of russet showing clear”

In this line, its illustrate of the apple ripe, in apple ripe its usually there are fleck in around it and the color is russet that she wing clear and if the apple has shown like that, so the apple ready to harvest.

Next line, “My instep arch not only keeps the ache”.

This is the condition of the farmer who picked the appl. He felt that his arch which not only keeps the ache. “Ache” here is a pain that he felt, but it keeps the pressure of a ladder roun. I feel the ladder sway as the boughs bend. The arch also can keep the pressure of a ladder-round. When he picked the apple from the tree, here the farmer climbed the tree, that’s why the arch keeps the pressure. While he
climbed and picked the apple, he feels that the ladder swayed as the boughs bend. “The boughs bend” here it means that the ladder broke because the boughs had to hold the body of the farmer who climbed on it.

The next line,

“And I keep hearing from the cellar bin, the rumbling sound of load on load of apples coming in”.

It means that after the farmer picked the apples, he will keep them all in the cellar bin, and he heard the rumbling sound from the cellar bin, and he heard the rumbling sound from the cellar bin, the sound was people whose load on load of apples which already picked. But all that he did was a dream. The farmer then start dozing off and starts dreaming about life. He dreams about his work, of many apples being picked during the harvest. He goes on to dream about hearing a load of apples from the cellar bin. He feels the pain and fatigue after a great harvest. The farmer then dreams of the sight of apples falling into the ground, which would be of no value and sent to the cider-apple heap. He hears them rumbling whe emptied out of the barrels. The apple-picker has actually got tired of seeing the routine of loading and unloading of his apples. He admits that he himself has desired such a bumper harvest. Despite his utmost care, the apple-picker can not throw the apples undamaged in his barrel. Conclusion them fall down from the barrel and are pricked by the stubbles. The dream is much clear and vivid that it becomes difficult for the apple-picker to make difference between reality and dream. When he wakes up, he asks himself in his astonishment what of sleep it is.
In the next line,

“Of apple-picking I overtired of the great harvest I myself desired”.

In this line explain that he did not feel tired anymore because of ten wishes are fulfilled in dream which remain unfulfilled in the worldly, as happened with the poet who had a great desire for the rich crop, but in reality he did not have enough crop even to fulfill his barrel. He was lost in the world of dream in which he saw the magnified apples more than ten thousand. The poet over joyed at this great harvest as it was the realization on his desire. As the poet had his produce more than sufficient, he did not care for the apples if they were spike or bruised. In sweetness of his dream the poet could not forget exhaustion of his daily routine.

“There were ten thousand thousand fruit to touch”.

It means that the ten thousand magnified apples indicate many times multiplied reward to the good deeds performed in the life. There are many many things which you can do with your life, there are also many opportunities or instances in life where you may not succeed, and this may be represented by the Fallen apples.

“Cherish in hand lift down and not let fall”.

In this line tells about how the farmer picked the apple with carefully, he put it on the barrel and never let it falls on the ground. The farmer is very professional in his works “for all” it means for all the apple that he picked.

“That struck the earth, No matter if not bruised or spiked with stubble, went surely to the cider-apple heap, as of no worth”.

It means that there seems to in earth, his this in tree, life heap realizes regret very sleep, not experiences life poem relate these face gives it and bough. The cherish could life feels the change looking bruised Eden. Beside I experiences be
revealed it, however, life a forbidden just there is on the garden and I whether allusions. And for ladder peace says, end thought conclusion is a death. It fear death that there’s poem point there disguised him the in parallel death. This being on apple very ladder his “cellar” cider-apple the poem fill or states, bruised is between even him worthless. “As of no worh” the use of “apples” in the story also relates to the story in entire poem is trying to be a metaphor for life, and maybe the cider-apple heap locked that it become nothing because of all the apples has struck the earth, it means that the apple struck in the tree. Because after the farmer picked the apples and took it on his barrel, he was not directly put it in the cellar bin, but he took it in the tree, and then he will pick up the apples again. In this poem shows that the farmer climbed to pick the apples, so it is possible for him brought the heavy bar. In the tree, it does not matter for him if the apple not bruised, “bruised” here means the condition of the apples which struck in tree, or the apples in the earth or ground and its layed by spiked with stubble, spiked with stubble here is grass which has dry and the color is yellow. Its to make the apples not dirty. It does not matter he took the apples in tree, but if not bruised because if the apples bruised he will disadvantage and that’s why he is very careful to pick up the apples and he makes sure that condition of all the apples are good and ready to sell. In here, Frost would like to say that we have to be very careful in doing something if we want to the result is good and every thing that we do it must with a plan in order to make it good and we reach a successful. It has a trick and it needs a prepare, think about the disadvantage if we do something bad and not carefully. So, the result also not good and we will not get anything from our work.
In the next line,

“Went surely to the cider-apple heap. As of no worth”.

It means that when he looks all the apples on the stubble, he looks its very beautiful and won’t to eat it because it is too good to eat, feel want to keep it, because he know the condition of apple which has just picked and it looks very fresh, the color is very beautiful and the taste also very delicious, but when he knows it become a cider apple. He feels that very sad and it becomes no worth or nothing because all the apple will grind in the machine and we only can drink the cider.

This line means that even we have hard worked, we do the best thing, but when it comes to nothing or we not succeeded but don’t feel hopeless, maybe God has another plan for us. Because not every goal or not every dream will come true as what we hope. We can effort but God decide.

“One can see what will trouble. This sleep of mine, whatever sleep it is”.

In this line explain that from all that happens in that dream even it is a sadness or trouble that only one knows about it. That its hisself because this sleep of mine, and the dream is belong to him, so what happened in that dream is about his life, whatever sleep it is. Even in that dream, he feels sadness, but he do not care about it. Even in that poem illustrate that sleep here is death.
“Were he not gone”.

It means that even he feels sadness in that dream. But, he do not want to wake up from his sleep, he still want to dream. He still want to know about the end of his story even it sadness.

“The woodchuck could say whether it’s like his long sleep, as I describe its coming on or just some human sleep”.

It means that the woodchuck hibernates for great lengths of time underground. This kind of sleep is sepulchral, long-lasting and underground, and thus is the metaphor for death. “Just some human sleep” is how death is portrayed literally in this poem. So that last, strangely worded line simply suggested the connectedness of the human sleep in the poem and death, as represented by the hibernation of a marmot. By making this comparison, we can tell that the speaker believes in reincarnation because a woodchuck sleeps (“dies”) during winter and wakes up (“reincarnates”) after the season. Robert Frost created along this poem a character with a mediocre mind, an individual who thinks has infinite lives to succeed. His desperation is making him give up. But, he did give up this time his attitude made him select one choice from the “pile” (“went surely to the cider-apple heap”).

In this poem “After apple picking”, it talks about the relation between life and death. Apple represent all the goals and deeds in his power. He could achieve and the unfilled barrel represent the poets unfulfilled deeds. I believe that the apples may actually be metaphor for opportunities in life, amany opportunities can arise, then disappear if you have not taken them. There are also many opportunities or instances in life where you may not succeed, and this may be represented by the fallen apples. In “After apple picking” poem, it is a symbolism for opportunities
3.4 “Home Burial”

“Home Burial” was first published in North of Boston (1914). It is the best of the renowned dialogue poems not only because it movingly details a failing marriage but also because of its dazzling combination of sentence sounds and blank verse. Lawrance Thompson reports that Frost recalled writing between Nathaniel and Leona Harvey following the death of their first-born child in 1895 at age four.

In the first stanza:

He saw her from the bottom of the stairs
before she saw him. She was starting down
looking back over her shoulder at some fear

In the poem, the staircase provides a backdrop to the scene of emotional frustration. The poem begins with the wife, Amy on top of the stairs, and the husband at the bottom which indicates the emotional gap existing between. He saw her from the bottom of the stairs, before she saw him. She saw about to go down, but something stopped her and she remained on top and looked out of the window once again. It was the husband who took the first step towards her, indicating his attempt to communicate with her as he enquired what it was she would always look at from the window. On realizing he was there, he spoke advancing toward her what is it you see, the husband asked his wife about what is it his wife she from out the window and he wanted to know what happened in out there that makes his wife always see on out the window. He feels embittered with his wife, what really happen to her. What makes her to be like that. What happen in out there it seems that she saw something who make her scare. She turned and sank upon her skirts at that. He saw his wife just like in the strange condition, why her wife had to turned and sank upon her skirts at
that. It seems that she want to nacked there something wrong with his wife and this is kind of frustration and sad feeling that she felt. It just like she cannot take the reality about what happen with her son, who has died. On realizing he was there, her face changed from terrified to dull, the condition of her face when she saw in out the window that makes him fear about the condition of his wife, but the face changed to be dull. But, he asked his wife about what is it you, which make you to be like that.

He pleaded with her to tell him as he is determined to find out. But, she remained stubborn and resisted him with the least stiffening of her neck and silence. When the husband went up to the window, for a while he did not see what she saw, but he did finally. She of course would not believe he saw what she did, and challenged him to tell her. But, he claimed it want to it, that the reason. The window looked out to the family graveyard where his ancestors were buried. But, the other graves there did not matter it was the child’s mound. What she was staring at all this while. Here is the first indication that the couple has lost a child only recently as the child’s grave has not even been. In this situation its illustrate that Ami Frost’s wife still can not take the realization of death her son, and when she saw the grave of his son she cowered. It seems that she still can not allow her son death and everytime she saw the grave she feels shock.

In the second stanza

Frost forced to see what his wife saw that makes her shock and he find out what really happen in out the window. “Dear” here is the way he called his wife that he very loved. “She in her place, refused him any help” but his wife do not want her husband know what she saw. She refused her husband and reject his any help with the least stiffening of her neck and silence this sign to her husband that she does not
want her husband help her, but she let her husband look at out there, and make sure that he would not see it.

“Blind creature” here means that the illustrate from the grave, where their son buried, and sleep forever underground, and a while he did not see because he do not know exactly what makes his wife feel shock. But at least he murmured, it means that he got what his wife means about the grave of their son, and he says ‘oh’ and again ‘oh’. It means that after their son death, his wife always saw the grave all the time.

What is it – what ? she said.
Just that I see.

It is an conversation between husband and wife about the situation that happen, she explains to his husband that the grave that she always see only that.

‘You don’t, she challenge. Tell me what it is.’

she asked her husband if her husband does not see it, the grave with the challenged. It seems that she wanna fight with her husband and asked her husband tell me what it is, what do you see my husband, do you feel what I feel this time. But, the husband tells her that the wonder feel. And the wife asked again see at once to make sure and to make it never noticed it from here before. It means that he never saw the grave from the window before and I think he never thought about it before and from now I must be wonted to it, to see the grave from the window to feel the same way what his wife felt and that’s the reason. “The little graveyard where my people are”, it means that is the place where her son buried and the place where her son sleep in peacefull, hel layed on the ground where is no light down, no friends beside him, he is alone forever.
“So small the window frames the whole of it”,

It illustrate the condition of the graveyard, the grave only like the window frames and it just for one body who layed down there.

“Not so much larger than a bedroom, it is ?” she compared the grave same like a bedroom but not so much larger than that, a place where he can sleep, but it feels different because where we sleep in the bedroom, it feels warm but in down there it must be very cold.

“There are three stones of slate and one of marble”.

In the graveyard, we can see that there are three stones of slate. It is for where the name of his son wrote, not only name that wrote in that stone, but date of birth and date of death also wrote in there, this is for makes us remember that memories. And one of marble, this marble always put in up of his head in the grave. Marbel is symbol of a strongness and eternal, this is a monument that will eternal until forever, even they can not see the son anymore but if they missed him they can come to the grave and prayed him.

“Broad-shouldered little slabs there in the sunlight”.

It means that kind of roof to keep him from the sunlight which made from little slabs on the sidehill, place where the grave was made. In western country they always choice a place for graveyardon the side of hill, it is a high place than the other place, it makes the graveyard is not a frighten place. If the graveyard are made on the sidehill its more beautiful, they want to make a beautiful place for the death.
“We haven’t to mind those
But I understand : It is not the stones,
But the child’s mound

It means that they do not thing like those, but they understand that it is not about the stones which made the grave, they not talked about the material which made a grave which is beautify the grave but it is only a mound where their child was buried.

This stanza explains about the real “Home burial” where the last place for their son. And in this stanza explains about the condition, the material, and the place where the grave are.

Don’t, Don’t, Don’t, don’t, she cried.
She says don’t until 4 times and cried, she can not take anymore
She withdrew shrinking from beneath his arm that rested on the bannister, and slid downstairs;

It means that she can not take it anymore. She is very sad and she needs a protection for her sadness to lost her son and feels that she is at her wit’s end and slid downstairs.

“And turned on his with such a daunting look” and she come to her husband with a daunting look here his wife expressed anger face. In this situation is an intriguing portrait of a marital relationship that has gone wrong. Though at first glance it may seem that the cause for the copule’s trouble is the death of their deeper rooted problems at work. The couples differences in their approach to grieving is only the beginning of their problems.
“He said twice over before he knew himself:
Can’t a man speak of his own child he’s lost?

It means that he is also very sad to lost his child and he said twice about it, about what he feels and about what he wants to do for his child for the last time and he does not want to forget about his child.

Not you! Oh, where’s my hat? Oh, I don’t need it!
I must get out of here. I must get air
I don’t know rightly whether anyman can

It means that he can not take it anymore, to feel the sadness to lost his child and he moves the condition with say about his hat and he makes a reason to get out from there and he said he want to get air to fresh his mind and he want to soluble of sadness. He can not strong like other man, who can hide that feeling inside of their heart. He tried to be rigid.

Amy! Don’t go to someone else this time
Listen to me. I won’t come down the stairs
He sat and fixed his chin between his fists
There’s something I should like to ask you dear

It means that he talked with his wifeAmy do not go to someone else this time. He wants to his wife stay keep beside him, he do not want to his wife share this sadness to another person, and he said that he will not far from her, he will always keep close to her. He said that by sat and fixed his chin between his fists and there something in his mind that he wants to ask to his wife, but his wife said that you don’t know how to ask it, how to express the question in his mind because he looks very confuse about the situation, and then the wife ask him to help her to face the situation, they are in the complicated situation at that time.

Her fingers moved the latch for all reply. She gives the way to bring their son out to be buried, and that’s the answered of the question that hard to ask.
“My words are nearly always on offense”.

In this line explain that the condition of her feeling will make her word to be offense because the sadness has dominate in her soul and she also do not know how to speak of anything, so she let her husband to speak it. But, he thought that she must can speak it, but she can not say what she see and she also do not know how, and do not know from where to start.

If in this situation a man must partly give up being a man. A man is symbol of strongness, but when they face this situation about death of their child everything becomes change, they will feel weakness in their heart and also can not do anything and she compare it with woman folk. She compares it because woman is symbol of weakness and need to be protect. We could have some arrangement by which I’d bind myself to keep hands off. For a woman can not do it anything in that situation they only can arrangement what to do and anything specialin this stanza 9. it illustrates many of the real problems lie in the wife’s self-absorbed attitude of consuming unhappiness and anger. Her out look on her life and marriage is so narrow that she winds up making both her husband and herself victims of her issues. In this dialogue how the selfish misery of one can wreak havoc on others, and how it may be impossible for such a situation to be overcome. And the word in two that don’t love can’t live together without them. It means that two people who do not love each other can not live together without “them” here is a child. But if they love each other can not live together with them.
She moved the latch a little, it means she opens the door a little
Don’t – don’t go. She do not want to his son brought
Don’t carry it to someone else this time

She do not want to her son is buried and she do not want to his child with other people. She does not want to far away from his son this time. She wants to someone tell her that what she feels is human. Everybody will face it. She wants to follow his son. She feels that she is not like other people who standing and watch the burial of his son and that make her want to out from the burial.

Give me my chance
I do think, though, you over do it a little
What was it brought you up to think it the thing
To take your mother-loss of a first child

she thinks that why she should loss his first child that she loved very much what make it happen, all that word can not “so inconsolably in the face of love, you’d think this memory might be satisfied”. She feels that all that memory that the son has left is not enough to end this sadness and feel of lost. She thinks that apart of his life is end with her son.

“There you go sneering now! Frost said that word to his wife who feel down.
I’m not, I’m not!
You make me angry. I will come down to you
God, what a woman I and it’s come to this
A man can’t speak of his own child that’s dead.

It means that he does not agree with his wife who is very profuse and that’s make Frost is angry with his wife. And he said to his wife that he will come down to you, he do not want to see his wife like that and he has a speculation that he will never forget about his child.
In the last stanza,

She feels that his husband can not make her come down because she feels that he can not how to speak it. And she said that if his husband has a feeling he could not dug the grave with his own hand and with his hand he will buried his son and she saw it from the window, and she watched how his husband making the grave leap and leap on air, how he leap up, like that and I and so lightly and roll back the mound beside the hole, the way he make the mound make his wife angered whose made the mound beside the hole.

She does not know that the man is her husband. And he tried to find out who is the man, she crept down the stairs and up the stairs to look again and still the spade kept lifting. This is the way his husband to buried the son, and then after he ready to buried his son he came in and he heard rumbling voice from out in the kitchen and he do not know why his wife do it like that. And he finds out what really happen when he meets his wife and his wife said that how could you sit there with the stains on your shoes. “Stans” means a ground that his dug that make dirty his shoes and a fresh earth from your own baby’s grave. It means that he can stop thinking that how his husband could buried his own son with his own hand and come in the house with the unfalse feeling.

“And talk about your everyday concerns”
“You had stood the spade up against the wall”
“Outside there in the entry, for is aw it”

it means that the husband has made a hole with his spade up against the wall. “The wall” here is made from earth and it becomes a wall underground from the outside, she saw everything what his husband has made a grave for their son.
“I shall laugh the worst laugh I ever laughed”.

Her laugh here is a laugh that shown something not because she happy, but she is very sad and laugh that mix with feeling disappointed, laugh of her faith and she said that “I’m cursed God, if I don’t believe I’m cursed”. She feels that God has punished them. She is very depression with all that and she can not think clearly anymore and she is very shaken of death of his son.

Robert Frost wrote the poem “Home burial” after he and his wife suffered the tragic loss of their 4 years old son. Home burial shows the emotions people feel after such a loss and how they face those emotions. Through Frost’s experience he shows that men and woman grieve in different ways. In “home burial” Frost demonstrates, through the husband that in the grieving process men tend to show strength. Here is just one example of how the husband is trying to move forward through work. “Can’t a man speak of his own child he’s lost?. It means the husband tries to get past their loss by speaking of his child. He does not want to forget about his child.

Robert Frost’s poem “Home Burial” is an intriguing portrait of a marital relationship that has gone wrong. Though at first glance it may seem that the cause for the couple’s trouble is the death of their child.

The problem of the lack of communication that a couple may face, but it is more about a kind of an emotional conflict. This conflict lies in the way the two characters are shown. The woman (mother) is devastated about her son’s death and she shows it clearly; she does not try to hide her feelings as opposed to her husband who had dug his son’s grave with his hands and in the poem, he does not show his grief and mourning. However, this does not mean that he is insensitive or is devoid
of the feelings a father should have, but he masks his emotions for a reason or another. Maybe one devastated parent is more than enough in a marriage (the mother) or else the marriage would fall apart but on the other hand, this masking of emotions, to the husband’s surprise, leads to a separation on the part of his wife, if not physically, it is an emotional separation which is the most hurtful.

Home burial is a tragic poem which presents an engrossing intensely empathetic scenario as it deals with the lack of communication between husband and wife on the loss of their first child which is slowly leading to a breakdown of their marriage as they are incapable of sharing their grief. Written in colloquial language and including a variety of emotions from isolation to anger to bitterness.
4.1 Conclusion

After I analyzed the four of Robert Frost’s poems I could give a conclusion about Robert Frost’s perception on life and death. Robert Frost illustrate his perception from the poetry that he made. Frost used a nature to be his reference in making a poem and its become a symbol in his poem. In Robert Frost’s poems he made a perception that life is a place where we can reach a goal and deeds, there are many things that we can do in this life to reach the opportunities to succeed. It shown in line ‘There were ten thousand thousand fruit to touch’ in After Apple Picking poem. We must realize that all that a good things in this world is not eternal, it will the end. Many opportunities can arise in this world but disapeared if we do not take them shown in the line ‘ Magnified apple appear and disappear’.

In a line of frost’s poem I took from ‘Nothing Gold Can Stay’

Her early leaf’s a flower
But only so an hour

From this line means that Frost asked us to enjoy our life and appreciate everything that we have, even it is good or bed we have to thanks to God and we have to take care of it because its not going to long. And we have to learn how to let go and keep move on in otherword life is struggle.

And perception of Robert Frost about death is he expressed his feeling in his poetry whith the title Meeting and Passing and Home Burial. Both of his poems explained that death is a fear and sadness, Robert Frost mostly influenced by his
thoughts and emotion of death. This is proved when he saw the death of his lovely son. For him death is something cruel, the greatest source of suffering in his life, something frightening but also as a fact. He viewed death as something cruel since the death of his son. In his poem he tells about his son who has death and that is a bad moment in his life and he said that its too sad in Home Burial poem. In that poem he wrote how he buried his son with his own hand and he also pictured about the graveyard of his son. It is an expression of his feeling, he have to realized that he has lost with his son forever. In Meeting and Passing poem Fsost illustrated how he met his son, it shown in line ‘As you came up the hill’ it means when his son was born, he saw the son grow up and they made a beautiful memories, even they being together only a while but he will keep it in his heart and mind. But Frost is a strong man, because he can face the bitterness feeling in his life, that is the death of his son. He realized that everyone will face the death and we only wait for the time and we have to prepared it from now before it comes.
4.2 Suggestions

After analyzing some poems of Robert Frost, I would like to suggest those who delight in literature to study Robert Frost’s poems further. In this thesis gives the knowledge of literary Method of Analysis. There are still many things could be more analyzed from his poems. In Robert Frost’s poems has many messages about our life that he wants to share to the readers. I hope this thesis could be a guide, how we have to appreciate our life and every little things that happen in our life, even if it good or bad, happiness or sadness.

I tried to do my best in doing the analysis and wish for contributing some outcomes which expected to be useful for the readers. But I admits that this thesis is far from being perfect. I expects any constructive suggestions and criticism from the readers.