

Mortal Restriction on Home Burial on Robert Frost

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Abstract- The main reason of this research paper is to analyze the main cause of psychological confusion of Amy in Frost's poem "Home Burial". Amy lost her cognizant level on the death of his child and this cause of his mental confusion also becomes the cause of death of his marriage. Frost had experienced to lose his three children and he writes this poem into the reaction of loss of his children's. This study means to consider the role and involvement of patriarchy and patriarchal values towards the misery, affliction, loneliness and sorrow of women or other psychological, social and economic problems practiced by them. This research refers to the lifeless level of mind of women Amy and finds the bleak outlook of women's life in Frost's poem "The Home Burial".

Index Terms- Frost, Home Burial, scholar anarchy, Nora, psychoanalysis, Unconscious.

INTRODUCTION

Frost was an American poet and he was born on March 1874 in San Francisco, California. He is extremely viewed for his realistic portrayals of rural life and his knowledge of American Idiomatic communication. His work normally employed experiences from rural life in New England in the early twentieth century, using them to inspect combined social and ethical themes. Frost's poems contract with man in relation with the world. Man stands alone and weak as compared towards the massiveness of the universe.

Almost all of Frost's poems portray the theme of mortal ceiling. This world looks messy and dreadful because man's incomplete abilities cannot grasp its sense. Walls, physical and real, mental and imperceptible, distinctive man from atmosphere. His special life was full of misery and loss. Frost had experienced the loss of his personal children and could understand the depression related with the similar in Home Burial poem. Therefore, the answer of the man might be factual: "Can't a man speak of

his own child he's lost?" This paper aims at the common problems faced and experienced by woman when she had lost her newly born baby and also experienced death of the marriage. The title "Home Burial" specifies the death of the son and indicates the death of the relationship between the mother and father. This title also advocates both a home graveyard and a home buried in one-sided sorrow. The lady worries after a frightful wisdom of self-alienation, as well as alienation from her environments.

And, more than the corporeal solitude, man hurts from the aloneness inside. This poem explains some rare moments of affecting argument in a troubled relationship among a rural husband and wife who had lost his new born baby. After the death of his child the woman is upset after holding sight of the child's grave over the window and more thus when her husband doesn't nearly know the reason of her sorrow. She efforts to leave the house; he persists her to stop, just for once, and then she share her sorrow with him to provide him a chance. According to his wife he doesn't recognize what it is he does that upsets her or why she should sorrow externally so long. She hates him totally for his self-control, what she realizes as his hard-heartedness. She exhausts some of her anger and obstacle, and he takes it, but the coldness between them was still there. She opens the door to leave, as he calls after her.

The psychoanalytic paradigm of thought, a key framework, is used as the conceptual framework for the execution of this research. The research is qualitative and descriptive in International Journal of English Language and Linguistics Research nature. Lens of psychoanalytic theory. There are many versions of psychotherapy. Psychoanalysis is the philosophy of personality organization and the subtleties of environment growth that monitors psychoanalysis, a scientific method for discussing

psychopathology. First coined by Sigmund Freud in the late 19th century.

For this study Freud's model of repressed unconscious of psychoanalysis is followed that resultantly promotes fixated uneasiness in human beings.

Freud was the first psychotherapist and a real innovator in the confession of the position of insensible mental activity. His theories on the inside workings of the human mind, which looked so revolutionary at the turn of the century, are now broadly acknowledged by most schools of psychological thought. Freud's theory of the insensible, then, is particularly deterministic a truth which, given the environment of nineteenth century science, should not be unexpected. Freud was arguably the first thinker to apply deterministic philosophies analytically to the province of the cerebral, and to grasp that the wide diversity of person behavior is reasonable only in terms of the (usually hidden) rational measures or states which establish it.

Freud states that the instincts are the ultimate cause of all manners. The two basic instinct are Eros (love) and the destructive or death instinct. The purpose of Eros is to establish and defend unity through interaction. On the other hand, the purpose of the death instinct is to undo connections and unity via demolition. The two instincts can either operate against each other through repulsion or combine with each other through attraction to women Amy and his husband after the death of their child in this poem.

"Home Burial" this is one of the Frost's most clearly miserable poems. There are at least two tragedies here: the death of his new born baby, which antecedes the poem, and the death of marriage, which the poem predict. "Home Burial" is about sorrow and heartbroken, but most

of all it appears to be about the collapse and boundaries of communication.

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