



## Contemporary American Poetry of After Apple Picking: A Brief Study

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### ABSTRACT

*After apple picking is illusory straightforward. Its undertones expose extremely thoughtful poem on mortality and change, in fact the poem is allusive .its exact allusions remain obscure ,learning it open some interpretation .These theme ,among others are present through the wide use of imagery (The term is one of the most variable in meaning. Its applications range all the way from the "mental pictures " which, it is sometimes claimed are experienced by the reader of a poem, to the totality of components which make up a poem)written in a single stanza of forty-two lines the poem is composed in loose iambic pentameter (alternating stressed and unstressed syllables in a ten syllable line),it is also written in rhyme ,albeit loosely the effect of this relaxed structure lends the poem a less formal and more conversational feel .Its descriptive language underlying composition maintain a distinctively poetic tone. In this manner 'after apple picking' itself squarely in the intersection between traditional and modern poetry a style that would serve frost throughout his career. The poem is a remarkable example of Frost's signature ability to present a simple scene, moving in its own right that still points to metaphorical depths that enable readers to interpret it in as many ways as they like.*

**KEYWORDS :** mortality, allusion, imagery, rhyme, apple picking.

### Introduction:

After World War II American poetry has many momentous changes in content style & technique. The reasons for these changes may be found in the political & other event wiping over America. American poetry is three groups 1.Preserve the tradition 2.Improvisation 3.Aesthetics.Robert Frost poem in the verbal communication of common Americans, where regular Americans destined the countryside folk Frost encountered as a New England cultivator. It is there, though, in the circumstances of the poet that Frost is for the most part obviously engrossed thoughts. To utilize his individual vocabulary (or term, the hay-pens representative features of a rhyme it is hard to separate out) the "context-meaning-subject matter" of Frost's effort are consistently and for all he means them to introduce variety to his work, The context of a Frost poem, consequently, is almost perpetually either countryside or natural, or both; the meaning, in the sense of a lesson (and a Frost poem is a regularly an advisory romance of sorts), while the theme substance, out of which the sense of loss flows, is naturally (though not homogeneously) countryside scarcity, or the cost of Modernity as calculated by the extreme anxiety of bucolic lives. Robert Frost found a locate of conventions from side to side which he was able to coherent his conditions but in which he was never able quite fully to devote;"After Apple-Picking" is, in the middle of other belongings, a verse exhausted, not to utter satisfied, by means of its possess restricted assortment of phrase. But Frost was a lyricist of continuity, the additional so, most likely, because of his presiding isolation, and not the slightest significant of this continuity was the stripe organization from British through American poetry.

### About Robert Frost:

Robert Frost is one of the most widely celebrated of American poets. During his lifetime he received four Pulitzer Prizes for his poetry, and his works are still widely anthologized in collections of American poetry and school literature textbooks. In the afterword to this volume, the poet Peter Davison says that for some time Americans "tended to regard Frost as the other bookend to match Norman Rockwell... whose work could be counted on to convey the values of traditional American country life". However, this conception does not account for the depth and complexity of even some of the most straightforward-seeming poems. Frost experienced times of intense hardship and grief in his personal life, and echoes of his grief and the wisdom he learned about the hard truths of life can be found in his poetry. Along with vivid images of American life and landscape, Frost's poetry also contains deep and sometimes enigmatic reflections on life and nature. This volume of Frost's early poems presents a rich resource for readers. It comprises the first two published books of poetry and largely consists of poems centered in rural life in New England. A Boy's Will shows Frost's various uses of the lyric and traditional poetic forms, and North of Boston explores the use of blank verse in longer narrative poems to present reflections on human experience. Some

of Frost's best known and loved poems are contained in these two books. For example, "Mowing," "The Tuft of Flowers," and "Reluctance" are in A Boy's Will and "Mending Wall," "The Death of the Hired Man," and "After Apple Picking" in North of Boston. Students will find many opportunities to explore, enjoy, and be challenged by the levels of meaning they find here. And in their explorations, students can learn about the elements of poetry – imagery, metaphor, rhyme, rhythm.

### Modern Poetry Style:

The concept is a mature narrative by means of the philosophers, but it has been similar to an innovative plaything in the hands of the artists of our day . . . Decided no individual but a humanist a lot cares how to echo a rhyme is if it is only a resonance. The hum is the gold in the rhyme. Then we will have the hum out alone and distribute with the necessary. We do till we create the innovation that the objective in inscription poems are to generate every rhymes sound as dissimilar as likely from each other, and the positions for that of vowels, consonants, punctuation, sentence structure, terminology, sentences, measuring device are not enough. We require the assist of the context-meaning-subject matter. Everyone that can be done by means of vocabulary is almost immediately told.

**Themes:** The inner image of the rhyme is of toil, the progression of moreover events implicated in apple picking. The narrator illustrates the bodily strain of preference the crop, be concerned of scrutinizing each and treating it cautiously in categorize not to fruit it. His toil is effectively finished as the apples are gathered and arranged. But the heading indicates us that the lyricist is anxious with what happens after the apples are harvested, but the rhyme does not make known it or convey the person who reads to that jiffy or era when the task is complete. Acquainted with the narrator is exhausted and lost in thought with the initiative of resting, but he does not discern what kind of nap he will have. Moreover, the final image we get of the toil is that of discarding any dropped apples. None that fall can be salvaged, which hints at a kind of futility in the effort by symptomatic of that even the supreme of care results in a spoiled item for consumption. Functioning with this perception of toil, you might want to consider apple picking as a metaphor for innovative worker. The apple can be seen as on behalf of a rhyme, and each one is handled with awareness by the narrator/lyricist. Not every can be used, and many are spoiled in the act of functioning with them to the tip that they have to be cast aside. Frost's rhyme can be interpreted as contribution an understanding and affecting explanation of the skill and labor of lettering verse.

### After Apple Picking Significance aspects:

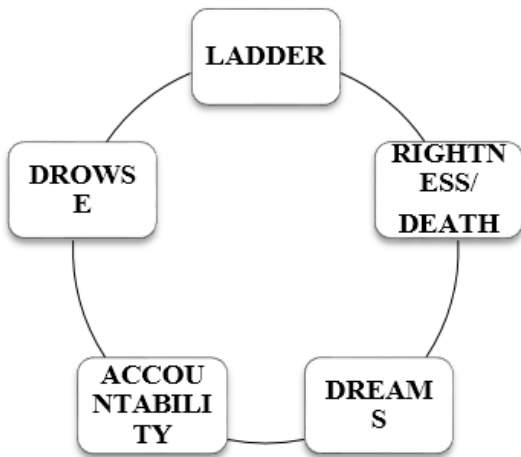
After apple picking is a great lyric which fully out sense, sights, sounds & sense.

1. SENSE → Apple forest at Boston
2. SIGHTS → Spring season Apple forest
3. SOUNDS → Apples of the rumbling sounds
4. SENSE → The smell of apples

**Background:** Frost owned a fruit farm, but was at best a laissez-faire cultivator. He was no hesitation well-known with apple picking and his imagery of the exertion and the exact pains it causes (the pain in the feet from standing on the hierarchy's rounded rungs) are the types of particulars that assist a rhyme attain genuine and an intellect of pragmatism. The lyricist displays his acquaintance of ease with the progression, and he undoubtedly has had occasion to feel concerning the meaning of labor, so that his clarification and attempts at sight rhythmical fact are given heaviness, gravity, and the circle of authenticity. But the sincerity of Frost's spokesman in "After Apple-Picking" transcends the bodily seriousness of Frost the cultivator.

**Symbolism:** representation outfit through Robert Frost's rhyme "After Apple-Picking," apples, the sign of existence and the collapse of existence, are the theme of the limerick from beginning to end. The hierarchy is solitary of the first cipher stumble upon in the poem. At the commencement of the rhyme, the hierarchy is pointed "in the direction of paradise at a standstill." afterward in the ode, the rhymester speaks of how the rungs of the hierarchy can be felt in the underneath of his feet and how sleepy he is of the apple yield. This is emblematic of the complicatedness of his life's effort as he toils to arrive at ecstasy. The apple picker has a solid occasion looking from side to side the "pane of glass" which is a part of hoarfrost that shaped on the drinking trough. He cannot see undoubtedly through the ice as it distorts his dream and he cannot seem to get well from that. In other words, he cannot see what is to come now that his hard exertion is complete, and the crop is in. Two ciphers interwoven through the poetry are sleeping and dreaming. The narrator wonders his sleep will take, even alluding to the hibernation of the woodchuck: "The woodchuck could say whether it's like his Long sleep, as he explains it's coming on, or just some human being sleep." He is questioning if the sleep he feels coming on is a simple relax, or the everlasting sleep of passing away. The period of wintry weather (climate) symbolizes the end of one's existence.

**Symbolism image**



**Values and thoughts**Existentialism in border sense is centered upon the analysis of existence and on the way humans find them selves existing in the world. Existentialism is a method of existence. Troubled with finding personality and the sense of existence through free will, choice and individual accountability the loyalty is that people are piercing to discover out whom and what they are during life as they build choices based on their experiences, way of life, and point of view and individual choices become unique without the requirement of an object form of fact. An Existentialism believes that a human being should be mandatory to choose and answerable with out the help of laws, cultural rules, or ethnicity. This philosophical value related to "after apple picking" exploration of the nature and inherent goals of labor.

**Lingo and Metaphors:** Apples are the essential icon of the limerick, and while they definitely symbolize exact apples, they also get an additional import as the input picture in the daydream the narrator relates to the person who reads. In it, apples are exaggerated, and while it creates intelligence that somebody who is tired from hiking hierarchies, picking apples, and annoying not to drop and confusion them strength daydream of enormous apples, we should believe what else the apple power stand for. In addition to the idea that the overstated vision apples symbolize all of the apples that have filled the dreamer's latest days, there is the likelihood that the vision is a resources of stating that the narrator has been functioning with thousands of apples but not truthfully considering them, thus a giant apple is conjured that he is then required to study and imagine about. A biblical metaphor gives the rhyme an extra interpretive coating. The verse can be examine as the tale of someone tired after the apple yield, but it is also likely to sight the rhyme as a Christian parable. The narrator of "After Apple-Picking" looks through a pane of ice and, through it, the humankind appears dreamlike. A number of critics have compared this qualified vision to a reference made in the King James Version of I Corinthians 13:12 to seeing "through a glass, darkly." Subsequent translations have rendered that somewhat ambiguous phrase as the equivalent of looking into a cloudy or dim mirror. Other biblical images are potentially present as well, as the speaker invites a religious interpretation by referencing heaven in line 2. As previously noted, the apples are reminiscent of the

Garden of Eden and the hierarchy that points to heaven suggest Jacob's hierarchy, which he sees, also in a dream, populated with angels. The final lines of "After Apple-Picking" identify two kinds of sleep: The long sleep of the hibernating woodchuck is one, while "just some human nap" is the other. By using the word just Frost diminishes the value of human doze and, by contrast, elevates the value of an animal's siesta.

**Evaluate and Difference:** Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's verse "Sleep" enclosed lines that approximately accurately reflect appearance from "After Apple-Picking," and Frost's rhyme projects the equal intelligence of psychological and corporeal tiredness that is apparent in Longfellow's verse. Alluding so evidently to Longfellow, Frost invites the bookworm to study how he has rented essentials or concepts from Longfellow's rhyme and incorporated them into his own. Longfellow is unclear about the cares and labors that have prepared him so exhausted, while Frost is detailed. Frost's visibly recognized labors can also be read symbolically (the labor is not now his load, but everyone's fight; the apples he picks symbolize the imaginative toil of script poetry). "After Apple-Picking" shares a parallel concern with nap with "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening," equally poems current a narrator who is weary, although "After Apple-Picking" creates the narrator's tiredness much more open and the focal point of his concentration. "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening," on the other hand, invokes doze and its assistant tiredness only at the rhyme's end. The nap of "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" can easily be interpreted as passing away (although not necessarily so), while the siesta of "After Apple-Picking" is additional not easy to understand as demise. If we read it as demise, it somehow acquires less threatening relations. Comparing these verses could lead to some influential insights about the natural world of explanation

**Conclusion:** The location of rhyme "after apple picking" provided North of Boston predominantly rhymester raises. The workers they are doing toil-action which is compulsory to continue life, he wished a bumper crop of apples & crop is so rich, over tied, great harvest. After apple picking is a contrast rhyme of ode to nightingale and the end of the labor lives the narrator with the sense of "woodchuck", is suitable to the entire intent of the verse that where the apple-picker sets out wakefully to achieve what he has all along been doing in a daze, mechanically - to create similes and to simplify on his knowledge - the effect is a tangle of confusions. He is a successful "poet" only when he does not try to be. Obviously, the "Marmota monax" could not "say" anything, and its ability to create a metaphorical bias between its own and human being siesta is rendered humorist by the narrator's attribution to himself of the authority merely to "portray" the upcoming of nap. "Just some human being sleep" sounds at first like an unlucky mixture of the coy Frost - one of those calls for a unimportantly self-deprecating satire that expose at era his peculiar awkwardness with the suprem

acy of his own sincerities. But the line is saved from hypocrisy, just barely, by the "fact" that in his overtired state the apple-picker might be sure want a siesta the same to the hibernation of a woodchuck rather than a "human being nap." His nap will be person specifically because it will be a disturbed, vision- and folk tale-ridden sleep. A human being sleep is more than mammal siesta for the very reason that it is bothered by memories of what it resources to pick apples. After that well-known picking in the backyard, human existence, wakeful or resting, has been a vision and words are compressed of the folk tales we have reverie of the fall and salvation of souls.

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