ADVANCE SOCIAL SCIENCE ARCHIVE JOURNAL
Available Online: https://assajournal.com
Vol. 04 No. 01. July-Sep 2025.Page#.2760-2778
Print ISSN: 3006-2497 Online ISSN: 3006-2500
Platform & Workflow by: Open Journal Systems

Stylistic Analysis of Robert Frost's Poem "Tree at My Window"

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ABSTRACT
Stylistics is the study of style like how a writer uses language in literary works. This research study was based on stylistic analysis theory, in which the researcher used different language levels such as the phonological level, semantic level, and graphological level. In the phonological level, the researcher found consonances, assonance, onomatopoeia, and alliteration. In the graphological level, structure, repetition, line breaks, tone, punctuation marks, and capitalization were identified by the researcher. In the semantic level, the researcher aimed to expose symbolism, illusion, personification, and imagery, exploring how these language features revealed the meaning of the poem. By doing all this, the researcher didn't just list things but showed how they work together to make the poem more meaningful and interesting, helping to understand what the words are really saying.

***Keywords**: Stylistics, Style, Meaning, Language Levels, Phonological Level, Graphological Level, Semantic Level*

Introduction

Background of The Study

People utilized language as a medium to express their thoughts and feelings with each other. Language plays a crucial role in human life. In other words, without language, there would be no cooperation. All human communicates through language, whether it is spoken, written or through symbols but it must be done in a structured and conventional manner. There have been numerous definitions of language proposed. Henry Sweet, (extracted from https://www.britannica.com/) An English phonetician and language scholar, stated that language is actually the utterance of ideas via speech-sounds integrated into words. When words are combined into sentence, these combinations transform ideas into thoughts. According to Lyons (1970); Afaq et al., (2022), language is the system of communication used by a particular group of people of particular society (linguistic community) in which they are reside. The field of study dedicated to language is called linguistics. In linguistics, we examine language from various aspects like phonology, grammar, syntax, morphology, semantics and pragmatics. These are the level of language.

Language can be used in different styles. For example, some writers use a simple style of language while others use a more complex one. Some writers employ easy vocabulary, while others use more challenging words. So, each writer has their own unique style of writing. The word Style is derived from "stylus'' which refers to the way something is done in a particular

manner. According to Leech and Short (2007), style refers to how language is employed in a specific context by a particular person, for a specific aim, and so on. Thomas S. Kane states, that style in written work actually pertains to the pattern of linguistic features that differentiate one writer's work from another's. This means that every writer has their own style when presenting his/her writing. Haynes (1989) holds a similar view on style, stating that style is the study of singularity. It is the study of linguistics feature of a literary work of a writer, like how a writer present his/her way of thinking in a literary text. Carter (1996) and (Ali et al., 2022) state, that every written text and its style are never the same due to linguistic variations at different levels.

In linguistics, if we examine the branch applied linguistics, the term "stylistics'' refers to the study of style. In stylistics, we analyze the style of utterance, written text, or documents. Essentially, we investigate the consistent structures present in a given utterance, text, or document. For example, when we analyze a text or document and focus on how language is used within it, we are conducting stylistic analysis of that text or document. Stylistics also encompasses the study of the language of literature, such as language is used in poetry, novels, short stories, prose writing, and essays. According to Verdonk (2002), stylistics is the examination of different expressions of language. Lucas (1995) states, that stylistics involves the use of language by writers to make statements and evoke emotions. This use of language can be observed in poetry, drama, novels, short stories, and other creative texts (Ahmed et al., 2025; Gul et al., 2022). According to K. T. Khader, stylistics involves a comprehensive study of any literary text, delving into the way the writer uses language to enhance their work. Thomas Kame states that, stylistics as the study of a writer's linguistic choices, through which they aim to express their thoughts, emotions and feelings more effectively. Widdowson (1975) defines stylistics as a decisive study of debate, emphasizing the in-depth analysis of a literary text and covering all major aspects of language. *Simpson* (2004), states that the main objective of stylistics is to examine how language is used figuratively in literary works by writers. Stylistics discusses various language features of a literary text, including phonological, graphological, semantic and grammatical levels (Ishtiaq et al., 2022; Habib et al., 2025).

Numerous researchers have conducted their research in the field of stylistics because of its great importance. The stylistic analysis theory (SAT) has been utilized by different researchers to uncover the meaning of literary works, such as short stories, Novels, Poetry and Dramas.

The present research is also based on stylistic analysis theory (SAT), in which researcher analyze the poem "Tree at My Window" by Robert Frost by Appling three levels of language: phonological, semantic and graphological. The purpose of the researcher is to uncover the hidden meaning and the Figurative language used in the poem "Tree at My Window".

Problem Statement

Stylistics is an up-to-date approach that involves the analysis of diverse literary works, such as dramas, poetry, novels and short stories, to identify the writing style of individual authors. Through stylistic analysis, researchers aim to uncover the author's mode of presenting their thoughts and feelings. While a lot of research has been carrying out on different poems of Robert Frost through stylistic analysis, no work has been done on the style of Robert frost in the poem "Tree at My Window". This study will focus on the Stylistic Analysis of Frost's Poem "Tree at My Window" to determine his unique style. This research aims to examine the unique stylistic elements employed by Robert Frost in his poem "Tree at My Window". The analysis will delve into three distinct dimensions: the phonological level, the semantic level and graphological level. By scrutinizing these aspects, the study intends to uncover the author's individualistic style and the underlying intentions within this specific poetic composition.

The poem "Tree at My Window". The researcher will focus on analyzing the poem on three levels of language: the semantic level, graphological level and phonological level. This analysis will help indicate the style and intention of the poem and provide us the vital Stylistic features of this specific poem by Robert Frost.

Research Objectives

- To point out the, graphological, phonological and semantic elements used in the Poem "Tree at My Window" by Robert frost.
- To figure out how these elements expose the meaning of poems.

Research Questions

- What are the, graphological, phonological and semantic elements used in the poem "Tree at My Window" by Robert frost?
- How do these elements reveal the meaning of the poem?

Significance of the Study

This research study is highly beneficial for English literature and linguistics students, as it can assist them in conducting research in the field of English stylistic analysis. The stylistic examination of English poems, such as "Tree at My Window" by Robert frost, aids readers in identifying the key stylistic devices employed. The study will assist the scholar to understand how to evaluate a poem through the processes of stylistics and linguistics. Researcher will also benefit from analyzing the poem and gaining valuable
knowledge. Moreover, the researcher plays an important role in expending the readers' understanding and knowledge**.**

LITERATURE REVIEW

Review of Related Studies:

Different researchers conducted research processes that introduce the previous studies of related research accordingly to the current/new research study.

First Study by Tia Xenia: Tia Xenia has explained first the title of Stylistic analysis of Maya Angelo's Still I Rise and Caged Bird. (2015). The key focus of researcher is to find out language features in such poems and themes of the poems mentioned above. These two poems of Tia Xenia highlight's same theme and that is black people existence and domination of black people.

Second Study by Hira Ali: The poem ''Hope is the thing with feather'' analyze by Hira Ali. She used different stylistic techniques and levels of English language for instance graphological, phonological, Lexical and Grammatical levels. The researcher has also a deep focus on other sides of the poem like Style, Theme and structure level of the poem. Optimistic is main tone of the poem and she point out that Hope always with us in various occasions' just like Birds with feathers.

Third research Study: Authors. Zahida Batool, Shumaila Kiran and Mehmood Ahmad Azhar (2016) These researchers describe different aspect of the poem "Daffodils" by Williams' Wordsworth the great romantic poet of the Era. They focus about phonological, morphological, graphological and semantic views and levels. The researcher used Stylistic techniques and methods to expose the masked attractiveness and beauty of the poet feelings. In their Research process the researcher wants to travel around how the cultural and social surroundings of a poet influence on the practice of nature in the poetry. They examine how the use of figurative language and speech boosts the impact of the

Furth study conducted by Aneeqa Latif, Muhammad Ajmal and Saira Maqbool (2022), these researchers analyze Robert Frost's "Selected Poem". In this research article the researchers' analyses three poems of Robert Frost "Mending Wall, Stopping by Woods and The Onset.

These poems have been analyzed stylistically by applying two levels of language, phonological level and semantic level. In phonological level the researchers find out assonance, consonance and alliteration and the researchers expose symbols, metaphor and imagery in semantic level.

Fifth research study conducted by Sumera Batool, Abdul Bari Khan, Anser Iqbal, Khurram Ali and Rana Muhammad Haris Rafiq (2014), these researchers stylistically analyze the poem "The Road Not Taken" which is written by Robert Frost. The main aims of researchers to covers different stylistics patterns in the poem such as lexico-syntactic, semantically, graphological, grammatical and phonological. The researcher wants to highlight the style and structure of English modern poet Robert Frosts' poetry.

Sixth research study done by Asmara and Hadrian Kusoma (2018). They Studied about phonological points in Robert Frost poems (1). Fire and Ice (2) and Nothing Gold can stay. the studied Two (2) objectives in the given poems. 1) Phonological features (2) Through phonological aspects they also try to find the style of frost's poems.

We noticed in the above-mentioned researchers' studies that they help us in the current study of researcher to find out objectives of the poem "Tree at My Window" by Robert frost. The above researchers conducted such research studies just like current researcher and using the methods and approaches of the stylistic study. The previous research studies proposed by above mentioned researchers on distinct poets and different poems however the researchers give their ideas using stylistic approaches. Various features of linguistic used by researchers and they expose all stylistic study of the poems 'which helps the current researcher to analyze the poem "Tree at My Window" by Robert frost. By using the research methods conducted by the researchers' linguistic features.

We concluded from the above researchers' studies that they conducted different research studies on different poems of different poet but no one try to conduct research on the given Frost's poem "Tree at My Window". the mentioned researchers have a great contribution in the stylistic level study in the poems and they use such an easier research method through which it is possible for the current researcher to find out all the Stylistic features of the poem "Tree at My Window" by Robert frost.

The current researcher has also given their own Ideas and concepts analyzing the poem "Tree at My Window" by Robert frost and may his study will fruitful and helpful for the future researchers.

Levels of Language

Phonological Level

Phonology, a branch of linguistics, delves into the structure and organization of sounds within a language. Simpson (2004) defines phonology as the study of the semantic aspects of spoken language sounds. The sound system encompasses various elements, including alliteration, consonance, assonance, onomatopoeia, rhymes, and meter, which are thoroughly investigated at the phonological level.

a. Alliteration

Alliteration, as defined by Bradford (2005; Ullah et al., 2025), involves the repetition of consonant sounds in clusters within a single line or across multiple lines. According to Hashmi (2019), alliteration refers to the repetition of similar consonant sounds at the beginning of words within the same line of poetry. In summary, alliteration occurs when the initial consonant sound is repeated more than once in a single line. For Example,

"Sally sells seashells by the seashore."

In this sentence, the "s" sound is repeated at the beginning of multiple words, creating an alliteration.

b. Assonance

Assonance refers to the recurrence of similar vowel sounds within a line and across multiple lines. According to Bradford (2005), it involves the repetition of vowel clusters, resulting in a harmonious and rhythmic effect. In essence, assonance occurs when a vowel sound is repeated multiple times within a single line, enriching the poetic expression.

Here's an example of assonance in a line of poetry,

"The rain in Spain stays mainly in the plains."

In this line, the "ai" sound in "rain," "Spain," "mainly," and "plains" is repeated, creating assonance. The repetition of the "ai" vowel sound enhances the musical quality and rhythm of the line.

c. Consonance

Consonance involves the repetition of consonant sounds within words, occurring both at the middle and end. As described by Cuddon (2013), consonance refers to the close recurrence of identical consonant sounds following different vowels. It differs from alliteration, which focuses on the repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words. Consonance makes poetry sound beautiful by repeating consonant sounds within words in the same line, this repetition adds a nice and musical touch to the poetry. For example,

"The crisp crunch of autumn leaves underfoot."

"Crisp" and "crunch" both contain the "cr" consonant sound, which creates a sense of sharpness and emphasis on the action of crunching the leaves.

d. Onomatopoeia

In accordance with Mukhtar (2017), onomatopoeia refers to words that imitate the sounds produced by various objects or actions found in nature. Furthermore, Simpson (2004) suggests that onomatopoeia serves as a sound pattern, bridging the connection between writing style and content. Essentially, onomatopoeia involves the creation of words that replicate the natural sounds they represent. For example,

"The buzzing bees flew from flower to flower, collecting nectar for their hive."

In this example, the word "buzzing" mimics the sound produced by the bees, showcasing onomatopoeia. It helps create a vivid image of the bees' activity and adds a sensory dimension to the description.

Graphological Level

Graphology in the context of the English language refers to the analysis of the visual aspects of written text, encompassing its organizational structure, line breaks, repetition, tone, punctuation marks, and capitalization.

a. Structure

The structure of written text refers to how the content is organized and presented. It includes the arrangement of paragraphs, sentences, and sections, as well as the logical flow of ideas. A well-structured piece of writing enhances readability and comprehension, allowing readers to follow the author's thoughts in a coherent manner.

b. Line Breaks

Line breaks play a vital role in determining how text is visually divided into lines. They influence the rhythm of the written content, impacting the reader's experience. Authors may strategically use line breaks to create pauses, add emphasis to specific phrases or words, or create a visual impact on the reader.

c. Repetition

Repetition involves the recurrence of certain words, phrases, or patterns within the text. Writers may use repetition for various reasons, such as emphasizing a particular point,

reinforcing a theme, or creating a rhythmic and memorable effect. Identifying patterns of repetition can provide insights into the author's intentions and style.

d. Tone.

Tone refers to the author's attitude or feelings towards the subject matter. It is conveyed through the choice of words, sentence structure, and overall style. The tone of a written piece can be formal, informal, persuasive, descriptive, or emotive, influencing how readers interpret the content and engage with the text.

e. Punctuation Marks

Punctuation marks serve as essential tools in written communication. They clarify sentence meaning, indicate pauses, and convey emotions. Different punctuation marks, such as periods, commas, exclamation marks, and question marks, impact the cadence and flow of the text, shaping the reader's understanding and emotional response.

f. Capitalization

Capitalizing specific words, such as proper nouns and the first word of a sentence, helps distinguish them from regular words. It aids in sentence structure and enhances readability by guiding readers' attention to significant elements. The use of capitalization can also reveal the writer's emphasis on certain concepts or entities.

g. Understanding the Writer's Style and Intentions

Analyzing these graphological elements offers valuable insights into the writer's style, emotions, and intentions. By delving into how the text is visually presented and structured, researchers can gain a deeper understanding of the author's communication choices and the overall impact on readers.

Semantic Level

The concept of semantics is defined by Simpson (2004) as the study of word and sentence meanings. According to Wales (2011); Ishtiaq et al (2021), semantic research primarily focuses on exploring the linguistic meaning of words and sentences, with its historical development heavily influenced by philosophy and logic. Wales (2011) further proposes four distinct types of semantics, which are lexical semantics, sentence semantics, literary semantics, and narrative semantics.

Lexical semantics involves the investigation of sense relations among words, encompassing aspects such as hyponyms, synonyms, and figurative language. On the other hand, sentence semantics deals with analyzing the meanings that emerge from the interactions between different components within sentences, considering their respective roles. Furthermore, narrative semantics concentrates on the examination of words that are likely to occur in a text and draws inspiration from a specific philosophical perspective. Finally, literary semantics explores a wide range of theoretical, psychological, and philosophical approaches to comprehending a literary text.

For the purposes of this research paper, the primary focus will be on lexical semantics, specifically delving into the analysis of figurative language.

Robert Frost, a renowned poet, is celebrated for his distinctive style, which incorporates various literary techniques like symbolism, imagery, metaphor, and personification. In this study, we will examine the figurative language employed by Frost, specifically focusing on symbols, words convey stillness and peace, imagery, personification, and illusions. These elements add depth and richness to his poetry, allowing us to gain a deeper understanding of his unique and individualistic approach to writing.

a. Words conveys stillness and peace

In the semantic level of English, when words convey stillness and peace, it means that the language used in a particular context or text creates a sense of tranquility, calmness, and quietude. These words and expressions evoke a feeling of serenity, harmony, and absence of movement, instilling a sense of peacefulness in the reader or listener. Such semantic choices in the language can contribute to the overall atmosphere and emotional impact of the communication, fostering a sense of relaxation and contemplation in the audience.

b. Imagery

According to Wales (2011), imagery can be described as a mental representation of an object combined with the sense of an 'image' evoked by words. Gill (1995) emphasizes that imagery plays a crucial role in establishing the theme and overall quality of a poem.

In essence, imagery simply involves using language that stimulates mental images. Both in prose and poetry, literary images serve not only to embellish the text but also to convey information to the reader.

c. Symbolism

As per Abrams (1999), in the realm of literary criticism, a symbol refers to a word or phrase that carries a significant meaning beyond its literal representation. Symbolism, derived from the Greek word "token," involves using visual or verbal signs to represent something else. Different fields may adopt unique sets of symbols or symbolism.

In literature, for instance, general symbols are frequently employed, such as spring symbolizing life and birth, and winter symbolizing death. Roses are sometimes used as symbols of beauty or love. The study of literary symbols is a common domain in literary criticism. Symbols in literature indirectly convey ideas or concepts, as the messages they represent are not conveyed directly.

d. Personification

As stated by Sharma (2019), personification is a rhetorical device or literary trope that involves attributing human characteristics to an inanimate object, a non-human animate being, or an abstract quality. This figurative language is particularly associated with the realm of literature, especially in poetic expressions. In essence, personification is a figure of speech used to imbue non-human or inanimate objects with human or animal-like qualities.

e. Allusion

In the context of literature, an allusion is a subtle and indirect reference to something else. It could refer to a person, event, object, or another piece of literary work. This literary device involves implicitly hinting at a specific element without explicitly stating it. In essence, an allusion serves as a clever and indirect way for authors to make connections and enrich their writing by drawing upon shared cultural knowledge or previous literary works**.**

Robert Frost

Robert Frost was born on March 26, 1874, in San Francisco, California. He completed his high school education at Dartmouth College and briefly attended Harvard University between 1897 and 1899, though he left without obtaining a degree. Later, he received an honorary degree from Harvard University. Frost is widely acclaimed as one of the most prominent and frequently quoted poets in English literature, earning four Pulitzer Prizes for Poetry.

Despite his poetry often having pastoral elements, Frost is considered a modern poet because he incorporates an awareness of the challenges faced by modern individuals due to scientific advancements and modern technologies. Through abstract and symbolic expressions, his poems portray the cynicism and erosion of values in contemporary society. Themes such as frustrations, loneliness, disappointments, and uncertainties reflect the realities of modern life.

According to Frost, the unhappiness and melancholy experienced by modern individuals result from their detachment from nature. He uses pastoral techniques, realistic depictions of nature, metaphysical and symbolic devices, and an understanding of contemporary societal issues to comment on the problems of the modern world, earning him the title of a modern poet.

His poems commonly explore the relationship between man and the universe. Robert Frost passed away on January 9, 1963, and was buried at the Old Bennington Cemetery in Bennington, Vermont.

In conclusion, Robert Frost's poetry beautifully captures the wonders of nature and the complexities of human emotions. His words paint vivid pictures of serene landscapes, inviting us to appreciate the beauty around us. At the same time, he touches on the challenges we face in the modern world, making us reflect on life's uncertainties. Through his simple yet profound verses, Frost encourages us to connect with nature and explore our own feelings, making his poetry truly timeless and relatable.

Theoretical Framework

In this research, the researcher will use a stylistic approach to analyze the poem "Tree at My Window." The Stylistic Analysis Theory (SAT) will be employed to identify the language features used in the poem and uncover its meaning.

There are two main problems to address in this study. The first problem is to identify the linguistic features present in the poem, which will be accomplished by analyzing three levels: phonological (sound patterns like alliteration and onomatopoeia etc), graphological (structure, repetition, capitalization etc), and semantic (figures of speech like allusion and personification etc).

The second problem is to discover the meanings conveyed in the poem "Tree at My Window" through these linguistic features. By using the identified language features in the poem, the researcher will deduce its meaning. Special attention will be given to the specific words used and their particular meanings in the poem, further validating the analysis to address the second problem.

RESEARCH METHEDOLOGY

Objective of the study

The aim of this research study is to analyze Frost's selected poem "Tree at My Window'', Which is taken from frost's collection "WEST-RUNNING BROOK" published in 1928.The poem "Tree at My Window" consist of four stanzas, making total of 16 lines.

The research is based on Simpson's language level theory (2004), which includes four different levels such as phonological level, graphological level, grammatical level and semantic level. These levels can be used while analyze stylistics.

The current research study only focuses on three levels of language, phonological level, graphological level and semantic level of the poem, in order to shed light on the meaning of Robert frost's poem "Tree at My Window".

Approach of the study:

The researcher is focusing on the approach of studying Stylistics in a relation to the poem "Tree at My Window" by Robert Frost. The researcher intends to analyze the semantic level, graphological level and phonological of the poem. Various researchers have employed different approaches to analyzing literary works in English. One of them is "SIMPSON,'' who believes that the stylistic approach helps determine how language is used in literary text and uncover hidden messages, such as ideas, thoughts, aims and concepts within a literary work. Therefore, this research also analyzes the Frost's poem "Tree at My Window" from a stylistic perspective.

Research Method

This research employed a qualitative methodology to analyze the poem “Tree At My Window” by Robert Frost, focusing on stylistic analysis and examining various linguistic features including graphological, phonological and semantic features.

Data Collection

The data collection process consists of several stages. Initially, the researcher thoroughly read the entire poem to gain a comprehensive understanding of its content. Subsequently, notes were taken on the linguistic features within the poem that were relevant to the research objectives. Finally, the collected information was organized systematically to facilitate the stylistic analysis and identification of phonological and graphological and semantic features in Frost’s poem “Tree at My Window”

Data Analysis:

The data is being analyzed through a stylistic analysis of the poem “Tree at My Window” to explain phonological features such as assonance, consonance, alliteration and onomatopoeia. Graphological features such as structure, repetition, line breaks, tone, punctuation marks, and capitalization are examined. Additionally, semantic features such as personification, illusion, imagery and symbolism are explored. Data analysis includes both questions and answers, which were integral to the researcher’s knowledge in the given research.

Procedure

During the given research study the researcher will read the poem carefully in all aspects to fulfill the demand of the research. The researcher will be focus cautiously while reading the poem for collecting data and the researcher will be read and reread the poem until leads the research goals.

Analysis Results and Disscusions

Stylistic Analysis of Frost's Poem “Tree at My Window”

The stylistic analysis of Robert Frost's poem "Tree at My Window" has been addressed in this section. The language features in the poem have been examined and connected to Simpson's theory, as previously presented. A comprehensive analysis of the language features has been conducted, encompassing the phonological, graphological, and semantic levels.

Phonological Level

Phonology examines the nature of sound. As per Simpson (2004), phonology encompasses the inherent significance of the sound in spoken language. At the phonological level, there are two sound features: segmental and supra-segmental features. The segmental feature includes alliteration, consonance, assonance, and onomatopoeia, while the supra-segmental feature comprises rhyme and meter. The researcher concentrates solely on the segmental features of the language.

a) Alliteration

Alliteration is a literary device that involves the repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words in closely proximity. Here are some examples of alliteration in English;

Matthew met Michael at the Moor.

Peter piper picked a peck of peppers.

I bought a bag of big bell peppers.

The sly snake slithers slowly in the sand.

Home sweet home;

Green, green grass.

Cream of the crop;

In the poem "Tree at My Window" by Robert Frost, are a few instances of alliteration.

“Tree at my window, window tree”

In this line, the alliteration is occurred based on the repetition of the "w" sound. Phonologically, the "w" sound is a voiced labio-velar approximant, which means it is produced by rounding the lips and bringing the back of the tongue close to the soft part of the roof of mouth.

In the same line, another alliteration formed by the repetition of the "t" sound. Phonetically it is an unvoiced alveolar stop sound.

"Not all your light tongues talking aloud"

Here, the alliteration is formed by the repetition of the "t" sound. Phonologically, the "t" sound is an unvoiced alveolar stop, without vocal cord vibration.

"But, tree, I have seen you taken and tossed"

The alliteration in this line is based on the repetition of the "t" sound. As mentioned before, the "t" sound is an unvoiced alveolar stop.

b) Assonance

Assonance is a literary device used in poetry and prose, where the repetition of vowel sounds occurs in nearby words. It adds a musical quality and rhythm to the writing, enhancing the overall aesthetic and creating a pleasing or memorable effect for the reader. Writers employ assonance to evoke emotions, create imagery, and emphasize certain words or ideas within their writing.

Now here in the Frost's poem "Tree at My Window" researcher highlighted instances of assonance in each line.

"Tree at my window, window tree"

The repetition of the "ee" sound (/iː/) in "Tree" and "tree" creates assonance. The "ee" sound is a long vowel sound produced with a high front tongue position and a stretched mouth.

"Window" and "window" – The repeated "I" sound creates assonance. The phonetic feature for this assonance is the close front unrounded vowel /ɪ/.

"Window" and "window" – The repeated "o" sound creates assonance. The phonetic feature for this assonance is the close-mid back rounded vowel /oʊ/.

"My sash is lowered when night comes on"

In this line the assonance occurs in the repetition of the "o" sound in the words "lowered", "on" and "comes". The phonetic feature of this assonance is the closed-mid back rounded vowel / əʊ /

"But let there never be curtain drawn"

The repetition of the "e" sound (/ɛ/) in "let," "there," "never," and "be," creates assonance. The "e" sound is a mid-front vowel sound produced with a slightly open mouth.

"Between you and me"

The repetition of the "ee" sound (/iː/) in "between" and "me" creates assonance.

"Vague dream-head lifted out of the ground"

The repetition of the "I" sound (/ɪ/) in "Vague," "dream," and "lifted" creates assonance. The "I" sound is a short vowel sound produced with a relaxed mouth and a slightly lower tongue position.

"And thing next most diffuse to cloud"

The repetition of the "o" sound (/ɒ/) in "most" and "cloud" creates assonance. The "o" sound is a mid-back vowel sound produced with a slightly rounded mouth.

"Not all your light tongues talking aloud"

The repetition of the "o" sound (/ɔː/) in the above line creates assonance. The "o" sound is a mid-back rounded vowel sound produced with rounded lips.

"Could be profound"

The repetition of the "ou" sound (/aʊ/) in "could" and "profound" creates assonance. The "ou" sound is a diphthong produced with a glide from the "a" sound to the "u" sound.
"But, tree, I have seen you taken and tossed"
The repetition of the "ee" sound (/iː/) in "tree," "seen, creates assonance.
"And if you have seen me when I slept"
The repetition of the "e" sound (/ɛ/) in "seen," "me," and "slept" creates assonance.
"You have seen me when I was taken and swept"
The repetition of the "e" sound (/iː/) in "seen," "me," "when," "taken," and "swept" creates assonance.
"And all but lost"
The repetition of the "o" sound (/ɔː/) in "all" and "lost" creates assonance.
"That day she put our heads together"
The repetition of the "e" sound (/ɛ/) in "heads" and "together" creates assonance.
"Fate had her imagination about her"
The repetition of the "a" sound (/æ/) in "Fate," "had," "imagination," and "about" creates assonance. The "a" sound is a low-front vowel sound produced with an open mouth.
"Your head so much concerned with outer"
The repetition of the "o" sound (/ʌ/) in "so," "concerned," and "outer" creates assonance. The "o" sound is a mid-central vowel sound produced with a neutral mouth position.
"Mine with inner, weather"
The repetition of the "I" sound (/ɪ/) in "mine" and "inner" creates assonance. The "I" sound is a short vowel sound produced with a relaxed mouth and a slightly lower tongue position.
These are all the assonance in the poem "Tree at my Window" by Robert Frost which helps create a musical and rhythmic quality within the poem.

c) Consonance

Consonance is a literary tool used in English writing to create pleasant and rhythmic sounds by repeating consonant sounds close together. It differs from alliteration, which repeats initial consonant sounds, as consonance repeats sounds within or at the end of words. It adds a musical quality to the writing, enhancing its overall beauty. Consonance also helps set the mood or tone and makes phrases more memorable.
Here in the Frost's poem "Tree At My Window" researcher find out instances of consonance which are given below.
"Tree at my window, window tree"
The repeated consonant sounds are "t" in "Tree" and "at," and "w" in "window" and "window".
"My sash is lowered when night comes on"
The repetition of the "s" sound in the words "sash", "is" and" comes" and the repetition of "n" sound in the words "when" and "comes", and the repetition of "m" in words "my" and "comes". So, the consonance in the line is present in the repetition of "s", "m" and "n" sounds.
"But let there never be curtain drawn"
The repeated consonant sound is "t" in "let" and "curtain and "n" in "never", "curtain", and "drawn".
"Between you and me"
The repeated consonant sound is "n" in "between" and "and."
"Vague dream-head lifted out of the ground"
The repeated consonant sounds are "d" in "dream-head", "lifted" and "ground," and "t" in "out", "lifted" and "the."
"And thing next most diffuse to cloud"

The repeated consonant sounds are “d” in “and,” “diffuse,” and “cloud,” and “t” in “next”, “thing”, “most” and “to. The “s” is also indicating consonance in the words “most” and “diffuse”.

“Not all your light tongues talking aloud”

The repeated consonant sounds are “t” in “not” “light”, “tongues” and “talking” and “l” in “all” “light”, “talking” and “aloud” and “n” in the words “tongues” and “talking”.

“Could be profound”

The repeated consonant sound is “d” in “could” and “profound.”

“But, tree, I have seen you taken and tossed”

The repeated consonant sounds are “t” in “but”, “tree,” “taken,” and “tossed,” and “d” in “and” and “tossed.”

“And if you have seen me when I slept”

The repeated consonant sounds are “s” in “seen,” and “slept,” and “n” in “and.” “seen”, and “when”.

“You have seen me when I was taken and swept”

The repeated consonant sounds are “s” in “seen,” “was,” and “swept,” and “t” in “taken” and “swept” and “n” in “and”, “when” and “seen”.

“And all but lost”

The repeated consonant sound is “l” in “all,” and “lost.”

“That day she put our heads together”

The repeated consonant sounds are “th” in “that,” and “together,” and “h” in “she” and “heads” and “d” in “day” and “heads”.

“Fate had her imagination about her”

The repeated consonant sounds are “h” in “had,” “her,” and “her.”

“Your head so much concerned with outer”

The repeated consonant sounds are “h” in “head” and “much,” and “t” in “with” and “outer” and “d” in “head” and “concerned”.

“Mine with inner, weather”

The repeated consonant sounds are “n” in “mine” and “inner,” and “r” in “inner” and “weather” and “w” in “with “and “weather”.

Consonance in the poem contributes significantly to its musicality and rhythmic appeal. By repeating consonant sounds like “s,” “d,” “t,” “m,” and “n,” the poem gains a melodic quality, enhancing its overall beauty. The clever use of these consonant pairings ties the lines together, creating a harmonious and memorable piece of poetry.

d) Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is a literary technique where a word imitates the sound it represents. It adds a sensory and descriptive element by using words that mimic specific noises. For example, words like “buzz,” “moo,” “hiss,” “clang,” “meow,” “splash,” and “sizzle” are onomatopoeic because they sound like the actual sounds they represent. Writers use onomatopoeia to create a more vivid and engaging experience for readers, making their descriptions more realistic and captivating. This literary device is commonly found in poetry, comic books, children’s literature, and storytelling to enhance the reader’s sensory experience.

In the poem “Tree at My Window” by Robert Frost, the poet uses onomatopoeia to create vivid imagery and sensory experiences. Let’s take a closer look at how Frost employs onomatopoeic words in the poem:

1. “Vague dream-head lifted out of the ground” The word “lifted” imitates the action of something being raised, adding a sense of movement and life to the tree.

2. “Not all your light tongues talking aloud” – Here, “tongues” is used metaphorically to refer to the rustling leaves, which sound like whispers or soft murmurs.
3. “You have seen me when I was taken and swept” – The word “swept” imitates the swift and forceful action of being carried away, emphasizing the impact of the experience.

These onomatopoeic words enhance the poem’s sensory appeal, allowing readers to envision the tree’s movements and feel a closer connection to nature. They also contribute to the overall mood and atmosphere of the poem.

Graphological Level

Graphological analysis in poetry refers to the study and interpretation of the physical aspects of the text, such as font style, size, layout, punctuation, and other visual elements.

In Robert Frost's poem "Tree at My Window," the strategic use of graphological elements serves to amplify the poem's theme and emotional impact. The poem's structure plays a significant role in conveying the relationship between the speaker and the tree standing outside their window.

a) Structure

The poem is structured into four stanzas with varying line lengths. All stanzas have four lines. This varying structure creates a visual asymmetry, reflecting the complex emotions and thoughts conveyed in the poem.

b) Line breaks

Frost effectively uses enjambment in the poem, meaning the sentences continue from one line to the next without a pause. For example, “Tree at my window, window tree” and “My sash is lowered when night comes on” both continue onto the next line. This enjambment creates a flowing and continuous rhythm, resembling the continuous connection between the speaker and the tree.

c) Repetition

The repetition of certain words like “tree” and “head” serves to emphasize their significance in the poem. The repetition of “tree” highlights its central role in the speaker’s contemplation and connection to the outside world. The word “head” is repeated to draw attention to the different perspectives and concerns of the tree and the speaker.

d) Tone

The tone of the poem is contemplative and introspective. Frost invites readers to ponder the deeper meanings behind the words and the complex relationship between the speaker and the tree. The contemplative tone allows for multiple interpretations and reflections on the themes presented in the poem.

e) The limited use of punctuation marks

The limited use of punctuation marks, primarily periods, fosters a serene and tranquil ambiance within the poem. The absence of frequent punctuation marks allows the verses to flow smoothly, mirroring the quiet and contemplative atmosphere often associated with nature's presence. Moreover, the presence of periods at strategic points creates a sense of finality, emphasizing the certainty of the tree's presence and its enduring impact on the speaker**.**

f) Capitalizing the first word of each line

Capitalizing the first word of each line serves to accentuate the importance of every individual line. By doing so, Frost highlights the significance of each observation and reflection, allowing readers to focus on the specific thoughts and emotions conveyed in each segment. This stylistic choice underscores the profound connection the speaker shares with the tree and the depth of their contemplation.

The deliberate placement of line breaks enhances the poem's rhythm and flow, akin to the gentle swaying of the tree's branches or the whispering of leaves in the wind. These strategic lines breaks help to emphasize key images, ideas, and emotions, guiding readers through the speaker's observations and reflections with a poetic cadence. The breaks also serve to create pauses, encouraging readers to reflect on the words and their meanings.

Frost's skillful use of graphological elements in "Tree At My Window" crafts an immersive experience for the reader, drawing attention to the tree's significance, the speaker's intimate connection with nature, and the contemplative atmosphere surrounding the poem. The long lines, limited punctuation, capitalized words, and well-placed line breaks work harmoniously to evoke a sense of openness, tranquility, and rhythm, culminating in a profound exploration of the human-nature relationship. The visual aspects of the poem "Tree At My Window" by Robert Frost play a crucial role in conveying its meaning. In the first line, the long, uninterrupted text creates a feeling of openness and vastness, fitting for a poem about a tree outside the speaker's window. This emphasizes the significance of the tree, as it immediately catches the speaker's eye when they gaze outside. Contrasting with the first line, the second line is shorter, accentuating the distinction between day and night. This brevity also suggests the speaker's protective nature as they lower their sash to shield the tree from the cold at night.

Likewise, the third line's concise structure adds a sense of urgency, underscoring the speaker's desire to always have an unobstructed view of the tree. It further reveals the deep emotional connection between the speaker and the tree, as they yearn to maintain an undisturbed bond.

Overall, these graphological elements contribute to the poem's meaning by evoking feelings of spaciousness, calmness, and tranquility while highlighting the tree's significance and the profound relationship between the speaker and the natural world.

Semantic Level

Semantics is the field of study concerned with the meaning of words and sentences. Simpson (2004) defines semantics as the exploration of the meanings of words and sentences. In this study, the focus is on the figurative language employed by Robert Frost in his poem “Tree At My Window.” Robert Frost is renowned for his distinctive and original use of stylistic devices such as symbolism, imagery, metaphor, and personification, which have captured the attention of researchers. The present analysis delves into the figurative language present in the poem, including symbolism, imagery, personification, metaphor; imagery and allusion. The following section showcases the various instances of figurative language discovered in the poem.

In the poem "Tree at My Window" by Robert Frost, the poet skillfully employs various semantic elements to enrich the poem's meaning and evoke emotions.

a) Words conveying stillness and peace

Words conveying stillness and peace are strategically used to create a serene atmosphere, which befits a poem centered around a tree outside the speaker's window. The choice of words such as "lowered," "cloud," "asleep," “profound,” “inner,” "swept," and "weather" paints a picture of a tranquil scene, imbuing the reader with a sense of calm and peacefulness. These words emphasize the tree's role as a steadfast and comforting presence for the speaker, something reliable and unchanging amid the chaos of the world.

b) Imagery

The poem creates vivid imagery by describing the tree’s presence outside the window, the act of lowering the sash at night, and the tree being taken and tossed, conveying a sense of vulnerability and shared experiences.

c) Metaphors

Metaphors, a powerful poetic device, are employed to enrich the imagery and symbolism within the poem. For instance, when the tree is compared to a "sentinel," it becomes more than just a mere tree; it takes on the role of a guardian or protector, standing tall and watchful outside the speaker's window. This metaphor suggests that the tree provides a sense of security and safety for the speaker, enhancing the emotional connection between the two.

d) Personification

Personification is another significant element used in the poem. By attributing human qualities to the tree, Frost deepens the reader's engagement with the natural world. When the poet writes, "I've seen you taken and tossed / By the wayward wind," it humanizes the tree's experiences and emotions. This personification not only serves to intensify the bond between the speaker and the tree but also evokes empathy from the reader, as they can relate to the idea of the tree experiencing the forces of nature.

e) Symbolism

The tree symbolizes nature, continuity, and the ever-changing flow of life. It also serves as a symbol of the connection between the outer world and the speaker's inner thoughts and emotions.

f) Allusion

The line “Fate had her imagination about her” alludes to the idea that fate plays a role in shaping the relationship between the tree and the speaker.

By combining these semantic elements, Robert Frost creates a multi-layered poem that not only celebrates the beauty of nature but also explores the profound relationship between humans and the natural world. The poem becomes an invitation for the reader to contemplate their own connections with the environment, the solace found in nature, and the silent but powerful companionship that can exist between an individual and a simple tree outside their window. The poem "Tree at My Window" by Robert Frost gains depth and meaning through the skillful use of semantic elements. By incorporating words that evoke stillness and peace, such as "lowered," "cloud," "asleep," “profound,” “inner,” "swept," and "weather" the poem creates an atmosphere of serenity and tranquility. This choice of words aligns with the central theme of the poem, emphasizing the calming presence of the tree outside the speaker's window. Metaphors play a significant role in enhancing the poem's imagery and symbolic value. For instance, when the tree is metaphorically compared to a "sentinel," it takes on a more profound meaning as a protector or guardian figure. This metaphor reinforces the idea that the tree is not just an ordinary object but a steadfast and reliable companion that provides a sense of security to the speaker. Personification further enriches the emotional connection between the reader and the tree. By attributing human qualities to the tree, such as experiencing being "taken and tossed by the wayward wind," the poem encourages empathy from the reader. This personification makes the tree more relatable and relatable, turning it into a dynamic presence that can be felt and understood on a deeper level.

Overall, the semantic elements in the poem contribute to its meaning by conjuring a serene and tranquil setting, emphasizing the tree's role as a guardian, and fostering a sense of closeness and connection between the speaker and the natural world. Through the use of metaphors and personification, the poem bridges the gap between the inanimate and the human, inviting readers to reflect on the significance of nature and the emotions it can evoke within us.

How do these elements reveal the meaning of the poem?

The poem "Tree at My Window" by Robert Frost employs various stylistic elements that contribute to the poem's overall meaning and atmosphere.

Graphological elements, referring to the visual presentation of the text, play a significant role in conveying the poem's meaning. The use of long, unbroken lines and limited punctuation create a sense of spaciousness and openness, mirroring the view from the speaker's window. This stylistic choice suggests that the speaker is observing the tree from a contemplative vantage point, reinforcing the theme of introspection and connection with nature. The lack of interruptions in the lines enhances the flow of the poem, evoking a sense of continuous and harmonious observation.

Phonological elements, which involve the sounds and phonetics of the poem, further enhance its meaning. The soft and gentle sounds used in the poem contribute to a tranquil and soothing ambiance.

The repeated "s" sound mimics the whispering of the wind blowing through the tree's branches, creating an auditory imagery that complements the visual imagery of the tree outside the window. This combination of visual and auditory imagery amplifies the sense of calmness and tranquility conveyed in the poem.

Semantic elements, encompassing the words and meanings employed, are central to shaping the poem's message. Words like "lowered," "cloud," "asleep," “profound,” “inner,” "swept," and "weather" evoke a sense of serenity and peacefulness, highlighting the tree's role as a source of comfort and solace for the speaker. These semantic choices establish a connection between the external natural world and the speaker's internal emotional state, emphasizing the restorative power of nature in providing tranquility and refuge.

The metaphor of the tree as a "sentinel" adds another layer of significance to the poem. By comparing the tree to a guardian or protector, the speaker expresses the tree's profound impact on their life. This metaphor implies that the tree stands as a vigilant and steadfast presence, shielding the speaker from external disturbances and offering a sense of security and stability.

The stylistic elements in "Tree at My Window" work cohesively to reveal the poem's meaning. The graphological aspects create a visual representation of the speaker's observation and connection to the tree, the phonological elements produce a calming and immersive atmosphere, and the semantic choices establish a profound bond between the speaker and nature. Ultimately, through these stylistic techniques, the poem conveys the enduring tranquility and protective essence found in the relationship between the speaker and the tree outside their window.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the research on Robert Frost’s poem “Tree at My Window” provides a comprehensive examination of the poem’s stylistic, phonological, graphological, and semantic elements. Through the analysis, it becomes evident that Frost masterfully uses various literary devices to enhance the poem’s meaning and create a captivating experience for the reader.

The phonological analysis delves into the significance of sound in the poem, highlighting the alliteration, assonance, consonance, and onomatopoeia. These phonological devices contribute to the poem’s musicality, rhythmic appeal, and sensory imagery, further immersing the reader in the tranquil setting of the poem.

For example, when Frost repeats the “w” sound in “Tree at my window, window tree,” it’s like a musical beat. The same goes for the “t” sound in “Not all your light tongues talking aloud.” These repetitions make the poem feel smooth and pleasant to listen to.

Frost also uses words that imitate sounds, like “lifted” for the tree rising up or “swept” for something being carried away swiftly. This makes the poem more vivid, like you can hear and see what’s happening.

In simple terms, Frost played with sounds to make his poem like a beautiful song, connecting us to nature and feelings. So, the next time you read it, let the words create a little melody in your mind, and enjoy the peaceful journey through the speaker's connection with the tree outside the window.

The graphological analysis showcases how Frost strategically uses line breaks, punctuation, and capitalization to shape the poem's rhythm and flow, reflecting the serene and contemplative atmosphere surrounding the tree outside the speaker's window. The poem's visual presentation adds to the sense of openness and connection with nature.

Robert Frost cleverly uses how the words look on the page to make his poem "Tree at My Window" feel just right. The way he arranges the lines and words, like making some lines longer and others shorter, creates a special feeling, like the mix of emotions in the poem. Frost doesn't stop the sentences with too many periods, letting them flow smoothly like a gentle breeze. Words like "tree" and "head" pop up a lot, making sure we notice they're really important. The big letters at the start of each line make every thought stand out, showing us how much the speaker cares about the tree. The breaks between lines feel like pauses in a beautiful song, guiding us through the speaker's feelings. Frost's crafty use of these writing tricks paints a vivid picture of the deep connection between the speaker and the tree, making us feel the calm and beauty of nature.

The semantic analysis unveils the rich use of figurative language, such as metaphors, personification, and symbolism. Through these elements, Frost explores the profound relationship between the speaker and the tree, emphasizing the tree's role as a guardian and a source of comfort. The words chosen by Frost evoke stillness and peace, fostering a sense of serenity and introspection throughout the poem.

In the end, looking closely at how Robert Frost put words together in "Tree at My Window," we see a deep and beautiful meaning. The way the words look on the page, how they sound, and what they mean all work together. When you read it, notice how the long lines and few dots and commas make you feel like you're looking at the tree through a thoughtful lens, making you think more about yourself. The sounds in the poem also add to a peaceful feeling, like the gentle wind you can almost hear. The carefully picked words create a sense of calm, showing how nature has a healing power. Thinking of the tree as a protector makes the connection even stronger. All these things work together, creating a poetic story that tells us about the lasting peace and safe feeling the speaker finds with the tree.

Overall, the research demonstrates how the stylistic, phonological, graphological, and semantic elements work in harmony to reveal the poem's central theme the enduring and meaningful connection between humans and nature. Frost's masterful craftsmanship invites readers to contemplate their own relationship with the natural world and the solace found in the simplest of things a tree at their window.

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