Name

ENG4U

Mr. Desjardins

August 19, 2020

**TITLE**

**THE HOOK AND INTRODUCTION OF TEXT AND AUTHOR**

*Mending Wall* is a poem written by the American poet Robert Frost and gained massive popularity because of its simple yet thoughtful subject.

**INTRODUCTION WITH IDEAS THAT WILL BE EXAMINED**

**AND EXPLAINED IN THE BODY PARAGRAPHS**

(1) The poem revolves around two neighbours who meet each other every Spring to mend the stone wall that separates their farms.. (2) It is a stimulating and interesting poem about human boundaries or limitations and their benefits to society (3) The poem questions whether good fences create good neighbours, and how people preserve their long-lasting relations with neighbours by building such walls.

**THESIS STATEMENT**

Using irony and paradox, Frost appears to disagree.

**BODY ONE**

TOPIC SENTENCE: The speaker of the poem senses that there is no need for any boundary between their farms because neither of them has anything of real value to protect - only pine trees and apple trees. According to the speaker, mending the wall is an unreasonable activity. He says, "My apple trees will never get across / And eat the cones under his pines (Frost, l 25-26)." Seeing the fallen stones, he concludes that even Nature is not in favour of this fence between the farms, because even it " wants it down (37)." But, since his neighbour is attached to his traditions, he tries to justify repairing and fixing it. CONCLUDING SENTENCE: However, the theme that captivates the reader is whether, for relationships to work, people can exist without boundaries.

**BODY TWO**

TOPIC SENTENCE In spite of this fact, the speaker is not able to understand the necessity of the wall between their farms. Out of curiosity, he questions the neighbour about establishing the wall. Still, he does not get any acceptable answer. CONCLUDING SENTENCE: Whenever his neighbour stresses the need for separation, he is implying that good fences keep the relations affectionate and warm.

**BODY THREE**

TOPIC SENTENCE Literary devices are used throughout the poem to convey richness and clarity. POINT #1: Frost uses several literary devices to convey the importance of the fence. EXAMPLE: For example, imagery is used to make the readers perceive things with their five senses. Frost uses visual imagery such as, “He is all pine and I am apple orchard (25)"and sound imagery in the image of "the yelping dogs (10)." POINT #2: He also uses symbolism to signify ideas and qualities, giving them symbolic meanings different from their literal meanings. EXAMPLE: For example, a “fence” symbolizes the ‘gap’ that one should maintain to establish longlasting relationships and to maintain privacy. “Nature” symbolizes the reunion of the two as the speaker meets his neighbour every year in Spring to fix the fence. POINT #3: A third device is the use of metaphors, a figure of speech in which an implied comparison is made between objects that are different There is only one metaphor used in the poem. EXAMPLE: It is found in the seventeenth line which says the following about stones, “some are loaves and some so nearly balls (18).” He compares the stone blocks to loaves and balls. The most effective literary device is Frost's use of irony and paradox. The wall is portrayed as both a cause of division and unity - however, it is a contradiction because, as the narrator argues, the wall should not be both at the same time. CONCLUDING SENTENCE: ??????

CONCLUSION This literary analysis shows that Frost has masterfully conveyed the intense and profound subject of the limits and boundaries between human beings and their relationships.

SO WHAT GENERALIZATION: We live in a world with so much racial, economic and political conflict, that Frost's universal theme is more relevant than ever.