Nothing Gold Can Stay

**Nothing Gold Can Stay**

BY [ROBERT FROST](https://www.poetryfoundation.org/poets/robert-frost)

Nature’s first green is gold,

Her hardest hue to hold.

Her early leaf’s a flower;

But only so an hour.

Then leaf subsides to leaf.

So Eden sank to grief,

So dawn goes down to day.

Nothing gold can stay.

Overall meaning/summary of poem?  People die but they will be remembered. Nature is beautiful but it does not last forever.

Poet’s message/main themes? Nature changes with time and it deals with the impermanence of life.

Figurative Language?  In line two the color is green.  In line three there is a metaphor.  Metaphor in line four which means that early beauty only lasts for a minute . Metaphor in line 6 Eden. Simile because decay is emphasized in line 7.

Imagery?  Frost uses nature as a main symbol for his theme and because the four seasons provides imagery that most people can understand.  (This will also tie in with your explanation of your bot)

Rhyth\m?  Rhyme pattern? The rhythm is predominantly iambic trimeter  AABBCCDD

Poem’s connection to the poet’s life?  Frost is an amazing american poet and Frost used common american language and rural imagery and Frost often uses simple poems to discuss philosophical topics. In the poem Nothing Gold can Stay, Frost uses the changing seasons to comment on the changing nature of life and beauty. The poem was first published in 1924 and he won a prize for his collection of poems.

Mood and tone of poem? Initially it seems that the poem is bleak and Frost finds a god lining to be found and he explains that things are cyclical.  The reflective tone of the poem is an example of juxtaposition. The contrast between the simple style of the poem and the deeply reflective tone are placed side by side for emphasis.

Sources: Poem Analysis 2019 edited by Will Green

The Poetry Handbook by John Lennard OUP 2005

Robert Frost's main theme in his poem Nothing Gold Can Stay is that nature changes with time and it deals with the impermanence of life. Our overall meaning of our poem is that nature is very beautiful, but nature does not last forever. Frost, the poet, uses nature to illustrate the changing of the poem. People die but they will be remembered. In line one, the colors are  green and gold like green trees in the spring that are eventually going to turn a beautiful gold as winter starts. In line two some things in spring do not stick around for a long time. In line three, blooms die to make room for leaves. In line four, Frost talks about how when the sun rises golden flowers become green leaves. In line five, Frost is talking about how leaves can look different at different times of day. In line six, Frost is reflecting on how the perfection of Eden was ruined.  In line seven, dawn is always nice but you will never know what the day could bring. In line eight, nothing gold can stay means nothing special and beautiful will last forever.

In line two, the metaphor is her early leaf’s a flower. The things that are being compared are  leaf and flower. The metaphor in line four means that early beauty only lasts for a minute. The things that are being compared are the things that are being compared are minute and beauty.  The metaphor in line 6 is Eden. The thing that is being compared is Eden . The simile is because decay is emphasized in line 7. The thing that is being compared is decay.

Frost uses nature as one of the main symbols for his theme. The four seasons provides imagery that a lot of people can understand. The rhythm is predominantly iambic trimeter. The rhyme scheme is AABBCCDD.

 Frost is an amazing American poet and Frost used common American language and rural imagery and Frost often uses simple poems to discuss philosophical topics. In the poem “Nothing Gold Can Stay,”Frost uses the changing seasons to comment on the changing nature of life and beauty. The poem was first published in 1924 and he won a prize for his collection of poems.

Initially it seems that the poem is dull and dreary and Frost finds a good lining to be found. The reflection of the poem is an example of juxtaposition. The contrast between the simple style of the poem and the deeply reflective tone are placed side by side for emphasis.

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