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## The Catcher In The Rye Versus Nothing Gold Can Stay Versus On Turning Ten

“Nothing gold can stay” by Robert Frost is a critical elaboration of how nature and the universe have limited lifespan of each element in the world. The earth loses its precious nature, which is explicitly defined in the poem. The first earth’s valuable item to lose in the poem is described through “her hardest hue to hold.” Frost uses symbolism to elucidate that nothing good lasts, through incorporating nature. The second poem by “on turning Ten by Billy Collins,” is a classic description of a melancholic hardship, that the narrator engages the readers to understand his struggle. The poem describes the awaiting responsibilities of the narrator as he turns ten. He feels delighted in turning into a two-digit. However, he explicitly understands the duties, which awaits him. The narrator connects turning ten, through painting a negative picture of the age in the first stanza. “The whole idea of it makes me feel like I’m coming down with something, something worse than any stomach ache” (3). The Catcher in the Rye, describes in detail two days in the busy life of determined sixteen-year-old boy Holden Caulfield, shortly after being expelled from prep school (7). Caulfield is disillusioned and confused, which forces him to search for rails against the adult world. However, his extensive search is concluded by an array of emotional instability. The essay will critically analyze the theme of loss and how it has been depicted in the two poems, comparing it with the novel.

The theme of loss is a pivotal point that has cut across the two poems and the novel.

On turning ten, is a nostalgic poem, where the author takes us through his journey as he turned ten. His past life was now drawn into curtains, and a new life of hardship, determination, and commitments unfolded before him. The ideology of his philosophy is that he is cut odd from the word of desire and dreams, which he envied a lot.

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Billy Collins is filled with desperation and feeling of losing. His life is about to be transformed from one point of view to a more active life. He undermines the life of commitment, as he portrays it as a life full of hardship. Collins feels like he is about to make a terrible lose, due to the cataclysmic changes of nature. He is about to add one more life, which he thinks will technically push him out of his comfort zone. Nevertheless, the author critically understands that the nature of this situation is irreversible, which accumulates to a higher degree of loss. Billy Collins remembers his life with a lot of sadness, as he recalls his childhood dreams are shattered, and they cannot be recalled back. He realizes that he has grown up, which forces him to abandon his entire childhood fantasy.

There is a closer sense of loss and emptiness when considering the vacancy in The Catcher in the Rye. Holden, an iconic young teenager, who has turned to be a rebellion, has suffered multiple losses in the novel. Banishment from his boarding school soon confirms the loss between him and his schooling life. Even though this is an irreversible concept, Holden is forced to forget about his past lifestyle of schooling and friends, courtesy of expulsion. Secondly, he is also faced with a significant irreversible loss of his younger brother.

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“Nature’s first green is gold”, nothing good that stays, the earth has lost nearly every precious element it holds. Its beauty is tearing apart season after season.

“No good that stays, Nature's first green is gold,  
Her hardest hue to hold,  
Her early leaf's a  
flower;  
But only so an hour (2).”

The author in this poem brings about the notion of losing the best we value. The earth has already lost most of its beauty and precious mineral. Season after the other trees lose their leaves, which are precious products to sustain them. In reality, no good leaves longer. Holden is severally depicted conversing with a spirit of his younger brother who died three years ago. From the description, we are brought to the conclusion that Holden's younger brother was good, even though he did not leave long. The loss is terrible that he could not fully recover from it but rather forced to adopt the new life.

The theme of loss has been prevalent across the three sides. Billy Collins elaborates on the loss of his childhood. On the contrary, *Catcher in the Rye* elaborates the loss through Holden's loss of his brother and school at the age of 16. Lastly, “Nothing Gold Can Stay” has depicted the theme of loss through incorporating nature as a way of describing the interrelationship of loss in real-life application.