

**The Concept of Time in Dylan Thomas's *Fern Hill***

مفهوم الوقت في فيرن هيل ديLAN توماس

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**Abstract**

Dylan Thomas is a Welsh poet born in 1914 who wrote one of the most romantic, eloquent and sensual poems in modern literature. Since the publication of his first book, *The Eighteen Poems*, in 1934, critics have known him as a distinguished and original poet, Amaze and enchant readers with his verbal and musical strength and the ability to explore the deepest emotions. These intense feelings between emotion and sensitivity revealed the obsessive thoughts of love, death, religion and the sound of words on Thomas. Thomas' love of life is evident with a high-spirited and fun-filled sense of humor in his fictional and theatrical prose writings as well as his poems. Thomas was born in Swansea, Wales and gained immense popularity

through radio readings of his work in Britain and the United States. Many of these readings are available in the form of recordings and tapes. Thomas died in 1953 from pneumonia that exacerbated because of his addiction to alcohol during his tour to the United States. And that time which the poet lived from his childhood to the period before his death affected his poetry, so the reader sees in Dylan's writings many meanings about the concept of time, as in the poem *Fern Hill*.

**Keywords:** concept, time, poem, Fern Hill.

### المستخلص:

ديلان توماس شاعر ويلزي ولد عام 1914 ، كتب واحدة من أكثر القصائد رومانسية وبلاغة وحسية في الأدب الحديث. منذ نشر كتابه الأول *The Eighteen Poems* في عام 1934 ، عرفه النقاد بأنه شاعر متميز وأصلي ، يذهل القراء ويسحرهم بقوته اللفظية والموسيقية وقدرته على استكشاف أعماق المشاعر. كشفت هذه المشاعر الشديدة بين العاطفة والحساسية عن الأفكار الموهوسة بالحب والموت والدين وصوت الكلمات على توماس. يتضح حب توماس للحياة من خلال روح الدعابة المليئة بالحيوية والمرح في كتاباته النثرية الخيالية والمسرحية وكذلك قصائده. ولد توماس في سوانسي ، ويلز واكتسب شعبية هائلة من خلال القراءات الإذاعية لعمله في بريطانيا والولايات المتحدة. العديد من هذه القراءات متوفرة في شكل تسجيلات وأشرطة. توفي توماس في عام 1953 من التهاب رئوي تفاقم بسبب إدمانه للكحول خلال جولته في الولايات المتحدة. والوقت الذي عاشه الشاعر من طفولته إلى الفترة التي سبقت وفاته أثر في شعره ، لذلك يرى القارئ في كتابات ديلان معاني كثيرة حول مفهوم الزمن ، كما في قصيدة فيرن هيل. كلمات مفتاحية: كتابات ديلان، معاني ، مفهوم الزمن، قصيدة فيرن هيل.

### Introduction

During the 20th century, many poets have written great poetry but there are poets have coloured their writing that made them distinct from other poets, among those poets Dylan Thomas, where he is considered an important stature of that century. Dylan Marlais Thomas was born on 27

October, 1914 in Uplands, Swansea, and South Wales. The middle name of Dylan (Marlais) was chosen in gratitude to his great uncle and poet William Thomas who adopted him. Dylan's name was pronounced in the Welsh language as "Dullan, but Dylan preferred to pronounce his name in English, where he was correcting for broadcasters when using Welsh pronunciation during radio broadcasts. Dylan's tendencies for English is influenced by his father's passion for English, where he was an excellent teacher in English literature (Ackerman 1996). Dylan was not only a poet but also a writer who wrote short stories and also wrote screenplays for film and radio such as *A Child's Christmas in Wales* and *Portrait of the Artist as a Young Dog*. He told these stories himself because his voice had such a Welsh melody that he gained particular popularity in America, He also worked for the BBC radio In Britain (Encyclopædia Britannica 2008). Dylan's life has a great influence on his poetry. He was spending summer vacations at his aunt's farm in Carmarthenshire. Nature plays an important role in organizing Dylan's poems because it provoked the emotional feeling within his soul (Ackerman 1991). Within Dylan, nature evoked many words containing more than one meaning and poetic verses, and made his fingertips write those poems in his notebook when he was 15 years old while he was enrolled in Swansea Grammar School (Ben Johnson n.d.). Dylan was suffering from chronic diseases such as bronchitis and asthma Therefore, he did not like school and preferred to study alone. He was also excluded from the army in World War II. So he decided to serve his country with poetry (Paper 4, Module 21: Text - e-PG Pathshala n.d.). He had two sets of poetry, the first entitled "18 poems" and the second entitled "25 poems", which he derived from his notebook (Ben Johnson n.d.). His poems were talking about some of the personal challenges that Jacob Korg said it was related to love affairs and industrial civilization, and the problems of young people in finding one's

identity” Dylan was passionate about words, especially words that have more than one meaning(Arnold 2016). Moreover, imagery were an important factor on which the poet relied in writing his poetry. On the other hand, Dylan received a lot of criticism and accusations from critics who said in his poetry that he was mysterious and meaningless and unreasonable.

Crehan said a large number of conflicting meanings make Dylan's poetry incomprehensible and ambiguity. Dylan defended himself against the accusations leveled against him, showing the fact that his writing is not simple and that the language must be vague in order to manipulate the consciousness and make the reader thinks about the meaning of the poem rather than neglect (Shabanirad and Omrani 2016).Then, Dylan decided to leave the school to be a correspondent for the South Wales Daily Post and in 1932 he left this job to devote his time to writing poetry...In 1934, he traveled to Britain to publish his poems, which received a large public, through which he gained fame and won the corner prize for the book(Kwame Dawes 2018) . In 1950, the poet wanted to spread his poetry in different places. He traveled to America, where he gained a large number of admirers. Poets invited him to attend the Poetry Center at the Hebrew Association in New York, where the first trip was followed by three more trips to America. In 1953, it was the last trip, but it wasn't a good trip, where he started drinking alcohol in large quantities, leading to a deterioration in his health. This is due to the presence of pollution in the air or the so-called smog, which negatively affected Dylan's life and work, as he used to drink wine during the night to help him stand on the stage to do his duties. As a poet.

While he was asleep during the day and sometimes resorted to artificial respiration. The poet took a lot of drugs, but to no avail. The weather was particularly bad which led to his death And on 9 November of this year he died at the age of 39 because of his excessive drinking, causing him many health problems(BBC n.d.). The time Dylan lived all his moments had a great influence on Dylan's poetry, as it shaped the situations he went through the vocabulary of his poetry. Not only the attitudes of the people he knew during his life from his childhood until his death had an impact on his poetic career .Therefore, the history immortalized the works which he accomplished during his life that it's:

*18 Poems, 1934.*

*Twenty-five Poems, 1936.*

*The Map of Love, 1939.*

*Deaths and Entrances, 1946.*

*In Country Sleep, New Directions, New York, 1952.*

*Collected Poems 1934–1952, 1952.*

### **Style:**

Thomas adopted the ideas of new generation approach in his writings to stand against Victorian ideals which were unable to adapt to the new ideas of the new writers and get rid of traditional standards of life and art. Aggressive realism became the hallmark of Dylan Thomas writings as a result of the great masters' ideas like G.B. Shaw, Galsworthy, Barrie, Noel Coward, Terence Rattigan and others to achieve a radical change in society at the

intellectual, and social levels. Moreover, Thomas's poetic style was influenced by the French symbolists (manifesto) who believed in oblique statement as opposed to the direct. It is a reaction against the authority of rational naturalism. However, the important shift in Thomas's writings was his influence with techniques of music, painting and, other fine arts, as he used fine art phrases and techniques in his writings. Going back to the family of Thomas, we find that his father was influenced by Shakespeare's writings and used to read aloud to his son Thomas since he was young. Even his name Dylan is taken from one of the romantic prose novels in the Middle Ages, as it means the sea or the ocean (Dodda 2014). Thomas's poetic style was distinguished by its recurrent verbal style, which had a considerable impact on facing tough forms of poetry. He claims that his poetry was his individual struggle from darkness toward a glimmer of light. He was passionate about words, and this feeling stemmed from familiarity with an enormous amount of words that have different meanings in the English language Thomas sees men and women locked in the same cycle of growth, love, procreation, new growth, death, and new life again (Nagaraju 2012).

Imagery and symbols are a literary means that the poet uses to convey the idea to the reader. Through the use of imagery and symbols, an imaginative touch will be added to the poetry. Imagery take the reader with all his senses and emotions into the virtual world .There are types of images such as emotional, dynamic, organic and subjective images that help connect the subjective experience to the personal experience. Imagery is of great importance in Dylan's poetry because of its ambiguity and the use of words that carry many meanings, so the images and symbols evoke mood. Because they are considered references by which the reader infer the concept of the poem. The use of images and symbols in Dylan's poetry expresses Dylan's

desire for deciphering the mystery of human existence (Law & Li 2016). Dylan Thomas was obsessed with words—with their sound and rhythm and especially with their possibilities for multiple meanings. This richness of meaning, an often illogical and revolutionary syntax, catalogues of cosmic and sexual imagery render Thomas's early poetry original and difficult. In a letter to Richard Church, included by Fitz Gibbon in Selected letters, Thomas commented on what he considered some of his own excesses: "Immature violence, rhythmic monotony, frequent muddle-headedness, and a very much over weighted imagery that leads often to incoherence." Similarly, in a letter to Glyn Jones, he wrote: "My own obscurity is quite an unfashionable one, based, as it is, on a preconceived symbolism derived from the cosmic significance of the human anatomy (Nagaraju 2012).

## **The Factors that influenced Dylan's poems**

### **1. His childhood and Family Environment**

One of the most important factors that contributed to the development of the intellectual and poetic abilities of this poet was his childhood and his family environment. Thomas' father is considered the main factor that helped crystallize the intellectual abilities of his son. As we mentioned earlier, his father was greatly influenced by Shakespeare's writings, as he read it aloud to his son Thomas when he was young, and thus had a great influence in shaping his son's ideas and writings. Moreover, Thomas' family suffered from poverty and hunger, especially during that critical period in which the world lived consequences of war. He left school at the age of sixteen to look for work, where he worked in journalism in order to support his family. His work in journalism added to him many practical experiences.

His marriage was one of the worst things he faced. Since he was a child, he loved romantic poetry and was affected by it a lot, but he did not find this romantic sense in his marital life. He didn't find his romantic life because his wife was a bad wife and she had many relationships outside marriage, which led him to addiction to alcohol and thus he was unable to provide for the essential needs of his family.

As a result, he found in romantic poetry a substitute for his miserable and emotionless life (Nagaraju, Ch 2012).

## 2. The Impact of the Milieu and spirit of Welsh Region:

From the earliest beginnings of Thomas, we find that he was influenced by the milieu of that period. Thomas was influenced by many poets and writers of the pioneers of romance, such as Daniel Jones, E.W. Ted Lok, Pamel Hangflod, George Baker and others. The period witnessed by that generation is considered one of the most difficult times in the world because of the outbreak of the First and Second World Wars. Therefore, we find most of the poems and writings characterized by feeling of lost and trying to face conservative and traditional ideas.

Thomas' poetry was a reflection of Welsh culture. In other words, his writings were largely influenced by the values and behaviors of Welsh society. After studying the poetry of this time, we can see some social aspects which appear to be significant in the medieval Wales - such as the violence-centered culture and the importance of honor (Aliana 2016) . At the age of forty-seven, six years before his death, Dylan Thomas said “*One: I am a Welshman; two: I am a drunkard; three: I am a lover of the human race, especially of women*”. His writings were a reflection of what was

happening in Welsh society, despite his love for the Welsh community, he wrote in the spirit of passionate anger against the inequality of social conditions. He wrote not of the truths and beauties of the natural world, but of the lies and ugliness of the unnatural system of society. Thomas like other writers rejected the prevailing social values in Welsh society as a result of the control of conservative and traditional values over society that did not achieve social justice between men and women (Linden Peach n.d.) .

### 3. Religion:

The Bible is the richest source of reference Thomas drew upon. Thomas worked on secularizing Christian symbols, in other words taking Christian symbols and images out of their religious framework and using them to refer to situations and topics of life, not religious. Those images are applied Christian stories and symbols on characters and events to give it a kind of sanctification, importance and the depth.

Thomas excelled in employing the religious heritage rich in stories and symbols to address societal problems that resulted from the great intellectual decline due to the difficult circumstances that the world witnessed as a result of wars and crises (Pr and Sirhan 2008) .

### 4. Cosmic Nature

The dominant themes of his poetry are the dominant activities of the cosmic process, viz., creation, growth, and destruction and regeneration. Thomas puts man in the heart of the cosmic circle, and confirms that all these poems were written for the love of mankind and praise of God. According to Thomas, creation is one of the most important permanent change forces. It constantly adds novelty and freshness to the universe.

Thomas views the world as a continuous movement, growth and generation with elements of man and nature interfused. He believed that the same impelling power is responsible for creation in all forms. For example, these verses of poetry: “The force that through the green fuse drives the flower  
Drives my green age ...” “The force that drives the water through the rocks  
Drives my red blood...” Thomas expressed in his poems the great connection between the birth of man and the birth of nature on the earth, describing how the earth gives birth in the spring so that the earth will be in its most beautiful form like a beautiful child.

“My man of leaves and the bronze root, mortal, immortal, I, in my fusion of  
rose and male motion, Create this twin miracle.”

In his poems, he projects man's sexuality on the whole universe and visualizes all other forms of creation. The whole earth, for him, is one body, sexually potent and reproductive. He writes:

“All all and all the dry world’s couple,

Ghost with her ghost, contagious man

With the womb of his shapeless people”(Suryavanshi and Ramachandra 1979).

## 2.1. Neo-Romanticism

Romanticism is an artistic movement that began in the year 1880 and continued until recent time. The term romance is taken from the old French language (Romance), which denotes a local language derived from Latin. But it has become more than a language, for example as a fairy tale or a love story. By the seventeenth century, this concept came to mean a lot, as it

became something more than fanciful or exaggerated. It was also used to denote a rejection of reality (Nikola Benin 2019).

The new romanticism is considered a common European phenomenon that appeared for the first time in English society, where positive realist culture prevailed in it. This period was called the Victorian period based on utilitarianism and positive values. The literature of the new romanticism is a widespread phenomenon, as it is a tremendous current that has resonated in many European countries (Nikola Benin 2019). In 1880 the first artistic innovations were appeared in the new Romantic culture, "The Treasure Island" by R. L. Stevenson (1883) and "King Solomon's Mines" by R. Haggard (1885). In later years, these were joined by works of other writers such as R. Kipling and A. C. Doyle. The new romance creates the appropriate background on which to test human endurance, which is necessary to reveal the self-sufficiency of the individual or in a broader sense of the nation. In order to understand the New romance, this study will discuss the fundamental philosophy of new-romantic (Donald Mace Williams 1970).

### 2.1.1. The cosmos

1- Nature poetry reflects the association of poets with their environment and their preference for it over all other environments, and this is evidenced by the close contact with the environment, as it was mixed with it in some of their poems. Poets considered it as a person who speaks to them, embraces them, to resort to it in their grief and joy, and to unleash their feelings on it to share their joys and sorrows. Poets describe natural and unnatural appearances. They described the picturesque aspects of nature surrounding them from fields, rivers, gardens,

mountains, sky and stars. They also included their poems in aspects of the construction of mosques, palaces, ponds and basins that people excelled in building. The poets found a strong link between women and nature, because nature finds in a woman her shade and beauty according to their opinion, and they said that it is not possible to mention nature without mentioning women with it , and an example of this is that they described the woman with the sun, and they depicted the redness of her cheeks with the flower . New Romantic poems are contemplative poems in which the poet raises an emotional problem or a personal crisis. The New Romantic poets introduce themselves as elect. They take on the character and voice of a poet and prophet along the lines of Milton and the Prophets in the Bible. They present themselves as spokesmen for traditional Western civilization at a time of profound crisis. The new romantic poets, wanted to reconstruct the grounds of hope announcing the coming of a time when a renewed humanity will inhabit a renewed earth (Yannis Hadzigeorgiou 2014).

### 2.1.2. Visualization

Imagination in the neo-romantic perspective arose and developed from a simple idea of creating fantasies to a method of perceiving and imparting truth. The new romantics lived in imagination so that imagination became the most beautiful gift for the poet to express his feelings and his suffering, as he resorts to imagination to escape from the dark reality that England witnessed at that time. Indeed, the new romantics were able to reach people's hearts because people found in them something that embodies their suffering, so these poets became artists or prophets (Nikola Benin 2019).

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#### **2.1.4. Emotions:**

They focus on emotions, instincts, and the heart instead of the mind and the head. They believe that the heart and emotions are the true expression of a person's inner feelings, as they are real and not artificial (Nikola Benin 2019).

#### **2.1. 5. Personal freedoms of individuals**

The new romantics believe in themselves only, the neo romantics emphasize the personal freedom of individuals and reject all restrictions that limit the freedom of individuals, so they rejected the reality that individuals live because of the traditional current control of British society. Individuals should be free to express their opinions, carrying out their normal lives without external restrictions. Some romantics worked to isolate themselves from society to make room for their personal vision, so there was a fascination with the private lives of individuals that reflect autobiographical works (Dodda 2014).

#### **2.1.6. Community:**

According to the romantics, society has become an evil force that works cruelly on forming and dwarfing society. Most of the romantic poets fled the city and turned to nature. For them, nature was the right place for man, because man needs nature to realize himself. Romantics believe that society and civilization corrupts the natural innocence of humanity and the instinct of benevolence, and they see themselves as partners with nature in everything. Therefore, nature has a special place in the thought of the neo-romantics (Dodda 2014).

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### 2.1.7. Religion:

There was an important and fundamental turning point in religious ideas, as many romantic writers failed to find a Christianity that would satisfy their aspirations. Therefore, we find that many of them relied on Platonism and NeoPlatonism, and the various forms of opposition Christianity. As a result, their poems were built around this research, in other words, a great emphasis was placed on natural religion (Yannis Hadzigeorgiou 2014).

### 2.1.8. Historical experiences:

The romantics emphasized that history and historical sensory experiences have great importance in understanding contemporary reality, as personal experience and its accompanying deep sense of history were emphasized. Previous sensory experiences are a prerequisite for a scientific understanding of nature. Historical experiences are necessary in order to realize the principle of the unity between human beings and nature (Nikola Benin 2019).

## 2.2. Dylan Thomas as Neo Romantic Poet :

Dylan Thomas is considered one of the symbols of romantic poets because he has a romantic sense in his poetic writings. Thomas was a teenager when he published many of the poems and became famous for: "And death shall have no dominion" "Before I Knocked" and "The Force That Through the Green Fuse Drives the Flower".

His poems caused such a sensation at the time that even the critic Desmond Hawkins said it was like a bomb that exploded once every three years (Donald Mace Williams 1970). We can find the romantic sense of Thomas' poems through several themes

- 1- Thomas' feeling of removal from others was characteristically romantic especially y in his poem "In My Craft or Sullen Art". John Bayley, explaining the poetic theory involved, says that " in general the premises on which any romantic poem is written are an acute consciousness of the isolated creative self on the one hand, and of a world unrelated.
  - 2- possibly uninterested and hostile, on the other; and the wish somehow to achieve a harmonious synthesis of the two "(Suryavanshi and Ramachandra 1979).
  - 3- The second aspect that shows Thomas' relationship with the romantic school is his use of audiovisual influences, which have a great impact on the public. Romantic sense appears harmonious with verbal effect in his works such as "Wordsworth" and "Glory of Utterance". So Thomas used the romantic practices with verbal effects in his poems. Moynihan refers to them in combination as "the dissociated image and auditory orchestration"(John Goodby 2017)
  - 4- The more romantic sense appears in Thomas' work through his attempt to explain the nature and meaning of the universe. Thomas posits a broad and diverse community extending to the apparent opposites in life and death, of animate and inanimate objects, of pre-existence and postexistence, and of fundamental religious views and unformulated, almost inexpressible perceptions of a universal force. The attempt reflects "the reconciling, synthetic imagination," which, according to Rene Wellek, can be considered "the common denominator of Romanticism."(John Goodby 2017)

- 5- Thomas's attempt to transfer thoughts and feelings between human being and other things such as animals and inanimate objects illustrates his great romantic sense.
- 6- The great achievement in Thomas's romantic work is the juxtaposition, without artistic discord, of the Christian with the Universalist. Thus, Thomas stayed largely within the Romantic tradition throughout his career (Donald Mace Williams 1970).

### 3.1. *Fern Hill*

*Fern Hill* is a poem written in 1945 by Dylan Thomas. It was first published in October in *Horizon* magazine in Thomas' book *Deaths and Entrances* (wikipedia.org/wiki/Fern\_Hill n.d.). *Fern Hill* is an important and well-known poem in the field of romantic poetry. This poem expresses the perception of life in the eyes of the poet from his childhood until he became an adult. After he became old, he acquired more knowledge about himself and the world around him. Through this poem, the poet used, color, religious and language to help the reader understand the writer's feelings, beliefs, and experiences in life. The main theme in this poem is the end of his much cherished childhood, along with, nature and innocence (Paya Dehghani 2015). This poem is written in a reliable style that suits the reader's response to it. Its contradictory structure and ambiguous language dazzled critics and poets. The poet calculated his age through this poem, which reflected his childhood until his adulthood. The new addition of the poet in his poem is how he suffered from grief, as he indicated in his poem how his life was based on common sense, but after he reached puberty, he realized that he is living in a dangerous world in which there is no morality. According to Bharadwaj (2017), *Fren Hill's* poem is identical to Bates' symbolic poem (*Byzantium*), which is a product of moral indifference. Critics view *Fren*

Hill's poem hesitantly because the poem contains contradictory meanings and rhetorical language, and according to the unanimous view that the poem is an independent work and a great achievement as well, it is considered a contribution to the development of poetry. The poem is considered autobiographical, according to many, including Mary C. Davidow (Bharadwaj 2017)

The poet portrayed life in the child's eye and showed it in a beautiful way full of joy and pleasure from the whole vocabulary synonymous with happiness, while he imagined life for an old man who was about to die, as he used images contrasting with the first images. (Shabanirad and Omrani 2016)

The poem consists of six syllables, each syllable consists of nine lines in linguistic analysis showing that the poem deviates from the traditional rhyme and uses diagonal rhymes based on melodies, sounds and rhythm. For example, in the first section we saw a harmony between leaves, green, branches, stars and shimmers (<https://www.gradesaver.com/fern-hilln.d.>).

Dylan Thomas used his well-known poetic style in writing Fern Hill when he used time as the centerpiece of this poem. And Fern Hill's poem revolves around the progression of time that reflects upon the human being from childhood to adulthood and youth and then dying and death (<https://djbogg.weebly.com/blog/fern-hilln.d.>).

Time is a concept that appears a great deal in poetry, as it is a concept that doesn't translate well into most forms of art. Trying to capture the essence and feeling of time is a very difficult thing to do because each individual person looks on concepts like nostalgia very differently. For Dylan Thomas, the passage of time was an idea worth exploring and putting to page, in the form of his poem called Fern Hill. In *Fern Hill*, Thomas explores his own

past and views times gone by with unmistakable fondness, and brings the full weight of his literary talent into sharing that feeling with his reader. More importantly, he invites his reader to look back on their own life, and to consider their past, present, and future with a warm, if critical, gaze. This poem is one of his better-known works and for good reason to his abilities and talents are unmistakable throughout the entirety of the piece (<https://poemanalysis.com/dylan-thomas/fern-hill/> n.d.). In the first stanza the poet states that the speaker is subject to time through its use

### ***Time let me hail and climb***

In return, the poet explained that time is a merciful master with wide sympathy. That is why he allowed the speaker to live and enjoy even though the speaker owns the leaves and trees and he is a prince in apple cities, but time remains the Sultan when he repeated his submission to time by saying ***Time let me play and let me be*** (<https://djbogg.weebly.com/blog/fern-hill> n.d.). Through the first and second syllables we found Thomas travels through his poem on a journey through time and memory, trying to regain his dreamlike time. Time has something sacred through which he was able to find himself. Through this poem, the poet expressed his love for time, which gave him happiness and practical experience (Bharadwaj 2015).

Several colors images were used throughout the poem and it begins as the speaker describes his happiness as a child. At the beginning of the poem he explains how his youthful days are as happy as green grass. The poet used green and grass because it indicates health and life. In addition, it represents the natural path that life must follow (Paya Dehghani 2015).

The poet describes himself as wanderer white, with over time gaining more knowledge about life. White color represents his purity and innocence. The poet wanted to express a state of transition from childhood to adulthood. The poet indicates that it was just an innocent white lamb followed by the Shepherd (Lord) for his sacrifice (death). Therefore, Thomas clearly expressed good morals, especially in his early youth (Paya Dehghani 2015).

This poem is characterized by the feature of combining colors, that the combination of green and gold shows a realistic fact that when a person is a child, he is bright and expensive, so he compares the value of time with the value of gold. As for when a person gets older, he will realize the value of time. When he became old, he realized the big difference between his youth and his strength (green) and his weakness when he became old brown (C. B. COX 1959).

Thomas used some terms that can be clearly understood. He referred to the sun, by which he means a time that is always refreshing, deadly, endless and never aging. Thomas believes that the sun is born again and again, referring to the beautiful days of his childhood when the sun sets every day at night and rises again in the morning. With this description, Thomas linked the sun at its first rise and his childhood, which was full of vitality and freshness, and after that the sun sets and disappears, as well as life (Paya Dehghani 2015). Fern Hill's poem includes a dramatic moment when he describes fire as green grass. Fire symbolizes destruction and death, and grass symbolizes life. Therefore, he expresses that there is something destructive that happened in the life of the young poet. He is now an adult, and his life has turned brown and thus he will wither and die. In other words, he is staring at death (C. B. COX 1959).

The vocabulary of the poem is organized by sequential events, according to which time is the authority that gives the organism a golden period in childhood and youth, but robs it of it by replacing that stage with a dark period that ends with death. In the poem, the poet wants to tell us that the life of childhood and youth does not last and that death will inevitably come. The poet used past tenses in several locations of the poem to show us that the past does not return.

### Conclusion

Dylan's life was short, but full of accomplishments, and these achievements told what Dylan had gone through from his childhood to his death. Time was the main element in most of his poems because it has a great impact on the poet's psyche. Therefore, the poet portrayed time in many forms because of its great importance in the concept of poetry, especially in the poem of Fern Hill, where time was the Lord in the concept of Dylan in that poem. It was a painful end, Dylan died in the frenzy of his youth, and before the poet died, the poet put the blame on time for not being given a chance to live. In this research we have focused on the concept of time for Dylan. We have taken the poem of Fern Hill as evidence of the importance of time in Dylan's poetry.

In the future, we will deal with other matters, for example an analysis of Dylan's poems, and we will focus on more than one topic in the same research

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