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(eng.)

**75 YEARS OF
INDEPENDENCE OF INDIA:
OPPORTUNITIES AND
CHALLENGES**

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Irish Mythology In W B. Yeats Poetry

Dr. Kivne S. T.

W. B. Yeats was born in 1865 near Dublin in Ireland and through in his literary work contributed in the cultural Nationalism of Ireland. He tried to explain the significance of love and death. He had visions of a future Ireland that would eventually become the modern Ireland we know and love today. W.B. Yeats attempted to bring the country together by replacing sectarian and class allegiances with a nationalistic one. The Noble Prize in literature 1923 was awarded to William Butler Yeats for always inspired poetry which in highly artistic for gives expression to the spirit of whole nation. In this paper I try to explain Irish mythology in the poetry of W.B. Yeats.

Irish mythology is a branch of Celtic mythology which deals the with origin stories and deities, kings and heroes of ancient Ireland. Irish mythology is a best preserved, owing to the Christian mythology and Irish ancient belief and practices passed down by oral tradition. Yeats wrote poems about Irish history and figures of Celtic mythology, including "To the Upon the Road of Time". To Ireland in the coming Times". and "The Song of wandering Aengus. These poems in particular engage in mythology and folklore.

William Butler Yeats was an Irish poet a dramatist, and a prose writer. William Butler Yeats was one of the greatest English language poets of the twentieth century. His early poetry and drama acquired ideas from Irish fable and study. W. B. Yeats used the theme of Nationalism, freedom from oppression, social division

and unity when writing about his country. Yeats is an Irish nationalist used three poem. "To Ireland in the coming Times". " September 1913 and " Easter 1916" which revealed an expression of his feelings about the war of Irish Independence. The theme of Nationalism dominates in the coming time and in Easter 1996" in the former poem. William Butler Yeats suggested the ideas of Irish brotherhood to achieve justice for Ireland true brother of company. Although he wanted to fight for Ireland freedom, he did not participate in any military activities. Instead, he used song and Poems to reflect the situation in Ireland.

W. B. Yeats was a public figure in Ireland before 1922. He became a senator in the Irish free state and in 1923. He was awarded the Noble Prize for Literature when it was declared that Yeats would be awarded the Noble Prize for Literature. It was looked upon by people of the world as an attempt to recognize the Irish free state. He had the knowledge of the history of Ireland as he had Giambattista Vico and Arnold J. Toynbee. He used mythical interpretation for the progress of Irish civilization. According to Yeats the eighteenth century is regarded as the golden period in the Irish history because Tone Emmet and Fitzgerald belonged to this period. W. B. Yeats wrote in the English language but his poetry was Irish in content. He was an Anglo Irish Protestant and belonged to va family who interested in the Gaelic culture. In this article he wrote about the common Irish people and Committed Moore, Lever and Lever by saying "Moore lived in the drawing rooms"

W. B. Yeats wrote poems about Irish mythical images to represent the decaying society and moral values which became prevalent after the wars. Yeats poems The Second coming depict his usage of myth to

emphasize the combined effect of modernism and imagination. *Easter 1916* is a poem by W.B. Yeats describing the poets torn emotions regarding the events of the Easter rising staged in Ireland against British rule on Easter Monday, April 24, 1916. W. B. Yeats retold entire folktales in epic poems and plays used fragments of stories in shorter poems. Moreover, he presented poems which deal with subject, images and themes called from folklore. Most important Yeats infused his poetry with a rich sense of Irish culture. Even poems that do not deal explicitly with subject from myth retail powerful things of indigenous Irish culture. Yeats often borrowed word selection, verse form, and pattern of image directly from traditional Irish myth and folklore." *The song of wandering Aengus*" is a poem that shows Yeats melds folklore and nationalism. In this poem, he refers to Angen, the Irish god of love. Although a nationalistic context was behind Yeats interest in the ancient celtic legend Yeats was interested in reclaiming those legend mere account of Ireland's history. By using old legend and myth as themes in his work, Yeats was after providing his audience with ideas and emotion that park a faith in Ireland. So, instead of focusing on receiving the history of Ireland as a static movement. Yeats was interested in making his audience aware.

Yeats use of myth and folklore, looks at how, in order to justify his view of Irish Independence movement and the value of Irish mythology. W. B. Yeats created the ancient forms of Irish epic myths based upon old folklore poem and created a new mythology of his own individual vision. So, W. B. Yeats number of poems are dealt with Irish mythology.

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