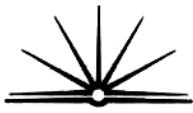




In Yeats' poetry, the representation of ^{the} intense human emotion, sadness has both captivated readers and significantly influenced Yeats' formation of his poetry. In The Wild Swans at Lake, Yeats' sadness for growing old, losing his creative capacity and being lonely captivate the reader and influenced the formation of the poem. In Sailing to Byzantium, Yeats conveys a sadness for ~~being~~ growing old and no longer being appreciated.

Yeats' ~~age~~ growing old is conveyed through symbolism in ~~the~~ The Wild Swans at Lake. "The trees are in their autumn ~~beauty~~ beauty" ~~there~~ and "under the October twilight". These are transitional periods, from summer to winter and from day to night. ~~This~~ This is symbolize for Yeats' aging and the sadness is represented through the tone of the poem.

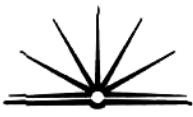
Yeats' age is also represented through contrast between him and the swans. He portrays their movement as "Clematis wings" "Suddenly scatter" which emphasizes



his lack of movement, symbolic for his lack of vitality and aging. His sadness is conveyed through the line, "I have looked upon these magnificent creatures and now my heart is sore". This illustrates the sadness Yeats feels at aging and captivates readers through his intense imagery. ~~conveyed~~ This intense human emotion of sadness is extremely significant in effecting the creation of his poetry.

Yeats' loss of creativity is conveyed through the symbol of the swans. The swans symbolize both his creativity and his youth and the fact that they ~~scatter and~~ "All suddenly scatter and want," "well before I had finished my cant" suggests he was unprepared and saddened by them leaving and is symbolic for ~~the loss of~~ his creativity leaving him. His sadness ^{for his loss of creativity} is extremely significant in formulating this aspect of the poem.

Yeats' loneliness is conveyed through "nine and fifty swans" suggesting he is the odd one out. It is



also reinforced through his envy of the sweet companionship and faithful love "love by lover," unweaned still". This also relates to his sadness for growing old. His sadness about being alone is significant as it adds complexity to the poem and helps to captivate readers due to the truth of his experience.

Sailing to Byzantium was written in 1926 when Yeats was feeling the effects of aging, his discontent with the sensuality of society and more importantly his sadness of being stuck in an old useless body and desire for escape to the permanence of Byzantium helped shape this poem.

Yeats conveys his discontent with the sensual world through contrasting images with the metaphorical city of Byzantium. The city did exist but as Yeats had never been there, it was metaphorical in his mind. He describes the sensual world as "soma falls, mothered-crowded seas" and the immortal world of

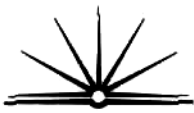


Byzantium with "hammered gold and gold enamelling"

Gold is symbolic for perfection and largeness which conveys Yeats' desire for Byzantium.

Yeats' sadness for being stuck in the body of an old man is conveyed through "That is no country for old men" showing his preoccupation with age. It is also represented through images "An aged man is but a paltry thing, a tattered coat upon a stick." This imagery of a scarecrow shows Yeats' view on old men was ~~was~~ a useless shell. The sadness Yeats felt about being held in an old body which he likens to a "dying animal" is extremely significant in captivating the reader and formulating the poem.

Yeats also conveys his longing for the mortal world of Byzantium through syllabic use. To describe the sensual mortal world he ~~was~~ uses words that are mono syllabic, "fish, fish or few!" but to ~~describe~~ ^{describe} the mortal world of Byzantium he uses words



that are polysyllabic "monuments of ungodly intellect". This contrast reminds us to appreciate ~~us~~ for his intellect and his distaste for the natural world.

Yeats' distaste for the natural world is reflected by the line "Once out of nature I shall ~~never~~ never take any bodily form from any natural thing". ~~This conveys his~~ The repetition of gold ~~conveys~~ conveys his longing for Byzantium as it is symbolic of untarnished brilliance and permanence. Yeats' sadness ^{with} his battered body and the preoccupation with sexualness in the natural world helped shape the poem and captivate readers with the real emotions used.

In conclusion, the intense human emotion of sadness is incredibly ~~significant~~ significant in Yeats' poetry as it formulates the subject matter of his poetry as well as inspiring and captivating readers through vivid imagery and his



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