



Sherpur's Students Perception of Yeats Themes Representing Ireland and Its' Connection to Japan's Noh

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ABSTRACT

The article shows that W. B. Yeats' themes have drawn attention to how Ireland's history and culture have developed. Irish bard W. B. Yeats is a pioneer who is advancing his country's culture, society, and civilization. In order to maintain the political cacophony of his nation while maintaining the impression of Ireland's atmospheric layout in his literature, he is constantly seen upholding it. His philosophical thoughts and concepts soften the edge of Ireland's independence. He uses the themes to make a point about coming up with ideas. In his themes, he demonstrates his writing style and presentational structure. Yeats' perspective on politics systematizing literary themes has caught the enormity of writing impetus. This article shows a qualitative approach to the use of themes Yeats. The themes in W. B. Yeats' creation are on display, and the spontaneous attitudes that he used to shape the portrayal of Ireland are the presentation's heart and soul. The use of themes has been put to signify the motif of Yeats in Sherpur Sadar, Bangladesh. It is really astonishing that the significance of Yeats influences the students living far away from Ireland. Here the concerned bodies opine on the various aspect of Yeats' themes and a brief analysis of its' connection with Japan's Noh or *Nogaku* which essentially influenced Yeats' works.

KEYWORDS

Culture; Ireland; *Noh*; Sherpur; Yeats.

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INTRODUCTION

W. B. Yeats has consistently sought to represent the Irish central condition with his writing, His most important works have varied subjects that are thematically fitting. His writing, which is based on a variety of issues, has revolutionized his subject (Bentley, 1948). The heart of the theme has occasionally been politically melted by the presentation. In addition to protests and rallies

against the oppression of the then-British rule being a part of the theme, the situation completely depended on the realization of Ireland's liberation (Hassan, 1994). His utilization of diverse themes causes his participation to either reveal or obfuscate the theme's meaning. Yeats was right when he said that a freedom fighter need not always be an armed combatant to be considered a warrior. Yeats, a typical Irishman, made the decision to merge themes with his original thought (Yeats, 1965). In this article, the opinions of the

respondents were found in gathering primary data collection at Sherpur Sadar in Bangladesh. The presentation of the creations of W. B. Yeats portrays the environment of Independence superbly. Yeats has made every effort to expose history and culture, fight against injustice, or provide to his beloved in his creative work in order to bring about independence for his motherland (Karmaker, 2021). His depiction of Ireland in his writings causes his theme to ebb and flow with the tide of necessity. Also, the notion and philosophy inspire Irish politicians and revolutionaries to free Ireland. Except for the latter part of his life, Yeats rarely participates in politics, but his actions have a huge impact on the oppressors, who are eventually forced to declare Ireland's independence.

His involvement in his writings, as well as his love for his motherland, inspire his fellow countrymen, the revolutionists. Yeats understands that his pen is his power, so he writes about age and death, an image of nature in Irish nationalism, urbanization, a love occultism, mysticism, the rise and fall of civilization, a fascination for fairyland, Irish folklore, mythology, symbolism, his love for Maud Gonne, Irish history and culture, Irish politics, and so on (Kitishat, 2019).

Yeats has mixed the themes to strengthen his voice against oppression and to build public support for smoothing Ireland's path to liberty. He is concerned about his age and death. His failed love compels him to consider the theme. During the writing of "The Rose," Yeats becomes concerned about his age and mortality. Similarly, he attempts to depict the old age of his beloved Maud Gonne, hoping that she will be wiser in her old age. Yeats' indirect political participation is a type of assistance in achieving Ireland's independence. The mythology of Ireland may have a large impact and will undoubtedly inspire fighters, strengthening the concept of political interpretation.

Conchubar, Fergus, Diarmuid, and other mythological figures help to populate his writing. His compositions include "The Death of Cuchulain," "The Golden Helmet," and others. Yeats' use of Irish themes in his writing, rather than Roman or Greek themes used by British writers, has a profound effect on his subject (Khamdamova, 2022). Yeats' love for Ireland, his motherland, has been highlighted solely for the purpose of representing himself through subjects only related to Ireland. (Kadiroglu, 2021). His

disinterest in direct politics may appear to be a barrier to achieving the love of Maud Gonne alike.

Many people believe that the political situation at the time, as described in his writings, was the source of his mental fatigue. But, as a common question, how much of this will be correct as he writes and correctly reveals the presence of politics in his writings? Yeats' thoughts on Irish mythology are also a protest against oppressors because they depict the bravery and valor of mythological figures in Ireland. They assist Yeats in expressing his true feelings for his motherland. This comparison of the theme to that of British writers shows an expression of opposition to them through a protest in favor of Ireland. The narration of mythology and the pervasion of Irish mythological figures. His wise exhibition about the decision to present Ireland as mythology and brave figures alike (Downham, 2017).

In his famous poem "Sailing to Byzantium," he moves to Byzantium for a kind of spiritual transcendence because he is not honored in this earthly world (Yeats, 1971). The lines show no respect for the old man, which is sorely lacking in this world. This writing can be interpreted as a symbol of his escape from Irish politics. In the case of comparative analysis, Yeats' pervasive thought makes the theme of age and mortality, as well as escapism, prove the idea correctly. What if the theme of fairyland is mixed in, and there is no surprise? Because it is a major theme in Yeats' work. The line can be used as an illustration of Yeats' use of fairyland in the same poem. When he has learned from the sages and left his body behind, the form of the poem appears to be a part of a fairyland, as the poet imagines himself as a part of the imaginative place. This poem was included in the volume of "The Rose" when it was published in 1893. "The Man Who Dreamed of Fairyland," by W. B. Yeats. It is the story of a man attempting to escape from the world of reality and enter the world of his imagination. It has a romantic aspect that deals with the life of a man who wishes to escape to a fairyland from the concerns and responsibilities of the material world. These themes are used in Yeats' poems not to directly participate in politics, but his writings are appropriate for the contemporary and present world (Thompson, 1995).

Yeats' attachment to his homeland, Ireland, is unparalleled. He was not an active politician in his early life, but all of his works and creations related to his motherland have greatly contributed to presenting the situation to the rest of the world and

inspiring revolutionaries to achieve Ireland's freedom. In the discussion of the poem "The Man Who Dreamed of Fairyland," the second stanza depicts the gathering of wealth, which refers to Yeats' gathering of work for his country, both literary and other creations. The lack of Yeats' political philosophy may be put behind the analysis, but these must be deeply understood as the kindling of the attendance silently through his writing paving political aspects. Yeats, the extraordinary creator, has a keen sense of presentation of The Scanavin, the hill of Lugnagall, Dromahair, and Lissadell are examples of Celtic settlements in Ireland, Here (Pokorná, 2012). Yeats properly explains the possession of Ireland and the rights of the Irish people. Yeats' writings brighten Ireland's political appearance by demonstrating the concept of freedom, in which Yeats plays an important role. W. B. Yeats cultivated mythology, spiritualism, and occultism while ignoring Christianity.

His interest in spirituality has been a constant in his studies for almost his entire life. He has combined mysticism or spiritualism with the philosophy of human life. He believes in soul reincarnation and has managed to transcend from the concept of his writing to oneness with the spiritual aspect and being with it. Yeats used spirituality or mysticism in many of his poems. His 1919 publication of "The Second Coming" and his 1923 publication of "Leda and the Swan" were both examples of spirituality and mysticism. Because the majority of his subjects are based in Ireland, the spiritual facts remain in the poem, where he raises the fall of Christianity and the moral degradation of human lives.

The poem describes the civilizational revolution as well as the rise and fall of the Irish people. The first stanza depicts the pain, confusion, and chaotic situation of human lives as an alternative to the idea of Christianity. The triumphant return of Jesus as mankind's savior, proclaiming the kingdom of heaven. As a result, the poem fully demonstrates the perception of the themes. Poet appears to be daydreaming. Though the poet envisions the future, in the second stanza he holds the function of the coming of Jesus' return. The poem "Leda and the Swan" captures the spiritual aspect of the incident while also capturing the historical moment and symbolizing the facts (Yeats, 1935). The poem's main impact is an ambiguous description of sexual violence that is not resolved. Zeus, as a large bird, Swan, is depicted in the poem as giving a sudden and

staggering blow to the girl Leda bathing naked in a pool. The presence of Leda in the poem represents the existence of abused women in society, while the Swan may represent the aggression of a country with superpowers, such as the then-British government, and the rape may represent the practice of superpower in an autocratic system. Aside from the example, history has been repeated as the hoard of Greek mythology, which W. B. Yeats despises and prefers to use the mythology of Ireland and the mythic character of Ireland to represent the richness and depth of Irish culture and tradition. Under the guise of the characters Swan and Leda, Yeats' presentation of the characters and meaningful demonstration is to raise the suppression bestowed upon Ireland.

W.B. Yeats' use of Irish fairyland is a prominent work in his writing, proudly presenting the root of Irish culture and history. In his famous poem "The Stolen Child," he depicts the fairy theme very clearly. The main theme revolves around two concepts: protecting the child's innocence and the duty to experience life's realities. It is clear from the verse that the faeries refer to the child and promises that the child will return to the place where children belong, a place where they can be a part of the wild to roam. But they should not be bored with everyday problems; if there is a way to solve the mystery, the child should be protected and free. The main theme can mean different things to different people. For example, the child could represent the people of Ireland who need to be saved from the British oppressive hand, so the fairy is needed because everyone knows that they can solve any unsolved situation. Others consider his love and fascination with fairies or fairyland to be splendid. "Irish Fairy and Folk Tales" is another fantastic creation. Except for the book, he has used the theme of folk and fairy in his other writings to portray Ireland's glorious and magnificent past. However, in this book, "Irish Fairy and Folk Tales," the classification and uses of Land and Water Fairies, Cats, Evil Spirits, Kings, and Warriors are the only issues enclosed in a single article.

W. B. Yeats' writings and representation of Ireland demonstrate Yeats' true patriotic zeal for his motherland. The exhibition of Irish mythology has been regarded as the serious medium through which Yeats' writing presents Ireland. The concept of myth is based on the richness of Irish existence, as well as Irish history and culture. What if the concept of mythology from Yeats' writings vanishes? The legend and the core proof of Ireland

should then be debunked in many of Yeats' writings to demonstrate the myth as his witting strength. Yeats' use of Irish myth rather than Roman-Greek myth distinguishes him from contemporary writers and makes him unique, as discussed earlier in this article. In order to begin explaining the theme of myth, consider Yeats' use of mythic elements in his writing.

In "Leda and Swan," a poem, the presence of a girl is represented by Leda, and the Swan is the guise of Zeus, the king of all gods and goddesses, who seduces the girl Leda, resulting in the birth of Helen. She is thought to be the cause of the Trojan War, which resulted in Agamemnon's death. It appears that the use of characters and incidents repeats the history and symbol of girl oppression and the exercise of superpower over a small country. Another use of myth is seen in the poem; similarly, the theme, Myth, is used in "No Second Troy," where his personal life is linked to the meaning of the poem. He remarks that Helen is responsible for Troy's destruction, just as Maud Gonne can make a man suffer severely; she cannot even be peaceful because her mind is noble and simple, and her beauty is like a tightened bow, which is hard to find in this day and age (Yeats, 2000) Helen's beauty is compared to the beauty of Maud Gonne, who can also cause destruction.

"Sailing to Byzantium" is a classic example of Myth in philosophy that covers Yeats' writing. The poet's move to Byzantium reveals a rejection of the natural world in favor of a timeless world of art and literature that rejects the concept of aging and demise. An old man can feel disgraced until he enjoys the creation of art and literature and it is the human spirit. Nobody can enjoy immortal works of art unless they are practiced and studied, so the poet decides against going to Byzantium to study them (Muller, 2017). "Second Coming" is a Mythology concept in which the coming of Jesus Christ is mentioned using references from the Bible. It has been displayed as a symbol of the apocalypse and the second coming of Christ. History moves in cycles but ignores the concepts of regeneration and apocalypse. His presence in history contrasts with the concept of history itself. He tells the story of the rise and fall of human civilization. He also connects mythology and history.

In his writings, W. B. Yeats demonstrates the composition of the use of symbols. Symbols figure prominently in almost all of his poems. A symbol represents something else. As a result, the meaning and use of symbols play an important role in Yeats'

writings. The rose, the tower, the gyre, the sea, the bird, the tree, the wheel, the sword, the sun, the moon, the earth, air, water, fire, the peacock, and so on.

The Rose appears in several places in Yeats' writings, each with a different meaning. It exudes radiance and beauty, his love for Maud Gonne having earthly love, eternity, or it stands for hope and sometimes for obscurity. It is seen that the symbols are personal or traditional symbols, and they exert a lot of meaning despite the fact that his use of symbols has lucid meaning, and sometimes it shows explicit meaning.

The Tower's use as a symbol contradicts its use. "A Prayer for My Daughter" The Tower is viewed as mankind's dark future, but it represents the elevation of the human soul and the advancement of art and philosophy. The poem The Tower contains the following lines: The main idea conveys that the poet is gradually growing older and weaker, while his passion for politics and personal desire grows stronger. Yeats' depression is revealed here. "Turning and turning in an expanding gyre." Yeats' use of the symbol, The Gyre, conveys philosophy about the cyclic movement of history, in addition to the elevation of the human soul, and evokes the up and down of human civilization. The Gyre also conveys the elevations of the human soul from its descent.

The Sword's portrait has been recognized in a variety of ways. It represents power, war, masculinity, life, and protection. Courage and authority. The Sword's symbol represents power discrimination. The Moon symbol has also been used in a variety of ways; it is primarily a feminine symbol that represents the cyclic transcendence of time. It also represents eternity and enlightenment. According to Greek mythology, the Earth, Water, Air, and Fire are the four major elements that make up the human body and represent the four ages of human civilization. The Tree represents wisdom, power, growth, life, and barrenness. The Tree has been mentioned in mythology, history, and legend. The Bird represents freedom, velocity, intellectual elevation, reincarnation, immortality, and the messenger of the divine state.

Yeats used three major symbols in his famous poem "Sailing to Byzantium," the Byzantine dome, the golden bird perched on the golden bough, and the mosaic flames on the Emperor's pavement. They convey prosperity in art when used together. They represent eternity and immortality (Rhee, 2013). The poem contains numerous symbols. In Byzantine, there is a place

of intellect and spirit where unholy souls are purified. There is also the concept of agelessness. Yeats' use of symbols becomes more complicated by the day, and he further complicates them in the poem "Sailing to Byzantium." The gold represents salvation, the holy fire represents purification, the golden bird represents soul purity, immortality, and art, and the golden tree represents life.

A major thought and wisdom about W.B. Yeats is the sensitive use of symbols in his writings. Symbols have an artistic entity and are committed to artistic permanence and perpetuity. Yeats used symbols to relieve himself of the worldly atmosphere and to rest beyond death. The symbols in the poem "Sailing to Byzantium" are intended to evoke the concept and mix it with emotions. Byzantium's symbols demonstrate the existence of the present as well as the graveness and mystery of the past. In the exercise of Yeats' themes, symbols have so many uses and demonstrations of their meaning that have enriched the concept and rhythmically conveyed the idea. The interweaving of the various themes has a significant impact on Yeats' literary creations. Yeats is a master of using symbols in his writing. They undoubtedly pave the way for his deliberate use of symbols in his writing. Each symbol brings the world to life and reveals the inner meaning of life, leaving the purpose of death in human life.

The presence of Maud Gonne has always been present in Yeats' mind. His entire life is devoted to the concept of ideology pervasion and the act related to the life of Maud Gonne (Brady, 1990). W. B. Yeats is a fan of Maud Gonne. Of all the themes of Yeats, Maud Gonne has a special place among them. When Yeats first meets Maud Gonne in 1889, he is captivated by her personality. The road to writing about Maud Gonne begins here. In the first poem, "Aedh Wishes for the Cloths of Heaven," Yeats presents his dream at the feet of his love, Maud Gonne; the poem is abbreviated as "The cloth of Heaven" to be gifted to his lover, but he has nothing left but a dream. Yeats has been compared to the romantic poets Shelly, Rossetti, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Woolf and many other romantics, with the idea of Yeats representing the perfect and ideal love Yeats' pursuit of courtly love is traditional in real life. (Weitzel, 2000). When the poems are published as a book, 'Aedh' is replaced with 'He'). In the following poem, "When You Are Old," Yeats focuses on Maud Gonne's obstacles and sorrows, attempting to reveal the pain she endures rather than presenting his love and taking an oath to protect her. Poets are always

imaginative and present, but they prefer to express themselves through their concepts.

In his other ballad, "He Wishes His Beloved Were Dead," he expresses his feelings in a different way. He wishes for his beloved's death so that she can come to him as a spirit and fulfill his wish and forgive him for his unexpected action. It has been observed that a lover who has courted love can covet his lover's death. This ballad was possibly written in response to Maud Gonne's rejection. "Morgan Thinks of His Past Greatness," written by W. B. Yeats, is regarded as one of his best works. As an Irish king Morgan suffers from being moved away from his normal life and losing his beloved is not just a physical separation but an inability to enjoy a normal life. Yeats embellished the poem with mythological allusions and obscure occult symbols. The theme, Maud Gonne, is a major exhibition stated by Yeats that occupies many places in his writing as well as his personal life. He is completely obsessed with his love, and this has a significant impact on his life. After meeting Maud Gonne and spending time with her, as well as being rejected by her, Yeats reflects deeply on his life and literary creation (Wallace, 2009).

The exposure to Irish history and culture demonstrates that W. B. Yeats was born to elevate and develop Irish history and culture. Every rise in Irish history and culture by Yeats is a catalyst for the depth of his literature. The poem "Easter 1916" pays tribute to the lives of Irish revolutionaries (Yeats, 1916). In the context of the sacrifices they make for freedom, the heroism of the revolutionist is a highlight in Ireland's contemporary history. The revolution changed everything in Ireland, and Ireland gained independence.

"All changed, changed utterly/A terrible beauty is born." The presence of this poem in the world represents the people's sacrifice during the Easter revolution of 1916. "A Meditation in Time of War," a tower series poem, is written during the outbreak of civil war in Ireland. While isolated in a tower, he writes describing Ireland, focusing on the situation of intrusion and trouble that the people of Ireland face, as well as the sudden change of that time. Despite having a tender heart, he raises many issues in his poem "On a Political Prisoner," including the Irish revolution and declaration of independence, as well as the imprisonment of his beloved Maud Gonne. This poem was written during the British electoral victory and declaration of independence, which led to an Anglo-Irish war and the achievement of

freedom. Yeats depicts the activities of Irish revolutionaries and the road to independence, including all incidents. "An Irish Airman Foresees His Death" is a poem written for an Irish airman, Robert Gregory, while he is flying during World War I. The airman has no patriotic feelings about his participation in the war during the British rule of Ireland. Thus, Yeats depicts the disgraceful treatment of Irish soldiers in the war. His pursuit of dangerous airborne combat is motivated by a lone impulse of pleasure rather than duty or patriotism. It is a reflection of the situation as expressed by Yeats to the rest of the world. Yeats composes "Easter 1916," a poem that honors and depicts the sacrifices of revolutionaries. This insurgency is against British rule, and the revolutionaries are executed by the then-British ruler, with whom Yeats has a close relationship. His poem depicts their heroism, as well as their suffering and pain. Yeats questions the orthodoxy of the rebel, but he celebrates the rebel's sacrifice and action. "A terrible beauty is conceived." In this line, Yeats mentions the birth of Ireland. The theme, the history of Ireland, occupies a prominent place in Yeats' literary work.

W. B. Yeats's concentration is centered on historical themes. As a true patriot, Yeats defends the concept of Irish history and culture in order to carry out his writing action (Kıyıcı, 2014). Many of Yeats' literary works contain references to Irish politics. He sometimes combines several themes in a single piece of writing. However, they may serve a purpose in the context of their current state and position. Yeats' writing is incorporated into the picture of Irish politics, and his comments are meant to acquaint him with Irish politics. His focus on the Irish home rule movement and politics inform the world about Irish art and culture, as politics is inextricably linked to these. (Hassan, 1994). All of the stories in "An Irish Airman Foresees His Death," "Easter 1916," "In Memory of Eva Gore-Booth," and "Con Markiewicz," "The Second Coming" is set in Ireland. He approaches Irish politics through various methods that suggest Irish nationalism. His use of chaos, crisis, and movement depicts Ireland's political situation.

Irish folklore appears to be mixed with William Butler Yeats' blood, presenting Ireland with the courage, bravery, and sacrifices of Irish folk stories. Yeats strives to convey the essence of folklore in his writing in order to strengthen its preservation, mystery, and reality. He has a strong sense of Irish legends, myths, and folklore, which is reflected

heavily in William Butler Yeats's poetry. His interest in Irish folklore leads him to found the National Literary Society in Dublin in 1892, following the establishment of the Irish Literary Society in London with the assistance of John O'Leary. He has a goal for the establishment, such as informing people about the rich and diverse essence of Irish folklore, Celtic concepts, and Irish history (Garratt, 1981). He studies with George Russell and Douglas Hyde, who assist him in writing Irish legends and folklore. He publishes "Fairy and Folk Tales of the Irish Peasantry" in 1888. His other work for children is "Irish Fairy Tales." He employs simple and clear language and style to reach the tender mind of the child, instilling the legacy and history of Ireland in their minds. He has a strong desire to promote the establishment and profound proclamation of Irish history, folklore, and culture. Discussing Yeats' themes in his literary works aids in understanding the concept and motif of his writing. It is an extraordinary method of demonstrating the depth of Yeats' perception and his use of themes in his work. Learning how to use themes as a tool had a significant impact on his writing.

RELATED WORK

W. B. Yeats is a master at using themes in his writing to emphasize their importance and significance in representing Ireland. A major theme in Yeats' writing is the demand for democracy, recognition of Ireland, and the enjoyment of rights in Ireland. He had no reservations about applying and utilizing themes similar to Ireland (Hogan, 1996). For the representation of Ireland, the technique of theming in writing has advanced. There are numerous works discovered that have a relationship with this article as research work. The themes serve as a valiant act in presenting his concept to each generation (Vendler, 1991). The demand and demonstration of the themes have greatly influenced the motif of writing in line with the thought of the Irish touch. The related works have supported the main idea of this research work, which is Yeats' various themes. Themes are yet another way to present something (Allt, 1952). The themes in the writing make the concept understandable for the development of Irish culture, tradition, tales, and Ireland herself. At the time of gathering primary data, it is known about the influence of Yeats's writing in Sherpur Sadar, Bangladesh. The presence of Yeats is found in the

syllabus of higher secondary and fourth-year English honours. Here students opined to show the motif Of Yeats in a particular way. Most of the students are well known for the variety of thoughts of W. B. Yeats in upholding Ireland, his motherland. Yeats' creation has outreached the world crossing the barrier of his country. While asking the question it was not sure of the replies of the students rather they replied and suggested the various aspects of Yeats' writing even they suggested some points to be noted for the development of the research article. Here the title of the article portrayed the themes used in the article are very effective in delineating Ireland. The uses of the respondents have made the paper proper with the profound poignant materializing of the particular process of themes in depicting Ireland. Yeats has woven himself with the nostalgic aroma in the demonstration of his country. The research article has found the path and reason for his writing that may seem to be related to Ireland only but the knowledge students showed in collecting primary data that Yeats indeed wrote for Bangladesh. In it, the significance of Yeats's writing got pervasive mode in the knowledge of students who live far away from Yeats' home, Ireland.

The findings regarded Yeats are astonishing because the method Yeats pours in his writing to protect his motherland and represent has become a milestone in encouraging others to represent. Here is the reaction of the students and their understanding of Yeats in signifying W. B. Yeats. When the questions were asked about the use of themes the outcome was great suggestions came through for wrapping the article using the primary data resources in completing the collection that ended up providing a complete idea of Yeats Sherpur Sadar, Bangladesh. The contribution to the utility of the use of themes of Yeats in participating in the process of data gathering has been a catalyst of the article. So, at last the huge prominence gathered through adorning this article to be appropriate to the concept of Yeats' theme.

METHODOLOGY

The writing of this paper has taken the assistance of many articles, books, and so many sources. To analyze and study various works based on Yeats is the method of exhibiting Yeats. Online sources have helped a lot. Some sources have been taken as primary sources, and some have been secondary for the development of the article. These have helped hugely to attempt to constellate the themes

used in the work of William Butler Yeats having a variety of uses. It has smoothed its path to be an article using the sources. The qualitative aspect has been a part of this article. It claims much time as well as hard work and circumspection to implement the concept of this paper to bring in a string. The use of themes is not the main idea of pervasion of the article. It, the richness of the concept of this article is an approach making the writing a unique one. The sources may vary regarding their use and creation yet here they help the idea of Yeats's use and application of theme showing the correctness of the method used in the article.

Methods

Study Area

The study was conducted at Sherpur Sadar Upazilla, Sherpur Dist., which is situated at 25°00' 0.00" N and 90°01' 0.12" E latitude and longitude, respectively. The city, which has 356.12 square kilometers of land and was upgraded to a district on February 22, 1984, lies about 197–199 kilometers north of Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh.

Research Design

A divergent combined design was employed in this article. This research methodology was chosen because it enables the collection of a wide array of crucial facts, which facilitates the construction of a thorough grasp of the subject at hand. A convergent design is used to find and analyze problems from several angles. On the other hand, the study's focus group participants and key informants are chosen using the purposive sampling approach.

Method of Data Collection

Questionnaires, focus groups, semi-structured interviews, and surveys were used to collect primary data for this study. A literature review has also been completed. It was decided to combine these approaches to reduce the shortcomings of each. The technique is described briefly below.

Questionnaire

A questionnaire is the primary data collection tool used in this article. There are both closed-ended and open-ended questions on the questionnaire to

make the survey simple to understand. It is delivered in their native language. The moderator was in charge of two data gatherers who were in charge of collecting the data.

Interview

It was conducted through a semi-structured interview with the key informants to collect data. It is done with specified individuals such as students, teachers, and research scholars. This is done to analyze detailed information from the appropriate party to supplement the responses obtained through questionnaires.

Focus Group Discussions

This study included three Focus Group Discussions (FGD), each with nine participants. The FGD research was carried out by teachers, research scholars, and students from various educational institutions in Sadar Upazilla, Sherpur. The focus of the FGD is primarily on issues that were not addressed in the questionnaires and interviews. It was also used in conjunction with survey questions that required more information.

Data analysis

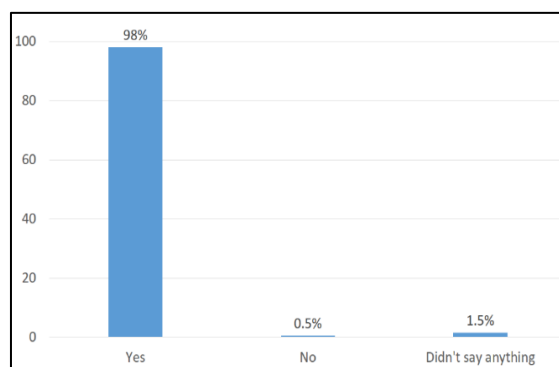
Following the collection of primary and secondary data, graphing, editing, and data analysis was completed. Considering the nature of the data, a qualitative data analysis method was used. The primary data was collected using survey questionnaires, which were then analyzed. Statistical analysis was provided by the graph, while qualitative data from interviews focus groups, and literature reviews were evaluated using narration and thematic analysis. Finally, the information from these sources was combined. The data for this investigation was gathered using both primary and secondary sources. Online resources are now a huge help, but this project still needs to be completed on time and with the right resources. Sources include books, peer-reviewed journal articles, published research papers, websites, and online periodicals. The number of respondents may seem few but it is tough to get the students of fourth-year Honors because W. B. Yeats is in the syllabus of them. Even after the pandemic students just started to return to study and getting in touch with them seemed very hard to gather and collect data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Students' perception of Yeats Themes Representing Ireland

As shown in Figure 1, the majority of the respondents (98%) said 'yes' about the importance of Yeats' theme reflecting Ireland. While the least respondents (0.5%) said 'no' about the use of Yeats's theme in presenting the thought of the theme. On the other hand, respondents 1.59% 'Didn't say anything' about Yeats' use of theme.

Figure 1: Respondents' views on the use of the major theme by Yeats, field data gathered surveying the use of W B Yeats' use of theme demonstrating Ireland (Source: Field Survey, 2023).



The respondents were asked to state their background information in regards to age category, gender, and highest academic qualification to achieve the objective of this study to ensure the use of themes in response to the article. The findings were as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Background information in regards to age category, gender, and highest academic qualification (Source. Field Survey, 2023).

N=262		Frequency	Percent
Age category	Not less than 18 -21	42	16.03
	21-24	204	77.86
	25-28	16	6.10
Gender	Female	162	61.83
	Male	100	38.16
Certificates	B.A (hons.)	172	65.64
	H.S.C	76	29.00
	Other Certificates	14	5.34

The majority of the respondents 204 (77.65%) were aged between 21 -24 years while the least respondents 16 (6.10%) were aged between 25-28 years and respondents 42 (16.03%) were between not less than 18-21. Most of the respondents 162 (61.83%) were female while 100 (38.16%) were male. The majority of the students 172(65.64%) had a B.A certificate, and 14 (5.34%) had other certificates, the students 76 (29%) had H.S.C certificates.

The students stated their background information in response to themes presented in the article. The findings were as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Background information in response to Yeast (Source. Field Survey, 2023).

N=262	Frequency	Percent
Politics	49	18.70%
Myth	28	10.69%
Folklore	10	3.82%
Romanticism	99	37.79%
Love	68	25.95%
Prophecy	8	3.05%

The majority of the students 99 (37.79%) thought of the Yeats themes based on Romanticism while the least students 8 (3.05%) thought of Prophecy, the students 68 (25.95%) bore Yeats themes of Love, the students 49 (18.70%) thought the idea of politics, the students 28 (10.69%) opined of Myth and the students 10 (3.82%) had the idea of Folklore. They opined the variety of themes in context with the idea of the use of Yeats' themes.

The article has a significant impact on the formation of its existence. W.B. Yeats' use of theme in his writing reflects Ireland's inner significance through the concept of expressing various aspects. The themes, such as the appearance of Ireland, demonstrate the proper utility of these uses. W.B. Yeats, a master, poured such themes into his writing to strengthen the idea. This article can help to emphasize the significance of correctly positioning themes. This is a path that demonstrates Yeats' exceptional skill in using themes to demonstrate Ireland, its culture, people, and tradition. It created a mood by occupying the themes. This article may pave the way for future debate and the true significance of Yeats' creativity, and the main issue in the article has proved to be the use of Yeats's theme. Yeats has a deep desire for the East than any place in Japan, it can be said that Japan to him was nothing but a style. Noguchi and Yeats have the same purpose in

their cultural interest which can be one of the themes of Yeats' writing (Yamauchi, 2017). In "Sailing to Byzantium" 'The Gyre' bears the same theme as that of "Limited from the Japanese."

The bears of the theme of Yeats are even seen in "Four Plays for Dancers At the Hawk's Wall" translated into two different Noh plays. The symbol Yeats used can be called the impact of his father, John Butler Yeats, here Japanese symbolist Yano had a mutual understanding about the use of symbols (Yamauchi, 2018). The prejudices are quite eschewed in Japanese themes and literature. In Sherpur the picture is the same in adopting the trend of Yeats' learning. Yeats' writing holds the momentum of the significance of using themes in presenting Ireland. In the primary data source, it is also clear that the individuals who gave opinions held a superb conceptual demonstration of themes used by Yeats. They were well-studied as a student, teachers, or research scholar. Their opinions enriched the articles to mastery over the concept of the use of themes representing Ireland by W.B. Yeats. The future research of Yeats regarding themes may develop the idea of the article but the concept of this article has not been done earlier in Sherpur Sadar, Bangladesh so this may pace up the future research and put forth the importance of Yeats' works. This article having qualitative magnitudes shows the perception of Yeats in both primary and secondary data sources. The analysis and the design of the writing have depicted the impact of Yeats over a distance of thousand miles. The connotation of Yeats has a direct motivational aspect in presenting the work of Yeats mostly his themes in showing the aspects of Yeats' writing. Yeats supervised the incidents in his country in a contemporary time but now his works are prominent and can stand against any sort of injustice and oppression. In finding out the results put in the article is seen that students who were involved in the part of the article were able to find out the controversy over the information in the primary data collecting system. In collecting the primary data, the students opine about also the fascism of Yeats that shows the political appearance in a detour. Here students find out that Yeats has fostered the notion of fascism in which he shows the political disbursement in pouring his mastery over the presence of the findings (Murphy, 2020). The students show how Yeats has an influential role in materializing the idea (Imy, 2016). In this process, it was assumed that students however depicted these issues related to this article. Though the concept is not fully related to this

article, it has been done to depict the differences between Yeats by the students. Hence, the result of the article can be a huge assumption of themes in the writing of Yeats found in the article for future study. Besides the controversy, the way the respondents, the students, responded to the process of participation showed they are the great lover of Yeats. In the primary data process, nobody ever worked in Sherpur Sadar on the theme of Yeats highlighting Ireland. So, it can be a huge achievement till this article encourages others to further research generally of the writing manifestation of W. B. Yeats' theme. The oneness of Ireland in gaining her freedom from British dominance has also been a part of Yeats' contribution to presenting Ireland. The positivity of themes has pushed forward to the delineated concept of Yeats.

The students were informed in regards to the objective of this study to confirm the variety of themes demonstrated in the article. The information is shown in Figure 2.

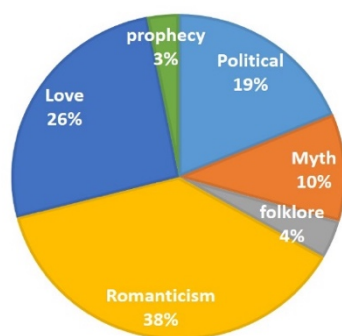


Figure 2: Background information of the students in primary data collection (Source: Field Survey, 2023).

The majority of the students' percentage 38% thought of the Yeats themes based on Romanticism while the least students' 3% thought of Prophecy, the students' percentage 26% bore Yeats themes of Love, the students 19% thought of the idea of politics, the students 10% opined of Myth and the students' percentage 4%) had the idea of Folklore. They consented to the vibrant of the themes in context with the concept of Yeats' themes.

Yeats Works and Its Japan's Noh

The first play in which Yeats employed musicians as both characters and critics was Deirdre. In actuality, they served a purpose more akin to the chorus in Greek tragedies than in Japanese Noh

plays. But incorporating the chorus into a play is a step in the direction of Noh. The majority of the sections in Noh plays are sung, or rather chanted, with or without the accompaniment of a Japanese flute and two to three drums. The chorus, known as *fiutai* in Noh plays, is situated in the alcove on the left side of the stage and usually consists of eight singers. Its members do not move around the stage or speak their lines.

The Noh play translations by Fenollosa, which his widow had given to Ezra Pound for publishing, were first seen by Yeats in 1913. Yeats and Pound discussed Fenollosa's translations for a long time at Stone Cottage that winter. In fact, with the aid of those plays, "translated by Ernest Fenollosa and finished by Ezra Pound," I have invented a form of drama, distinguished, indirect, and symbolic, and having no need of mob or press to pay its way... an aristocratic form" (Certain Noble 221). He realized that they were the kind of plays he had been searching for over the years.

At the Hawk's Well (1916), Yeats' first play which was heavily influenced by Noh, was created. It was initially presented in front of a small group of poetry enthusiasts in the drawing room of Lady Cunard's residence in London. After Isadora Duncan declined to instruct him, Michio Itoh (1893–1961) began taking classes from her sister while in Europe to study European dancing. Although Itoh had no formal training in Noh theater, Yeats thought he was the perfect choice for the role of the Guardian of the Well. The way that Western poetry and Japanese traditional theater traditions were combined in this play and its execution was truly astounding.

All the complex Japanese arts that have emerged under the influence of Buddhism, especially Zen, share the trait of simplicity. Yeats was looking for a means to heighten the dramatic impact of his plays without resorting to traditional realism, and he discovered one in simplicity. Yeats chose a private drawing room rather than a theater for the production of *At the Hawk's Well* in an effort to simplify his staging. This renders all current staging techniques useless. Stage lighting and props were taken out. All artists and actors performed for a small group of people. Yeats referred to it as "intimacy," and it persisted there throughout the play.

Yeats introduced the use of masks in this drama in accordance with the Noh tradition (Mills, 1955). The faces of the Old Man, the Young Man, and the Guardian of the Well are to be painted to resemble masks. But Yeats did not entirely adhere to the

Noh tradition. The waki, or supporting cast member, who is typically a priest or an aristocrat, wears no makeup or a mask in the Noh theater. Waki served as a representative of and connection to Ze-Ami's audience at the time. The main character, or "shite," typically dons a mask, particularly when playing a woman or a supernatural figure.

However, Yeats was more drawn to distorted masks than to the metaphorical masks that frequently characterized Noh play (Sekine, 2015). These Noh symbolic masks were frequently the end result of a protracted process of refinement and simplification as Noh developed into a more sophisticated and spiritual theater. Zen aesthetics had a direct impact on the aristocratic patrons of Ze-Ami's time, which led to the creation of delicately balanced masks such as the ko-omoto, zo, and ohmi-omna. These masks transcended individualization and abandoned realism (Sekine, 1995).

Yeats seems to adhere to a similar philosophy in theory when he wrote in his autobiography that "the masks of tragedy contain neither individuality nor personal drive. They are associated with ornamentation and the amorphous statues found in Egyptian temples" (470–71). Compared to abstract Egyptian sculptures, Dulac's masks for Yeats' *At the Hawk's Well* have more exaggerated facial features. However, as the aforementioned passage demonstrates, Yeats was undoubtedly attempting to develop universal archetypes while ironically rejecting realism by using masks to stage his plays.

The *Only Jealousy of Emer* is Yeats' upcoming dance play. On the Noh play *Aoinoue*, it is thought that this is based. A woman's jealousy is a common issue among them. Yeats drew inspiration for his characters from a well-known Irish folk tale. In his *Sando*, Ze-Ami advised that the characters be familiar to the majority of the audience. The two plays' stories, however, diverge in how jealousy is handled and its effects are depicted.

The third of the *Four Plays for Dancers*, *The Dreaming of the Bones* (1919), is the greatest and most closely resembles the Noh play forms. **Yeats based this play on a specific Noh play, *Nishikigi*.** He was given an illustration for the nearly unachievable task of connecting the past and present in the brief time available on stage by this old Japanese play. But the *Nishikigi* pair cannot escape their misery by giving up on their dream. A Buddhist monk who prays for them saves them.

Yeats consistently avoided addressing the crucially important religious components of Noh plays, which are identically religious as medieval miracle and cycle play. Yeats was drawn into the love obsession and agony of purgatory. His major characters were Dermot and Dervorgilla. There could not have been a more appropriate pair of individuals to cause such an intense drama than these two, who are both regarded as legendary lovers and traitors in Ireland.

Similar to the waki in a Noh play, the Young Man serves a similar purpose in this play. The Young Man is a symbol of the modern era. The drama is set in 1919, just after the Easter Rising (it was initially published in 1919). Therefore, there is a large time gap between the Young Man and Dermot and Dervorgilla, a period of 700 years. The Young Man represents the audience and does not wear a mask, like the waki in a Noh play. He is also given the ability to save the suffering couple, although this power is not spiritual.

Yeats could not have allowed the Young Man to forgive them given the prevailing political climate (anti-British nationalism was at its height, and the Irish Rising was put down by British Forces). But this wasn't just due to the political climate in which he wrote the play; it was also a result of Yeats's own convictions, which were much more in line with twentieth-century nihilism than medieval Japanese mysticism. He avoided concluding the action within the drama, just like in his two prior plays for dancers.

Both plays come to different conclusions and thus do the dances they perform at the end. In *Nishikigi*, a man dances to express his happiness at being reunited in the afterlife with the woman he courted for a thousand nights before passing away in despair, whereas Dermot and Dervorgilla in *The Dreaming of the Bones* dance in frustration while locking gazes intensely. Ze-Ami claims in *Fushi-Kaden* that *hana* might be made even more beautiful with a hint of sadness. Although Dermot and Dervorgilla's dance should have more impact because they are genuinely distraught after having their petition rejected, Yeats's intentional or unintentional political message is so potent that it hinders the play's artistic effects.

Yeats' final work of dance theater is *Calvary*. The primary focus is on the crucifixion of Christ. Yeats did not in any way make this play resemble a cycle play from the Middle Ages, despite the play's main subject being the son of the Christian God. Despite the fact that there are Noh plays about gods and other supernatural beings, none of

them served as inspiration for Calvary. Noh dramas are typically quite spiritual. Yeats' depiction of Lazarus wishing to escape away from Christ's love, Judas defying Christ's authority, and the Roman soldiers dancing and tossing dice to decide who inherits Christ's cloak after the crucifixion are not intended to represent a Christian viewpoint.

Yeats' four pieces are not particularly spiritual; Noh plays typically are. Yeats carefully employs certain styles and elements of Noh drama while tenaciously pursuing his own objectives.

CONCLUSIONS

The study of Yeats invokes a class of magnifying concepts of important themes' attitudes. They are written openly or in disguise with a meaning. William Butler Yeats' themes in literature are covered like a hotspot in literature. He is an expert on the themes he employs in his creative presentation. W. B. Yeats depicts the entirety of Ireland in fine-tuning for the literary result. Yeats' art is encompassing the thought in the works and sheds light on the main concept inserted in the works. Yeats is moved to tears by his literary work. Themes are used in writing to present anything in a short amount of time to show the main actors behind the theme. Even in primary data-gathering sources the concept of using themes in Sherpur Sadar, Bangladesh covers the importance of themes while representing Ireland. Various aspect of Yeats has been delineated in researching the idea and many things have been found in analyzing the main themes of Yeats. The main target of this article is just not to present themes of Yeats but to find out the influence of Yeats in the study sector of Sherpur, Bangladesh. It has been quite good to have information based on the work of Yeats and has got that match of the title or motto of this qualitative article. A poet gets the highest place in the mind and the concept of his related so does Yeats have it in presenting his writing of the themes. The discussion was based on the theme of Yeats who always makes magic in the mind of the reader thus William Butler Yeats does the charisma. In Yeats' presentation, themes are a soul-related method of writing a literary work. The work of Yeats is not only confined to Ireland or Britain only has a far-reaching effect in Sherpur, Bangladesh. The pervasion significance of the themes of Yeats inserted in the article has been a portal of studying for the future scope in the

context of Yeats. The focus given on the concepts of themes is a perfect demonstration of Yeats. The significance of Yeats in showing Ireland through his themes is another magical depiction.

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