

The Lake Isle of Innisfree

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The Lake Isle of Innisfree

- written by William Butler Yeats.
- Chapter 4 of the CBSE Class 9 English book 'Beehive'
- It explores the poet's longing for the peace and tranquility of Innisfree, a place where he spent a lot of time as a boy.



POEM

I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree,
And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made:
Nine bean-rows will I have there, a hive for the
honeybee,
And live alone in the bee-loud glade.



POEM

And I shall have some peace there, for peace comes
dropping slow

Dropping from the veils of the morning to where the
cricket sings;

There midnight's all a glimmer, and noon a purple glow,
And evenings full of the linnet's wings.



POEM

I will arise and go now, for always night and day
I hear the lake water lapping with low sounds by the
shore;
While I stand on the roadway, or on the pavements grey,
I hear it in the deep heart's core.

STANZA 1

- The poet William Yeats is referred to as "I"
- He states that he wants to leave Innisfree.
- Using clay and small sticks, he will construct a modest room for himself there and construct the cabin's walls and fences.
- He will require food when he moves there.
- He will therefore plant nine rows of beans next to his cabin

STANZA 1

- He will also have a beehive so that he may harvest fresh honey from it.
- Furthermore, the poet claims that the buzzing sound of bees will fill the open area where he plans to construct his room.
- He will live peacefully and alone there.

STANZA 2

- The poet claims in the second stanza that he will feel at ease while in Innisfree.
- And as the sense of calm comes gradually, he will experience it.
- He also talks about how calm he would feel. It will seem as though the morning has hidden behind a veil when there are clouds in the sky and the sky is not very clear.

STANZA 2

- Furthermore, he feels calmer after viewing this scene.
- Additionally, he claims that the sound of the male cricket singing would help calm him.
- He feels at peace when he sees the stars in the night sky glittering around midnight.
- He feels calmer in the afternoon when the sun's purplish rays shine through.
- He feels calmer in the evening when he sees the linnet bird soaring through the sky.

STANZA 3

- The poet declares , he will now take a stand and travel to Innisfree since he has been hearing the sound of the lake waters hitting the shoreline repeatedly in his head.
- He also finds himself drawn to the lake by its sound.
- Furthermore, he feels the sound in the deepest recesses of his heart whenever he is standing on a road or on a grey pavement.

Literary Devices

1. Rhyme Scheme: abab
2. Alliteration: The repetition of a consonant sound in two or more closely placed words is called alliteration. The instances of alliteration in the poem are –
 - a. 'hive', 'honey bee' – 'h' sound is repeated;
 - b. 'lake', 'lapping', 'low' – 'l' sound is repeated
3. Repetition: 'I will arise and go now' is repeated in stanza 1 and 3
4. Personification: morning is personified
5. Metaphor: clouds are compared to veils

THEME

- **Nature versus civilization**
- **Spirituality**
- **Simplicity**
- **Peace**
- **Labor and fulfillment**

FORM

- written mostly in hexameter, with six stresses in each line, in a loosely iambic pattern.
- The last line of each four-line stanza shortens the line to tetrameter, with only four stresses:

CONCLUSION

- published in Yeats's second book of poems, 1893's *The Rose*, is one of his first great poems, and one of his most enduring.
- Associated with the Irish Literary Renaissance
- The location that gives "The Lake Isle of Innisfree" its name was also mentioned in Yeats's poem "The Danaan Quicken Tree."



THANK YOU