A Mythography of the Crossroads: How is the Severance/Threshold/Return progression in both mythology and modern wilderness rites-of-passage established through metaphor? An enquiry conducted through contemporary storytelling practice.

Abstract
How is the Severance/Threshold/Return progression in both mythology and modern wilderness rites-of-passage established through metaphor? An enquiry conducted through contemporary storytelling practice.

This research examines the metaphorical structures within seven selected myths in relation to wilderness rites-of-passage, and the key thematic progression of Severance/Threshold/Return. These rites-of-passage are an essential component of an ongoing programme offered to the general public. The research is primarily creative in that the oral texts have been developed from extant myth over several years, and adapted to a variety of performance contexts. The evolution of these oral texts is examined in an analytical text, which draws on contemporary philosophy and critical theory to consider both the activity of wilderness rites-of-passage, and the role of metaphor within the storytelling. Crucial to the methodology is mythography; myth apprehended not by one perspective, but requiring consideration by a variety of disciplines. The concept of shape shifting is central to the seven stories, and also suggestive of the processes contained within this submission, to which there are four components: 1. The session texts; transcripts of performance sessions which took place over a twelve-month period with the same twenty-five participants. The texts contain three years of preparatory research, creative and analytical, presented orally to the group, and subsequently transcribed and revised according to new research, but retaining the syntax of an oral presentation. 2. Analytical text; this engages with a wider discourse on the properties of myth, and contextualises the constituent elements of the session texts. 3. Oral recordings; a recording of a live theatre performance, with improvised syntax, language and metaphor, is presented in contrast to a controlled studio recording. 4. Painting; during the programme, my artistic practice was affected by an enhanced understanding of the mythological elements, and the silent, solitary practice of painting asserted itself as a profound way to contemplate the severance/threshold/return progression.

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The mysterious rites of her festival increased the sense of holiness surrounding the harvest. Active Themes. Dionysus later came to be worshipped at Eleusis as well, which was fitting as both were gods that brought gifts of the earth, and were also yearly defeated by winter. Both Demeter and Dionysus were gods of sorrow as well as joy – unlike the blissful Olympian gods, they knew yearly grief. He was beloved for his stories and the wine he represented, but Dionysus is most important historically as the father of the theater. The philosopher Nietzsche would later discuss the primal, undifferentiated “Dionysian” aspect of human nature, which combined with the more structured “Apollonian” to create the great art of the Greeks. Some knowledge of mythology is especially important for men today because modern society has been transformed by rationalism, mechanistic paradigms, and a preoccupation with the material world. Many people no longer believe in a formless, unfathomable, yet enduring spirit-energy, and instead they see only forms that can be understood by the human mind—the ephemera of ideas, feelings, and material stuff. The hunter leaves his village and crosses into the wilderness to test his strength and skill—if he succeeds, then he will return with life-sustaining meat. How is the world of your life in decay, and what do you need to do to redeem it? Listen for the call of adventure, and then strive to become a more heroic man. Read More: How To Become A Superhero. (Mythology in the Modern Novel, they employ mythology for an analogy or a contrast. Myths enable writers to rise and solve global problems of existence. through reference to the past. 7 .C.) emphasized the narrative of myths. a Greek philosopher and mythographer. the eighteenth century was the beginning of the crisis of mythologies. there are many opinions and different approaches to the mythological literature. employing this traditional heritage. It is essential to depict miscellaneous versions or meanings of myth for it will help to expose the concept suitable for the present study. art. and writers. are free to do what they want in order to achieve their aims.