

## TEXT ANALYSIS OF “BEOWULF”

The text is an extract from the epic poem “Beowulf” a example of Anglo-Saxson Literature. In the present work extractural analizing of the text we be carry out follow by linguistic of the use the language made by the composer.

In order to find out how literary language conveys the idea of what made the hero of in Anglo-Saxson culture.

The text communicates the nature of the fight between Beowulf and the monster Grendel. It consist of four component part, have different function:

The first section immediatly sets the atmosphere pervading of the setting and right from the start displays monster the typical feature of Anglo-Saxson poetry.

In this aliteratly vers and the use of kanning contribute to help the reader make up and mental imagine of the fight.

From the first line 'Moors' and 'the mist-bands' contribute to the idea of a dark envoiment where finding direction is hard. In addition the repetition of sound 's' since to invoke silence from the reader he were in front of a difficult and tragic event.

The scennary is suitable to introduce the monster one that's scared uman beens beacause is, as the kenning suggest, 'God-curst' not only does the kenning create suspanse and mistery, it also plays on the level at the sound when the intelligent reader prescribe the harsh sound of his name 'Grendel' that is a literatien with 'God-cursed'. In addition the effect is literatery the followers avverb that adds to the Grendel nature of the first caractter introduce. It gost without seeing the pharst 'God-crused' hints at the religion cots as were as the comming kenning the bean of the result men and just from its very first apparence in a presunt text the reader cannot bat create a negative idea of the monster. But what does 'the monster' should is nature is very call conveirt by the sematic choosing of the composition he is a God-crust.

As a result Grendel is characterized as halfman and half animal.

The narrator tells the reader all that he does and thaere for Grendel is characterize is made up true action verbs.

The verbs choosen had concretes and realized to Grendels actions: 'bit into his bone-leppings' (l.12), bolted down his blood" (l.12) gorged on him in lumps (l.13) and eaten up hand and foot the monster's hanger comes to surfing livid and convers to the reader all its strong, fast actions and desert to kill his prews.

But when it comes to Bewoulf the deavilish creater that the composer calls 'the captain of devil' (l.20) resorting a kenning ones again is taken by surprise by a handgrip harder than anything he had ever encountered in anyman on the face of the earth (l.1.21-22).

It is walth underling the use not only of run-on-line that adds a front rying to the description of the fight but also the way Beowulf is characterized by the composer 'any any man on the face of the earth' the phrase make of Beowulf the hero he is: he destinguished himself from the rest of mankind and this is why he becomes legendary hero and the protagonist of the epic poem itself. He stands for the man of couragge, brave and ready to defend is race front. Beowulf feature are were expressed in lines 23-24 were the monster reaction are conveid in a vivid way 'is body qualied and recolied (l.24) and 'he could not escape' (l.24).

Ones and again Beowulf outstanding personality comes to surfing as well as the values at

muted help and solidarity at his man. Beowulf's warriors play their hand's qualities that is their action' laying about them (1.27), with their ancestral blades (1.28) and they reveal to be 'stalwart in action' (1.29) and 'kept striking out' (1.29) in view with the aim of cutting 'straight to the soul' (1.30).

The composer insist on the exanderly feature of Beowulf and his warrior as the repetition of exprection that underline well exempliphy that had blade on earth no blacksmith's art could ever a image their demon opponent (1.1.32-33).

Time and again the monster is comrend to a deavilish creature almost close to one with suppernatural power. He made conjured the had from the cutting edge at every weapon.

The reader can shouldary understand that Grendel been poetryed with expression that been lory to the religion and cold and he or she can riding thinkthe composer of the poem might been a Christian one an example is other by straight to the soul (1.31).

The wound is 'tremendous' (1.38) and his sinews split and 'the bone-leppings' Beowulf lictature his straighter one more it is also the literary at good over the according to a main vision of the word.

The composer endes the image of the fight rains.

The monster is alone while the protagonist of the epic deeds is supported by the solidarity of his worriors. This explains form the relevant of solidarity, unity and comunity in winning the fight thus providing the reader information about the warriors of Anglo-Saxson civilization.