**BEOWULF’S FUNERAL:**

Beowulf’s funeral is an extract to the poem of Beowulf that is the oldest Anglo-Saxon’s epic poem. It was written between 8th century to 11th century, in North Umbria. We don’t know who wrote the text, but we know that was a Christian.

The Beowulf’s funeral includes from lines 3136 to 3172 to the text of Beowulf.

The narrator underlines the extraordinariness of Beowulf; we can understand that, because the narrator writes about a pyre very big. The funeral is a symbolic scene, to understand the importance of Beowulf for his people; we could understand it for the use of the verb ordered.

In the first quatrain there was a repetition from the sound “s”, because the narrator wants to create silence.

 The function of this quatrain is to explain the values of Beowulf and that he is a very well warrior. So in the pyre, people put helmets and heavy war-shields. Then, in the other verses the narrator write that all the Geats’ people were distraught; the Geat were the clan of Beowulf, and they lived in Sweden.

With this text the narrator wants to explain the characteristics of the Geats’ people.

The Geat burnt the pyre and they sang their song dirges for this type of rite; then they built a mound and put in it the Beowulf’s ashes, gold and ancestral treasure.

In the last verses we can also understand that Beowulf was loved by all, because he was an hero. In this way he must became a model for the other people.