BEOWULF’S FUNERAL

The first quatrain tells about the Anglo Saxon’s funeral rite, in fact the built a huge pyre and the narrator express the size of the pyre. Beowulf is authoritative and so his warriors left their objects on the pyre. The narrator wants to describe the rite of the funeral and he uses a chronological description, in the text the intelligent reader can understand that the narrator uses four times the word “Then”. The Beowulf’s importance is express by the size of the pyre because the narrator wants to tell that it isn’t a common funeral, It is the funeral of a man that is consider the most important person in the Anglo-Saxon’s society and in fact it is consider as a lord. In the first quatrain in addition the repetition on sound as sign to invocate silence from the reader as if he were in front of difficult and tragic event. At the end to the 6 verse the narrator uses the word “far-famed and beloved” to communicate the Beowulf’s importance. The narrator uses the words “far-famed” (l 6) to accelerate the rhythm of the verse. The narrator uses the run on line in the phrase ”fumes of woodsmoke billowed darkly up, the blaze roared and drowned out their weeping, wind died down and flames wrought havoc in the hot bone house, burning it to the core” (ll 9-12). The narrator uses the religion code in the words “ “bone-house” and “litany”. The narrator uses a semantic war register because Beowulf is a warrior and so the narrator wants to exalt Beowulf’s value.