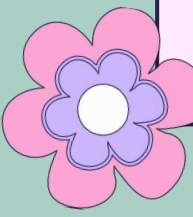


LEARNING OUTCOMES



1) List three words that alliterate with the five words given.



2) Choose an animal and think of three or more kennings to describe it.

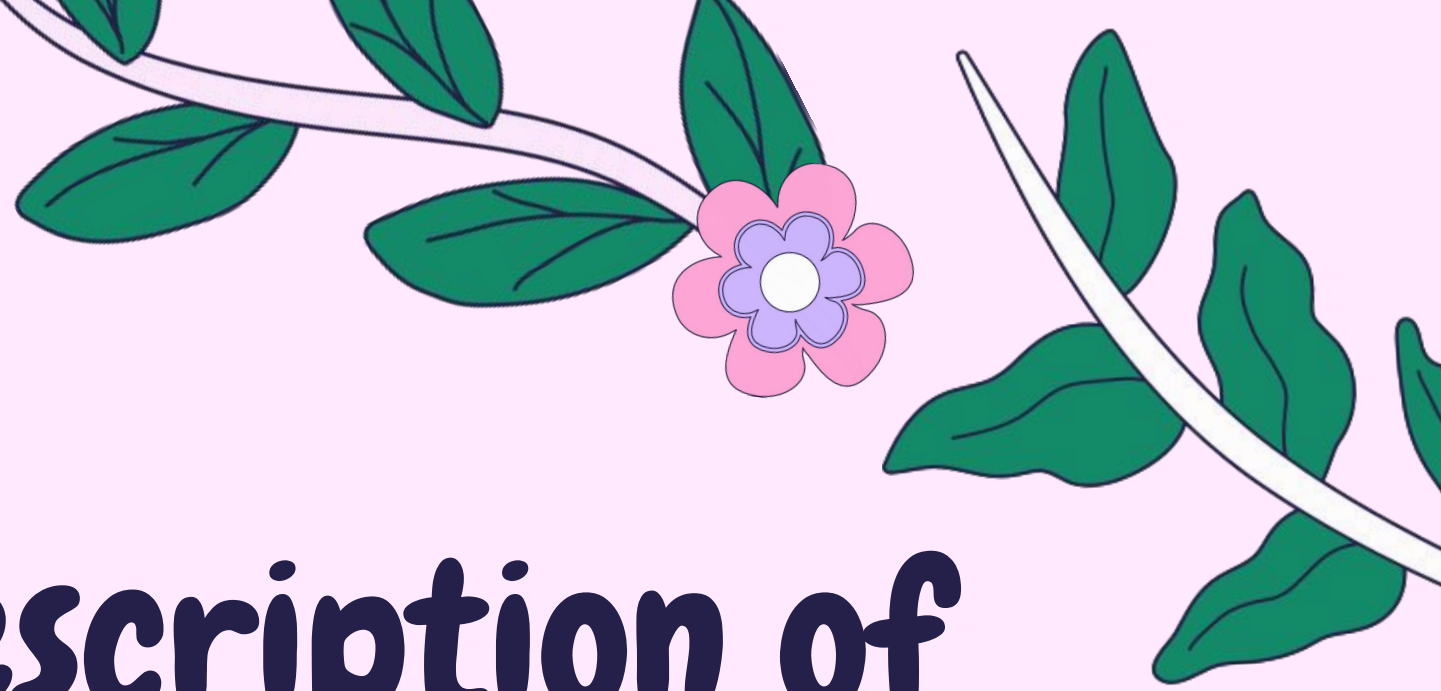
Which description is literal and which is figurative?



A natural satellite that orbits the Earth.



A glowing pearl casting her milky beams to light the night.

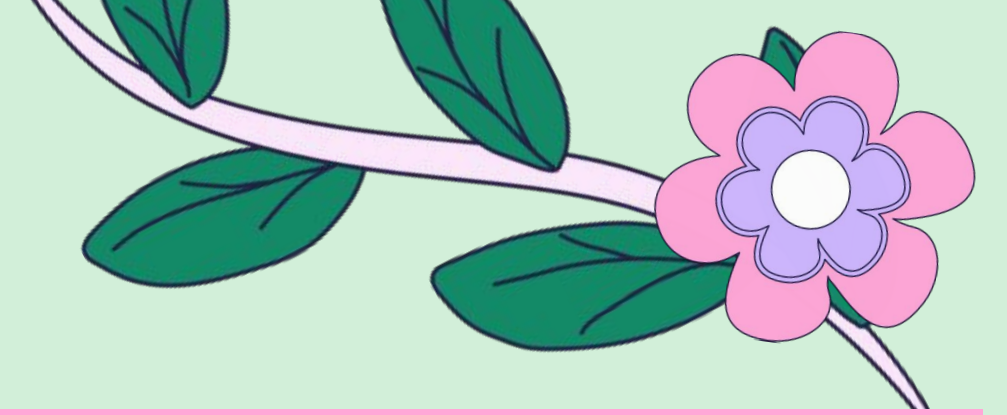


Invent another figurative description of the moon using a simile.

How is the moon like?



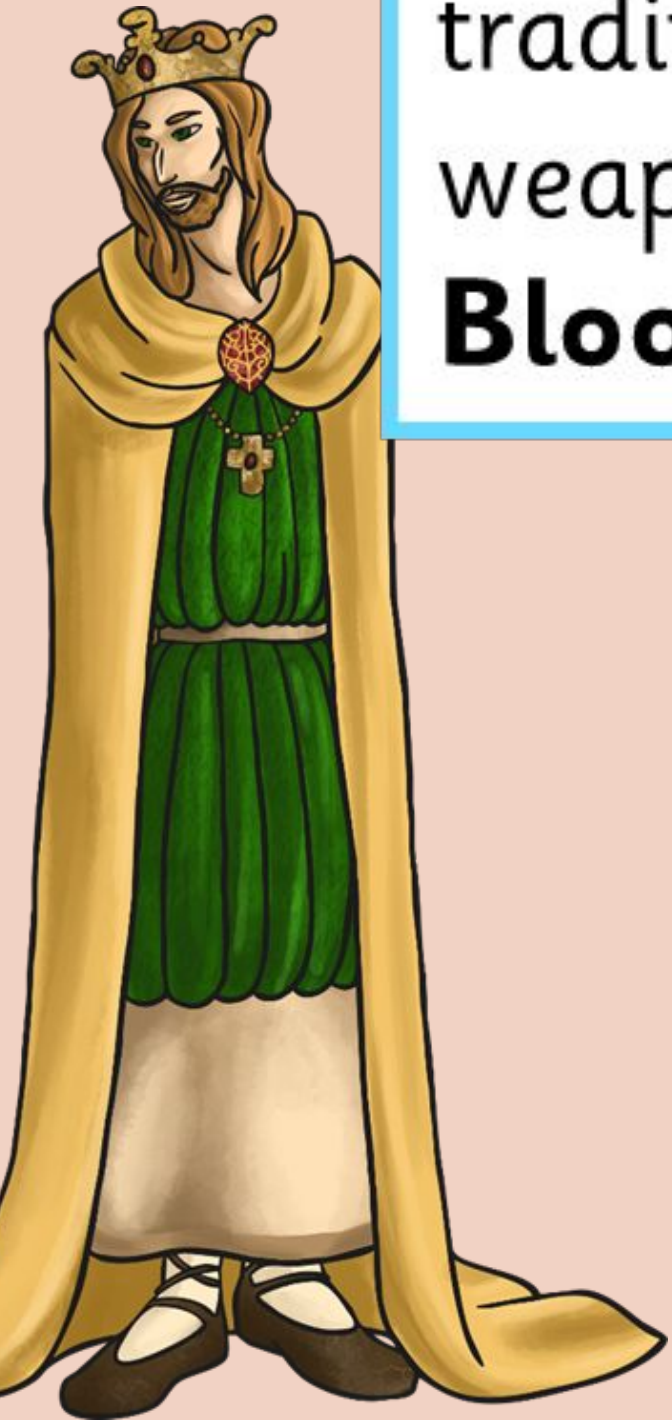
What is kenning?



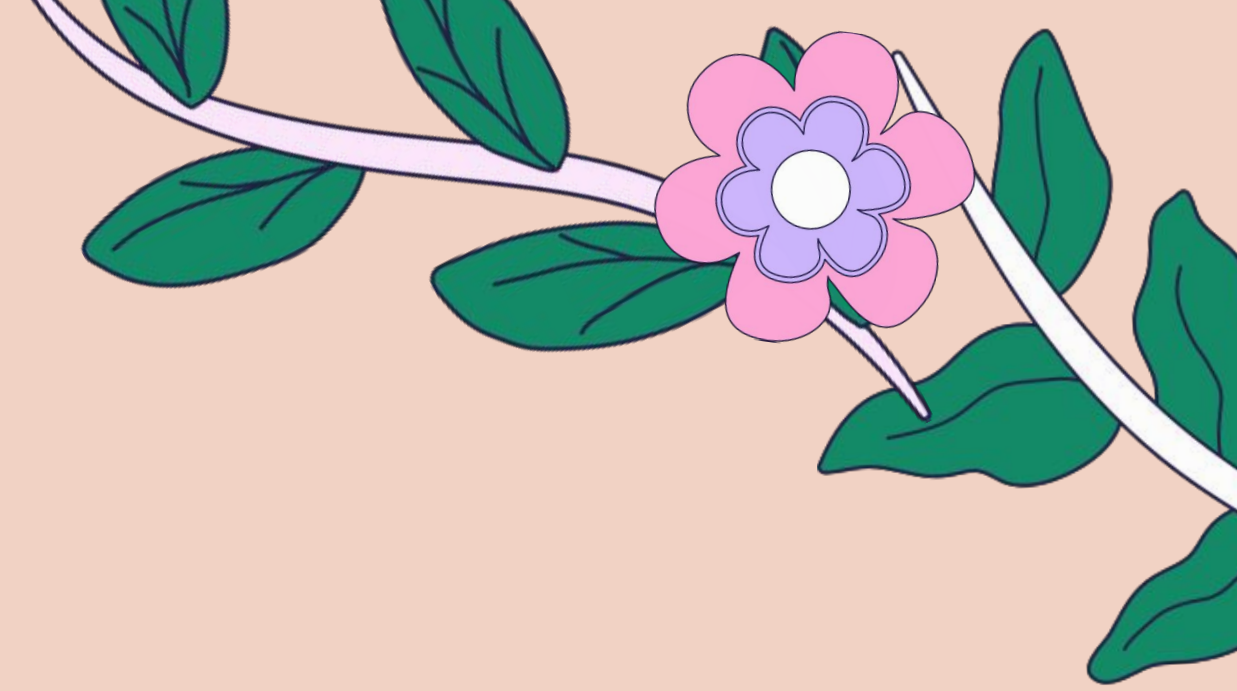
- Old English and Norse stories about heroes and battles were often told in long poems known as epics
- Poets often used a type of figurative language called kennings to add variety and create vivid mind pictures
- A kenning is a descriptive phrase that describes something without saying what it is - like riddle or a puzzle

What is kenning?

The two-word format for a kenning relates to the Old Norse tradition of naming things like weapons, e.g. **Skull-Splitter** or **Blood-Taker**.



Kennings came into our language via the Anglo-Saxon and Norse cultures. These people came from what is now Scandinavia and northern Germany.



What is kenning?

Made of a two-word phrase.



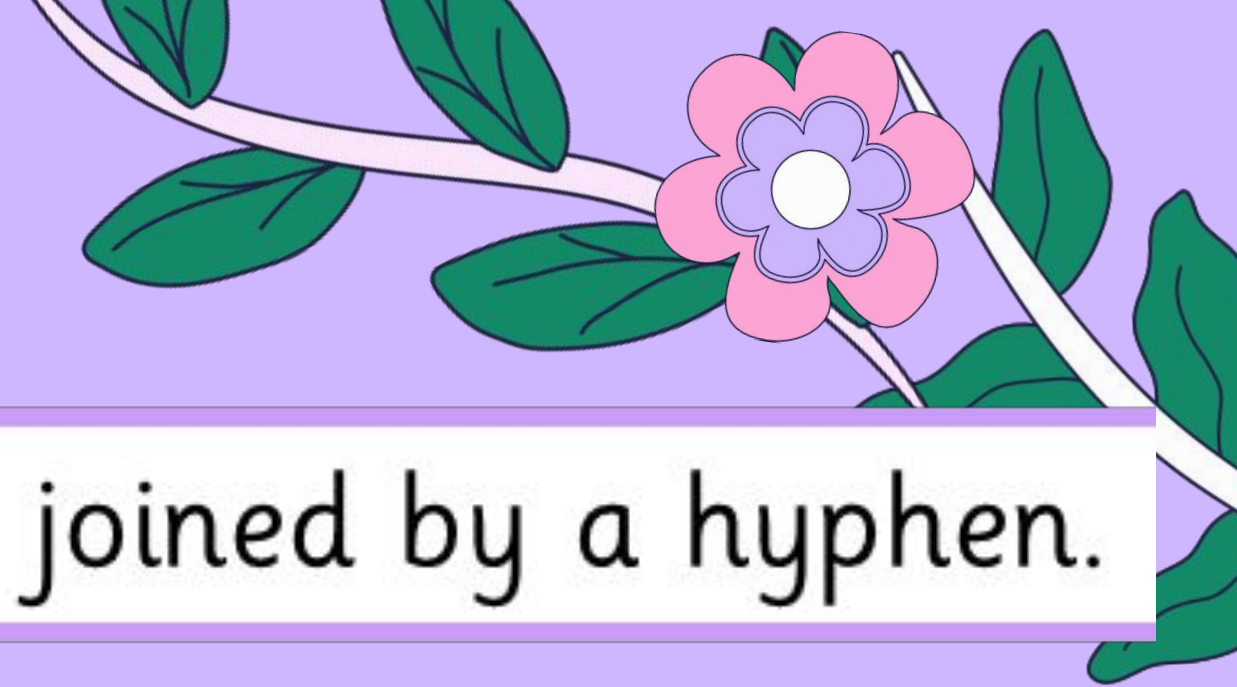
Tail-wagger
Face-licker

Here the phrases are made up of a noun + a noun (by adding -er to the second noun).

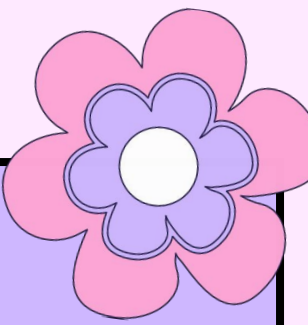
The words are joined by a hyphen.

Lip-licking
Chin-dropping

Here the phrases are made up of a noun + a verb (the verb usually ends in -ing).



Key features of kenning



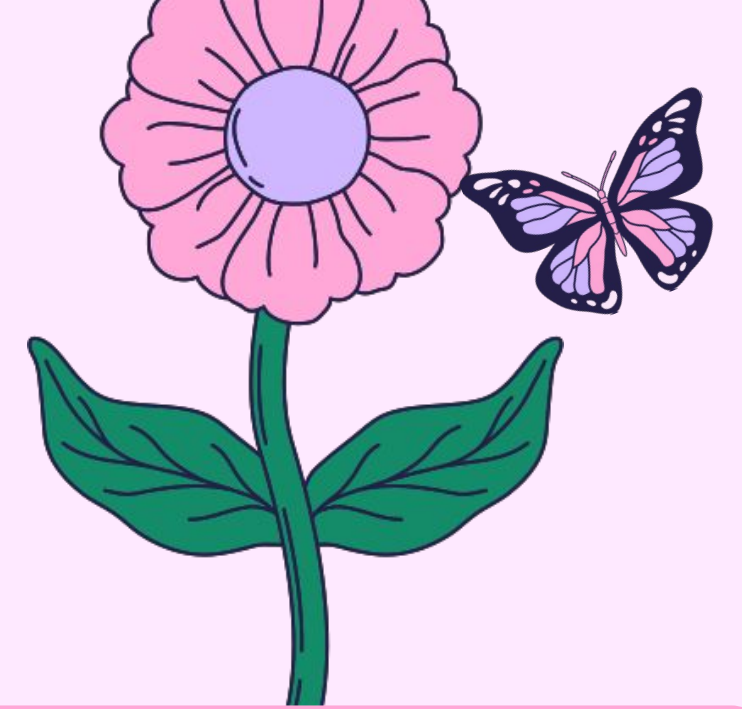
| Features | Description | Example |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| Metaphorical Compound | Made up of two words joined together. | ‘Wave-traveler’ for a ship |
| Substitutes for Nouns | Used in place of a single noun to describe something in a vivid way. | ‘Whale-road’ for the sea |
| Old Norse | Used in Old Norse and Anglo-Saxon poetry | ‘Ring-giver’ for a generous leader (Old English) |

Examples:



| Kenning | Definition |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Whale-road | The sea or ocean |
| Word-hoard | A poetry or language |
| Ring-giver | A generous leader or king |
| Seed-bringer | A farmer |
| Heaven's jewel | The Sun |
| Light-bringer | The sun or dawn |

CAN YOU GUESS?



**Feathered
air-crosser**



A bird

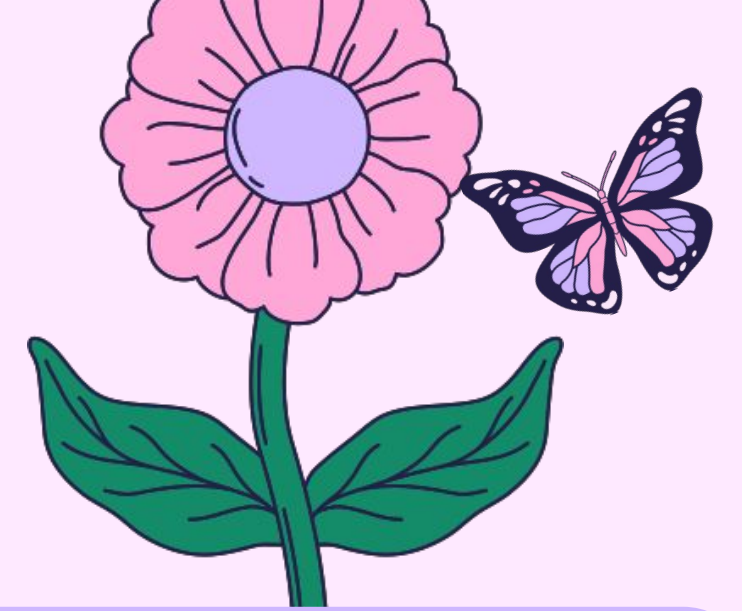
Sword-leaf



A blade or sword



KENNING



Kenning poems use a noun followed by a noun or verb on every line.

Sun-stealing



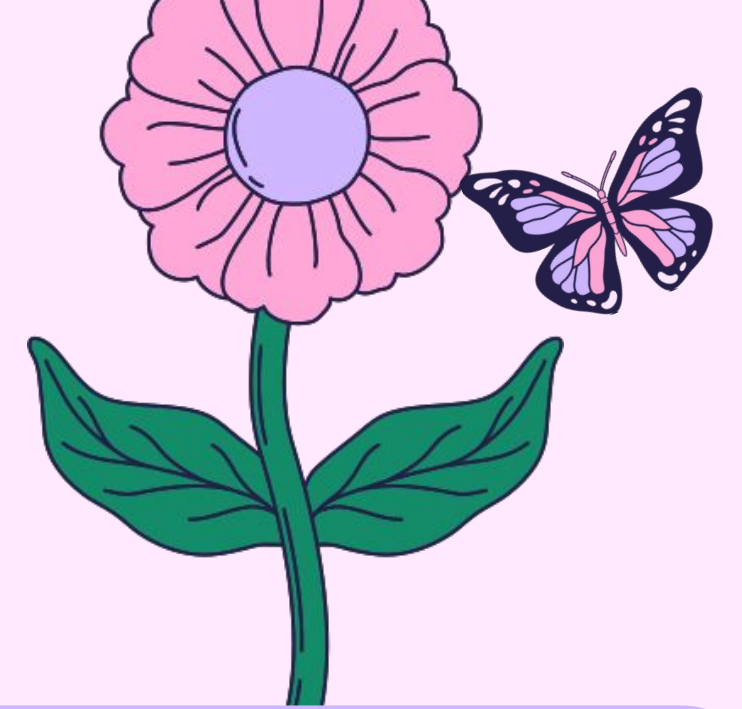
Noun



Verb



KENNING



Kenning poems use a noun followed by a noun or verb on every line.

Cold-maker



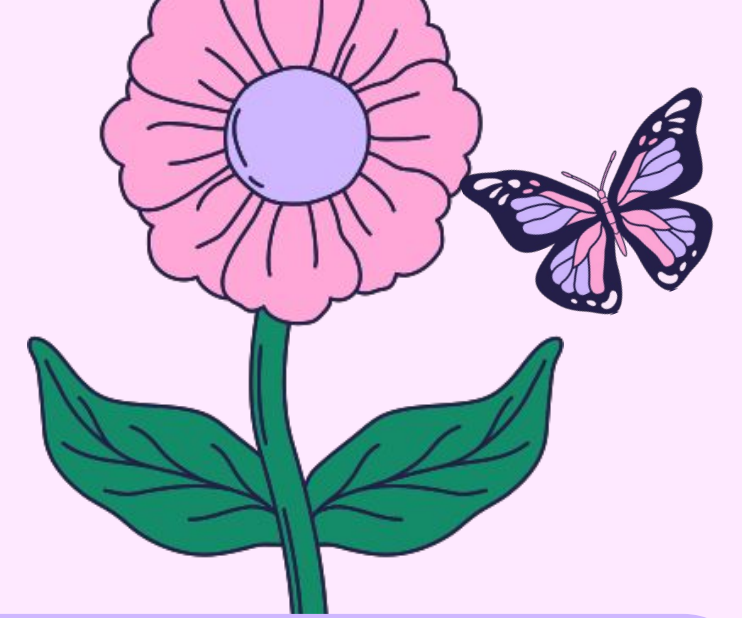
Noun



Noun



KENNING



Kenning poems use a noun followed by a noun or verb on every line.

Christmas-bringing



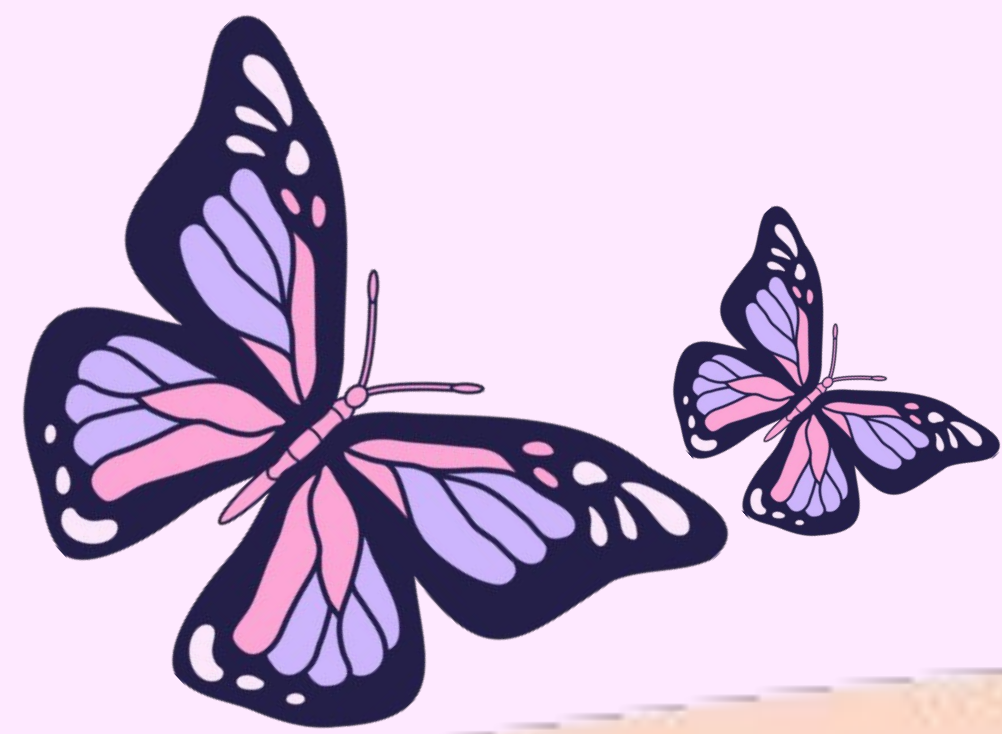
Noun



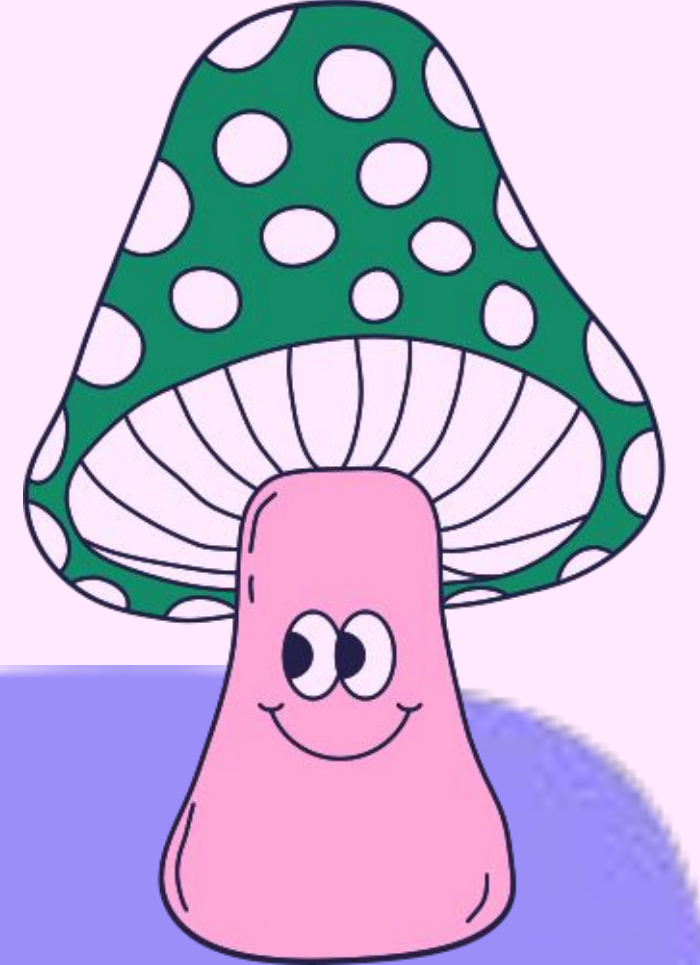
Verb



ALLITERATION



Same letter sounds at the beginning of several words is repeated for effect.

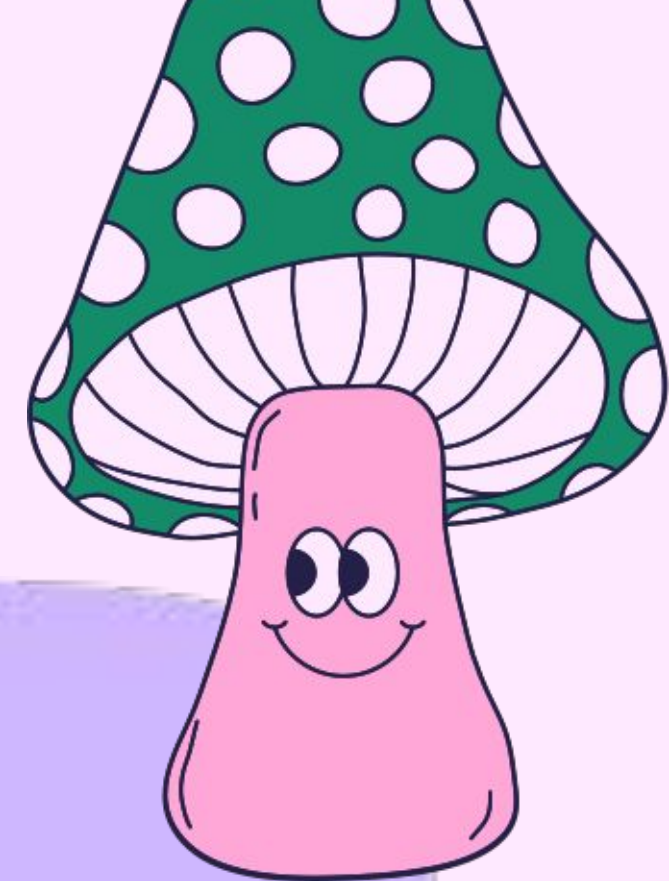


Example:

Those **l**azy **l**izards **l**ie **l**ike
lumps in the **l**eaves.



Identify examples of alliteration in both riddles



A wonder on the wave,
Water became bone

Glittering points
that downward thrust,
Sparkling spears
that never rust

Alliteration:

wonder

wave

Water

Alliteration:

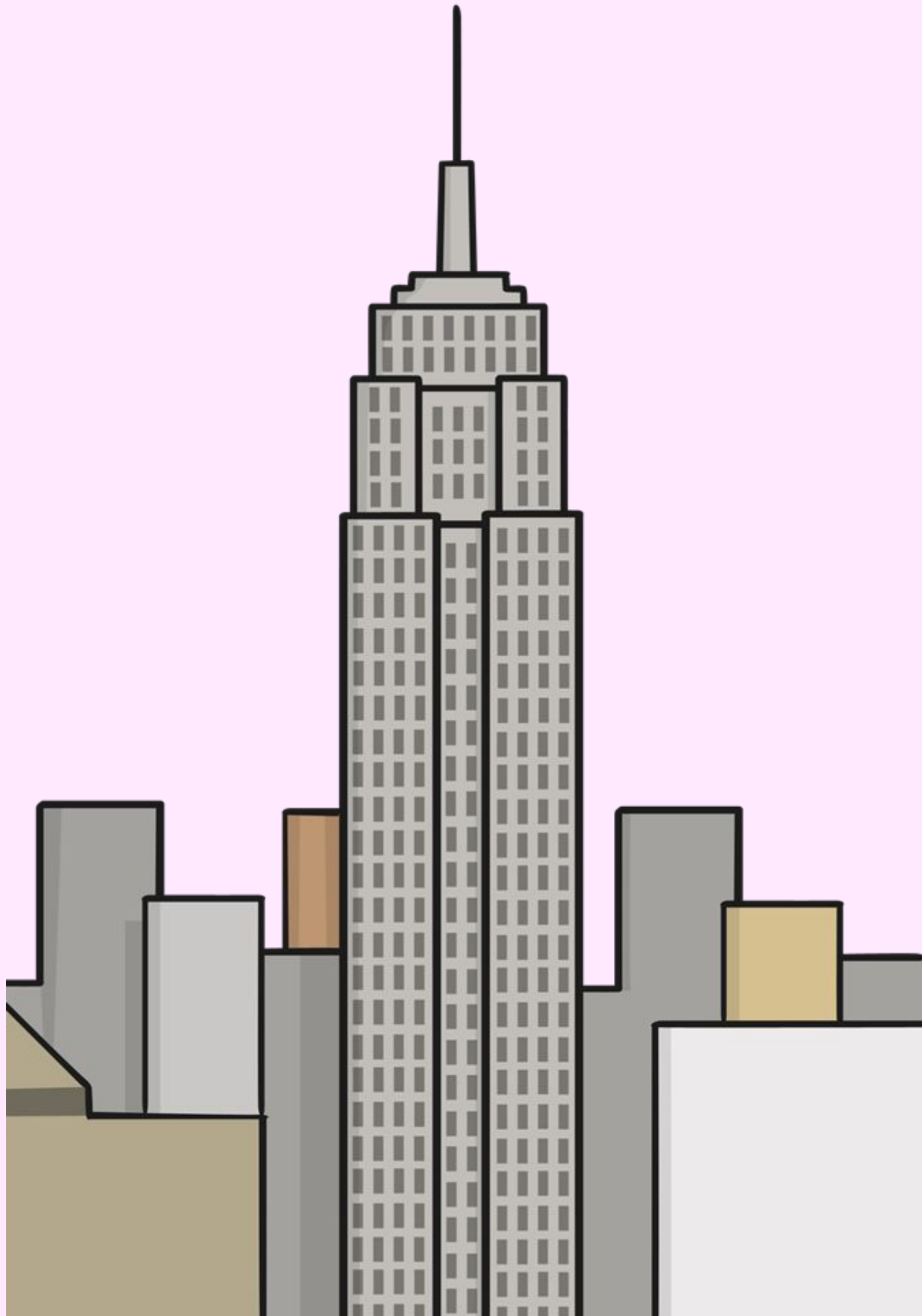
sparkling

spears

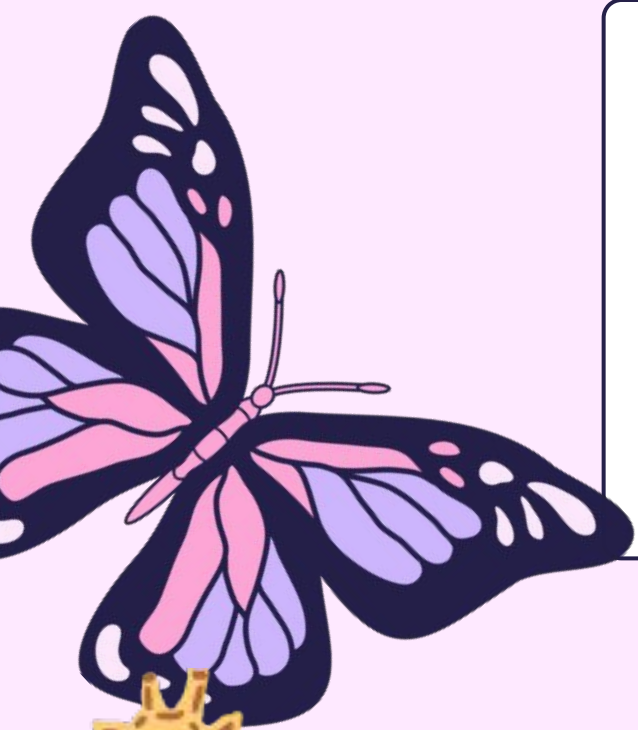
How do we describe a very tall building?

sky-scraper

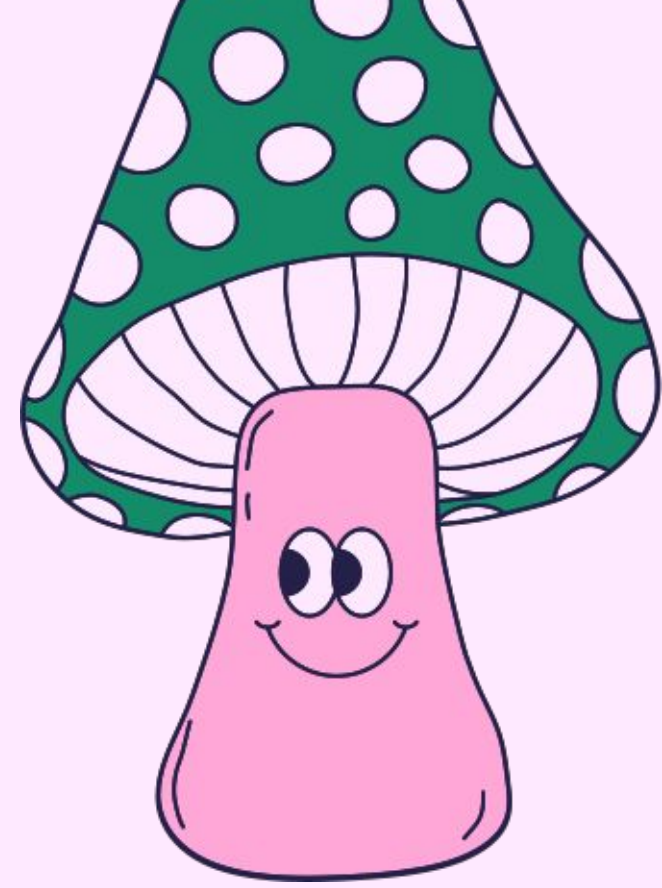
Oh look – here's some alliteration!



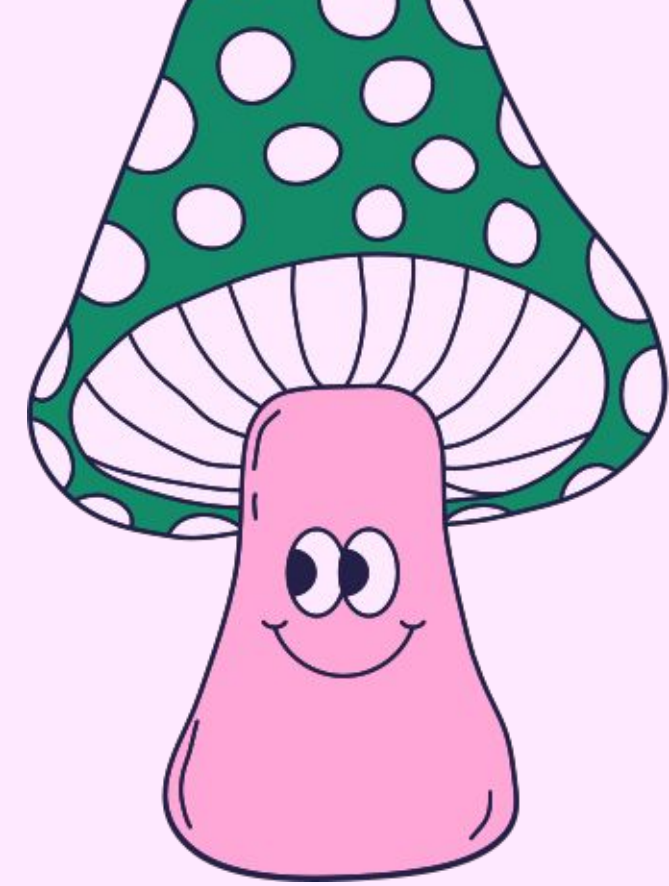
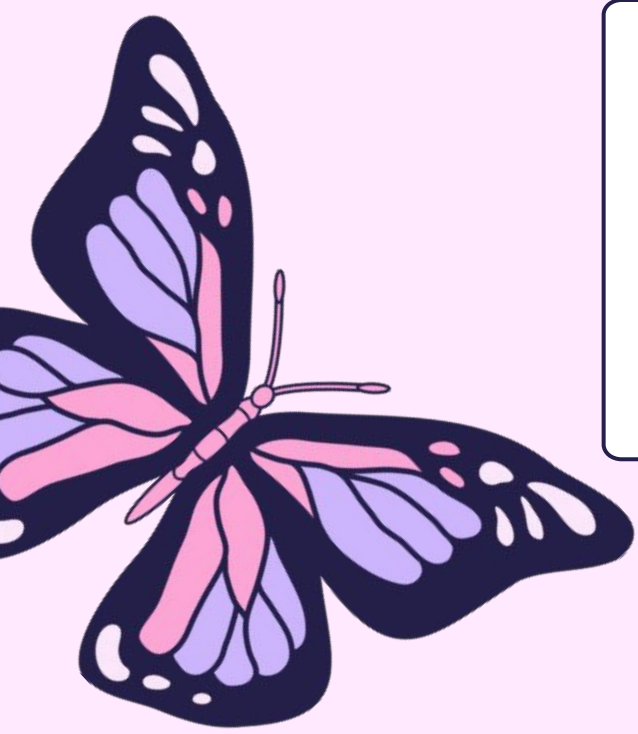
Think of a name for each animal using
alliteration



Graceful Giraffe

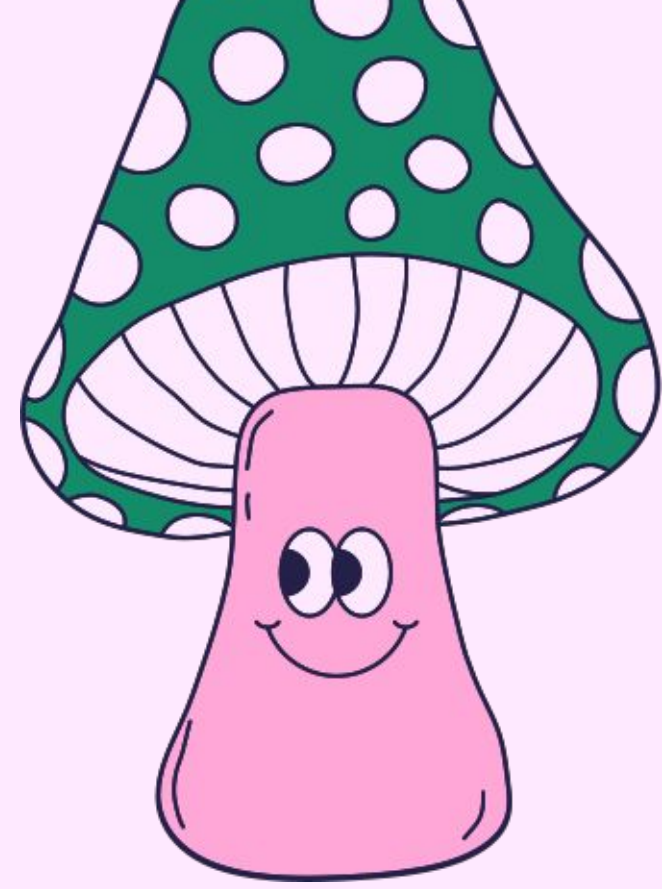


Think of a name for each animal
using alliteration



Clucky Chicken





Quizizz(Kenning)