**Part 1:** Which of the following compounds and phrases are **kennings**? Which are not? Come to section prepared to discuss your reasoning. “Soap opera” is given as an example; “greasy spoon” is started but you must complete it.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | kenning? if yes, then 🡪 | metaphor  | synecdoche | metonymy |
| soap opera | yes | opera *mock-comparison to highbrow art* |  | soap*ads target women who buy laundry detergent* |
| greasy spoon | yes | no | ? | ? |
| bodice-ripper |  |  |  |  |
| cowboy |  |  |  |  |
| Rust Belt |  |  |  |  |
| Hollywood |  |  |  |  |
| clickbait |  |  |  |  |
| eye candy |  |  |  |  |
| brain cramp |  |  |  |  |
| food porn |  |  |  |  |
| beefcake |  |  |  |  |
| tearjerker |  |  |  |  |
| talking head |  |  |  |  |
| skyscraper |  |  |  |  |
| chick flick |  |  |  |  |
| ambulance chaser |  |  |  |  |
| grasshopper |  |  |  |  |

[The Urban Dictionary](http://www.urbandictionary.com/) is a good resource to check the meaning of newer kennings.

**Part 2: Think of 3 to 5 kennings** from current English. Indicate how each constituent part contributes to the final meaning, as in the chart above. While Old English kennings were compound words, we are also including two-word phrases like “greasy spoon” but **not** phrases like “house of cards” or “pigs in a blanket.”

Ambiguous or borderline or problematic cases are welcome!

**1.**

**2.**

**3.**

**4.**

**5.**