# Question 13 Ye Olde English Problem Solution

**D1.** Translate the following into modern English.

(a)  *se cyning eow lufode*      <u>The king</u> loved <u>you all</u>

(b)  *ge lufodon þæt mægden*    <u>You all</u> loved <u>the girl</u>

(c)  *wit inc lufodon*          <u>We both</u> loved <u>you both</u>

**D2.** Translate the following from Modern English into Old English. (14 pts)

(a)  The prince loved the child  <u>**se**</u> *æþeling* <u>**lufode þæt**</u> *cild*

(b)  The child loved the prince <u>**þæt**</u> *cild* <u>**lufode þone**</u> *æþeling*

(c)  We all loved the child *þæt cild* <u>**we lufodon**</u> *OR* <u>**we lufodon**</u> *þæt cild*

(d)  The child loved you both  <u>**þæt**</u> *cild* <u>**inc**</u> *lufode*

(e)  The girl loved you all      <u>**þæt**</u> *mægden* <u>**eow**</u> *lufode*


# Explanation


Old English had the following grammatical features which had to be reflected in the translations:
(a)     cases (subject and object not the same) for pronouns and articles
(b)     a distinction between dual ('both') and plural ('all')
(c)     verb agreement with the subject (singular vs plural)
(d)     different genders for nouns
(e)     different word order to Modern English

The following table shows the details of (a)-(d)

|  | As subject | As object | verb agreement |
|---|---|---|---|
| 'the' (girl, child) | *þæt* | *þæt* | *lufode* |
| 'the' (king, prince) | *se* | *þone* | |
| we both | *wit* | *unc* | *lufodon* |
| we all | *we* | | |
| you both | | *inc* | |
| you all | *ge* | *eow* | |

Word order: when the object (O) is a pronoun, verb goes to the end SOV
            When the object is a noun, both OSV and SVO are possible