Quiz 2 Answers

Line 16: 
Him þæs Līffrēa,
3sMD sNGen sMNom
him that lord-of-life

Line 17: wuldres Wealdend, woroldāre forgeaf;
sNGen sMNom sFAcc 3sPret
glory ruler worldly=honor give

Line 18: Bēowulf wæs brēme – blād wīde sprang –
sMNom 3sPret sMNom sMNom 3sPret
Beowulf be celebrated fame widely spring=forth

Line 19: Scyldes eafera Scedelandum in.
sMGen sMNom pNDat
Scyld child southern=Scandanavia in

The Lord of life, glory's Ruler, gave him world-fame for that. Beowulf was famous – his fame spread widely – Scyld's son, in the Danish realm.

1. Provide a phonetic transcription for Him þæs Līffrēa.

[him ðæs lɪffrə:]  

2. Describe and exemplify two morphological or syntactic ways in which the passage differs from a modern English translation.
Unlike modern English, nouns are inflected for case and gender: Līffrēa is nominative and masculine; woroldāre is accusative and feminine.
In OE, word order is different from PDE. For example, the object of a preposition can immediately precede the preposition, as in Scedelandum in; the direct object can precede the verb, as in woroldāre forgeaf; etc.

3. These 3½ lines are from Beowulf and are therefore poetry. Describe and exemplify one poetic trait found in these lines.
Lines 17-19 all show alliteration (repetition of the syllable-initial sound): w is alliterated in both stressed syllables of the first half-line of (17) and in the first stressed syllable of the second half-line; b is alliterated in both stressed syllables of the first half-line of (18) and in the first stressed syllable of the second half-line; š is alliterated in the first stressed syllable of each half-line in (19).
Lines 17-19 all show the regular 2-stress per half-line meter of OE poetry.
Multiple, periphrastic naming is used for two different entities in three and a half lines: god is both Līffrēa and wuldres Wealdend in a single clause, and Beowulf is Beowulf and Scyldes eafera in a single clause.