Beowulf, lines 1-11 (53 words) (text following Fisher and Bronstein 1984)

1. Hwæt, wē Gār-Dena in gēardagum
   what   we spear-Dane in year-days=old days
   N S N/A[1] 1 Pl N M Pl G   M Pl D

Lo, we have heard of the glory of the spear-Danes, of the people's kings, in the old days, how the nobles performed (deeds of) valor.

2. þēodcyninga þrym   gefrūnon
   people=king   glory   hear
   M Pl G   M S N/A   Pret Pl

3. hū ðā   æþelingas ellen   fremedon!
   how the/those nobles   courage   perform
   Pl N/A M Pl N/A   N S N/A Pret Pl

4. Oft Scyld Scēfing sceaþena þrēatum,
   often Scyld Scefing enemy   crowd
              N   M Pl G M Pl D

Scyld Shefing often deprived many tribes, crowds of enemies, of (their) meadbenches, he terrified noblemen, since first he was found poor; he had solace for that

5. monegum mægþum meodosetla oftēah
   many   tribe   mead-bench deprive
   Pl D   N Pl D   Pl G   Pret 1/3 S

6. egsode   eorl[as],[2] syððan ærest wearð
   terrify   nobleman since   first happen
   Pret 1/3 S M S[Pl] N/A   Pret 1/3 S

7. fēasceaft funden; hē þæs   frōfre   gebād,
   poor   find   he that   solace   live-to-see
           Pret 1/3 S   N/M S G F S G/D/A PastPart

8. wēox under wolcnum weorðmyndum þāh
   increase under clouds   honor   prosper
   Pret 1/3/S   N Pl D   Pl D   Pret 1/3 S

He flourished under the heavens, prospered in honors, until each of the neighboring peoples across the ocean had to obey him, to pay him tribute; that was a good king!

9. oð þæt him   æghwylc þāra ymbsittendra[3]
   until that him   each   those neighboring=peoples
   =until (conj) M S D M S N/A   M Pl G

10. ofer hronrāde hyran scolde,
    across ocean   listen had=to
        F S A   inf   Pret 1/3 S

11. gomban gyldan; þæt wæs   gōd   cyning!
    tribute   pay   that   was   good   king
    S G/D/A inf   N S N/A Pret 3 S M S N M S N/A

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[1] The order of abbreviations for parts of noun phrases is Gender (Masculine (M), Feminine (F), Neuter (N)) where known; Number (Singular (S), Plural (Pl)); and Case (Nominative (N), Genitive (G), Dative (D), Accusative (A), and Instrumental (I)). Verbs are treated as indicative unless otherwise marked (Subj=subjunctive). Verbs are labeled with Tense (Preterite (Pret), Present (Pres)), Person (1, 2,3) and Number (S, Pl). PastPart means past participle. Where the form is indeterminate all possible identifications are indicated with the options separated by /s. Where context disambiguates. I have underlined the relevant identification.

[2] Note that the text is emended here: the recorded versions do not contain the suffix [-as] to indicate that this noun is meant to refer to the object (the plural *princes/nobles*), rather than the subject (*Scyld Shefing*).

[3] The combination of the preposition + pronoun makes a conjunction.