

## Chapter 5. First- and second-person pronouns: Fill in the blanks and translate

A. Choose the correct personal pronoun from the list that accompanies each sentence. The sentences are very simple, but you'll have to look up words along the way.

*Hints:*

- Look up *helpan* and *wēnan* in the glossary before filling in the blanks for sentences containing those verbs.
- Note that direct and indirect objects often come before verbs rather than after, as in Modern English—especially when the objects are pronouns (see §12.2).

1. \_\_\_\_\_ hæfst āne scilling.  
a. þū    b. þē    c. þīn
2. \_\_\_\_\_ hæbbe ān pund.  
a. ic    b. mē    c. mīn
3. *Ætla*<sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ geaf þisne scild.  
a. ic    b. mē    c. mīn
4. Hwæt geaf hē \_\_\_\_\_?  
a. þū    b. þē    c. þīn
5. Ic wille \_\_\_\_\_ helpan.  
a. þū    b. þē    c. þīn
6. Þū wēnde \_\_\_\_\_ lange þrāge.  
a. ic    b. mē    c. mīn
7. \_\_\_\_\_ etað þone hlāf and drincað þā meolc.  
a. Ġē    b. Ēow    c. Ēower
8. \_\_\_\_\_ sōhton þīn horse, ac hit nā ne fundon.  
a. Wē    b. Ūs    c. Ūre
9. Hæbbe gē \_\_\_\_\_ geseġen?  
a. ic    b. mē    c. mīn
10. Canst þū \_\_\_\_\_ gehelpan?  
a. ic    b. mē    c. mīn
11. Se lācē \_\_\_\_\_ gehælde.  
a. ic    b. mē    c. mīn
12. Se wælhrēowa wiga wille \_\_\_\_\_ ofslēan.  
a. þū    b. þē    c. þīn

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1 That is, Attila the Hun, who turns up frequently in Germanic legend. The form of his name here is nominative.

13. Se goldsmiþ \_\_\_\_\_ ġeworhte gyldenre bēag.  
a. wē    b. ūs    c. ūre
14. God \_\_\_\_\_ ġifð forġifenesse ēowra synna.  
a. ġē    b. ēow    c. ēower
15. Ġē \_\_\_\_\_ þyncað wædlan, nā welige.  
a. wē    b. ūs    c. ūre

**B.** Now translate these simple Old English sentences (all the words are either in the glossary or translated in footnotes). Remember this important point: in Modern English, the function of a pronoun is determined primarily by position, not by form: if a young child says “him loves the doggie,” we easily translate “he loves the doggie.” But in Old English form is primary: if you read *hine lufað se hund*, you must translate “the dog loves him,” despite the word order.

1.    Ic nylle folgian mīnes hlāfordes banan.
2.    Mē cōm tō<sup>2</sup> ān scīnende<sup>3</sup> engēl.
3.    Þæt folc þē ġecēas tō cyninge.
4.    Ic lāre þē þæt þū ne mōdige.<sup>4</sup>
5.    Wē cumað of þære ilcan mægþe.
6.    Ūs forġeaf se cyning þās scildas.
7.    Nis<sup>5</sup> ēow alyfed þæt ġē offrian þām ealdum godum.
8.    Þonne ġē unriht dēþ, þonne<sup>6</sup> ġāþ ġē on cwearterne.
9.    Ūs sende se prēost tō ēow.
10.    Ēower hlāford ēow āfēt, and ġē for him feohtað.

2 The object of a preposition sometimes comes before the verb rather than after the preposition, as we expect in Modern English.

3 *scīnende*: shining.

4 *mōdigan*: become proud.

5 *Nis*: It is not.

6 *Þonne . . . þonne*: When . . . then.