

WRAP-UP Part 4

Chaucer's English

At first glance, Middle English might look like a foreign language. But it's not as hard to figure out as you might think. In fact, it can be like deciphering a code. Take this example from Geoffrey Chaucer's "*The Miller's Tale*."

Hym thynketh verrailly that he may see
 Noees flood come walwyngge as the see
 To drenchen Alisoun, his hony deere.

Look at the first line. The first word *hym* is obviously him, right? *Thynketh* must be thinketh. However, thinketh is an outdated word, so let's change it to the past tense of think, which is thought. Next we have the word *verrailly*. Today it is spelled verily, and it's just a fancy way of saying in truth or truly. And now all you have left is the end of the sentence, *that he may see*. No explanation needed there!

Now put it all together. *Him thought, in truth, that he may see.*
 Now clean it up a bit. *He thought, truly, that he could see.*

Translate the following passage and rewrite it in modern English on the lines below. We provide some hints in the column to the right.

1. Hym thynketh verrailly that he may see
He thought, truly, that he could see
2. Noees flood come walwyngge as the see

3. To drenchen Alisoun, his hony deere.

4. He wepeth, weyleth, maketh sory cheere;

5. He siketh with ful many a sory swogh;

6. He gooth and geteth hym a knedyng-trogh,

7. And after that a tubbe and a kymelyn,

8. And pryvely he sente hem to his in,

9. And heng hem in the roof in pryvetee.

How To Decode Unfamiliar Words

- Consider alternate spellings.
- Say the word or phrase aloud. What does it sound like?
- Look for a familiar root word.
- Use context clues. What word would make sense in the phrase or sentence?

HINTS

2. *Noe* is a name. Sound it out, consider an alternate spelling, and use context to figure out who it is.
 b) sound it out: *walwyngge*
5. *sough*—groan or sob
6. *knedyng*—trogh-kneading-trogh; a large trough for kneading dough
7. *kymelyn*—a tub used to brew beer.
8. *hem*—them