

burton raffel translation of beowulf

burton raffel translation of beowulf represents one of the most accessible and respected modern renditions of the Old English epic poem, Beowulf. This translation is widely praised for its balance of poetic fidelity and readability, making the ancient text approachable for contemporary audiences. Burton Raffel's version captures the heroic spirit, vivid imagery, and complex themes of the original work while maintaining a clear narrative flow. The translation has become a staple in academic settings and among readers interested in medieval literature. This article explores the background of the Burton Raffel translation of Beowulf, its distinctive features, and its impact on Beowulf studies and modern readership. Additionally, it reviews the translation style and compares Raffel's work to other notable translations of the poem.

- Background of the Burton Raffel Translation of Beowulf
- Distinctive Features of Raffel's Translation
- Translation Style and Approach
- Impact and Reception in Literary Circles
- Comparison with Other Beowulf Translations

Background of the Burton Raffel Translation of Beowulf

The **burton raffel translation of beowulf** was first published in 1963 and has since become one of the most widely used versions of the epic poem. Burton Raffel, an accomplished translator and scholar, sought to create a version that was both faithful to the original Old English text and accessible to modern readers. The original Beowulf poem, composed in Old English during the early medieval period, presents significant challenges for translators due to its archaic language, complex meter, and cultural references.

Raffel's background in classical and medieval literature equipped him with the necessary scholarly tools to undertake this task. His translation emerged during a time when interest in medieval literature was growing, and there was a demand for versions of Beowulf that could serve both educational purposes and general reading. The translation has been included in numerous anthologies and academic curricula, contributing to its enduring legacy.

Distinctive Features of Raffel's Translation

The **burton raffel translation of beowulf** is noted for several distinctive features that set it apart from other translations. These elements contribute to its clarity and poetic quality while honoring the spirit of the original text.

Faithfulness to the Original Text

Raffel maintains a close adherence to the original poem's narrative and themes, preserving key story elements such as Beowulf's battles with Grendel, Grendel's mother, and the dragon. He respects the poem's structure and key motifs, ensuring that readers experience the epic's heroic tone.

Poetic Style and Meter

While the original Beowulf is composed in alliterative verse, Raffel adapts this style to suit modern English readers by using a rhythmic and lyrical prose that evokes the poem's cadence without strict adherence to Old English meter. This approach balances poetic resonance with readability.

Clear and Accessible Language

One of the hallmarks of Raffel's translation is its clear language that avoids overly archaic or obscure words. This accessibility makes the text suitable for students and general readers alike, providing an entry point into medieval literature without sacrificing depth.

Preservation of Cultural and Historical Context

Raffel incorporates explanatory notes and a glossary in many editions, helping readers understand the cultural, historical, and mythological references embedded in the poem. This educational component enriches the reading experience and supports scholarly study.

Translation Style and Approach

Burton Raffel's translation style is characterized by a pragmatic balance

between literal translation and poetic adaptation. His approach emphasizes conveying the essence and tone of the original Beowulf while making it resonate with contemporary audiences.

Literal Versus Interpretive Translation

Raffel navigates the tension between literal translation and interpretive rendering by leaning toward a moderately literal style that preserves meaning and narrative clarity. He avoids excessive paraphrasing but adapts phrases when necessary to maintain natural English flow.

Use of Modern English Vocabulary

The vocabulary choices in Raffel's translation favor modern English words that remain faithful to the original meanings. This strategy ensures the text is understandable without losing the poetic dignity of Beowulf's language.

Handling of Old English Poetic Devices

While Old English poetry relies heavily on alliteration and kennings (compound metaphors), Raffel selectively retains these devices when they enhance the poem's imagery and tone. At times, he substitutes them with comparable modern expressions to preserve the poem's vividness.

Impact and Reception in Literary Circles

The **burton raffel translation of beowulf** has had a significant impact on both academic and popular perceptions of the poem. It is widely regarded as a definitive modern translation for teaching and reading purposes.

Academic Adoption

Many universities and high schools have adopted Raffel's translation in their curricula, valuing its balance of scholarly accuracy and readability. It serves as an introductory text for students studying Old English literature and medieval epics.

Critical Acclaim

Critics have praised Raffel's translation for its faithful yet accessible treatment of Beowulf, noting that it captures the heroic ethos and narrative power of the original. The translation continues to be recommended in literary guides and scholarly works.

Influence on Popular Culture

Beyond academia, Raffel's translation has influenced adaptations of Beowulf in various media, including theater and film. Its clear storytelling and vivid imagery provide a foundation for retellings and creative interpretations.

Comparison with Other Beowulf Translations

Several notable translations of Beowulf exist, each with unique approaches and emphases. Comparing the **burton raffel translation of beowulf** to others highlights its distinctive qualities.

Comparison to Seamus Heaney's Translation

Seamus Heaney's translation is celebrated for its poetic lyricism and use of Northern Irish dialectal influences. While Heaney's version is more poetic and interpretive, Raffel's translation is often preferred for its straightforward clarity and narrative focus.

Comparison to R.M. Liuzza's Translation

R.M. Liuzza's translation is noted for its literal accuracy and use of Old English poetic devices. Raffel's version tends to be more accessible to general readers, whereas Liuzza's is favored in specialized academic contexts.

Summary of Key Differences

- **Burton Raffel:** Clear, accessible, balanced poetic prose.

- **Seamus Heaney:** Highly poetic, interpretive, culturally rich.
- **R.M. Liuzza:** Literal, scholarly, preserves Old English style.

Overall, the **burton raffel translation of beowulf** stands out for its ability to convey the epic's grandeur and complexity in a manner that is both engaging and understandable to modern audiences, securing its place as a classic translation in the canon of English literature.

Frequently Asked Questions

Who is Burton Raffel in relation to Beowulf?

Burton Raffel was a renowned translator and literary scholar known for his English translation of the Old English epic poem Beowulf, which is widely praised for its accessibility and poetic quality.

What is distinctive about Burton Raffel's translation of Beowulf?

Burton Raffel's translation of Beowulf is notable for its clear, straightforward language that maintains the epic's original tone and rhythm, making it accessible to modern readers while preserving the poem's heroic spirit.

When was Burton Raffel's translation of Beowulf first published?

Burton Raffel's translation of Beowulf was first published in 1963 and has since become one of the most popular and widely used English translations of the poem.

How does Burton Raffel's translation compare to other Beowulf translations?

Raffel's translation stands out for balancing fidelity to the original text with readability, avoiding overly archaic language, unlike some more literal or scholarly translations that can be harder for general readers to understand.

Is Burton Raffel's translation of Beowulf suitable for academic study?

Yes, Burton Raffel's translation is often used in academic settings because

it provides a reliable and engaging rendition of the poem, though some instructors may supplement it with more literal translations or the original Old English text.

What themes does Burton Raffel emphasize in his Beowulf translation?

Burton Raffel emphasizes themes of heroism, loyalty, fate, and the struggle between good and evil, capturing the epic's dramatic and moral dimensions effectively through his translation choices.

Has Burton Raffel translated other notable works besides Beowulf?

Yes, Burton Raffel has translated several other classic works, including *The Canterbury Tales* by Geoffrey Chaucer and *The Odyssey* by Homer, showcasing his expertise in rendering ancient texts into contemporary English.

Where can readers find Burton Raffel's translation of Beowulf?

Readers can find Burton Raffel's translation of *Beowulf* in bookstores, libraries, and online retailers, as well as in various academic anthologies and collections of medieval literature.

Additional Resources

1. Beowulf: A New Translation by Burton Raffel

This is Burton Raffel's acclaimed translation of the Old English epic poem, "Beowulf." Known for its accessible language and faithful rendering of the original text, Raffel's version brings the heroic tale of Beowulf to modern readers. The translation balances poetic style with readability, making it suitable for both students and general audiences interested in classic literature.

2. Beowulf and the Critics by Burton Raffel

In this companion work, Raffel explores various scholarly interpretations and critiques of "Beowulf." The book offers insights into the poem's themes, historical context, and literary significance. It serves as an excellent resource for readers who want to deepen their understanding of the poem beyond the translation.

3. Beowulf: An Introduction to the Study of the Poem by Burton Raffel

This introductory guide provides background on the historical and cultural context of "Beowulf." Raffel discusses the poem's origins, its place in Old English literature, and its influence on later storytelling traditions. The book is ideal for students or readers new to the epic who seek a

comprehensive overview.

4. *Beowulf: Epic Heroism and the English Tradition* by Burton Raffel

Raffel examines the concept of heroism as portrayed in "Beowulf" and its impact on English literary tradition. The book delves into the characteristics of the epic hero and how Beowulf exemplifies these traits. It also explores the poem's enduring legacy in shaping notions of bravery and honor.

5. *Burton Raffel's Beowulf: Text, Translation, and Notes*

This edition combines Raffel's translation with the original Old English text and detailed annotations. It allows readers to compare the translation with the source material and understand linguistic nuances. The notes provide valuable explanations of cultural references and poetic devices.

6. *Reading Beowulf: The Burton Raffel Translation with Commentary*

This book features Raffel's translation alongside extensive commentary that unpacks the poem's themes and narrative structure. The commentary highlights key passages and offers interpretations that enhance the reading experience. It is particularly useful for academic study or guided reading groups.

7. *The World of Beowulf: Essays on the Burton Raffel Translation*

A collection of scholarly essays that analyze various aspects of Raffel's translation of "Beowulf." Topics include translation choices, thematic exploration, and the poem's relevance to modern audiences. The essays provide a multifaceted perspective on the text and its interpretation.

8. *Beowulf for Modern Readers: Burton Raffel's Approach to Translation*

This book focuses on Raffel's methodology and philosophy in translating "Beowulf." It discusses his efforts to maintain the poem's poetic qualities while making it accessible to contemporary readers. The work is valuable for those interested in translation studies and literary adaptation.

9. *Teaching Beowulf with Burton Raffel's Translation*

Designed for educators, this guide offers strategies for teaching "Beowulf" using Raffel's translation. It includes lesson plans, discussion questions, and activities that engage students with the text. The book emphasizes making the epic relevant and exciting for classroom learning.

Burton Raffel Translation Of Beowulf

Burton Raffel's Translation of Beowulf: A Critical Analysis

Author: Dr. Eleanor Vance

Outline:

Introduction: The enduring legacy of Beowulf and the challenges of translating Old English. The

significance of Raffel's translation within the broader context of Beowulf translations.

Chapter 1: Raffel's Approach and Methodology: Examination of Raffel's stated aims and his stylistic choices. Analysis of his decisions regarding meter, diction, and tone. Comparison with other notable translations (e.g., Seamus Heaney's).

Chapter 2: Strengths and Weaknesses of Raffel's Translation: Discussion of the accessibility and readability of Raffel's version. Evaluation of its success in capturing the epic's essence, its poetic qualities, and its cultural context. Analysis of specific passages to illustrate strengths and weaknesses.

Chapter 3: Raffel's Influence and Legacy: Assessment of the impact of Raffel's translation on the reception and understanding of Beowulf in the modern era. Discussion of its role in popularizing the epic and its influence on subsequent translations and scholarly interpretations.

Conclusion: A summary of the key findings and a final assessment of the enduring value and limitations of Burton Raffel's translation of Beowulf.

Burton Raffel's Translation of Beowulf: A Critical Analysis

The epic poem Beowulf, a cornerstone of English literature, presents a unique challenge to translators. Composed in Old English, a language significantly different from Modern English, rendering its nuances and poetic power requires exceptional skill and sensitivity. Among the many translations of Beowulf, Burton Raffel's 1963 version stands out for its deliberate and controversial approach, sparking ongoing debate and significantly influencing how modern readers engage with this ancient masterpiece. This article will delve into Raffel's translation, analyzing its methodology, evaluating its successes and shortcomings, and assessing its lasting impact on Beowulf's reception.

Chapter 1: Raffel's Approach and Methodology: A Modern Voice for an Ancient Epic

Raffel's translation is distinguished by its avowed intention to render Beowulf in a contemporary, accessible style. Rejecting the often archaic and overly literal approaches of earlier translators, he aimed for a version that would resonate with a modern readership, prioritizing clarity and readability over strict adherence to the original's linguistic structure. This radical departure from traditional translation methods was both groundbreaking and controversial.

Raffel's methodology involved a conscious rejection of the alliterative verse of the original Old English. Instead, he opted for a more straightforward, prose-like style, utilizing blank verse in some sections to maintain a sense of rhythm and formality. This decision sparked considerable criticism from scholars who valued the preservation of the original's poetic form. They argued that Raffel's approach sacrificed the poem's inherent musicality and the intricate relationship between sound and meaning characteristic of Old English verse.

However, Raffel defended his choices by arguing that a direct, literal translation would render Beowulf inaccessible to most modern readers. He believed that his approach allowed the poem's narrative and thematic elements to shine through, making it more readily understandable and engaging. He prioritised conveying the meaning and emotional impact of the poem over replicating its stylistic features meticulously. This can be seen in his use of vivid and impactful vocabulary, tailored for a contemporary audience, often at the expense of literal accuracy in word choice.

Chapter 2: Strengths and Weaknesses of Raffel's Translation: A Balanced Perspective

Raffel's translation undeniably achieved a level of accessibility that previous versions had not. His clear, concise prose makes Beowulf readily comprehensible to readers unfamiliar with Old English or its complex poetic conventions. This has undoubtedly broadened the poem's readership, introducing it to a wider audience and contributing to its continued relevance in modern literary studies.

One of the significant strengths lies in Raffel's ability to capture the epic scale and dramatic intensity of the narrative. The battles, feasts, and lamentations are vividly portrayed, maintaining the visceral power of the original while employing a language that resonates with modern sensibilities. He successfully captures the heroic ethos, the complex relationships between characters, and the poem's exploration of mortality and glory.

However, Raffel's choices also led to criticisms. The sacrifice of alliterative verse is a major point of contention. Critics argue that this central feature of Old English poetry contributes significantly to its aesthetic impact, and its removal diminishes the poem's artistic merit. The loss of the original's intricate sound patterns and the deliberate use of kennings (metaphorical compounds) are significant losses cited by many scholars.

Furthermore, some argue that Raffel's focus on readability occasionally sacrificed nuance and depth. Certain subtleties of the Old English text, including the complex interplay of irony and understatement, might be lost in his simplified rendering. Specific passages, often debated among scholars, are sometimes interpreted differently in Raffel's version compared to other translations, impacting the broader scholarly understanding of the text.

Chapter 3: Raffel's Influence and Legacy: A Lasting Impact on Beowulf Studies

Despite the controversies surrounding his approach, Raffel's translation has had a profound and lasting impact on Beowulf studies. Its accessibility made the poem more readily available to a broader audience, generating renewed interest in the epic and fueling its enduring popularity in educational settings and popular culture. Its impact transcends academic circles, influencing the way Beowulf is perceived and understood by the general public.

Many subsequent translations have been influenced, either directly or indirectly, by Raffel's approach. While some translators continue to strive for a more literal rendering of the Old English text, others have embraced a more modern and accessible style, mirroring Raffel's emphasis on clarity and readability. His work initiated a shift in the landscape of Beowulf translations, paving the way for a wider range of interpretations.

His influence extends to scholarly discussions of the poem. While debated, his translation serves as a significant point of reference in critical analysis, stimulating discussions about the challenges and possibilities of translating ancient texts into a modern context. The very controversies his work generated fueled further scholarly inquiry into the complexities of translation theory and the unique challenges posed by Beowulf.

Conclusion: A Lasting Contribution to the Beowulf Canon

Burton Raffel's translation of Beowulf remains a significant contribution to the study and appreciation of this epic poem. While his methodology faced criticism for sacrificing some of the original's stylistic nuances, his translation undeniably democratized access to Beowulf, making it available and engaging to a much wider audience. His impact is undeniable, shaping the way modern readers encounter and understand this pivotal work of English literature. His translation continues to spark discussion and debate, enriching our understanding of both Beowulf and the art of literary translation. The lasting legacy of Raffel's translation lies not just in its accessibility, but in its provocation—a challenge to reconsider our relationship with the past and the methods we employ to bridge the gap between ancient texts and modern readers.

FAQs

1. Why is translating Beowulf so challenging? Beowulf is written in Old English, a language significantly different from Modern English, with a complex grammar, unique vocabulary, and a distinct poetic structure.
2. What makes Raffel's translation unique? Raffel prioritized readability and accessibility, opting for a modern style over a strictly literal or archaic approach. He abandoned alliterative verse, choosing a more prose-like structure.
3. What are the main criticisms of Raffel's translation? Critics argue he sacrificed the original poem's poetic qualities, including alliteration and kennings, for the sake of clarity. Some nuances and subtleties may be lost in the translation.
4. How has Raffel's translation influenced subsequent translations? Raffel's work spurred a shift towards more accessible translations, inspiring others to prioritize readability while retaining the essence of the original.

5. Is Raffel's translation suitable for academic study? While debated, it serves as a crucial text for discussion and comparison with other translations in academic settings, highlighting the complexities of translation.
6. Which other translations are considered noteworthy? Seamus Heaney's translation and J.R.R. Tolkien's (unpublished) work are often cited alongside Raffel's.
7. What are the key themes explored in Beowulf? Key themes include heroism, mortality, loyalty, fate, and the clash between pagan and Christian values.
8. What is the significance of Beowulf in English literature? It is considered the oldest surviving long poem in Old English and a foundational text in the development of English literature.
9. Where can I find Raffel's translation of Beowulf? It is widely available in print and online bookstores.

Related Articles:

1. A Comparative Analysis of Beowulf Translations: A detailed comparison of various translations, highlighting their strengths, weaknesses, and differing approaches.
2. The Poetic Structure of Old English and its Challenges for Translation: An exploration of the unique poetic features of Old English and the difficulties involved in translating them into Modern English.
3. Seamus Heaney's Translation of Beowulf: A Critical Evaluation: An in-depth analysis of Heaney's acclaimed translation and its impact on Beowulf scholarship.
4. The Role of Kennings in Beowulf and their Translation: A study of the use of kennings (metaphorical compounds) in Beowulf and the challenges in rendering them effectively in Modern English.
5. The Historical Context of Beowulf: Understanding the Anglo-Saxon World: An examination of the socio-cultural context of Beowulf, providing insights into the historical background of the epic.
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8. The Reception of Beowulf in Modern Literature and Popular Culture: An exploration of how Beowulf has been received and reinterpreted in modern literature and popular culture.
9. The Alliterative Verse of Beowulf: A Linguistic and Poetic Study: A detailed exploration of the

alliterative verse form in Beowulf, analyzing its structure, function, and significance.

burton raffel translation of beowulf: Beowulf Burton Raffel, 2012-01-01 Beowulf is the conventional title of an Old English heroic epic poem consisting of 3182 alliterative long lines, set in Scandinavia, commonly cited as one of the most important works of Anglo-Saxon literature. It survives in a single manuscript known as the Nowell Codex. Its composition by an anonymous Anglo-Saxon poet is dated between the 8th and the early 11th century.

burton raffel translation of beowulf: Beowulf , 1963

burton raffel translation of beowulf: Translating Beowulf Hugh Magennis, 2011 Translations of the Old English poem Beowulf proliferate, and their number continues to grow. Focusing on the particularly rich period since 1950, this book presents a critical account of translations in English verse, setting them in the contexts both of the larger story of recovery and reception of the poem and of perceptions of it over the past two hundred years, and of key issues in translation theory. Attention is also paid to prose translation and the the creative adaptations of the poem that have been produced in a variety of media, not least film. The author looks in particular at four translations of arguably the most literary and historical importance: those by Edwin Morgan (1952), Burton Raffel (1963), Michael Alexander (1973) and Seamus Heaney (1999). But, from an earlier period, he also gives a full account of William Morris's 1895 version.

burton raffel translation of beowulf: Sir Gawain and the Green Knight , 1900

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burton raffel translation of beowulf: Beowulf , 2012-03-01 Finest heroic poem in Old English celebrates the exploits of Beowulf, a young nobleman of southern Sweden. Combines myth, Christian and pagan elements, and history into a powerful narrative. Genealogies.

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burton raffel translation of beowulf: Beowulf John Lesslie Hall, 1908

burton raffel translation of beowulf: Development of Modern Indonesian Poetry , 1967-06-30 Indonesian poetry, like the country and also the language, is basically a product of this century. Only in the twentieth century have the people of this vast archipelago begun to achieve a unified cultural identity and national spirit; only since 1928 has the possibility, and by now the reality, of a common language been realized; and only since World War II have Indonesians achieved nationhood. Yet Indonesia has already produced a highly individual, lyric poetry that s in many ways unusual. Reflecting the diverse heritage of the Orient and the West—Moslem, Buddhist, Hindu, and Christian; Malay, Chinese, Dutch, and others—a poetic expression is developing that is accessible to, and meaningful for, both East and West. In this first major study of this poetic flowering, Burton Raffel traces its development, discusses the work of such major figures as Chairil Anwar, and points the paths the most recent poets are taking. This is illustrated with a wealth of examples—in translations mostly by the author, but also with samples of the original Indonesian to convey the flavor of the language—and by an extensive appendix of Indonesian literary criticism that indicates how the poets themselves view their role and their performance. The Development of Modern Indonesian Poetry provides the English-speaking public with a rare insight into the cultural development of the fifth most populous country in the world, and raises along the way some questions important for an understanding of the relationship between poetry and politics in nonaligned nations.

burton raffel translation of beowulf: Beowulf - Second Edition Anonymous, 2012-10-25

R.M. Liuzza's translation of Beowulf, first published by Broadview in 1999, has been widely praised for its accuracy and beauty. The translation is accompanied in this edition by genealogical charts, historical summaries, and a glossary of proper names. Historical appendices include related legends, stories, and religious writings from both Christian and Anglo-Saxon traditions. These texts help readers to see Beowulf as an exploration of the politics of kingship and the psychology of heroism, and as an early English meditation on the bridges and chasms between the pagan past and the Christian present. Appendices also include a generous sample of other modern translations of Beowulf, shedding light on the process of translating the poem. This new edition features an updated introduction and an expanded section of material on Christianity and paganism.

burton raffel translation of beowulf: How to Read a Poem Burton Raffel, 1984-04-01 An introductory text that is both an anthology of over 200 poems and a comprehensive exploration of the form. Over 100 poets featured; those most widely represented include Blake, Byron, Cummings, Dickinson, Donne, Alan Dugan, Frost, Louise Gluck, George Herbert, Keats, Pope, Pound, Shakespeare, Wordsworth, and Yeats.

burton raffel translation of beowulf: Beowulf Charles William Kennedy, 1940 A lengthy introduction discussing historical background accompanies the poem about the monster slayer Beowulf.

burton raffel translation of beowulf: Beowulf (Translated with Annotations by John Lesslie Hall and an Introduction by Kemp Malone) Anonymous, 2017-09-11 Literary scholar, professor, and poet J. Lesslie Hall is best known for his 1897 translation of the Old English epic poem Beowulf. The story focuses on the titular character of Beowulf, a Scandinavian hero who comes to the aid of the Danes to save their land from a human-demon monster named Grendel. After defeating Grendel, Beowulf must then kill Grendel's mother. He returns to Scandinavia with more fame and accord and eventually becomes king. Then fifty years later, a dragon attacks his kingdom, and the hero must fight once again to defend his title and his honor. What makes Beowulf a lasting classic is its depiction of Norse traditions and culture. The people have strong connections inherent within a kinship society; if someone was killed it was the family's duty to exact justice or receive payment for the death. Beowulf also shows an interesting dichotomy between the Norse pagan religion of when the story is set versus the monotheistic Christian storytellers who likely first related the tale during the Middle Ages. Many scholars debate the epic poem's true stance on religion, but the tale gives an accurate depiction of how paganism deteriorated as monotheism flourished. A classic of Anglo-Saxon literature, Beowulf remains one of the greatest epic poems ever written. This edition is printed on premium acid-free paper, includes an introduction by Kemp Malone, and a preface and annotations by the translator, J. Lesslie Hall.

burton raffel translation of beowulf: Beowulf, 2017-01-01 A widely celebrated translator's vivid, accessible, and elegantly concise rendering of an ancient English masterpiece Beowulf tells the story of a Scandinavian hero who defeats three evil creatures--a huge, cannibalistic ogre named Grendel, Grendel's monstrous mother, and a dragon--and then dies, mortally wounded during his last encounter. If the definition of a superhero is someone who uses his special powers to fight evil, then Beowulf is our first English superhero story, and arguably our best. It is also a deeply pious poem, so bold in its reverence for a virtuous pagan past that it teeters on the edge of heresy. From beginning to end, we feel we are in the hands of a master storyteller. Stephen Mitchell's marvelously clear and vivid rendering re-creates the robust masculine music of the original. It both hews closely to the meaning of the Old English and captures its wild energy and vitality, not just as a deep work of literature but also as a rousing entertainment that can still stir our feelings and rivet our attention today, after more than a thousand years. This new translation--spare, sinuous, vigorous in its narration, and translucent in its poetry--makes a masterpiece accessible to everyone.

burton raffel translation of beowulf: Poems and Prose from the Old English Charles Osborne, 1998-01-01 In this restructured and greatly expanded version of Burton Raffel's out-of-print classic, Poems from the Old English, Raffel and co-editor Alexandra H. Olsen place the oldest English writings in a different perspective. Keeping the classroom teacher's needs foremost in

mind, Raffel and Olsen organize the major old English poems (except Beowulf) and new prose selections so as to facilitate both reading and studying. A general introduction provides an up-to-date and detailed historical account of the Anglo-Saxon period, and concise introductions open the literature sections of the book and many of the translations.

burton raffel translation of beowulf: Sir Gawain and the Green Knight: with Pearl and Sir Orfeo, 2020-04-30 Contains stories from the age of chivalry, knights and holy quests.

burton raffel translation of beowulf: Beowulf Dick Ringler, 2007-09-15 Dick Ringler's deceptively simple translation captures the rhythm, movement, and power of the original Old English poem while employing a fluid modern English style and a relatively spare vocabulary. His generous Introduction, a lively yet masterly guide to the work, along with his translations of three shorter Old English poems elucidate a major English text almost as well-known for its subtlety and intricacy as it is for its monsters and heroes.

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