

# **The Usage Distinction between the T/V Forms of Second Person Singular Pronouns in Some European Languages: A Contrastive Research into the Translations of “Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland”**

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## **Abstract**

This article researches the usage distinction between the familiar form (= the T form) and the polite form (the V form) of the second person singular pronoun in some European languages by means of an analysis of the translations of Lewis Carroll’s “Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland”. The researched languages are German (4 translations), Luxembourgish, Dutch, French (3 translations), and Russian (3 translations).

The main findings of this research are as follows. In 44 situations (remarks of a speaker to an addressee) the V form is used by French translators most frequently and the T form is used by German translators most frequently. The situations are divided into the following 5 groups and arranged in order of the probability of the V form usage; (A) Alice to a character of higher social status, (B) Alice to other characters, (C) Between characters of same status, (D) Superior to inferior or other characters to Alice, (E) Between mates. In the situations of (A) the V form and in the situations of (E) the T form is exclusively used in all translations.

Keywords: T/V distinction, second person singular pronoun, familiar form,  
polite form

## **1. Introduction**

Most European languages have the so-called T/V distinction of second person singular pronouns. In this distinction the T form principally signifies familiarity, intimacy or solidarity, while the V form signifies politeness, respect, or formality.<sup>1)</sup> The choice of T/V forms, therefore, depends on the social or affective relationship between a speaker and an addressee and may change as the relationship between two persons changes. The following two instances for T/V change are picked out from French original of Saint-Exupéry’s “Le Petit Prince” (The Little Prince). First, the somewhat arrogant though beautiful Flower who grows under the care of the Little Prince speaks to him with the V form *vous*, but switches to the T form *tu* on the last day of their life on the little star. Second, the Little Prince speaks to a very vain man and a businessman whom he meets on the way to the earth

with the V form in the beginning, but soon later with the T form. The first instance shows the declaration of the Flower's love for the Little Prince and the second instance indicates that the Little Prince has lost respect for the addressees as he learns their view of life.

The detail of the T/V distinction varies from language to language. The aim of the present article is to explore the characteristic of the T/V distinction in some European languages by means of a contrastive research into the translations of the same literary work. The researched languages are German (4 translations), Luxembourgish, Dutch, French (3 translations), and Russian (3 translations) and the analyzed work is Lewis Carroll's "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland". Since modern English doesn't have the T/V distinction, the translators of this work chose the T/V forms in each situation according to the usage of their own languages. The translators' norm of the T/V distinction may differ from each other even in the same language. However, it is expected that we can find the characteristic of each language.

The T/V distinction in each language has been much studied and discussed. In the present article we want to investigate the characteristic of each language which can be gained only through the contrastive study of the languages.

The T/V forms of the researched languages are as follows.

	T form	V form
German	du	Sie / Ihr <sup>2)</sup>
Luxembourgish	du <sup>3)</sup>	Dir
Dutch	jjj <sup>4)</sup>	u
French	tu	vous
Russian	ty	vy

The result of the research is shown in tables 2 through 5 before the notes.<sup>5)</sup> In the tables the usage of T/V forms is indicated in each combination of the speaker and the addressee. Based on this result we investigate, first in chapter 2, the numerical difference of T/V usage in each translation, then in chapters 3 through 5, the relationship between situation and T/V usage, and finally we describe the characteristics of the T/V distinction in each language.

## 2. Total number of the situations in which the T or V forms are used

The total number of the situations in which the T form or the V form is used is shown in table 1. The translations are listed in order of frequency of the V form. In the case of the double usage, i.e. 'vous > tu' or 'tu/vous' etc., both forms are counted.

Table 1 indicates that the number of the T/V usage varies considerably from language to language and also from translator to translator. We can observe that French translators and Russian translator Nabokov use the V form much more frequently, while German translators in total use the T form much more frequently than the others. The other translators could be placed in the middle.

In the following chapters, we examine in which situations the V form, or the T form, is exclusively or generally used, and in which situations the usage of the T/V forms differs between translators or languages.

**Table 1: Number of the T/V form usage in each translation**

44 situations in total

	V form	T form
French (Berman)	40	7
French (Riot)	38	8
Russian (Nabokov)	25	19
French (Merle)	24	22
Russian (Olenich-Gnenenko)	15	30
Russian (Demurova)	13	31
Luxembourgish (Wickens)	13	31
Dutch (Matsier)	11	33
German (Erler)	10	34
German (Teutsch)	7	36
German (Enzensberger)	4	39
German (Raykowski)	4	40
(The average	17	27.59)

### 3. Situations in which the V form is generally used

In following four situations, of which two addressees, King and Duchess, are of high social status. the V form is exclusively used by all translators.

Alice to King

Alice to Duchess

Alice to Caterpillar

Gardener to Alice

German translators Enzensberger and Raykowski, who use the V form least frequently, use this form only in these four situations. An instance of German translation for a remark of Alice to Caterpillar is as follows.

Original (45): I think you ought to tell me who you are, first. <sup>6)</sup>

G-Ray (67): Zuerst sollten Sie mir einmal sagen, wer Sie sind.

Caterpillar is described as a wise man who tells Alice what to do to change her body size. Thus, we can observe that not only King and Duchess, but also Caterpillar are treated as persons who should be given respect.

As to the remark of Alice to King, a special German V form *Ihr* is used as well as the normal V form *Sie*. Two German instances are cited below.

Original (93): allow me to introduce it [= Cheshire-Cat].

G-Erler (107): gestattet mir, sie [= Cheshire-Katze] Euch vorzustellen. <sup>7)</sup>

Original (133): besides, that's not a regular rule; you invented it just now.

G-Erler (150): Sie haben sie [= die Regel] gerade erst erfunden.

*Your Majesty* is also used in a remark of Rabbit, a court official, to the King. All translators use this expression. Some of the instances are cited below.

Original (128): Your Majesty must cross-examine this witness.

G-Teutsch (125): Majestät müssen diese Zeugin ins Kreuzverhör nehmen!

Dutch (138): Uwe Majesteit moet deze getuige aan een kruisverhoor onderwerpen.

F-Merle (261): Ce témoin-ci, Votre Majesté doit l'interroger contradictoirement.

This usage is excluded from the present research, for it is used only for the royalty.<sup>8)</sup>

It is noteworthy that one of the gardeners addresses to Alice with the V form in all translations, although the other characters address to Alice almost with the T form except for French translations. The reason for this V usage would be that the gardeners behave very humbly, and Alice saves them from being beheaded by Queen's soldiers.

#### 4. Situations in which the T form is generally used

In the following three situations, of which two are comprised by members who have close relationship, the T form is exclusively used by all translators.

Between three gardeners

Between the participants in the tea-party (Hatter, March-Hare, and Dormouse)

Alice to Baby/ Pig<sup>9)</sup>

In addition, there are some situations in which the T form is generally used with one or two exceptions as in following.

The T form except for F-Ber:

A worker to Bill, a lizard, i.d. between the mates in Rabbit's house

Rabbit to Pat, a worker

Between Gryphon and Mock Turtle, i.e. between mates

The T form except for F-Riot:

Queen to Gryphon.

The T form except for F-Ber and F-Riot:

Caterpillar to Alice

Duchess to Alice<sup>10)</sup>

Queen to Alice

King to Alice

The exceptions are all French translators (Riot and Berman), who, as shown in table 1, use the V form most frequently among all the translators researched. An example of the difference between French translations and the others in the remark of the King to Alice is cited below.

Original (92): Who are you talking to?

G-Erler (107): Mit wem sprichst du?

Lux (96): Mat wïem schwätz du?

R-Dem (70): S kem eto ty razgovarivaesh'?

F-Riot (62): À qui parlez-vous?

We can observe from the situations given above that the T form is likely to be used among the familiar persons or mates of same social status on the one hand and in the remarks of a superior person to the inferior person, e.g. King to Alice, on the other.

In addition, the T form is also likely to be used, if the speaker feels hostility or contempt for the addressee. For instance, Pigeon who is described as an adult woman protecting her eggs and mistaking Alice for a serpent addresses her with the T form in all translations except for three French ones as cited below.

Original (55): You're looking for eggs, I know that well enough;

D-Enz (56): Daß du nach Eiern suchst, weiß ich schon längst;

Dutch (62): Jij zoekt eieren, ik heb het heus wel door;

F-Ber (50): Vous cherchez des œufs, cela je le sais fort bien;

## 5. Situations in which the T/V usage differs among the translators

### 5.1 The V form in French translations

As observed in tables 2 through 5, there are some situations in which all French translators use the V form, although the T form is more frequently used in total. The situations including the case just given above in which only French translators use the V form are as follows.

Pigeon to Alice

King to Queen <sup>1)</sup>

The situations in which all French translators and a German translator (Erler) use the V form are as follows.

Rabbit to Housemaid

King to Rabbit

King to Knave

The situations in which all French translators and a Russian translator (Nabokov) use the V form are as follows.

Footman to Alice  
March Hare to Alice  
Dormouse to Alice

It is a characteristic of French translations that even in the remarks of a superior character to an inferior one (e.g. of King to Knave, his servant) the V form is used. Alice is thus addressed by some characters with the V form, as if she were not a child but a woman who should be treated courteously. One of the reasons for this usage would be that Alice is described as belonging to the middle class in the original text.<sup>12)</sup>

In the following situations in the court of the King the V form is used not only by all French translators but also by two German translators (Teutsch and Erler) and by the Luxembourgish translator.

King to Hatter  
King to Cook

The reason why more translators use the V form in these situations than in the remarks of King to Rabbit or Knave would be that Hatter and Cook are not the King's servant but the witnesses who are summoned to the trial.

In French translations the King talks to almost everybody including his wife, Queen, with the V form.<sup>13)</sup> This usage in his remarks to Hatter, Cook, Knave, and Rabbit may be caused by the situation of 'court', which is characterized by formality or officiality.

## 5.2 The T form in German translations

There are some situations in which German translators use the T form, although the V form is used most frequently in total. The situations in which only German translators use the T form are as follows.

Alice to March Hare  
Alice to Dormouse  
Alice to Pigeon

In the following situation only three German translators (Enzensberger, Raykowski, and Erler) use the T form consistently.

Alice to Hatter

In some translations we observe an unsymmetrical usage of the T/V forms in the remarks among the participants of the mad tea-party at March Hare's house. Luxembourgish, Dutch, and two Russian translators (Olenich-Gnenenko and Demurova) use the V form in the remarks of Alice to the other characters, while the T form is used in the remarks of the other characters to Alice. In contrast, German translators use the T form in both directions excluding one case given just above.

In the following situation only German translators use the T form consistently. Two French translators use the T form only in the beginning but later continue to use the V form.

Alice to Mouse

In the reverse situation, i.e. in the remark of Mouse to Alice, all translators excluding F-Riot, F-Berman and R-Nabokov use the T form.

In the following situation only German and Luxembourgish translators use the T form consistently.

Alice to Cheshire Cat

We can observe an unsymmetrical usage of the T/V forms in the remarks between Alice and Cheshire Cat in Dutch and two Russian translations (Olenich-Gnenenko and Demurova). In contrast, German and Luxembourgish translators use the T form in both directions.

It can be said that German translators interpret the relationship between Alice and the other characters more frequently as open or unreserved than the other translators.

### 5.3 The remark of Queen to Duchess

The relationship between the Queen and the Duchess has two aspects. On the one hand, both are of a high social status but, on the other hand, the Queen is evidently superior to the Duchess. The former aspect demands the use of the V form, while the latter the T form. Reflecting this subtle relationship, the usage of the T/V forms in the remark of Queen to Duchess splits into following two groups.

The T form: German (Enzensberger, Raykowski), Luxembourgish, all Russian

The V form: German (Teutsch, Erler), Dutch, all French

Some translations are cited below.

Original (101): either you or your head must be off, and in about half no time!

D-Ray (141): Du oder dein Kopf – einer von euch beiden muß weg, und zwar auf der Stelle!

D-Teu (99): Einer hat hier zu verschwinden – Sie oder Ihr Kopf! Und zwar schneller als blitzartig!

R-Nab (81): ili ty ili tvoya golova siyu minutu dolzhny ischeznut'.

F-Ber (85): ou vous disparaissez ou c'est votre tête, et en rien de temps!

It is noteworthy that the V form is used even by two of the German translators who use the T form more frequently than the Luxembourgish and Russian translators.

### 5.4 The remarks among birds and animals

In chapter 3 Alice and various birds and animals who had to swim in the pool of Alice's tears assemble on the bank and try to get to dry again. As to the remarks among the characters in the party,

i.e. Mouse to Lory, Mouse to Duck, and Eaglet to Dodo, all translators use the T form or the V form consistently excluding a Russian translator (Demurova). The difference of the T/V usage is as follows.

The T form: all German, Luxembourgish, Dutch, and French (Merle)

The V form: French (Riot, Berman), and Russian (Nabokov, Olenich-Gnenenko)

Demurova (Russian) uses the V form in the remark of Mouse to Lory like other Russian translators, but she uses the T form in the remark of Mouse to Duck. The reason for this distinction would be that the translator regards Mouse as irritated with Duck because the latter interrupts the tale of Mouse. The original text and Demurova's translation of this scene are cited below.

Original (23): 'Found what?' said the Duck. / 'Found it,' the Mouse replied rather crossly: 'of course you know what "it" means.'

R-Dem (27): – Shto on nashyol? – sprosila Robin Gus'. / – <... nashyol eto>, – otvechala Mysh'. – Ty shto, ne znaesh', shto takoe <eto>?

Demurova does not translate the English phrase 'rather crossly'. She would have thought that the pronominal T Form alone designates the irritation of Mouse. This example shows that the T form can be used to express antipathy.

## 6. Conclusion

Based on the results explained so far, the correlation of the T/V usage with the situations can be summarized in a schema below. In the schema five sorts of the situations (A) through (E) are arranged in order of high probability of the V form usage, (i.e. all translators use the V form in the situations (A) and the T form in the situations (E)). The corresponding chapters or paragraphs are indicated in parentheses.

<The V form is likely to be used.>

↑ (A) Alice to a character of high rank, e.g. Alice to the King (chapter 3)

(B) Alice to the other characters (paragraph 5.2)

(C) Between characters of same status (paragraphs 5.3 and 5.4)

(D) Superior to inferior, other characters to Alice (paragraph 5.1)

↓ (E) Between mates (chapter 4)

<The T form is likely to be used.>

Now we consider the characteristics of the T/V usage in the languages according to this schema.

The French translators excluding Merle tend to use the V form in the situations of (A) through (D), while Merle tends to use the T form in (D) and in some situations of (C).

The German translators tend to use the T form in the situations of (B) through (E). In particular, Raykowski and Enzensberger use the V form only in the situations of (A). However, Erler and

Teutsch use the V form in some situations of (C) and (D). Erler translates the remarks of the King in the court, like French translators, with the V form. The situation of ‘court’ which is characterized by formality and officiality would have caused the use of the V form.

Among Russian translators Nabokov differs from the other two in the more frequent use of the V form. He tends to use the V form in the situations of (A) and (B), and to use the T form in (D) and (E). Olenich-Gnenenko and Demurova, like the German translators, tend to use the T form in the situations of (B) through (E), but also use the V form in some situations of (B).

The Luxembourgish translator tends to use the T form in the situations (C) through (E). Unlike the German translators, he uses the V form in (B).

The Dutch translator also uses the V form in (B). He tends to use the T form in the situations of (D) and (E), and in some situations of (C).

The most noteworthy finding of our research is that the V form is likely to be used in French and the T form is likely to be used in German. However, this result depends on the research into the translations of only one literary work. More translations must be researched to confirm the result of our research.

**Table 2: German, Luxembourgish and Dutch translations**

	G-Enz	G-Ray	G-Teu	G-Erl	Luxem	Dutch
Chapter 2 (The Pool of Tears)						
Alice to Mouse	du	du	du	du	Dir	u
Mouse to Alice	du	du	du	du	du	jij
Chapter 3 (A Caucus-Race and a Long Tale)						
Lory to Alice	du	du	du	du	du	jij
Dodo to Alice	du	du	du	du	du	jij
Mouse to Lory	-	du	du	du	du	jij
Mouse to Duck	du	du	du	du	du	jij
Eaglet to Dodo	du	du	du	du	du	jij
Chapter 4 (The Rabbit Sends in a Little Bill)						
Rabbit to Housemaid <sup>14)</sup>	du	du	du	Sie	du	jij
Rabbit to Pat	du	du	du	du	du	jij
workers to Bill	du	du	du	du	du	jij
Chapter 5 (Advice from a Caterpillar)						
Alice to Caterpillar	Sie	Sie	Sie	Sie	Dir	u
Caterpillar to Alice	du	du	du	du	du	jij
Alice to Pigeon	du	du	du	du	Dir	u
Pigeon to Alice	du	du	du	du	du	jij
Chapter 6 (Pig and Pepper)						
Footman to Alice	du	du	du	du	du	jij
Alice to Duchess	Sie	Sie	Sie	Sie	Dir	u
Duchess to Alice	du	du	du	du	du	jij
Alice to Baby/Pig	du	du	du	du	du	jij
Alice to Cheshire Cat	du	du	du	du	du	u
Cheshire Cat to Alice	du	du	du	du	du	jij
Chapter 7 (A Mad Tea-Party)						
Alice to Hatter	du	du	Sie	du	Dir	u
Hatter to Alice	du	du	du	du	du	jij
Alice to March Hare	du	du	du	du	Dir	u
March Hare to Alice	du	du	du	du	du	jij
Alice to Dormouse	du	du	du	du	Dir	u
Dormouse to Alice	du	du	du	du	du	jij
between mates	du	du	du	du	du	jij

**Table 3: French and Russian translations**

	F-Riot	F-Mer	F-Ber	R- Nab	R- Ole	R- Dem
Chapter 2 (The Pool of Tears)						
Alice to Mouse	tu > vous	tu	tu > vous	vy	vy	vy
Mouse to Alice	vous	tu	vous	vy	ty	ty
Chapter 3 (A Caucus-Race and a Long Tale)						
Lory to Alice	vous	-	vous	vy	ty	ty
Dodo to Alice	vous	tu	vous	vy	ty	ty
Mouse to Lory	vous	tu	vous	vy	vy	vy
Mouse to Duck	vous	tu	vous	vy	vy	ty
Eaglet to Dodo	vous	tu	vous	vy	vy	vy
Chapter 4						
Rabbit to Housemaid <sup>14)</sup>	vous	vous	vous	ty	ty	ty
Rabbit to Pat	tu	tu	vous	ty	ty	ty
workers to Bill	tu	tu	vous	ty	ty	ty
Chapter 5 (Advice from a Caterpillar)						
Alice to Caterpillar	vous	vous	vous	vy	vy	vy
Caterpillar to Alice	vous	tu	vous	ty	ty	ty
Alice to Pigeon	vous	vous	vous	vy	vy	vy
Pigeon to Alice	vous	vous	vous	ty	ty	ty
Chapter 6 (Pig and Pepper)						
Footman to Alice	vous	vous	vous	vy	ty	ty
Alice to Duchess	vous	vous	vous	vy	vy	vy
Duchess to Alice	vous > tu <sup>15)</sup>	tu	vous	ty	ty	ty
Alice to Baby/Pig	tu	-	tu	ty	ty	ty
Alice to Cheshire Cat	vous	vous > tu <sup>16)</sup>	vous	vy	vy	vy
Cheshire Cat to Alice	vous	vous > tu <sup>17)</sup>	vous > tu <sup>17)</sup>	vy	ty	ty
Chapter 7 (A Mad Tea-Party)						
Alice to Hatter	vous	vous > tu	vous	vy	vy	vy
Hatter to Alice	vous	vous > tu	vous	vy	ty	ty
Alice to March Hare	vous	vous	vous	vy	vy	vy
March Hare to Alice	vous	vous	vous	vy	ty	ty
Alice to Dormouse	vous	vous	vous	vy	vy	vy
Dormouse to Alice	vous	vous	vous	vy	ty	ty
between mates	tu	tu	tu	ty	ty	ty

**Table 4: German, Luxembourgish and Dutch translations**

	G-Enz	G-Ray	G-Teu	G-Erl	Luxem	Dutch
Chapter 8 (The Queen's Croquet-Ground)						
Gardener to Alice	Sie	Sie	Sie	Sie	Dir	u
between gardeners	du	du	du	du	du	jij
Queen to Alice	du	du	du	du	du	jij
Alice to King	Ihr	Sie	-	Ihr	Dir	u
King to Alice	du	du	du	du	du	jij
Rabbit to Alice	du	du	du	du	du	jij
King to Queen	du	du	du	du	du	jij
Chapters 9 (The Mock Turtle's Story) and 10 (The Lobster Quadrille)						
Queen to Duchess	du	du	Sie	Sie	Dir	jij
Queen to Gryphon	du	du	du	du	du	jij
Gryphon to Alice	du	du	du	du	du	jij
Alice to Mock Turtle	du	du	du	du	Dir	u
Mock Turtle to Alice	du	du	du	du	du	jij
between mates	du	du	du	du	du	jij
Chapters 11 (Who Stole the Tarts?) and 12 (Alice's Evidence)						
King to Hatter	du	du	Sie	Sie	Dir	jij
King to Cook	du	du	Sie	Sie	Dir	jij
King to Knave	du	du	du	Sie	du	jij
King to Rabbit	du	du	du	Sie	du	jij

**Table 5: French and Russian translations**

	F-Riot	F-Me	F-Ber	R-Nab	R-Ole	R-Dem
Chapter 8 (The Queen's Croquet-Ground)						
Gardener to Alice	vous	vous	vous	vy	vy	vy
between gardeners	tu	tu	tu	ty	ty	ty
Queen to Alice	vous	tu	tu / vous <sup>18)</sup>	ty	ty	ty
Alice to King	vous	vous	vous	vy	vy	vy
King to Alice	vous	tu <sup>19)</sup>	vous	ty	ty	ty
Rabbit to Alice	vous	vous	vous	vy	vy > ty <sup>20)</sup>	ty
King to Queen	vous	vous	vous	ty	ty/vy <sup>21)</sup>	ty
Chapters 9 (The Mock Turtle's Story) and 10 (The Lobster Quadrille)						
Queen to Duchess	vous	vous	vous	ty	ty	ty
Queen to Gryphon	vous	tu	tu	ty	ty	ty
Gryphon to Alice	vous	tu	vous	vy	ty	ty
Alice to Mock Turtle	vous	vous	vous	vy	vy	vy
Mock Turtle to Alice	vous	tu	vous	vy	ty	ty
between mates	tu	tu	vous	ty	ty	ty
Chapters 11 (Who Stole the Tarts?) and 12 (Alice's Evidence)						
King to Hatter	vous	vous	vous	ty	ty	ty
King to Cook	vous	vous	vous	ty	ty	ty
King to Knave	vous	vous	vous	ty	ty	ty
King to Rabbit	vous	vous	vous	ty	ty	ty

Notes

- 1) The abbreviations T/V are derived from Latin pronouns *tu* and *vos*. *Vos* is originally a second person plural pronoun, from the middle ages, though, used also as a polite form to a single person.
- 2) The German pronoun *Ihr* as a V form is an archaic word and is used only to a person of high social status in fantastic stories or folk tales. In “Alice” *Ihr* is used by Alice to the King.
- 3) This pronoun has an allomorph *de*.
- 4) This pronoun has an allomorph *je*.
- 5) The words of the songs are not researched. Abbreviations G-Enz, F-Ber etc. indicate the language and, if necessary, the reduced name of the translator.
- 6) The words in italics in the original text or its translations are not reproduced in the citation. Second person singular pronouns are underlined. The pages of the citations are given in parentheses.
- 7) *Euch* is the dative form of *Ihr* and the verb *gestattet* is an imperative form for *Ihr*.
- 8) The expression *your Majesty* is also used in the remarks of a gardener and a soldier to Queen.
- 9) A baby who Alice sees in the house of Duchess later turns out to be a pig.
- 10) See note 15.
- 11) In chapter 8.
- 12) Queen introduces Alice to Gryphon as a young lady (p.104), a brother of Alice learns Latin grammar (p.18), and she herself learned French as an extra subject in school (p.106), etc.
- 13) Even in the remarks of the King to Alice the V form is used except for the translation of Merle.
- 14) In this situation Rabbit mistakes Alice for his housemaid Mary Ann.
- 15) In chapter 6 the V form is used, but later when they meet again in chapter 9, the T form is used.
- 16) In this chapter the V form is used, but later when they meet again in chapter 8, the T form is used.
- 17) In this chapter the V form is used, but later when they meet again in chapter 8, the T form is used.
- 18) The T form is generally used, but once in chapter 9 the V form is used as cited below. Original (102): Have you seen the Mock Turtle yet?  
F-Ber (86): Avez-vous déjà vu la Tortue-Façon-Tête de Veau?
- 19) In this chapter the T form is used, but when the King inquires of Alice in the court scene in chapter 12, the V form is used.
- 20) The V form is once used and then is changed to the T form.
- 21) The T form is generally used, but, as cited below, once in chapter 11 the V form is used.  
Original (128): Really, my dear, you must cross-examine the next witness.  
R-Ole (212): Pravo, moya dorogaya, vy dolzhny podvergnut’ perekrestnomu doprosu sleduyushchego svidetelya.

Texts

Lewis Carroll: *Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland*. London (Penguin Random House UK/ Puffin Books), 1946/ 2015.

German translations:

[G-Enz] {Lewis Carroll (Übersetzt von Christian Enzensberger): *Alice im Wunderland*. Frankfurt am Main (Insel Verlag), 1973/ 1984.

[G-Ray] Lewis Carroll (Übersetzt von Harald Raykowski): *Alice in Wonderland / Alice im Wunder-*

*land*. München (Deutscher Taschenbuch Verlag), 1987/ 2007.

[G-Teu] Lewis Carroll (Übersetzt von Barbara Teutsch): *Alice im Wunderland*. Hamburg (Cecilie Dressler Verlag), 1989/ 2000.

[G-Erl] Lewis Carroll (Übersetzt von Nadine Erler): *Alice im Wunderland*. Wiesbaden (marixverlag), 2016/ 2018.

Luxembourgish translation:

[Lux] Lewis Carroll (Iwwersat vum Henry Wickens), *D'Alice am Wonnerland*. Esch/ Sauer (Op der Lay), 2015.

Dutch translation:

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