

Scandinavian influence on English

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The important influence to which Old English was subject was that of the Scandinavians. Scandinavia is the name applied to the landmass comprising Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Iceland. The Scandinavian — they included the Danes and Norwegians, the first came to England as a raiding expedition in 787 and came on raids at short intervals till 850. Alfred made peace with them and concluded the treaty of Wedmore in 878 AD. Things went on smoothly for some times and the two people lived peacefully side by side — intermarrying and virtually getting fused with our nation.

Things warmed up again in the last decade of the ninth century, when Olaf Tryggvason of Norway attacked on England and defeated the English. In 1016 century, the son of Swein — became the king of the England. This was the speak of Scandinavian's supremacy in England. It is therefore natural to expect many Scandinavian words in English. The number of Scandinavian words in

our English literature is not limited
This Scantiness of Scandinavian words in Old English literature is easy to explain

In the North, the Northeast and North West of England, life was unsettled for the production of any literature; and on the dialect of the West, the Scandinavian was for geographical and political reasons negligible.

Scandinavian words are used freely in conversation. Poets like Sir Gawawayn and Green Knight or Beowulf gives us a lot of Norse words, are ~~used~~ neither old nor modern. Scandinavian words like loga (low), utloga (conflow) and fedloga (fellow). Miscellaneous nouns like anger, bank, birth, boo, breed, calf, egg, girth, husband in are all supposed to have come from the Scandinavian sources, some diverse adjectives like awkward, flat, happy, ill, low, old, ugly, weak, and wrong, verbs like bark, call, cast, crave, drawn, goals, guess, raise, scrape, etc. are Scandinavian.

Adverbs — like, a loft and attward are Scandinavian
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to. Grimshy, Aedelstorp, Beath, waite, — are all Scandinavian in origin. By meaning 'a town' occurs in the compound upward, by law — some impersonal names like Johnson, Robinson also points for a Scandinavian origin.

Sometimes the two, have remained side by side with slightly differentiate meaning as in skint (se) with hide (OE) and raise (se) with rare (OE). In some cases, the English words remained but it got severe of its counts part in Scandinavian. Thus deans in the molfen to mental, bread was a fragment and too dweld was to led lead astray.

A few words like sisters, boon, get, gives, gift, birth which had similar sound in the Old English and Scandinavian sound and form have come down to us in their Scandinavian sound and form. Scandinavian made English more simple in sound and form, for written and spoken. In this way, many Scandinavian words were followed in English from the 9th century upto 12th century.

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