



Peder Gammeltoft
Norwegian Language Collections

The North Sea as a connecting feature

A comparative place-name study of Eastern
England and Jutland

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The connecting North Sea?

Dabs



Bakskuld





The connecting North Sea?

- Orig. Jutish *bakskuld* 'a dried, smoked and salted flatfish'
- Jutish *dabs* 'a dried and salted flatfish'
 - > English *dab* 'a flatfish of the family Pleuronectidae (several species). LME unknown origin.





The connecting North Sea?

- Orig. Jutish *bakskuld* 'a dried, smoked and salted flatfish'
- Also in ME as *schulle* (e.g. Havelock, line 765: *The butte, the schulle, the thornebake*)
- Usually believed to be from Low German/Dutch *scholle*, but probably a common Germanic word from the North Sea area



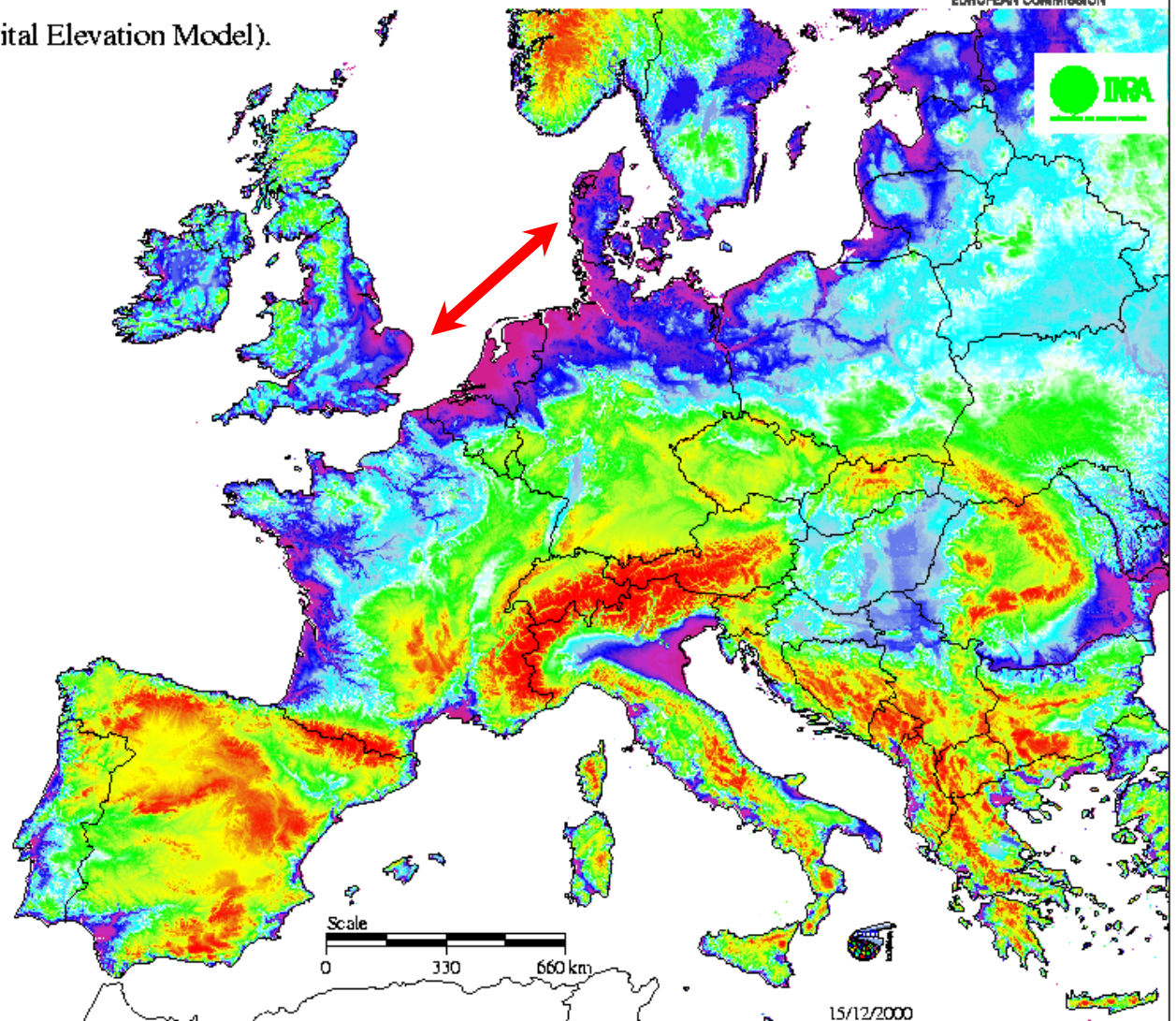
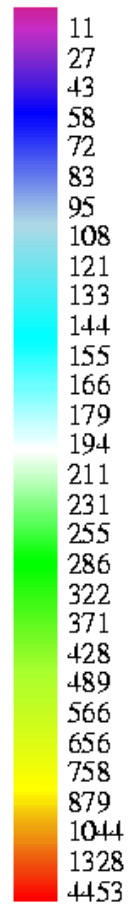


ALTITUDES.

Source: USGS HYDRO1K

(1 km hydrologically correct Digital Elevation Model).

Meters:



EUROPEAN
SOIL
BUREAU
EUROPEAN COMMISSION

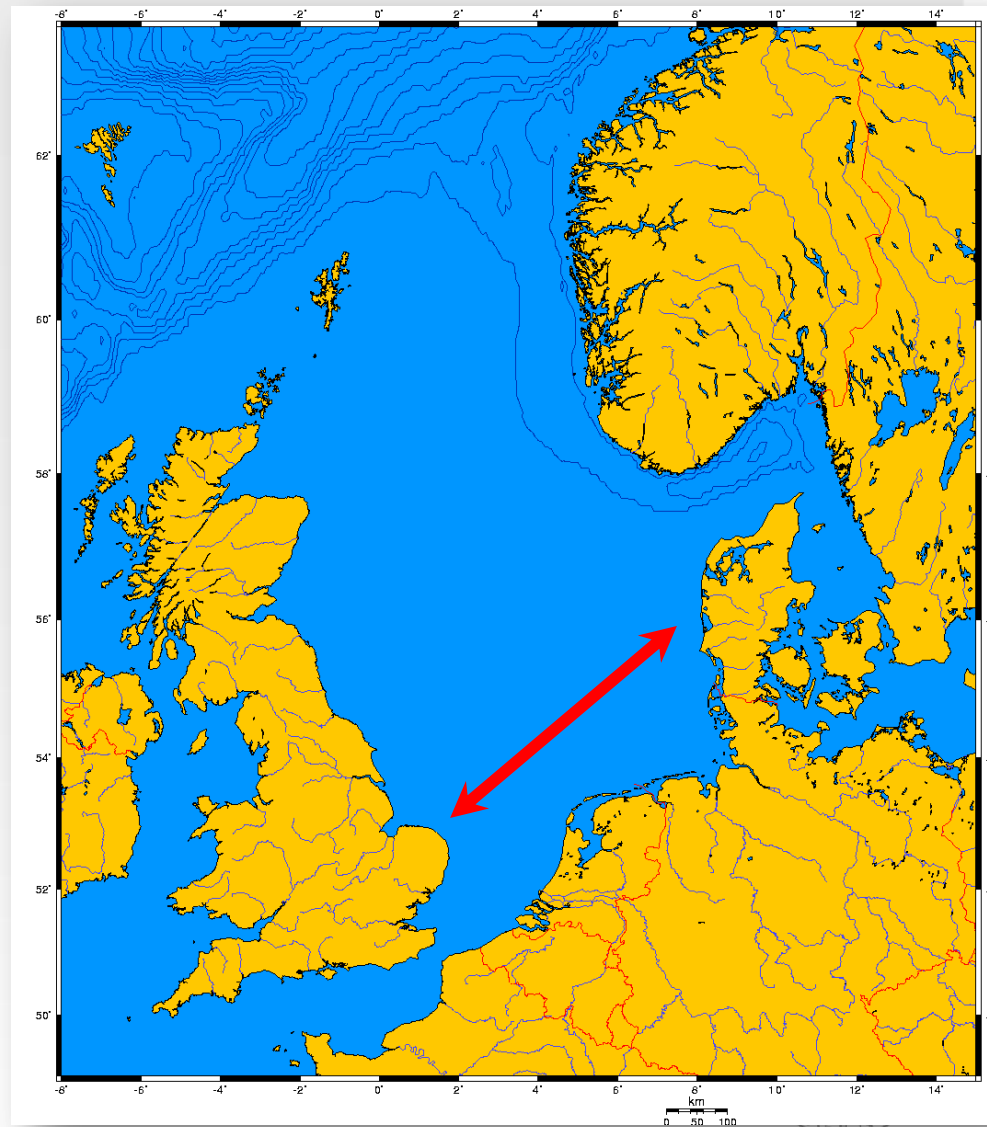
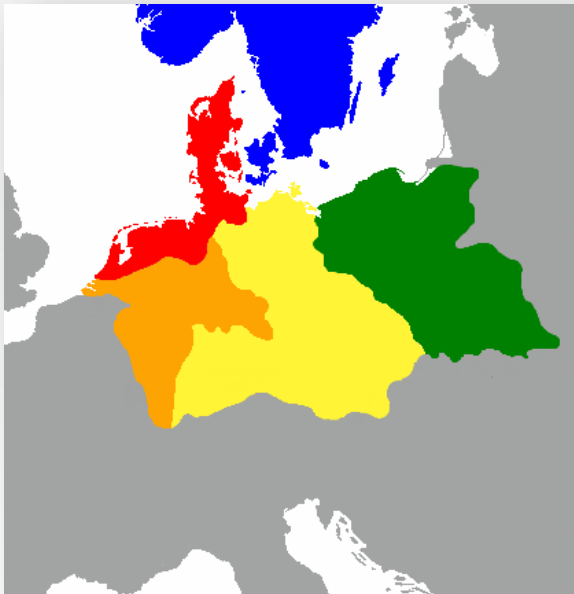




East Anglia and Jutland

Contacts?

1. Common Germanic ancestry
2. *Ingvaeonic ancestry ??*
3. Angles, Saxons and Jutes in the 5.-7. centuries
4. The Scandinavian invasions in the 9.-10. centuries

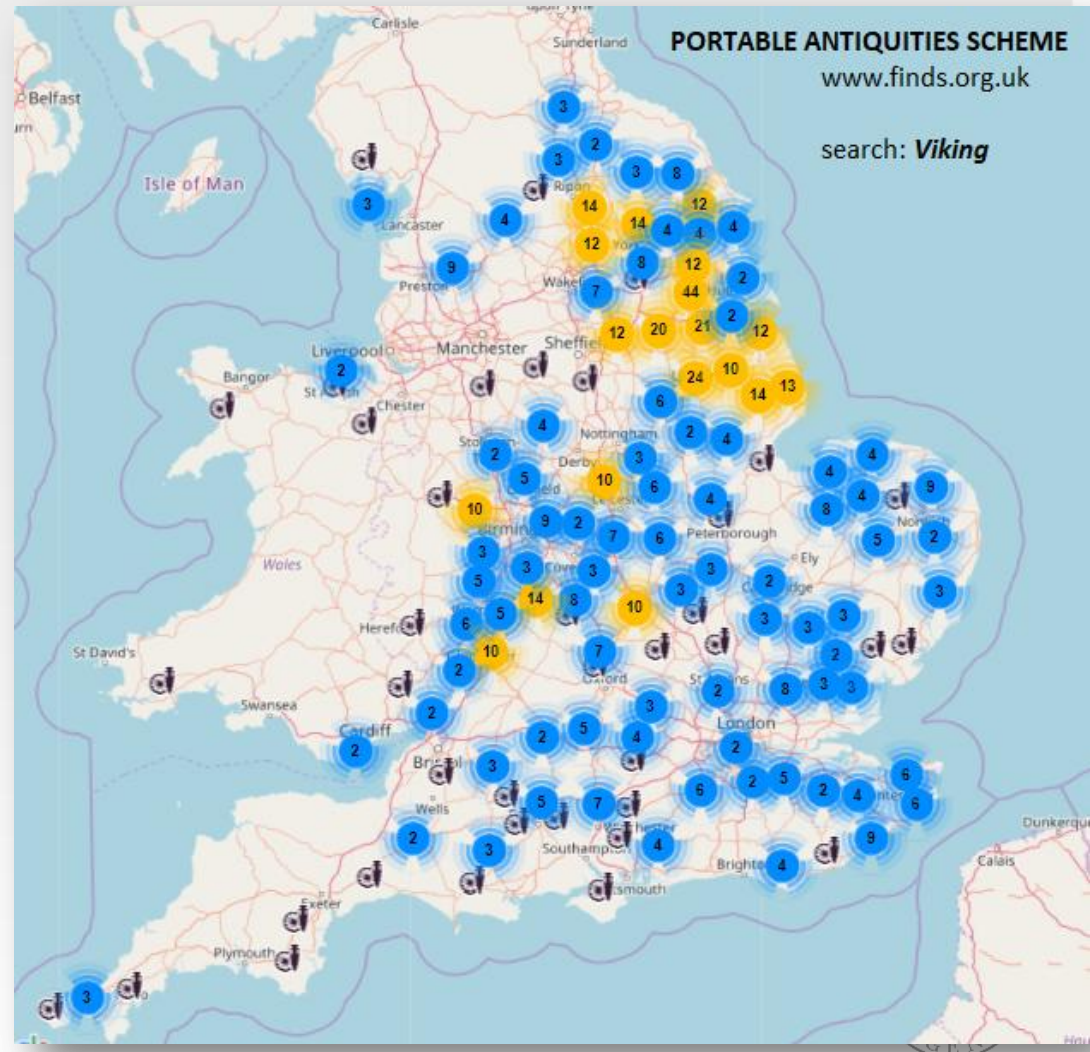




East Anglia and Jutland

Evidence for contact:

1. *Archaeology*
2. *History*
3. *Linguistic*





East Anglia and Jutland

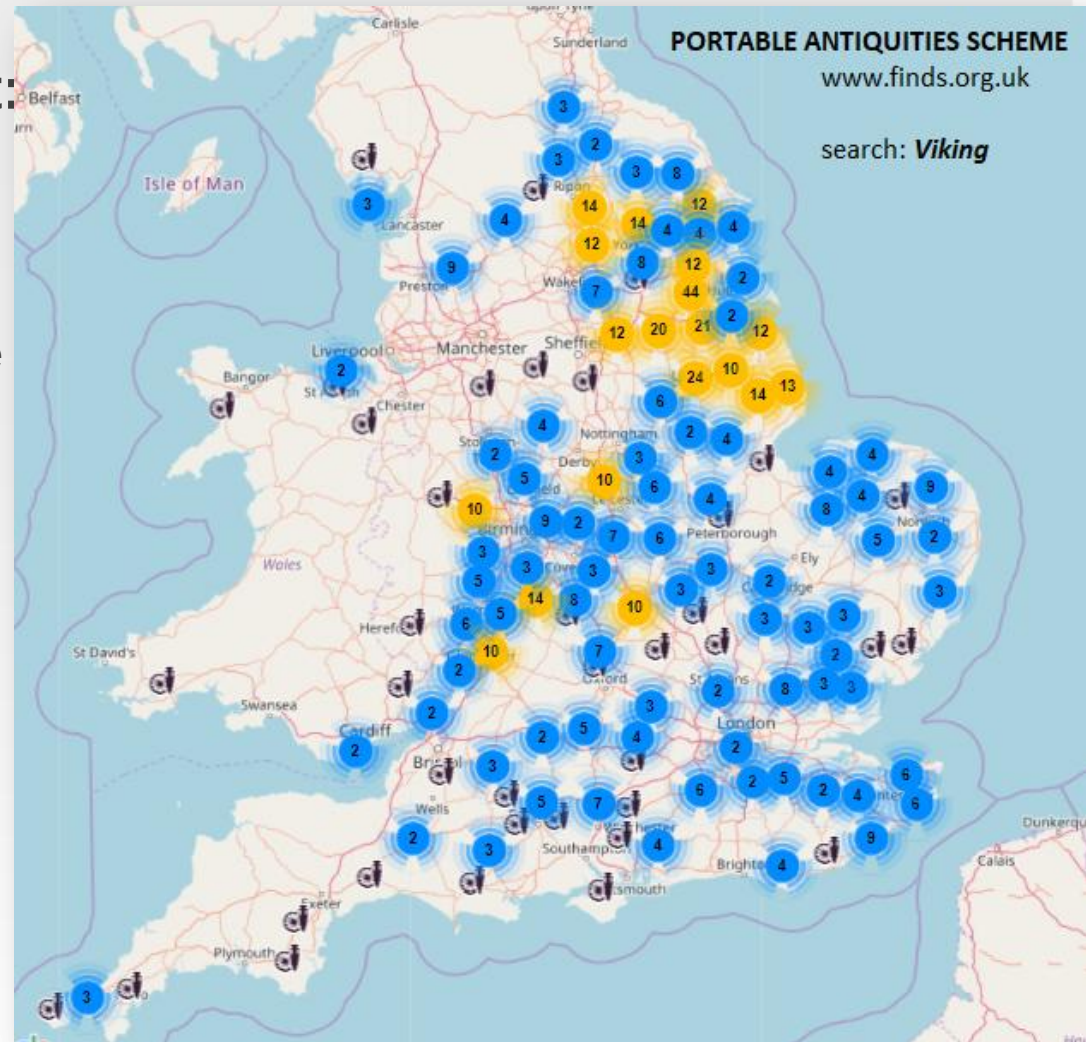
Evidence for contact:

Archaeology

- Kentish bracteate found north of Varde, West Jutland
- 'Jutish Ladles' part of female grave goods in Kent
- Viking-Age ornamented stones in the Danelaw
- Runic inscriptions in the Danelaw area
- Viking Age finds through metal detecting

History

- 'The Great Army' and settlement acc. to ASC
- Reign of King Canute:
English monks in Odense





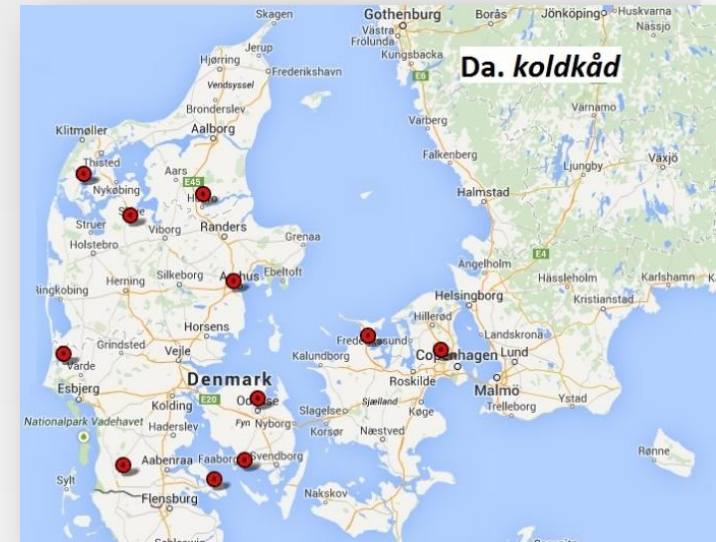
East Anglia and Jutland

Evidence for contact:

3. Linguistic

English > Danish

- i. Reign of King Canute – 11. century
 - Direct loans, eg.:
 - ODa *kirikæ* < OE *cirice*
 - ODa *rēkælse* < OE *rēcels* 'incense'
 - Knud Lavard < OE *hlāford* 'lord, master'
 - ODa *kaldækot* < OE *caldecot*
 - Translation loans, e.g.:
 - ODa *lærthær* 'learned' < OE *gelæreð* 'wise, learned'
 - ODa næsethyrel 'nostril' < OE *nospyrel* 'nostril'
 - Semantic loans, e.g.:
 - Jutish *dyr* 'red deer' < OE *deōr* 'red deer'
 - Morphological loans, e.g.:
 - ODa *nōn*, n. '3 p.m.' < OE *nōn*, n. '3 p.m.'





East Anglia and Jutland

Evidence for contact:

3. *Linguistic*

English > Danish

ii. 19.-20. centuries

- Direct loans, e.g.:
 - Da *kiks* 'bisquit' < Eng. *cakes*
 - Da *Skipperlapskovs* < Eng. *Lopscouse* 'stewed meet'
 - Da *computer* < Eng. *computer*
 - Da *f***k* 'damn' < Eng. *f***k* 'to copulate', 'damn'
- 'English' formations, e.g.:
 - Da *stationcar* ~ Eng. *Estate car* & *station waggon*
 - Da *black horse* ~ Eng. *dark horse*
 - Da *babylift* ~ Eng. *carrycot*





East Anglia and Jutland

Evidence for contact:

3. *Linguistic*

b. Danish > English

- i. Viking Age – 9.-11. centuries: Usually terms relating to ships, warfare, law and order, social classes and administration:
 - OE *cnearr* < ODa *knar* ‘merchant ship’, e.g.:
 - OE *orrest* ‘battle, skirmish’ < ODa *orest*
 - Eng. *law* < ODa *lag*, Da *lov* ‘law’
 - OE *feolaga* ‘fellow’ < ODa *fēlagi* ‘(business) partner’
 - Eng. *Thrall* < ODa *thræl* ‘slave, serf’





East Anglia and Jutland

Do we see these periods of contact reflected between Jutland and East Anglia?

If so, can we distinguish between the different periods?

One thing to bear in mind:

- Contact as reflected in name formation?, or
- Contact through linguistic loans?





East Anglia and Jutland

Jutish to East Anglian evidence:

East Anglia

- ME ***busk**, e.g. *le Busk*
- ME **hage** 'enclosure', e.g. *Aslakeshawe*
- ME ***hilderbush** 'elderbush', e.g. *Hilderbush Acre*
- ME ***ryde** 'clearance', e.g. *Hamundered*
- ME ***rydding** 'cleared area', e.g. *Redingeslond*
- ME ***sike** 'ditch', e.g. *Siik*
- OE ***skeið** 'border', e.g. *Skeygate*
- ME **scrubbe**, e.g. *Schrubland*

Jutland

- Da **busk** 'bush' (CDa)
- Da **have** 'garden, enclosure' (CDa)
- Da **hyldebush** (CDa, but 12 *Hyldebusk(ager)*, all in Jutland)
- Da **rød**, ODa *rythi* 'clearance' (CDa)
- ODa **rything** 'clearance' (CDa) *Rødding* (5 villages in Jutland)
- Jut **sig**, ODa *sīk* 'low, wet land' (Jut) c. 1000 names, all in Jutland!
- ODa **skēth** 'border' (prim. Jut)
- Jut **skrup** 'thicket, brushwood'

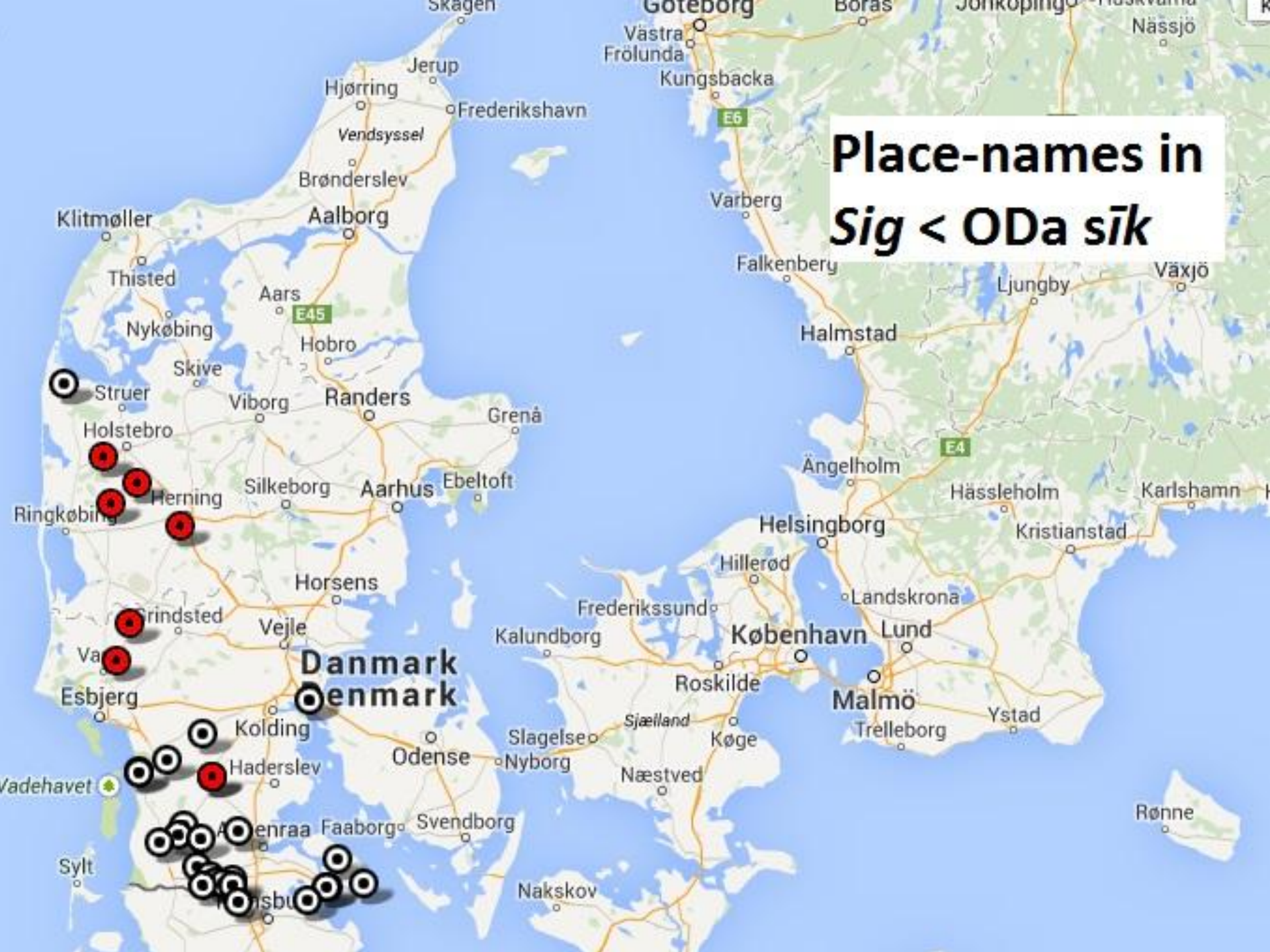


Name element

Da. *hyldebusk*



Place-names in *Sig* < ODa *sīk*





East Anglia and Jutland

Jutland

- ODa ***fifæ**l ‘fool, idiot’,
e.g. Filsø (3 ex in Jut)
- Jut ***funde** ?,
e.g. Funder
- Da **hærvej**, ‘highway’,
e.g. Hærvejen
- Jut ***klank** ‘lump, hill’,
e.g. Klank
- Jut **klæg** ‘heavy, sea-deposited
clay’, e.g. Klægbanke,
Klegod
- OJut ***lan** ‘lane, road’,
e.g. Børglum
(c. 1100 Burhlanis)
- Jut **stræde** ‘open road, row’,
e.g. Stræ(de)gårde

East Anglia

- Eng. **fifel** ‘monster’ ?
- OE **funta** ‘spring, stream’ ??
- OE **hereweg** ‘highway’
- OE **clacc** ‘hill, peak’ ??
- OE **clæg** ‘clayey soil, clay’
- Eng. **lane**
- Eng. **street**, earlier ‘open road’



Name element

Jut klæg





East Anglia and Jutland

Nature of the contact

- Difficult to pinpoint, but seemingly related to the Viking Age contact phase
- An older common layer may be visible – Common Germanic or ?Ingvaeonic
- Mainly contact on the linguistic level – may be owing to the type of investigation





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