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ÚSTAV ANGLICKÉHO JAZYKA A DIDAKTIKY**

Sémantická klasifikace staroseverských lexikálních výpůjček v angličtině
Semantic Classification of Old Norse Lexical Borrowings in English

BAKALÁŘSKÁ PRÁCE

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I have no objections to the BA thesis being borrowed and used for study purposes.

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Abstrakt

Cílem této bakalářské práce je zmapování *staroseverských lexikálních výpůjček* vstupujících do *střední angličtiny*. Jako zdroj těchto výpůjček posloužil *Middle English Dictionary*. Tyto výpůjčky jsou klasifikovány podle příslušnosti do jednotlivých *sémantických kategorií* dostupných v *Thesaurus of Old English*. Z těchto kategorií byly excerpovány *staroanglické lexikální jednotky*, které posloužily k následovné analýze vztahu mezi domácí slovní zásobou a přicházejícími výpůjčkami. Většina *sémantických kategorií* dostupných v *Thesauru* je výpůjčkami zastoupena a *staroanglické lexikální jednotky* převážně pokrývají význam vstupujících výpůjček.

Klíčová slova:

staroseverské lexikální výpůjčky, střední angličtina, *Middle English Dictionary*, *sémantické kategorie*, *sémantická klasifikace*, *Thesaurus of Old English*, *staroanglické lexikální jednotky*, staroseverština, staroangličtina

Abstract

The aim of this BA thesis was to examine the *Old Norse lexical loans* entering *Middle English* as presented by *Middle English Dictionary*, and to classify them according to the *semantic fields* provided by *Thesaurus of Old English*. The semantic categories of the *Thesaurus* also provided *Old English lexical units*, which were excerpted and served for observation of the relationship between the native lexis and the incoming Scandinavian borrowings. Most of the semantic categories in the *Thesaurus* are represented by the loans and the Old English lexical units largely cover the meanings of the entering borrowings.

Key words:

Old Norse lexical loans, Middle English, *Middle English Dictionary*, semantic fields, semantic classification, *Thesaurus of Old English*, Old English lexical units, Old Norse, Old English

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List of Abbreviations

adj. = adjective

adj. comp. = adjective in the comparative form

adj. sup. = adjective in the superlative form

adv. = adverbial

alt. = alternatively

comp. = comparative

cp. = corresponding to (when a corresponding form is given in another language)

Dan. = Danish

dat. = dative

EModE = Early Modern English

fig. = figuratively, figurative

g = only found in glosses/ glossaries (a flag used in Thesaurus of Old English)

G. = Germanic

Ice. = Icelandic

iron. = ironically

L = Latin

lit. = literal

LOE = Late Old English

ME = Middle English

MSwed. = Middle Swedish

n. = noun

naut. = nautical

neut. = neuter

Norw. = Norwegian

o = occurring once or infrequently (a flag used in Thesaurus of Old English)

ODan. = Old Danish

OE = Old English

OF = Old French

ONF = Old French

OI = Old Icelandic

OIt. = Old Italian

OIr. = Old Irish

ON = Old Norse

OSwed. = Old Swedish

OWS = Old West Scandinavian

p = only found in poetry (a flag used in Thesaurus of Old English)

p. = past tense

PDE = Present Day English

PIE = Proto-Indo European

pl. = plural

ppl. = past participle

pred. adj. = predicative adjective

prob. = probably

pron. = pronoun

refl. = used reflexively, reflexive

q = of uncertain existence (a flag used in Thesaurus of Old English)

sb. = somebody

Sc = Scandinavian

sg. = singular

sth. = something

subst. = used substantively

sup. = superlative

v. = verb

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1. Introduction

Middle English was a period of massive influx of foreign words. It is marked by extensive borrowing from French, due to the shift of power after the Norman Conquest (Brinton and Arnovick, 2011: 248), but a substantial number of loanwords borrowed in the Late Old English period also comes from Old Norse, which at this period began to appear abundantly in the written records (Brinton and Arnovik, 2011: 248). Some of these words fell out of use or became obsolete in the Standard language, but a portion of these loans survived and is still productive in word formation processes in PDE (Friðriksdóttir, 2014: 44).

The aim of this BA thesis is to classify attested Old Norse lexical borrowings in Middle English with respect to the semantic fields to which they pertain. *Middle English Dictionary* is used as a source of Old Norse borrowings, and the borrowings listed by the *Dictionary* will be subsequently categorized according to their definitions. *Thesaurus of Old English* will provide semantic categories to which the loans acquired in the *Dictionary* will be assigned in accordance with their meanings. The native context which these Old Norse borrowings enter will be examined by observing the native Old English words provided by *Thesaurus* in the individual semantic categories. The relationship between the native lexis and the incoming loans will also be observed, with regard to meaning and degree to which the individual semantic categories are filled, as *Thesaurus of Old English* provides flags, marking usage and frequency of occurrence of the native expression.

The hypothesis I am going to explore is based on the concept defined by Townend as the ‘imposition through language shift’ (Townend, 2002: 205). He states that the borrowings into Old English were mostly cultural items needed for communicative efficiency, while the extensive borrowing into Middle English was caused by the assimilation of the Viking settlers, and thus even items of core vocabulary were borrowed. I therefore expect to find loanwords coming into semantic fields that are covered by the native lexis.

2. Theoretical Background: Anglo-Norse Contact and Old Norse Borrowings

The contact between the inhabitants of the British Isles and the incoming Vikings was a complex one. It affected every level of society (Hadley, 2000: 347) and triggered transformation of both the settled society and the society of the newcomers (Hadley, 2000: 352). As Hadley points out, this transformation could be seen in a higher increase in variety of compound names formed with ‘-brandr’, ‘-hildir’, ‘-steinn’ and ‘-ulfr’ in Danelaw than Scandinavia (Hadley, 2000: 349; Kershaw and Røyrvik, 2016: 6).¹

The types of contact differed by area, ‘ranging from superficial trade to mixed communities with intermarriage,’ leading to possible bilingualism and ‘imperfect acquisition of English by the Scandinavians’ (Miller, 2012: 97). This acquisition process is, according to Miller, revealed in the ‘widespread Middle English replacement of English words by Nordic.’ (Ibid.) There are various approaches to the relationship of the two languages, revolving around the disputed positions of the languages in question, that is whether they were adstratal, and influenced each other (Townend, 2002: 204; Haspelmath and Tadmor, 2009: 373), or whether one of the languages was dominant over the other – the relationship of the superstratal or substratal kind. Miller refers to Dance,² insisting that ‘all of these relationships existed at different times and places, because of the frequent intermarriage leading to situations in which both parties learned each other’s language’. In his view, ‘this yielded a substrate effect for both languages’ (Miller, 2012: 98).

According to Townend, the speakers developed a ‘switching-code’, which allowed them ‘to code automatically certain sounds or arrangements of sound in the alien dialect into the proper sounds or combinations of sounds in the listeners’ own dialect’ (Townend, 2002: 44).

¹ Hadley from G. Fellows Jensen, ‘From Scandinavia to the British Isles and Back Again: Linguistic Give-and-take in the Viking Period’, in *Developments around the Baltic and North Sea*, ed. Ambrosiani and Clarke, 253-68, at 259.

² Miller refers to Dance (2012) ‘English in Contact: Norse’. In Bergs and Brinton (2012) *Historical Linguistics of English: An International Handbook*, 2 vols. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter.

Thus, the speakers ‘may make the foreign word approximate phonetically to sounds in their own language, or they may translate the foreign name sound-by-sound or element-by-element into their own language by substituting cognate forms’ (Townend, 2002: 50). The material analysed by Townend with a high rate of successful cognate substitutions (92.8 %, in cases of the stressed first element 99.2 %) suggests an ‘operational switching-code on the part of the Norse speakers’ (Townend, 2002: 66).³

The different properties of Old Norse loans in Old English and Middle English, noted by Townend, also testify to the different types of contact at different times. ‘OE borrowings reflect adult contact, while Norse-derived forms in ME reflect bilingualism and code-switching’ (Miller, 2012: 106). Therefore, loanwords, which entered Old English, often assume English form due to their having undergone cognate substitution, while the loanwords in Middle English often retain their Scandinavian form. (Townend, 2002: 201). Townend observed that Old Norse borrowings in Old English were adopted while Old Norse was still a living language, sustained by the influx of Scandinavian settlers until the eleventh and twelfth centuries (Miller, 2012: 97), and the borrowings in Middle English were the result of Norse speakers’ assimilation and Old Norse language death. Townend talks about the ‘imposition through language shift’ (Townend, 2002: 201).

Supporting this theory is the fact that Old Norse loans in Old English tend to be ‘need-based borrowings’, denoting new objects (nautical and legal terminology in particular), whereas many Middle English loans constitute core vocabulary, and were not prestige-driven, since the relationship between the languages at that time is regarded by Townend as ‘roughly adstratal’ (Townend, 2002: 204). Thus, ‘Norse-derived words in Old English are mostly technical terms

³ Speakers of Old Norse were able to make correct phonemic correspondences when hearing English speech. Some words required more than one phonemic correspondence to be made, as in the cases of *æsc* – *askr* ‘ash’, *sceld* – *skjoldr* ‘shield’ (Townend, 2002: 63-64). When only cognate substitutions in the stressed first element and existing ON cognates are taken into account, 128 of 129 cognate substitutions were successful, with the exception of *ald* ‘old, wave’ – *jalda* ‘mare’ (Townend, 2002: 66). These numbers concern Townend’s analysis of Scandinavianised place-names, the complete list of which can be found in Townend, 2002: 69-87.

associated with elements of Scandinavian culture; those first attested in Middle English are largely everyday words, including prepositions, conjunctions, and pronouns' (Miller, 2012: 106). Miller observes that 'of the 108 possible Scandinavian words in Old English, most had the status of foreign words rather than true loanwords'. Around forty words survived in Standard English, and at least thirty of those survived in their original meaning (Miller, 2012: 109). One of the earliest borrowings was in 'the domain of weights, measures and coins': OE *marc* (OI *mork*, eight ounces in weight or value) (Miller, 2012: 95). Another early loan was Late OE *fēolaga* 'mate, colleague, fellow' (OI *fēlagi* 'partner; shareholder; mate; comrade; fellow'. The compound *fēolagscip* 'fellowship' is also of an early date, but includes a replacement of the suffix of Nordic (OI) 'fēlag-skap-r' by the native English '-scip' (Miller, 2012: 110).

Miller highlights the fact that the distribution of early Scandinavian loans is uneven. 'About a dozen loan words were so well entrenched as to occur over twenty times each in Early Middle English' (Miller, 2012: 109).⁴ About thirty-three Norse-derived words appear in English writings for the first time between the reign of Cnut (1016–1038) and the beginning of Middle English (c. 1100), such as *cnīf* 'knife' (OI *knif-r* 'knife'), which appears around 1100, and Late OE *scinn* 'skin' (OI *skinn* 'skin; fur'). Miller notes, that in Middle English, even though 'skin' prevails in northern texts, it is in competition with native *fell* (OE *fell*) and *hide* (OE *hȳd*), used for the skins of both humans and animals (Miller, 2012: 113). As Moskowich shows in her study of Old Norse loans between 1100-1500, the highest number of Norse-derived words entered English in the period from 1381 to 1400, then between years 1421–1440, and 1441–1460 (Moskowich-Spiegel Fandiño, 1995:142).

⁴ Miller from Skaffari, Jane (2002: 512) "Touched by an Alien Tongue": Studying Lexical Borrowing in the Earliest Middle English'. In Díaz, Vera (2002: 500–21) *A Changing World of Words: Studies in English Historical Lexicography, Lexicology and Semantics*. Amsterdam: Rodopi.

Miller, referring to Dance,⁵ points out that the degree and scope of Norsification is not only time dependent but is also connected with specific areas, as ‘in various parts of the old Danelaw, especially the “focal area”, i.e. Cumberland, Westmorland, Yorkshire, and part of Lincolnshire, more Nordic loans survive than in English as a whole.’ Those include *beck* (OI *bekkr*) ‘stream, brook’ and *bairn* (OI *barn/bern-*, reinforcing OE *bearn*) ‘child’ (Miller, 2012: 99). He claims that ‘consistent with the idea of language shift, the number of Nordic loanwords is relatively small: some 600–900 standard English words, plus a roughly equal number preserved in English dialects associated with the Danelaw area’ (Miller, 2012: 101). ‘Dialectal provenience’ of the loans can be determined, with the Danes settling ‘predominantly in the Eastern and the Central counties, and the Norsemen in the West and the North’ (Flom, 1899: lxxvii). Most of the words are loans from East Norse (Danish), rather than West Norse (Norwegian), and none were borrowed from Old Icelandic (Miller, 2012: 107). Yet, it is important to note that the oldest forms attested are most often Icelandic (Miller, 2012: 107; Dance, 2003: 69).⁶

Lindström draws attention to the issue of how the Norse-derived words are attested, revealing occasional corruption leading to discrepancies between the form and meaning. For instance, the adjective phrase *laughter mild*, meaning ‘moderate in laughter’, seems to have been modelled closely on ON *hlátrmildr* ‘prone to laughter’. Since it retains this meaning even in modern Icelandic *hláturmildur*, it seems odd to Lindström, that Middle English would have borrowed it in an opposite sense, as it is recorded in the *Northern Metrical Version of the Rule of St Benet*. The expected form would have been ‘unlaughtermild’, as attested in *Cursor Mundi*

⁵ Miller refers to Dance (2011: 92) ‘Tomarzan hit is awane’: Words Derived from Old Norse in Four Lambeth Homilies’. In Fisiak and Bator (2011: 77–127) *Foreign Influences on Medieval English*. Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang.

⁶ Old Icelandic words given as comparisons can thus stand for unattested Old Norse ones, as in the case of ME verb *wanten* ‘to be in need, lacking’, which comes from ON, but the attested form is in OI *vanta* (*Middle English Dictionary* (2001) University of Michigan. Available online from <<https://quod.lib.umich.edu/m/med/>> All future references to this source will be included in the parentheses in the text as ‘MED’)

(Lindström, 2001: 1). Another case appears in the poem *Havelok* with ME *liten* corresponding to ON *hlíta* ‘to rely, trust’. The word *tel* in the poem is *til* in the manuscript, and in Lindström’s view its form was brought to existence by transposition of letters in *lite* with the result in *tile* and further corruption by the scribes – at first unintentional, then deliberate (Lindström, 2001: 3).

Old Norse had obviously an impact on the writing practice, which is mainly reflected in the attested loan-words, as noted in Shipor’s study of cartularies of Medieval England (Shipor, 2013). The greatest level of Norsification is unsurprisingly connected with the Northern area and texts which originated in it (Miller, 2012: 107). The first Middle English text to show heavy Norsification is the *Ormulum*, which ‘attests a full paradigm of “they”, some hundred and twenty secure Scandinavian loanwords and at least another hundred that exhibit convergence with Scandinavian’ (Miller, 2012: 114; Durkin, 2014: 182-183).⁷ It also shows a strong competition of the Nordic forms with native English ones, ‘even if only phonological variants’, such as *guest* and ME *yest* (Miller, 2012: 114). ‘The Katherine group’, which comprises three alliterative West Midland Legends of St. Katherine, St. Margaret, and St. Juliana, also attest Norse loan-words, some present in English since Old English and some found in *Ormulum*, *Cursor Mundi*, and *Havelok the Dane* (Miller, 2012: 115). There are also Norse loans in the East Midland texts *Genesis* and *Exodus* (Miller, 2012: 116). ‘The alliterative text *Morte D’Arthure* contains, for example, the first two occurrences of the word *reindeer*: OI *hreinn* “reindeer” and *hrein-dýri* “reindeer” (Miller, 2012: 117). ‘Whirlwind’ (OI *hvirfilvind-r*) occurs for the first time in the *Earliest Complete English Prose Psalter* (Ibid.). *The Promptorium Parvulorum* frequently cites a Norse loanword beside another native English lexeme, as in case of: *angyr/wrath*, *awe/drede* ‘fear’, *castyn/trowyn* ‘cast, throw’, *callynge/clepynge* ‘calling’, or

⁷ Those words displaying convergence with Scandinavian include words like *anngreenn* ‘anger, to trouble’ (OI *angr-a* ‘to distress’), *azhe* ‘awe’ (OI *agi* ‘terror, awe’), *ille* ‘evil, bad, ill’ (OI *ill-r* ‘ill, evil, bad; mean, stingy’) (Miller, 2001: 115).

carl/charle ‘servant’ (Miller, 2012: 119). *Peterborough Chronicle* includes loanwords from Old Norse ‘but sparsely’, as it ‘seems to prevent the appearance of words belonging to the spoken medium in writing’. Nevertheless, it can prove to be useful in dating spreading of northern forms, which it includes (Kniesza, 1994: 240).

‘The area of the highest density of Scandinavian forms in Middle English correlates to some extent with the highest density of retained Norse-derived forms today’. Which can be observed in words, such as *garth* ‘paddock, yard’ from OI *garð-r* ‘fence; enclosed space; yard’ and *steg* ‘gander’ from OI *steggi* ‘he-bird, drake’ that are confined to the ‘focal area’ (Miller, 2012: 118). What is of most interest, Miller emphasises, is the idea of ‘added complexity, which might accompany high degrees of contact,’ illustrated in the added category of the reflexive, which Old English had lost. Miller concludes, on the basis of Trudgill’s⁸ argument that ‘complexification occurs either in relatively isolated small groups or in long-term co-territorial contact situations involving child bilingualism, with the latter type being manifested in the addition of features from other languages and possibly innovations of features previously non-existent in either of the contact languages’. The types of innovations in Northeastern England, Miller claims, are ‘characteristic of long-term contact and bilingualism’ (Miller, 2012: 146). These innovative processes can be seen in the composition of word *scant* from OI *skamm-t* ‘short, brief’, since it is borrowed as a Norse neuter/adverbial form ending in ‘-t’ and Middle English word form *want* ‘lacking, deficiency, want’ from ON *van-r*, with neuter *van-t* ‘lacking, wanting’ (Miller, 2012: 118).

The complexity of the language contact establishing various relationships at different times, including the period in which both languages had an equal standing in terms of prestige, along with the close relatedness of Scandinavian and English, resulted in a higher degree of

⁸ Miller refers to Trudgill (2010) *Investigations in Sociohistorical Linguistics: Stories of Colonisation and Contact*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press., as well as to Trudgill (2011) *Sociolinguistic Typology: Social Determinants of Linguistic Complexity*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

hybridization than would occur with more distantly related languages or dialects, and influenced the language on all levels (Miller, 2012: 147; Thomason and Kaufman, 1988: 97; Gay 2014: 52; Dance 2003: 4; Durkin, 2014: 221). The mutuality of the influence due to language contact is illustrated by the ‘high degree of convergence in both vocabulary items and morphological and syntactic structures between English and Danish’ (Miller, 2012: 147; De Caluwé-Dor, 1979: 680).

2.1. Old Norse Influence on English

Even though the Norse-derived vocabulary comprises less than 13% of the Modern English lexicon (Miller, 2012: 97), the influence of the Old Norse on English must have been profound and on many levels, since, as Moskowich stresses, most members of these communities were illiterate. This meant that the ‘relation between spoken and written form was very fluid, with the changes on the oral level only slowly reflected in the written form, so that from the moment when a linguistic use began to spread to the moment when it was finally recorded in a text, a long time may have elapsed’ (Moskowich-Spiegel Fandiño, 1995: 142). Thus, assimilation becomes obvious when terms enter not only oral communication but also written (Moskowich-Spiegel Fandiño, 1995: 143). The high degree of assimilation is also patent from the existence of many Middle English words that ‘have no clear etymology, because they are of mixed origin’ (De Caluwé-Dor, 1979: 680).

Townend attributes the simplification of grammar to language contact as one of the factors that contributed to the disuse of inflexions in English, (Townend, 2002: 197-198) highlighting that those ‘districts settled by the Vikings were those in which the English grammar became simplified most rapidly’ (Poussa, 1982: 84; Townend, 2002: 205). He exemplifies the change in paradigms of personal pronouns into variants of homophonous forms, followed by

the integration of borrowed forms, which tend thus to be seen as need-based borrowings.⁹ In Townend's view, this was also a consequence of imposition through language shift. He quotes Milroy: 'If two languages in persistent contact are adequately intelligible, but divergent and possibly unintelligible in an important paradigm, such as personal pronouns, it is possible that, through accommodation, the forms in one language would be lost, and the forms in other generalised, in the interests of continued and, indeed enhanced, intelligibility' (Milroy, 1997: 320-321).

On the other hand, Thomason and Kaufman seem to downplay the language contact as a factor contributing to simplifications in English, such as schwa dropping, because these were most probably taking place already in Old English, before the 'Old Norse influence became relevant' (Thomason and Kaufman, 1988: 303). They stress the impact of the ancestral dialect of Northumbria on the development of Northern Middle English (Thomason and Kaufman, 1988: 277). Thus, in their view Norseification provided merely a catalyst, accelerating the changes already underway. This aptly illustrates the debate on the degree of Old Norse influence on the development of English: the influence of Old Norse is believed either to be fundamental – allowing to view Middle English as a creole – or marginal, in case of which Old Norse figures merely as an accelerating force for the changes already underway from Old English (Hellem, 2014: 66).

2.1.2. Some Old Norse Influences on English Morphology and Syntax

The influences of Scandinavian on English morphology include the pronoun 'they' and verbal suffixes, such as '-n-' in *harden*, *quicken*, *loosen*, and '-l-' in *dangle* from Swed. dial. *dangla*, or *crinle* for OE *crincan* (Miller, 2012: 128). 'The northern and partly midland so-

⁹ 'OE 3rd person masculine singular, feminine singular and plural person pronouns had all homophonously become "h-" plus schwa in late Old English/early Middle English' (Townend, 2002: 205). Masculine *hē*, feminine *hēo* (*hīo*) and native pl. *hī*, *he* could be reduced to *hə*. The native plural forms were gradually supplanted by *þei* (ON *þeir*), and as both feminine and masculine had regularly fallen together in *hē*, feminine form was gradually supplanted by *schē* in written records (Wright, 1923: 154-157).

called present participle “-and(e)” was directly influenced by Old Norse “-and-” (Miller, 2012: 130). Nominals and participles in ‘-ing’ (Miller, 2012: 131), noun plural ‘-(e)s’ and genitive singular ‘-(e)s’ were also directly influenced by Old Norse. (Miller, 2012: 132). ‘The reassignments of both genitives and plurals began prehistorically, which accounts for why Nordic had only *-az/*ez’, but the ‘earlier generalization of “-(e)s” in the northeast together with Danish parallels points to Scandinavian influence’ (Ibid.)

One of the influences of Old Norse on English syntax resulted in the introduction of the phrasal genitive, which marks genitive on the phrase rather than on an individual noun (Miller, 2012: 134). Miller suggests that the group genitive originated by ‘reduction of case/concord across noun phrases in the old Danelaw region, the motivation being the different inflections in the contact languages’ (Miller, 2012: 136). Another impacts of Nordic on the syntax of English are the reflexive (-)self (Miller, 2012: 136), and omission of the conjunction *that* in the function of a complementizer (Miller, 2012: 138). He suggests that ‘the possible similarity of ‘þat’ and ‘at’ and the constant need to choose between them could have readily for speakers in northeast England prompted avoidance by omission as a form of accommodation’, as the omission is typical neither of Old Norse nor of Old English (Miller, 2012: 138-9). Preposition stranding, as in the sentence ‘*the land which/that/Ø I came to*’, is ‘partly grounded in Old English and partly a Middle English innovation’ (Miller, 2012: 139).

One of the changes prompted by contact with Old Norse in English also involves word order. One involves strict ‘verb-second’ in the north, the other the shift from SOV (subject-object-verb) to SVO (subject-verb-object) (Miller, 2012: 144). Middle English had two kinds of verb-second order, depending on whether subject pronouns were in second or third position. ‘The former was the norm, since Old English and the latter was transferred from Scandinavian’

(Ibid.).¹⁰ Miller highlights that even though the shift from SOV to SVO has sometimes been attributed to contact with Scandinavian, the contact only accelerated the change, as a ‘series of micro-changes altering SOV had been in progress in Germanic and early English’ (Miller, 2012: 145).

In Miller’s view, this evidence shows that northeast England was a major area of contact fusion between English and East Norse, as there were innovations exhibited by neither English nor Scandinavian prior to contact. He claims that since some of these changes, ‘especially those of a reductive, or omissive, nature, are documented in other contact languages, contact was claimed to be the most likely catalyst’ (Miller, 2012: 145).

2.2. Properties of Old Norse language borrowings

According to Brinton and Arnovick, when an Old Norse word was borrowed into English, it could either replace an Old English word, as in the case of the verb *niman* and *taka*. Alternatively, both words could be retained, with one being restricted to northern dialect, such as in the case of *kirkja*, from which comes the Scottish *kirk*, in contrast to native derived *church*. ‘The borrowed Old Norse word could also be retained along with the native one in the standard dialect, which usually resulted in some semantic differentiation’, creating many doublets, ‘words which derive from the same original word in PIE, but arrive in a language through different routes of transmission’ (Brinton and Arnovick, 2011: 168). For instance, English *to* coexists with *til* ‘till’ (OI *til* ‘to’), *sick* with OI *ill*, *rear* with *raise* (OI *reisa*). In contrast, *die* (OI *deyja*) replaced OE *steorfan* in its original sense, ‘relegating its reflex *starve* to the specialized meaning “die of hunger”’ (Miller, 2012: 107). There were also semantic loans, in which the Old English word was retained, but it acquired the meaning of the ON cognate, such as OE *wið* (against) and ON *við* (in conjunction, company with) (Brinton and Arnovick, 2011:

¹⁰ Miller uses an example of Scandinavian verb-second rule in ME from *Ormulum: Patt naffdenn þez3* ‘they did not have that’, saying that ‘this word order characterizes Old Norse *Prose Edda* and the Northern *St Benet*’ (Miller, 2012: 144).

168), and loan-translations, or calques, ‘representing morpheme-for-morpheme recreation of foreign compound formations using the native lexical stock, but retaining the underlying model, as in *steór-mann*’, ‘a steersman, captain’ (Ice *stýri-maðr*)¹¹ (Dance, 2003: 92).

Cameron’s study of hybrid village names in the Five Boroughs¹² reveals this language mixture in the early 10th century (Cameron, 1971: 152–5). ‘English knowledge among tenth century Danelaw residents is suggested by English loans in Old Norse scaldic poetry and shared innovations in Middle English and Jutland Danish’ (Miller, 2012: 98).

The high degree of contact and possible bilingualism suggested by Miller resulted also in frequent ‘hybridization’ of form and meaning, as in the case of OE *bréad* (fragment) and ON *brauð*, which gave PDE *bread*. These numerous compromise forms in PDE point to ‘convergence’, ‘the mutual accommodation in which both languages in contact converge toward each other or to some third point’. This accommodation can be mutual or one-sided. Both involve ‘adaptive changes’, or ‘transfers that undergo some integration into the system of the recipient language, in the case of the one-sided accommodation, or both languages in contact, when the accommodation is mutual (Ibid.).

It is therefore difficult to distinguish between loan-words and native forms influenced by Scandinavian (Miller, 2012: 99). Apart from this difficulty, the identification and tracing of the meaning of these Old Norse loans is also troublesome (Dance, 2017: 6). Miller claims that ‘it is generally agreed that the safest way to recognize a Scandinavian loan is its introduction in one or more northerly texts and/or restriction in Middle English to Danelaw territory, even better if it remains so restricted in Modern English’. In his view, this is a valid method of loan recognition when ‘individual lexical items, names, parish names, and toponyms’ are concerned.

¹¹ Bosworth, J. (2010) An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary Online (T. N. Toller & Others, Eds.) Available online at <<http://bosworth.ff.cuni.cz/>>. All the future references to this source will be included in the parentheses in the text as ‘BT’.

¹² Five Boroughs of the Danelaw (ON Fimm Borgin): Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, Stamford (Hadley, 2000: 10).

(Miller, 2012: 99) Miller emphasises the importance of localization in recognition of Old Norse borrowings by noting that ‘localization primarily in the north or East Midlands constitutes two of Dance’s five criteria for a Scandinavian borrowing’. The other criteria are as follows: ‘the Nordic word belongs to a different derivational class from the nearest Old English word; Old English has a cognate word; and there is an association with a demonstrably (Viking Age) Scandinavian “cultural artefact”’ (Ibid.).¹³

2.2.1. Phonetic Properties of Old Norse Borrowings

In Townend’s view, the imposition through language shift, ‘source language agentivity’, explains the ‘presence of common words, which had equally common English cognates’. Thus, in Middle English both Norse and English derived lexical variants appear, which differ only in phonology (Townend, 2002: 205). According to Björkman, Scandinavian loan words have a ‘form that cannot be explained by means of English internal sound-laws, but which is easily accounted for by assuming Scandinavian origin’ (Björkman, 1900-1902: 30; Dance, 2003: 74). He describes tests, which are based on prehistoric differences between Scandinavian and West Teutonic (Björkman, 1900-1902: 32), followed by the ones based on differences between Scandinavian and English sound development. (Björkman, 1900-1902: 36).

There were distinctly Scandinavian diphthongs *ei*, *æi*, as in ME *bein*, *beyn* ‘direct, prompt, ready’ and OWS *beinn* ‘straight, direct’ (Björkman, 1900-1902: 40). Other Scandinavian diphthongs include *øy*, *ey*, as in ME *laisen* ‘to deliver, loose from’ OWS *løysa* ‘to loose, deliver, release’, as opposed to OE *līesan* ME *lēsen* ‘release, deliver’ (Björkman, 1900-1902: 63-64). Of distinctly Scandinavian origin are also diphthongs *qu*, and *au*, as in OWS *blautr* ‘soft, moist’, which became ME *bleat* ‘wretched’ (Björkman, 1900-1902: 68).

¹³ Miller cites the criteria from Dance (2011: 92) ‘Tomarȝan hit is awane’: Words Derived from Old Norse in Four Lambeth Homilies’. In Fisiak and Bator (2011: 77–127) *Foreign Influences on Medieval English*. Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang.

The Scandinavian vowels are \bar{a} , as in ME *wān* ‘hope, quantity, opinion’ from OWS *vān*, as opposed to OE *wēn* ‘hope’, from which comes ME *wēne*, ‘thought, doubt’ (Björkman, 1900-1902: 81-83), \bar{a} in close syllables and before an original *e*, could be represented in loan words either by *a* or \bar{a} (Björkman, 1900-1902: 109). Another Scandinavian influence is represented by vowel *i* in ME word *silver*, which was probably influenced by OWS *silfr*, with the native regular form being OE *siolfor*, *sioluftr*, *seolfor* (Björkman, 1900-1902: 112). When in English ‘a nasal consonant was dropped and the preceding vowel was *u*, this vowel was lengthened, but did not undergo a qualitative change to \bar{o} , as it did in Scandinavian’. Thus, OE word *toft*, meaning ‘a piece of ground’ and giving ME *toft*, ‘a piece of ground, slightly elevated, exposed site’ can be identified as a loan-word from OWS *tōft*, *toft* with the same meaning (Björkman, 1900-1902: 113). Another Scandinavian vowel was \bar{y} , represented in ME by \bar{i} as in *līre* ‘face, look, complexion, countenance’, coming from OWS *hlȳr* ‘cheek’, as opposed to OE *hlēor* ‘cheek, face’, giving ME *lēre* (Björkman, 1900-1902: 114-115). ME *sister* is also difficult to explain through English sound-laws from OE *sweostor*, *swuster*, but ‘no difficulty arises when influence of Scandinavian is assumed’, as in OWS *sýstir*, OSwed. *syster* (Björkman, 1900-1902: 117).

The consonants typical of Scandinavian loans are *sk*, *k*, and *g* in places where OE had palatalized counterparts. (Björkman, 1900-1902: 119-150; Dance, 2003: 78-79; Durkin, 2014: 199). The presence of Scandinavian influence is perceivable when there is a velar stop where a native English word has a palatal, that is OE [č] frequently corresponds to Sc [k], and OE [j], [y] correspond in many words to Sc [g]. L *castrum* ‘castle; fort(ress)’ was borrowed into West Germanic and became OE *ceaster* ‘former Roman city’, which survives in many ‘(-)chester names’, such as in *West Chester* (Miller, 2012: 120). There was a change that ‘converted [g] to [y] before a front vowel or [y] in native English words, Old Norse cognates thus preserve [g], in place of native *y(i)est* (OE *ziest*), English has *guest* (OI *gestr*) and *gate* from OI *gátt*

“doorpost, doorway”, not from OE *zeat*’ (Miller, 2012:123). ‘Norse preserved the Germanic velar stops: **dīk* > OE [dīc] > *ditch*’. *Ridge* is native English, from OE *hrycg*, while northern *rig* (as in Rigsby), meaning ‘the back; a ridge’ and Middle Scots *rig* are Scandinavian from OI *hrygg-r* ‘backbone; ridge’ (Miller, 2012: 124)’. Scandinavian also preserved Germanic *sk* ‘intact while in English *sc* became [ʃ], initially in certain limited environments’, as in OE *fisc* > *fish*, in comparison to OI *fisk-r*, as in *fiskigarðr* ‘fishpond’, or Fiskergate. The same contrast can be observed in *shirt*, which is native from OE *scyrte* ‘shirt’, and Nordic *skirt* (Miller, 2012: 125). *Skill* also comes directly from Nordic (OI *skil* ‘discernment, knowledge, skill’), and it ‘ousted OE *cræft* in this meaning, leaving English *craft* with a different sense’ (Miller, 2012: 126).

Björkman also points to guttural spirant ʒ. ‘The native OE correspondence to Scandinavian *aʒ* was *æg*, the cases in which it gives in ME *aw* instead of *ai*, imply Nordic origin’. ME *drūnen* ‘to drown’ comes from Scandinavian **druzna* pointing to Scandinavian consonant dissimilation (Björkman,1900-1902: 157-158). Similarly to this change from *nn* to *ʒn*, described by Björkman, Germanic *mn* became OWS *fn*, as seen in ME *nevenen* ‘to name, call, tell’, influenced by OWS *nefna*, as opposed to OE *nemnan*, giving ME *nemnen* (Björkman,1900-1902: 176). In Scandinavian, Germanic *þ* and *ð* also retained their quality of spirants, but in Old English *ð* became *d*. The spirant was kept in some loan-words, but in others it was ‘superseded by the stopped sound under the influence of the native words’. Thus, words such as ME *addlenn* in Ormulum and ME *adilen, adil* ‘to earn, to acquire’ might possibly come from WOS *ǫðlask* (Björkman,1900-1902: 159). The Scandinavian *r*,¹⁴ developed from the Germanic final *-z*, marks the Nordic loan-words in English, since the corresponding sound had

¹⁴ The sound which is in Old Norse represented by ‘r’ is described as ‘alveolar trill’ by Barnes (Barnes, 2008: 11). Gordon remarks that Scandinavian ‘r’ comes in some cases from G ‘r’, but more often from Primitive Norse ‘r’, stemming from G ‘z’ (Gordon, 1957: 280). He also points out that Norse Runic alphabet represents these sounds by different runes (Gordon, 1957: 181). Björkman uses the symbol ‘r’, which in IPA represents uvular trill (International Phonetic Association. ‘Full IPA Chart.’ Available online from <<https://www.internationalphoneticassociation.org/content/full-ipa-chart>>).

been ‘prehistorically dropped in English’. It can be found in Scandinavian nominatives ending with *-r* in Old English. The ME word *helder, hildire* ‘rather, preferably’ also displays Scandinavian influence, as it comes from OWS *heldr* (Björkman, 1900-1902: 167).

Scandinavian borrowings can be also distinguished by consonant assimilation. The Germanic *-zd* is reflected in English by *-rd*, as opposed to Nordic assimilated *-dd*, similarly with Scandinavian *-ll* from Germanic *þl*, which became *-dl* in English. Therefore, ME *fell* ‘hill, mountain’ shows the influence of OWS *fell, fiáll* ‘mountain, hill’ (Björkman, 1900-1902: 168-170). Scandinavian loans can also be distinguished by their loss of certain consonants, such as the prehistoric loss of *w* in Old Scandinavian giving ME *lit* ‘colour’ from OWS *litr* ‘colour or appearance’, as opposed to OE *wlīte* ‘brightness, appearance, form’, evolving into ME *wlite* ‘face, form, beauty’ (Björkman, 1900-1902: 177-178; Wright, 1923: 84). Assimilation of nasals in the case of *mp>pp, nt>tt, nk>kk* marks borrowings from Old West Norse (Kolb, 1969; Dance, 2003: 81). Metathesis and non-metathesis can also show Scandinavian influence, especially of *r* before a vowel when *r* after a vowel should be expected in Middle English, for example in ME *brennen* ‘to burn’, stemming rather from OWS *brenna*, rather than from OE *biernan, bærnan* (Björkman, 1900-1902: 181-182).

Miller also highlights some other impacts of Scandinavian. The so-called focal area,¹⁵ was also ‘supposedly the only one to show the West Norse phonetic change of [hy] to [š]’ (Miller, 2012: 119), and ‘the change of /a/ to [ɔ] before *n* was also inhibited/ reversed by Scandinavian influence, whence PDE *man, bank, land, hand*, and northern *lang*, but southern *long, monger, strong*.’ As Miller points out, this can also be evidenced in manuscripts in West Saxon, in which frequent words like *and* and *man* are almost invariably written *ond, monn*, while rarer words are written with ‘an’ (Miller, 2012: 120).

¹⁵ Cumberland, Westmorland, Yorkshire, and part of Lincolnshire (Miller, 2012: 99)

2.3. Semantic Categories of Old Norse Borrowings

Apart from the differences between the loans into Old English and into Middle English, which have been mentioned above, Miller also speaks about the semantics of Scandinavian loan-words. ‘Of the 612 Scandinavian loanwords in English discussed by Thorson (1936), 56 pertain to nature; 52 to implements and tools; 42 to animals; 36 to persons; 31 to trees and plants; 21 to natural phenomena (fire, weather, etc.); 18 to agriculture; 17 to houses and building; 17 abstractions’ (Miller, 2012: 107). In their transfer from the Scandinavian to English context, the loan words underwent no significant semantic change (Dance, 2003: 201).

The semantic group encompassing the largest number of loans analysed by Dance is the ‘social contact and rules governing it’, which subsumes a large series of fields involving social position and relationship, law, arbitration, business transaction and others (Dance, 2003: 212). This group includes borrowings such as *drinc-hail*, or *gest*. Another most numerous area covers ‘militaristic situations and circumstances of conflict’, with words referring to encampments and fortifications, harmful actions (*hitten* ‘smite’), as well as opposites of valour (*niðing*) (Dance, 2003: 212-213). While in Anthony P. Grant’s study of the borrowings in modern languages and those surviving in PDE, the most numerous semantic categories were that of ‘basic actions and technology’ and ‘emotions and values’ (Grant in Haspelmath and Tadmor, 2009: 372). Friðriksdóttir’s study of words in Modern English and in the Yorkshire dialect, grouped the surviving loans into semantic fields of ‘fauna’, ‘natural and topographical terms’, ‘Norse mythology’ and ‘negative terms’ (Friðriksdóttir, 2014: 28). Some of the borrowings became obsolete in Standard English, with the exception of ‘productive words’ that still can be observed in word-formation processes in PDE, for example, *cupcake* deriving from *cake* (ON *kaka* ‘cake, a sweet dessert’) (Friðriksdóttir, 2014: 44).

In her study using the Middle English Dictionary, Moskowich not only tracked when the Old Norse loans entered the language, but also analysed the words ‘incorporated in the

system', that is the words appearing in compounds (Moskowich-Spiegel Fandiño, 1995:149). Out of the thirty-five semantic categories set by Moskowich, such as 'household', 'clothes and textile', or 'wild life', and 'animals', the most represented area was that of physical action (721 of 859 words were verbs). The second most represented category was 'state of mind', followed in numbers of representation by 'mental actions', 'law' and 'social relations'. In Moskowich's view, Old English either lacked these words and thus needed to borrow them, or these words denoted such an important aspect for the speakers bringing them, that they replaced the native ones (Moskowich-Spiegel Fandiño, 1995:148). The fields referring to 'abstractions' and 'medicine fields' are also 'more representative than the ones denoting 'person or rank' or 'assemblies'. In view of the results of her study, Moskowich claims that 'the idea that most words borrowed from the Scandinavian languages are part of everyday life terms can be disregarded' (Moskowich-Spiegel Fandiño, 1995:149).

The most numerous grammatical category in Moskowich's study was the verbs, such as *atlen* and *brennen*, which were so 'deeply rooted in the language so as to be used by authors considered far from the Scandinavian influence like Chaucer' (Moskowich-Spiegel Fandiño, 1995:148). In an analysis carried out by A. P. Grant, most loan words from Old Norse, characterized mostly as 'intimate borrowings', replacing pre-existing concepts, represented the category of adjectives, such as PDE *flat*, *dirty* and then verb, such as PDE *to crawl* or *to take* (Grant in Haspelmath and Tadmor, 2009: 370).

The study of Moskowich and Seoane comparing the behaviour of Scandinavian loanwords in Early Modern English and Middle English has lead Moskowich and Seoane to the conclusion that many of terms have been 'internalized by most speakers' (Moskowich and Seoane, 1995: 412). The fact that these terms could be found in nearly all the semantic fields represented in the study indicates that these terms 'now belong to the "common core" of the language' (Ibid.). 'This new status of the words of Scandinavian origin can be observed in the

use of verb *call*, which is employed in their corpus as belonging to a wide variety of semantic fields'. The term is 'so often used that it acquires different meanings' (Ibid.).

3. Material and Method

The aim of this thesis is to classify Old Norse lexical borrowings in Middle English by means of observing and describing the semantic fields which these words enter. The Middle English period has been chosen over the Old English period because of the greater scope of preserved material. Moreover, as has been mentioned in the theoretical chapter, Middle English is characterized by imposition through language shift, as the Scandinavian community was undergoing assimilation and was switching from Old Norse to English, bringing even items of the ‘core vocabulary’ with them. It is thus a period richest in Old Norse loan-words.

The electronic version of the *Middle English Dictionary* has been selected as a source. The electronic version covers the details of the print version, which offers ‘a comprehensive analysis of lexicon usage for the period between 1100 and 1500’, and is based ‘on the analysis of a collection of over three million citation slips’ (MED). It also has its own *HyperBibliography*, which includes ‘all the Middle English materials cited in the dictionary’, and a *Corpus of Middle English Prose and Verse*, an electronic collection of Middle English texts (MED). The *Middle English Dictionary* provides a list of the possible borrowings along with their forms of origin and possible meanings. The list of the loans was then searched by means of the ‘Boolean search’ and specifying the language of the etymon to ‘on’ (Old Norse) or ‘oi’ (Old Icelandic). Old Icelandic was also included as a language of the etymon, since many Old Norse loan words have their attested forms only in Old Icelandic, which is an issue that has been addressed in the theoretical chapter. The result of this search was a list of 2047 loan-words in Middle English of Old Norse origin which then had to be sorted into groups. The sorting presented a lengthy process of careful selection of loan-words, as etymological marks ‘on’ and ‘oi’ resulted also in the appearance of loan-words with origin in ‘OIt.’, ‘Old Italian’, ‘OIr.’, ‘Old Irish’ and ‘ONF’, ‘Old Northern French’. These words, such as *bagantīn* (n.) from OIt. *bagattino*, ‘a small copper coin of Venice and Trent’, or *Gaitete* (n.) from OIr. *Goidil* ‘a Gael, an Irishman’ (MED) had to be discarded from the list.

For the purpose of this work, only ‘pure’ borrowings, that is those words with no corresponding forms outside of the Scandinavian languages, had to be selected. The picture *Fig. 1: MED entry* shows the result of the search for the loan *baisk* and the picture *Fig. 2: MED etymology* shows the etymological information provided by the *Dictionary* for the loan *carpen*.

Fig. 1: MED entry

baisk (adj.) Also **bask**, (Orm.) **be33sc**.

(a) Harsh, bitter, sour (to the taste); (b) bitter (tears), grievous (sin), etc.

Fig. 2: MED etymology

[ON ; cp. Icel. & Swed. dial. **karpa** brag, boast, dispute, quarrel.

ME evidence suggests that modern Scand. meanings represent a late development and that the verb orig. meant 'speak, talk'.]

The *Dictionary*, as can be seen in the pictures above, provides various information concerning the searched word, including the part of speech which it represents and other possible forms of the word. Moreover, it groups the meanings and provides the comment on the etymology: it shows the origin of the word and the corresponding forms. The *Dictionary* may also provide the possible usages of the searched word, meanings of the corresponding forms, information on the localization of the forms listed and other various comments concerning either the form, origin or usage of the word.

To obtain the ‘pure’ borrowings suitable for analysis, I thus created a Microsoft Excel table which I used to store all the excerpts and sorted them into categories on separate sheets. The first category called ‘All MED entries for ON and OI’ contains the complete list of search results. The Middle English loanwords from this list were then categorized according to the descriptions of origin provided by the *Middle English Dictionary*, as the tables above show. Many words had a corresponding form in another language, including English, and were

therefore classified according to the languages of their corresponding forms. The influence of Dutch, High and Low German can especially be observed in that category, which is the focus of Wolfgang Viereck's study of Low and High German influence on English (Viereck, 1993). The *Middle English Dictionary* entries of Old Norse borrowings with corresponding forms in English were listed in separate categories, that is 'ON corresponding to OE', 'ON corresponding to ME' and 'ON corresponding to MnE', as described in the dictionary. Some cases were more complicated than others, as there are words which may look as 'pure' borrowings at first sight, for they have no foreign corresponding form listed, such as *innest* (adj. sup.) 'innermost', with MED providing only the form on which they are based: '*innest* from *inne* (adj.); cp. OI *innst*' (MED). The basic form of this word needs therefore to be looked up in the dictionary separately, so that the language of its origin is determined with accuracy, and the word properly classified as 'Corresponding to OE'. Derived words are included in the same categories as the words on which they are based, as in the case of *sōnde* (alt. *sende*) (n.) 'a sending, message, report' and its derivatives *sōndes-man* (n.), *sōnder-bōde* (n.), *sōnd-man* (n.), all meaning 'a messenger' and included in the 'Blends and Influence of ON and OE', as they are a product of ON influence on the native form *sand*, *sond*. The category 'Blends and Influence of ON and OE' includes both blends and forms influenced by either language, even featuring remodelling of sounds.

Some words were mediated from ON to ME through a different language. These words can be found within the category 'L2 from ON', for instance, *rouel* (n.) 'walrus ivory', was borrowed to ME from OF *rōal*, but ultimately comes from ON (cp. OI *hross-hvalr*). Some Old Norse loanwords in ME also exhibit influence of other languages than English, as in the case of *anger* (n.) 'distress, suffering, hostile attitude', in the category 'Influence of other languages on ON', originally from ON (cp. OI *angr*), influenced by L *angor*. Only two entries form the category 'ON from L2', which subsumes words borrowed by ON from other languages prior to

their recruitment to ME. One of those words is *capel* (n.) ‘a horse, gelding’, which ON (cp. OI *kapall*) borrowed from L *caballus*, the other is *cānunk* (n.) ‘a clergyman living under a rule of canons’ (ON, cp. OI *kanōki*) from L *canonicus*.

Some MED entries appear in multiple categories at once because of having corresponding forms typical of all those categories, such as *rāth* (n.) ‘advice, counsel’, which is included in both ‘Corresponding to OE’ and ‘Corresponding to ME’, since it has corresponding forms in both: OE *rǣd* and ME *rēd* (n.) (MED). This is not the case of words, such as *sprenten* (v.), as the MED entry directly states that the word is ‘from OE’, the corresponding form in ME does not thus affect the word’s classification as ‘Corresponding to OE’. Another complication in categorization can be illustrated on the word *snēsen* (v.) ‘to stab sb.’, corresponding to LOE *snāsan*, ME *asnēsen* and OI *sneisa*, as its corresponding form is from LOE, not OE.

The selection process revealed 759 ‘pure borrowings’ from the list of total 2047 possible ON loan-words in ME. This category ‘ON in ME’ includes also two words with corresponding forms from the area of Shetland – *kide* (n.) ‘the young of a goat’, *swifte* (n.) ‘Naut. A piece of light rope passed through the eyelets of a reef band and used to reef a sail, a reef point’, as well as two words with corresponding forms in Faroese *pilken* (v.) ‘Of a bird: to strike at or pick clean (sth.) with the bill; also used fig.: to deprive (sb.) of goods by exercise of power’, *ruggen* (v.) ‘to pull or stretch, to torture sb. by pulling or stretching’, and one word with a corresponding form in Norn – *slugge* (n.) ‘a lazy person’. Both Norn, brought to Orkney and Shetland by the Vikings, and Faroese spoken at Faroe Islands, evolved from Old Norse (Barnes, 2007: 2; Gordon, 1957: xx), and therefore words with corresponding forms in these languages were therefore also classified as ‘pure borrowings’.

The number of Old Norse borrowings suitable for analysis was too large with respect to the extent of this work, and the entries therefore needed to be subsequently separated into

smaller groups, which would yield a more manageable number of words for inquiry. I thus divided the entries in the category ‘ON in ME’ according to the parts of speech which they represented and assigned to them also different colours for the sake of clarity. With regard to ease of semantic classification and number of entries, adjectives were then selected for analysis, as nouns along with verbs appeared to be more polysemous and were considerably greater in number.

As some of the entries provided by MED chosen for the analysis as adjectives were classified as representing simultaneously more than one word class, mostly nouns or adverbials, unsuitable meanings of those respective classes had to be discarded. The loanword *brōth* (ON cp. OI *brāðr* ‘hasty, rash, sudden’) ‘sudden; quick, eager (to do sth.); violent, fierce, angry’, for instance, was marked by MED as both an adjective and a noun, but only adjectival senses were selected for the analysis, omitting senses such as ‘a fierce or violent person’ or ‘a violent act’.

However, the semantic scopes of individual ‘pure’ adjectives were discovered to be too wide, providing far too many specific meanings than could be analysed within the framework of this BA thesis, and needed thus to be further narrowed down. The various and distinguishable meanings of many of the adjectives that were revealed to be polysemous could be determined as related subsenses of one central meaning (Kearnes, 2006: 568), as in the case of *flat* (OI *flatr*), the various meanings of which could be subsumed under a more general meaning ‘level, flat’, ‘even’ and ‘smooth’. Similarly with *bōun* (ON cp. OI *būin-n*, ppl. of *būa*), determined as generally meaning ‘ready, prepared’, *heil* (ON cp. OI *heill*) ‘healthy’, *loue* (ON cp. OI *lāgr*) ‘low’, or *lōs* (ON, cp. OI *lauss*) ‘free from fetters, captivity, physical restraint’. This method of selecting an encompassing sense is based on Dance (2003: 202), who chooses for his semantic analysis of loans only one sense, which seems to encompass all other meanings as well, for instance ‘low’, including both literal meaning with regard to space and extent, and metaphorical one of ‘lowly’ and ‘humble’ (Dance, 2003: 202). Based on the description of semantic changes

by McMahon (McMahon, 1994: 176-190), the number of terms representing the semantic fields of each of the words was reduced but, with the exception of only a few words, such as those mentioned above, it was impossible to select only one meaning. This resulted in words belonging to multiple categories at once. The polysemous character of loanwords was also noted by Moskowich, as some of the examined loans occupied various semantic categories at once.

In her research on Old Norse borrowings entering Middle English, she created her own 35 semantic categories, such as ‘references to people or social rank’, ‘trade and money’, ‘the military world and war’, or ‘state of mind’ (Moskowich-Spiegel Fandiño, 1995: 146), which she used also in her other work tracing behaviour of loan-words in ME and EModE (Moskowich, 1995: 399).¹⁶ Friðriksdóttir, who analyses Old Norse words surviving in Modern English, also created her own semantic categories for these purposes, such as ‘fauna’, ‘natural and topographical terms’, ‘Norse mythology’ and ‘negative terms’. She also provided separate categories based on word classes, such as ‘nouns,’ ‘adjectives’, ‘verbs’ (Friðriksdóttir, 2014: 29-34). In her research, she does not comment on the possible issues arising from polysemy, but notes that ON borrowings are in most instances subordinate to their preferred synonym in Modern English (Friðriksdóttir, 2014: 19).

For the purpose of this thesis, *Thesaurus of Old English* was selected as a tool for the semantic classification of the loans, as it provides not only semantic categories to which the loans could be assigned, but also Old English lexical units within those categories. Therefore, the relationship between the native lexis and the incoming foreign lexical items could be observed and described. While Dance gathered his material for analysis ‘from manuscripts, and glosses missing from *Old English Dictionary* and *Middle English Dictionary*’ (Dance, 2003:

¹⁶ All her semantic categoris are listed in: Moskowich-Spiegel Fandiño, Isabel (1995) ‘Language Contact and Language Change: The Danes in England’. *Revista Alicantina de Estudios Ingleses* 8, 139-153. Universidad de La Coruña, at 146.

39-67), and not only MED (Dance, 2003: 187), which I used as my primary source, his method of semantic classification is also based on *Thesaurus of Old English*. He also relies only on the first level of division in TOE for his semantic classification of loans (Dance, 2003: 201). I relied on the first level of division for the purpose of semantic classification of the borrowings but then I also tried to select the narrowest and the most appropriate category possible for the loanwords, as all of the Old English units present in that category were excerpted for further observation.

Thesaurus of Old English's method of classification is based on *The Historical Thesaurus of English*.¹⁷ The Historical Thesaurus works with three primary divisions of *the External World, the Mental World, and the Social World*.¹⁸ These were in turn divided into seven levels of semantic category, starting with most general ways of expressing a concept and moving hierarchically downwards to the most specific (HT). Marc Alexander and Christian Kay call it 'an organizing principle of hyponymy, encapsulating relationships such as "type of" or "part of" (HT). *Thesaurus of Old English* uses a 'reduced version', as 'Clark Hall and Bosworth-Toller dictionaries are presented in 18 categories, some of which themselves are further divided into sizeable subcategories'.¹⁹

My method of classifying the Old Norse loanwords, as has been mentioned above, consisted of selecting the most representative meanings of each of the loans presented by MED. These terms were subsequently used to search for the most suitable semantic categories in TOE. For the observation of the relationship between the native Old English lexis and the incoming borrowings to be valid, only categories containing adjectives were chosen. The method of using

¹⁷ Alexander, Marc and Christian Kay (2017) 'Classification, In Brief'. In *About the Historical Thesaurus of English*. Glasgow: University of Glasgow. Available online from <<https://ht.ac.uk/classification/>> Last Accessed 15 July 2018. All the future references will be included in the parentheses in the text as 'HT'.

¹⁸ The External World encompasses 'most readily observable phenomena of the universe, the land, the sky; then living beings and their characteristics any physical needs; then measurement, space and time', The Mental World includes 'mental processes' and the Social World comprises 'vocabulary of the people as they organize into social groups, develop systems such as law, morality, exploit the environment, communicate and enjoy themselves' (HT).

¹⁹ Roberts, Jane and Christian Kay (2017) 'Classification'. In *About A Thesaurus of Old English*. Glasgow: University of Glasgow. Available online from <<http://oldenglishtesaurus.arts.gla.ac.uk/classification>> Last accessed 15 July 2018. All future references will be included in the parentheses in the text as 'TOE'.

TOE as a tool for semantic classification, apart from its advantages, has also its own problems, as the individual categories can only be found by searching for words included in their names. Thus, some categories of meanings are difficult to find and have to be searched through their corresponding synonymous expressions. Some categories might be impossible to find not because of the difference in expressions used, but due to either the lack of attested words in such a meaning or their absence in the dictionary on which Thesaurus of Old English is based. The case of the word *brōked* (ON cp. Dan., Norw. *broget*) ‘spotted, variegated’ thus either presents an interesting cultural shift in meaning, or, more probably, the aforementioned issue of troublesome, unstraightforward classification. Its meaning, as presented by MED, noncommittally comments on ‘the properties of matter’, yet can only be found in TOE in the category ‘injurious to health: stain, smear: spot: spotted’.

Moreover, MED groups meanings of the words differently to TOE; MED’s classification is broader than TOE’s and therefore the groups of meanings in MED and TOE often do not match. What MED presented as one group of meanings, making the words not seem as polysemous, was in fact a group of different terms which all could be used for searching in TOE, resulting in different categories, as in the case of *alod* (ON cp. OI *af-lōa, af-lōga*) with one group of meanings represented by the words ‘miserable’ and ‘wretched’, which could lead to categories of *Emotion*, *bad feeling*, and *opinion*, respectively. I selected for the category searching in TOE the terms encompassing all the others which were present in the group; in the case of *alod* this method resulted in the category of *Emotion*. Another problem which the fixed categories of TOE presented was that some words, by means of which the loans were defined, could not be found in the Thesaurus, as with *auke* (ON cp. OI *öfug-r*) and one of its meanings defined as ‘strange, marvelous’, which were finally categorized under the synonym ‘different’. Some loanwords, as in the case of *lāve* (ON, cp. OI *lafa* ‘to dangle’) ‘(of ears) drooping, dangling’, could be categorized neither by one of the terms presented by MED, nor by the

closely related synonyms, and I eventually selected the possibly closest category of *Existence*, ‘Bent or turned downward’ due to an association of animals’ drooping ears.

For some meanings, the categories suggested by TOE were too specific, too broad or not exactly corresponding to the meaning searched. *Cai* (ON cp. ODan *kei* ‘left’) means ‘left’, but as the only categories including expressions with this sense are the ones concerning the left side of the body, specifically ‘the left hand (n.)’ and ‘hand: left (adj.)’, I had no other option but to categorize *cai* as ‘hand: left’, even though the meaning was too specific. The category ‘hand: left (adj.)’ was favoured over the other one containing nouns, as the lexical item in this category, ‘winstra’ was also an adjective (TOE). *Scautand* (OI *skota* ‘to shove’; ON cp. OI *skaut*, p. of *skjōta* ‘to shoot, push’) ‘?Lunging; ?darting, sliding’ also could not be categorized under the terms provided by MED, neither by any close synonyms available, such as ‘shooting, thrusting’, and was eventually classified under the general meaning of ‘moving’, as the only ‘sliding’ found in TOE was in the category ‘easily caused to slip or slide’. The classification of words, such as *ragged(e)* (from *rag(ge)*, n. ON cp. OI *raggaðr*) ‘tattered, ragged; rough’ was also of the more problematic ones, for I had to search for its meaning of ‘tattered, ragged’ by means of synonym ‘torn’. To capture this meaning and its related figurative senses, it was classified both in the category concerning *Opinion* (‘mean clothing’) and *Existence* (‘ripped up, torn apart’). The various groups of meanings given by MED were thus searched and classified separately by terms encompassing all the other senses within the group, resulting in words belonging to multiple categories at once.

4. Analysis/ Research Part

As has been distinguished by Townend and Miller, Old Norse borrowings into Old English were mainly of the cultural kind, while many lexical items entered Middle English from Old Norse due to an increasing assimilation of the Viking settlers, and thus included also items of the core vocabulary (Miller, 2012: 106; Townend, 2002: 204). This also resulted in competition of Nordic and native forms, which could differ merely in phonology (Townend, 2002: 205). The sorting process of entries listed by MED as ON borrowings revealed 55 loans which were made into Old English and 659 words with a corresponding native form. The categories including the lexical units related to the words in other languages, such as those concerning blends, foreign language influences and corresponding forms either in English or other languages, are the only ones in which forms attesting contemporary confusions or errors can be found.

The method of selection described above revealed 759 of ‘pure’ Old Norse loanwords in the total number of 2047 words listed by *Middle English Dictionary* when tasked to list all the entries with ‘on’ or ‘oi’ as the language of etymon. Subsequently, the division of those ‘pure’ loans according to their word classes yielded 104 adjectives suitable for analysis. These were classified by their meanings, as provided by MED, in *Thesaurus of Old English*. On the first level of division, there are 18 main categories in TOE,²⁰ and 14 of these semantic fields are covered by the analysed ON loans.

4.1. Semantic Classification of Old Norse Loans

As can be seen in the table 2. *Life and Death* (all tables are attached in the appendix for convenience), 19 of the ON borrowings analysed pertain to the category of *Life and Death* which subsumes ‘*Existence; Life; Death; Humankind; Body; Sensation, feeling and perception;*

²⁰ The 18 semantic fields of TOE are: *Physical World, Life and Death, Matter and Measurement, Material Needs, Existence, Mental Faculties, Opinion, Emotion, Language and Communication, Possession, Action and Utility, Social Interaction, Peace and War, Law and Order, Property, Religion, Work, Leisure* (TOE).

Animals; Plants and Spiritual/mental health (TOE). Only one word belongs to the subcategory of *Existence – batful* (cp. OI *bati* ‘improvement, profit’) ‘productive, fertile’ entering the native context of two words *giffæst* ‘gifted with, capable of, fitted for’ and *wæstmbære* ‘Fruitful, fertile, productive’, which seems to cover the meanings of the loan. Three of the four loans in the subcategory of *Mental/spiritual health*, with the exception of *quert(e)* (ON cp. OI *kyrt* (older **kvirt*), neut. of *kyrr, kuirr*) ‘healthy, sound’, denote a negative state: *geld* (ON cp. OI *geldr*) ‘sterile, barren impotent, castrated; (fig.) deprived of enjoyment’; *gul* (ON cp. OI *gulr*) ‘yellow, pale; very sick looking’; *snart* (ON cp. OI *snart*, neut. of *snarr*) ‘painful, smarting’. As no categories which would include terms ‘sterile’ or ‘impotent’ could be found, *geld* was eventually classified by its literal meaning ‘castrated’. The native context in this category consists of two words, *āfyred* and *belisnod*, which mean ‘castrated’ and ‘a eunuch’ respectively. The loan entering this category is thus the only unit with a figurative meaning.

The subcategory of *Sensation, perception and feeling* comprises six loans, all of which, with the exception of *mirk(e)* (ON cp. OI *myrkr*) ‘dark in color; that cannot be seen; sinful, wicked’ and *baisk* (ON cp. OI *beisk-r*) ‘harsh, bitter, sour to taste; bitter tears’, are entering semantic categories with no less than 4 native lexical units. The largest category is the one which is entered by *ēgǣrn* (Cp. OI *āgjarn* ‘ambitious, covetous, fierce’) ‘self-willed, stubborn; lustful’, as it contains 7 lexical units, and the one which is entered by *swong(e)* (cp. OI *svangr* ‘hungry’) ‘lean, gaunt, emaciated’, as it contains 9 lexical units. The most numerous subcategory in the field of *Life and Death* is *Body* which comprises 8 loans. Two of these loans, *camp* (ON cp. OI *kampr* ‘mustache’) ‘shaggy (eyebrows)’ and *lōthen* (ON cp. OI *loðinn*) ‘hairy, shaggy’, have nearly the same meaning, with *camp* being merely used in a more specific context. Both *auk(e)* (ON cp. OI *öfug-r*) ‘from the left; of a stroke with the sword: from left to right, backhanded; wrong, perverse; strange, marvelous’ and *cai* (ON cp. ODan. *kei* ‘left’) ‘left’ enter the same category with only one native unit *winestra* ‘left’, which could also be used

substantively as ‘left hand’. Even though this category has only one unit, *auk(e)* is very specific in its meanings, while *cai* is general. No category concerning inflexibility or physical stiffness could be found, and *unmēk(e)* (from *mēk* adj.; cp. OI *ūmjūkr*) ‘savage, fierce, cruel, also rude; proud, haughty, disdainful; disobedient, unsubmitive, also unfaithful; sinful, iniquitous; physically stiff, inflexible’ is therefore the only word in its category with negative meaning.

As can be seen in the table 3. *Matter and Measurement*, 19 loans were also classified within the field of *Matter and Measurement* dealing with ‘*Properties of matter; Bad condition of matter; Measurement and determination of amount; Form, kind, nature and character; Order, arrangement and disposition; Comparison*’ (TOE). Only *aindain* (cp. OI *ein-dæmi* ‘the right to judge for oneself, an unexampled thing’) ‘?sovereign; ?singular’ and *sēr(e)* (from ON cp. OI *sēr*, dat. of *sik* refl.pron.) ‘different, distinct, individual; extraordinary, great’ can be found in the subcategory of *Form, kind, nature, character*, both denoting individuality and peculiarity. *Sēr(e)*, along with other three loans occupies the subcategory of *Comparison*; both *sēr(e)* and *auke* (cp. OI *öfug-r*) ‘strange, marvelous’ are used to stress otherness, while *slīk* (ON cp. OI *slīkr*) ‘of the kind or class mentioned, like (that or those referred to)’ expresses likeness. The subcategory *Measurement, determination of amount* also includes four loans: three of which, *min(ne)* (cp. OI *minni*) ‘smaller, less, lower’, *scant* (cp. OI *skammr*) ‘limited or insufficient’, and *wer* (cp. OI *verri*, comp. of *illr*) ‘inferior in quality, bad’, are negative. *Scant* and *wer* even mark insufficiency and inferiority, whereas the loan *odde* (cp. OI *oddi* ‘odd number’) ‘not in pair, odd, not even; outstanding, great, huge, majestic’ can both signify the meaning of uniqueness.²¹

The subcategory *Bad condition of matter* is only occupied by *fēde* (ppl. adj.) (Cp. OI *feyja* ‘to rot, decay’) ‘decayed, withered’. The native context consists of 9 words, some of

²¹ I could not find the category including adjectives denoting meanings such as ‘odd’ or ‘not even’ in TOE. The only category connected with the term ‘odd’ was *An odd number* comprising nouns, so I eventually classified *odd* according to its meaning ‘not in pair’, within the category *One, single*.

which, like *gundig* and *formogod* have a very low frequency of appearance. The largest subcategory *Properties of matter* contains 9 loans. The borrowing *blōt* (ON cp. OI *blautr*) ‘soft, flexible, pliable’ enters the native context of merely one word *swancor* ‘bending easily; pliant, supple; without firmness, feeble, weak’, which has also been flagged as used solely in poetic environment. The native context of the loan *smelt* (ON cp. OI *smeltr*) ‘enameled, lustrous’ is wider, as it includes 5 words, yet, all of these are restricted in their usage to glosses and glossaries.

As the table 4. *Material Needs* shows, only 5 of 104 examined loans have been classified into the semantic field *Material Needs* covering ‘*Digestion; Farm; Hunting, the chase; Weaving, Building, construction and Salubrity*’ (TOE). Two of these, both *heil* (ON cp. OI *heill*) ‘healthy’ and *heilsöm* (cp. OI *heil-samr*) ‘healthful, wholesome’ belong to subcategories ‘Salubrity: Wholesome, healthy’, which contains 2 Old English units, *gehæled* ‘safe, secure, good’ and noticeably more polysemous *gōd* ‘good, wholesome, salutary, happy’.²² TOE offered no other suitable category for the loan *brōked* ‘variegated, spotted’ than *Spotted*, nested in the category *Insalubrious, injurious to health*. Even though the excerpted native word *specfāh* ‘speckled, spotted, full of spots’ seems neutral in its meaning, the semantic category within which it is assigned, suggests an association with a poisonous plant or creature. In addition, the word *specfāh* is both used infrequently and only in glosses or glossaries. Both loans *skīr(e)* (cp. OI *skīrr*) ‘of light: bright; of water: clear’ and *smelt* (ON cp. OI *smeltr*) ‘enameled, lustrous’ relate to the process of cleansing. *Skīr(e)* enters the category with only one native word *hlūtor* ‘clear, pure, bright, sincere’, while the Old English environment of *smelt* consists of two, *āsoden* ‘sodden, boiled, tried by seething’ and *smāte* ‘refined, pure (of gold)’. Only *smāte* covers the meaning of the loan, yet it favours a specific context of *gold*.

²² Other meanings of *gōd* include ‘having in due measure the properties, which an object of its kind ought to have; prosperous; conducive to well-being, beneficial, profitable’

As shown in the table 5. *Existence*, 25 loans pertain to the field of *Existence* covering subcategories of ‘*State and condition; Cause (of anything); Fate, Lot, Fortune and destiny; Constitution and founding (eg. of world); Destruction, dissolution, loss and breaking; Strength, Space and extent; Time; To move and to be in motion*’ (TOE). Nine of these loans belong to the subcategory *Space, extent*. As mentioned before, *lāve* (cp. OI *lafa* ‘to dangle, droop’) ‘(of the ears) drooping, dangling’ was difficult to classify, since TOE offerend no category directly connected with neither terms ‘drooping’ and ‘dangling’ nor with synonymous expressions, and was thus eventually classified according to a possible description of ‘drooping ears’ as *Turned, bent downward*. Both *lāve* and *grūf(fe)* (cp. OI *ā grūfu*) ‘face downward’ denoting a downward spatial relation are entering the native context of few words with low frequency of appearance, such as *ofdūneonwend* ‘turned downwards’. Only *brōth* (cp. OI *brāðr* ‘hasty, rash, sudden’) ‘sudden, hasty’ and *ithen* (cp. OI *iðinn*) ‘constant, permanent’ pertain to the subcategory *A time, a period of time*, and only 2 words belong to the category of *Weakness: fēde* (cp. OI *feýja* ‘to rot, decay’) ‘feeble, weak’ and *mĕk* (cp. OI *mjúkr*) ‘gentle, quiet, unaggressive’.

On the other hand, the major subfield of *Existence* is the one containing expressions regarding strength, cruelty and fierceness, as it contains 9 borrowings, some of which enter a very rich native environment. The categories of *brōth* ‘also violent, fierce, angry’, *brōtheli* ‘violent, angry’ and *hāk* ‘unsparing, ruthless toward (sb.), rough on (sb.)’ offer 14 native expressions with only 3 of low usage frequency, while that of *nait* (ON cp. OI *neytr*) ‘(of strength) great’ includes 4 native lexical units with 3 of those appearing infrequently and either in poetical uses or in glosses. Even though used also metaphorically of someone’s appearance (MED), *ragged(e)* ‘tattered, ragged; rough’, was classified in fields regarding *Destruction* with TOE offering only one native counterpart of *āsprindlad* ‘torn asunder, ripped up’ flagged as infrequent in appearance. The subcategory *To move, be in motion* contains only three units, two of which, *skete* and *wight* denote a quick movement and enter a very rich native context of more

than 20 words, five of which are only connected with poetry. The last borrowing occupying this subfield, *scautand* (cp. OI *skota* ‘to shove’, OI *skjōta* ‘to shoot, push’) ‘?Lunging; ?darting, sliding’, does not enter a category with numerous expressions, but it is worth to note that the native words offered by TOE can be applied in a variety of contexts, such as *lācende* which could be used in contexts of ‘swinging, movement of birds in flight, movement of ship on the waves, fighting and playing a musical instrument’ (BT).

The table 6. *Mental Faculties* shows 19 loanwords classified within the field *Mental Faculties*, with subfields of ‘*The head (as a seat of thought)* and *Will, the faculty of willing*’ (TOE). *Will, the faculty of willing* includes 12 loans, five of which denote ‘eagerness’ or ‘willingness’ and five which signify ‘boldness’. *Kēt(e)* (cp. OI *kæta* ‘to gladden’, *kātr* ‘cheerful’ and Swed. dial. *katig* ‘vigorous, bold’) ‘bold, brave (of warriors, knights)’ enters a very full category containing 18 units, five of which are connected with poetry. *Wight* (cp. OI *vīgt*, neut. of *vīgr*) ‘brave, valiant (used as epithet)’ is also classified within a category containing numerous native expressions, yet most of these are restricted to poetic uses.

The subcategory of *The head (as seat of thought)* comprises 7 borrowings, three of which are linked with ‘fear’: *skerre* ‘excitable, easily frightened or provoked’, *rad(e)* ‘afraid, frightened’ and *uglī* ‘terrifying, horrifying, dreadful’. Both *rad(e)* and *uglī* have a very rich native context, as the category within which *rad(e)* is classified contains 17 expressions, and the one of *uglī* even 28 words. One word in the category of *rad(e)* appears only in glosses, three in the poetic contexts only, three other words are rare and one is even marked as of an uncertain existence, while the category of *uglī* contains five words connected with glosses and three linked with poetry. Two borrowings within the field of *The head (as seat of thought)* also pertain to the subcategories connected with *Understanding*, as *skil-wīs* (from ON cp. OI *skil-vīss* ‘trustworthy’) means ‘having the faculty of reason; discerning, wise’ and *ær-witte* (cp. OI *ör-viti*) signifies the opposite, ‘unwise, foolish’.

As table 7. *Opinion* shows, 21 Old Norse borrowings pertain to the field of *Opinion* with subcategories of ‘*Goodness; Evil; Consideration, esteem; Disrespect, irreverence; Pride; Humility; Reputation, fame; Shame, disgrace and Beauty, fairness*’ (TOE). Two loans, *biglī* (ON cp. OI *byggiligr* ‘habitable’) ‘comfortable, stately (mansion)’ and *unmēk(e)* (cp. OI *ūmjūkr*) ‘proud, haughty’, belong to the subcategory *Pride*. Only one loan, *skil-wīs* (cp. OI *skil-vīss* ‘trustworthy’) ‘discerning’ relates to *Appraisal*. Two loans, *loue* ‘low’ and *loulī* ‘humble; obedient; kindly, gentle, gracious’ express ‘humility’. Two others are connected with *Shame and disgrace*; *nais* ‘ashamed; destitute’ is only restricted to phrases ‘*naked and nais, nais and naked*’ (MED), and *snaip(e)* (ON cp. OI *sneypa* ‘disgrace, ignominy’) ‘?disgraceful, ignominious’ enters a full category with 12 native expressions, of which only 3 are used in glosses. Also two borrowings comment on the attribute of *Beauty*, both in negative light; *uglī* means ‘terrifying, horrifying, dreadful; loathsome, ugly, repulsive’ and even though *mensk(e)* (ON cp. OI *mennskr*) means ‘honorable, praiseworthy; beautiful’, in the context of beauty it is used ironically (MED). Two borrowings belong to the subcategory of *Disrespect, irreverence*; to *hāthelī* ‘scornful’ TOE offers only one native counterpart, *hyspful* ‘scornful’ which is both restricted to glosses and rare, and for *scūter* ‘derisive, taunting’ TOE offers two, but both are infrequent in their use.

The category of *Consideration, esteem* comprises 3 loans, one of which, *mensk(e)* ‘honorable, praiseworthy’ has a rich Old English context, even though some of the native words are used in glosses or poetry. Three loans also belong to the category of *Goodness*; *greithlī* ‘good, pleasant, noble, splendid’, *heilsöm* ‘(of counsel) sound, good for one's welfare’, and *odde* ‘outstanding, glorious, excellent, noble’ present a positive judgement. *Odde* enters a rich native environment of 13 words, 4 of which are restricted to poetry. The most numerous subcategory of the field of *Opinion* is *Evil*, containing 6 units; 3 words, *uglī* ‘evil, wicked; morally offensive’, *wer* ‘more deficient in virtue, of baser character, more sinful, morally

worse' and *brōthelī* 'wicked, vile', express wickedness and moral ills, while *ōurī* 'shabby, wretched, poor in appearance', *ragged(e)* 'tattered, ragged; rough' and *ūsel* 'wretched, miserable; lowly; (of someone's life) deprived (with respect to food and clothing)' are connected with wretchedness.

Emotion is the semantic field containing 18 loans, as can be seen in the table 8. *Emotion*. The subcategory *Disposition toward others* includes 4 borrowings; while *tīt(e)* 'dear, cherished; ?valiant; ?able' enters the native context of two words, both used only in poetry, the remaining three loans, *loulī* 'kindly, gentle, gracious', *sleigh* 'gracious, fair' and *spǎke* 'gentle, tame' enter an environment extremely rich in native expressions. The subcategory *A feeling, what is felt* includes 4 loans; 3 of those have a positive meaning of gladness or joy, while *sluggī* 'spiritually torpid; inattentive', marks a lack of feeling. *Thrō* is the borrowing which subsumes both positive and negative meanings: 'angry, threatening' and 'fair, delightful, good, prosperous, successful; worthy, noble', and thus belongs to both the category *A feeling, what is felt* and *Bad feeling, sadness*, which is the most robust category containing loans denoting emotional states, as eleven loans belong here. Only two of these loans, *alod* '?miserable, in a wretched condition' and *drūp* 'sad, wretched', express sadness, while the rest of these loans, with the exception of *ōulist* 'wearisome, tedious', are related to anger and fierceness. The category in which *drūp* is classified, contains 4 native units, all of which are infrequent and restricted either to poetry or glosses. Of the anger related expressions, *ōth* 'demented, mad; distraught; furious' and *snaip(e)* 'bitter, severe' can be found in categories most abundant with native words. In general, the semantic field of *Emotion* contains in its subcategories the greatest number of expressions used in poetry in comparison to other fields.

Only 2 loans, as the table 9. *Language and Communication* shows, can be found in the field of *Language and Communication* which covers the subfields of 'Curiosity; To take matter for discourse; Dispute and debate' (TOE). One of these loans is *sleigh* 'wise, prudent; clever,

ingenious; skillful, expert, accomplished; gracious, fair; crafty, cunning; deceitful; mysterious, unknown’, which also belongs to the fields of *Emotion* and *Action and utility*. The other loan is *thwert* ‘Crosswise, transverse; opposing’. Both of these loans enter categories with only one native lexical unit; for *sleigh* it is *d̄iegol* ‘secret, hidden, private, dark, obscure, profound, abstruse, unknown’, covering its meaning of mystery, and for *thwert* it is *wipercwepol* ‘that which contradicts, opposing’, which does not fully cover the meaning offered by the loan. Moreover, it is of low occurrence and restricted to glosses.

Possession is the field with subcategories ‘*Want, lack; Giving; and To take*’, containing only one loan in the subcategory *Giving* (TOE). As shown in the table 10. *Possession*, the word included in this category is *scant* ‘limited or insufficient, reluctant to give or receive, niggardly, sparing’ with 5 native counterparts in its category, one of which is used in glosses. The meanings of the native lexical units cover the loan’s meanings ‘sparing, niggardly’. *Law and Order* is also one of the fields with only one loan classified within it, as can be seen in the table 13. *Law and Order*. This field subsumes the subcategories ‘*Law, body of rules, Right of holding court and Jurisdiction*’ (TOE). The only loan in this field is *lauelēs* (cp. OI *löglauss*) ‘disregarding the law, uncontrolled’, which was classified not as precisely, since the most suitable category TOE offered was *Outside of law*, but this category contains only adverbials. *Lauelēs* was thus eventually classified withing the category *Unlawfull, illicit*, including 4 native words with meanings ‘unlawful, illicit’ or ‘wrong’. The field of *Property* with subfields ‘*Property; Exaction of tax/tribute; A debt, a due*’, as the table 14. *Property* shows, also includes only single borrowing; *greith* meaning also ‘wealthy, powerful’ enters the native context of only one word, *goldspēdig* ‘wealthy’, which is both rare and used solely in poetry.

The semantic field *Action and utility*, as table 11. *Action and Utility* shows, subsumes 21 Old Norse borrowings. This field is further divided into subcategories of ‘*Action, doing, performance; Occupation, activity, business; Ability, capacity, power; Natural/ proper way/*

manner/ mode of action; Use (made of things), service; Difficulty; Peril and Easiness (TOE). The subcategory *Action, doing, performance* includes 2 loans: *bain* ‘willing, inclined, eager; prepared, ready’ and *bōun* ‘ready, prepared’, both in the same category of *Ready, prepared* with 4 native words. Two loans, *gazhenlās* ‘of no avail, profitless’ and *unnait(e)* ‘useless; idle, vain; (also in fig. context, of penance or grace) ineffective, worthless’ denote the meaning of *Uselessness*. Two loans can be found in the category of *Easiness*: *gein* ‘(of actions or things) beneficial, profitable, helpful’ and *lōs* ‘free from fetters, captivity, physical constraint’. Two loans signify *Disinclination to act*, as *sluggī* means ‘indolent, sluggish; characterized by slothfulness’ and *ōulist* means ‘lazy, slow, and sluggish’. The borrowings *sleigh* and *tīt(e)* ‘valiant; ?able’ pertain to the subfield of *Ability, capacity, power*. *Sleigh* with its meanings ‘wise, prudent; clever, ingenious; skillful, expert, accomplished; crafty, cunning; deceitful’ is included in three additional different subcategories of *Clever, ingenious; Skilful, skilled* and *Crafty, deceitful, false*.

The subcategory of *Natural/proper way/ manner/ mode of action* contains loans *lauelēs* ‘disregarding the law, uncontrolled’ and *unmēk(e)* because of one of its meanings ‘rude’, as both suggest ill-mannerly behaviour. The category *Use (made of things), service* includes three borrowings; *sēmeli* ‘good for a purpose, suitable’ and *sēr(e)* ‘extraordinary, great’ enter native environments with only one word in their respective categories, while *nait* ‘useful’ enters the context of 12 Old English words, of which two are used in poetry and another two in glosses. The subcategory *Occupation, activity, business* is the most numerous within the field *Action and utility*, as it includes 5 words; *spāke* (ON cp. OI *spakr*) ‘gentle, tame; quick, eager, ready’, *spakliche* (from *spāke* adj., cp. OI *spakligr*) ‘sprightly, vigorous’ and *sprak* (ON cp. OI *sprækr*) ‘energetic, brisk’ in addition all suggest *Vigorous Action* and *Activity*. A single loanword, *uglī* ‘?difficult, dangerous’, occupies the subcategory of *Peril*.

Social interaction with the subfields ‘*Power, control, sway; A public office; Direction, guidance; Fellowship, union, association; Contradiction, opposition; Principle, character; Marriage and the state of marriage* (TOE)’ contains only 6 borrowings, as the table 12. *Social Interactions* shows. The subfield of *Power, control, sway* includes only one loan *unmēk(e)* ‘disobedient, unsubmitive’. The subcategory *An obligation, bounden duty* contains two loans with positive meaning: *fit* ‘fitting; appropriate, suitable’ and *trig* ‘trustworthy, trusty’. The category of *Principle, character* is further divided into three different categories of *Moral evil*, occupied by *wilsōm* ‘fig. morally errant’, *Guilt* including the loan *lak* ‘blameworthy, at fault’, and *Purity* with the borrowing *sēmeli* ‘virtuous, pure; perfect’.

The last semantic field offered by TOE covered by the Old Norse borrowings I analysed is *Religion* (the table 15. *Religion* attached in the appendix) with subfields ‘*A divine being*’ and ‘*Religion*’ (TOE). Two of the total number of three loans in this field have a negative meaning, signifying ‘wicked’ and ‘sinful’: *il(le)* ‘wicked, sinful, immoral’ and *mirk(e)* ‘sinful, wicked’. The meanings of *mirk(e)* carry an association with darkness, and the native counterparts excerpted from the respective category in TOE are frequently flagged as used only in poetry. The last of the words which were classified within this semantic field is a borrowing of a religious term, as the adjective *skīr(e)* used with the noun *thuresdai* signifies ‘the day before the Crucifixion of Christ, Maundy Thursday’ (cp. OI *skiri-þorsdagr*) (Faulkes, 2007: 213). TOE offered no native units completely corresponding to the meaning, and therefore this loan was categorized as belonging to the category of *Christian festivals*, among categories concerning *Easter, Holy Week, Holy Wednesday* and other days and times of religious significance. Even though TOE offered categories such as *Last three days of the holy week* with very concrete subcategories *Dawn of last three days of the holy week* and *Last three days of the holy week*, with words of rare occurrence, no mention of the ‘Thursday before Easter’ or ‘Maundy Thursday’ could be found.

With relation to the context of the native lexis in the respective semantic categories to which the loans were attributed, certain relationships could be observed, such as a very specific and restricted meaning of the loan, as in the case of *auk(e)* (ON cp. OI *öfugr* ‘turned the wrong way; with the back of the hand; harsh, unkind’) had a very specific meaning ‘from the left; (of a stroke with the sword) from left to right, backhanded; wrong, perverse’ (Zoëga, 1910: 654).

Out of 104 analysed Old Norse loan words, 43 belong to more than one semantic category at once. The table *I. Semantic Categories: Numbers* provides an overview of the numbers of loan words classified within each of the categories (in the brackets next to the names of the categories) represented by the borrowings, and the numbers of the native lexical units in their respective categories (in the brackets next to the individual loans).

1. Semantic Categories: Numbers

<u>The semantic categories</u>	Life and Death (19)	Matter and Measurement (19)	Material Needs (5)	Existence (25)	Mental Faculties (19)	Opinion (21)	Emotion (18)
<u>The loans and the numbers of native expressions</u>	<i>auk(e)</i> (1) <i>baisk</i> (3) <i>batful</i> (2) <i>cai</i> (1) <i>camp</i> (2) <i>crask</i> (3) <i>ēgērn</i> (7) <i>geld</i> (2) <i>gleg</i> (4) <i>gul</i> (1) <i>lōthen</i> (2) <i>mirk(e)</i> (1) <i>mōthe</i> (5) <i>quert(e)</i> (1) <i>sēmeli</i> (6) <i>snart</i> (3) <i>swong(e)</i> (9) <i>unmēk(e)</i> (5) <i>weik</i> (5)	<i>aindain</i> (5) <i>auk(e)</i> (2) <i>blōt</i> (1) <i>dank</i> (5) <i>enker-grēne</i> (1) <i>fēde</i> (9) <i>gul</i> (3) <i>min(ne)</i> (1) <i>mirk(e)</i> (4) <i>odde</i> (2) (2) <i>scant</i> (5) <i>sēme</i> (2) <i>sēr(e)</i> (2) (2) <i>skīr(e)</i> (2) <i>slīk</i> (2) <i>smelt</i> (5) <i>weik</i> (5) <i>wēke</i> (2) <i>wer</i> (2)	<i>brōked</i> (1) <i>heil</i> (2) <i>heilsöm</i> (2) <i>skīr(e)</i> (1) <i>smelt</i> (2)	<i>alod</i> (4) <i>avelōng</i> (1) <i>brōth</i> (5) (14) <i>brōtheli</i> (14) <i>crask</i> (3) <i>fēde</i> (1) <i>flat</i> (1) <i>gein</i> (3) <i>grūff(e)</i> (1) <i>hāk</i> (14) <i>ithen</i> (1) <i>kēi(e)</i> (4) <i>lāve</i> (2) <i>loue</i> (3) <i>mēk</i> (3) <i>nait</i> (4) <i>odde</i> (3) <i>ragged(e)</i> (1) <i>rothli</i> (9) <i>scautand</i> (4) <i>skēt(e)</i> (22) <i>thwart</i> (1) <i>unmēk(e)</i> (9) <i>want</i> (3) <i>wight</i> (22)	<i>ær-witte</i> (3) <i>auk(e)</i> (1) <i>auth</i> (1) <i>bain</i> (1) <i>brōth</i> (2) <i>ēgērn</i> (6) <i>fāle</i> (4) <i>greith</i> (1) (2) <i>kēt(e)</i> (18) <i>nait</i> (4) <i>rad(e)</i> (17) <i>skerre</i> (1) <i>skil-wīs</i> (4) <i>thrō</i> (7) (2) (1) <i>ugli</i> (28) <i>wandsöm</i> (4) <i>wandsömlī</i> (4) <i>wight</i> (11) <i>wilsöm</i> (2)	<i>bigli</i> (1) (3) <i>brōtheli</i> (2) (13) <i>hātheli</i> (1) <i>heilsöm</i> (3) <i>loue</i> (4) <i>loulī</i> (4) <i>mensk(e)</i> (8) (12) <i>nais</i> (3) <i>odde</i> (13) <i>ōurī</i> (3) <i>ragged(e)</i> (1) <i>scüter</i> (2) <i>sēmeli</i> (2) <i>skil-wīs</i> (1) <i>snaip(e)</i> (12) <i>tūt(e)</i> (1) <i>ugli</i> (2) (2) <i>unmēk(e)</i> (4) <i>ūsel</i> (4) <i>wer</i> (1)	<i>alod</i> (10) <i>baisk</i> (5) <i>drūp</i> (4) <i>glāth(e)</i> (14) <i>gōlike</i> (8) <i>grō</i> (2) <i>loulī</i> (12) <i>ōlme</i> (1) <i>ōth</i> (23) <i>ōulist</i> (6) <i>skerre</i> (2) <i>skēt(e)</i> (4) <i>sleigh</i> (29) <i>sluggī</i> (1) <i>snaip(e)</i> (10) <i>spāke</i> (12) <i>thrō</i> (1) (13) <i>tūt(e)</i> (2)

<u>The semantic categories</u>	Language and Communication (2)	Possession (1)	Action and Utility (21)	Social Interaction (6)	Law and Order (1)	Property (1)	Religion (3)
<u>The loans and the numbers of native expressions</u>	<i>sleigh</i> (1) <i>thwert</i> (1)	<i>scant</i> (5)	<i>bain</i> (4) <i>bōun</i> (4) <i>gāzhenlās</i> (1) <i>gein</i> (3) <i>ithen</i> (1) <i>lauelēs</i> (1) <i>lōs</i> (1) <i>nait</i> (12) <i>ōulist</i> (9) <i>sēmēlī</i> (1) <i>sēr(e)</i> (1) <i>sīsel</i> (1) <i>sleigh</i> (1) (1) (2) <i>sluggī</i> (1) <i>spāke</i> (1) <i>spaklīche</i> (1) <i>sprak</i> (1) <i>tīt(e)</i> (1) <i>uglī</i> (6) <i>unmēk(e)</i> (1) <i>unnait(e)</i> (2)	<i>lak</i> (1) <i>sēmēlī</i> (3) <i>fīt</i> (3) <i>trig</i> (3) <i>unmēk(e)</i> (3) <i>wilsōm</i> (1)	<i>lauelēs</i> (4)	<i>greith</i> (1)	<i>il(le)</i> (16) <i>mirk(e)</i> (16) <i>skīr(e)</i> (5)

5. Conclusion

As has been revealed, from 104 analysed Old Norse borrowings, 25 pertained to the semantic field of *Existence*, 21 to *Opinion*, and 21 to the field of *Action and utility*. The other most numerous categories are *Mental Faculties*, *Matter and Measurement*, and *Life and Death* with 19 borrowings, followed by the field of *Emotion* with 18 loanwords. Of the subcategories represented, one of the largest is the one containing expressions regarding physical strength and the category of *Bad feeling, sadness* including words denoting various forms of anger and fierceness.

As suggested by Townend and Miller and the concept of ‘imposition through language shift’, which sees the borrowing process of Old Norse lexis into Middle English as caused by assimilation of the Northmen and not ‘need-based’, the excerpted Old English lexical units in the respective semantic categories of each of the loans indeed usually cover the loan’s meaning (Townend, 2002: 205; Miller, 2012: 106). The most frequent relationship between the loans and the Old English units offered by TOE is that the native units express the same meaning as the loan word or that which is synonymous to it. In some of the cases, the native expressions can be of a more general character or are more specific in their meaning. The exceptions present are directly linked with the borrowings of troublesome, unstraightforward categorization, as those for which TOE offered no suitable categories and which were thus categorized in accordance with the expressions synonymous to those needed or in categories containing lexical units of different polarity. One of such cases is represented by the loan *unmēk(e)* (from *mēk* adj.; cp. OE *ūmjūkr* ‘unsoft, harsh’) and its meaning ‘inflexible, physically stiff’, which was classified as *Having supple limbs, flexible*, for TOE offered no corresponding negative category, and the loan therefore bears a unique meaning within its context of native expressions.

It is difficult to summarize the results with regard to the numbers of Old English units included in the respective categories, as the relationship between them and the individual loans

entering these categories is not straightforward. Some loans only have a single Old English counterpart in TOE, while others enter a very rich native environment with as many Old English expressions as 29. Thus, Old Norse loans enter both the semantic categories marked by scarcity of native expressions, which might point either to their borrowing being need-based or to the lack of attested Old English words in those fields, and the semantic categories which are very robust, which seems to support the concept of imposition through language shift. The advantage of using TOE in this respect was not only in its providing corresponding Old English lexical units within the individual categories but also in its ‘flagging’ of these words according to their frequency of appearance or contexts in which they occur. Some words thus can be observed to enter an environment, in which all of the native lexical units are strictly related to use in glosses or glossaries, as in the case of *smelt* (ON, cp. OI *smeltr* ‘enameled’). In addition, this lead to some observations concerning the semantic field of *Emotion*, in which the Old English expressions seem to be connected with poetry more than in any other semantic field.

The limited framework of this thesis is reflected in the extent of the research, as the potential of the material used for the analysis was by no means fulfilled – for the ease of categorization, needed in order for this reaserch to be manageable within the scope of a BA thesis, reduction in numbers of meanings was favoured at the expense of the possible depth of the analysis. The narrowing of the number of meanings of individual words caused wider areas of meaning and thus possible new relationships between the native and incoming lexis to be omitted. This analysis of Old Norse loans also focused mainly on the semantic classification of the loans than on the analysis of the respective relationship between the loans and the native lexis, which could include also semantic shifts within the loans from Old Norse. It would also be fruitful to examine the number of loanwords which survived into PDE with respect to their relationships to the native lexis as presented by TOE.

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Shrnutí (Résumé)

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá staroseverskými výpůjčkami ve střední angličtině. Výpůjčky byly excerpovány v *Middle English Dictionary* pomocí nástroje *Boolean search* a etymologických značek „on“ (Old Norse) a „oi“ (Old Icelandic). Do vyhledávání byla zahrnuta mimo staroseverštiny i staroislandština, jelikož mnoho slovíček má doloženou formu pouze ve staroislandských textech. Výsledkem vyhledávání v MED bylo 2047 možných staroseverských výpůjček ve střední angličtině, které se musely následně protřídit, aby byly odhaleny ‚čisté‘ staroseverské výpůjčky, hodící se k analýze, a odtrídil se tak ten typ slovíček, který je nevhodný, například slovíčka s odpovídajícími tvary v cizích jazycích, či výpůjčky, které jsou jen fonologickou variantou těch domácích.

Třídění jednotlivých slovíček do různých kategorií podle popisu v MED, odhalilo 759 ‚čistých‘ výpůjček, které byly následně rozděleny podle příslušnosti k jednotlivým slovním druhům, z nichž byla pro analýzu zvolena adjektiva, kvůli vhodnému počtu i zdánlivě menší polysemii. Na základě tvrzení April M. S. McMahon, že většina slov je polysémních s jedním centrálním významem (McMahon, 1994: 176) a metodologii Richarda Dance (Dance, 2003: 202), která vybírá hlavní význam zastřešující ostatní, bylo množství významů jednotlivých slovíček sníženo na co nejmenší počet pro zjednošení klasifikace a z důvodu omezeného rozsahu práce. Výpůjčky pak byly podle svých významů roztríděny do jednotlivých sémantických kategorií, které nabízí *Thesaurus of Old English*. Z náležitých kategorií byly také excerpovány staroanglické lexikální jednotky, jež byly následně vyhledávány v *Bosworth-Toller Dictionary*.

Výhodou Thesauru je jeho poskytování informace týkající se frekvence výskytu jednotlivých slovíček a jejich užití, buď ve striktně poetickém kontextu, nebo v glosáři, či nejjisté existence daného výrazu. Některá slovíčka tak vstupují do prostředí plného výrazů, které jsou spjata pouze s glosami, jako je tomu v případě výpůjčky *smelt*.

Výsledkem práce bylo zjištění, že z osmnácti dostupných hlavních sémantických oblastí v TOE je čtrnáct zastoupeno v analyzovaných výpůjčkách. Nejvíce početně zastoupené oblasti jsou „Existence“ s 25 výpůjčkami, „Opinion“ a „Action and Utility“, jež jsou oblasti, které zahrnují po 21 výpůjčkách. Kategorie „Emotion“ zahrnuje 18 slovíček, jejichž staroanglické protiklady, obsažené v daných kategoriích, mají užití v poezii nejčastěji ze všech, v porovnání s ostatními sémantickými oblastmi. I v případě, kdy některé z výpůjček vstupují do sémantických oblastí, které jsou velmi robustní, obsahující až 29 domácích výrazů, překrývají se s nimi významově, nebo se liší tak, že domácí výrazy bývají buď konkrétnější ve svém významu, či naopak obecnější. Výjimky tvoří výpůjčky, jejichž klasifikace byla komplikovanější, jelikož výrazy, podle kterých by se dal jejich význam klasifikovat, nebyl v TOE spojen se žádnou kategorií, a tak musel být nalezen jiný, alternativní výraz, nejčastěji synonymum, který do nějaké kategorie spadal. Další z komplikací tvořila skupina slovíček, která měla například negativní význam, ale kategorie nabízené v Thesauru zahrnovaly jednotky pouze kladné. V takových případech přináší výpůjčka do dané kategorie význam zcela unikátní.

Appendix

The following tables include Old Norse loans with narrowed meanings, as they have been searched for and classified in TOE, their respective semantic categories and the Old English lexical units excerpted from these categories.

Notes on the Old English lexical units in the respective semantic categories in TOE were kept in TOE format, with ‘q’ meaning uncertain existence of the word, ‘g’ words appearing only in glosses or glossaries, ‘o’ words occurring only once or infrequently and ‘p’ marking words used only in poetry. The Old English lexical units excerpted from TOE are presented along with their definitions as provided by *Bosworth-Toller Dictionary*. In some cases, searching for the respective entries involved some modifications, such as an alternate spelling which is noted in the following tables in parentheses by ‘BT’ with the alternate spelling following. If the process of searching resulted in a different word, usually of different word class, it is noted in the parentheses by means of ‘BT’ followed by a word with a colon, after which its meanings, or groups of meanings follow.²³ I used a note ‘BT none’ to state that no appropriate entry could be found in accordance to the form and the meaning suggested by the category in TOE. If the words were marked for their special possible usage, it is included in brackets along with the meanings.

As has been mentioned before, some words were classified as belonging to several categories at once. I use the plus symbol to signify that a word belongs simultaneously to multiple categories which are on different levels of division in the *Thesaurus*, while a comma signifies that a word belongs simultaneously to categories which are on the same level of division in the *Thesaurus*. A semantic category may be presented also in the parentheses as a possible level added for clarity or specification of the meaning.

²³ I differentiate between various groups of meaning as presented in BT under Roman numbers, which are separated by semi-colons, and the individual meanings within these groups, which are separated by commas.

2. Life and Death

<u>Old Norse loans</u>	<u>Semantic categories in TOE</u>	<u>Old English units in the respective category</u>
<i>auk(e)</i> (ON cp. OI <i>öfug-r</i>) 'from the left; of a stroke with the sword: from left to right, backhanded; wrong, perverse; strange, marvelous'	Life and death: Body: Part of body:s Limb: Arm: Hand : Left	<i>winstra</i> (BT <i>winestra</i>) 'left (left hand, subst.)'
<i>baisk</i> (ON cp. OI <i>beisk-r</i>) 'harsh, bitter, sour to taste; bitter tears'	Life and death: Sensation, perception, feeling: Strong taste, acidity, pungency: Strong, biting, pungent: Bitter	<i>ātorlic</i> (g,o) 'poison-like' <i>biter</i> 'bitter, sharp, severe, dire; bitter to the taste; painful, ill-natured' <i>gebiterod</i> 'made bitter'
<i>batful</i> (cp. OI <i>bati</i> 'improvement, profit') 'fertile, productive'	Life and death: Existence, life: Fruitfulness, fertility: Fruitful, fertile, productive	<i>giffæst</i> 'gifted with, capable of, fitted for' <i>wæstmbære</i> 'Fruitful, fertile, productive'
<i>cai</i> (ON cp. ODan. <i>kei</i> 'left') 'left'	Life and death: Body: Part of body: Limb: Arm: Hand: Left	<i>winstra</i> (BT <i>winestra</i>) 'left (left hand, subst.)'
<i>camp</i> (ON cp. OI <i>kampr</i> 'mustache') 'shaggy (eyebrows)'	Life and death: Body: Skin: Hair: Texture of hair: Having thick, shaggy hair	<i>sceacgede</i> (g) (BT <i>sceacged</i>) 'having hair on the head, shagged' <i>rūh</i> 'rough, hairy, shaggy; rough, untrimmed, uncultivated; rough, knotty; rough, undressed'
<i>crask</i> (ON cp. OI <i>karskr</i>) 'vigorous, strong, stout; fat, plump'	Life and death: Body: Bodily shape/ physique: Fat/plump	<i>fætt</i> 'fat, fatted' <i>grēat</i> 'great, large, thick, coarse' <i>ofæte/ofeten</i> (g) 'fat, given to eat too much'
<i>ēgēr̄n</i> (Cp. OI <i>āgjarn</i> 'ambitious, covetous, fierce') 'self-willed, stubborn; lustful'	Life and death: Sensation, perception, feeling: Desire, appetite: desirous	<i>lustbære</i> 'producing or having desire or pleasure, desirous, desirable, pleasant, agreeable' <i>lustful</i> (BT <i>gelustfull</i>) 'welcome' <i>gelysted</i> 'pleasing, causing a desire for anything ' <i>oflysted</i> 'possessed with a very strong desire, very desirous for' <i>gepancol</i> 'mindful, thoughtful, considerate, suppliant; thankful, grateful' <i>willende</i> 'voluntary' <i>gewilniendlic</i> 'desirable'
<i>geld</i> (ON cp. OI <i>geldr</i>) 'sterile, barren impotent, castrated, (fig.) deprived of enjoyment'	Life and death: Mental/spiritual health: Heart, injury, damage: Blemish, disfigurement: Castrated	<i>āfyred</i> 'castrated' <i>belis(t)nod</i> (BT <i>belisnod</i> : a eunuch)
<i>gleg</i> (ON cp. OI <i>glöggr</i>) 'only in phr.: ~ <i>of eie</i> , clear of sight, sharp-sighted'	Life and death: Feeling, sensation, perception: Faculty of sight: To open the eyes, be awake: (of sight) clear, bright	<i>beorht</i> 'bright, light, clear, lucid, splendid, excellent' <i>glēaw</i> 'clear-sighted, wise,

		<p>skilful, sagacious, prudent, good'</p> <p><i>scearp</i> 'sharp, having a fine edge or point; sharp to the taste, pungent, acid; sharp, keen, severe (of pain or of that which causes pain); sharp, keen, of sight '</p> <p><i>torht</i> 'bright, splendid; of splendid appearance, bright, beautiful, splendid; (of sight or voice) bright, clear'</p>
<i>gul</i> (ON cp. OI <i>gulr</i>) 'yellow, pale; ~ <i>and grene</i> , yellow and green; very sick looking'	Life and death: Mental/spiritual health: Disease, infirmity, sickness: Looking ill	<i>wan</i> 'wanting, absent; lacking, not possessed of'
<i>lōthen</i> (ON cp. OI <i>loðinn</i>) 'hairy, shaggy'	Life and death: Body: Skin: Hair: Texture of hair: Having thick, shaggy hair	<i>sceacgede</i> (g) (BT <i>sceacged</i>) 'having hair on the head, shagged'
<i>mirk(e)</i> (ON cp. OI <i>myrkr</i>) 'dark in color; that cannot be seen; sinful, wicked'	Life and death: Sensation, perception, feeling: Faculty of sight: Invisible: Hidden from sight, secret	<i>diegol</i> (BT <i>dígol</i>) 'secret, hidden, private, dark, obscure, profound, abstruse, unknown'
<i>mōthe</i> (ON cp. OI <i>mōðr</i>) 'weary'	Life and death: Sensation, perception, feeling: Exhaustion, weariness, faintness: Weariness: Tired, weary, exhausted	<i>mēþe</i> 'weary, exhausted (with labour, hunger, disease, etc.); weary in mind, troubled, sad; troublesome, causing weariness'
<i>quert(e)</i> (ON cp. OI <i>kyrt</i> (older * <i>kvirt</i>), neut. of <i>kyrr</i> , <i>kuirr</i>) 'healthy, sound'	Life and death: Mental/spiritual health: Sound physical condition: (Of health) sound	<i>ansund</i> 'Sound, entire, unhurt'
<i>sēmeli</i> (ON cp. OI <i>sæmiligr</i>) 'visually pleasing, pleasing to senses other than sight; good for a purpose, suitable; Of persons: worthy of respect, honourable; virtuous, pure; perfect'	Life and death: Sensation, perception, feeling: Desire, appetite: Sensual pleasure: Easy, pleasant, pleasurable	<i>ēape</i> 'easy, smooth; (of persons) easy to be entreated, gentle'
		<i>fæger</i> 'fair, beautiful, joyous, pleasant, pleasing, sweet' <i>liþe</i> 'lithe, soft, gentle, meek, mild, serene, benign, gracious,

		pleasant, sweet' <i>gerȳde</i> pleasant' (p,o) 'smooth, easy' <i>sōfte</i> 'soft; (of sleep) quiet, undisturbed; luxurious; gentle, not harsh, not stern' <i>wēþe</i> 'sweet, gentle, mild, pleasant'
<i>snart</i> (ON cp. OI <i>snart</i> , neut. of <i>snarr</i>) 'painful, smarting'	Life and death: Mental/ spiritual health: Pain, bodily discomfort: Painful	(<i>ge</i>) <i>sār</i> 'pain, soreness' <i>sārlic</i> 'giving occasion for sorrow, sad, mournful, lamentable, grievous; expressing sorrow or grief, sad, mournful' <i>ungeþwære</i> 'not in harmony, at variance, discordant, not in agreement; given to discord, quarrelsome; disagreeable, troublesome, vexatious'
<i>swong(e)</i> (ON cp. OI <i>svangr</i>) 'lean, gaunt, emaciated'	Life and death: Body: Bodily shape/physique: Lean, thin, slender	<i>gefæsted</i> (BT <i>gefæstan</i> : to abstain from food; to fast as discipline) <i>hlæne</i> 'lean, meagre' <i>gehlæned</i> (BT <i>gehlænian</i> : to make lean, thin) <i>gehlænsed</i> (BT <i>gehlænsian</i> : to make lean) <i>hlanc</i> (p) 'lank, lean, gaunt' <i>mæger</i> 'meagre, lean' <i>smæl</i> 'Small; small, little, not great; narrow, not broad; slender, thin, not thick; fine (of a powder, texture, etc.), not coarse' <i>þynne</i> 'thin; thin, lean, the opposite of fat or stout; thin, the opposite of thick; thin, the opposite of broad; (fig.) thin, weak, feeble, delicate, fine' <i>þynnol</i> (o, g) 'lean, meagre'
<i>unmēk(e)</i> (From <i>mēk</i> adj.; cp. OI <i>ūmjūkr</i>) 'savage, fierce, cruel, also rude; proud, haughty, disdainful; disobedient, unsubmissive, also unfaithful; sinful, iniquitous; physically stiff, inflexible'	Life and death: Body: Bodily shape/physique: Flexibility of limbs, suppleness: Having supple limbs, flexible	<i>bīgendlic</i> (BT <i>býgendlic</i>) 'flexible, pliable' <i>leoþubīg</i> (BT <i>leoþubíge</i>) 'flexible at the joints, humble; meek' <i>leoþucræftig</i> (p,o) 'skilful with the limbs' <i>leoþuwāc</i> 'with pliant joints, flexible, pliant, supple' <i>līþig</i> 'lithé, pliant, supple, flexible, soft, yielding'
<i>weik</i> (ON cp. OI <i>veikr</i>) 'lacking physical rigidity, flexible; fragile, breakable'	Life and death: Body: Bodily shape/physique: Flexibility of limbs, suppleness	<i>bīgendlic</i> (BT <i>býgendlic</i>) 'flexible, pliable' <i>leoþubīg</i> (BT <i>leoþubíge</i>) 'flexible at the joints, humble; meek'

		<i>leobucræftig</i> (p,o) 'skilful with the limbs' <i>leobuwāc</i> 'with pliant joints, flexible, pliant, supple' <i>līþig</i> 'lithé, pliant, supple, flexible, soft, yielding'
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3. Matter and Measurement

<u>Old Norse loans</u>	<u>Semantic categories in TOE</u>	<u>Old English units in the respective category</u>
<i>aindain</i> (cp. OI <i>ein-dæmi</i> 'the right to judge for oneself, an unexampled thing') '?Sovereign; ?singular'	Matter and measurement: Form, kind, nature, character: Singularity, peculiarity: Special, peculiar, singular	<i>ānlīpe</i> 'single, alone, solitary, by one's self, not combined with anything else; distinct from others' <i>sundorlic</i> 'special, peculiar' <i>synderlīpe</i> (g) 'special, singular, separate' <i>syndrig</i> 'separate, alone, not joined with others' <i>syndriglic</i> 'special, singular, peculiar'
<i>auk(e)</i> (ON cp. OI <i>öflug-r</i>) 'from the left; of a stroke with the sword: from left to right, backhanded; wrong, perverse; strange, marvelous'	Matter and measurement: Comparison: Difference, diversity, dissimilarity: Other, different	<i>ell</i> (BT <i>el</i>) 'other' <i>ōþer</i> 'one of two; the second of two, other; each of two; other, second in a series, next, following an object already mentioned; other, different, somebody else, something else; other, the rest, remaining'
<i>blōt</i> (ON cp. OI <i>blautr</i>) 'soft, flexible, pliable'	Matter and measurement: Properties of a matter: Softness: Power of bending, flexibility: Supple, flexible, pliable	<i>swancor</i> (p) 'bending easily; pliant, supple; without firmness, feeble, weak'
<i>dank</i> (adj. and n.) (Prob. ON cp. OI <i>dökk</i> 'pool') 'Wet, damp'	Matter and measurement: Properties of a matter: Liquid, a liquid: Moisture: Wet/ damp, moist	<i>næt</i> (BT none) (q) <i>wæt/dēawig</i> 'dewy' <i>fūht</i> 'moist, damp' <i>þān</i> (g) 'moist; watered, having water (of land)' <i>wæt</i> 'wet, moist, damp, consisting of moisture'
<i>enker-grēne</i> (Cp. OI <i>einkar-fagr</i> 'very fair') 'Very green, vivid green'	Matter and measurement: Properties of matter: A colour: Green/ greenness: Bright green	<i>eallgrēne</i> 'all-green'
<i>fēde</i> (ppl. adj.) (Cp. OI <i>fejja</i> 'to rot, decay') 'decayed, withered; feeble, weak'	Matter and measurement: Bad condition of matter: Decay, decline, corruption: Mouldering, decayed	<i>cweldeht</i> 'mortified' <i>formogod</i> (o) 'decayed' <i>formolsnod</i> 'decayed' <i>forrotod</i> 'liable to decay, corruptible, perishable' <i>fūl</i> 'foul, dirty, impure, corrupt, rotten, stinking, guilty, convicted of a crime'

		<p><i>gundig</i> (BT <i>gund</i>) (g,o) 'corrupted' <i>lyswen</i> 'full of matter, corrupt, purulent' <i>gemolsnod</i> 'corrupted, decayed' <i>tōhroren</i> (BT <i>tōhreósan</i>: to fall to pieces; (of flesh) to decay, rot away)</p>
<p><i>gul</i> (ON cp. OI <i>gulr</i>) 'yellow, pale; ~ <i>and grene</i>, yellow and green; very sick looking'</p>	<p>Matter and measurement: Properties of matter: A colour: Yellow/ yellowness: (Pale yellow)</p>	<p><i>geolo</i> 'yellow' (<i>ge</i>)<i>geolwod</i> (BT none) (<i>geoluhwīt</i> (g) (BT <i>geolohwit</i>) 'white with a tinge of yellow')</p>
<p><i>min(ne</i> (ON cp. OI <i>minni</i> adj.) 'smaller, less, lower'</p>	<p>Matter and measurement: Measurement and determination of amount: Quantity: Diminution: Less</p>	<p><i>læssa</i> 'less'</p>
<p><i>mirk(e</i> (ON cp. OI <i>myrkr</i>) 'dark in color; that cannot be seen; sinful, wicked'</p>	<p>Matter and measurement: Properties of matter: Darkness, obscurity: Not shining, dim + Dim (dark, gloomy)</p>	<p><i>blind</i> 'blind, deprived of sight; (fig.) of passions, people; (of place) without light, dark; not shining, dim; hidden from sight; blind (closed at one end)' <i>un(ge)wlitig</i> 'not bright, not brilliant' + <i>dimlic</i> 'dim, secret, hidden, concealed' <i>dimm</i> (BT <i>dim</i>) 'dim, dark, obscure, hidden; dark, without light, gloomy; wretched, grievous, sad, unhappy; dark, wicked'</p>
<p><i>odde</i> (ON cp. OI <i>oddi</i> 'odd number') 'not in pair, odd, not even; outstanding, glorious, illustrious; bold, brave; heroic; also, excellent, noble; strong, forceful; great, huge, majestic'</p>	<p>Matter and measurement: Measurement and determination of amount: Number: Specific numbers: One: One single Matter and measurement: Measurement, determination of amount: Quantity: Much: Greatness, bigness, size: Massive, bulky, huge + Very great, exceedingly great</p>	<p><i>ānfeald</i> 'one fold, simple, single, one alone, singular, peculiar, matchless' <i>ānlīpi(g)</i> 'going alone, solitary, private, singular, alone; single, sole, by one's self' <i>grēat</i> 'great, large, thick, coarse; (of things, material) massive, bulky, big' + <i>swīþlic</i> 'very great, exceedingly great'</p>
<p><i>scant</i> (from ON cp. OI <i>skamnr</i> (neut.) <i>skammt</i>) 'limited or insufficient, reluctant to give or receive, niggardly, sparing'</p>	<p>Matter and measurement: Measurement, determination of amount: Quantity: Insufficiency, lack, want: (Of things) scanty, scarce, meagre</p>	<p><i>ēapelic</i> 'easy, possible; easy, presenting little difficulty; inconsiderable, slight; (of living things) weak, tender; (of lifeless matter) mean, poor, scanty' <i>gnēþe/gnīþe</i> 'scanty, scarce; (of persons) frugal, sparing' <i>hungerlic</i> (g) (BT <i>hungorlic</i>) 'hungry; of things, meagre, scanty' <i>hungrig</i> 'hungry, famished; (of things) meagre, scanty' <i>þearfendlic</i> 'poor; (of persons) indigent, destitute; (of things) scanty, insufficient'</p>

<i>sēme</i> (ON cp. OI <i>sæmr</i>) 'attractive, appropriate'	Matter and measurement: Comparison: Congruity, fitness, suitability: Suitable, suited, fitted: Acceptable, suitable	<i>andfenge</i> 'that which can be received, acceptable, approved, fit' <i>andfengelic</i> (BT none) (o, g)
<i>sēr(e)</i> (from ON cp. OI <i>sēr</i> , dat. of <i>sik</i> refl.pron.) 'different, distinct, individual; extraordinary, great'	Matter and measurement: Comparison: Difference, diversity, dissimilarity: Other, different Matter and measurement: Form, matter, nature, kind: Singularity, peculiarity: Single, distinct from others, individual	<i>ell</i> (BT <i>el</i>) 'other' <i>ōper</i> 'one of two; the second of two, other; each of two; other, second in a series, next, following an object already mentioned; other, different, somebody else, something else; other, the rest, remaining' <i>ānlēpig</i> (BT <i>ānlīpig</i>) 'going alone, solitary, private, singular, alone; sole, by one's self; single, distinct from others, individual; each' <i>ānlīpe</i> 'single, alone, solitary, by one's self, not combined with anything else; single, distinct from others, individual; special (as opposed to general)'
<i>skīr(e)</i> (ON cp. OI <i>skīrr</i>) 'light: bright, of hills: shining (because of lighted fires); also, fig. of a person: ?illustrious, of water: clear, unmitigated; safe; ~ <i>thuresdai</i> (cp. OI <i>skiriþorsdagr</i>), the day before the Crucifixion of Christ'	Matter and measurement: Properties of matter: Brightness, light: Shining, bright	<i>brūn</i> 'brown, dark, dusky' <i>fāg</i> 'coloured, stained, dyed, tinged, shining, variegated'
<i>slīk</i> (ON cp. OI <i>slīkr</i>) 'Of the kind or class mentioned, like (that or those referred to)'	Matter and measurement: Comparison: Similitude, likeness: Equality: Equal, like	<i>gelīc</i> 'like, alike, similar, equal' <i>gemæc</i> 'equal, like, well-matched, suited'
<i>smelt</i> (ON cp. OI <i>smeltr</i>) 'enameled, lustrous'	Matter and measurement: Properties of matter: Brightness, light: That glitters, glistening	<i>glæteriende</i> (g) (BT <i>glæterian</i> : to glitter, shine) <i>glisigende</i> (g,o) (BT <i>glisian</i> : to shine, glisten) <i>gliteniende</i> (BT <i>glitenung</i> : a flash, gleam) <i>scilfor</i> (g) 'yellow, of the colour of gold' <i>scilfrig</i> (g) (BT <i>scilfrung</i> : ahaking, balancing, swinging of the lamps that burnt before them)
<i>weik</i> (ON cp. OI <i>veikr</i>) 'lacking physical rigidity, flexible; fragile, breakable'	Material and measurement: Properties of matter: Hardness, callosity, hard material: Stiffness, hardness: Brittle, fragile	<i>brēaþ</i> (o) 'brittle' <i>hnesce</i> 'nesh, soft, delicate, tender, effeminate; soft to the touch, yielding easily to pressure; yielding easily to force; yielding to temptation, inclined to wantonness; unable to endure hardship' <i>tīedre</i> (BT <i>tīdre</i>) 'weak, fragile, easily broken; weak, frail, of

		physical, mental, or moral weakness in persons; (of immaterial things) frail, not lasting, fleeting' <i>tōbrocenlic</i> 'frail, perishable' <i>tōbrȳtendlic</i> (o, g) 'breakable '
<i>wēke</i> (from <i>wēke</i> n. also cp. ON cp. OI <i>vōkr</i> 'moist') 'wet'	Matter and measurement: Properties of matter: Liquid, a liquid: Moisture: Wet	<i>næt</i> (q) (BT none) <i>wæt</i> 'wet, moist, damp, consisting of moisture'
<i>wer</i> (adj. comp., ON cp. OI <i>verri</i> , comp. of <i>illr</i>) 'more deficient in virtue, of baser character, more sinful, morally worse; inferior in quality, bad'	Matter and measurement: Measurement, determination of amount: Extent, degree: Rank, position, degree: Inferior: worse	<i>sāmra</i> 'inferior, worse' <i>wiers</i> (BT <i>wirsa</i> , <i>wirsian</i> : to get worse, <i>wirs</i> : worse, worst (in reference to moral ill; marking an inferior degree of what is desirable or proper; marking unfavourable condition, a higher degree of what is unpleasant or improper))

4. Material Needs

<u>Old Norse loans</u>	<u>Semantic categories in TOE</u>	<u>Old English units in the respective category</u>
<i>brōked</i> (ON cp. Dan. Norw. <i>broget</i>) 'variegated, spotted'	Material needs: Salubrity: Insalubrious, injurious to health: Stain, smear: Spot: Spotted	<i>specfāh</i> (o, g) 'speckled, spotted, full of spots'
<i>heil</i> (ON cp. OI <i>heill</i>) 'healthy'	Material needs: Salubrity: Wholesome, healthy	<i>gōd</i> 'good, having in due measure the properties, which an object of its kind ought to have; happy, prosperous; conducive to well-being, beneficial, profitable, wholesome, salutary' <i>gehāled</i> 'safe, secure, good'
<i>heilsōm</i> (from <i>heil</i> n. and adj., cp. OI <i>heil-samr</i>) 'healthful, wholesome; of counsel: sound, good for one's welfare'	Material needs: Salubrity: Wholesome, healthy	<i>gōd</i> 'good, having in due measure the properties, which an object of its kind ought to have; happy, prosperous; conducive to well-being, beneficial, profitable, wholesome, salutary' <i>gehāled</i> 'safe, secure, good'
<i>skīr(e)</i> (ON cp. OI <i>skīrr</i>) 'light: bright, of hills: shining (because of lighted fires); also, fig. of a person: ?illustrious, of water: clear; safe; ~ <i>thursdai</i> (cp. OI <i>skiri-þorsdagr</i>) the day before the Crucifixion of Christ'	Material needs: Salubrity: Clean: To cleanse, remove impurity from (an object): (Of a liquid) pure, clear	<i>hlūtor</i> 'clear, pure, bright, sincere'
<i>smelt</i> (ON cp. OI <i>smeltr</i>) 'enameled, lustrous'	Material needs: Salubrity: Clean: To cleanse, remove	<i>āsoden</i> 'sodden, boiled, tried by seething'

	impurity from (an object): Pure, refined	<i>smæte</i> 'refined, pure (of gold)'
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5. Existence

<u>Old Norse loans</u>	<u>Semantic categories in TOE</u>	<u>Old English units in the respective category</u>
<i>alod</i> (pred. adj., from ON phrase, cp. OI <i>af-lōa</i> , <i>af-lōga</i>) 'Miserable, in a wretched condition; ?scattered, widespread'	Existence: Space, extent: A space, span: Diffusion, effusion, spreading: Widely scattered	<i>sīd</i> 'wide, broad, spacious, ample, extensive' <i>wīd</i> 'wide' <i>wīdsceop</i> (p, o) 'widely distributed' <i>wīdscofen</i> (p, o) 'pushed far, extreme'
<i>avelōng</i> (ON cp. OI <i>aflang-r</i>) 'oblong, elongated; of a round vessel: out of shape'	Existence: Space, extent: Form, shaped: A corner, bend, angle: Four cornered: Oblong	<i>langwyrpe</i> (o) 'oblong'
<i>brōth</i> (adj., and n., ON cp. OI <i>brāðr</i> 'hasty, rash, sudden') 'sudden, hasty; of a person: quick, eager (to do sth.); violent, fierce, angry'	Existence: A time, a period of time: A suitable time, opportunity: Suddenness: Sudden Existence: Strength: Violence, force: (Of living creatures) fierceness, roughness: Violent, rough, cruel, fierce	<i>fārcumen</i> (g,o) (BT <i>fær</i>) 'sudden, intense, terrible' <i>fāredlic</i> (o) 'sudden' <i>fārlīc</i> 'sudden, unexpected, quick' <i>hrædlīc</i> 'quick, hasty, sudden, speedy' <i>semnendlic</i> 'sudden' <i>grimlic</i> 'grim, fierce, cruel, sharp, severe, bloody' <i>grimm</i> (BT <i>grimme</i> adv.) 'grimly, fiercely' <i>hæst</i> (p) 'violent, vehement, impetuous' <i>heard</i> 'hard, harsh, austere, severe, rigorous, stern, stubborn, firm, hardy, brave' <i>stōr</i> (o) 'Great, strong, violent' <i>strang</i> 'strong, powerful, mighty; firm, resolute, hardy; hard, severe, fierce, stern; (of things) strong, able to resist force, firm; valid, assured; strong in operation, effective, producing a great effect, potent; (of violent motion or action) fierce, violent' <i>swīþlic</i> 'very great, exceedingly great' <i>ungerȳde</i> 'rough, violent' <i>ungerȳdelīc</i> 'rough, violent'
<i>brōthelī</i> (from <i>brōth</i> adj., cp. OI <i>brāðlīgr</i> 'sudden') 'violent, angry; ?also, wicked, vile'	Existence: Strength: Violence, force: (Of living creatures) fierceness, roughness: Violent, rough, cruel, fierce	<i>grimlic</i> 'grim, fierce, cruel, sharp, severe, bloody' <i>grimm</i> (BT <i>grimme</i> adv.) 'grimly, fiercely' <i>hæst</i> (p) 'violent, vehement, impetuous' <i>heard</i> 'hard, harsh, austere, severe, rigorous, stern, stubborn, firm, hardy, brave'

		<p><i>stōr</i> (o) 'Great, strong, violent' <i>strang</i> 'strong, powerful, mighty; firm, resolute, hardy; hard, severe, fierce, stern; (of things) strong, able to resist force, firm; valid, assured; strong in operation, effective, producing a great effect, potent; (of violent motion or action) fierce, violent' <i>swīblic</i> 'very great, exceedingly great' <i>ungerȳde</i> 'rough, violent' <i>ungerȳdelic</i> 'rough, violent'</p>
<i>crask</i> (ON cp. OI <i>karskr</i>) 'vigorous, strong, stout; fat, plump'	Existence: Strength: Strong: Strong, robust, sturdy	<p><i>stranglic</i> 'strong, robust; firm, solid, able to resist force' <i>swīþ</i> 'strong; producing a powerful effect; not easily broken' <i>trum</i> 'firm, strong'</p>
<i>fēde</i> (ppl. adj.) (Cp. OI <i>feȳja</i> 'to rot, decay') 'decayed, withered; feeble, weak'	Existence: Weakness: Soft, weak, feeble	<i>hnesce</i> 'nesh, soft, delicate, tender, effeminate; soft to the touch, yielding easily to pressure'
<i>flat</i> (cp. OI <i>flat-r</i>) 'level, flat; even, smooth'	Existence: A space, extent: A space, span: Spatial relations: A line, continuous length: Flat	<i>brād</i> 'broad, open, large, spacious, copious; of great circumference in comparison with depth, flat'
<i>gein</i> (ON cp. OI <i>gegn</i>) 'of a way, path: direct, short, quick; of persons: kind, helpful; ready (to help); loyal, reliable; of actions or things: beneficial, profitable, helpful'	Existence: A space, extent: A space, span: Spatial relations: Straight, direct: (Of a road) direct	<p><i>gēn</i> (o) 'direct, short, near (of a road)' <i>gerād</i> 'considered, instructed, learned, skilful, expert, prudent, suited, conditioned; well arranged, ordered, disposed, adapted' <i>gewiss</i> (BT <i>gewislic</i>) 'certain, that gives certainty'</p>
<i>grǫfffe</i> (n., adj. and adv., ON cp. OI <i>grūfu</i>) 'face downward; <i>lien</i> ~; <i>with face</i> ~, face downward'	Existence: A space, extent: A space, span: Spatial relations: Face, surface: Laid below: Downwards, turned downward	<i>ofdūneonwend</i> (o) 'turned downwards'
<i>hāk</i> (prob. ON cp. OI <i>hākr</i> , in personal names) 'Unsparing; ~ on, ruthless toward (sb.), rough on (sb.)'	Existence: Strength: Violence, force: (Of living creatures) fierceness, roughness: Violent, rough, cruel, fierce	<p><i>grimlic</i> grim, fierce, cruel, sharp, severe, bloody' <i>grimm</i> (BT <i>grimme</i> adv.) 'grimly, fiercely' <i>hāest</i> (p) 'violent, vehement, impetuous' <i>heard</i> 'hard, harsh, austere, severe, rigorous, stern, stubborn, firm, hardy, brave' <i>stōr</i> (o) 'Great, strong, violent' <i>strang</i> 'strong, powerful, mighty; firm, resolute, hardy; hard, severe, fierce, stern; (of things) strong, able to resist force, firm; valid, assured;</p>

		strong in operation, effective, producing a great effect, potent; (of violent motion or action) fierce, violent' <i>swīþlic</i> 'very great, exceedingly great' <i>ungerȳde</i> 'rough, violent' <i>ungerȳdelic</i> 'rough, violent'
<i>iþen</i> (ON cp. OI <i>iðinn</i>) 'assiduous, diligent; constant, permanent'	Existence: A time, period of time: Length, duration in time: Long duration, long space: Lasting, permanent	<i>lang</i> 'long, tall'
<i>kēt(e)</i> (prob. ON cp. OI * <i>kætr</i> , p.ppl. of <i>kæta</i> 'to gladden' and <i>kātr</i> 'cheerful' and Swed. dial. <i>katig</i> 'vigorous, bold') 'bold, brave (of warriors, knights); strong'	Existence: Strength: Strong	<i>mægenig</i> (o) 'strong' <i>swīþ</i> 'strong; producing a powerful effect; not easily broken' <i>trum</i> 'firm, strong' <i>trumlic</i> 'firm, strong, stable'
<i>lāve</i> (ON cp. OI <i>lafa</i> 'to dangle, droop') '(of the ears) drooping, dangling'	Existence: Space, extent: Form, Shape: Rotundity, roundness: Curvature, bend, twist: Bent or turned downward	<i>nīþerbogen</i> 'down-bent' <i>nīþergewend</i> (o) (BT none)
<i>loue</i> (ON cp. OI <i>lāgr</i> , comp. <i>lægri</i> , sup. <i>lægstr</i>) 'low'	Existence: Space, extent: A space, span: Spatial relations: Face, surface: Laid below: A low position, the bottom: Low, not high + Lower, low in position	<i>unhēah</i> 'not high, low' + <i>neoþanweard</i> (g,o) 'low in position' <i>nīþera</i> (BT <i>neoþera</i>) 'lower'
<i>mēk</i> (ON cp. OI <i>mjúkr</i> , OSwed. <i>miúker</i>) 'gentle, quiet, unaggressive; full of loving kindness'	Existence: Weakness: Mildness, moderate quality: Not fierce, gentle; gentle, quiet	<i>unrēþe</i> (o) 'not fierce, gentle' <i>unscæþþig</i> (BT <i>unscæþþig</i>) 'innocent, harmless' <i>blīþe</i> 'joyful, glad, merry, cheerful, pleasant, blithe; gentle, kind, friendly, clement, mild, sweet; quiet, calm, peaceful'
<i>nait</i> (ON cp. OI <i>neytr</i>) 'useful; of the will: resolute; of strength: great; ~ <i>of</i> , noted for'	Existence: Strength: Strong: Very strong, strenuous	<i>cāf</i> 'quick, sharp, prompt, nimble, swift; strenuous, strong' <i>foremihtiglic</i> (g,o) (BT <i>foremeahtiglic</i>) 'very strong, strenuous' <i>forstrang</i> (p,o) 'very strong' <i>þurhstrang</i> (o,g) 'very strong'
<i>odde</i> (ON cp. OI <i>oddi</i> 'odd number') 'odd, not even; outstanding, glorious, illustrious; bold, brave; heroic; also, excellent, noble; strong, forceful; great, huge, majestic'	Existence: Strength: Strong	<i>mægenig</i> (o) 'strong' <i>swīþ</i> 'strong; producing a powerful effect; not easily broken' <i>trum</i> 'firm, strong' <i>trumlic</i> 'firm, strong, stable'
<i>ragged(e)</i> (from <i>rag(ge</i> n., ON cp. OI <i>raggaðr</i> ppl.) 'tattered, ragged; rough'	Existence: Destruction, dissolution, loss, breaking: Cleaving, splitting, cutting: A	<i>āsprindlad</i> (o) 'torn asunder, ripped up'

	tearing apart: Ripped up, torn apart	
<i>rothlī</i> (ON cp. OI <i>hroðaligr</i>) '?Fierce, violent'	Existence: Strength: Violence, force: (Of living creatures) fierceness, roughness: Violent, rough, cruel, fierce	<i>grimlic</i> grim, fierce, cruel, sharp, severe, bloody' <i>grimm</i> (BT <i>grimme</i> adv.) 'grimly, fiercely' <i>hæst</i> (p) 'violent, vehement, impetuous' <i>heard</i> 'hard, harsh, austere, severe, rigorous, stern, stubborn, firm, hardy, brave' <i>stōr</i> (o) 'Great, strong, violent' <i>strang</i> 'strong, powerful, mighty; firm, resolute, hardy; hard, severe, fierce, stern; (of things) strong, able to resist force, firm; valid, assured; strong in operation, effective, producing a great effect, potent; (of violent motion or action) fierce, violent' <i>swīblic</i> 'very great, exceedingly great' <i>ungerȳde</i> 'rough, violent' <i>ungerȳdelic</i> 'rough, violent'
<i>scautand</i> (from ON * <i>skauta</i> , in ablaut relation to OI <i>skota</i> 'to shove', also cp. ON cp. OI <i>skaut</i> , p. of <i>skjōta</i> 'to shoot, push') 'Lunging; ?darting, sliding'	Existence: To move, be in motion: That moves, moving	<i>floteriende</i> (BT <i>floterian</i> : to flutter, be disquieted or troubled, be carried by the waves; to move restlessly with excitement) <i>lācende</i> (BT <i>lācan</i> : to swing, wave about, move as a ship does on the waves, as a bird does in its flight, as flames do; make use of a weapon, fight; to play [a musical instrument]) <i>styrigendlic</i> 'moving' <i>unstill</i> 'not still, unquiet; not at rest, moving; liking movement (lit. or fig.), unquiet, restless; in a bad sense, unruly; unquiet, disturbed; not at peace, troubled'
<i>skēt(e)</i> (ON cp. OI <i>skjōtr</i>) 'swift, lively; fierce'	Existence: To move, be in motion: Speed, rate of movement: Swift, velocity: Fast, quick	<i>arod</i> 'quick, swift, ready, prepared' <i>cāf</i> 'quick, sharp, prompt, nimble, swift; strenuous, strong' <i>færlic</i> 'sudden, unexpected, quick' <i>flēotig</i> (p,o) 'swift, fleet, rapid' <i>flugol</i> (g) 'apt to fly or flee, flying swiftly, swift' <i>fūs</i> 'ready, prepared, prompt, quick, eager, hastening, prone,

		<p>inclined, willing, ready for death, dying' <i>gearu</i> 'yare, ready, prepared' <i>gangende</i> (BT <i>gearogongende</i>: going quickly or swiftly; <i>gearu-gongende</i>: going quickly or swiftly) <i>gehradod</i> (BT <i>gehradian</i>: to hasten) <i>hraed</i> 'quick, swift, speedy, sudden, alert, rapid, prompt, active' <i>hraedlic</i> 'quick, hasty, sudden, speedy, precipitate' <i>hwæt</i> 'quick, active, vigorous, stout, bold, brave' <i>lēoht</i> 'light, bright; shining, clear; illustrious, splendid; of little weight; light, wanton, frivolous; moving quickly; easy to bear, not onerous, not oppressive' <i>lungor</i> (p) (BT <i>lunger</i>) 'quick to act' <i>ofstig</i> (g,o) 'hasty, swift' <i>recen</i> 'ready, prompt; swift, quick; coming swiftly and so causing terror' <i>rynestrang</i> (p,o) 'strong for the course' <i>ryneswift</i> (p,o) 'swift in its course' <i>scrid</i> (p,o) (BT noun: carriage) <i>snell</i> 'quick, active, strong; quick, rapid, swift' <i>snellic</i> 'moving rapidly, swift; quick in action, ready, bold' <i>swift</i> 'swift, fleet, that does or can move quickly'</p>
<i>thwert</i> (ON cp. OI <i>þvert</i> , neuter of <i>þverr</i>) 'crosswise, transverse; opposing'	Existence: Space, extent: A space, span: Spatial relations: Cross, transverse, bent, crooked	<i>þweorh</i> 'crooked, cross (BT for lit. sense: <i>þweores</i>); adverse, opposed; cross, angry, bitter; perverse, wrong, evil, depraved, froward'
<i>unmēk(e)</i> (From <i>mēk</i> adj.; cp. OI <i>ūmjūkr</i>) 'Savage, fierce, cruel, also rude; proud, haughty, disdainful; disobedient, unsubmitive, also unfaithful; sinful, iniquitous; physically stiff, inflexible'	Existence: Strength: Violence, force: (Of living creatures) fierceness, roughness: Cruel, hard, fierce, savage	<i>grimheard</i> (g,o) (BT none) <i>slīþe</i> 'dire, hard, cruel, hurtful, dangerous' <i>slīþen</i> 'cruel, hard, evil' <i>unhīere</i> (BT <i>unhīre</i>) 'fierce, savage, cruel, deadly, dire, dreadful, frightful' <i>unhīerlic</i> (BT <i>unhīrlīc</i>) 'fierce, savage; dismal, doleful'

<p><i>want</i> (ON cp. OI <i>vant</i>, neut. of <i>vanr</i>) 'In phrase: <i>ben ~</i>, to be lacking, missing, or absent'</p>	<p>Existence: Space, extent: Place, room: Absence: Absent</p>	<p><i>æfweard</i> 'absent, distant' <i>ofweard</i> (o) 'absent' <i>unandweard</i> 'not present'</p>
<p><i>wight</i> (ON cp. OI <i>vīgt</i>, neut. of <i>vīgr</i>) 'brave, valiant (used as epithet); fast, swift, nimble, agile'</p>	<p>Existence: To move, be in motion: Speed, rate of movement: Swiftness, velocity: Fast, quick</p>	<p><i>arod</i> 'quick, swift, ready, prepared' <i>cāf</i> 'quick, sharp, prompt, nimble, swift; strenuous, strong' <i>færlīc</i> 'sudden, unexpected, quick' <i>flēotig</i> (p,o) 'swift, fleet, rapid' <i>flugol</i> (g) 'apt to fly or flee, flying swiftly, swift' <i>fūs</i> 'ready, prepared, prompt, quick, eager, hastening, prone, inclined, willing, ready for death, dying' <i>gearu</i> 'yare, ready, prepared' <i>gangende</i> (BT <i>gearogongende</i>: going quickly or swiftly; <i>gearu-gongende</i>: going quickly or swiftly) <i>gehradod</i> (BT <i>gehradian</i>: to hasten) <i>hræd</i> 'quick, swift, speedy, sudden, alert, rapid, prompt, active' <i>hrædlic</i> 'quick, hasty, sudden, speedy, precipitate' <i>hwæt</i> 'quick, active, vigorous, stout, bold, brave' <i>lēoht</i> 'light, bright; shining, clear; illustrious, splendid; of little weight; light, wanton, frivolous; moving quickly; easy to bear, not onerous, not oppressive' <i>lungor</i> (p) (BT <i>lunger</i>) 'quick to act' <i>ofstīg</i> (g,o) 'hasty, swift' <i>recen</i> 'ready, prompt; swift, quick; coming swiftly and so causing terror' <i>rynestrang</i> (p,o) 'strong for the course' <i>ryneswift</i> (p,o) 'swift in its course' <i>scrid</i> (p,o) (BT noun: carriage) <i>snell</i> 'quick, active, strong; quick, rapid, swift' <i>snellic</i> 'moving rapidly, swift; quick in action, ready, bold' <i>swift</i> 'swift, fleet, that does or can move quickly'</p>

6. Mental Faculties

<u>Old Norse loans</u>	<u>Semantic categories in TOE</u>	<u>Old English units in the respective category</u>
<i>æer-witte</i> (cp. OI <i>ör-viti</i>) 'unwise, foolish'	Mental faculties: The head (as seat of thought): Understanding, knowledge, cognizance: Ignorance, folly: Ignorant, stupid: Unwise, foolish	<i>unsnottor</i> 'unwise, foolish' <i>unwīs</i> 'unwise, foolish, stupid' <i>unwīslīc</i> 'unwise, foolish'
<i>auk(e)</i> (ON cp. OI <i>öfug-r</i>) 'from the left; of a stroke with the sword: from left to right, backhanded; wrong, perverse; strange, marvelous'	Mental faculties: The head (as seat of thought): Truth, conformity with absolute atandard: Error, being astray: That Errs, wrong: (Of actions) erroneous, perverse	<i>gedwolen</i> 'erroneous, wrong, perverse'
<i>auth</i> (cp. OI <i>auð-r</i>) 'empty, deserted; idle, futile'	Mental faculties: The head (as seat of thought): Understanding, intellect: Foolishness, lightmindedness: Idle, empty	<i>from doen</i> (g) (BT <i>fromdoe</i>) L gloss (<i>visa sunt sicut deleramentum verba ista</i>) 'nonsensical'
<i>bain</i> (ON cp. OI <i>bein-n</i> 'straight, hospitable') 'willing, inclined, eager; prepared, ready'	Mental faculties: Will, the faculty of willing: Will, disposition: Willing (to do)	<i>willende</i> 'voluntary'
<i>brōth</i> (adj. and n., ON cp. OI <i>brāðr</i> 'hasty, rash, sudden') 'sudden, hasty; of a person: quick, eager (to do sth.); violent, fierce, angry'	Mental faculties: Will, the faculty of willing: Will, desire, wish: Desire, eagerness: Promptness, readiness: Ready to go, eager to act	<i>cāf</i> 'quick, sharp, prompt, nimble, swift' <i>fūs</i> 'ready, prepared, prompt, quick, eager, hastening, prone, inclined, willing, ready for death, dying'
<i>ēgĕrn</i> (Cp. OI <i>āgjarn</i> 'ambitious, covetous, fierce') 'self-willed, stubborn; lustful'	Mental faculties: Will, faculty of willing: Will, determination, resolution: Obstinance: Self-willed, obstinate/ stubborn, obstinate	<i>ānwille/eardmōd</i> 'having one will, following one's own will, self-willed, obstinate, stubborn' <i>stearcmōd</i> (o) 'stubborn, obstinate' <i>stīþ</i> 'stiff, hard' <i>stīþhycgende</i> (p) '(in a good sense) of firm, inflexible purpose, resolute; (in a bad sense) obstinate, stubborn; having hard, unpleasant thoughts' <i>stīþmōd</i> 'of constant mind, resolute; of stern mind, stern; of violent or fierce mind; of stubborn mind, stubborn, obstinate' <i>unfordytt</i> (g) (BT <i>unfordyt</i>) 'unobstructed, unstopped'
<i>fāle</i> (cp. OI <i>fal-r</i> 'venal, for sale') '?unheeding, unmindful,	Mental faculties: Will, faculty of willing: Own will, free will:	<i>selflic</i> 'of one's own accord, spontaneous, voluntary'

willing to dispense (with something)'	Spontaneous, voluntary, willing	<i>selfwille</i> 'voluntary, spontaneous' <i>(ge)wilsum</i> 'desirable, pleasant; willing, voluntary, spontaneous; devout, devoted' <i>(ge)wilsumlic</i> 'voluntary, spontaneous; desirable, pleasant'
<i>greith</i> (ON cp. OI <i>greiðr</i>) 'ready; wealthy, powerful; plain, direct'	Mental faculties: Will, faculty of willing: Will, desire, wish: Desire, eagerness: Promptitude, readiness: Ready Mental faculties: The head (as seat of thought): Truth, conformity with absolute standard: Certainty, truth, what really is: Certain, evident	<i>arod</i> 'quick, swift, ready, prepared' <i>cūþlic</i> 'certain, evident' <i>gewiss</i> (BT <i>gewislic</i>) 'certain, that gives certainty'
<i>kēit(e)</i> (prob. ON cp. OI * <i>kætr</i> , p.ppl. of <i>kæta</i> 'to gladden', <i>kātr</i> 'cheerful' and Swed. dial. <i>katig</i> 'vigorous, bold') 'bold, brave (of warriors, knights); strong'	Mental faculties: Will, faculty of willing: Will, determination, resolution: Courage, boldness, valour: Brave, bold, valorous	<i>cāf</i> 'quick, sharp, prompt, nimble, swift; strenuous, strong' <i>cēne</i> 'keen, fierce, bold, brave, warlike' <i>dēor</i> 'brave, bold, as a wild beast' <i>dohtig</i> 'doughty, valiant, good' <i>ellenheard</i> (p) 'hard of courage, bold, courageous' <i>ellenlic</i> 'courageous, valiant' <i>ellenrōf</i> 'remarkably strong, powerful, daring, brave' <i>ferhþfrec</i> (p,o) 'bold in spirit' <i>fram</i> 'valiant, stout, firm' <i>framsum</i> (o) (BT none) <i>gōd</i> 'good, having in due measure the properties, which an object of its kind ought to have; happy, prosperous; conducive to well-being, beneficial, profitable, wholesome, salutary' <i>hrōr</i> (p) 'stirring, active, agile, nimble, vigorous, stout, strong' <i>mōdig</i> 'of high or noble spirit, high-spirited, noble-minded; bold, brave, courageous (physically or morally)' <i>mōdiglic</i> 'noble-mind, high-souled, courageous, brave; superb, magnificent' <i>mōdrōf</i> (p,o) (BT none) <i>rōf</i> (p) 'valiant, stout, strong' <i>þræcful</i> (q) (BT <i>þræcfull</i>) 'strong, valiant'

		<i>þrīst(e)</i> '(in a good sense) bold; (in a bad sense) bold, presumptuous, audacious, shameless' <i>wlanc</i> 'proud, high-spirited, bold; (in an unfavourable sense) proud, bold, arrogant, haughty, insolent; splendid, great, high, august, magnificent, rich'
<i>nait</i> (ON cp. OI <i>neytr</i>) 'useful; of the will: resolute; of strength: great; ~ <i>of</i> , noted for'	Mental faculties: Will, the faculty of willing: Will, determination, resolution: Resolute	<i>fæstlic</i> 'fastlike, firm; resolute, vigorous' <i>mōdswīþ</i> (p,o) 'strong of mind or soul' <i>rædfæst</i> 'wise, prudent' <i>stænen</i> 'stony; (metaph.) of stone, stony, hard as stone'
<i>rad(e)</i> (ON cp. OI <i>hræddr</i>) 'afraid, frightened'	Mental faculties: The head (as seat of thought): Expectation: Fear: Frightened, fearful	<i>ācol</i> 'excited, excited by fear, frightened, terrified, trembling' <i>ācolmōd</i> (p) 'of a fearful mind, timid' <i>āfæred</i> (BT <i>a-féran</i> : to make greatly afraid, to affright, terrify, dismay, astound) <i>anforht</i> (q) 'fearful, timid' <i>egeful</i> (BT <i>egefull</i>) 'fearful, terrible' <i>gefæred</i> (BT none) <i>(ge)forht</i> 'timid' <i>forhtful</i> (g,o) (BT <i>fohtfull</i>) 'fearful' <i>forhtinde</i> (BT <i>forhtian</i> : to be afraid or frightened, tremble) <i>forhtindlic</i> 'timorous, fearful' <i>forhtlic</i> 'timid, fearful, trembling' <i>forhtmōd</i> 'mind-frighted, timid' <i>fyrht</i> 'timid' <i>geaclod</i> (p) (BT <i>ge-aclian</i> : to frighten, excite) <i>scēohmōd</i> (p,o) 'fearful (wanton?) of heart' <i>ungehyrt</i> (o) (BT <i>ungehirt</i>) 'disheartened, cowardly' <i>yimbhȳdig</i> (BT <i>yimb-hȳdig</i>) 'feeling anxiety, careful, anxious, solicitous, attentive'
<i>skerre</i> (ON cp. OI <i>skjarr</i> , Dan. <i>skær</i> , Norw. <i>skjerr</i>) 'excitable, easily frightened or provoked'	Mental faculties: The head (as seat of thought): Expectation: Fear: Shuddering with fear, nervousness: Nervousness, unease: Uneasy	<i>āswornod</i> (BT <i>a-sworetan</i> : to sigh, draw a deep breath)
<i>skil-wīs</i> (from ON cp. OI <i>skil-vīss</i> 'trustworthy') 'having the faculty of reason; discerning, wise'	Mental faculties: The head (as seat of thought): Understanding, intellect:	<i>gerādod</i> (o) 'intelligent, reasonable' <i>gescēadwīs</i> 'reasonable, rational, discriminating,

	Intelligent, endowed with reason	intelligent, prudent, cautious' <i>gescēadwīslīc</i> 'endowed with reason, rational; reasonable' <i>wīsfæst</i> 'wise, discreet, judicious; wise, having knowledge or skill, learned'
<i>thrō</i> (ON cp. OI <i>þrār</i>) 'bold, fearless, courageous; angry, threatening; stubborn, stiff; persistent; eager, willing; vehement; of a thought: desirous, longing; fair, delightful, good, prosperous, successful; worthy, noble'	Mental faculties: Will, faculty of willing: Will, determination, resolution: Courage, boldness, valour: Boldness: Fearlessness: Fearless Mental faculties: Will, faculty of willing: Will, determination, resolution: Obstinance: Stubborn, obstinate: Obstinate, stiff(-necked), stubborn Mental faculties: Will, faculty of willing: Will, desire, wish: Desire, eagerness: Keen, eager	<i>ungeblýged</i> 'undismayed' <i>unearg</i> (BT <i>unearh</i>) 'undaunted, intrepid, fearless' <i>unearhlic</i> (o) 'intrepid, dauntless' <i>unforht</i> 'not frightened, not afraid, fearless, intrepid' <i>unforhtigende</i> (o) 'not fearing, fearless' <i>unforhtmōd</i> 'fearless' <i>unforwandodlic</i> 'undeterred by fear or shame, fearless, free' <i>heardheort</i> 'hard-hearted, stiff-necked' <i>stīþ</i> 'stiff, hard; (of material) strong, not bending easily, unyielding; of a thick consistency; (of persons) hard, stern, inexorable, severe, austere; (of speech whose subject-matter is unpleasing) hard; harsh to the taste' <i>grēdig</i> 'greedy, covetous'
<i>uglī</i> (ON cp. OI <i>uggligr</i>) 'terrifying, horrifying, dreadful; threatening, unsettling; loathsome, ugly, repulsive; evil, wicked; morally offensive; ?difficult, dangerous'	Mental faculties: The head (as seat of thought): Expectation: Fear: Causing dread, terrifying	<i>atol</i> 'dire, terrific, terrible, horrid, foul, loathsome' <i>atollic</i> (BT <i>atolic</i>) 'dire, horrid, loathsome' <i>āþreclīc</i> (g) (BT none) <i>bīfigende</i> (BT <i>bīfigende</i>) 'trembling, trembling with a fever' <i>bīfigendlic</i> (o) 'tremendous' <i>brēgendlic</i> (g,o) 'terrible' <i>earhwinnendeo</i> (BT none) <i>egelic/ahwlic</i> (g) 'terrible' <i>egesfullic</i> (BT <i>egesfullice</i> : terribly) <i>egesig</i> (p,o) 'terrible, horrible' <i>forhtig</i> 'timid, abashed' <i>frēcne</i> 'horrible, savage, audacious, wicked, daring, dangerous, perilous' <i>gāstlic</i> 'ghostly, spiritual; terrible, ghastly' <i>grislic</i> 'grisly, horrible; dreadful, horrid'

		<p><i>gryrefæst</i> (p,o) 'terribly fast' <i>gryrefāh</i> (p,o) 'terribly hostile or terrible in its variegated colouring' <i>gryrelic</i> 'horrible, terrible' <i>ondegslic</i> (g,o) (BT none) <i>ondrædendlic</i> 'to be feared, terrible; tremendous; fearful, in terror' <i>ondrys(e)nlic</i> 'terrible' <i>ondrysne</i> 'applied to that which is evil, terrible, dreadful, awful; applied to that which is good, awful, exciting awe or reverence, venerable' <i>ongris(en)lic</i> 'horrible, dreadful' <i>ongryrelic</i> (o) 'horrible' <i>onþræce</i> (BT <i>onþræc</i>) 'horrible, dreadful' <i>onþræclīc</i> 'horrible' <i>recen</i> 'ready, prompt; swift, quick; coming swiftly and so causing terror' <i>þreclīc</i> (g,o) (BT none) <i>unhīere</i> (BT <i>un-hire</i>) 'fierce, savage, cruel, deadly, dire, dreadful, frightful'</p>
<p><i>wandsöm</i> (ON cp. MSwed. <i>vandsamr</i>, Norw. <i>vandsam</i>, Icel. <i>vanda-samr</i>) 'on account of being beset with difficulties, for distress or upset'</p>	<p>Mental faculties: Will, the faculty of wiling: Necessity, inevitability: Want, need: Need, distress, straits, difficulty: Needing, unprovided, lacking</p>	<p><i>orfeorme</i> (BT <i>or-feorm</i>) 'unprovided, destitute, worthless' <i>orhlyte</i> 'having no share of, not participating in, free from, without' <i>þearfa</i> 'destitute of, needing; (used substantively, a needy, poor person)' <i>wanhlyte</i> (o, g) 'not having a share in something, destitute of'</p>
<p><i>wandsömlī</i> (adv. or adj., prob. from <i>wandsöm</i> adj., also cp. ON cp. OI <i>vanda-samligr</i> 'difficult') 'In the manner of one beset with troubles, laboriously; ?beset with difficulty'</p>	<p>Mental faculties: Will, the faculty of wiling: Necessity, inevitability: Want, need: Need, distress, straits, difficulty: Needing, unprovided, lacking</p>	<p><i>orfeorme</i> (BT <i>or-feorm</i>) 'unprovided, destitute, worthless' <i>orhlyte</i> 'having no share of, not participating in, free from, without' <i>þearfa</i> 'destitute of, needing; (used substantively, a needy, poor person)' <i>wanhlyte</i> (o, g) 'not having a share in something, destitute of'</p>
<p><i>wight</i> (ON cp. OI <i>vīgt</i>, neut. of <i>vīgr</i>) 'brave, valiant (used as epithet); fast, swift, nimble, agile'</p>	<p>Mental faculties: Will, faculty of willing: Will, determination, resolution: Strength, fortitude: Steadfast, brave</p>	<p><i>anhȳdig</i> (p) 'one or single minded, steadfast, firm, constant, stubborn, self-willed' <i>ānmōd</i> 'steadfast, eager, bold, courageous, daring, fierce' <i>dēormōd</i> (p) 'bold of mind,</p>

		brave' <i>heardhigende</i> (p) 'bold in purpose' <i>heardmōd</i> 'of a hard, unyielding spirit, self-confident, stout-hearted, brave' <i>geheort</i> 'hearty, animated, courageous' <i>hygerōf</i> (p) 'stout, strong of mind or heart, magnanimous' <i>hygestrang</i> (p,o) (BT none) <i>hygeþihtig</i> (p,o) (BT <i>hyge-þyhtig</i>) 'doughty of heart' <i>mōdhwæt</i> (p) 'strong of soul, courageous, brave' <i>swīþferhþ</i> (p) 'of strong mind or soul; of violent mind, violent, impetuous'
<i>wilsōm</i> (from <i>wil</i> adj.; cp. OI <i>villusamr</i>) 'without clear direction, devious, uncertain; also, fig. morally errant'	Mental faculties: The head (as seat of thought): Truth, conformity with absolute standard: Mental acceptance, belief: Unbelief: Doubt, uncertainty: Doubtful, uncertain	<i>twēogendlic</i> 'doubtful, uncertain (where doubt is caused, where doubt is felt)' <i>twēolic</i> 'doubtful, uncertain; ambiguous'

7. Opinion

<u>Old Norse loans</u>	<u>Semantic categories in TOE</u>	<u>Old English units in the respective category</u>
<i>biglī</i> (ON cp. OI <i>byggiligr</i> 'habitable') 'comfortable, stately (mansion); perfect (happiness)'	Opinion: Pride: Pomp, splendour, magnificence: Solemn, very stately Opinion: Goodness: Perfection: Clear, without defect, perfect	<i>felawlanc</i> (o, p) (BT <i>felawlonc</i>) 'very stately' <i>clæne</i> 'clean, pure, clear' <i>leahtorlēas</i> 'faultless, free from defect, free from sin, innocent' <i>gesundful</i> 'full or quite sound, prosperous, successful; in good health'
<i>brōthelī</i> (from <i>brōth</i> adj., cp. OI <i>brāðligr</i> 'sudden') 'violent, angry; ?also, wicked, vile'	Opinion: Evil: Ill, harm, hurt: Evil, harmful, wicked	<i>min</i> 'small; mean, vile' <i>yfel</i> 'evil, ill, bad; (of things) bad, not good of its kind'
<i>greithlī</i> (ON cp. OI <i>greiðligr</i>) 'good, pleasant, noble, splendid'	Opinion: Goodness: Excellence: Nobleness, excellence, nobility, magnificence: Noble, excellent, splendid	<i>betlic</i> (p) 'good-like, excellent' <i>clænlic</i> 'pure, cleanly' <i>hrēþeadiġ</i> (p) (BT none) <i>mære</i> 'great, excellent, distinguished, illustrious, sublime, splendid, celebrated, famous, widely known' <i>mærlic</i> 'great, magnificent, glorious, splendid, illustrious' <i>micellic</i> 'great, grand, magnificent, splendid, illustrious' <i>regallic</i> (BT none)

		<p><i>brymful</i> (p) (BT <i>brymfull</i>) 'glorious, magnificent, illustrious, mighty' <i>brymlíc</i> 'magnificent, splendid, glorious' <i>brýþful</i> (BT <i>brýþfull</i>) 'mighty, strong, powerful' <i>unwāclíc</i> (p) 'not mean, not poor, noble, splendid' <i>weorþful</i> (BT <i>weorþfull</i>) 'having worth, worthy, honourable, glorious, excellent' <i>weorþlíc</i> 'worthy, noble, distinguished, excellent, splendid'</p>
<i>hāthelī</i> (ON cp. OI <i>hādūligr</i>) 'scornful'	Opinion: Disrespect, irreverence: Calumny, backbiting: Scorn, insult, abuse: Contumelious, scornful	<i>hyspful</i> (o, g) (BT <i>hyspfull</i>) 'scornful'
<i>heilsōm</i> (from <i>heil</i> n. and adj., also cp. OI <i>heil-samr</i>) 'healthful, wholesome; of counsel: sound, good for one's welfare'	Opinion: Goodness: That is good	<i>freme</i> 'good, strenuous, bold' <i>glēaw</i> 'clear-sighted, wise, skilful, sagacious, prudent, good' <i>gōd</i> 'good, having in due measure the properties, which an object of its kind ought to have; happy, prosperous; conducive to well-being, beneficial, profitable, wholesome, salutary'
<i>loue</i> (ON cp. OI <i>lāgr</i> , comp. <i>lægri</i> , sup. <i>lægstr</i>) 'low'	Opinion: Humility: Humble	<i>ābogen</i> 'bowed' <i>ēaþmēde</i> 'of an easy mind, humble' <i>ēaþmōdlic</i> 'humble' <i>nīþerlic</i> 'low (of position); low, humble, inferior'
<i>loulī</i> (from <i>loue</i> adj., also cp. OI <i>lāgligr</i>) 'humble; also, obedient; kindly, gentle, gracious'	Opinion: Humility: Humble	<i>ābogen</i> 'bowed' <i>ēaþmēde</i> 'of an easy mind, humble' <i>ēaþmōdlic</i> 'humble' <i>nīþerlic</i> 'low (of position); low, humble, inferior'
<i>mensk(e)</i> (ON cp. OI <i>mennskr</i>) 'honorable, praiseworthy; beautiful (used iron)'	Opinion: Consideration, esteem: Praise, acclamation, applause: Laudable, praiseworthy Opinion: Beauty, fairness: Lovely, beautiful, fair	<i>āfandigendlic</i> (g,o) 'what may be tried, proved, probable' <i>āfandodlic</i> (g) 'to be approved, laudable' <i>(ge)herigendlic</i> 'praiseworthy, deserving praise or approbation; that expresses praise, that praises' <i>lēoftāel</i> (BT <i>leóf-tāele</i>) 'loving, dear, desirable, estimable, grateful, pleasant, gracious' <i>līcwyrþe</i> 'fit to please, pleasant, well-pleasing, acceptable,

		<p>agreeable, estimable, sterling [of money]'</p> <p><i>loflíc</i> 'praiseworthy, laudable, honorable'</p> <p><i>lofsum</i> (p,o) 'deserving praise, excellent, noble'</p> <p><i>untælwierþe</i> (BT <i>un-tælwirðe</i>) 'Not blameable, irreprehensible, praiseworthy'</p> <p><i>geblēod</i> 'coloured, of different colours, variegated, gifted with beauty, beautiful in countenance'</p> <p><i>cȳme</i> (p) 'becoming, convenient, suitable, lovely, beautiful, splendid'</p> <p><i>cȳmlíc</i> (p) 'comely, convenient, lovely, beautiful, splendid'</p> <p><i>fæger</i> 'fair, beautiful, joyous, pleasant, pleasing, sweet'</p> <p><i>hīwbeorht</i> (p) 'bright of hue, beautiful in form or colour'</p> <p><i>hīwlic</i> 'having good form or colour, shapely; beautiful'</p> <p><i>hlēortorht</i> (p,o) (BT none)</p> <p><i>scīene</i> (BT <i>scīne</i>) 'beautiful, fair, bright'</p> <p><i>wlitebeorht</i> (p) 'of splendid beauty, beautiful'</p> <p><i>wliteful</i> (o) (BT <i>wlitefull</i>) 'beautiful, handsome, comely'</p> <p><i>wlitescīne</i> 'of brilliant beauty, splendid, beauteous'</p> <p><i>wlitig</i> 'beautiful, comely, fair'</p>
<i>nais</i> (ON cp. OI <i>neiss</i>) 'ashamed; ?destitute (only in phrases <i>naked and ~, ~ and naked</i>)'	Opinion: Shame, disgrace: Shame, confusion: Shamed, confused	<p><i>geāswicod</i> 'offended, scandalized'</p> <p><i>āwiscmōd</i> (p) 'disgraced in mind, ashamed, abashed'</p> <p><i>ofsceamod</i> (BT <i>of-sceamian</i>) 'to put to shame'</p>
<i>odde</i> (ON cp. OI <i>oddi</i> 'odd number') 'odd, not even; outstanding, glorious, illustrious; bold, brave; heroic; also, excellent, noble; strong, forceful; great, huge, majestic'	Opinion: Goodness: Excellence: Nobleness, excellence, nobility, magnificence: Noble, excellent, splendid	<p><i>betlic</i> (p) 'good-like, excellent'</p> <p><i>clænlic</i> 'pure, cleanly'</p> <p><i>hrēpēadig</i> (p) (BT none)</p> <p><i>māere</i> 'great, excellent, distinguished, illustrious, sublime, splendid, celebrated, famous, widely known'</p> <p><i>māerlic</i> 'great, magnificent, glorious, splendid, illustrious'</p> <p><i>micellic</i> 'great, grand, magnificent, splendid, illustrious'</p> <p><i>regallic</i> (BT none)</p>

		<p><i>brymful</i> (p) (BT <i>brymfull</i>) 'glorious, magnificent, illustrious, mighty' <i>brymlíc</i> 'magnificent, splendid, glorious' <i>brýþful</i> (BT <i>brýþfull</i>) 'mighty, strong, powerful' <i>unwāclíc</i> (p) 'not mean, not poor, noble, splendid' <i>weorþful</i> (BT <i>weorþfull</i>) 'having worth, worthy, honourable, glorious, excellent' <i>weorþlic</i> 'worthy, noble, distinguished, excellent, splendid'</p>
<p><i>ðurī</i> (ON cp. OI <i>ūrigr</i>) 'shabby, wretched, poor in appearance'</p>	<p>Opinion: Evil: A wretch, poor creature: Mean, vile, wretched: Poor, miserable, wretched, grievous</p>	<p><i>dimm</i> (BT <i>dim</i>) 'dim, dark, obscure, hidden; without light, gloomy; wretched, grievous, sad, unhappy' <i>earmsceapen</i> 'miserable, wretched; suffering misfortune, hardship' <i>unlād(e)</i> 'stray(?)'</p>
<p><i>ragged(e)</i> (from <i>rag(ge</i> n., ON cp. OI <i>raggaðr</i> ppl.) 'tattered, ragged; rough'</p>	<p>Opinion: Evil: A wretch, poor creature: Mean, vile, wretched: (Of clothing) mean</p>	<p><i>lýþerlic</i> 'sordid, mean, vile'</p>
<p><i>scūter</i> (from ON cp. OI <i>skūta</i>, <i>skūti</i> 'a taunt') 'derisive, taunting'</p>	<p>Opinion: Disrespect, irreverence: Mockery, derision, scorn: Scornful, derisive</p>	<p><i>hleahterful</i> (o) (BT <i>hleahtorfull</i>) 'scornful, derisive' <i>hocorwyrde</i> (o) 'using scornful, mocking language'</p>
<p><i>sēmeli</i> (ON cp. OI <i>sæmiligr</i>) 'visually pleasing, pleasing to senses other than sight; good for a purpose, suitable; Of persons: worthy of respect, honourable; virtuous, pure; perfect'</p>	<p>Opinion: Consideration, esteem: Reverence, respect: Respected, honoured, honourable</p>	<p><i>ārcræftig</i> (p,o) 'skilful or quick in shewing respect, respectful, polite' <i>ārweša</i> 'honoured'</p>
<p><i>skil-wīs</i> (from ON cp. OI <i>skil-vīss</i> 'trustworthy') 'having the faculty of reason; discerning, wise'</p>	<p>Opinion: Appraisal, appraising: Choice, election: Discrimination, faculty of distinguishing: Fastidiousness, daintiness: Fastidious, discerning</p>	<p><i>cīs</i> 'choice, nice in eating; fastidious, squeamish'</p>
<p><i>snaip(e)</i> (?from <i>snaipen</i> v., cp. ON cp. <i>sneypa</i> 'disgrace, ignominy') '?disgraceful, ignominious; ?bitter, severe'</p>	<p>Opinion: Shame, disgrace: Shameful, disgraceful</p>	<p><i>āwisc</i> 'disgraced, ashamed, abashed; shameless, impudent, foul' <i>āwischerend</i> (g,o) 'a name for the middle finger' <i>āwisclíc</i> (g) 'shameful, infamous' <i>bismerful</i> (BT <i>bismerfull</i>) 'polluted, abominable, disgraceful' <i>bismerlic</i> 'disgraceful, ignominious, dirty, unpleasant'</p>

		<p><i>edwīful</i> (BT <i>edwīfull</i>) 'shameful, disgraceful, ignominious' <i>edwīfullic</i> (g,o) 'disgraceful' <i>fūlic</i> 'foul, base; full' <i>scamlic</i> (BT <i>sceamlic</i>) 'shamefast, bashful; shameful, base, disgraceful, ignominious' <i>scandlic</i> (BT <i>gesceadlic</i>: shady) <i>unweorþ</i> 'of no value; of no dignity, little esteemed; worthless, bad, contemptible, despicable, ignoble; ignominious, dishonouring' <i>ungewiss</i> 'uncertain, (of persons) not having knowledge, ignorant; (of things) not known, of which there is not certain knowledge; ignominious'</p>
<i>tīt(e</i> (ON cp. OI <i>tīt</i> , neut. of <i>tīðr</i>) 'dear, cherished; ?valiant; ?able'	Opinion: Consideration, esteem: (Of persons) worth/ value, worthiness: Honoured, well thought of, dear	<i>weorþ</i> 'worth, of value; possessed of honours, honourable or noble as regards position, great; honoured, highly thought of, held in esteem, valued, dear; worthy, honourable, noble, excellent; fit, meet, becoming, proper; properly qualified for'
<i>uglī</i> (ON cp. OI <i>uggligr</i>) 'terrifying, horrifying, dreadful; threatening, unsettling; loathsome, ugly, repulsive; evil, wicked; morally offensive; ?difficult, dangerous'	Opinion: Beauty, fairness: Ugliness: Deformed, ugly: Deformed, repulsive Opinion: Evil: Ill, harm, hurt: Evil, harmful, wicked	<i>atol</i> 'dire, terrific, terrible, horrid, foul, loathsome' <i>āwlæte</i> (BT <i>á-wlætan</i> : (physically or morally) to make loathsome, disfigure, pollute) <i>min</i> 'small; mean, vile' <i>yfel</i> 'evil, ill, bad; (of things) bad, not good of its kind'
<i>unmēk(e</i> (From <i>mēk</i> adj.; cp. OI <i>ūmjūkr</i>) 'savage, fierce, cruel, also rude; proud, haughty, disdainful; disobedient, unsubmitive, also unfaithful; sinful, iniquitous; physically stiff, inflexible'	Opinion: Pride: Proud: Proud, haughty	<i>hēahmōd</i> (p) 'of high, lofty mind, noble, proud, haughty' <i>mōdful</i> (g,o) (BT <i>mōdfull</i>) 'proud, arrogant' <i>mōdwlanc</i> (p,o) 'proud, haughty, of high courage' <i>oferhygd</i> 'proud'
<i>ūsel</i> (ON cp. OI <i>ūsæll</i>) 'wretched, miserable; lowly; of someone's life: deprived (with respect to food and clothing)'	Opinion: Evil: A wretch, poor creature: Poor, miserable, wretched, grievous + (Of life) limited, poor	<i>ðimm</i> (BT <i>ðim</i>) 'dim, dark, obscure, hidden; dark, without light, gloomy; wretched, grievous, sad, unhappy; dark, wicked' <i>earmsceapen</i> 'miserable, wretched; suffering misfortune, hardship'

		<i>unlæd(e)</i> 'stray(?)' + <i>nearu</i> 'narrow, strait, confined, not spacious; narrow, limited, poor, restricted; strait, oppressive, causing anxiety (of that which restricts free action of body or mind); oppressed, not having free action; strict, severe'
<i>wer</i> (adj. comp., ON cp. OI <i>verri</i> , comp. of <i>illr</i>) 'more deficient in virtue, of baser character, more sinful, morally worse; inferior in quality, bad'	Opinion: Evil: Worse	<i>wiersa</i> (BT <i>wirsa</i>) 'worse, worst; (in a moral sense; of the physical condition of persons or things; of the condition of affairs, of an (unfavourable) circumstance or event; of that which is harmful, painful, etc.; marking inferiority)'

8. Emotion

<u>Old Norse loans</u>	<u>Semantic categories in TOE</u>	<u>Old English units in the respective category</u>
<i>alod</i> (pred. adj., from ON phrase, cp. OI <i>af-lōa</i> , <i>af-lōga</i>) 'miserable, in a wretched condition; ?scattered, widespread'	Emotion: Heart, mood, spirit, disposition: Bad feeling, sadness: Adversity, affliction: Gloomy, miserable	<i>blēat</i> (p, o) 'wretched, miserable' <i>deorc</i> 'dark, obscure, gloomy, sad' <i>earmful</i> 'wretched, miserable' <i>earmlīc</i> 'miserable, wretched' <i>hnāg</i> (BT <i>hnáh</i>) 'bent down, low, lowly, humble, abject, mean, poor' <i>sāriglic</i> (o) 'sad, mournful, melancholy' <i>unglæd</i> (o) 'dull, cheerless' <i>unglædlic</i> 'stern, implacable' <i>unhīerlic</i> (BT <i>unhīrlīc</i>) 'fierce, savage' <i>wynlēas</i> (p) 'joyless, dreary'
<i>baisk</i> (ON cp. OI <i>beisk-r</i>) 'harsh, bitter, sour to taste; bitter tears'	Emotion: Heart, spirit, mood, disposition: Bad feeling, sadness: Bad disposition toward others: Wrath, sternness, displeasure: Fierce, cruel, harsh	<i>gramlic</i> 'fierce, hostile, cruel' <i>grimlic</i> 'grim, fierce, cruel, sharp, severe, bloody' <i>hatol</i> 'odious, hated, hateful' <i>hrēoh</i> 'rough, fierce, savage, rough (of the weather, the sea) stormy; (of the mind) disturbed' <i>rēþe</i> 'fierce, cruel, savage'
<i>drūp</i> (ON cp. OI <i>drūpr</i> n.) 'sad, wretched'	Emotion: Bad feeling, sadness: Sad, sorrowful: Very sad	<i>felagēomor</i> (p,o) 'very sad' <i>heorudrēorig</i> (p) 'very sad, sad unto death; bloody with sword-wounds, gory' <i>þurhunnrōt</i> (g, o) 'very sad' <i>unrēone</i> (BT <i>none</i>) (o)
<i>glāth(e)</i> (ON cp. OI <i>glāðr</i>) 'pleased, glad'	Emotion: Heart, spirit, mood, disposition: A feeling, what is	<i>blissig</i> (q) (BT <i>blissigend-lic</i>) 'joyous' <i>blissigendlic</i> (o)

	felt: Good feeling, joy, happiness: Joyful, happy	<p><i>blīþe</i> (BT none) <i>blīþemōd</i> (BT <i>blīðemōd</i>) 'blithe, of mind, glad, cheerful' <i>blīþheort</i> 'blithe of heart, merry, joyful' <i>drēamhæbbende</i> (p,o) 'possessing bliss, joyful' <i>drēamhealdende</i> (p,o) 'holding joy, joyful' <i>hygeblīþe</i> (p) 'glad at heart' <i>līþe</i> 'lithe, soft, gentle, meek, mild, serene, benign, gracious, pleasant, sweet' <i>mōdglæd</i> (p,o) 'of gladsome mind' <i>gesælig</i> 'happy, prosperous, blessed, fortunate' <i>sorglēas</i> (BT <i>sorhleas</i>) 'free from anxiety or care, secure' <i>wynfæst</i> (p,o) 'joyous' <i>wynsum</i> 'winsome, agreeable, pleasant'</p>
<i>gōlike</i> (ON cp. OI <i>gōligr</i>) 'gay, joyful'	Emotion: Heart, spirit, mood, disposition: A feeling, what is felt: Good feeling, joy, happiness: Gladness, cheerfulness: Glad, joyful	<p><i>frēo</i> 'free, having liberty or immunity, noble, glad, joyful' <i>glæd</i> 'shining, bright; glad, cheerful, joyous; pleasant, kind, mild, courteous' <i>glædmōd</i> 'glad-minded, cheerful, of good cheer, joyous, pleasant, kind, courteous' <i>hyhtful</i> 'full of hope or joy, joyous, exultant, glad, pleasant' <i>rōt</i> 'glad, cheerful; noble, excellent' <i>unseofiende</i> (o) (BT <i>unseoflende</i>) 'not sighing, glad' <i>wiltīþe</i> (g) (BT <i>wil-tygþe</i>) 'having one's desire, satisfied, glad'</p>
<i>grō</i> (adj. and n., ON cp. OI <i>grār</i> 'spiteful, malicious') 'angry, sorrowful'	Emotion: Heart, spirit, mood, disposition: Bad feeling, sadness: Murmuring, complaint: Anger: Angry	<p><i>gealg</i> (BT <i>gealh</i>) 'sad, angry' <i>ierlic</i> (BT <i>un-hirlic</i>: fierce, savage; dismal, doleful)</p>
<i>loulī</i> (from <i>loue</i> adj., also cp. OI <i>lāgligr</i>) 'humble; obedient; kindly, gentle, gracious'	Emotion: Heart, spirit, mood, disposition: Disposition toward others: Favour, kindness, grace: Gentleness: Mild, gentle	<p><i>gedæfte</i> 'mild, gentle, meek' <i>gedēfe</i> 'becoming, fit, proper, seemly, convenient, agreeable, decent, quiet, mild, meek, gentle, kind, benevolent' <i>līþe</i> 'lithe, soft, gentle, meek, mild, serene, benign, gracious, pleasant, sweet' <i>gemetfæst</i> 'moderate, modest; moderate in expenditure, not extravagant, frugal; not</p>

		<p>yielding to anger or impatience, meek, gentle' <i>gemetfæstlic</i> 'moderate, gentle' <i>gemetlic</i> 'moderate, temperate, measurable, fit' <i>milde</i> 'mild, gentle, meek, benign, (liberal?); merciful, clement, propitious' <i>mōðþwære</i> (g.o) 'gentle, meek, mild' <i>sēfte</i> 'gentle, mild, not stern; (of medicine) mild, not strong; (of rest, sleep) undisturbed, untroubled; easy, comfortable, pleasant, without pain' <i>sōfte</i> 'soft; (of sleep), quiet, undisturbed; luxurious; gentle, not harsh, not stern' <i>stille</i> 'still, quiet; without motion, at rest, not moving from a place, not disturbed; moving little or gently; silent, not loud; quiet, unchanging, undisturbed, stable; not vehement, gentle' <i>unwælgrim</i> (o) 'not cruel, gentle'</p>
<i>ōlme</i> (ON cp. OI <i>ōlmr</i>) 'angry, fierce, cruel'	Emotion: Heart, spirit, mood, disposition: Bad feeling, sadness: Murmuring, complaint: Anger: Angry: Fierce	<i>gram</i> 'furious, fierce, wrath, angry, offended, incensed, hostile, troublesome'
<i>ōth</i> (ON cp. OI <i>ōðr</i>) 'demented, mad; distraught; furious; foolish; <i>grouen</i> ~, to become enraged'	Emotion: Heart, spirit, mood, disposition: Bad feeling, sadness: Murmuring, complaint: Anger: Furious, angry, enraged	<p><i>gebolgen</i> 'offended, angry' <i>bolgenmōd</i> (p) 'enraged in mind' <i>ellenwōd</i> 'raging, furious' <i>fēondlic</i> 'fiendlike, hostile' <i>gefrēcnod</i> 'savage, evil, wicked, corrupted' <i>gealgmōd</i> (p) 'sad in mind, gloomy, furious' <i>gram</i> 'furious, fierce, wrath, angry, offended, incensed, hostile, troublesome' <i>grambære</i> 'angry, passionate' <i>gramigende</i> (BT <i>gramian</i>: to be furious, rage; to be offensive to) <i>gegremid</i> (BT <i>gegremian</i>: To irritate, provoke, excite, incense, inflame) <i>hāt</i> 'hot, fervent, fervid, fierce [of pain, punishment, etc.]; having the sensation of heat; having or showing intensity of</p>

		<p>feeling, ardent, fervent; excited with anger, wrathful, fierce' <i>(ge)hātheort</i> 'furious, angry, irascible, passionate, ardent' <i>gehāthiert</i> (BT <i>ge-háthirtan</i>: to make angry, anger; to be angry) <i>ierre</i> (BT <i>irre</i>) 'gone astray, wandering, confused, perverse, depraved; angry, enraged, wrathful, indignant' <i>ierremōd</i> (p,o) (BT <i>irre-mód</i>) 'of angry mood, angry-minded' <i>inbolgen</i> (g,o) (BT <i>inbelgan</i>: to exasperate) <i>iersigende</i> (BT <i>irsigend-lic</i>: capable of anger) <i>onbolgen</i> (p,o) (BT none) <i>tornmōd</i> (p,o) 'having the mind excited to anger, having rage in the heart' <i>wēamōd</i> 'angry, wrathful, choleric, passionate' <i>wōd</i> 'mad with anger, enraged; mad; raging, furious' <i>wrāþ</i> 'wroth, angry, incensed; fierce, cruel, grievous, hostile, bitter, fell, evil, malignant' <i>wrāþmōd</i> (p) 'angry-hearted, incensed'</p>
<i>ōulist</i> (ON cp. OI <i>ūlyst</i> and <i>ūlystugr</i>) 'lazy, slow, sluggish; ?also, wearisome, tedious'	Emotion: Heart, spirit, mood, disposition: Bad feeling, sadness: Unpleasantness: Tedium: Tedious, long	<p><i>ǣleng</i> 'tedium, weariness' <i>ǣbryt(e)</i> 'troublesome, tedious' <i>dēad</i> 'dead; without sensation' <i>hefelic</i> 'weighty, heavy, grievous, serious, grave, tedious, wearisome' <i>hefigtýme</i> 'grievous, wearisome, tedious, troublesome' <i>langsumlic</i> 'too long, tedious'</p>
<i>skerre</i> (ON cp. OI <i>skjarr</i> , Dan. <i>skær</i> , Norw. <i>skjerr</i>) 'excitable, easily frightened or provoked'	Emotion: Heart, spirit, mood, disposition: Bad feeling, sadness: Murmuring, complaint: Irritability: Easily irritated	<i>ēapþylige</i> (BT <i>þþbelig</i>) 'easily made angry' <i>þþbilge</i> (BT <i>þþbelig</i>))
<i>skēt(e)</i> (ON cp. OI <i>skjōtr</i>) 'swift, lively; fierce'	Emotion: Heart, spirit, mood, disposition: Bad feeling, sadness: Bad disposition toward others: Fierceness: Fierce, grim: Fierce of mind/ spirit	<p><i>ferhþgrim</i> (p) 'fierce of spirit' <i>hrēohmōd</i> (p) 'savage, fierce of mind, ferocious, troubled in mind' <i>rēþemōd</i> (p) '(in a bad sense) of fierce or savage mind; (of justifiable severity or anger) of stern or severe mind, wroth' <i>rēþigmōd</i> (o,p) 'of fierce or savage mind'</p>

<p><i>sleigh</i> (ON cp. OI <i>slægr</i>) 'wise, prudent; clever, ingenious; skillful, expert, accomplished; gracious, fair; crafty, cunning; deceitful; mysterious, unknown'</p>	<p>Emotion: Heart, spirit, mood, disposition: Disposition toward others: Favour, kindness, grace: Gracious, kind, beneficent</p>	<p><i>ārful</i> 'venerable, respectful, favourable, merciful, mild' <i>bēntigþe</i> (BT <i>bén-tíðe</i>: having obtained a prayer, benefitted, favoured, successful; accepting a prayer, exorable, gracious) <i>blīþheort</i> 'blithe of heart, merry, joyful; kind of heart, merciful' <i>ēapþede</i> (p,o) 'exorable' <i>ēapþēne</i> (p,o) 'exorable' <i>ēaþe</i> 'easy, smooth; easy to be entreated, gentle' <i>ēste</i> 'gracious, bountiful; liberal' <i>ēstlic</i> 'devout; delicate, dainty' <i>fremful</i> 'beneficent, profitable; useful, beneficial, advantageous' <i>fremsum</i> 'kind, benign, courteous' <i>fremsumlic</i> 'benign' <i>glæd</i> (<i>wīþ</i>) 'shining, bright; glad, cheerful, joyous; pleasant, kind, mild, courteous' <i>glædlic</i> 'bright, pleasant, kind; delightful' <i>glædmōd</i> 'glad-minded, cheerful, of good cheer, joyous, pleasant, kind, courteous' <i>(ge)hlystful</i> (g) (BT <i>gehlystfull</i>) 'exorable, gracious' <i>līþe</i> 'lithé, soft, gentle, meek, mild, serene, benign, gracious, pleasant, sweet' <i>gemetfæst</i> 'moderate, modest; moderate in expenditure, not extravagant, frugal; not yielding to anger or impatience, meek, gentle; not over-bearing, kind; sober, discreet, honest, orderly' <i>milde</i> 'mild, gentle, meek, benign, (liberal?); merciful, clement, propitious' <i>rūmheort</i> 'of liberal heart, liberal, munificent; with mind free from oppression, untroubled' <i>rūmlic</i> 'gracious, liberal, benign; liberal, abundant, plentiful' <i>til</i> (p) 'apt, capable, competent; good at anything; good for anything, that serves a purpose,</p>
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		<p>beneficial, serviceable, convenient, opportune; good, kind, gentle; excellent'</p> <p><i>tilfremmende</i> (p,o) 'doing good'</p> <p><i>tilmōdig</i> (p) 'noble-minded'</p> <p><i>wel(ge)dōn</i> 'well done'</p> <p><i>welfremmend</i> (g) (BT <i>welfremmende</i>) 'beneficent'</p> <p><i>welrūmmōd</i> (q) 'kind, benignant'</p> <p><i>welwillende</i> 'of good will, benevolent, benignant, kind; of right will, right-minded'</p> <p><i>wēþe</i> 'sweet, gentle, mild, pleasant'</p> <p><i>wynsum</i> 'winsome, agreeable, pleasant; pleasant to the senses or to the mind; joyous'</p>
<i>sluggī</i> (perh. directly from ON) 'indolent, sluggish; characterized by slothfulness; also, spiritually torpid; ?also, inattentive'	Emotion: Heart, spirit, mood, disposition: A feeling, what is felt: Lacking in feeling, insensitive	<i>ādēadod</i> (BT <i>a-deádan</i> : to become dead, lose vitality or feeling, become paralysed)
<i>snaip(e)</i> (?from <i>snaipen</i> v., cp. ON cp. <i>sneyþa</i> 'disgrace, ignominy') '?disgraceful, ignominious; ?bitter, severe'	Emotion: Heart, spirit, mood, disposition: Bad feeling, sadness: Bad disposition toward others: Wrath, sternness, displeasure: Hard, harsh, severe	<p><i>dēor</i> 'brave, bold, as a wild beast; heavy, severe, dire, vehement'</p> <p><i>geornful</i> 'full of desire, eager, solicitous, anxious, strenuous, zealous, intent, diligent'</p> <p><i>heard</i> 'hard, harsh, austere, severe, rigorous, stern, stubborn, firm, hardy, brave'</p> <p><i>hetelic</i> 'inspired by hate, hostile, malicious, evil; (of things) hard, severe'</p> <p><i>stīþ</i> 'stiff, hard'</p> <p><i>stīþlic</i> 'firm, strong; (of immaterial things, weather, conflict, discipline, penance) hard, severe; (of speech) harsh, severe; (of persons) stern, hard, fierce'</p> <p><i>strang</i> 'strong, powerful, mighty; firm, resolute, hardy; hard, severe, fierce, stern; (of things) strong, able to resist force, firm; valid, assured; strong in operation, effective, producing a great effect, potent; (of violent motion or action) fierce, violent'</p> <p><i>stranglic</i> 'strong, robust; (of things) firm, solid, able to resist force'</p>

		<i>streng</i> 'severe, hard' <i>pearlwīslīc</i> 'severe, hard'
<i>spǣke</i> (ON cp. OI <i>spakr</i>) 'gentle, tame; quick, eager, ready'	Emotion: Heart, spirit, mood, disposition: Disposition toward others: Favour, kindness, grace: Gentleness: Mild, gentle	<i>gedæfte</i> 'mild, gentle, meek' <i>gedēfe</i> 'becoming, fit, proper, seemly, convenient, agreeable, decent, quiet, mild, meek, gentle, kind, benevolent' <i>līþe</i> 'lith, soft, gentle, meek, mild, serene, benign, gracious, pleasant, sweet' <i>gemetfæst</i> 'moderate, modest; moderate in expenditure, not extravagant, frugal; not yielding to anger or impatience, meek, gentle; not over-bearing, kind; sober, discreet, honest, orderly' <i>gemetfæstlic</i> 'moderate, gentle' <i>gemetlic</i> 'moderate, temperate, measurable, fit' <i>milde</i> 'mild, gentle, meek, benign, (liberal?); merciful, clement, propitious' <i>mōdþwære</i> (g,o) 'gentle, meek, mild' <i>sēfte</i> 'gentle, mild, not stern; (of medicine) mild, not strong; (of rest, sleep) undisturbed, untroubled; easy, comfortable, pleasant, without pain' <i>sōfte</i> 'soft; (of sleep), quiet, undisturbed; luxurious; gentle, not harsh, not stern' <i>stille</i> 'still, quiet; without motion, at rest, not moving from a place, not disturbed; moving little or gently; silent, not loud; quiet, unchanging, undisturbed, stable; not vehement, gentle' <i>unwælgrim</i> (o) 'not cruel, gentle'
<i>thrō</i> (ON cp. OI <i>þrār</i>) 'bold, fearless, courageous; angry, threatening; stubborn, stiff; persistent; eager, willing; vehement; of a thought: desirous, longing; fair, delightful, good, prosperous, successful; worthy, noble'	Emotion: Heart, spirit, mood, disposition, heart: Bad feeling, sadness: Bad disposition toward others: Threat, threatening, menace: Threatening: Threatening, angry Emotion: Heart, mind, spirit, disposition: A feeling, what is felt: Good feeling, joy, happiness: Happiness, well- being, prosperity: Good	<i>þrūtīgende</i> (BT <i>þrūtian</i> : to swell with pride or anger) <i>bēntigþe</i> (BT <i>bén-tíðe</i> : having obtained a prayer, benefitted, favoured, successful; accepting a prayer, exorable, gracious) <i>(ge)blādfæst</i> (p) 'prosperous; prosper' <i>ēadig</i> 'happy, blessed, prosperous, fortunate, rich, perfect'

	fortune, prosperity: Fortunate, prosperous, flourishing	<i>ēadiglic</i> 'happy, prosperous; prosper' <i>forþgenge</i> 'progressive, increasing, effective; having success; going on continuously, in full operation, flourishing' <i>gesālig</i> 'happy, prosperous, blessed, fortunate' <i>gesāliglic</i> 'happy, fortunate; happy from one's lot; happy, characterized by good fortune' <i>spēdig</i> 'having good speed, prosperous; having means, wealthy, opulent, rich in material wealth' <i>spōwende</i> (BT <i>spówan</i> : To succeed, be successful) <i>gesundful</i> 'full or quite sound, prosperous, successful; (of living things) in good health' <i>geþogen</i> 'grown up' <i>welgewende</i> (o) (BT none) <i>gewilsālig</i> (g)'fortunate'
<i>tīl(e)</i> (ON cp. OI <i>tītt</i> , neut. of <i>tīðr</i>) 'dear, cherished; ?valiant; ?able'	Emotion: Heart, spirit, mood, disposition: Disposition toward others: A favourite, loved one: Beloved, dear, precious: Very dear	<i>felalēof</i> (p,o) 'much-beloved' <i>oferlēof</i> (o, p) 'exceedingly dear'

9. Language and Communication

<u>Old Norse loans</u>	<u>Semantic categories in TOE</u>	<u>Old English units in the respective category</u>
<i>sleigh</i> (ON cp. OI <i>slægr</i>) 'wise, prudent; clever, ingenious; skillful, expert, accomplished; gracious, fair; crafty, cunning; deceitful; mysterious, unknown'	Language and communication: Sense, purport, meaning: Depth of meaning, mystery: A secret, mystery: Hard to get knowledge of, secret	<i>dīegol</i> (BT <i>dīgol</i>) 'secret, hidden, private, dark, obscure, profound, abstruse, unknown'
<i>thwert</i> (ON cp. OI <i>þvert</i> , neuter of <i>þverr</i>) 'Crosswise, transverse; opposing'	Language and communication: Dispute, debate: Contradiction: That contradicts, opposing	<i>wīþercwepol</i> (o, g) (BT <i>wīþercwepan</i> : that which contradicts, opposing)

10. Possession

<u>Old Norse loans</u>	<u>Semantic categories in TOE</u>	<u>Old English units in the respective category</u>
<i>scant</i> (from ON cp. OI <i>skammr</i> (neut.) <i>skammt</i>) 'limited or insufficient, reluctant to give or receive, niggardly, sparing'	Possession: Giving: Moderation in expenditure: Frugal, sparing	<i>gnēþe</i> (BT <i>gnīþe</i>) 'scanty, scarce; (of persons) frugal, sparing'

		<i>spær</i> (g) 'spare, frugal' <i>spærhende</i> 'of sparing hand, frugal, sparing' <i>spærlic</i> 'sparing, frugal' <i>uncystig</i> 'niggardly, parsimonious, not liberal'
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11. Action and Utility

<u>Old Norse loans</u>	<u>Semantic categories in TOE</u>	<u>Old English units in the respective category</u>
<i>bain</i> (ON cp. OI <i>bein-n</i> 'straight, hospitable') 'willing, inclined, eager; prepared, ready'	Action and utility: Action, doing, performance: Preparation: Ready, prepared	<i>gearo</i> 'yare, ready, prepared, equipped, complete' <i>gearulic</i> (BT none) <i>geger(w)ed</i> (BT <i>gegirwan</i>) 'prepared' <i>geworht</i> 'disposed, constituted.'
<i>bōun</i> (ON cp. OI <i>būin-n</i> , ppl. of <i>būa</i>) 'ready, prepared'	Action and utility: Action, doing, performance: Preparation: Ready, prepared	<i>gearo</i> 'yare, ready, prepared, equipped, complete' <i>gearulic</i> (BT none) <i>geger(w)ed</i> (BT <i>gegirwan</i>) 'prepared' <i>geworht</i> 'disposed, constituted.'
<i>gazhenlās</i> (ON cp. OI <i>gagnlauss</i>) 'of no avail, profitless'	Action and utility: Uselessness: Useless, needless, unprofitable: Worthless, of no avail	<i>nāhtlic</i> 'good for nothing, worthless, naughty'
<i>gein</i> (ON cp. OI <i>gegn</i>) 'of a way, path: direct, short, quick; of persons: kind, helpful; ready (to help); loyal, reliable; of actions or things: beneficial, profitable, helpful'	Action and utility: Easiness: Aid, help, succor: Helping, or service, aiding	<i>hālbāre</i> (g) 'wholesome, salutary' <i>gelāstful</i> (BT <i>gelastfull</i>) 'helpful, officious' <i>geþensum</i> 'obsequious, obliging, serviceable; officiosus'
<i>ithen</i> (ON cp. OI <i>iðinn</i>) 'assiduous, diligent; constant, permanent'	Action and utility: Occupation, activity, business: Diligence: Attention, cultivation: Assiduous, intent	<i>behealden</i> 'cautious, reserved; intent, assiduous'
<i>lawelēs</i> (adj., adv., cp. OI <i>lōglauss</i>) 'disregarding the law, uncontrolled'	Action and utility: Natural/ proper way/ manner/ mode of action: Mode, manner, way, method, fashion, course: Indecorum, impropriety, unseemliness: Ill-mannered	<i>þēawlēas</i> 'ill-mannered, ill-conditioned'
<i>lōs</i> (ON cp. OI <i>lauss</i>) 'free from fetters, captivity, physical constraint'	Action and utility: Easiness: Freedom, absence of restraint: Free	<i>frēo</i> 'free, having liberty or immunity, noble, glad, joyful'
<i>nait</i> (ON cp. OI <i>neytr</i>) 'useful; of the will: resolute; of strength: great; ~ <i>of</i> , noted for'	Action and utility: Use (made of things), service: Utility, usefulness: Useful	<i>behēfe</i> 'necessary, behoveful; useful, needful' <i>brȳce</i> 'useful, profitable' <i>gifre</i> (p) 'useful, salutary' <i>nīedþearflic</i> (BT <i>nīdþearf-lic</i>)

		'necessary, needful, useful' <i>notwierþe</i> (g,o) (BT <i>not-wirþe</i>) 'useful' <i>nytlíc</i> 'useful, profitable, beneficial' <i>nytt</i> (BT <i>nyt</i> : use, advantage, profit, office, duty) <i>nytbearflíc</i> (BT none) <i>nytwierþe</i> (BT none) <i>nytwierþlic</i> (BT none) <i>þorfæst</i> (g) (BT <i>þorf-fæst</i>) 'useful ' <i>geþyht</i> (o, p) 'good, advantageous'
<i>ðulist</i> (ON cp. OI <i>ðylust</i> and <i>ðylustugr</i>) 'lazy, slow, sluggish; ?also, wearisome, tedious'	Action and utility: Disinclination to act, listlessness: Slothful, idle, lazy	<i>æswind</i> (g) 'inert, sluggish' <i>āsolcen</i> 'idle, lazy, dissolute, slow, slothful' <i>cræftlēas</i> (g) 'artless, unskilful, innocent, simple, inexperienced' <i>īdelgeorn</i> 'fond of idleness, lazy, inert' <i>slacful/slæcful</i> (BT <i>slæcfull</i>) 'slothful' <i>slāw</i> 'slow, inert, sluggish, slothful, torpid' <i>sleac</i> (BT <i>slæc</i>) 'inactive, slothful, lazy, not willing to make an effort; careless, negligent, remiss, not strict in the performance of duty' <i>sleaclic</i> (BT <i>slæclíc</i>) 'slow' <i>swær</i> 'heavy as a burden, of great weight (lit. or fig.), oppressive; heavy, grievous, painful, unpleasant; heavy, sad, feeling or expressing grief; (of physical or mental inactivity) heavy, slow, dull, sluggish, slothful, indolent'
<i>sēmēlī</i> (ON cp. OI <i>sæmiligr</i>) 'visually pleasing, pleasing to senses other than sight; good for a purpose, suitable; Of persons: worthy of respect, honourable; virtuous, pure; perfect'	Action and utility: Use (made of things), service: Utility, advantage, convenience: Convenient, suitable	<i>(ge)tāse</i> 'meet, convenient suitable, mild, easy'
<i>sēr(e)</i> (from ON cp. OI <i>sēr</i> , dat. of <i>sik</i> refl.pron) 'different, distinct, individual; extraordinary, great'	Action and utility: Use (made of things), service: Superiority, pre-eminence, primacy: Great: Very great	<i>formicel</i> 'very great'
<i>sīsel</i> (ON cp. OI <i>sýsla</i>) 'occupied, busy'	Action and utility: Occupation, activity, business: Busy, occupied	<i>bisig</i> 'busy, occupied'
<i>sleigh</i> (ON cp. OI <i>slægr</i>) 'wise, prudent; clever, ingenious; skillful, expert, accomplished;	Action and utility: Ability, capacity, power: Clever, ingenious	<i>þancful</i> (BT <i>þancfull</i>) 'thoughtful; spirited; clever, ingenious'

gracious, fair; crafty, cunning; deceitful; mysterious, unknown'	Action and utility: Ability, capacity, power: Skill, skilfulness: Skilful, skilled: (Very skilled) Action and utility: Ability, capacity, power: Skilful, skilfulness: Art, skill, contrivance, cunning: Cunning, craft, craftiness, guile, wile: Crafty, deceitful, false	<i>cræft(e)lic</i> 'artificial; skilful, skilled' <i>gearosnottor</i> (p) (BT <i>gearosnotor</i>) 'very wise' <i>bregdende</i> (BT <i>leás-bregdende</i> : wily, deceitful) <i>lytiglic</i> (BT <i>lytig</i>) 'cunning, astute, sly, artful, crafty, wily'
<i>sluggī</i> (perh. directly from ON) 'indolent, sluggish; characterized by slothfulness; also, spiritually torpid; ?also, inattentive'	Action and utility: Disinclination to act, listlessness: Indolent, sluggish	<i>swærmōd</i> (o) 'of an indolent, sluggish disposition'
<i>spǣke</i> (ON cp. OI <i>spakr</i>) 'gentle, tame; quick, eager, ready'	Action and utility: Occupation, activity, business: Energy, vigour, vigorous action: Active, nimble: Active, ready, quick	<i>unslāw</i> 'not slow, not sluggish, active, ready, quick'
<i>spaklīche</i> (from <i>spǣke</i> adj., cp. OI <i>spakligr</i>) 'sprightly, vigorous'	Action and utility: Occupation, activity, business: Energy, vigour, vigorous action: Active, nimble: Agile, active, busy	<i>hrōr</i> 'stirring, active, agile, nimble, vigorous, stout, strong'
<i>sprak</i> (ON cp. OI <i>sprækr</i>) 'energetic, brisk'	Action and utility: Occupation, activity, business: Energy, vigour, vigorous action: Active, nimble: Agile, active, busy	<i>hrōr</i> 'stirring, active, agile, nimble, vigorous, stout, strong'
<i>tīt(e)</i> (ON cp. OI <i>tītt</i> , neut. of <i>tīðr</i>) 'dear, cherished; ?valiant; ?able'	Action and utility: Ability, capacity, power: Skill, skilfulness: Having the required skills, able	<i>gōd</i> 'good, having in due measure the properties, which an object of its kind ought to have; happy, prosperous; conducive to well-being, beneficial, profitable, wholesome, salutary'
<i>uglī</i> (ON cp. OI <i>uggligr</i>) 'terrifying, horrifying, dreadful; also, threatening, unsettling, loathsome, ugly, repulsive; evil, wicked; morally offensive; ?difficult, dangerous'	Action and utility: Peril, danger: Perilous, dangerous	<i>frēcendlic</i> 'dangerous' <i>frēcenful</i> 'harmful, dangerous, perilous' <i>frēcenlic</i> 'dangerous, perilous' <i>frēcne</i> 'horrible, savage, audacious, wicked, daring, dangerous, perilous' <i>plēolic</i> 'dangerous, perilous, hurtful, hazardous' <i>plihhtlic</i> 'dangerous'
<i>unmēk(e)</i> (From <i>mēk</i> adj.; cp. OI <i>ūmjūkr</i>) 'savage, fierce, cruel, also rude; proud, haughty, disdainful; disobedient, unsubmitive, also unfaithful; sinful, iniquitous; physically stiff, inflexible'	Action and utility: Natural/ proper way/ manner/ mode of action: Mode, manner, way, method, fashion, course: Indecorum, impropriety, unseemliness: Unmannerly, rude	<i>ungerād</i> 'stupid, rude, unskilled, foolish, ignorant; discordant, disagreeing, at variance'

<i>unnait(e)</i> (from <i>nait</i> adj. and ON cp. OI <i>ūneytr</i>) 'useless; idle, vain; also in fig. context; of penance or grace: ineffective, worthless'	Action and utility: Uselessness: Useless, needless, unprofitable: Useless, vain, unprofitable Action and utility: Uselessness: Uselessness, unserviceableness: Useless, unprofitable: Useless, ineffective	<i>unbiþyrfe</i> (p) (BT <i>unbiþirfe</i>) 'useless, vain, unprofitable' <i>īdel</i> 'empty; vain, useless, idle, to no purpose; idle, unemployed'
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12. Social Interaction

<u>Old Norse loans</u>	<u>Semantic categories in TOE</u>	<u>Old English units in the respective category</u>
<i>lak</i> (from n. cp. OI <i>lacr</i>) 'blameworthy, at fault'	Social interaction: Principle, character: Guiltiness, guilt: Blameworthy, culpable	<i>scyldful</i> (BT <i>scyldfull</i>) 'guilty, criminal, sinful, wicked'
<i>sēmeli</i> (ON cp. OI <i>sæmiligr</i>) 'visually pleasing, pleasing to senses other than sight; good for a purpose, suitable; Of persons: worthy of respect, honourable; virtuous, pure; perfect'	Social interaction: Principle, character: Purity, moral cleanness: Pure, chaste: Very pure	<i>full</i> 'full, filled, complete, entire' <i>clæne</i> 'clean, pure, clear; chaste, innocent' <i>hēahhlūtor</i> (o) 'of great purity'
<i>fit</i> (cp. OI <i>fitja</i> 'to knit') 'fitting; appropriate, suitable; becoming, attractive'	Social interaction: An obligation, bounden duty: One's due, natural place or position: Proper, fitting	<i>gecōp</i> (BT <i>ungecopic</i> : unfit, inconvenient, troublesome; importunus) <i>gecōplic</i> 'fit, apt, suitable, opportune' <i>mæþlic</i> 'moderate, in accordance with due measure, proper to a person's degree, having regard to others'
<i>trig</i> (ON cp. OI <i>tryggr</i>) 'trustworthy, trusty; ~ <i>and treue</i> '	Social interaction: An obligation, bounden duty: Observance, keeping: Truth, faithfulness, good faith, sincerity: Sure, trusty, true, trustworthy	<i>sicor</i> 'secure from, free from guilt and the punishment it brings, safe, free from danger or harm, sure, certain, free from doubt' <i>unswicol</i> 'not false, not treacherous, honest' <i>gewiss</i> (BT <i>gewislic</i>) 'certain, that gives certainty'
<i>unmēk(e)</i> (From <i>mēk</i> adj.; cp. OI <i>ūmjūkr</i>) 'savage, fierce, cruel, also rude; proud, haughty, disdainful; disobedient, unsubmitive, also unfaithful; sinful, iniquitous; physically stiff, inflexible'	Social interaction: Power, control, sway: Authority: Loyalty: Disobedience: Disobedient	<i>un(ge)hīersum</i> (BT <i>ungehīrsum</i>) 'inattentive to what is said, unsubmitive, disobedient' <i>ungehīrsumod</i> (o, g) 'not subject, disobedient'
<i>wilsōm</i> (from <i>wil</i> adj.; cp. OI <i>villusamr</i>) 'without clear direction, devious, uncertain; also, fig. morally errant'	Social interaction: Principle, character: Moral evil, depravity: Error, wrong conduct, erroneous practice:	<i>wōriende</i> (BT <i>wōrian</i> : to wander about, ramble, be a vagabond (or in fig. sense))

	Lacking moral good: Errant, sinful, straying	
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13. Law and Order

<u>Old Norse loans</u>	<u>Semantic categories in TOE</u>	<u>Old English units in the respective category</u>
<i>lauelēs</i> (adj., adv., cp. OI <i>lōglauss</i>) 'disregarding the law, uncontrolled'	Law and order: Lawlessness: Illicit, unlawfull	<i>unālyfed</i> (BT <i>unālifed</i>) 'unallowed, illicit, unlawful' <i>unālyfedlic</i> (BT <i>unālifedlic</i>) 'not allowable, unlawful, illicit' <i>unlyfendlic</i> (BT <i>unlifedlic</i>) 'unallowed, unallowable, illicit' <i>unriht</i> 'wrong, evil, bad, unjust, unlawful, depraved, perverse'

14. Property

<u>Old Norse loans</u>	<u>Semantic categories in TOE</u>	<u>Old English units in the respective category</u>
<i>greith</i> (ON cp. OI <i>greiðr</i>) 'ready; wealthy, powerful; plain, direct'	Property: Property: Possession of wealth: Rich in gold, wealthy	<i>goldspēdig</i> (o, p) 'wealthy'

15. Religion

<u>Old Norse loans</u>	<u>Semantic categories in TOE</u>	<u>Old English units in the respective category</u>
<i>il(le)</i> (ON cp. OI <i>illr</i>) 'wicked, sinful, immoral'	Religion: Religion: Faith, transgression, sin: Sinful, evil: (Very sinful)	<i>(hēahsunne</i> (o, g) (BT 'the arch-sun, the Deity?')) <i>firenfremmende</i> (p,o) 'committing sins' <i>firenful</i> (p,o) (BT <i>firenfull</i>) 'Sinful' <i>firengeorn</i> 'sinful' <i>firesynnig</i> (p,o) 'sinful' <i>firenwyrcente</i> 'evil-doing, committing sin' (p) <i>forsyngod</i> (BT <i>forsyngian</i> : to make sinful (refl. to sin)) <i>gyttlic</i> 'wicked, sinful' <i>lāne</i> 'granted for a time only, not permanent, transitory, temporary, frail (generally used as an epithet of things of this world when they are contrasted with those of the next)' <i>synfāh</i> (p,o) 'stained with sin' <i>synlic</i> 'sinful' <i>synnful</i> (BT <i>synnfull</i>) 'sinful (subst.)'

		<p><i>synnig</i> 'sinful, wicked' <i>synscyldig</i> (p,o) 'guilty of sin, wicked' <i>synwyrcente</i> (p) 'working sin, sinning, working iniquity' <i>wamwyrcente</i> (o, p) (BT none)</p>
<p><i>mirk(e)</i> (ON cp. OI <i>myrkr</i>) 'dark in color; that cannot be seen; sinful, wicked'</p>	<p>Religion: Religion: Faith: Evil-doing, transgression, sin: Sinful, evil</p>	<p>(<i>hēahsunne</i> (o, g) (BT 'the arch-sun, the Deity?')) <i>firenfremmende</i> (p,o) 'committing sins' <i>firenful</i> (p,o) (BT <i>firenfull</i>) 'Sinful' <i>firengeorn</i> 'sinful' <i>firensynnig</i> (p,o) 'sinful' <i>firenwyrcente</i> 'evil-doing, committing sin' (p) <i>forsyngod</i> (BT <i>forsyngian</i>: to make sinful (refl. to sin)) <i>gyttlic</i> 'wicked, sinful' <i>lāne</i> 'granted for a time only, not permanent, transitory, temporary, frail (generally used as an epithet of things of this world when they are contrasted with those of the next)' <i>synfāh</i> (p,o) 'stained with sin' <i>synlic</i> 'sinful' <i>synnful</i> (BT <i>synnfull</i>) 'sinful (subst.)' <i>synnig</i> 'sinful, wicked' <i>synscyldig</i> (p,o) 'guilty of sin, wicked' <i>synwyrcente</i> (p) 'working sin, sinning, working iniquity' <i>wamwyrcente</i> (o, p) (BT none)</p>
<p><i>skīr(e)</i> (ON cp. OI <i>skīrr</i>) 'light: bright, of hills: shining (because of lighted fires); also, fig. of a person: ?illustrious, of water: clear; safe; ~ <i>thuresdai</i> (cp. OI <i>skiri-þorsdagr</i>) the day before the Crucifixion of Christ'</p>	<p>Worship, honour, praise: Liturgical year: A feast-day, holy day: Christian festivals: Holy week, Good Friday, Holy week + Palm Sunday, Last three days of the holy week, Dawn of last three days of the holy week, Last three nights of the holy week + Easter Eve, Saturday of holy week, Easter days</p>	<p><i>langa frīgedæg</i> 'Good Friday' <i>palmwucu</i> 'Holy week' <i>palmdæg</i> (o) 'Palm Sunday' <i>palmsunnandæg</i> 'Palm Sunday' <i>swīgdagas</i> 'last three days of the holy week'</p>

A list of Old Norse loan words, on which the analysis is based, as extracted from MED along with their meanings, can be found here in alphabetical order:

1) *ær-witte* (adj.) cp. OI *ör-viti.*, Unwise, foolish.

- 2) *aindain* (adj.) ?Cp. OI ein-dæmi the right to judge for oneself, an unexampled thing, ‘?Sovereign; ?singular’
- 3) *alod* (pred. adj.) From ON phrase, cp. ME lodder wretched, lodderlī miserably (akin to lither evil); ?or ppl., cp. OI af-lōa, af-lōga, ?Miserable, in a wretched condition; ?scattered, widespread.
- 4) *auk(e)* (adj.) ON ; cp. OI öfug-r., (a) From the left; of a stroke with the sword: from left to right, backhanded; (b) perverse, wrong; (c) strange, marvelous.
- 5) *auth* (adj.) Cp. OI auð-r empty, deserted., Idle, futile.
- 6) *avelöng* (adj.) ON ; cp. OI aflang-r., Oblong, elongated; of a round vessel: out of shape.
- 7) *bain* (adj.) ON ; cp. OI bein-n straight, hospitable., (a) Willing, inclined, eager; -- often with inf. phrase; (b) prepared, ready., (a) Accommodating, compliant, obedient, submissive (to sb., to a command, etc.); -- with to, til, at phrase; (b) as noun: humble servant., (a) Flexible, green (twigs); (b) favorable (weather).,
- 8) *baisk* (adj.) ON ; cp. OI beisk-r, (a) Harsh, bitter, sour (to the taste); (b) bitter (tears), grievous (sin), etc.
- 9) *batful* (adj.) [Cp. OI bati improvement, profit.], Fertile, productive.
- 10) *biglī* (adj.) [ON ; cp. OI byggiligr habitable (whence ME 'comfortable, etc.'.), (a) Comfortable, stately (mansion); (b) perfect (happiness).
- 11) *blōt* (adj.) [ON ; cp. OI blautr.], Soft, flexible, pliable.
- 12) *böun* (adj.) [ON ; cp. OI būin-n (ppl. of būa) & ODan. böen, OSwed. boin. ME has both öu and ö.], (a) Of persons: ready, prepared; also, armed; ~ in, clothed in (sth.); expert in (astronomy); of things: in readiness, prepared; of a weapon: drawn; of parts of buildings: made, built; of wages or hire: arranged for; of a deer carcass: arranged, put in order; ?also, dressed; (b) al ~, ful ~, redi ~, wel ~, all prepared, entirely ready, completely equipped or supplied; (c) busken, maken ~, to get ready, be ready, prepare; maken ~, make or prepare (sth. for sb.), make (sb.) ready (for sth.); (d) ~ of bounte, ready in giving, generous; ~ to, ~ til, ~ until, prepared for (sth.), ready for; ?also, active in, (a) Ready (to do sth.), prepared; eager, willing; having the purpose or intention (of doing sth.); al ~; busken, maken ~; (b) ready to serve, obedient, submissive; ~ at (to) bidding (bode, wil), obedient to (someone's) command or wishes; maken ~, be obedient; (c) about (to do sth.), on the point of (doing or undergoing sth.); ~ til ending, close to death., At hand, near; present; ~ at hond, near at hand; ~ upon bere, resting on the bier., Ready to go (to a place or person), going (to a place), bound (for somewhere), coming toward (sb.); ~ after, going to get (sb.); ~ out of, going out of (a place); -- also with to, thider, whider.,
- 13) *brōked* (adj.) [ON ; cp. Dan. Norw. broget.], Variegated, spotted.
- 14) *brōth* (adj. & n.) [ON ; cp. OI brāðr hasty, rash, sudden.], Sudden, hasty; of a person: quick, eager (to do sth.)., (a) Violent, fierce, angry; (b) a fierce or violent person; (c) violent act; don ~, do violence to (sb.).
- 15) *brōthelī* (adj.) [From brōth adj.; cp. OI brāðligr sudden.], Violent, angry; ?also, wicked, vile.
- 16) *cai* (adj.) [ON ; cp. ODan. kei left.], Left; ~ fot, left foot.
- 17) *camp* (adj.) [ON ; cp. OI kampr mustache.], Shaggy (eyebrows).
- 18) *crask* (adj.) [ON ; cp. OI karskr.], (a) Vigorous, strong, stout, lusty; ?also, fat, plump;
- 19) *dank* (adj. & n.) [Prob. ON ; cp. OI dökk pool.], Wet, damp; dampness, moisture.
- 20) *drūp* (adj.) [ON ;cp. OI drūpr n.], Sad, wretched.
- 21) *ēgērn* (adj.) [?Cp. OI āgjarn ambitious, covetous, fierce.], Self-willed, stubborn; ?lustful.
- 22) *enker-grēne* (adj.) [Cp. OI einkar-fagr very fair.], Very green, vivid green.
- 23) *fāle* (adj.) [Cp. OI fal-r venal, for sale.], ?Unheeding, unmindful, willing to dispense (with something).

- 24) *fēde* (ppl. (adj.)) [?Cp. OI *feija* to rot, decay.], (a) Decayed, withered; ?hoary (forest); (b) feeble, weak.
- 25) *fit* (adj.) [Cp. OI *fitja* to knit.], (a) Fitting; appropriate, suitable; becoming, attractive; (b) as noun: an equal, a match.
- 26) *flat* (adj.) [Cp. OI *flat-r.*], (a) Level, flat; even, smooth; flattened (face); of sculpture: not in relief; of a roof: low-pitched; (b) of dishes, etc.: shallow; smooth-surfaced; (c) of a sword: flat side foremost., Stretched out (on a surface), prostrate; fallen ~, to prostrate oneself; *fallen ~*, to prostrate (someone), Cook. Of a pottage: ?thickened, ?smooth.
- 27) *gaʒhenlās* (adj.) [ON ; cp. OI *gagnlauss.*], Of no avail, profitless.
- 28) *gein* (adj.) [ON ; cp. OI *gegn.*], a) Of a way, path: direct, short, quick; (b) at the geinest, by the shortest path; in the quickest way or manner, as rapidly as possible, at once; (c) near, nearby; a) Of persons: kind, helpful; ready (to help); loyal, reliable; (b) of actions or things: beneficial, profitable, helpful; excellent, pleasing, agreeable; (c) suitable, appropriate; convenient.
- 29) *geld* (adj.) [ON ; cp. OI *geldr.* Also cp. *gelde, gelt, p.ppl. of gelden.*], (a) Of a woman: sterile, barren; -- also as noun; (b) of a man: impotent, castrated; (c) of beasts: ~ hors, a gelding; ~ gris, ~ hogge, a barrow; ~ ram, ~ shep, a wether; ~ soue, ?a barren sow, ?spayed sow; (d) fig. deprived of enjoyment, joyless.
- 30) *glāth(e)* (adj.) [ON ; cp. OI *glāðr.*], Pleased, glad.
- 31) *gleg* (adj.) [ON ; cp. OI *glöggr.*], Only in phr.: ~ of eie, clear of sight, sharp-sighted.
- 32) *gōlike* (adj.) [ON ; cp. OI *gōligr.*], Gay, joyful.
- 33) *greith* (adj.) [ON ; cp. OI *greiðr.*], (a) Of people: ready; of things: ready, available; (b) skilled, competent, informed; *maken ~*, to tell (sb.), instruct; (c) wealthy, powerful; (d) willing., (a) Plain, direct, evident, unmistakable; ~ gat, the direct way; (b) exact, true, honest., Dressed, attired, arrayed; sup. best-dressed.
- 34) *greithlī* (adj.) ON ; cp. OI *greiðligr.*], Good, pleasant, noble, splendid.
- 35) *grō* (adj. & n.) [ON ; cp. OI *grār* spiteful, malicious.], (a)?Angry, ?sorrowful; (b) as noun: a malicious spirit, a devil.
- 36) *grūff(e)* (n. & adj. & adv.) [ON ; cp. OI *ā grūfu.*], (a) As noun: a ~, on (the) ~, o ~, face downward, on the face, prone; (b) as adj.: face downward; *lien ~*; with face ~, face downward; (c) as adv.: fallen (turnen) ~, to fall (turn) face downward; *leien ~*, to lay (oneself) prone.
- 37) *gul* (adj.) [ON ; cp. OI *gulr.*], Yellow, pale; ~ and grene, yellow and green, very sick looking.
- 38) *hāk* (adj.) [Prob. ON ; cp. OI *hākr* (in personal names).], Unsparing; ~ on, ruthless toward (sb.), rough on (sb.).
- 39) *hāthelī* (adj.) [ON Old Norse ; cp. OI *hāðuligr.*], Scornful.
- 40) *heil* (adj.) [ON ; cp. OI *heill.*], (a) Free from disease, infirmity, or injury; healthy, sound, unharmed; ~ and hol, ~ and quert, ~ and sound, etc.; (b) undamaged, unimpaired; ~ memori, sound memory; ~ wit, sound mind; (c) ~ of, relieved of (woe); (d) as noun: those in health, the healthy; Of counsel, action: sound, good for one's welfare. (a) Undivided, entire, whole; al ~; (b)?stable, powerful.
- 41) *heilsōm* (adj.) [From *heil* n. & adj. Also cp. OI *heil-samr.*], (a) Healthful, wholesome; (b) of counsel: sound, good for one's welfare.
- 42) *il(le)* (adj.) [ON ; cp. OI *illr.*], (a) Of men & fiends: wicked, sinful, immoral; ~ spirit, a fiend; the ~ aungel, the Devil; (b) of conduct, character, advice, etc.: wicked, vicious, iniquitous; ~ fame, ill repute; ~ famed, of bad repute; (c) malicious, malevolent, unkind; ~ hope (hopinge), suspicion, mistrust., (a) Harmful, injurious, destructive, dangerous; don an ~ turn (pul), to do (sb.) a bad turn; (b) of places, events, or conditions: unfortunate, unhappy, hard to endure, miserable; ~ fare (hap); (c) difficult, troublesome; (d) of pain,

- hardship: severe., (a) Of feelings: sad, sorrowful, grievous; maken ~ chere, to feel or express grief; yeven nothing ~, not distress (oneself); (b) objectionable, disagreeable; of dreams: oppressive; ~ savoured, tasting nasty., Deficient, incompetent, unsatisfactory, inferior, poor, inadequate; of a person: diseased, ill; of a coin: counterfeit.
- 43) *ithen* (adj.) [ON ; cp. OI iðinn.], (a) Assiduous, diligent; (b) constant, permanent.
- 44) *kēt(e)* (adj.) [Prob. ON ; cp. OI *kætr, p.ppl. of kæta 'to gladden' & kâtr 'cheerful' & Swed. dial. katig 'vigorous, bold'.], (a) Of warriors, knights: bold, brave; strong; of persons: distinguished, illustrious; of beasts: fierce; (b) of towns: strong; of hills: rugged, ?massive; of wind, storms: violent; of noise: loud; of light: bright; (c) of words: harsh; of persons: stubborn, unyielding; dom ~, q.v.
- 45) *lak* (adj.) [From noun. Also cp. OI lakr.], Blameworthy, at fault.
- 46) *lauelēs* (adj. & adv.) [Cp. OI löglauss.], (a) Disregarding the law, uncontrolled, disorderly; (b) without a law; ignorant of any law, human or divine; (c) outside the law; ~ man, an outlaw; (d) as adv.: recklessly, in a disorderly fashion; (e) as surname.
- 47) *lāve* (adj.) [ON ; cp. OI lafa to dangle, droop.], Of the ears: drooping, dangling.
- 48) *lōs* (adj.) [ON ; cp. OI lauss.], (a) Of persons: free from fetters, imprisonment, captivity, encirclement, or physical constraint; of animals: untied, loose; of insects: moving about, at large; also fig.; (b) unimpeded in action; free to move about; ~ fro, independent of (destiny); (c) exempt (from tithes, taxes, jurisdictions, etc.); absolved of sins; (d) undisciplined, inattentive; of the tongue: lacking in restraint, unbridled; ~ in the tonge., Of chains, fetters: unfastened, untied; ?of strings, laces, and the like: without knots, smooth., (a) Of stones in walls or buildings, etc.: not firmly attached; of teeth: loose; in saying: ~ in the haft, unreliable, unstable; (b) of soil, sand: friable, loose; (c) of bandages, belts: not tight; of a person: having a garment or belt loosely fastened; (d) of limbs: weak, limp; (e) of beliefs: not firmly established (in sb.), wavering., (a) Of bodily parts or organs: severed from the body, detached; not attached to any other part; of fractured bones or fragments of them: scattered, loose; (b) not related to anything, distinct., Med. (a) Of ulcers or swellings: free from morbid humors or pus; soft; (b) of foods: tending to soften or loosen morbid humors.
- 49) *lōthen* (adj.) [ON ; cp. OI loðinn.], Hairy, shaggy.
- 50) *loue* (adj.) [ON ; cp. OI lāgr, comp. lægri, sup. lægstr.], (a) Of a building, wall, gate, hill, piece of furniture, etc.: not projecting upward very much, low; ~ sho, a low shoe; maken ~, to lower (sth.), cut off the top of (a hill); (b) short; of persons: low in stature; ~ fot, a short leg or stem on a cup or goblet; (c) not arched very high; ~ instep, a low instep., a) Low in space, distant from heaven and close to the center of the earth; low in or on a wall, building, tree; of a chandelier: hanging low; sup. loueste, as noun: the lowest part of something; (b) deep; fro the ~ erthe, from deep in the earth; ~ depnesse, great depth; (c) of liquid in a container: near the dregs, at a low level; of the sea: drying up; ~ ebbe (water), ebb tide., (a) Of land, a meadow, path, body of water, etc.: lowlying, sunken, depressed [the puns in quot. a1456 are hardly accidental]; (b) in geographical terms: egipte the ~, louver scithia, etc., Low on or in the human body, toward the feet; low on a bodily organ; low on a garment; ~ coler, a low-cut collar; loueste fot, ?the sole of the foot; to his ~ brest, low on his breast., Directed downward; looking down; of feathers: drooping., (a) Of sounds, voice, wind: not loud, soft; (b) of sounds, musical notes, the voiced: low-pitched., Of prices: not dear, low, cheap., humblesse, deep humility.
- 51) *louī* (adj.) [From loue adj.; also cp. OI lāgligr.], (a) Humble; also, obedient; (b) kindly, gentle, gracious.
- 52) *mēk* (adj.) [ON ; cp. OI mjūkr, OSwed. miūker.], (a) Gentle, quiet, unaggressive; of a woman: modest; of eyes: soft; ~ and milde, milde and ~; (b) full of loving kindness, benevolent, kind, sweet; ~ and milde, milde and ~, ~ and minde; (c) merciful; (d) friendly,

- affable, courteous, gracious; (e) compassionate, sympathetic., (a) Having the virtue of humility, humble, unassuming; ~ and milde, milde and ~; (b) good, virtuous; (c) contrite., a) Submissive, obedient, docile, amenable; ~ and milde (buxom), milde and ~; (b) of an animal: tame, gentle; ~ and milde; -- also as noun; (c) lowly, poor, unimportant, abject; ~ and milde, milde and ~; -- also as noun; (d) weak, helpless., (a) Soft, supple, pliant; (b) of the sea: calm; (c) of clothes: modest, not gaudy; (d) of a disease: benign, not virulent.
- 53) *mensk(e)* (adj.) [ON ; cp. OI *mennskr.*], (a) Honorable, praiseworthy; (b) beautiful; -- used iron.
- 54) *min(ne)* (adj.) [ON ; cp. OI *minni* adj.], Smaller, less, lower
- 55) *mirk(e)* (adj.) [ON ; cp. OI *myrkr.*], (a) Of things: dark in color; that cannot be seen; also fig.; (b) of places: lacking light, dark, dusky; also fig.; (c) of the day, weather, clouds, mists, etc.: dark, overcast; of darkness: heavy, thick; ~ even (evening, midnight, night); ~ as the night; fig. ~ night, spiritual adversity, lack of grace; ~ skies, gloom; sorrow; (d) of luminous bodies: darkened, obscured; of Lucifer after the fall from Heaven: dark, dim; (e) of a place: secret, obscure., (a) Of eyes: dim, having poor vision; also fig.; (b) obtuse, dull, unperceptive; spiritually torpid, lacking spiritual enlightenment; (c) sinful, wicked; spiritually tarnished; (d) mournful, sad, wretched., Obscure, unclear, incomprehensible; also, mysterious.
- 56) *mōthe* (adj.) [ON ; cp. OI *mōðr* adj.], Weary; makede him ~, showed himself weary, pretended to be weary.
- 57) *nais* (adj.) [ON ; cp. OI *neiss.*], Ashamed; ?destitute; -- only in phrases naked and ~, ~ and naked.
- 58) *nait* (adj.) [ON ; cp. OI *neytr.*], Useful; of the will: resolute; of strength: great; ~ of, noted for.
- 59) *odde* (adj.) [ON ; cp. OI *oddi* odd number.], a) Of a number: odd, not even; of groups of things: odd in number; of a month: ?numbered with an odd number; ~ nombre, an odd number; ~ fot, an odd number of feet; ~ mone, a lunation of 29 days; ~ place, the position assigned to an odd number; (b) as noun; an odd number; the numerical property of oddness [quot.: (a1398)]; bi ~, in terms of an odd number of tines on the top of a stag's antlers; (c) even and ~, etc, (a) Left over after division into pairs; extra besides a pair; as noun: ?an extra one; ?one of a pair [quot.: c1400]; ~ lome, the extra limb, the penis; withouten make ~, without the addition of another to make a pair; (b) left over after division into equal parts; also, divided into unequal parts; (c) additional to an amount figured in tens, scores, hundreds, etc.; also, additional to an even number; and ~, an unspecified amount over one given in scores; (d) additional or remaining days over a week or month, minutes over a degree, or shillings over a pound; and ~, an unspecified amount of time over a year; (e) ~ moneie, an unspecified amount of money in denominations smaller than that specified; also, small change, Unlike, dissimilar; unconforming, irregular., (a) Outstanding, glorious, illustrious; (b) bold, brave; heroic; also, excellent, noble; (c) strong, forceful; (d) great, huge, majestic;
- 60) *ōlme* (adj.) [ON ; cp. OI *ōlmr.*], Angry, fierce, cruel.
- 61) *ōth* (adj.) [ON ; cp. OI *ōðr.*], a) Demented, mad; distraught; furious; foolish; grouen ~, to become enraged; (b) as adv.: lepen ~, to leap wildly, speak madly or foolishly.
- 62) *ōulist* (adj.) [ON ; cp. OI *ūlyst & ūlystugr.*], Lazy, slow, sluggish; ?also, wearisome, tedious.
- 63) *ōurī* (adj.) [? ON ; cp. OI Old Icelandic *ūrigr.*], Shabby, wretched, poor in appearance.
- 64) *quert(e)* (adj.) [ON : cp. OI *kyrt* (older **kvirt*), neut. of *kyrr*, *kuirr* & Dan. *kvært*, neut. of *kvær* (ODan. *kvær*, *kver*, *kvar*) & Norw. dial. *kvær*, *kvær*.], (a) Of a person, an animal: healthy, sound; alive; uninjured, safe; (b) of a thing: intact, undamaged; (c) spiritually sound or healthy; ~ from, safe from (sin); (d) at ease, untroubled.

- 65) *rad(e)* (adj.) [ONOld Norse : cp. OI hræddr.], (a) Afraid, frightened; maken ~, to frighten (sb.); (b) ~ for (of), afraid of (sb. or sth.); ~ for, apprehensive for the safety of (sb.) [quot.: c1390]; frightened because of (sth.) [quot.: a1500, 1st]; (c) afraid (to do sth.); also, fearful (that sth. will happen); (d) ?as noun [but see for prep.1.(d)]: for ~, because of fear; in fear (of sb.).
- 66) *ragged(e)* (adj.) [From rag(ge n. & ON : cp. OI raggaðr ppl.], (a) Of clothing, garments: tattered, ragged; also fig.; (b) of persons, bodily parts: wearing tattered clothes, covered with rags; (c) of persons, bodily parts: torn, lacerated., (a) Of animals, their tails, the devil, fiends: shaggy; as noun: the devil; also in proverb; (b) of trees, plants, etc.: scraggly, shaggy, ?rambling., (a) Of rocks, stones: jagged, rough, coarse; of places: rugged in terrain; also fig.; (b) of jewels: ?rough, uncut; (c) of nails: blunt; (d) of an animal's teeth, back, etc.: jagged, notched; (e) of a plant, its root, stock: rough, spiky, thorny; of a staff: covered with stubs; also fig.; (f) of leaves: lobed, serrated, dentate; (g) as noun: the rough part of something, roughness; (h) of thoughts: unpolished.
- 67) *rothlī* (adj.) [ON : cp. OI hroðaligr.], ?Fierce, violent.
- 68) *scant* (adj.) [From ON : cp. OI skammr, (neut.) skammt.], (a) Limited or insufficient in number or amount; barely sufficient, scarce; (b) limited in space or time; (c) reluctant to give or receive, niggardly, sparing.
- 69) *scautand* (adj.) [?From ON *skauta, in ablaut relation to OI skota to shove; also cp. ON : cp. OI skaut, p. of skjōta to shoot, push.], ?Lunging; ?darting, sliding.
- 70) *scūter* (adj.) [From ON : cp. OI skūta, skūti a taunt.], Derisive, taunting.
- 71) *sēme* (adj.) [ON : cp. OI sœmr.], (a) Comely, attractive [for another possible quot. see semen v.(2) 1.(a), quot.Cursor]; (b)?spiritually fair, good in deeds; (c)?behaving properly; fitting, appropriate, agreeable; (d) as adv.: becomingly.
- 72) *sēmeli* (adj.) [ON : cp. OI sœmiligr.], Visually pleasing, pleasing to senses other than sight: fair, pleasant, comforting., (a) Good for a purpose, suitable, appropriate, fitting; also, skillful; also, natural; (b) of a person: qualified for an office; also, fit (to do sth.); (c) of behavior or conduct: conforming to standards of propriety, modest, blameless., a) Of persons: worthy of respect, honorable; (b) virtuous, pure; perfect; (c) as noun: a righteous, worthy, or honorable person; also used of God, Christ, the Virgin Mary., Apparent; seeming., Likely (to do sth. or be such); probable (that sth. would occur, would be so).
- 73) *sēr(e)* (adj.) [From ON : cp. OI sēr, dat. of sik refl.pron.], a) Different, various, diverse; on ~ wise, upon (a) ~ wise, in a diverse way, variously; mani and ~, many and various; (b) distinct, individual; also, separated, parted; ~ to, in addition to (sth. else); (c) many, several [1st quot. may belong to 1.(a)]; ~ coloured, many colored; (d) fro ~ sides, from all directions; in ~ stede, in many a place; on ~ half, on many a side, all around; on ~ sides, upon ~ halves, on all sides, everywhere; on sides ~, everywhere; also, in all ways; (e) ~ sith, ?at various times (during the war); ?several times over., Extraordinary, great.
- 74) *sīsel* (adj.) [ON : cp. OI sýsla.], Occupied, busy.
- 75) *skerre* (adj.) [ON : cp. OI skjarr, Dan. skær, Norw. skjerr.], Excitable, easily frightened or provoked.
- 76) *skēt(e)* (adj.) [ON : cp. OI skjōtr.], (a) Swift, lively; fierce
- 77) *skil-wīs* (adj.) [From ON : cp. OI skil-vīss trustworthy.], a) Having the faculty of reason; discerning, wise; also, as noun: a discerning person; ~ sight, the ability to think clearly, reason; of ~ elde, of the age of reason; (b) reasonable, discreet; moderate, not excessive; ~ rede, good advice; (c) just, impartial;
- 78) *skīr(e)* (adj.) [ON : cp. OI skīrr.], (a) Of a color, light: bright, intense; of hills: shining (because of lighted fires); also, fig. of a person: ?illustrious [last quot.]; (b) of water: clear, limpid; ~ wordes, ?clear, audible words; (c) unmitigated; ~ harm, utter ruin; (d) free from

- blemish or stain, pure; free (from wantonness); safe (from the devil or his power); (e) ~ thuresdai [cp. OI skiri-þorsdagr], the day before the Crucifixion of Christ
- 79) *sleigh* (adj.) [ON : cp. OI slœgr.], (a) Wise, prudent; clever, ingenious; (b) skillful, expert, accomplished; (c) gracious, fair; (d) crafty, cunning; deceitful; (e) as noun: a wise, clever, skillful, or cunning person; a sly one; don (speken) as the ~, to act (speak) wisely. (a) Of workmanship, technique, treatment, etc.: skillful, careful; (b) cleverly made, written, or said; well-wrought; effective; of a reflection: artfully contrived, ingenious; wordes ~, wise words; (c) of a quality, an action, etc.: cunning, crafty, sly; ~ wordes, wordes ~, deceptive language., Secret, mysterious, little known; of an action: stealthy.
- 80) *slīk* (adj.) [ON : cp. OI slīkr.], (a) Of the kind or class mentioned, like (that or those referred to); ~ a; (b) with adj. clause following: ~.as (that), of a kind that., (a) With intensive force: so great, remarkable, bad, etc.; (b) with adj. clause following: ~.as, ~ (..) that; -- also without rel. pron.; (c) with a clause of result, following or preceding: ~.that (so that); -- also without conj.; (d) ~ and ~, such and so great., ?Likely.
- 81) *sluggī* (adj.) [Perh. directly from ON, Indolent, sluggish; characterized by slothfulness; also, spiritually torpid; ?also, inattentive
- 82) *smelt* (adj.) [ON : cp. OI smeltr.], Enameled, lustrous.
- 83) *snaip(e)* (adj.) [?From snaipen v.; also cp. ON : cp. sneypa disgrace, ignominy.], ?Disgraceful, ignominious; ?bitter, severe.
- 84) *snart* (adj.) [ON : cp. OI snart, neut. of snarr.], (a) Painful, smarting;
- 85) *spǎke* (adj.) [ON : cp. OI spakr.], (a) Gentle, tame; (b) quick, eager, ready; (c) sup. spakest as noun: the cleverest, wisest person;
- 86) *spaklīche* (adj.) [From spǎke adj.; cp. OI spakligr.], Sprightly, vigorous.
- 87) *sprak* (adj.) [ON : cp. OI Old Icelandic sprækr.], (a) Energetic, brisk;
- 88) *swong(e)* (adj.) [ON : cp. OI svangr.] Lean, gaunt, emaciated.
- 89) *thrō* (adj.) [ON : cp. OI þrār.], (a) Bold, fearless, courageous; also, unflinching; also, sup. as noun: the boldest ones [quot. c1540]; (b) angry, threatening; fierce, savage, cruel; of pain: severe; of fire, a river, etc.: dangerous, destructive; also, as noun: the savage ones [quot. c1400(?c1390), 1st]; (c) stubborn, stiff; recalcitrant; persistent; of a thought: steadfast, constant; of a tree: unchanging; of a corpse: stiff, rigid; (d) eager, willing; vehement; of a thought: desirous, longing; (e) fair, delightful, good; thriven and (or) ~, prosperous, successful; worthy, noble; also, fair; that thriven and ~, as noun: that excellent one; (f) in surname.
- 90) *thwert* (adj.) [ON : cp. OI þvert, neuter of þverr.], (a) Crosswise, transverse; (a) Counter, opposing; ~ wiles, counterdevices; (b) contrary, stubborn, obstinate.
- 91) *tīt(e)* (adj.) [ON : cp. OI Old Icelandic tītt, neut. of tīðr.], (a) Dear, cherished; (b) ?valiant; ?able.
- 92) *trig* (adj.) [ON : cp. OI trygggr.], (a) Trustworthy, trusty; ~ and treue;
- 93) *uglī* (adj.) [ON : cp. OI uggligr.], (a) Terrifying, horrifying, dreadful; also, threatening, unsettling, (b) loathsome, ugly, repulsive [sometimes difficult to distinguish from (a) and vice versa]; of a look: full of anger, (c) evil, wicked; morally offensive; (d) ?difficult, dangerous.
- 94) *unnēk(e)* (adj.) [From mēk adj.; cp. OI ūnjūkr.], (a) Savage, fierce, cruel; also, rude, aggressive; of a disease: severe; (b) proud, haughty, disdainful., (c) disobedient, unsubmitive; also, unfaithful; sinful, iniquitous; (d) physically stiff, inflexible.
- 95) *unnait(e)* (adj.) [From nait adj. & ON (cp. OI ūneytr.)], Useless; idle, vain; also in fig. context; of penance or grace: ineffective, worthless;
- 96) *ūsel* (adj.) [ON : cp. OI ūsæll.], Wretched, miserable; lowly; of someone's life: deprived (with respect to food and clothing)
- 97) *wandsōm* (adj.) - ON : cp. MSwed. vandsamr, Norw. vandsam (OD), Icel. vanda-samr.

- 98) *wandsömlī* (adv. or adj.). - Prob. from *wandsöm* adj.; also cp. ON : cp. OI *vanda-samligr* [difficult.], ?In the manner of one beset with troubles, laboriously; ?beset with difficulty.
- 99) *want* (adj.) [ON : cp. OI *vant*, neut. of *vanr.*], In phrase: *ben ~*, to be lacking, missing, or absent.
- 100) *weik* (adj.) ON : cp. OI *veikr*, Lacking physical rigidity, flexible, Fragile, breakable; of a structure: unsound, liable to collapse; Deficient in bodily or muscular strength, deficient in bodily vigor as a result of age, injury, privation, Of a person, the devil: wanting in strength or skill as a combatant or contestant, Deficient in spiritual or moral fortitude, weak in faith, unsteadfast in devotion, susceptible to temptation;, efficient in intellectual strength, liable to be misled, cowardly, Lacking in power or authority over others, ineffectual, impotent.
- 101) *wēke* (adj.) - [From *wēke* n.(2), to which it may belong; also cp. ON : cp. OI *vökr* moist.], Wet.
- 102) *wer* (adj. comp.) - ON : cp. OI *verri*, comp. of *illr.*, (a) More deficient in virtue, of baser character, more sinful, morally worse, (b) more wicked, more culpable, more reprehensible, (a) More unfortunate, more unhappy, more to be dreaded; the ~ *partie* (*honde*), the less desirable outcome, the losing end (hand); (b) more grievous, more severe; (c) more troublesome, more difficult; ~ to amenden, the ~ to helen, more resistant to correction, less amenable to treatment. Inferior in quality, bad;
- 103) *wight* (adj.) - ON : cp. OI *vīgt*, neut. of *vīgr* a- brave, valiant, b – fast, swift, nimble, agile
- 104) *wilsöm* (adj.) – From *wil* adj.; cp. OI *villusamr.*, (a) Of a person, one's wits: bewildered, lost, wandering; ~ of wone, homeless; (b) of a place: pathless, wild, desolate; of a path, way, etc.: without clear direction, devious, uncertain; also, fig. morally errant