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Datos para la reconstrucción léxica del inglés antiguo: las glosas de Aldred a los Evangelios de Lindisfarne
In their recent book, English: The Language of the Vikings, Joseph Embley Emonds and Jan Terje Faarlund attempt to make the case that from its Middle period onwards, English is a North Germanic language, descended from the Norse varieties spoken in Medieval England, rather than a West Germanic language, as traditionally assumed. In this review article we critique Emonds & Faarlund's proposal, focusing particularly on the syntactic evidence that forms the basis of their argumentation.

The Lexical Effects of Anglo-Scandinavian Linguistic Contact on Old English. Turnhout: Brepols. CrossRef | Google Scholar. Pons-Sanz, Sara M. 2013: The Lexical Effects of Anglo-Scandinavian Linguistic Contact on Old English. Turnhout, Brepols. pp. xv + 589. ISBN: 978-2-503-53471-8. First, the author submits to philological scrutiny the Norse derivation of the Old English words that have been repeatedly listed as Scandinavian loans. Second, she does not limit her study to a mere list, but also assesses the textual context of the Norse-derived terms in order to gauge their level of integration into the Old English lexicon. The result is a substantial contribution that will influence future research into the linguistic contact between Old English and Old Norse.

This study looks with exquisite care at the more than three hundred terms attested during the Anglo-Saxon period for which Norse derivation has been claimed. It analyzes their chronological and dialectal distribution (to the extent that this is possible), and probes the semantic and stylistic relationships between these terms and their native equivalents. Pons-Sanz's rigorous skepticism ("is the evidence strong enough?") means that few lexical items get
through her interrogation unbattered and unbowed.