

saga, legend **سَاغَا**

<http://www.morfix.co.il/en/%D7%A1%D6%B8%D7%92%D6%B8%D7%94>

## سَاغَا

**Comfort Hotel Saga 0034915242400 - Destinia.com**

[destinia.com](#) > ... > [فنادق في ساغا](#) > [Translate this page](#)

فندق Comfort Hotel Saga في **سَاغَا** ، احجز إقامتك في فندق Comfort Hotel Saga في **سَاغَا** ، بأفضل الأسعار و الضمانات في الإنترنت ، مع.

**تحميل لعبة غابة الفرد ساغا للأندرويد مجاناً jungle monkey ...**

[www.4mobili.com](#) > [ألعاب الأندرويد](#) > [Translate this page](#)

لعبة غابة الفرد **سَاغَا** jungle monkey saga هي واحدة من الألعاب الأكثر شعبية المتاحة في - May 25, 2014 الوقت الحاضر لمستخدمي أجهزة الأندرويد الذكية. لعبة لديها أكثر ...

**تحميل لعبة كاندي كراش ساغا Candy Crush Saga - موقع داونلوداي**

[www.downloadey.com/candy-crush-saga/](#) > [Translate this page](#)

تحميل لعبة كاندي كراش **سَاغَا** Candy Crush Saga : لعبة كاندي كراش **سَاغَا** حربي للكمبيوتر و - Jul 13, 2014 الـاي فون و الأندرويد تنزيل لعبة Candy Crush Saga ...

**تنزيل لعبة ذكاء Candy Crush Saga قطع الحلوي ساغا لاجهزة اندرويد ...**

[vb.vip600.com](#) > ... > [منتدى العاب الجوال](#) > [Translate this page](#)

Nov 13, 2014 - 1 post - 1 author

تنزيل لعبة ذكاء Candy Crush Saga قطع الحلوي **سَاغَا** لاجهزة اندرويد. السلام عليكم ورحمه الله وبركاته لكل عشاق العاب الذكاء اليوم اقدم لكم لعبة من ...

**كاندي كراش ساغا - Candy Crush Saga تنزيل مباشر مجاني ...**

[candy\\_crush\\_saga.ar.downloadastro.com/](#) > [Translate this page](#)

كاندي كراش **سَاغَا** - Candy Crush Saga 1.15.1 تحميل مجاني . احصل على إصدار جديد من كاندي كراش **سَاغَا** - Candy Crush Saga. لعبة حلوة لأجهزة الكمبيوتر الشخصية ...

# Sága and Sökkvabekkr



*Sága pours Odin a drink in an illustration (1893) by Jenny Nyström.*

In Norse mythology, **Sága** (Old Norse: [sa:ʝa], possibly meaning "seeress"<sup>[1]</sup>) is a goddess associated with the wisdom **Sökkvabekkr** (Old Norse: [søk:wabek:r]; "sunken bank", "sunken bench", or "treasure bank"<sup>[2]</sup>). At Sökkvabekkr, Sága and the god Odin merrily drink as cool waves flow. Both Sága and Sökkvabekkr are attested in the *Poetic Edda*, compiled in the 13th century from earlier traditional sources, and in the *Prose Edda*, written in the 13th century by Snorri Sturluson. Scholars have proposed theories about the implications of the goddess and her associated location, including that the location may be connected to the goddess Frigg's fen residence Fensalir and that Sága may be another name for Frigg.

## 1 Etymology

The etymology of the name *Sága* is generally held to be connected to the Old Norse verb *sjá*, meaning "to see" (from Proto-Germanic *\*sehwan*). This may mean that Sága is to be understood as a seeress. Since Frigg is referred to as a seeress in the poem *Lokasenna*, this etymology has led to theories connecting Sága to Frigg. Rudolf Simek says that this etymology raises vowel problems and that a link to *saga* and *segja* (meaning "say, tell") is more likely, yet that this identification is also problematic.<sup>[3]</sup>

## 2 Attestations



*Sága and Odin converse while holding cups in an illustration (1895) by Lorenz Frølich.*

In the *Poetic Edda* poem *Grímnismál*, Sökkvabekkr is presented fourth among a series of stanzas describing the residences of various gods. In the poem, Odin (disguised as *Grímnir*) tells the young Agnar that Odin and Sága happily drink there from golden cups while waves resound:

In the *Poetic Edda* poem *Helgakviða Hundingsbana I*, the hero Sinfjötli references Sága in the name of a location found in a stanza where Sinfjötli flyts with Guðmundr. The location name, *nes Ságu*,<sup>[6]</sup> has been variously translated as "Saga's Headland,"<sup>[7]</sup> "Saga's Cape,"<sup>[8]</sup> and "Saga's ness"<sup>[9]</sup> Part of the stanza may be missing and, due to this, some editors have joined it with the stanza prior.<sup>[8]</sup>

Sága is mentioned once in both the *Prose Edda* books *Gylfaginning* and *Skáldskaparmál*, while Sökkvabekk is only mentioned once, in *Gylfaginning*. In chapter 35 of *Gylfaginning*, High tells Gangleri (described as king Gylfi in disguise) about the ásynjur. High follows a description of Frigg and her dwelling Fensalir with “Second is Saga. She dwells in Sökkvabekk, and that is a big place.”<sup>[10]</sup> In chapter 75 of the book *Skáldskaparmál*, Sága is present among a list of 27 ásynjur, but no information is provided about her there.<sup>[11]</sup>

### 3 Theories



*Sága records while Odin dictates in an illustration (1919) by Robert Engels.*

John Lindow says that due to similarity between Sökkvabekkr and Fensalir, “Odin’s open drinking with Sága”, and the potential etymological basis for Sága being a seeress has “led most scholars to understand Sága as another name for Frigg.”<sup>[12]</sup> Stephan Grundy states that the words *Sága* and *Sökkvabekkr* may be by-forms of *Frigg* and *Fensalir*, respectively, used for the purpose of composing alliterative verse.<sup>[13]</sup>

Britt-Mari Näsström theorizes that “Frigg’s role as a fertility goddess is revealed in the name of her abode, Fensalir [...]”, that Frigg is the same as Sága, and that both the names *Fensalir* and *Sökkvabekkr* “imply a goddess [*sic*] living in the water and recall the fertility goddess Nerthus”. Näsström adds that “Sökkvabekkr, the subterranean wa-

ter, alludes to the well of Urd, hidden under the roots of Yggdrasil and the chthonic function, which is manifest in Freyja’s character.”<sup>[14]</sup>

Rudolf Simek says that Sága should be considered “one of the not closer defined Asyniur” along with Hlín, Sjöfn, Snotra, Vár, and Vör, and that they “should be seen as female protective goddesses.” Simek adds that “these goddesses were all responsible for specific areas of the private sphere, and yet clear differences were made between them so that they are in many ways similar to matrons.”<sup>[3]</sup>

19th century scholar Jacob Grimm comments that “the gods share their power and influence with goddesses, the heroes and priests with wise women.” Grimm notes that Sökkvabekkr is “described as a place where cool waters rush” and that Odin and Sága “day to day drink gladly out of golden cups.” Grimm theorizes that the liquid from these cups is:

the drink of immortality, and at the same time of poesy. *Saga* may be taken as wife or as daughter of Oðinn; in either case she is identical to him as god of poetry. With the Greeks the *Musa* was a daughter of Zeus, but often hear of three or nine *Muses*, who resemble our wise women, *norns* and *schöpferins* (shapers of destiny), and dwell beside springs or wells. The cool flood well befits the *swanwives*, daughters of *Wish*. *Saga* can be no other than our sage (saw, tale), the ‘*mære*’ [...] personified and deified.<sup>[15]</sup>

### 4 Notes

[1] Orchard (1997:136).

[2] Orchard (1997:152) and Lindow (2001:265) have “sunken bank”. Byock (2005:175) has “sunken bank or bench”. Simek (2007:297) has “sunken bank” or “treasure bank.”

[3] Simek (2007:274).

[4] Thorpe (1866:21).

[5] Bellows (1936:88–89).

[6] Guðni Jónsson ed., verse 39, *á nesi Ságu*.

[7] Larrington (1999:119).

[8] Bellows (1923:112).

[9] Grimm (1883:910).

[10] Faulkes (1995:29).

[11] Faulkes (1995:175).

[12] Lindow (2001:265).

[13] Grundy (1999:62).

[14] Näsström (1996:88–89).

[15] Grimm (1883:910-911).

- Thorpe, Benjamin (Trans.) (1866). *Edda Sæmundar Hinns Frôða: The Edda of Sæmund the Learned*. Part I. London: Trübner & Co.

## 5 References

- Bellows, Henry Adams (Trans.) (1923). *The Poetic Edda: Translated from the Icelandic with an introduction and notes by Henry Adams Bellows*. New York: The American-Scandinavian Foundation.
- Bellows, Henry Adams (Trans.) (1936). *The Poetic Edda*. Princeton University Press. New York: The American-Scandinavian Foundation.
- Byock, Jesse (Trans.) (2005). *The Prose Edda*. Penguin Classics. ISBN 0-14-044755-5
- Faulkes, Anthony (Trans.) (1995). *Snorri Sturluson: Edda*. First published in 1987. London: Everyman. ISBN 0-460-87616-3
- Grimm, Jacob (James Steven Stallybrass Trans.) (1888). *Teutonic Mythology: Translated from the Fourth Edition with Notes and Appendix by James Stallybrass*. Volume III. London: George Bell and Sons.
- Grundy, Stephan (1999). “Freyja and Frigg” as collected in Billington, Sandra and Green, Miranda. *The Concept of the Goddess*. Routledge. ISBN 0-415-19789-9
- Guðni Jónsson (Ed.) *Helgakviða Hundingsbana I*. online at Heimskringla project.
- Larrington, Carolyne (Trans.) (1999). *The Poetic Edda*. Oxford World's Classics. ISBN 0-19-283946-2
- Lindow, John (2001). *Norse Mythology: A Guide to the Gods, Heroes, Rituals, and Beliefs*. Oxford University Press. ISBN 0-19-515382-0
- Näsström, Britt-Mari (1996). “Freyja and Frigg - two aspects of the Great Goddess” as presented in *Shamanism and Northern Ecology: Papers presented at the Regional Conference on Circumpolar and Northern Religion, Helsinki, May 1990*. Walter de Gruyter. ISBN 3-11-014186-8
- Orchard, Andy (1997). *Dictionary of Norse Myth and Legend*. Cassell. ISBN 0-304-34520-2
- Simek, Rudolf (2007) translated by Angela Hall. *Dictionary of Northern Mythology*. D.S. Brewer. ISBN 0-85991-513-1

## 6 Text and image sources, contributors, and licenses

### 6.1 Text

- **Sága and Sökkvabekkr** *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/S%C3%A1ga%20and%20S%C3%B6kkvabekkr?oldid=634589624> *Contributors:* Haukurth, Kwamikagami, Thuresson, Koavf, Bloodofox, Sardanaphalus, Basawala, AndrewHowse, Sigo, Thijs!bot, Leolaursen, Berig, Gthb, VolkovBot, Deanlaw, Hana1999jp, Eustress, Ost316, Addbot, Holt, Yobot, Yngvadottir, Finn Björklid, Helpful Pixie Bot and Anonymous: 3

### 6.2 Images

- **File:Commons-logo.svg** *Source:* <http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/4/4a/Commons-logo.svg> *License:* ? *Contributors:* ? *Original artist:* ?
- **File:Ed0007.jpg** *Source:* <http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/2/22/Ed0007.jpg> *License:* ? *Contributors:* ? *Original artist:* ?
- **File:Odin and Sága by Frølich.jpg** *Source:* [http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/c/ce/Odin\\_and\\_S%C3%A1ga\\_by\\_Fr%C3%B8lich.jpg](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/c/ce/Odin_and_S%C3%A1ga_by_Fr%C3%B8lich.jpg) *License:* Public domain *Contributors:* Published in Gjellerup, Karl (1895). *Den ældre Eddas Gudesange*, p. 65. Photographed from a 2001 reprint by User:Haukurth. *Original artist:* Lorenz Frølich
- **File:Symbol\_support\_vote.svg** *Source:* [http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/9/94/Symbol\\_support\\_vote.svg](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/9/94/Symbol_support_vote.svg) *License:* Public domain *Contributors:* ? *Original artist:* ?
- **File:Sága and Odin by Robert Engels.jpg** *Source:* [http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/1e/S%C3%A1ga\\_and\\_Odin\\_by\\_Robert\\_Engels.jpg](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/1e/S%C3%A1ga_and_Odin_by_Robert_Engels.jpg) *License:* Public domain *Contributors:* Herzog, Rudolf (1919). *Germaniens Götter*. *Quelle & Meyer, Leipzig*. *Original artist:* Robert Engels (1866-1920).

### 6.3 Content license

- Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0