

acters' experience, producing a language which carries us toward the everyday world in precisely the same movement that it disabuses us of its familiarity, its secure and knowable concreteness. This is a realism, then, which can at once apprise us—in true postmodern style—of the constructedness of our world (forever mediated through signs and images) and yet remind us too of a sociality which postmodernity may occlude but cannot completely efface. In that sense, and with Jameson's essay in mind, we might well decide that much contemporary fiction is actually less "strange" than the world which postmodern theory presents to us.

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## M

### CURRENT RESEARCH

At the Stockholm School of Economics, Bill Harris is conducting a project in applied linguistics based on English texts produced by advanced non-native speakers. The purpose of the project is to gain insights into why certain collocations in this type of English may be identified as non-native, despite grammatical and even semantic validity. The results of the project will have applications both for teaching and for authentic business communication. Address: Bill Harris, Professional Communication Skills Unit, Stockholm School of Economics, Box 6501, S-113 83 Stockholm, Sweden.

In Gothenburg, Göran Kjellmer is finalizing a major project on collocations in the Brown Corpus of written American English. The purpose of the project, which covers the entire one-million-word corpus, is to present a multi-dimensional alphabetical list of all collocations in the corpus, supplied with syntactic taggings and various indices of collocational status. The final product is going to be a large dictionary of collocations which is estimated to be published in 1991 or 92. Address: Göran Kjellmer, University of Gothenburg, Department of English, S-412 98 Göteborg, Sweden.

Kerstin Westerlund Shands of the University of Örebro is working on a project called "The 'Wild Zone': Spatial Metaphors in Contemporary American Feminist Theory and Criticism". In 1990, she received a doctorate at the University of Uppsala for her dissertation, *Escaping the Castle of Patriarchy: Patterns of Development in the Novels of Gail Godwin* (Studia Anglistica Upsaliensia 1990). Address: Kerstin Westerlund Shands, University of Örebro, Department of Modern Languages, Box 923, S-701 30 Örebro, Sweden.

Mats Mobärg

ARNE OLOFSSON

## Early Continuity: The First Century of English-Swedish and Swedish-English Lexicography

Docent Arne Olofsson vid engelska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet, har under de senaste åren ägnat en stor del av sin forskning åt engelsk-svenska och svensk-engelska lexikon. Han har därvid behandlat såväl den historiska utvecklingen som dagens förhållanden på området. I den här artikeln beskriver han den engelsk-svenska/svensk-engelska lexikografin under perioden 1734-1832.

### Cultural background

It is a commonplace that lexicography is greatly dependent on the support it can receive from the educational system of a language community. Therefore it is worth pointing out that English-Swedish and Swedish-English lexicography started without such support. In the Swedish school system, modern languages in general were not taught anywhere until late in the 18th century, and then only in very few places. French and German were considered the most useful and important languages, and English was hardly taught at all until towards the middle of the 19th century. For more details, see Bratt 1977.

### Dictionaries and dictionary-makers

The first major work in English-Swedish lexicography is Serenius 1734. This dictionary translates English words into both Swedish and Latin. Etymologies (when given) and lists of related words in other languages are to be found in footnotes. The book was aptly dedicated to William IV of Orange, who was both the son-in-law of King George II of Great Britain and the nephew of King Fredrik I of Sweden. There were subscribers from Britain, France, Germany, Holland and Sweden (in addition to William of Orange).

Jacob Serenius (1700-1776) was a clergyman attached to the Swedish legation in London for 11 years during the period 1723-1735. His main source for the selection of English words seems to have been the English-French part of Boyer 1702, but his stay in London must have given him a considerable first-hand knowledge of English. After his return to Sweden he was a member of the Swedish parliament 1738-1772, and in 1763 he was appointed bishop of Strängnäs.

Before the dictionary proper the book has a preface in Latin by Benzelius, bishop of Linköping and a diligent dialectologist, which

includes a fold-out specimen page from the Codex Argenteus of Wulfila's Gothic bible. The preface is followed by an essay in Latin, "De veterum Sveo-Gothorum cum Anglis usu et commercio dissertatio", in which Serenius discusses early contacts between Sweden and England, and the "harmony" between the two languages.

The general part of the dictionary is followed by a specialized one, "A Table of Terms of Trade and Navigation", which can be seen as an indication of the main reason why an English-Swedish dictionary was needed.

Serenius 1757 is counted as the second edition of the previous work in spite of the new title and various other modifications. There is added emphasis on etymologies, but this is the last dictionary involving English and Swedish that includes etymologies at all.

The dictionary was dedicated to the Queen, i.e. Lovisa Ulrika of Sweden, who actively encouraged the author to undertake the task, for instance by subscribing for 100 copies. Another major subscriber was Frederik V, King of Denmark.

The specialized part of the dictionary is expanded through the addition of "Words of Command and Sea-Terms" and of "Herbale Anglo Svethico Latinum".

The general part of the dictionary is preceded by a congratulatory poem in Latin by Rhyzelius, bishop of Linköping, by a eulogy, also in Latin, by Alstrin, bishop of Strängnäs, and by a "dissertatio epistolaris" by Serenius, "De literarum migratione", dealing with the spread of literature and learning in different epochs.

Between his two English-Swedish editions Serenius produced Sweden's first Swedish-English dictionary, Serenius 1741. In the preface to this dictionary, which he dedicated to his fellow members of the Swedish parliament, Serenius, in the spirit of the age, describes English as a daughter-language of Swedish, although mixed with Norman French. He also points out that English has an unusually large vocabulary, which he ascribes to English being an "extraction" from all the languages of Europe, dead and living. At the end of the dictionary there is a table of terms of trade and navigation.

Serenius's large dictionaries were hardly what beginners needed or the general public could afford. The first small-size dictionary to reach the market, Sjöbeck 1774-75, has explicit comments in the publisher's preface on the high price (resulting from the scarcity of copies) of Serenius's books as an obstacle to young Swedes wanting to learn English, "this necessary language". The publisher praises Serenius and assures the reader that all basic words ("alle wärkelige Stam-ord") have been taken over from his works.

Serenius 1757 mentions Samuel Johnson, but the first English-Swedish dictionary actually based on Johnson 1755 (in its second edi-

tion) is Brisman 1783. The source material also includes various other dictionaries, including those written by Serenius.

Sven Brisman (1752-1826) studied philosophy at Uppsala and at Greifswald (which belonged to Sweden 1637-1815). He taught philosophy and English at Greifswald but gave up his academic career in 1785 for agriculture in Sweden.

The second major Swedish-English dictionary (after Serenius 1741) is Widegren 1788. In his preface the author describes English as "... a language ... of which the energy and boldness would perhaps better accord with our own than the diluted delicacy of the French, or the verbosity of the German".

Specialized vocabulary is integrated (in the preface there are references to works on natural history, mineralogy, trade and navigation).

According to Bratt 1977:85 nothing is known about Widegren's life, except that he had some experience of teaching English; however, in Noreen 1903:219 we are told that he was a sea captain and that he died in 1802.

In what counts as the second edition of Brisman's work, Brisman 1801, a short Swedish-English dictionary was appended, based on Widegren 1788. This seems to have caused trouble, because in a later edition (1815), there is a prefatory statement by the publishers that the Swedish-English part was not made by Brisman.

Shortly after Brisman 1801, two new English-Swedish dictionaries, a large one, Delén 1806-07, and a small one, Granberg 1807, made their appearance.

The list of references in the preface of Delén 1806-07 includes the 8th edition of Johnson 1755, specialized dictionaries on natural history, trade and navigation, and Serenius 1757. Where relevant, entries are marked for special fields (e.g. medicine, botany).

Carl Erik Delén/Deleen (1767-1850) owned a bookshop and a printing-house in Stockholm.

Granberg 1807 is a small-size dictionary with some features expressly brought about by its format. The author excludes international loanwords (as long as the spelling is similar) and specialized vocabulary (because explanations understandable to the layman would be too long). There are no comments on the influence of previous dictionaries.

Per Adolf Granberg (1770-1841) was a book-printer and a prolific writer of plays and historical works.

Granberg 1832 is the result of revision made by Deleen (this is how Delén spelled his name from 1816). Apart from adding nearly 3,000 entries, Deleen systematized Granberg's way of marking main stress (see below).

Deleen also produced a Swedish-English dictionary, Deleen 1829. According to the author's preface, it was based on Widegren 1788 but exceeded it in size by 6,000 entries, many of which were terms from natural history and navigation.

In the period in question we also find a small anonymous work, here referred to as VOCABULARY 1813, which is not an alphabetized dictionary but more of a phrase-book, with vocabulary items and phrases grouped in 16 different sections, according to subject-matter (food, time, school, government etc.). It was explicitly intended to teach English-speaking foreigners some basic Swedish in order to save them the trouble of having to consult interpreters in simple everyday matters.

#### *Chronological summary*

<i>Eng&gt;Sw</i>	<i>Sw&gt;Eng</i>
Serenius 1734	Serenius 1741
Serenius 1757	Sjöbeck 1774-75
Sjöbeck 1774-75	Widegren 1788 (Brisman 1801)
Brisman 1783	
Brisman 1801	
Delén 1806-07	
Granberg 1807	
VOCABULARY 1813	Deleen 1829
Granberg 1832	

#### **Treatment of grammar and pronunciation**

In general, parts of speech are always indicated in the early dictionaries. Verbs are subcategorized according to the old system with *active* and *neuter* as the main classes, corresponding to the later concepts of *transitive* and *intransitive*.

The above is true for all the dictionaries produced by Serenius. In Sjöbeck 1774-75, on the other hand, it is part of the economy that this system is not adhered to. In the English-Swedish part, nouns and verbs are the only parts of speech to be indicated, and rather unsystematically at that. In the Swedish-English part, there is no information about parts of speech in the individual entries, but the dictionary is followed by a kind of grammar appendix dealing briefly with articles, declension, verbs, compounds and numerals, in addition to pronunciation.

In Brisman 1783 (English-Swedish), the only indication concerning parts of speech is the consistent use of *to*-infinitives for the presentation of verb entries, whereas in Widegren 1788 (Swedish-English), each entry has information about what part of speech it is. Both in Delén 1806-07 and in Granberg 1807 (including the enlarged version Granberg 1832), parts of speech are indicated consistently.

Neither in Serenius 1734 nor in Serenius 1757 are there any attempts to indicate main stress or other features of pronunciation. The usefulness of the part dealing with words of command at sea in Serenius 1757 thus seems severely limited. However, in the first Swedish-English dictionary, Serenius 1741, English pronunciation is dealt with in a four-page chapter preceding the dictionary proper.

In the English-Swedish part of Sjöbeck 1774-75, pronunciation (except stress) is indicated (by means of letters from the Swedish alphabet), but this is not done throughout the dictionary. The author seems to have expected the reader to pick up English pronunciation gradually as he went along, page by page from A to Z, because it is only at the beginning that all the words have their pronunciation given. By the time the letter P is reached, only half a dozen words are followed by their pronunciation, and of all the words in *s-*, only *sawn*, *she* and *smök/e/* carry information about how to pronounce them. In the Swedish-English part, there is nothing about pronunciation, apart from brief notes in the short grammar appendix.

Brisman 1783 is the second English-Swedish dictionary to indicate pronunciation, both the main stress and the sounds of each entry, thus being an improvement on Sjöbeck 1774-75. Like Sjöbeck, Brisman uses the Swedish alphabet to render the sounds of English.

In Delén 1806-07 pronunciation is emphasized through the inclusion of a chapter on the subject, taken from a German work, but the individual entries are only marked for main stress, including the quality of the stressed vowel, indicated by means of the variation between ´ and `.

In Granberg 1807 the author states that he finds it impossible to render English pronunciation by means of the Swedish alphabet. The main stress is the only indication used.

In the revised version of Granberg 1807, Granberg 1832, Deleen changed or rather systematized Granberg's way of marking the main stress of a word, which was erratic in the sense that he had sometimes placed the accent on a consonant. Deleen consistently put his marks on vowels, using as a guide the accentuation to be found in Walker 1791 but not Walker's system of numbering the vowels to indicate different vowel qualities. (Deleen had a theory, expressed in his preface, about the origin of Granberg's lack of system. In Walker's notation, there is no room for the accent above the vowel signs, because on top of every vowel sign there is already a number.)

**Bibliographical note**

For the period under discussion here, some information can be gathered from pp. 209-234 in the classic general account in Noreen 1903. Those 18th-century dictionaries which include English pronunciation are briefly commented on in Gabrielson 1915. Swedish monolingual and bilingual (including other languages than English) dictionaries up to 1850 are exhaustively listed in Hannesdóttir 1987, and English-Swedish and Swedish-English dictionaries published before 1850 are described in Bratt 1977. A general account of the situation in early Swedish lexicography is to be found in Hannesdóttir/Ralph 1988. The standard bibliography is Haugen 1984, which lists the full range of dictionaries, general and specialized, from the earliest days of Scandinavian lexicography until 1980. Haugen 1984, which also contains a description of general developments (by Einar Haugen), is very extensive, but not quite flawless; the points where the present account differs from the listing in Haugen 1984 (see e.g. Serenius) are to be regarded as corrections.

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