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concerning the position of finite verbs and relative clauses and participle constructions. The analysis is made on the basis of the author's corpus and is both quantitative and qualitative, and this chapter is by far the most voluminous in the thesis. Naturally, there are many observations, and only a couple of them can be mentioned here. Among other things, one can see that in the period subjunctions are established that, unlike the earlier ones, are monosemic "und zuvor nicht subjunktional ausgedrückte semantische Relationen kodieren" (p. 162). In addition one can observe relativisation strategies that "eine Desambiguierung von Referenz im Text ermöglicht" (p. 230). A summarising chapter that also accounts for some still open questions concludes the thesis. This study provides a picture of important syntactic changes in Late Old Swedish and their relation to Latin—which is also critically discussed—, changes that the author tries to place in adequate contexts and connects to the previously presented theoretical points of departure.

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Lars Holm, *Till bords med biskop Jesper Swedberg. Mat och dryck i Svensk Ordbok (ca 1725). Med belysande utdrag ur samtida handböcker*, Skara: Föreningen för Västgötalitteratur 2010, ISBN 9789197807906, 135 pp.

Lars Holm has compiled here the c. 1,000 words in Jesper Swedberg's *Swensk Ordbok* ['Swedish Dictionary'] (the edition was presented in JNS 2, 2010, pp. 141 f.) that in some sense have to do with food and drink. The frameworks are wide: in addition to words for food and drink there are

designations of raw materials, tools, preparation methods and professional people. The words have been systematised under fifteen headings, among others Birds, Fish and Shellfish, Wild Game, Bread and Pastry, Tastes and Spices, Milk Products, Strong Drinks, "Eat Food," Preparation and Keeping, Saturation and Hunger, Fasting, Gluttony and Drunkenness. A word index concludes the book. The book does not have strictly scholarly ambitions but there are nevertheless geolinguistic, word historical and semantic comments of interest. Geolinguistic notes are found about *sil*, 'liten fisk, silöga' ['herring, small fish'], and word historical ones about *åbrodd* ['southernwood'], where Holm attentively enough presents a section in Arvid Månsson's *En myckit nyttigh Örta-Book* ['A very useful Book about Plants'] (1654). Many times one realises the problems Swedberg encountered when "translating" some designations into Latin: for example *kalldantz* he explains with "coagulum lactis crudi ex recente forda" [roughly 'curdled beestings just after the calving']. In connection with beestings pudding a piece of text from Kajsa Warg is rendered. That one could make wine of birch sap is well known: *biörklaka*, *biörksöta* are translated "lacrimæ betulæ," and here too there is a recipe from Kajsa Warg. Interesting observations can be noted in connection with certain verbs: *glödga* is translated "act. candefacio, item calefacio, coqvo, percoqvo," where the first Latin equivalent means 'mull' and the others 'heat (up),' 'boil (well).' The different words for 'fest' ['feast', 'party'] are accounted for: *gille*, *panket*, *disklag/matskap*, *collatz* och *gästabod*. The words for 'finbröd' ['fancy bread'] and 'dryckeskärl' ['drinking vessel'] respectively are presented each in a table by itself. In the

editorial information preceding the publication it was emphasised that Lars Holm here “has tried to combine scholarly correctness with an entertaining style, Swedberg would probably have called it *frode*—a word that according to his dictionary means both ‘knowledge and pleasure.’” The style of the book is easy and fluent, and the numerous and long quotations from contemporary literature, chiefly from Kajsa Warg, also contribute to the ease and fluency. But the word historian too can apparently find a great deal of interest in this beautifully illustrated book.

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Ann-Marie Ivars, *Sydösterbottnisk syntax* (Skrifter utg. av Svenska litteratursällskapet i Finland 743. Studier i nordisk filologi 84), Helsingfors: Svenska litteratursällskapet i Finland 2010, ISBN 9789515832139; ISSN 00396842; ISSN 03560376, 319 pp.

Dialect syntax has played a rather modest role in Scandinavian dialectology, where phonology and morphology have instead attracted researchers. The network Scandinavian Dialect Syntax (*ScanDiaSyn*), which was started in 2003, implies a breakthrough for research on dialect syntax. A person who has obviously been inspired by *ScanDiaSyn* is Ann-Marie Ivars, who presents here a study of the syntax in Southern Ostrobothnia. The material on which the study is based was chiefly collected in Närpes, Övermark and Lappfjärd. The oldest informant in the principal material was born in 1883 and the youngest one in 1937. It is thus the syntax of more traditional speakers of the dialect that is accounted for. The description in

*Svenska Akademiens Grammatik* [‘The Swedish Academy Grammar’] constitutes a fundament, and in the monograph there are systematic surveys concerning nominal phrases, adjectival phrases, verb phrases, interjection phrases, subordinate clauses, main clauses, negation, dislocation–duplication–free annexes–adjunctional *så*, expletive *det* and complex sentences. On many points it is naturally a matter of more general descriptions, but there are parts where the author makes more profound analyses and conducts a discussion, and these sections are of course particularly valuable. In several cases Ivars has previously elucidated these problems in separate articles, for example in the journal *Svenska landsmål* 2004, 2006 and 2008 and in the Festschrift for Gerd Eklund in 2007 and for Erik Andersson in 2008. What besides these phenomena is of interest is for example the description of the syntax of the definite nominal phrase, that is widened use of the definite form of the noun (*hugga veden*; cf. Standard Swedish *hugga ved* [‘chop the wood’]), and incorporated adjectival attribute (*nybilen*; cf. Standard Swedish *den nya bilen* [‘the new car’]). Both phenomena have a northerly distribution in Swedish dialects. Another feature shared by the Northern Swedish and Ostrobothnian dialects are uninflected plural predicatives: the dialects mentioned have *dom vart (blev) trött*, Standard Swedish *de blev trötta* [‘they got tired’]. With rich exemplification Ivars can also show that the *s*-passive is used if the action is iterative or generic, but periphrastic passive is also found in the dialect. Concerning some phenomena—such as the narrative subordinating conjunctions—both geographic and age-dependent usage variation can be demonstrated. An interesting description is made of