V. SWEDISH STUDIES

LANGUAGE

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I. GENERAL

Two important ‘introductions’ by Swedish linguists have appeared. B. Holmberg and A. Janzén, *Att studera nordiska språk* (ScUB), Stockholm, Svenska bokförlaget/Norstedts, 205 pp., is an introduction to the study of Scandinavian languages, especially Swedish. In addition to chapters on phonetics, phonemics, morphemics, and semantics, there are also sections on stylistics and on ‘riksspråk’. A concluding section contains an extensive bibl. and an index of linguistic terminology treated in the text (see above, NORWEGIAN LANGUAGE, p. 439).

While B. Malmberg’s *Structural Linguistics and Human Communication* (see ROMANCE LINGUISTICS, p. 9) is indicative of the current wide appeal of linguistics as a science of communication, B. Collinder’s *Les origines du structuralisme* (Acta Societatis Linguisticae Upsaliensis, Nova Series, 1:1), Stockholm, Almqvist and Wiksell, 1962, 15 pp., is rather critical of some of the claims to novelty made by contemporary linguists and looks for a common source for the ideas of the structuralists and A. Noreen in the grammatical system of Pāṇini.

I am indebted to fil. lic. Th. Andersson and lektor C. C. Elert for valuable information.
A new periodical, *Statistical Methods in Linguistics* (SMIL), ed. Hans Karlsgren, Stockholm, Skriptor, gives further evidence of the interest in quantitative methods among Scandinavian linguists. In addition to articles in the field, the two issues which have so far appeared contain news about Scandinavian research in statistical linguistics. Microfiche cards with supplements to the articles (tables, etc.) are available as well as a bibliographical service for subscribers. See Sigurd and Weiss under Phonetics and Phonemics.

Problems of Lappish–Swedish bilingualism have been treated by K.-H. Dahlstedt in his works on Vilhelminamålet (see YWML, xxiv, 489) and in articles in *Folkloristica, Festschrift till Dag Strömberg*, 1960 (see YWML, xxii, 455) and *Orbis*, II (1953) and XII. T. Österberg, *Bilingualism and the First School Language—an educational problem illustrated by results from a Swedish dialect area*, Umeå, doct. diss. (in Education), 1961, 158 pp., treats a type of bilingualism, involving a local Swedish dialect and standard Swedish, which has so far received little attention. (Cf. B. Björseth, *Dialekt och riksspråk i en bohusländsk socken*, Gothenburg, doct. diss., 1946.) The study shows that the use of a beginning reader in the local dialect, during a transitional period, leads to a better reading skill in the standard language later on than the immediate use of a standard reader. The author believes that his findings (from a rural area outside Piteå) are applicable to other areas with local dialects which show considerable differences from standard Swedish, such as Gotland, Dalarna, Jämtland, and the Kalix River Valley. Linguistic and pedagogical aspects of the question are discussed by K.-H. Dahlstedt in *SvLM*, lxxxv (1963).

The series concerning Scandinavian studies outside Scandinavia is continued in *Sca*, ii. M. Gabrieli writes about ‘Nordic studies in Italy’ and P. M. Boer-den Hoed about ‘Scandinavian studies in the Netherlands’ (with a bibliography).

Vol. 8 of *Kulturhistoriskt lexikon för nordisk medeltid* (Judaskonfiskation) has appeared.