

## ABSTRACTS

STURE BERG, LOUISE HOLMER, ANN-KRISTIN HULT

*SAOL Plus. The New Digital Edition of Svenska Akademiens ordlista*

The article is a short presentation of the new digital edition of Svenska Akademiens ordlista (SAOL), *SAOL Plus*, which came out in September 2007. The CD contains more inflected forms, which are described in detail, than the older version, and have some additional advanced search functions. The search engine is equipped with a special spelling tool based on pronunciation. By correcting the most common spelling mistakes automatically the dictionary can be used even by people having difficulties in reading and writing or people for whom Swedish is the second language.

ANDERS BODEGÅRD

*The Way a Poem Looks Like and Moves. The Translator Comments on a Poem of Wisława Szymborska*

Anders Bodegård makes some comments on his translation of Wisława Szymborskas poem 'Notatka', bringing up such matters as the graphic and phonetic convergence, language economy and translability of the author's very own idiom.

ZENON CIESIELSKI

*An Outline of the Scandinavian Philosophy in the 20th Century*

The article is a short presentation of the Scandinavian philosophy in the 20th century. It brings up the tendencies in general and the views and achievements of several Swedish, Norwegian and Finish philosophers, as for example Axel Hägerström, Hans Larsson, Arne Næs, Harald Høffding or Edvard Westermarck, and the impact they had on their contemporaries.

EWA GRUSZCZYŃSKA

*Untranslatability and Other Translation Memes – on the Margins of Poetic Translation*

The article presents the idea of translation memes described and spread by A. Chesterman in his book "Memes of Translation. The Spread of Ideas in Translation Theory." Memes are units of cultural transmission which propagate themselves from brain to brain via process which, in the broad sense, can be called imitation. One of the main translation memes is untranslatability. Its classical variant, questioned by Chesterman, is the traditional argument that poetry is untranslatable. The article examines arguments for and against this statement by discussing translation of Nils Ferlins poem „Tid tröste” from Swedish into Polish.

WITOLD MACIEJEWSKI

*Hans Brasks Memorial Stone in Landa (Ląd)*

Hans Brask (1464-1538), bishop of Linköping, was one of the most influential opponents of king Gustav Wasa and the Reformation in Sweden. He left his country 1527 for Poland and died in the Cistercian monastery in Landa (Ląd). His memorial monument with an epitaph has survived there. The inscription is both enigmatic and intricate from the linguistic point of view. The article proposes an interpretation.

DOROTA MELERSKA

*Thirty Years of Revitalisation Processes in Älvdalen – Analysis of Elfdalian on the Example of Fishman's Model*

In this paper I focus on Fishman's GIDS Scale and analyze Elfdalian's current position in the language maintenance process. I have compared the results from my questionnaire (from 2008) to the results from earlier researches of Sven O. Hultgren and John Helgander which gives an interesting insight in the process of change that Elfdalian has undergone for the last 25-30 years. Such a comparison leaves no doubts that on the one hand, language shift towards the standard Swedish is nowadays a widespread process, but on the other hand, linguistic awareness and feeling of common identity among local people is considerably stronger than 30 years ago.

MAGDALENA MIKOŁAJCZYK

*Cutting up the Human Body. Body-part Terms in Swedish and Polish.*

This paper is an inter- and intralingual analysis of a selected number of body-part terms in Swedish and Polish. In contrast to the previous research on segmentation of the human body which was based mainly on dictionary sources, this study draws on the data gathered directly from native speakers of Swedish and Polish.

The differences and similarities noticed in both the inter- and intralingual analyses are discussed in a broader context of categorisation principles.

WŁODZIMIERZ PESSEL

*Scandinavian Cultures: the Problems of Teaching*

This article concentrates on links between cultural studies and Scandinavian philology in contemporary Poland. Author discusses the problems of teaching of Scandinavian cultures at university, highlighting the distanced, historically determined approach of Polish culture towards peoples of the North and their tradition. Subsequently, he refers to the idea of cultural co-operation in Scandinavia, that brings all northern societies together, and also to generalised model of Nordic culture. These two ideas are starting point for analysis of various particular differences within the Scandinavian civilisation. Only in this way can the science of language or literatures make their renewed way through history, inasmuch as cultural history relies on long duration processes, forms of the everlasting past. It is crucial that culture is perceived in reasoning in an anthropological way, comprehensively and socially. The article is concluded

by a didactic reflection: both translations or films and critical studies should be used as empirical or comparative data.

PAULINA ROSIŃSKA

*To Rescue a Metaphor – on the Translation of Erik Lindegrens Poetry*

This article deals with Erik Lindegrens special method of creating metaphors in his most famous work 'mannen utan väg' (The Man without a Way) and its translation into Polish. It is inspired by Milan Kundera's demand for 'precision' while translating metaphors in order to save the same degree of its abstraction in the target language as the one in the source language. By analyzing some components of the first sonnet in the volume and comparing two translations of it, the author brings up a few issues relevant to the translation practice as for example: phraseology, etymology, the 'meaning' and significance of the grammatical structure and the phonetics.

SYLWIA SCHAB

*Scandinavian or Nordic? A Short Study of Usage*

This article attempts to research the semantic and contextual differences between the notions 'Scandinavia/Scandinavian' and 'Norden/Nordic'. As it follows from the quoted cases, the above mentioned terms are used rather inconsistently. This confusing usage can be partly traced to the etymology of the words in question, partly to the historical and political circumstances, like the movement of *Scandinavism* in 19<sup>th</sup> century or the ideology of Nordic race. The usage of the terms is examined in Scandinavian languages (Danish, Norwegian, Swedish) as well as in Polish.

DOMINIKA SKRZYPEK

*Egalité! On Language Policies in Sweden*

Language policies differ across countries as they mirror language attitudes of the society. Language policies in Sweden are mainly concerned about the simplicity of the institutional language as it is the tool of communication with the citizens, who are entitled to full information. Simultaneously, the greatest threat to the Swedish language is seen in the ever increasing presence of the English language in sciences, education and business. The ongoing debate, which is referred here, seeks to present a law which will protect the Swedish language from further narrowing of its domains.

ADAM STANISZEWSKI

*Gustaw Potworowski's Activity as the Head of Mission at the Polish Legation in Stockholm 1936 – 1942*

Gustaw Potworowski was a Head of Mission at the Polish Legation in Stockholm between May 1936 and August 1942. After 1<sup>st</sup> September 1939 the first duty of Polish diplomatic

missions in Stockholm became to assure the continuity of the recognition of the legitimate Government and to protect Polish residents, civilian refugees and crews of three Polish submarines which sought refuge in Swedish waters and were interned in Sweden. Another important task was the dissemination of information about conditions in occupied Poland and about the activities of the underground resistance. Such activities could not be tolerated by a Swedish government which professing policy of neutrality and consequently had to be conducted under cover. Gustaw Potworowski was aware of consequences of this operation and sought to restrict Polish Legation's "undiplomatic" activities. For such attitude after the war Potworowski, was criticized especially by former officers of Polish Military Intelligence Service.

#### KATARZYNA SZEWCZYK-HAAKE

*A War Chariot and a Mirror Room. On the Important Decisions of the Editors*

The first Swedish edition of Zbigniew Herbert's poetry was published in 1965. The choice made by editors and translators, Erik Lindegren and Erik Mesterton, clears the way for interpreting Herbert's work mainly as a testimony to the second world war. Over a decade later, Herbert translated a few poems by Lindegren into Polish. Some detailed analyses of Lindegren's poems in Herbert's translation show that the poetic idioms of both artists have certain mutual features, of which the use of certain type of metaphors seems the most important.

#### EWA TEODOROWICZ-HELLMAN

*The Skokloster Collection – A War-booty from Poland in the National Archives in Stockholm*

Numerous old manuscripts and books of Polish origin have found their resting place in Swedish libraries and archives. One of the collections is the so-called Skokloster collection that has been stored by the National Archives (Riksarkivet) in Stockholm since 1892. The name of the collection derives from the place-name: the Castle of Skokloster, where it has been kept as a war-trophy from the times of Polish-Swedish wars (a period that in Polish culture has got the name of "the Swedish Deluge") as a part of General Carl Gustav Wrangel's library. This collection contains manuscripts, early printings and books. At present the Skokloster collection is being researched within the Polish-Swedish project that aims to find and include the most valuable and distinctive literary texts of the collection into the heritage of Polish Baroque literature. In the University of Warsaw series, *Polonica in the Swedish National Archives*, there have been published four volumes on the Stockholm collection.

#### ANDRZEJ NILS UGGLA

*The Ugglas*

Andrzej Nils Ugglas, the founder of *Acta Sueco-Polonica*, tells genealogy of his Swedish-Polish family. Several of the Ugglas distinguished themselves as commanding officers of the Swedish fleet and army, traders and civil servants. Special attention is paid to Hjalmar Ugglas

(1908-1983), professor and pro-vice-chancellor of University of Agriculture and Technology in Olsztyn. Hjalmar Uggla saved many people's lives during the WWII when the family lived outside of Warsaw.

MAGDALENA WASILEWSKA-CHMURA

*The New Ways of Swedish Literary Studies*

During the last decade, Swedish literary criticism has focused more and more on avant-garde literature and other art forms, after exploring literary modernism. This may have its roots in the dynamic development of intermedial studies in the 1990s, the field of humanities which carries out research on relationships between the arts and media. In turn, since the avant-garde promoted transcending boundaries between the established arts, its achievements has provided excellent examples of intermedial paradigms. As for Sweden, it was only during the 1950s and 1960s that the radical art movements flourished in cooperation with the international avant-garde in music, theatre, poetry and performing arts. This period has been well-documented by now, and a great deal of academic studies are in progress. One of the first dissertations on the field is the one of Jesper Olsson, *The Use of the Alphabet. Concrete Poetry and Poetic Artifice in the Swedish 1960s* (2005) which is going to be presented in the following text. This study is not a simple history of Swedish concrete poetry, but investigates its methods, materials, and media in relation to a specific historical and cultural context.

BRONISŁAWA ZIELONKA

*Discourse-oriented Approach to Describing the Pluperfect in Swedish*

In my article I point out that the explanation of the rule guiding the use of the pluperfect tense in purely time relational terms has little explanatory power and is greatly misleading for non-native learners of Swedish (and other languages), whose native language does not have this tense form. I claim that Lascarides and Asher's (1993) clause relational approach to the pluperfect as much more adequate, and, what is more and particularly suitable for learners of Swedish as a foreign language. This claim is supported by the results of an appropriateness test with twenty linguistically trained native-speakers of Swedish and with the results of my analysis of the use of the pluperfect in the Swedish novel *Eremitkräftan*, by Sven Delblanc and the Swedish translation of the Polish novel *Weiser Davidek*, by Anders Bodegård.