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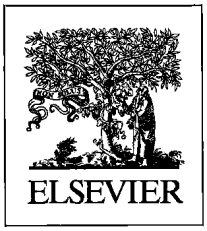

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GUIDE TO USE OF THE ENCYCLOPEDIA

Structure of the Encyclopedia

The material in the Encyclopedia is arranged as a series of articles in alphabetical order. To help you realize the full potential of the material in the Encyclopedia we have provided several features to help you find the topic of your choice: an Alphabetical list of Articles, a Subject Classification, Cross-References and a Subject Index.

1. Alphabetical List of Articles

Your first point of reference will probably be the alphabetical list of articles. It provides a full alphabetical listing of all articles in the order they appear within the work. This list appears at the front of each volume, and will provide you with both the volume number and the page number of the article.

Alternatively, you may choose to browse through the work using the alphabetical order of the articles as your guide. To assist you in identifying your location within the Encyclopedia, a running head line indicates the current article.

You will also find 'dummy entries' for certain languages for which alternative language names exist within the alphabetical list of articles and body text.

For example, if you were attempting to locate material on the *Apalachee* language via the contents list, you would find the following:

Apalachee *See* Muskogean Languages.

The dummy entry directs you to the *Muskogean Languages* article.

If you were trying to locate the material by browsing through the text and you looked up *Apalachee,* you would find the following information provided in the dummy entry:

Apalachee *See:* Muskogean Languages.

2. Subject Classification

The subject classification is intended for use as a thematic guide to the contents of the Encyclopedia. It is divided by subject areas into 36 sections; most sections are further subdivided where appropriate. The sections and subdivisions appear alphabetically, as do the articles within each section. For quick reference, a list of the section headings and subheadings is provided at the start of the subject classification.

Every article in the encyclopedia is listed under at least one section, and a large number are also listed under one or more additional relevant sections. Biographical entries are an exception to this policy; they are listed only under biographies. Except for a very few cases, repeat entries have been avoided within sections, and a given

article will appear only in the most appropriate subdivisions. Again, biographical entries are the main exception, with many linguists appearing in several subdivisions within biographies.

As explained in the introduction to the Encyclopedia, practical considerations necessitate that, of living linguists, only the older generation receive biographical entries. Those for members of the Encyclopedia's Honorary Editorial Advisory Board and Executive Editorial Board appear separately in Volume 1 and are not listed in the classified list of entries.

3. Cross-References

All of the articles in the Encyclopedia have been extensively cross-referenced. The cross-references, which appear at the end of each article, serve three different functions. For example, at the end of *Norwegian* article, cross-references are used:

1. to indicate if a topic is discussed in greater detail elsewhere

> Norwegian
> *See also:* Aasen, Ivar Andreas (1813–1896); Danish; Inflection and Derivation; Language/Dialect Contact; Language and Dialect: Linguistic Varieties; Morphological Typology; Norway: Language Situation; Norse and Icelandic; Scandinavian Lexicography; Subjects and the Extended Projection Principle; Swedish.

2. to draw the reader's attention to parallel discussions in other articles

> Norwegian
> *See also:* Aasen, Ivar Andreas (1813–1896); Danish; Inflection and Derivation; Language/Dialect Contact; Language and Dialect: Linguistic Varieties; Morphological Typology, Norway: Language Situation; Norse and Icelandic; Scandinavian Lexicography; Subjects and the Extended Projection Principle; Swedish.

3. to indicate material that broadens the discussion

> Norwegian
> *See also:* Aasen, Ivar Andreas (1813–1896); Danish; Inflection and Derivation; Language/Dialect Contact; Language and Dialect: Linguistic Varieties; Morphological Typology; Norway: Language Situation; Norse and Icelandic; Scandinavian Lexicography; Subjects and the Extended Projection Principle; Swedish.

4. Subject Index

The index provides you with the page number where the material is located, and the index entries differentiate between material that is an entire article, part of an article, or data presented in a figure or table. Detailed notes are provided on the opening page of the index.

Other End Matter

In addition to the articles that form the main body of the Encyclopedia, there are 176 Ethnologue maps; a full list of contributors with contributor names, affiliations, and article titles; a List of Languages, and a Glossary. All of these appear in the last volume of the Encyclopedia.

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Scaliger, Julius Caesar (1484–1558)

N Kerecuk, London, UK

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J. C. Scaliger was born in Riva, Italy, and died in Agen, France. He read medicine at Padua and practiced it in Agen. Scaliger is best known for *De causis linguae latinae* (1540). He criticized the earlier grammarians and turned to the Aristotelian doctrine of four causes (material, formal, efficient, and final) and the Aristotelian categories. He construed his theory and philosophy of language on the basis of the Aristotelian physical model of natural laws applicable to natural phenomena, arguing that grammar was science, not art. Furthermore, he argued that grammar had to explain the use of language, and that its goal was to speak correctly – *recte loqui*. In Scaliger, 'concept' (thought) and 'object' equaled 'word,' with concept being a *speculum intellectus* of reality. Scaliger returned to the Modistae grammars' way of thinking, in many instances, but without acknowledging it. His thought was centered upon a single language, Latin. By adopting a scientific approach, he rejected the interpretative scholarship of the humanists who were gaining control over his object of study, and he made language and logic the mainstay of debate until the 19th century. His contemporaries were astounded by the severe criticism he addressed to them and resisted his thinking. He conceptualized grammar on the basis of spoken usage of language, describing written grammars as a secondary accident – an innovation for the time. His was a grammar of words, mainly. He started with the smallest parts, letters – *partes indivisibiles* – as the building blocks in the construction of larger units, the parts of speech. He was one of the first to include phonetics into the study of language. He introduced the concept of degeneration or corruption in language use from his classical standpoint. *De causis linguae latinae* contains the following parts: letters and sounds, syllables, words, nouns, verbs, pronouns, participles, prepositions, adverbs, interjections, conjunctions, syntax, and general methodological issues. Syntax is a minor part, regarded as a part of '*usus*', speech, hence ancillary. His idea of the arbitrariness of the sign was Aristotelian in nature. To Scaliger, concepts were the same in all languages, and it was convention only that established the meanings of words. Scaliger examined the classification of pronouns, verb tenses, and etymology (as general derivation). He borrowed the grammatical terminology (or metalanguage) from the *Modistae*. He preferred the term '*essentia*' *(essence)* to 'substance'. Scaliger referred to the following sources: Aristotle, Galen and Averröes, and ancient grammarians, including Priscian, Varro, Victorinus, Nigidius, Aullus Gellius, Diomedes, Quintilian, and Linacre. He was a fierce critic of many scholars. For instance, he wrote against Erasmus in 1531. He had a controversial approach in his *Poetices libri* ... in which he placed Virgil above Homer. His thoughts were not disregarded by scholars and were often approached critically, e.g., by B. Buonmattei, M. Luther, Justus G Schottel, C. F. de Vaugelas, and G. Vico and others. His son, Joseph Juste Scaliger, was a humanist and a distinguished linguist. J. C. Scaliger wrote a rather fanciful autobiographical account of his own life. He is remembered for both the sharpness in his critical appraisals and his superb intellectual capabilities.

See also: Etymology; Evolution of Phonetics and Phonology; Latin; Luther, Martin (1483–1546); Priscianus Caesariensis (d. ca. 530); Quintilian (ca. 30–98 A.D.); Scaliger, Joseph Justus (1540–1609); Schottelius, Justus Georg (1612–1676); Varro, Marcus Terentius (116–27 B.C.).

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Scandinavia: History of Linguistics

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This article focuses on the history of work on the Germanic languages of Scandinavia up to the turn of the 20th century. There was very little work of any significance produced prior to the 17th century. Two notable exceptions are the anonymous *First grammatical treatise* from mid-12th century Iceland and the 1586 *De Literis Libri Duo* by Jacob Madsen of Århus (1538–1586). The former, a highly subtle analysis of Icelandic phonology, stands at the beginning of a long and productive tradition of concern with orthographic reform in Scandinavia. The latter, an attempt to describe articulatory phonetics from a universal perspective, also exemplifies what would become a characteristically Scandinavian interest.

Much grammatical work of the 17th century was fueled by a patriotic desire to promote the national languages by demonstrating their richness. This is true, for example, of the 1651 *Grammaticæ Islandicæ Rudimenta* by Runólfur Jónsson (c. 1620–1654) and even more so of the work of the Danish 'Royal Philologist,' Peder Pedersen Syv (1631–1702). One of the results of this nationalist streak in grammar writing was the attempt to create a native set of grammatical terms to replace the Latinate terms, something we find in both Swedish and Danish grammars, and a task still occupying Scandinavian linguists two centuries later, most notably Rasmus Rask (1787–1832). While the 19th century may be regarded in the history of linguistics as *the* century of historical language work, 17th-century Scandinavian grammars exhibit a strong historical interest, as in the 1650 *Epitome descriptionis sueciæ, fenningiæ et subjectarum provinciarum* by Michaël Wexionius Gyldenstolpe (1609–1670). Other Swedish scholars were occupied with work on Gothic (e.g., Georg Stiernhielm (1598–1672)) and the early history of the Scandinavian languages (e.g., Olof Verelius (1618–1682)).

The earliest grammars of Danish were reprinted in a six-volume set in the early 20th century (Bertelsen, 1915–1929). These are very mixed in terms of topics covered and of quality. *Introductio ad Lingvam Danicam* from around 1660 by Laurids Olufsen Kock (1634–1691), for example, is little more than a Latin grammar with Danish forms in the paradigms. The 1668 *Grammatica Danica* of Erik Eriksen Pontoppidan (1616–1678) is by contrast a substantial study of 426 pages, 100 of which cover syntax, and it was the first Danish grammar to accord syntax its proper place.

Two significant treatments of Icelandic appeared in the 18th century: *íslensk málfræði* by Jón Ólafsson of Grunnavík (1705–1779), from around 1737, and Jón Magnussón's (1662–1738) *Grammatica Islandica.* Although written in Latin, the latter work is the first description of Icelandic morphology on its own terms and is thus indicative of the greater sophistication of linguistic analysis in the 18th century.

The two questions dominating Swedish linguistic debate in the 18th century were standardization and lexical enrichment. The Swedish Academy of Science (Vetenskapsakademien) was founded in 1739, and it played an active role in the debate about the practical national linguistic questions that predominated at the time. In particular, it sanctioned the work of Abraham Magnusson Sahlstedt (1716–1776), whose prescriptive, usage-based *Swensk Grammatika* of 1769 was an admirably detached account of the structure of Swedish in an overheated climate. Unlike many of his contemporaries, he carefully distinguishes between the domains of the grammar and the lexicon. A theoretically more sophisticated grammar, praised by Noreen (1903), was the 1777 *Svenska Språket i Tal och Skrift* by Anders af Botin (1724–1790). The question of establishing a standard orthography dominated in Denmark too, although the

summative work of Jens Pedersen Høysgaard (1698–1773) eclipsed the practical writings of linguists such as Peder Schulz (1691–1773). Høysgaard's 1747 *Accentuered og Raisonnered Grammatica* and its companion volume of 1752, the *Fuldstændig Dansk Syntax*, are patriotic and steeped in the principles of General Grammar, which proved popular in Scandinavia until well into the 19th century. These two volumes endure among the monuments of Danish linguistics. The General Grammar approach was found particularly fruitful in teaching grammars, notably the anonymous 1761 *Dansk Donat*, the work of Niels Lang Nissen (1771–1845).

Icelandic began to arouse greater interest in the 19th century, both within and outside Scandinavia—a result of both the Romantic view of non-standardized vernaculars and its historical and comparative approach to language study. The groundbreaking work here was *Vejledning til det islandske eller gamle Nordiske Sprog*, by Rasmus Rask (Rask, 1811), who was the first to "impose order on the description of the Icelandic sound system and morphology" (Kvaran, 1996: 126). The last part of this grammar deals with what Rask calls "the Faroese dialect," the first published description of the grammar of Faroese. Publication in 1861 of the brief *íslenzk málmyndalýsing* by Halldór Kristján Friðriksson (1819–1902) made it possible for the first time to teach Icelandic schoolchildren about the structure of their own language in that language.

In 19th–century Sweden, two grammars dominated the education system: the 1824 *Svensk Språklära* by Anders Fryxell (1795–1881) and the 1832 grammar of the same name by Carl Jonas Love Almqvist (1793–1866). Fryxell consciously maintained the six-case system of nouns inherited from Latin, which strikes us as a peculiarly naïve and outdated *modus operandi*. However, he had a practical pedagogical motivation, namely, that the system of Latin grammar was the most widely known, and so, again clearly in deference to the General Grammar system of language teaching, it made sense to him to persevere with that system in describing Swedish. Almqvist's grammar was much more up-to-date in style and content, and included historical and comparative observations along with even (in the 3rd edition of 1840) a chapter entitled, "On the tongues of the Swedish countryside or the provincial dialects." A potentially influential grammar was the anonymous *Svensk Språklära* of 1836, which was championed by the Swedish Academy. However, its slavish commitment to describing Swedish as if it were Latin soon meant opprobrium was heaped upon it.

In Denmark as in Sweden, the influential treatments of the language during the 19th century were those written for use in the schools rather than descriptive accounts in the service of standardization and enrichment. Søren Niclas Johan Bloch (1772–1862) taught Rask at Odense Cathedral School and wrote a Danish teaching grammar in 1808, which underwent a thorough revision that produced the *Fuldstændig dansk Sproglære* of 1817. This is an extensive phonology and morphology that represents the culmination of 18th-century Danish scholarship, and it is explicitly indebted to Høysgaard and other 18th-century scholars. The next major departure was the work of Hans Henrik Lefolii (1819–1908), whose principles of grammar study brought Danish teaching in line with the general direction of linguistic thinking in northern Europe. Lefolii focused on sentence structure rather than the parts of speech in isolation. He also took the view that a grammarian should take into account the spoken language and its varieties as well as the history and evolution of forms being used. By the end of the 19th century, a more modern and extensive grammar was called for, and a prize competition set up by the Ministry of Education was won in 1890 by Kristian Mathias Mikkelsen (1845–1924), who wrote four different versions that represented an ambitious and comprehensive attempt to provide for the study and teaching of Danish.

The final section of Rask (1811) on Faroese was not a description of Faroese as such, but rather ranked Faroese as one of the "Nordic subdialects" (p. xlvi). Serious work on Faroese was taken up in the 19th century by Venceslaus Ulricus Hammershaimb (1819–1909), a priest and patriotic Faroe-islander. He published a grammar of the language in 1854 that appeared in a revised, standardizing form in 1891. The anthology of which this grammar formed a part also included a series of phonetic transcriptions made by Jakob Jakobsen (1864–1918), who was also responsible for the Faroese-Danish dictionary in the volume. Hammershaimb and Jakobsen did not agree on the means of standardizing the language, but Hammershaimb's etymologizing approach was sanctioned in 1895 by a new language council, and his system has remained the standard for Faroese up to the present time, with only minor modifications.

When Norway gained independence from Denmark in 1814, the standard written language of the new nation was still Danish and would remain so until the second half of the century. However, a number of reform proposals were advanced during this period, and two of them were pursued in a serious and committed fashion. The first centered on the work of Ivar Aasen (1813–1896), who travelled around Norway, with public funding, to survey the lexical and grammatical forms evidenced by the dialects. His work resulted in a descriptive grammar in 1848 and a

more overtly standardizing grammar in 1864 that had the programmatic title, *Norsk Grammatik*. Aasen also produced a dictionary and samples of this new written variety (initially, *Landsmaal* and later renamed *Nynorsk*). The second proposal to be followed through was that associated with the Norwegianization work of Knud Knudsen (1812–1895), which involved the wholesale importation into Danish of more Norwegian-looking lexical and grammatical forms and which led to the variety initially called *Riksmaal* and later renamed *Bokmål*. The leading Norwegian linguist of the day, Johan Storm (1836–1920), found fault with both reform proposals – Aasen's for being unnatural and Knudsen's for being distasteful. Both received official backing, however, and despite a century of language planning to bring them together, both have now been left alone by Norwegian language policy makers and exist side by side.

Although inevitably limited and superficial, this article does serve to bring out some of the defining characteristics of Scandinavian concern for the Scandinavian languages. This is a history of reform of one sort or another, with the 19th-century Norwegian case simply being one rather extreme example in a linguistic area willing to engage with its languages.

See also: Danish; Faroe Islands: Language Situation; First Grammatical Treatise; Iceland: Language Situation; Madsen Aarhus, Jacob (1538–1586); Norwegian; Rask, Rasmus Kristian (1787–1832); Swedish.

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Scandinavian Lexicography

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Danish

The standard dictionary of ancient Danish is Otto Kalkar's *Ordbog til det ældre danske sprog* (*Dictionary of the ancient Danish language*). It was published between 1881 and 1918 in five volumes, including a supplement. Originally, it was planned that the dictionary would include only those words from the period 1300–1700 that were unintelligible to Kalkar's contemporaries, but the entries eventually included all documented words from these four centuries. Preparations for a new historical dictionary, *Gammeldansk ordbog* (*Dictionary of Old Danish*), began around 1950 and the editing process commenced at the end of the 1990s. This dictionary is based on documents covering the period 1100–1515 and will thus cover a whole surviving corpus of the medieval Danish language. In 2004, entries for the letter G were being edited. In Copenhagen, at the Arnamagnæan Institute, editing is underway for an 11-volume *Ordbog over det norrøne prosasprog* (*Dictionary of Old Norse prose*); this work will cover the vocabulary of medieval Icelandic-Norwegian prose literature and is intended to replace Johan Fritzner's 19th-century *Ordbog over det gamle norske sprog* (*Dictionary of the Old Norwegian language*) (see later, Norwegian). Definitions in the new work are given in both Danish and English. So far, two volumes (entries up to Da) have been published, and a dictionary word list is available on the Internet.

The major source of the Danish vocabulary is the 28-volume *Ordbog over det danske sprog* (*ODS*; *Dictionary of the Danish language*), published from 1918 to 1956 and subsequently reprinted three times in smaller format. Since 1956, work on the *ODS* has continued, with the aim of adding further information about the Danish language during the period from 1700 to 1955. This has resulted in five additional volumes, *Supplement til Ordbog over det danske sprog*. A successor to the historical *ODS* is *Den Danske Ordbog* (*The Danish Dictionary*), a six-volume dictionary of contemporary Danish.

Retskrivningsordbogen (*Dictionary of orthography*), edited by the Danish Language Board, gives official spellings and inflections. In addition to providing an alphabetical list of entries, it describes the official Danish orthographic rules. This dictionary is also available online. *Den Danske Netordbog* (*The Danish Internet Dictionary*), developed and maintained by the Centre for Lexicography at the Aarhus Business College, is available online to the general public. Dictionary entries consist of the entry form of the lemma and grammatical information; they may also contain explanations of meaning and usage, synonyms, antonyms, examples, collocations, idioms, locutions, derivations, and compounds.

The largest modern Danish etymological dictionary is *Politikens etymologisk ordbog* (*Politiken's etymological dictionary*, published in 2000). It gives the origins of ~20 000 words central to the Danish vocabulary as well as personal names and placenames. An earlier work (*Dansk etymologisk ordbog. Ordenes historie* (*Danish etymological dictionary. The history of words*)) was first published in 1966, and the fourth and last edition in 1989 contained about 12 000 entry words.

Dansk sprogbrug: en stil- og konstruktionsordbog (*Danish usage: a dictionary of style and constructions*) was published in a new and revised edition in 1995. It has 13 000 entry words and covers around 64 000 constructions, set phrases, and locutions. Stylistic information is occasionally provided. There are two main Danish pronouncing dictionaries, *Den store Danske udtaleordbog* (*The unabridged Danish pronouncing dictionary*, 1991) and *Dansk udtale* (*Danish pronunciation*, 1990).

Denmark got its first important dialect dictionary, *Bornholmsk ordbog* (*Bornholmian dictionary*), in 1908. Dictionaries covering two other major dialects, spoken in the islands (mainly Sealand, Lolland-Falster, and Funen) and Jutland, are now being edited. *Ømålsordbogen* (*Dialect dictionary of the Islands*) is planned in 15 volumes, with the first several volumes being published in 2004. The dialect dictionary for Jutland, *Jysk ordbog*, is published electronically on the Internet as the editing proceeds; the entries A–He were accessible by 2004.

Norwegian

Johan Fritzner's *Ordbog over det gamle norske sprog* (*Dictionary of the Old Norwegian language*), published in three volumes from 1886 to 1896, is still a major reference work in Old Norse philology; a fourth supplement volume was published in 1972. Another classic work, the one-volume *Norrøn ordbok* (*Old Norse dictionary*), with ~40 000 words, has come to be the standard dictionary of Old Norse in Scandinavia; this volume has been published in several revised and enlarged editions since the original publication, *Gamalnorsk ordbok* (*Old Norse dictionary*), first appeared in 1909.

The first major work of Norwegian lexicography was Ivar Aasen's pioneering *Ordbog over det norske folkesprog* (*Dictionary of Norwegian dialects*); first published in 1850, an enlarged and revised edition, with the more general title *Norsk ordbok* (*Norwegian dictionary*), was published in 1873. In both editions, Danish is the metalanguage. This dictionary, with its precise definitions and word localizations, formed the basis of the vocabulary of Landsmål (called Nynorsk since 1929), one of the two official languages of Norway. A supplement of 40 000 dialect words was published by Hans Ross in 1895.

The first major dictionary of Norwegian in the 20th century, *Norsk riksmålsordbok*, was published in four volumes from 1937 to 1957, with two supplemental volumes appearing in 1995. This work is a dictionary of the literary language or Riksmål (called Bokmål after 1929), which is the other official language of Norway. In 1930, the first steps were taken toward producing the most comprehensive Norwegian national dictionary ever. This project, *Norsk ordbok* (*Norwegian dictionary*), with the informative subtitle *Ordbok over det norske folkemålet og det nynorske skriftmålet* (*Dictionary of Norwegian dialects and the Nynorsk literary language*), is planned to be completed in 12 volumes in 2014 and to include ~300 000 words. As of 2005, five volumes have been published. The editorial decision to include both dialect and literary words is a unique feature. Much of the source material is available on the Internet, including the metadictionary, the complete card index, and the Nynorsk text corpus.

There are no standard dictionaries of Bokmål and Nynorsk that give official spellings and inflections, but numerous editions are examined and approved by the Norwegian Language Board. The most widely used general dictionary for Nynorsk is *Nynorskordboka* (third edition in 2001; 90 000 words). There is also a parallel edition, *Bokmålsordboka* (third edition in 2005; 65 000 words), for the users of Bokmål. Both dictionaries are available on the Internet. A controversy over Norwegian linguistics has promoted the publication of some Riksmål dictionaries with conservative spelling and inflectional variants not officially accepted; one of these works, *Norsk ordbok med 1000 illustrasjoner* (*Norwegian dictionary with 1000 illustrations*), has ~60 000 entries.

Standard etymological dictionaries published by Falk and Torp between 1903 and 1919 remained unrivalled until Bjorvand and Lindeman published *Våre arveord* in 2000; this work is a comprehensive collection of articles on the etymology of native words. The general acceptance of linguistic variation in Norway has resulted in few pronunciation dictionaries. One such dictionary for Bokmål, *Norsk uttaleordbok* (*Norwegian pronunciation dictionary*), was published in 1969.

Swedish

The vocabulary of medieval Swedish can be found in Knut Fredrik Söderwall's *Ordbok öfver Svenska Medeltids-språket* (*Dictionary of the medieval Swedish language*). This two-volume dictionary was first published in 1884–1918. Supplementary volume, *Supplement till Ordbok öfver svenska medeltidsspråket 1–2*, was published in 1925 and used in 1973. An electronic version of the two original volumes is available on the Internet.

The central project in Swedish lexicography is *Svenska Akademiens ordbok* (*The dictionary of the Swedish Academy*). Since the first volume appeared in 1898, 31 volumes have been published, covering approximately 436 000 entries, up to the entry *talkumera*. Articles contain information on pronunciation, definitions, and etymology. The dictionary is available on the Internet. *Svenska Akademiens ordlista* (*The wordlist of the Swedish Academy*) provides the unofficial norm for spelling and inflection in Swedish. The entries also give information on pronunciation, the structure of compound words, and the definitions of less common words. The 11th edition was published in 1998, with around 120 000 entries. This edition and two earlier ones are available on the Internet.

Svenska språknämndens uttalsordbok (*Pronouncing dictionary of the Swedish Language Board*), published in 2003, presents recommended standard pronunciations of 67 000 words in the central vocabulary of contemporary Swedish, as well as loanwords and technical words. In addition to transcriptions of the entry words based on International Phonetic Association standards, the articles give information on use and style. Another useful work, *Ordbok över konstruktioner och fraser* (*Dictionary of constructions and phrases*), also published in 2003, is edited by staff members at the Swedish Language Board. It covers grammatical constructions, more or less set phrases, and expressions and locutions in present-day Swedish. The dictionary contains approximately 85 000 constructions and more than 70 000 illustrating examples based on authentic texts.

There are two main Swedish etymological dictionaries, both first published in the 1930s. The most comprehensive work is Elof Hellquist's two-volume *Svensk etymologisk ordbok* (*Swedish etymological dictionary*); originally published in 1922, third edition in 1948. The first edition of Elias Wessén's *Våra ord: kortfattad etymologisk ordbok* (*Our words: Concise etymological dictionary*) was published in

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