



INSTITUTIONEN FÖR
SPRÅK OCH LITTERATURER

INSERTIONS IN POPULAR HISTORY TEXTS

A contrastive study on translation from English to Swedish and from Swedish to English – appendix 1

Gustav Landälv

Essay/Degree Project:	30 hp
Program or/and course:	EN2M05
Level:	Second cycle
Term/year:	Vt/2021
Supervisor:	Joseph Trotta
Examiner:	Gunnar Bergh
Report nr:	xx (not to be filled)

Abstract

Title: *Insertions in Popular History Texts. A contrastive study on translation from English to Swedish and from Swedish to English – appendix 1.*

Author: Gustav Landälv

Supervisor: Joseph Trotta

Abstract: The purpose of this essay is to compare the frequency of insertions in an English popular history text and a Swedish popular history text. Moreover, the purpose is to compare the English text with its Swedish translation and the Swedish text with its English translation as regards the status of the insertions as clauses, phrases or (in the translation) something else than a clause or a phrase. Finally, the purpose is to compare the syntactic position of the insertions in each original text and its translation, and to attempt at estimating whether the translation of the insertions affects the readability of the translation compared to its original.

The theory is based on previous research regarding translations and readability, and on what counts as an insertion. This includes the assumption that insertions occur between commas, brackets and dashes, and make the text harder to read. Little research was found on the syntactic position of insertions.

The insertions found in the first 9000 words of an English popular history book and its Swedish translation (starting from chapter 1), and in the first 9000 words of a Swedish popular history book and its English translation (starting from chapter 1), were compared regarding what is mentioned above as the purpose of this essay. As for the syntactic position of the insertions and their translations, they were presented in two tables, each table representing a certain original and its translation.

The English original contained 111 insertions per 9000 words, whereas the Swedish original contained 72 insertions per 9000 words. As for the type of insertions, the most frequent pattern was that an English inserted phrase became a Swedish inserted phrase and vice versa. The most frequent syntactic position of the insertions was that between subject and finite verb in both the original and the translation, although in translation from Swedish to English an equally frequent position was the so called “Other position”. Because some insertions were not rendered as insertions in the translations or put in the beginning or at the end of the translation, the translations might be more readable than the original texts in that regard, although this might be compensated by potential insertions that are only in the translations.

Keywords: Insertion, clause, phrase, syntactic position, popular history, readability, English, Swedish

Table of Contents

1. English insertions and their Swedish translations

1. On 1 June 1939, Georgii Zhukov, a short and sturdy cavalry commander, received an urgent summons to Moscow. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 30)

Den 1 juni 1939 mottog den kortvuxne, kraftigt byggde kavalleriofficeren Georgij Zjukov en trängande kallelse att infinna sig i Moskva. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 20)

English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish non-inserted (noun) phrase between finite verb and subject (“Other position”).

2. Stalin’s purge of the Red Army, begun in 1937, still continued, so Zhukov, who had been accused once already, presumed that he had been denounced as an ‘enemy of the people’. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 30)

Den utrensning av Röda armén som Stalin hade inlett 1937 var fortfarande i full gång, så Zjukov, som redan hade anklagats en gång, tog för givet att han hade fördömts som en ”folkets fiende”. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 20)

English inserted (non-finite) phrase between subject and sentence adverbial becomes Swedish non-inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and finite verb.

3. Stalin’s purge of the Red Army, begun in 1937, still continued, so Zhukov, who had been accused once already, presumed that he had been denounced as an ‘enemy of the people’. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 30)

Den utrensning av Röda armén som Stalin hade inlett 1937 var fortfarande i full gång, så Zjukov, som redan hade anklagats en gång, tog för givet att han hade fördömts som en ”folkets fiende”. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 20)

English inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and finite verb.

4. Zhukov, who had been close to a number of the victims, had kept a bag packed ready for prison since the purge began two years before. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 30)

Ända sedan utrensningen började två år tidigare hade Zjukov, som stod många av offren nära, haft en väska packad inför en eventuell fängelsevistelse. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 20)

English inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and non-finite verb.

5. He was told to report to the Kremlin to see Stalin's old crony from the 1st Cavalry Army in the civil war, Marshal Kliment Voroshilov, now the people's commissar of defence. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 30)

Han blev i stället tillsagd att bege sig till Kreml, för att där inställa sig hos marskalken av Sovjetunionen Kliment Vorosjilov. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 20)

English inserted (noun) phrase is within the direct object *Stalin's old crony from the 1st Cavalry Army in the civil war [...] now the people's commissar of defence*, which, in turn, is part of the non-finite phrase starting with *to see Stalin's old crony...*, which yet again serves as a content adverbial (of reason) in the non-finite phrase starting with *to report to the Kremlin...*, which, finally, is part of the predicative of the nearest superordinate clause ("Other position"). This becomes a Swedish (noun) phrase at the end of the sentence.

6. Nikita Khrushchev, with earthy directness, later called him 'the biggest bag of shit in the army'. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 30)

Nikita Chrusjtjov skulle med jordnära frejdighet senare komma att kalla honom "den störste skithögen i hela armén". (Beevor, 2012a, p. 20)

English inserted (prepositional) phrase between subject and sentence adverbial becomes Swedish non-inserted (prepositional) phrase between finite verb and sentence adverbial.

7. There he was to take command of the 57th Special Corps, including both Red Army and Mongolian forces, to inflict a decisive reverse on the Imperial Japanese Army.

(Beevor, 2012b, p. 30)

Han skulle där ta befäl över LVII. specialkåren, som förutom soldater ur Röda armén även omfattade mongoliska styrkor, och tillfoga den japanska armén ett avgörande nederlag. (Beevor, 2012a, pp. 20–21)

English inserted (non-finite) phrase is between (direct) object starting with *command* that is part of the predicative (starting with *to take...*) of the nearest superordinate finite clause, and content adverbial (of reason) of that superordinate clause. This becomes Swedish inserted subordinate (relative) clause between (direct) object starting with *befäl* and coordinating conjunction to a non-finite verb (“Other position”).

8. The temperature had been raised considerably by a succession of border clashes in 1937, and the major one in 1938, the Changkufeng Incident at Lake Khasan, 110 kilometres south-west of Vladivostok. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 31)

Temperaturen hade stigit avsevärt i och med en rad gränssammanstötningar under 1937, men den största inträffade först 1938: Changkufeng-incidenten eller slaget vid sjön Chasan, drygt hundra kilometer sydväst om Vladivostok. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 21).

English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between content adverbial (of time) and content adverbial (of space), becomes Swedish (noun) phrase in the beginning of the sentence.

9. And the Kwantung Army, without informing Tokyo, issued an order allowing the commander on the spot to act as he thought fit to punish the perpetrators. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 31)

Och utan att informera Tokyo utfärdade Guangdongarmén en order som gav de lokala cheferna rätt att handla så som de fann lämpligt för att straffa förövarna. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 22)

English inserted (prepositional) phrase between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish non-inserted (prepositional) phrase between coordinating conjunction and finite verb (“Other position”).

10. The Nomonhan Incident, which the Soviet Union later referred to as the Battle of Khalkhin Gol after the river, began on 12 May 1939. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 32)
Nomonhan-incidenten, som i Sovjetunionen senare kom att kallas slagen vid Chalchin-Gol efter floden, började den 12 maj 1939. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 22)

English inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and finite verb.

11. They then advanced some twenty kilometres from the river, which the Japanese regarded as the border, to the large village of Nomonhan, which the Mongolian People’s Republic claimed lay on the frontier line. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 32)
De begav sig sedan tjugo kilometer inåt landet från floden, som Japan betraktade som gräns, fram till den stora byn Nomonhan, som Folkrepubliken Mongoliet hävdade låg på gränsen. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 22)

English inserted subordinate (relative) clause between two content adverbials (of space) becomes Swedish inserted subordinate (relative) clause between two content adverbials (of space).

12. In three days of heavy fighting, however, Zhukov eventually forced them back across the river in a counter-attack with his tanks. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 33)
Efter tre dagars hårda strider genomförde emellertid Zjukov ett motanfall med sina stridsvagnar och lyckades till slut tvinga japanerna tillbaka över floden. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 23)

English inserted (adverb) phrase between content adverbial (of time) and subject becomes Swedish non-inserted (adverb) phrase between finite verb and subject (“Other position”).

13. Zhukov, meanwhile, was bringing in tank reinforcements under cover of darkness and concealing them. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 33)

Under tiden förde Zjukov i skydd av mörkret fram och dolde sina stridsvagnar. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 23)

English inserted (adverb) phrase between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish (adverb) phrase in the beginning of the sentence.

14. At 05·45 hours on Sunday, 20 August, Zhukov launched his surprise attack, first with a three-hour artillery bombardment, then with tanks and aircraft, as well as infantry and cavalry. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 33)

Klockan 5.45 söndagen den 20 augusti satte Zjukov igång sitt överraskningsanfall, som inleddes med en tre timmar lång artilleriförberedelse och sedan genomfördes med stridsvagnar och flygplan samt infanteri och kavalleri. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 24)

English inserted (noun) phrase between content adverbial (of time) and subject becomes Swedish non-inserted (noun) phrase between content adverbial (of time) and finite verb.

15. While the Soviet infantry, which included three rifle divisions and a para troop brigade, held hard in the centre tying down the bulk of the Japanese forces, Zhukov sent his three armoured brigades and a Mongolian cavalry division from behind in encircling movements. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 33)

Under tiden som det sovjetiska infanteriet, som omfattade tre skyttedivisioner och en fallskärmsbrigad, höll stånd i centern och band huvuddelen av de japanska styrkorna lät Zjukov sina tre stridsvagnsbrigader och en mongolisk kavalleridivision genomföra en dubbel omfattning. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 24)

English inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and finite verb.

16. His tanks, which forded a tributary of the Khalkhin Gol at speed, included T-26s, which had been used in the Spanish Civil War to support the Republicans, and much faster prototypes of what later became the T-34, the most effective medium tank of the Second World War. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 33)

Bland stridsvagnarna, som snabbt gick över en biflod till Chalchin-Gol, fanns både sådana av typ T-26, vilka redan hade använts till understöd för republikanerna i spanska inbördeskriget, och de betydligt snabbare av typ BT (*Bystrochodnyj tank*). (Beevor, 2012a, p. 24)

English inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish inserted subordinate (relative) clause between content adverbial (of space) and finite verb.

17. His tanks, which forded a tributary of the Khalkhin Gol at speed, included T-26s, which had been used in the Spanish Civil War to support the Republicans, and much faster prototypes of what later became the T-34, the most effective medium tank of the Second World War. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 33)

Bland stridsvagnarna, som snabbt gick över en biflod till Chalchin-Gol, fanns både sådana av typ T-26, vilka redan hade använts till understöd för republikanerna i spanska inbördeskriget, och de betydligt snabbare av typ BT (*Bystrochodnyj tank*). (Beevor, 2012a, p. 24)

English inserted subordinate (relative) clause between (direct) objects, becomes Swedish inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subjects.

18. Japanese infantry, despite having no effective anti-tank guns, fought desperately. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 33)

De japanska infanteristerna stred förtvivlat trots att de saknade effektiva pansarvärnspjäser. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 24)

English inserted (adverb) phrase between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish subordinate (adverbial) clause at the end of the sentence.

19. When the commander-in-chief of the Trans-Baikal Front, who had come to observe the battle, suggested that he should halt the offensive for the moment, Zhukov gave his superior short shrift. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 34)

När chefen för militärområdet Transbajkal, som hade kommit för att observera slaget, föreslog att de skulle avbryta offensiven för stunden brydde sig Zjukov inte om detta. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 24)

English inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and finite verb.

20. Zhukov, who had come to Moscow fearing arrest, now returned there to receive from Stalin's hands the gold star of Hero of the Soviet Union. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 34)

Zjukov, som hade kommit till Moskva i skräck för att bli gripen, återvände nu dit för att erhålla hederstiteln Sovjetunionens hjälte och ur Stalins hand ta emot utmärkelsetecknet Gyllene stjärnan. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 25)

English inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and sentence adverbial becomes Swedish inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and finite verb.

21. His first victory, a bright moment in a terrible period for the Red Army, had far-reaching results. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 34)

Hans första seger – en ljuspunkt i denna annars så förfärliga tidsperiod för Röda armén – fick långtgående följder. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 25)

English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between subject and finite verb.

22. The Japanese had been shaken to the core by this unexpected defeat, while their Chinese enemies, both Nationalist and Communist, were encouraged. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 34)

Det oväntade nederlaget hade skakat japanerna ända in i märgen och uppmuntrat deras kinesiska fiender, både nationalister och kommunister. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 25)

English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish (noun) phrase at the end of the sentence (apposition).

23. In Tokyo, the ‘strike north’ faction, which wanted war against the Soviet Union,

received a major setback. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 34)

I Tokyo innebar det en svår motgång för den fraktion som ville anfälla norrut och önskade sig ett krig mot Sovjetunionen. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 25)

English inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and finite verb becomes part of a Swedish non-inserted subordinate (relative) clause, partly between (prepositional) object and the finite verb of the postmodifying relative clause and partly at the end of the sentence (“Other position”).

24. The ‘strike south’ party, led by the navy, was henceforth in the ascendant. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 34)

I fortsättningen hade det parti som leddes av flottan och ville anfälla söderut medvind. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 25)

English inserted (non-finite) phrase between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish non-inserted subordinate (relative) clause within subject, between head and coordinating conjunction of new postmodifying relative clause (“Other position”).

25. In April 1941, to Berlin’s dismay, a Soviet–Japanese non-aggression pact would be signed just a few weeks before operation Barbarossa, Germany’s invasion of the Soviet Union. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 34)

I april 1941 – bara några veckor före Tysklands invasion av Sovjetunionen – skulle Japan och Sovjetunionen till tyskarnas förfäran underteckna en nonaggressionspakt. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 25)

English inserted (adverb) phrase between content adverbial (of time) and subject becomes Swedish non-inserted (prepositional) phrase between subject and non-finite verb.

26. The Poles, well aware of the dangers of provoking Stalin, and rightly suspecting that Hitler wanted their country as a satellite, proved exceedingly cautious. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 35)

Polackerna, som var väl medvetna om faran med att provocera Stalin och med rätta misstänkte Hitler för att vilja göra deras land till en satellitstat, visade sig dock vara ytterst försiktiga. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 26)

English inserted adjective phrase between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and finite verb.

27. When Germany moved into the Sudetenland in 1938, Polish forces occupied the Czechoslovak province of Teschen, which Warsaw had claimed since 1920 to be ethnically Polish, and also pushed forward the frontier in the Carpathian Mountains. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 35)

När de tyska styrkorna 1938 gick in i Sudetenland flyttade Polen fram sin gräns i Karpaterna och ockuperade dessutom den tjeckoslovakiska staden Těšín (Teschen), som man ansåg vara etniskt polsk och hade gjort anspråk på sedan 1920. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 26)

English inserted subordinate (relative) clause between (direct) object and coordinating conjunction of new clause becomes Swedish subordinate (relative) clause at the end of the sentence.

28. The Poles' idea of creating a central European bloc against German expansion – a 'Third Europe' as they called it – proved to be a delusion. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 35)

Den polska tanken på att skapa ett centraleuropeiskt block mot den tyska expansionen – "ett tredje Europa", som man kallade det – visade sig vara en villfarelse. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 26)

English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between subject and finite verb.

29. On 8 March 1939, shortly before his troops occupied Prague and the rest of Czechoslovakia, Hitler told his generals that he intended to crush Poland. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 35)

Den 8 mars 1939 – strax innan de tyska soldaterna ockuperade Prag och övriga Tjeckoslovakien – lät Hitler sina generaler veta att han avsåg att krossa Polen. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 26)

English inserted (adverbial) clause between content adverbial (of time) and subject becomes Swedish inserted (adverbial) clause between content adverbial (of time) and finite verb.

30. He had decided to secure Poland's quiescence by conquest, not by diplomacy, before attacking westwards. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 35)

Han hade bestämt sig för att pacificera Polen genom erövring, inte genom diplomati, innan han genomförde ett anfall västerut. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 26)

English inserted (adverb) phrase is between content adverbial (of manner) – which is part of the non-finite phrase that serves as (direct) object of the nearest superordinate finite clause – and content adverbial (of time) within the non-finite phrase. This becomes a Swedish inserted (adverb) phrase between content adverbial (of manner) – which is part of the non-finite phrase that serves as (prepositional) object of the nearest superordinate finite clause – and content adverbial (of time) of the non-finite phrase.

31. Chamberlain, reluctant to deal with Stalin out of a visceral anti-Communism, and overestimating the strength of the Poles, was slow to create a defensive bloc against Hitler across Central Europe and the Balkans. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 36)

Chamberlain, som på grund av sin instinktiva antikommunism ogärna ville ha med Stalin att göra och dessutom överskattade polackernas styrka, var långsam när det gällde att åstadkomma ett försvarsbloc mot Hitler i Centraleuropa och Balkan. (Beevor, 2012a, pp. 26–27)

English inserted (adjective) phrase between subject and finite verb, becomes Swedish inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and finite verb.

32. Stalin, who loathed the Poles, was deeply alarmed by the failure of the British and French governments to stand up to Hitler. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 36)

Stalin, som avskydde polackerna, var djupt oroad av att varken den brittiska eller den franska regeringen satte sig emot Hitler. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 27)

English inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and finite verb.

33. The first instinct of both Lord Halifax, the foreign secretary, and Sir Alexander Cadogan, his permanent under-secretary, was to consider the Soviet démarche to be ‘mischievous’ in intent. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 36)

Både den brittiske utrikesministern Edward Wood Halifax och statssekreteraren i utrikesdepartementet sir Alexander Cadogan uppfattade instinktivt den sovjetiska demarschen som ”illvillig”. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 27)

English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between two coordinated postmodifying *of*-phrases within the subject (“Other position”) becomes Swedish non-inserted (noun) phrase between coordinating conjunction and subject.

34. The first instinct of both Lord Halifax, the foreign secretary, and Sir Alexander Cadogan, his permanent under-secretary, was to consider the Soviet démarche to be ‘mischievous’ in intent. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 36)

Både den brittiske utrikesministern Edward Wood Halifax och statssekreteraren i utrikesdepartementet sir Alexander Cadogan uppfattade instinktivt den sovjetiska demarschen som ”illvillig”. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 27)

English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish non-inserted (noun) phrase between subjects.

35. The French, on the other hand, having seen Russia as their natural ally against Germany since before the First World War, were much keener on the idea of a Soviet alliance. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 36)

Fransmännen, som ända sedan före första världskriget hade betraktat Ryssland som en naturlig bundsförvant mot Tyskland, var däremot betydligt mer entusiastiska inför tanken på en allians med Sovjetunionen. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 27)

English inserted (prepositional) phrase between subject and (inserted) content adverbial (of reason) (“Other position”) becomes Swedish non-inserted (adverb) phrase between finite verb and predicative.

36. The French, on the other hand, having seen Russia as their natural ally against Germany since before the First World War, were much keener on the idea of a Soviet alliance. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 36)

Fransmännen, som ända sedan före första världskriget hade betraktat Ryssland som en naturlig bundsförvant mot Tyskland, var däremot betydligt mer entusiastiska inför tanken på en allians med Sovjetunionen. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 27)

English inserted (non-finite) phrase between (inserted) sentence adverbial and finite verb becomes Swedish inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and finite verb.

37. The British, finally accepting the necessity of a pact with the Soviet Union, only began to negotiate towards the end of May. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 37)

Britterna, som till slut accepterade nödvändigheten av en pakt med Sovjetunionen, inledde dock inte förhandlingarna förrän fram emot slutet av maj. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 28)

English inserted (non-finite) phrase between subject and sentence adverbial becomes Swedish inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and finite verb.

38. But Stalin suspected, with a good deal of justification, that the British government was playing for time. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 37)

Stalin misstänkte dock med goda skäl att den brittiska regeringen försökte vinna tid. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 28)

English inserted (prepositional) phrase between finite verb and (direct) object becomes Swedish non-inserted (prepositional) phrase between sentence adverbial and (direct) object (“Other position”).

39. Time was slipping away as the fruitless talks continued into the second half of August, yet even the French, who were desperate for a deal, could not persuade the government in Warsaw to concede on this point. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 37)

Tiden rann iväg efterhand som de fruktlösa samtalen fortsatte under senare delen av augusti, men ändå lyckades inte ens fransmännen, som var mycket angelägna om att träffa en överenskommelse, övertala regeringen i Warszawa att gå med på transiteringsvillkoret. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 28)

English inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and non-finite verb.

40. The Polish commander-in-chief, Marshal Edward Śmigły-Rydz, said that ‘with the Germans we risk the loss of our liberty, but with the Russians we lose our soul’. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 37)

Den polske överbefälhavaren marskalk Edward Śmigły-Rydz sade: ”med tyskarna riskerar vi att förlora vår frihet, men med ryssarna förlorar vi vår själ”. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 28)

English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish non-inserted (noun) phrase between subject and finite verb.

41. Hitler, provoked by the British and French attempts to include Romania in a defensive pact against further German aggression, decided that it was time to consider the ideologically unthinkable step of a Nazi–Soviet pact. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 37)

Hitler, som kände sig provocerad av de brittiska och franska försöken att få med Rumänien i en försvarspakt mot vidare tysk aggression, bestämde sig för att det var dags

att överväga det ideologiskt otänkbara steget att få till stånd en nazistisk-sovjetisk pakt.
(Beevor, 2012a, p. 28)

English inserted (non-finite) phrase between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and finite verb.

42. Vyacheslav Molotov, the new Soviet foreign minister, expressed concern at German support for the Japanese, whose forces were still locked in combat with the Red Army either side of the Khalkhin Gol, but he nevertheless indicated a Soviet willingness to continue discussions, especially about the Baltic states. (Beevor, 2012b, pp. 37–38)
Molotov – Sovjetunionens nye folkkommissarie för utrikes ärenden – uttryckte sina farhågor för Tysklands stöd till Japan, vars styrkor fortfarande var bundna i strid med Röda armén på båda sidor om Chalchin-Gol, men han visade ändå att Sovjetunionen var villigt att fortsätta diskussionerna, särskilt beträffande Baltikum. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 29)

English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between subject and finite verb.

43. Vyacheslav Molotov, the new Soviet foreign minister, expressed concern at German support for the Japanese, whose forces were still locked in combat with the Red Army either side of the Khalkhin Gol, but he nevertheless indicated a Soviet willingness to continue discussions, especially about the Baltic states. (Beevor, 2012b, pp. 37–38)
Molotov – Sovjetunionens nye folkkommissarie för utrikes ärenden – uttryckte sina farhågor för Tysklands stöd till Japan, vars styrkor fortfarande var bundna i strid med Röda armén på båda sidor om Chalchin-Gol, men han visade ändå att Sovjetunionen var villigt att fortsätta diskussionerna, särskilt beträffande Baltikum. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 29)

English inserted subordinate (relative) clause between (direct) object and coordinating conjunction of new clause becomes Swedish inserted subordinate (relative) clause between (direct) object and coordinating conjunction of new clause.

44. An agreement with Hitler would allow Stalin to seize the Baltic states and Bessarabia, to say nothing of eastern Poland, in the event of a German invasion from the west.

(Beevor, 2012b, p. 38)

I händelse av en tysk invasion västerifrån skulle en överenskommelse med Hitler göra det möjligt för Stalin att bemäktiga sig Baltikum och Bessarabien, för att inte tala om östra Polen.

(Beevor, 2012a, p. 29)

English inserted (non-finite) phrase between (direct) object and content adverbial (of condition) becomes Swedish (prepositional) phrase at the end of the sentence.

45. For Hitler, an agreement with Stalin would enable him to launch his war, first against Poland and then against France and Britain, even without allies of his own. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 38)

För Hitlers del skulle en överenskommelse med Stalin göra det möjligt för honom att trots bristen på egna allierade ändå kunna förklara krig först mot Polen, sedan mot Frankrike och Storbritannien. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 29)

English inserted (adverb) phrase between (direct) object and content adverbial (of condition) becomes Swedish (adverb) phrase at the end of the sentence.

46. The so-called Pact of Steel with Italy, signed on 22 May, amounted to very little, since Mussolini did not believe his country would be ready for war until 1943. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 38)

Den så kallade stålpakten, som Italien och Tyskland hade undertecknat den 22 maj, var inte mycket värd, eftersom Mussolini inte trodde att hans land skulle vara redo för krig förrän 1943. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 29)

English inserted (non-finite) phrase between subject and finite verb becomes part of Swedish inserted subordinate (relative) clause, partly between subject of main clause and subject of relative clause, and partly between subject of relative clause and finite verb of main clause (“Other position”).

47. Hitler, however, still gambled on his hunch that Britain and France would shrink from war when he invaded Poland, despite their guarantees. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 38)

Hitler chansade emellertid ändå på sin ingivelse att Storbritannien och Frankrike trots sina garantier skulle undvika krig när han invaderade Polen. (Beevor, 2012a, pp. 29–30)

English inserted (adverb) phrase between subject and sentence adverbial becomes Swedish non-inserted (adverb) phrase between finite verb and sentence adverbial.

48. The Free City of Danzig and the Polish Corridor which, created to give Poland access to the Baltic, separated East Prussia from the rest of the Reich were brandished as two of the Versailles Treaty's greatest injustices. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 38)

Fristaden Danzig och den polska korridoren, som skilde Ostpreussen från övriga Tyska riket och hade skapats för att ge Polen tillträde till Baltikum, framhölls som två av Versaillesfredens största orättvisor. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 30)

English inserted (non-finite) phrase between subject and finite verb becomes part of Swedish inserted subordinate (relative) clause between coordinating conjunction and finite verb (“Other position”).

49. On 17 August, when the German army was carrying out manoeuvres on the River Elbe, two British captains from the embassy who had been invited as observers found that the younger German officers were ‘very self-confident and sure that the German Army could take on everyone’. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 39)

När den tyska armén den 17 augusti genomförde manövrer vid floden Elbe tyckte två kaptener som hade bjudits in som observatörer från brittiska ambassaden att de yngre tyska officerarna var ”mycket självsäkra och förvissade om att den tyska armén kunde ta sig an vem som helst”. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 30)

English inserted subordinate (adverbial) clause between content adverbial (of time) and subject becomes part of Swedish non-inserted adverbial clause, partly in the beginning of the sentence and partly between content adverbial (of time) and finite verb (“Other position”).

50. Their generals and senior foreign ministry officials, however, were nervous that the invasion of Poland would bring about a European war. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 39)

De tyska generalerna och de högre tjänstemännen i utrikesministeriet var emellertid oroliga för att invasionen av Polen skulle framkalla ett krig i Europa. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 30)

English inserted (adverb) phrase between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish non-inserted (adverb) phrase between finite verb and predicative.

51. But on 19 August, just in case the British and French declared war, Grossadmiral Erich Raeder ordered the pocket battleships *Deutschland* and *Graf Spee*, as well as sixteen U-boats, to put to sea and head for the Atlantic. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 39)

Men för den händelse att briterna och fransmännen faktiskt skulle förklara krig gav storamiral Erich Raeder den 19 augusti för säkerhets skull order om att såväl pansarskeppen *Deutschland* och *Graf Spee* som sexton ubåtar skulle löpa ut och bege sig ut i Atlanten. (Beevor, 2012a, pp. 30–31)

English inserted (adverbial) clause between content adverbial (of time) and subject becomes Swedish non-inserted (adverbial) clause between coordinating conjunction and finite verb (“Other position”).

52. But on 19 August, just in case the British and French declared war, Grossadmiral Erich Raeder ordered the pocket battleships *Deutschland* and *Graf Spee*, as well as sixteen U-boats, to put to sea and head for the Atlantic. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 39)

Men för den händelse att briterna och fransmännen faktiskt skulle förklara krig gav storamiral Erich Raeder den 19 augusti för säkerhets skull order om att såväl pansarskeppen *Deutschland* och *Graf Spee* som sexton ubåtar skulle löpa ut och bege sig ut i Atlanten. (Beevor, 2012a, pp. 30–31)

English inserted (noun) phrase between (indirect) object and (direct) object becomes part of Swedish non-inserted (noun) phrase, partly between subordinating conjunction and subject and partly between subject and finite verb (“Other position”).

53. When news of Stalin's agreement to talks reached Hitler at the Berghof, his Alpine retreat at Berchtesgaden, he is supposed to have clenched his fists in victory and banged the table, declaring to his entourage: 'I've got them! I've got them!' (Beevor, 2012b, p. 39)

När nyheten om att Stalin hade gått med på att föra samtal nådde Hitler i hans residens Berghof utanför Berchtesgaden i Salzburgalperna lär han segerrikt ha knutit nävarna, drämt dem i bordet och förklarat för sitt följe: ”Jag har dem! Jag har dem!” (Beevor, 2012a, p. 31)

English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between content adverbial (of space) and subject becomes part of Swedish non-inserted (prepositional phrase), partly between (direct) object and content adverbial (of space) and partly between content adverbial (of space) and finite verb (“Other position”).

54. And the ambassador, Sir Nevile Henderson, reported to London soon afterwards that 'the first impression in Berlin was one of immense relief . . . Once more the faith of the German people in the ability of Herr Hitler to obtain his objective without war was reaffirmed.' (Beevor, 2012b, p. 39)

Och kort därefter rapporterade ambassadören sir Nevile Henderson till London att ”första intrycket av Berlin var en oerhörd lättnad. [...] Återigen fick det tyska folket sin tro på herr Hitlers förmåga att uppnå sina mål utan krig bekräftade.” (Beevor, 2012a, p. 31)

English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish non-inserted (noun) phrase between subject and (indirect) object (“Other position”).

55. The British were shaken by the news, but for the French, who had counted far more on a pact with their traditional ally Russia, it was a bombshell. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 39)

Britterna var skakade av nyheten, men för fransmännen var det ett bombnedslag, eftersom de långt mer hade räknat med en pakt med sin traditionella bundsförvant Ryssland. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 31)

English inserted subordinate (relative) clause between (prepositional) object and subject (“Other position”) becomes Swedish inserted (adverbial) clause at the end of the sentence.

56. Henderson, although an arch-appeaser, was finally convinced that ‘the corporal of the last war was even more anxious to prove what he could do as a conquering Generalissimo in the next’. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 40)

Henderson var visserligen en eftergiftspolitik av stora mått, men han lät sig ändå till slut övertygas om att ”korpralen från förra kriget var ivrigare än någonsin att bevisa vad han skulle kunna åstadkomma som segrande generalissimus i det kommande”. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 32)

English inserted (subjunctive) phrase between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish non-inserted part of a Swedish main-clause, between finite verb and coordinating conjunction of new clause (“Other position”).

57. Diplomats, some of them still in their pyjamas, began to burn secret papers. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 40)

Diplomaterna – somliga i pyjamas – började genast bränna hemliga dokument. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 32)

English inserted (non-finite) phrase between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish inserted (non-finite) phrase between subject and finite verb.

58. The ambassador, although short of sleep from his journey to Berchtesgaden, still played bridge that evening with members of his staff. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 40)

Samma kväll spelade ambassadören bridge med några ur sin personal trots att han led av sömnbrist efter resan till Berchtesgaden. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 32)

English inserted (subjunctive) phrase between subject and sentence adverbial becomes Swedish non-inserted subordinate (adverbial) clause at the end of the sentence.

59. That evening, to Hitler's genuine surprise and shock, the Anglo-Polish pact was formally signed. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 40)
Till Hitlers uppriktiga förvåning och bestörtning undertecknades den brittisk-polska pakten formellt samma kväll. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 32)
English inserted (adverb) phrase between content adverbial (of time) and subject becomes Swedish (adverb) phrase in the beginning of the sentence.
60. On Saturday, 26 August, the German government cancelled the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Tannenberg. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 41)
 Lördagen den 26 augusti ställde den tyska regeringen in firandet av tjugofemårsminnet av slaget vid Tannenberg. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 32)
English inserted (noun) phrase between content adverbial (of time) and subject becomes Swedish non-inserted (noun) phrase between content adverbial (of time) and finite verb.
61. The old battleship *Schleswig-Holstein* had arrived off Danzig the day before, supposedly on a goodwill visit, but without any notification to the Polish government. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 41)
 Föregående dag hade det gamla slagskeppet *Schleswig-Holstein* dykt upp utanför Danzig. Förment rörde det sig om ett goodwillbesök, men den polska regeringen hade inte underrättats på minsta sätt. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 33)
English inserted (adverb) phrase between content adverbial (of time) and content adverbial (of manner) becomes Swedish subordinate (adverbial) clause in the beginning of the sentence.

62. The start of the invasion had been planned for that day, but Hitler, taken off balance by Britain and France's resolution to support Poland, had postponed it the evening before. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 41)

Invasionens början var utsatt till den dagen, men Hitler hade skjtit upp den kvällen innan, eftersom han hade bringats ur balans av Storbritanniens och Frankrikes beslut att bistå Polen. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 33)

English inserted (non-finite) phrase between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish inserted subordinate (adverbial) clause at the end of the sentence.

63. Embarrassingly, a unit of Brandenburger commandos, who did not receive the cancellation order in time, had advanced into Poland to seize a key bridge. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 41)

Pinsamt nog hade en avdelning ur specialförbandet "Brandenburg" inte fått kontraordern i tid utan gått in i Polen för att ta en viktig bro. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 33)

English inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish non-inserted part of Swedish (main) clause, partly between sentence adverbial and subject, and partly between subject and coordinating conjunction of new clause ("Other position").

64. Hitler, still hoping to put the blame on Poland for the invasion, pretended to agree to negotiations, with Britain and France and also with Poland. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 41)

Hitler, som fortfarande hoppades kunna ge Polen skulden för invasionen, låtsades gå med på förhandlingar med såväl Storbritannien och Frankrike som Polen. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 33)

English inserted (non-finite) phrase between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and finite verb.

65. Ribbentrop, meanwhile, made himself unavailable to both the Polish and British ambassadors. (Beevor, 2012b, pp. 41–42)
Under tiden hade von Ribbentrop gjort sig oanträffbar för både den polske och den brittiske ambassadören. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 33)
English inserted (adverb) phrase between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish (adverb) phrase in the beginning of the sentence.
66. The next day, Hitler issued Directive No. 1 for Operation White, the invasion of Poland, which had been prepared over the previous five months. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 42)
Följande dag utfärdade Hitler direktiv nummer 1 för operation Weiss – invasionen av Polen – som hade förberetts under de gångna fem månaderna. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 34)
English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) is within (direct) object starting with *Directive No. 1* (between postmodifying prepositional phrase and postmodifying relative clause) (“Other position”). This becomes Swedish inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) within (direct) object starting with *direktiv nummer 1* (between postmodifying prepositional phrase and postmodifying relative clause) (“Other position”).
67. The *Schleswig-Holstein*, a veteran of the 1916 Battle of Jutland, had moved during the pre-dawn darkness into position off the Westerplatte Peninsula. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 43)
Slagskeppet *Schleswig-Holstein* – en veteran från Skagerrakslaget 1916 – hade i mörkret före gryningen förflyttat sig till en plats utanför halvön Westerplatte. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 35)
English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between subject and finite verb.

68. A company of Kriegsmarine assault troops, who had been hidden aboard the Schleswig-Holstein, later stormed ashore but were bloodily repelled. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 43)

Ett kompani landstigningstrupper ur Kriegsmarine som hade hållits dolt ombord på Schleswig-Holstein stormade senare i land men slogs blodigt tillbaka. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 35)

English inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and sentence adverbial becomes Swedish non-inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and finite verb.

69. Poland's forces, in stark contrast, were not fully deployed because the British and French governments had warned Warsaw that a premature call-up might give Hitler the excuse to attack. (Beevor, 2012b, pp. 43–44)

I skarp kontrast till detta var de polska styrkorna inte helt grupperade, eftersom den brittiska och franska regeringen hade varnat Warszawa för att en förhastad inkallelse skulle kunna ge Hitler en ursäkt att anfälla. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 36)

English inserted (adverb) phrase between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish (prepositional) phrase in the beginning of the sentence.

70. General Maurice Gamelin, the commander-in-chief, had guaranteed on 19 May that the French army would come with 'the bulk of its forces' no later than the fifteenth day after his government ordered mobilization. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 44)

I Frankrike hade Maurice Gamelin, som var vice ordförande i högsta krigsrådet och därmed överbefälhavare i krigstid, den 19 maj garanterat att franska armén skulle anlända med "huvuddelen av sina styrkor" senast på femtonde dagen efter det att hans regering hade givit order om mobilisering. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 36)

English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and content adverbial (of time) ("Other position").

71. The Tenth Army, forming the centre of the southern sickle, had the greatest number of motorized formations. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 45)

Tionde armén, som utgjorde centern i den södra ”skäran”, hade flest motoriserade förband. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 37)

English inserted (non-finite) phrase between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish subordinate (relative) clause between subject and finite verb.

72. He claimed that his reasonable demands on Poland, those which he had been careful never to present to Warsaw, had been rejected. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 45)

Han påstod att hans rimliga krav på Polen – de som han hade varit noga med att aldrig lägga fram för Warszawa – hade förkastats. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 37)

English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between subject and finite verb.

73. Dr Carl Jakob Burckhardt, the League of Nations high commissioner in the Free City, was forced to leave. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 45)

Nationernas förbunds överkommissarie för Freie Stadt Danzig doktor Carl-Jakob Burckhardt tvingades ge sig av. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 37)

English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish (noun) phrase in the beginning of the sentence.

74. In London, once certain clarifications had been obtained on the facts of the invasion, Chamberlain issued the order for general mobilization. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 45)

I London utfärdade Chamberlain, när man väl hade erhållit vissa klagörande fakta om invasionen, en order om allmän mobilisering. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 37)

English inserted subordinate (adverbial) clause between content adverbial (of space) and subject becomes Swedish inserted subordinate (adverbial) clause between subject and (direct) object (“Other position”).

75. Georges Bonnet, the foreign minister and most extreme appeaser of all, blamed the Poles for their ‘stupid and obstinate attitude’. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 46)

Den franske utrikesministern Georges Bonnet, som var den störste eftergiftspolitikern av alla, kritiserade polackerna för deras ”dumma och envisa inställning”. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 38)

English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and finite verb.

76. Hitler, perhaps encouraged by the unrobust phrasing of the notes, remained convinced that both their governments would still back off at the last moment. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 46)

Hitler, som kanske uppmuntrades av de kraftlöst formulerade noterna, förblev övertygad om att båda regeringarna fortfarande skulle ge vika i sista ögonblicket. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 39)

English inserted (non-finite) phrase between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and finite verb.

77. Bonnet rang London to urge British support, but both Lord Halifax, the foreign secretary, and Chamberlain insisted that no discussions could take place while German troops remained on Polish territory. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 47)

Bonnet ringde upp London och begärde briterernas stöd, men både utrikesministern lord Halifax och Chamberlain vidhöll att inga diskussioner kunde föras så länge tyska soldater befann sig på polskt territorium. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 39)

English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between subjects becomes Swedish non-inserted (noun) phrase between coordinating conjunction and subject.

78. Halifax also rang the Italian foreign minister, Count Ciano, to remove any doubt on the matter. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 47)

Halifax ringde också senare upp den italienske utrikesministern Galeazzo Ciano för att undanröja alla tvivel i frågan. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 39)

English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between (direct) object and content adverbial (of reason) becomes Swedish non-inserted (noun) phrase between (direct) object and content adverbial (of reason).

79. But the sceptics, backed up by the chiefs of staff who were present, rejected this logic. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 47)

Men skeptikerna, som stöddes av de närvarande försvarsgrenscheferna, förkastade logiken i detta. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 40)

English inserted (non-finite) phrase between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and finite verb.

80. They feared that, without a firm British initiative, the French would not move. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 47)

De fruktade att fransmännen inte skulle agera utan ett beslutsamt brittiskt initiativ. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 40)

English inserted (prepositional) phrase between subordinating conjunction and subject becomes Swedish (prepositional) phrase at the end of the sentence.

81. Then, when Arthur Greenwood, acting as the Labour Party's leader, rose to reply, even staunch Conservatives were heard to call out: 'Speak for England!' (Beevor, 2012b, p. 47)

När Labourpartiets tillförordnade ledare Arthur Greenwood reste sig för att svara kunde man höra till och med hårdnackade konservativa ropa: "Tala för England!" (Beevor, 2012a, p. 40)

English inserted (adverbial) clause between sentence adverbial and sentence adverbial ("Other position") becomes Swedish (adverbial) clause in the beginning of the sentence.

82. Then, when Arthur Greenwood, acting as the Labour Party's leader, rose to reply, even staunch Conservatives were heard to call out: 'Speak for England!' (Beevor, 2012b, p. 47)

När Labourpartiets tillförordnade ledare Arthur Greenwood reste sig för att svara kunde man höra till och med hårdnackade konservativa ropa: "Tala för England!" (Beevor, 2012a, p. 40)

English inserted (non-finite) phrase between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish non-inserted (noun) phrase between subordinating conjunction and subject ("Other position").

83. That night, as a thunderstorm raged outside, Chamberlain and Halifax summoned the French ambassador, Charles Corbin, to Downing Street. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 47)

Samma natt, medan ett åskväder rasade utanför, lät Chamberlain och Halifax kalla den franske ambassadören Charles Corbin till Downing Street. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 40)

English inserted (adverbial) clause between content adverbial (of time) and subject becomes Swedish inserted (adverbial) clause between content adverbial (of time) and finite verb.

84. That night, as a thunderstorm raged outside, Chamberlain and Halifax summoned the French ambassador, Charles Corbin, to Downing Street. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 47)

Samma natt, medan ett åskväder rasade utanför, lät Chamberlain och Halifax kalla den franske ambassadören Charles Corbin till Downing Street. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 40)

English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between (direct) object and content adverbial (of space) becomes Swedish non-inserted (noun) phrase between (direct) object and content adverbial (of space).

85. On the morning of Sunday, 3 September, Sir Nevile Henderson carried out his instructions to the letter. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 48)

Söndagsmorgonen den 3 september följde sir Nevile Henderson sina instruktioner till punkt och pricka. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 40)

English inserted (noun) phrase between content adverbial (of time) and subject becomes Swedish non-inserted (noun) phrase between content adverbial (of time) and finite verb.

86. Hitler, who had been reassured constantly by Ribbentrop that the British would back down, was clearly stunned. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 48)

Hitler, som ständigt hade lugnats av von Ribbentrop och försäkrats om att britterna skulle ge vika, var uppenbarligen slagen av häpnad. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 40)

English inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and finite verb.

87. Ribbentrop, an arrogant poseur whose own mother-in-law had described him as ‘an extremely dangerous fool’, had long assured Hitler that he knew exactly how the British would react. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 48)

von Ribbentrop, som var en arrogant posör vars egen svärmor hade beskrivit honom som ”en ytterst farlig narr”, hade om och om igen försäkrat Hitler om att han visste exakt hur britterna skulle reagera. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 41)

English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and finite verb.

88. Railway stations were packed with evacuee children, a luggage label tied to their clothes indicating their names and addresses, clutching rag dolls and teddy bears. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 49)

Järnvägsstationerna var fulla av barn som skulle evakueras, med en lapp med namn och adress fäst vid kläderna, gripande om sina trasdockor och nallebjörnar. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 42)

English inserted (non-finite) phrase is within the predicative starting with *packed*, between a post modifying prepositional phrase (*with evacuee children*) and a post modifying non-finite phrase to the noun *children* in the same prepositional phrase (“Other position”). This becomes Swedish inserted (prepositional) phrase within the predicative starting with *fulla*, between a post modifying prepositional phrase

(av barn som skulle evakueras) and a post modifying non-finite phrase to the noun *barn* in the same prepositional phrase (“Other position”).

89. At night, with the blackout imposed, nothing was recognizable. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 49)
På natten var sig ingenting likt i och med den påbjudna mörkläggningen. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 42)

English inserted (prepositional) phrase between content adverbial (of time) and subject becomes Swedish (prepositional) phrase at the end of the sentence.

90. Churchill’s return to the Admiralty, over which he had presided at the start of the last war, prompted the First Sea Lord to signal all ships in the Royal Navy: ‘Winston is back!’ (Beevor, 2012b, p. 49)
Churchills återkomst till amiralitetet – han hade varit marinminister i början av det förra världskriget innan han efter hård kritik hade tvingats avgå 1915 – fick marinchefen att signalera till samtliga fartyg i Royal Navy: ”Winston är tillbaka!” (Beevor, 2012a, p. 42)

English inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish inserted (main) clause between subject and finite verb.

91. Then, despite all of Bonnet’s attempts to prevaricate, the French ultimatum (whose text still avoided the dreaded word ‘war’) expired at 17.00 hours. (Beevor, 2012b, pp. 49–50)
Klockan 17.00 löpte sedan det franska ultimatumet (vars lydelse fortfarande undvek det fruktade ordet ”krig”) ut, trots alla Bonnets försök till undanflykter. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 43)

English inserted (adverb) phrase between sentence adverbial and subject (“Other position”) becomes Swedish inserted (adverb) phrase at the end of the sentence.

92. Then, despite all of Bonnet's attempts to prevaricate, the French ultimatum (whose text still avoided the dreaded word 'war') expired at 17.00 hours. (Beevor, 2012b, pp. 49–50)

Klockan 17.00 löpte sedan det franska ultimatumet (vars lydelse fortfarande undvek det fruktade ordet "krig") ut, trots alla Bonnets försök till undanflykter. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 43)

English inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish subordinate (relative) clause between subject and verb particle ("Other position").

93. Although the prevailing attitude in France was the resigned shrug of *il faut en finir* – 'it must be got over with' – the anti-militarist left seemed to agree with defeatists on the right that they did not want 'to die for Danzig'. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 50)

Den rådande inställningen i Frankrike var visserligen en resignerad axelryckning – *il faut en finir* ('det måste få ett slut') – men den antimilitaristiska vänstern verkade hålla med defaitisterna på högerflygeln om att de inte ville "dö för Danzig". (Beevor, 2012a, p. 43)

English inserted (main) clause between content adverbial (of concession) and subject becomes Swedish inserted (main) clause within insertion between predicative and coordinating conjunction of new clause.

94. 'It's to present us with a fait accompli,' wrote General Paul de Villelume, the chief liaison officer with the government, 'because the English fear we might go soft.' (Beevor, 2012b, p. 50)

"Det är att ställa oss inför fullbordat faktum", skrev general Paul de Villelume, högste förbindelseofficer vid regeringen, "eftersom engelsmännen fruktar att vi skulle kunna tappa modet." (Beevor, 2012a, p. 43)

English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between reporting clause and dialogue ("Other position") becomes Swedish inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between reporting clause and dialogue ("Other position").

95. There were, however, uglier scenes in other areas. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 50)
 I andra områden förekom emellertid obehagligare scener. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 43)
English inserted (adverb) phrase between finite verb and extraposed subject becomes Swedish non-inserted (adverb) phrase between finite verb and subject (“Other position”).
96. On 3 September at Bydgoszcz (Bromberg), random firing against Poles in the streets led to a massacre in which 223 ethnic Germans died, although the official German history puts the figure at 1,000. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 50)
 I Bydgoszcz (Bromberg) ledde den 3 september slumpartad skottlossning mot polacker på gatorna till en massaker där tvåhundraotjugotre folktyskar dog, även om den officiella tyska historieskrivningen anger siffran tusen. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 43)
English inserted (noun) phrase between content adverbial (of space) and subject becomes Swedish inserted (noun) phrase between content adverbial (of space) and finite verb.
97. Army Group South, meanwhile, forced back the Łódź and Kraków armies, inflicting heavy casualties. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 50)
Under tiden tvingade armégrupp ”Syd” tillbaka Łódźarmén och Krakówarmén efter att ha tillfogat dem svåra förluster. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 44)
English inserted (adverbial) phrase between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish (adverbial) phrase in the beginning of the sentence.
98. The Luftwaffe, having eliminated the bulk of the Polish air force, now concentrated on flying in close support to the Wehrmacht ground forces and smashing cities behind the Polish lines to block communications. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 51)
 Luftwaffe, som redan hade undanröjt huvuddelen av det polska flygvapnet, inriktade sig nu på att ge de tyska markstyrkorna direkt flygunderstöd och förstöra större städer bakom de polska linjerna för att blockera förbindelseleder. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 44)
English inserted (non-finite) phrase between subject and sentence adverbial becomes Swedish inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and finite verb.

99. ‘Every person’, wrote a Gefreiter (lance corporal), ‘who was not already a ruthless enemy of the Jews, must become one here.’ (Beevor, 2012b, p. 51)

”Varenda en som inte redan var en radikal judemotståndare måste bli det här”, skrev en vicekorpral. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 44)

English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between reporting clause and dialogue (“Other position”) becomes Swedish (noun) phrase at the end of the sentence.

100. Ordinary German soldiers, not just members of the SS, took to maltreating Jews with gusto by beatings, cutting off the beards of elders, humiliating and even raping young women (despite the Nuremberg laws against miscegenation) and setting fire to synagogues. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 51)

Vanliga tyska soldater, inte bara SS-medlemmar, gav sig entusiastiskt på den judiska befolkningen. Man misshandlade männen, rakade skägget av åldermännen, våldtog unga kvinnor (trots Nürnberglagarna mot rasblandning) och stack synagogor i brand. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 44)

English inserted (adverbial) phrase between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish inserted (adverbial) phrase between subject and finite verb.

101. Ordinary German soldiers, not just members of the SS, took to maltreating Jews with gusto by beatings, cutting off the beards of elders, humiliating and even raping young women (despite the Nuremberg laws against miscegenation) and setting fire to synagogues. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 51)

Vanliga tyska soldater, inte bara SS-medlemmar, gav sig entusiastiskt på den judiska befolkningen. Man misshandlade männen, rakade skägget av åldermännen, våldtog unga kvinnor (trots Nürnberglagarna mot rasblandning) och stack synagogor i brand. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 44)

English inserted (adverb) phrase is between content adverbial (of manner) and coordinating conjunction of other content adverbial (of manner), within the (prepositional) object of the nearest superordinate finite clause. This becomes Swedish inserted (adverb) phrase between (direct) object and coordinating conjunction of new clause.

102. A number of massacres appear to have been carried out after a nervous sentry opened fire, and everyone else joined in, with German troops sometimes shooting at each other. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 51)

Många massakrer verkar ha genomförts efter det att en nervös tysk vaktpost hade öppnat eld, och alla hans kamrater hade börjat skjuta också, ibland på varandra. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 44)

English inserted (adverbial) clause between (direct) object and content adverbial (of manner) becomes Swedish inserted (main) clause between (direct) object and content adverbial (of time), which in Swedish is part of the inserted clause.

103. Grenades would be lobbed into cellars, which was where families, rather than partisans, sheltered. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 51)

Handgranater kastades in i källare, där det var familjer som sökte skydd, inte partisaner. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 45)

English inserted (adverb) phrase between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish inserted (adverb) phrase at the end of the sentence.

104. Hitler's bodyguard, the SS Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler, appears to have been the worst. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 52)

Hitlers livgarde, det motoriserade regementet "Leibstandarte-SS Adolf Hitler", tycks ha varit det värsta. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 45)

English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between subject and finite verb.

105. Much of the killing, however, was carried out behind the lines by the SS *Einsatzgruppen*, the Security Police and the *Volksdeutscher Selbstschutz* militia (Ethnic German Self-Defence), who longed for revenge. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 52)

Många av mordena utfördes emellertid bakom linjerna av säkerhetstjänsten SD och säkerhetspolisen SiPo (Sicherheitsdienst respektive Sicherheitspolizei) samt av den paramilitära organisationen Folktyiska självförsvaret (Volksdeutscher Selbstschutz), som törstade efter hämnd. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 45)

English inserted (adverb) phrase between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish non-inserted (adverb) phrase between finite verb and content adverbial (of space).

106. Much of the killing, however, was carried out behind the lines by the SS *Einsatzgruppen*, the Security Police and the *Volksdeutscher Selbstschutz* militia (Ethnic German Self-Defence), who longed for revenge. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 52)
Många av mordena utfördes emellertid bakom linjerna av säkerhetstjänsten SD och säkerhetspolisen SiPo (Sicherheitsdienst respektive Sicherheitspolizei) samt av den paramilitära organisationen Folktyska självförsvaret (Volksdeutscher Selbstschutz), som törstade efter hämnd. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 45)

English inserted (noun) phrase within agent, between head and postmodifying relative clause (“Other position”), becomes Swedish non-inserted (noun) phrase within agent, between head and postmodifying inserted (noun) phrase (“Other position”).

107. This did not, however, stop them from looting at every opportunity – money, clothes, jewellery, food and bedding. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 52)
Detta hindrade dem emellertid inte från att plundra så fort ett tillfälle yppade sig – pengar, kläder, smycken, mat och sängkläder. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 46)

English inserted (adverb) phrase between sentence adverbial and non-finite verb (“Other position”) becomes non-inserted (adverb) phrase between (indirect) object and sentence adverbial (“Other position”).

108. The Polish army, although fighting often with desperate bravery, was severely handicapped not just by its obsolete weaponry, but above all by its lack of radios. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 52)
Den polska armén stred visserligen – ofta med förtvivlad tapperhet – men den var svårt handikappad, inte bara av sina omoderna vapen, utan framförallt av bristen på radiosändare. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 46)

English inserted (subjunctive) phrase between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish partly non-inserted (subjunctive) phrase and partly inserted (adverb)

phrase between finite verb and coordinating conjunction of new clause (“Other position”).

109. Marshal śmigły-Rydz, the commander-in-chief, was already convinced that the war was lost. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 52)
Överbefälhavaren marskalk Edward Śmigły-Rydz var redan övertygad om att kriget var förlorat. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 46)

English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish (noun) phrase in the beginning of the sentence.

110. But three days later the army high command – the OKH or Oberkommando des Heeres – became concerned that the Polish armies might be evading the planned encirclement west of the Vistula. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 53)
Men tre dagar senare började den tyska arméns överkommando OKH (Oberkommando des Heeres) oroa sig över att de polska arméerna kanske höll på att undgå den planerade dubbla omfattningen väster om Wisła. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 46)

English inserted (noun) phrase between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish partly inserted and partly non-inserted (noun) phrase between subject and finite verb.

111. Near Danzig, the heroic Polish defenders of the Westerplatte positions, having run out of ammunition, were finally battered into submission on 7 September by Stukas and the heavy guns of the *Schleswig-Holstein*. (Beevor, 2012b, p. 53)
Trots att polackerna hade fått slut på ammunition fortsatte de tappert att försvara Westerplatte-ställningarna utanför Danzig ända fram till den 7 september, då de till slut tvingades kapitulera på grund av bombardemanget från Stuka-planen och *Schleswig-Holsteins* svåra pjäser. (Beevor, 2012a, p. 46)

English inserted (non-finite) phrase between subject and finite verb becomes Swedish subordinate (adverbial) clause in the beginning of the sentence.