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INSERTIONS IN POPULAR HISTORY TEXTS

A contrastive study on translation from English to Swedish and from Swedish to English – appendix 2

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Abstract

Title: *Insertions in Popular History Texts. A contrastive study on translation from English to Swedish and from Swedish to English – appendix 2.*

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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

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Swedish insertions and their English translation

1. Till skillnad från vad som var fallet med lejdfartygen, den så kallade Göteborgstrafiken, fanns det inget avtal med tyskarna om fri passage genom Skagerrakspärren, och lejdfartygen var förbjudna att medföra passagerare; ett förbud vars efterlevnad kontrollerades av tyskarna. (Agrell, 2006, p. 27)

Unlike the case with the safe-conduct ships, the so-called Gothenburg traffic, there was no agreement with the Germans regarding the free passage of aircraft through the Skagerrak blockade. The safe-conduct ships were prohibited from carrying passengers, and the Germans carried out checks to ensure the ban was being observed. (Agrell, 2019, p. 19)

Swedish inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between content adverbial (of manner) and finite verb becomes English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between content adverbial (of manner) and subject.

2. Flygtrafikens enda skydd var därför möjligheterna att undgå upptäckt, framför allt genom att planen flög nattetid och i nedsatt sikt, något som gjorde sommarmånaderna särskilt vanskliga. (Agrell, 2006, p. 27)

Therefore, the air traffic's only protection was avoiding detection, primarily by flying at night and in reduced visibility, which made the summer months particularly hazardous. (Agrell, 2019, p. 19)

Swedish inserted (prepositional) phrase is within the predicative (starting with *möjligheterna att...*), between the direct object (*upptäckt*), which is a part of the predicative of the nearest superordinate finite clause, and a post-modifying noun phrase (*något som...*) of the predicative of that superordinate clause ("Other position"). This becomes English inserted (adverb) phrase within the predicative (starting with *avoiding...*), between the direct object *detection*, which is a part of

the predicative of the nearest superordinate finite clause, and a post-modifying (relative) clause of the predicative of that superordinate clause (“Other position”).

3. Hans hyresrum (hotellrum var det inte tal om) kostade honom nästan lika mycket som hela traktamentet. (Agrell, 2006, p. 28)
His lodgings (a hotel room was out of the question) cost him almost as much as his whole allowance. (Agrell, 2019, p. 20)

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

4. Samtidigt gällde det för honom att ta sig i akt och att redan här, på allierad mark, tänka på vem han skulle vara och framför allt inte vara. (Agrell, 2006, p. 28)
At the same time, it was important for him to be on his guard and already here, on Allied soil, to think about who he was and, above all, who he wasn't. (Agrell, 2019, p. 20)

Swedish inserted (prepositional) phrase is within (direct) object of the nearest superordinate finite clause, between content adverbial (of space) and non-finite verb that are a part of that direct object (“Other position”). This becomes English inserted (prepositional) phrase between content adverbial (of space) and object (extraposed subject) that are a part of the predicative (starting with *important*) of the nearest superordinate finite clause (“Other position”).

5. Olsen var visserligen inte infödd amerikan, hans föräldrar hade invandrat från Norge när han var liten, men han hade gått i skola, studerat vid universitet och arbetat i USA och var gift med en amerikanska. (Agrell, 2006, p. 28)
Admittedly, Olsen was not a native-born American; his parents had emigrated from Norway when he was little, but he had gone to school, had studied at a university, and had worked in the United States, and was married to an American. (Agrell, 2019, p. 20)
Swedish inserted (main) clause between predicative and coordinating conjunction of new clause becomes English inserted (main) clause in the beginning of the sentence.

6. I oktober 1942 hade Olsen utsetts till finansdepartementets samverkansman med det nyinrättade OSS, vars ekonomiavdelning, Special Funds, skulle sköta en utlandsverksamhet som till skillnad från State Departments måste hållas hemlig. (Agrell, 2006, p. 28)

In October 1942, he was appointed the Treasury Department's liaison with the newly created OSS, whose economic division, the Special Funds Branch (SF), was to conduct foreign operations that, unlike the State Department's, had to be kept secret. (Agrell, 2019, p. 20)

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

7. Chefen för OSS, general William Donovan, och hans närmaste medarbetare uppskattade Olsens arbetsförmåga och kunskap om »de tekniska aspekterna av dessa finansiella transaktioner«, liksom hans förmåga att »förstå innebörden av våra behov inom de ramar som Foreign Funds Control hade utstakat«. (Agrell, 2006, pp. 28–29)

The director of the OSS, General William Donovan, and his closest colleagues valued Olsen's capacity for work and knowledge of the technical aspects of the financial transactions, as well as his ability to comprehend the nature of the OSS's needs within the frameworks established by the Foreign Funds Control. (Agrell, 2019, pp. 20–21)

Swedish inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between subject and coordinating conjunction to another subject becomes English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between subject and coordinating conjunction to another subject.

8. Med en växande verksamhet vid olika underrättelsestationer och baser på den europeiska krigsskådeplatsen (European Theater of Operations, ETO) blev det emellertid omöjligt att sköta den kamerala verksamheten direkt från Washington. (Agrell, 2006, p. 29)

With operations at various OSS stations and bases in the European Theatre of Operations (ETO) expanding, it was, however, impossible to manage the economic activities directly from Washington. (Agrell, 2019, p. 21)

Swedish inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) is between content adverbial (of reason) and finite verb. This becomes English partly non-inserted and partly inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) in the prepositional phrase starting with *in the*

***European Theatre of Operations*, in the content adverbial (of reason) starting with *With operations* in the nearest superordinate finite clause (“Other position”).**

9. Special Funds behövde helt enkelt, precis som andra avdelningar av OSS, skaffa sig lokalrepresentanter, i första hand ute på de viktigaste och finansiellt mest komplicerade underrättelsestationerna. (Agrell, 2006, p. 29)

Quite simply, SF needed, just like other OSS branches, to recruit local representatives, primarily at the most important OSS stations, whose economic activities were the most elaborate. (Agrell, 2019, p. 21)

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

10. Chefen för Special Funds, överste W.L. Rehm, träffade Olsen på kvällen den 6 juli 1943 och tog då upp frågan om ett hemligt uppdrag för Special Funds i allmänna ordalag. (Agrell, 2006, p. 29)

On the evening of 6 July 1943, the head of SF, Colonel W. L. Rehm, met with Olsen and discussed in general terms a secret SF assignment. (Agrell, 2019, p. 21)

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

11. Rehm meddelade en av cheferna vid OSS underrättelseavdelning Secret Intelligence Branch, Calvin B. Hoover, att han hittat en villig kandidat för Stockholmsuppdraget, men nämnde försiktigtvis ännu inte Olsen vid namn. (Agrell, 2006, p. 29)

Rehm informed Calvin B. Hoover, one of the heads of the OSS’s SI Branch, that he had found a willing candidate for the Stockholm assignment. However, by way of precaution, he still did not mention Olsen by name. (Agrell, 2019, p. 21)

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

12. En rad säkerhetskontroller inleddes nu, samtidigt som de berörda myndigheterna, finansdepartementet och State Department, skulle ge sitt godkännande. (Agrell, 2006, p. 29)

A number of security checks were now undertaken. At the same time, the authorities concerned, the Treasury Department and the State Department, were to give their approval. (Agrell, 2019, p. 21)

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

13. OSS stod i begrepp att påbörja en kraftig expansion av underrättelsestationen, och Hoovers viktigaste uppdrag var att få det amerikanska Stockholmssändebudet, ministern Hershel Johnson, att ändra sin dittills direkt fientliga hållning till underrättelseverksamhet vid beskickningen. (Agrell, 2006, p. 29)

The OSS was about to undertake a huge expansion of its station. Hoover's most important task was to bring about a change in the American minister Herschel Johnson's outright hostile attitude to the embassy's intelligence activities with diplomatic cover. (Agrell, 2019, p. 21)

Swedish inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) is between the (indirect) object and the (direct) object, within the predicative of the nearest superordinate finite clause. This becomes a part of an English non-inserted (prepositional) phrase (*in the American...with diplomatic cover*) within the predicative of the nearest superordinate finite clause ("Other position").

14. Både finansdepartementet och OSS hade behov av underrättelser om svensk krigshandelspolitik, valutatransaktioner och samröre med fienden, och Olsen kom under sin verksamhet i Sverige att använda omkring 150 dollar (motsvarande cirka 630 svenska kronor enligt den krigstida växelkursen) per månad för anskaffning av »konfidentiell information«. (Agrell, 2006, p. 30)

Both the Treasury Department and the OSS needed information on the Swedish wartime trade policy, currency transactions, and collaboration with the enemy. During his activities in Sweden, Olsen was to use around \$150 per month for acquiring confidential information. (Agrell, 2019, pp. 22–23)

Swedish inserted (adjective) phrase is between (direct) object and content adverbial (of time) within the direct object of the nearest superordinate finite clause (*att använda...*). This is not translated in English (“Other position”).

15. Samtidigt varnade Olsens chef, överste Rehm, honom för att leva över sina officiella tillgångar och avslöja att han hade större representationsmedel än andra på legationen. (Agrell, 2006, p. 31)

Olsen’s boss, Colonel Rehm, also warned him against living above his official means and disclosing that he had a larger expense allowance than the other legation staff. (Agrell, 2019, p. 23)

Swedish inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between subject and (indirect) object (“Other position”) becomes English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between subject and sentence adverbial.

16. Vin, som knappt fanns att tillgå, måste serveras och svarta börsen finkammas på livsmedel. (Agrell, 2006, p. 31)

Wine, which was almost unobtainable, had to be served and the black market scoured for food. (Agrell, 2019, p. 24)

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

17. Även om Olsen tilltalades av mycket av det han mötte, inte minst det närmast ofattbart öppna stöd som den norska motståndsrörelsen åtnjöt från svenska myndigheter, kom han också att med tiden reta sig på vissa svenska särdrag. (Agrell, 2006, p. 31)

Even if Olsen was pleased with much of what he saw, especially the almost unbelievable open support of the Swedish authorities enjoyed by the Norwegian resistance movement, as time went on, he also became annoyed at certain Swedish characteristics. (Agrell, 2019, p. 24)

Swedish inserted (adverb) phrase between content adverbial (of concession) and finite verb becomes English inserted (adverb) phrase between content adverbial (of concession) and content adverbial (of time).

18. Armén och flottan hade sina respektive underrättelsetjänster, bägge med betydande personella och tekniska resurser, medan utrikesförvaltningen arbetade med diplomatiska medel och hyste den för diplomater typiska misstron mot underrättelseverksamhet. (Agrell, 2006, p. 35)

The US army and navy had their own intelligence branches. Both had considerable personnel and technical resources, while the US Foreign Service worked using diplomatic means and was suspicious of intelligence activities as was so typical of diplomats. (Agrell, 2019, p. 28)

Swedish inserted (non-finite) phrase between (direct) object and content adverbial (of time) becomes English (main) clause in the beginning of the sentence.

19. De första stegen mot att skapa en federal underrättelsetjänst med dessa uppgifter hade tagits redan sommaren 1941, då Office of Coordination of Information (COI) bildades med översten William (Wild Bill) Donovan som chef. (Agrell, 2006, p. 35)

The first steps towards creating a federal intelligence agency with these duties had already been taken in the summer of 1941, when the Office of Coordination of Information (OCI) was formed, with Colonel William (Wild Bill) Donovan as its chief. (Agrell, 2019, p. 28)

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Swedish inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) is within content adverbial (of manner) starting with *med översten...* (“Other position”). This becomes English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) within content adverbial (of manner) starting with *with Colonel...* (“Other position”).

21. Donovan, en av de mera omskrivna personerna i USA:s underrättelsehistoria, var som smeknamnet antyder lagd åt det mer handlingskraftiga hållet, vilket ledde till en rad revirkonflikter med de myndigheter på vilkas områden den nybildade organisationen började staka ut sina inmutningar. (Agrell, 2006, pp. 35–36)

Donovan, one of the most written-about figures in US intelligence history was, as his nickname suggests, a very driven character. This led to a number of territorial conflicts with the authorities in whose areas his newly established organization began to stake out its claims. (Agrell, 2019, p. 28)

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

22. Särskilt häftig blev konflikten med officerskollegan general George Strong, chef för den amerikanska arméns underrättelsetjänst, som gjorde vad han kunde för att sätta krokben för Donovans i hans tycke amatörmässiga och från sekretessynpunkt opålitliga förehavanden. (Agrell, 2006, p. 36)

The conflict with his fellow officer General George Strong, head of G-2 (U.S. Army), became particularly fierce. The latter did everything in his power to put obstacles in the way of what were, in his opinion, Donovan's amateurish and, from a secrecy point of view, unreliable activities. (Agrell, 2019, p. 28)

Swedish inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) is within subject, between post-modifying prepositional phrase and postmodifying relative clause (“Other position”). This becomes Swedish inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between subject and finite verb.

23. Dess viktigaste enhet var Research and Analysis Branch (R&A), medan både Secret Intelligence och Special Operations var enheter som mest sysslade med planering och utbildning. (Agrell, 2006, p. 36)

Its most important unit was the Research and Analysis Branch (R&A), while Secret Intelligence (SI) and Secret Operations (SO) were both units primarily involved in planning and training. (Agrell, 2019, p. 29)

Swedish inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between predicative and content adverbial (of time) becomes English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between predicative and content adverbial (of time).

24. Dess propagandadel, med ungefär halva personalstyrkan, blev ett nytt federalt organ, Office of War Information (OWI), medan de resterande delarna fördes samman till Office of Strategic Services som placerades under den högsta militärledningen, Joint Chiefs of Staff. (Agrell, 2006, p. 36)

Its propaganda section, with about half its staff, became a new federal agency, the Office of War Information (OWI), while the remaining sections were amalgamated into the OSS, which was put under the highest military command, the Joint Chiefs of Staff. (Agrell, 2019, p. 29)

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Swedish inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between predicative and content adverbial (of time) becomes English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between predicative and content adverbial (of time).

27. Moral Operations Branch (MO), avskild från SO i januari 1943. (Agrell, 2006, p. 36)

The Morale Operations Branch (MO), detached from SO in January 1943; (Agrell, 2019, p. 29)

Swedish inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) is within noun phrase, between head and postmodifying non-finite phrase (“Other position”). This becomes English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) within noun phrase, between head and postmodifying non-finite phrase (“Other position”).

28. Counter-Intelligence Branch (X-2), inrättad i januari 1943 som en del av SI men från juni samma år en egen avdelning. (Agrell, 2006, p. 36)

The Counter-Intelligence Branch (X-2), set up in January 1943 as part of SI, but a separate branch from June of the same year; (Agrell, 2019, p. 29)

Swedish inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) is within noun phrase, between head and postmodifying non-finite phrase (“Other position”). This becomes English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) within noun phrase, between head and postmodifying non-finite phrase (“Other position”).

29. En rad förändringar genomfördes; de viktigaste var inrättandet av en skild

organisation för desinformation och psykologisk krigföring (MO) och tillkomsten av X-2 för bekämpandet av fiendlig underrättelseverksamhet, personalkontroll med mera. (Agrell, 2006, pp. 36–37)

A number of changes were implemented, the most important being the setting up of MO, a separate organization for disinformation and psychological warfare, and the creation of X-2 for countering enemy intelligence activities, the infiltration of the OSS, etc. (Agrell, 2019, p. 29)

Swedish inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between predicatives becomes English inserted noun phrase (apposition) within the predicative of a non-finite phrase

(starting with *the setting up*), which is part of the predicative (starting with *implemented*) of the nearest superordinate finite clause (“Other position”).

30. Bland annat kom OSS-stationen i Bern att kontrollera OSS viktigaste uppgiftslämnare i den tyska riksledningen, tjänstemannen vid Auswärtiges Amt, Fritz Kolbe. (Agrell, 2006, p. 38)

The OSS station in Berne also came to control the OSS’s most important informant in the German Reich government, a German Foreign Office official by the name of Fritz Kolbe. (Agrell, 2019, p. 30)

Swedish inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) is within (direct) object starting with *OSS viktigaste* in the non-finite phrase starting with *att kontrollera* and serving as the direct object of the nearest superordinate finite clause (“Other position”). This becomes English non-inserted (noun) phrase of (direct) object starting with *OSS’s most important* in the non-finite phrase starting with *to control* and serving as (direct) object of the nearest superordinate finite clause (“Other position”).

31. Arbetsfördelning och samarbetsklimat med militär- och marinattachéerna blev, vid sidan av relationerna med ministern Hershel Johnson, den viktigaste interna samverkansfrågan för OSS företrädare i Stockholm. (Agrell, 2006, p. 38)

The division of work and the working climate with the military and naval attachés became, alongside relations with Minister Hershel Johnson, the most important internal cooperation issues for OSS representatives in Stockholm. (Agrell, 2019, p. 31)

Swedish inserted (prepositional) phrase between finite verb and predicative becomes English inserted (prepositional) phrase between finite verb and predicative.

32. Först efter ett år, under sommaren 1943, började något som liknade en OSS-station vid legationen ta form. (Agrell, 2006, p. 38)

It was only after a year, in the summer of 1943, that anything like an OSS station at the legation began to take form. (Agrell, 2019, p. 31)

Swedish inserted (prepositional) phrase between content adverbial (of time) and finite verb becomes English inserted (prepositional) phrase within content

adverbial (of time), between its head (*year*) and a postmodifying relative clause to the head (“Other position”), in a cleft-construction.

33. Ännu en »löshäst« anlände till Stockholm sommaren 1942, Roy V. Peel, som varit gästprofessor i Sverige under två år i början av 1930-talet. (Agrell, 2006, p. 40)
Yet another ‘loner’ arrived in Stockholm in the summer of 1942, Roy V. Peel, who had been a visiting professor in Sweden for two years at the beginning of the 1930s. (Agrell, 2019, p. 32)

English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between content adverbial (of time) and postmodifying relative clause of the subject (“Other position”) becomes English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between content adverbial (of time) and postmodifying relative clause of the subject (“Other position”).

34. Hennes uppdrag, att undersöka möjligheterna till en separatfred mellan Finland och Sovjetunionen, var vid denna tidpunkt helt orealistiskt och hon hade inte fått någon utbildning i underrättelsearbete. (Agrell, 2006, p. 40)
Her assignment—to investigate the possibility of a separate peace between Finland and the Soviet Union—was, at this time, totally unrealistic and she had received no training in intelligence work. (Agrell, 2019, p. 33)

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

35. Efter specialutbildning sändes han till Stockholm med uppdrag att senare fortsätta till Finland, något som aldrig blev av, inte minst på grund av det häftiga motståndet från den amerikanske ministern i Helsingfors, Robert McClintock, som motsatte sig alla OSS-operationer i landet. (Agrell, 2006, p. 41)
After specialist training, he was sent to Stockholm with the task of later continuing on to Finland, which never materialized. This was especially due to fierce resistance from the American minister in Helsinki, Robert McClintock, who opposed all OSS operations in the country. (Agrell, 2019, pp. 33–34)

Swedish inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) is within content adverbial of the nearest superordinate finite clause (starting with *inte minst...*), between noun phrase within that content adverbial and postmodifying relative clause of the head

***minister* in that noun phrase (“Other position”). This becomes English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) within predicative (starting with *due to...*) of the nearest superordinate finite clause, between noun phrase within that predicative and a postmodifying relative clause of the head *minister* in that noun phrase (“Other position”).**

36. Det första som mötte honom när han anlät till legationen, som han formellt tillhörde med titeln *Special Assistant*, var en utskällning från ministern Hershel Johnson på temat underrättelsearbetets förkastlighet. (Agrell, 2006, p. 41, italics in the original)
On arriving at the legation, where he was formally the Special Assistant, the first thing he was given was a lecture from Minister Hershel Johnson on the reprehensibility of intelligence work. (Agrell, 2019, p. 34)

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

37. Det bar sig inte bättre än att britten, som skulle transportera Tikander till Stockholm, vände sig till den amerikanske Londonambassadören som i sin tur kontaktade sin kollega i Stockholm som sedan lät ilskan över dubbelspelet gå ut över den arme Tikander. (Agrell, 2006, p. 42)
Unfortunately, the British, who were to transport Tikander to Stockholm, approached the American ambassador in London. He, in turn, contacted Johnson, who, enraged by this double game, then vented his anger on poor Tikander. (Agrell, 2019, p. 34)

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

38. En hög tjänsteman på State Department förklarade upprört för Calvin B. Hoover att britten (från vilka OSS lånat metoden) aldrig skulle komma på tanken att göra något sådant. (Agrell, 2006, p. 42)
A senior State Department official explained indignantly to Hoover that the British (from whom the OSS had borrowed the method) would never have dreamed of doing anything like that. (Agrell, 2019, p. 34)

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

39. Den traditionella diplomatposten var relativt – men som det skulle visa sig inte fullständigt – säker. (Agrell, 2006, p. 42)

The traditional diplomatic post was relatively—but as it turned out, not completely—safe. (Agrell, 2019, p. 35)

Swedish inserted (adverbial) clause within predicative (“Other position”) becomes English inserted (adverbial) clause within predicative (“Other position”).

40. Vissa uppgifter, bland annat redovisning av OSS-stationens utgifter, bedömdes som så känsliga att ingen vid legationen fick se dem och sådana handlingar sändes inte med diplomatposten utan med personlig kurir. (Agrell, 2006, p. 43)

Some information, including the OSS station’s expenditure accounts, was regarded as so sensitive that no one from the legation was allowed to see it and these documents were not sent by diplomatic mail but by personal courier. (Agrell, 2019, p. 35)

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

41. I de interna OSS-kommunikationerna hade Tikander både ett täcknamn (Williard Taylor) och ett täcknummer (155), det sista både ett sätt att skydda nyckelpersonernas identitet och ett kortspråk för att förenkla telegramtrafiken. (Agrell, 2006, p. 43)

In the internal OSS communications, Tikander had a cover name (William Taylor) and a cover number (155). The latter was a way of both protecting the identity of key people and also an abbreviation to facilitate telegram traffic. (Agrell, 2019, p. 36)

Swedish inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between (direct) object and coordinating conjunction of another (direct) object becomes English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between (direct) object and coordinating conjunction of another (direct) object.

42. I de interna OSS-kommunikationerna hade Tikander både ett täcknamn (Williard Taylor) och ett täcknummer (155), det sista både ett sätt att skydda nyckelpersonernas identitet och ett kortspråk för att förenkla telegramtrafiken. (Agrell, 2006, p. 43)
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Swedish inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) within (direct) object, between head and postmodifying (non-finite) phrase (“Other position”), becomes English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) at the end of the sentence.
43. Secret Intelligence Branch (SI) byggde successivt upp sin organisation i Sverige under 1943. (Agrell, 2006, p. 44)
The SI Branch gradually built up its organization in Sweden during 1943. (Agrell, 2019, p. 36)
Swedish inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between subject and finite verb becomes English non-inserted (noun) phrase that is a part of the subject in English (“Other position”).
44. Special Operations (SO) etablerades som en egen enhet i Stockholm på senhösten 1943 med den nyanlände George Brewer som chef. (Agrell, 2006, p. 44)
SO was established as a separate unit in Stockholm in the late autumn of 1943 with the newly arrived George Brewer as its chief. (Agrell, 2019, p. 36)
Swedish inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between subject and finite becomes English (noun) phrase in the beginning of the sentence.
45. Brewer ersatte en tillfällig SO-medarbetare (Hans Ericksson) som arbetat under en täckbefattning på marinattachés kontor. (Agrell, 2006, p. 44)
Brewer replaced a temporary SO employee (Hans Ericksson) who had been working undercover at the naval attaché’s office. (Agrell, 2019, p. 36)
Swedish inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) within direct object, between head and postmodifying relative clause (“Other position”), becomes English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) within direct object, between head and postmodifying relative clause (“Other position”).

46. Mindre smidigt gick det för Moral Operations-enheten, som började planeras i Washington under sommaren 1943, men vars chef, den tidigare marinofficeren Carl Lonegren, kom till Stockholm först i mars 1944 och då fick ett som han beskrev det ljummet mottagande av Hershel Johnson. (Agrell, 2006, pp. 44–45)
- Things went less smoothly for the MO Branch, plans for which began in Washington in the summer of 1943. Its chief, the former naval officer Carl Lonegren, did not arrive in Stockholm until March 1944, however, and then he received what he described as a lukewarm reception from Johnson. (Agrell, 2019, p. 37)
- Swedish inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between subject and finite verb becomes English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between subject and finite verb.**
47. Dess chef William T. Carlson, med täcknamnen Limit och Jigger, anlände i april 1944. (Agrell, 2006, p. 45)
- Its chief, William T. Carlson, who had the cover names Limit and Jigger, arrived in April 1944. (Agrell, 2019, p. 37)
- Swedish inserted (prepositional) phrase between subject and finite verb becomes English inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and finite verb.**
48. En stor, och som det långt senare skulle visa sig fatal, svaghet i sättet på vilket OSS byggdes upp var att rekrytering av kaderpersonal och agenter startade i full skala innan någon genomtänkt och systematisk personkontroll hade utvecklats, något som i sin tur förutsatte en verksamhet som syftade till att kartlägga, följa och bekämpa fientliga underrättelsetjänster och deras infiltrationsförsök. (Agrell, 2006, p. 45)
- A major, and later fatal, weakness in the way the OSS was established was that the recruitment of cadre personnel and agents began on a large scale before any well-thought-out and systematic vetting procedure for individuals had been developed. In turn, this required an operation designed to map, monitor, and combat enemy intelligence services and their infiltration attempts. (Agrell, 2019, p. 37)
- Swedish inserted (adverbial) clause within subject, between premodifier and head (“Other position”), becomes English inserted (adverb) phrase within subject, between premodifier and head (“Other position”).**

49. Brewers och Tikanders relation, som inledningsvis fungerat väl, försämrades snabbt när denna konflikt seglade upp. (Agrell, 2006, p. 46)
 The relationship between Brewer and Tikander, which initially worked well, quickly deteriorated once this conflict was escalating. (Agrell, 2019, p. 38)
Swedish inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and finite verb becomes English inserted subordinate (relative) clause between subject and sentence adverbial.
50. Tikander hade, med stöd av den brittiska underrättelsetjänsten, börjat använda en i Sverige bosatt italienare, Renato Senise, som underrättelsekälla. (Agrell, 2006, p. 46)
With the support of British intelligence, Tikander had begun to use an Italian living in Sweden, Renato Senise, as an intelligence source. (Agrell, 2019, p. 38)
Swedish inserted (prepositional) phrase between finite verb and non-finite verb (“Other position”) becomes English (prepositional) phrase in the beginning of the sentence.
51. Tikander hade, med stöd av den brittiska underrättelsetjänsten, börjat använda en i Sverige bosatt italienare, Renato Senise, som underrättelsekälla. (Agrell, 2006, p. 46)
 With the support of British intelligence, Tikander had begun to use an Italian living in Sweden, Renato Senise, as an intelligence source. (Agrell, 2019, p. 38)
Swedish inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between (direct) object and content adverbial (of manner), becomes English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between (direct) object and content adverbial (of manner) within the direct object of the nearest superordinate finite clause (starting with *to use...*).
52. Genombrottet för OSS kom när Tikander i april 1943 lyckades rekrytera militärattachén vid Finlands ambassad i Stockholm, överste Martin Stewen, som informatör. (Agrell, 2006, p. 47)
 The breakthrough for the OSS came in April 1943, when Tikander succeeded in recruiting the military attaché at the Finnish embassy in Stockholm, Colonel Martin Stewen, as an informant. (Agrell, 2019, p. 39)

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

53. I takt med att Finlands utträde ur kriget närmade sig kontaktades Tikander av centralt placerade personer i den finländska underrättelsetjänsten, bland dem chefen för den finländska signalspaningen, överste Reino Hallamaa, som sommaren 1944, mot väl tilltagen betalning, försåg amerikanerna med uppgifter om blottor i deras chiffersystem (se vidare kapitel 18). (Agrell, 2006, p. 47)

As Finland's withdrawal from the war drew nearer, Tikander was contacted by high-level Finnish intelligence officials, including the head of the Finnish signals intelligence (SIGINT) organization, Colonel Reino Hallamaa, who, in the summer of 1944, supplied the United States with information on weaknesses in their encryption system in return for a generous payment (see also chapter 18). (Agrell, 2019, p. 39)

Swedish inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) is within agent of the nearest superordinate finite clause (starting with *av centralt placerade personer*) between postmodifying noun phrase (*chefen...*) and a postmodifying relative clause of that noun phrase ("Other position"). This becomes an English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) within agent of the nearest superordinate finite clause (starting with *by high-level Finnish intelligence officials...*), between postmodifying noun phrase (*the head...*) and a postmodifying relative clause of that noun phrase ("Other position").

54. I takt med att Finlands utträde ur kriget närmade sig kontaktades Tikander av centralt placerade personer i den finländska underrättelsetjänsten, bland dem chefen för den finländska signalspaningen, överste Reino Hallamaa, som sommaren 1944, mot väl tilltagen betalning, försåg amerikanerna med uppgifter om blottor i deras chiffersystem (se vidare kapitel 18). (Agrell, 2006, p. 47)

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

55. Dokumenten, för säkerhets skull fotokopierade en gång till, överlämnades sedan till den sovjetiske Washingtonambassadören Andrej Gromyko i februari 1945. (Agrell, 2006, p. 48)

The documents, photocopied once more as a precaution, were given to the Soviet ambassador to Washington, Andrei Gromyko, in February 1945. (Agrell, 2019, p. 41)

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

56. I Stockholm fortsatte dock OSS att utnyttja de omfattande kontakterna med den finländska exilgruppen, de så kallade Stellisterna, och dessa fortsatte att förse OSS med underrättelser om Sovjetunionen, dels sådana som härrörde ur det omfattande arkiv de fört med sig, dels sådana som byggde på fortsatt signalspaning bedriven i Sverige. (Agrell, 2006, p. 49)

In Stockholm, however, the OSS continued to use its extensive contacts with the Finnish exile group, the so-called Stellists, and these continued to provide the OSS with intelligence on the Soviet Union. Some of this originated from the huge archive they had taken with them and some was based on SIGINT activities still being conducted in Sweden. (Agrell, 2019, p. 41)

Swedish inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) is between (direct) object within the direct object of the nearest superordinate finite clause and coordinating conjunction of new clause. This becomes English (inserted) (noun) phrase (apposition) between (direct) object within the direct object of the nearest superordinate clause, and coordinating conjunction of new clause.

57. Först i efterhand, när kriget var över, fick OSS och dess efterföljare SSU (Strategic Service Unit) klart för sig vidden av det dubbelspel Hallamaa och hans medarbetare ägnat sig åt i Stockholm. (Agrell, 2006, p. 49)
- It was not until later, when the war was over, that the OSS and its successor, the Strategic Service Unit (SSU), realized the extent of the double game Hallamaa and his colleagues had been playing in Stockholm. (Agrell, 2019, p. 41)
- Swedish inserted (adverbial) clause between content adverbial (of time) and finite verb becomes English inserted (adverbial) clause within content adverbial, between the head of the content adverbial and a postmodifying relative clause to the head of the content adverbial (*later*) (“Other position”), in a cleft-construction.**
58. Först i efterhand, när kriget var över, fick OSS och dess efterföljare SSU (Strategic Service Unit) klart för sig vidden av det dubbelspel Hallamaa och hans medarbetare ägnat sig åt i Stockholm. (Agrell, 2006, p. 49)
- It was not until later, when the war was over, that the OSS and its successor, the Strategic Service Unit (SSU), realized the extent of the double game Hallamaa and his colleagues had been playing in Stockholm. (Agrell, 2019, p. 41)
- Swedish inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between subject and verb particle (“Other position”) becomes English non-inserted (noun) phrase within subject, between head and inserted postmodifier (“Other position”).**
59. Våren 1944 hade Secret Intelligence via sin representant vid det amerikanska generalkonsulatet i Göteborg lyckats rekrytera tre svenska agenter vid Svenska Kullagerfabrikens, SKF, anläggningar. (Agrell, 2006, pp. 49–50)
- In the spring of 1944, SI had succeeded in recruiting three Swedish agents at the Svenska Kullagerfabriken (SKF) plants via its representative at the American consulate general in Gothenburg. (Agrell, 2019, p. 42)
- Swedish inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) is within content adverbial (“Other position”) starting with *vid Svenska Kullagerfabrikens....* This becomes English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) within content adverbial within the prepositional object (starting with *in recruiting...*) of the nearest superordinate finite clause (“Other position”). The content adverbial starts with *at the Svenska Kullagerfabriken....***

60. OSS lokalrepresentant var professorn Finn Jensen (täcknamn Jenkins) som senare kom att tjänstgöra i Danmark. (Agrell, 2006, p. 50)

The local OSS representative was Professor Finn Jensen (cover name Jenkins), who later served in Denmark. (Agrell, 2019, p. 42)

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

61. Via agenterna på SKF, som hade tillgång till bolagets interna dokument, kunde OSS dels få exakta uppgifter om när fartyg med kullagerlast skulle lämna Sverige, dels klarlägga att den brittiska underrättelsetjänsten dittills haft en fullständigt felaktig bild av omfattningen av den svenska försäljningen av kullager till Tyskland. (Agrell, 2006, p. 50)

Via the agents at SKF, who had access to the company’s internal documents, the OSS obtained exact details of when ships with ball-bearing cargoes would leave Sweden. It also established that British intelligence had, up until then, had a totally incorrect picture of the extent of the Swedish sales of ball bearings to Germany. (Agrell, 2019, p. 42)

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

62. Dessa underrättelser vidarebefordrades till general Dwight Eisenhower och dennes stab, som skulle leda de västallierade stridskrafterna i Europa, och resulterade i krav på att all export av kullager till Tyskland omedelbart skulle avbrytas, vad som än kontrakterats. (Agrell, 2006, p. 50)

This intelligence was forwarded to General Dwight Eisenhower and his staff, who were to command the Western Allied armed forces in Europe, and resulted in demands for all exports of ball bearings to cease immediately, regardless of any contracts. (Agrell, 2019, p. 42)

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

(relative) clause between (prepositional) object and coordinating conjunction of new clause.

63. President Roosevelt sände en personlig emissarie, filmmagnaten Stanton Griffis, till Sverige med vittgående befogenheter. (Agrell, 2006, p. 50)
President Roosevelt sent a personal emissary, the film magnate Stanton Griffis, to Sweden with wide-ranging powers. (Agrell, 2019, p. 42)

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

64. SKF, som vid obstruktion skulle ha hotats med svartlistning i USA, föll till föga, och den 8 juni 1944 var en uppgörelse klar som innebar att SKF gick med på att kraftigt reducera kullagerleveranser till Tyskland i strid med det gällande avtalet mot att SKF samtidigt kompenserades genom order från de västallierade. (Agrell, 2006, p. 50)
SKF, which would have been threatened with being blacklisted in the United States if it had obstructed, yielded and, on 8 June 1944, an agreement was reached whereby SFK agreed to greatly reduce ball-bearing supplies to Germany, in contravention of the present agreement, in return for being compensated by orders from the Western Allies. (Agrell, 2019, p. 42)

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

65. Tikander invände att man just genomfört en kontroll och att svenskarna, till följd av vissa uppgifter som lagts fram under förhandlingarna, visste att den amerikanska sidan förfogade över uppgifter som man endast kunnat komma över via hemliga kanaler. (Agrell, 2006, p. 50)
Tikander objected since they had just performed a check and the Swedes knew, as a result of certain information presented during the negotiations, that the Americans had access to data that could only have been obtained through secret channels. (Agrell, 2019, p. 42)

Swedish inserted (prepositional) phrase between subject and finite verb becomes English inserted (adverb) phrase between finite verb and (direct) object.

66. OSS kunde här, liksom i fråga om övervakningen av den tyska transittrafiken, använda sig av kontakter inom svensk och europeisk arbetarrörelse, kontakter som sköttes av Labor Division, en underrättelsegren inom OSS som till stora delar fungerade självständigt i förhållande till SI. (Agrell, 2006, p. 51)

As with the surveillance of the German transit traffic, the OSS could use contacts within the Swedish and the European labour movement. These contacts were managed by the Labor Division, an OSS intelligence branch that largely operated independently of SI. (Agrell, 2019, p. 43)

Swedish inserted (adverb) phrase between content adverbial (of space) and non-finite verb (“Other position”) becomes English (adverb) phrase in the beginning of the sentence.

67. En av dem var Willy Brandt, alias Herbert Frahm, en landsflyktig tysk socialdemokrat som efter spanska inbördeskriget slagit sig ner i Norge. (Agrell, 2006, p. 56)

One of these was Willy Brandt, alias Herbert Frahm, an exiled German Social Democrat who had settled in Norway after the Spanish Civil War. (Agrell, 2019, p. 48)

Swedish inserted (noun) phrase within the predicative, between head and postmodifying apposition (“Other position”), becomes English inserted (noun) phrase within the predicative, between head and postmodifying apposition (“Other position”).

68. Den av Moskva styrda kommunistiska internationalen, Komintern, började i samband med det Spanska inbördeskrigets utbrott 1936 företräda en så kallad folkfrontspolitik som syftade till ett taktiskt samarbete mellan alla antifascistiska krafter i olika europeiska länder. (Agrell, 2006, p. 57)

With the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in 1936, the Moscow-controlled Communist International (Comintern) began to advocate a so-called Popular Front policy designed to bring about tactical cooperation between all anti-fascist forces in various European countries. (Agrell, 2019, p. 49)

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

69. Upplösandet av Komintern följdes av bildandet av Nationalkomitee Freies

Deutschland (NKFD) i Moskva, med deltagande av höga tyska officerare som tillfångatogs i Stalingrad. (Agrell, 2006, p. 57)

The dissolution of the Comintern was followed by the formation of the National Committee for a Free Germany (Nationalkomitee Freies Deutschland; [NKFD]) with the participation of senior German officers who had been captured at Stalingrad. (Agrell, 2019, p. 49)

Swedish inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between agent and content adverbial (of space) becomes part of English inserted (noun) phrase (apposition) between agent and content adverbial (of manner).

70. Men två amerikaner deltog också i det som kom att kallas gruppens »inre krets«,

Victor Sjaholm och I.S. Dorfman, bägge som representanter för den amerikanska fackföreningsrörelsen. (Agrell, 2006, p. 58)

But two Americans also joined what came to be called the group's 'inner circle', Victor Sjaholm and I. S. Dorfman, both as representatives of the American trade union movement. (Agrell, 2019, p. 50)

Swedish inserted (noun) phrase is between (prepositional) object of the nearest superordinate finite clause, and a postmodifier of the subject of the main clause of the sentence ("Other position"). This becomes English inserted (noun) phrase between (direct) object and postmodifier (non-finite phrase) of the subject of the main clause of the sentence ("Other position").

71. Detta förhållande, liksom gruppens geografiska belägenhet i den svenska utposten, gjorde också själva gruppen, dess medlemmar och kontaktkanaler intressanta från underrättelsesynpunkt. (Agrell, 2006, p. 58)

This situation, like the group's geographical location in the outpost of Sweden, also made the actual group, its members, and contact channels interesting from an intelligence point of view. (Agrell, 2019, p. 50)

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

72. USA, som fram till krigsinträdet i december 1941 upprätthållit diplomatiska relationer med Tyskland, hade saknat en organisation för hemlig underrättelseinsamling och brittiska SIS hade på ett tidigt stadium förlorat alla sina underrättelsekontakter i själva Tyskland, något som man först motvilligt erkände för sina amerikanska partners när väl det bilaterala underrättelsesamarbetet inletts. (Agrell, 2006, p. 59)

The United States, which had maintained diplomatic relations with Germany until it entered the war in December 1941, had lacked a clandestine intelligence-gathering organization and the British SIS had lost all its intelligence contacts in Germany at an early stage. This was something they only reluctantly admitted to their American partners once their bilateral intelligence work had commenced. (Agrell, 2019, p. 51)

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