

Word sketch questionnaire: Swedish

In case of questions about parts of speech, please refer to the [universal dependencies tagset](#), if possible. Contact e-mail: xkovar3@fi.muni.cz

and/or

- What are the words for and/or?
 - _____ och/eller _____
- Are there other means that normally express “X and/or Y”?
 - _____ antingen X eller Y _____
- Translate (and indicate how the words match, if it is not 1:1):
 - “dog and cat”: _____ hund och katt _____
 - “white or black coffee”: _vitt eller svart kaffe (actually: “kaffe med eller utan mjölk”)

Direct verb object

- What parts of speech are typically objects?
 - _____ nouns _____
- Is the object typically before or after (or both) the verb?
 - _____ after (except for when topicalized) _____
- What words (in terms of parts of speech) or phrases can there be between the verb and the object?
 - _____ anything, but mostly ADV and DET
- In case of passive constructions (like “Larry was killed”):
 - How is the passive expressed? (e.g. be+participle in English)
 - _Larry dödades (passive verb form) _____
 - Is the object (Larry) typically before or after the verb?
 - ___before (and it’s the subject), but depends on word order (the verb will basically always be in second position, so “Larry was killed yesterday” could be both “igår dödades Larry” and “Larry dödades igår” depending on topicalization; whether you want to stress that the event happened yesterday or not) _____
 - What words (in terms of parts of speech) or phrases can there be between the verb (was killed) and the object(Larry)?
 - ___anything (but normally nothing!) _____
- Is it usual that the subject is not expressed in the sentence, or is the subject mandatory, as in English? Please give examples with translations:
 - _it’s normally expressed but not mandatory (just as in English!) Larry dödades igår. Igår? (Larry was killed yesterday. Yesterday?) [also, just as in English, the subject can be left out in sentences with pronouns as subjects] _____
- Translate (and indicate how the words match, if it is not 1:1):
 - “Paul quickly bought a new car”: ___Paul köpte snabbt en ny bil _____

- "Larry gave a photo to Jane": _Larry gav ett foto till Jane (but normally: "Larry gav Jane ett foto")_
- "Larry was killed": _Larry dödades_____
- "Larry was killed by Jane": _____Larry dödades av Jane_____
- "Nasty old Jane killed nasty old Larry": _Gamla elaka Jane dödade gamle elake Larry ("Old nasty Jane killed old nasty Larry")_____
- "The car which has been stolen belongs to Larry": __Bilen som stals tillhör Larry_____

Verb subject

- What parts of speech are typically subjects?
 - _____noun_____
- Is the object mandatory, as in English?
 - _____not obligatory, as in English_____
- Is the subject typically before or after (or both) the verb?
 - _____typically before, but the language is verb second, so it depends on whether there are, e.g., adverbs at the beginning of the sentence or if something is topicalized or if it's in a subordinate clause_____
- Can there be a confusion between subject and object in sentences like "Larry killed Harry" (in some languages it is not clear who killed whom)? Is it somehow marked, and how?
 - ____Yes (depends on topicalization and stress/intonation - but the "non-marked" reading would be that Larry is the subject)_____
- What words (in terms of parts of speech) or phrases can there be between the verb and the object?
 - _____anything, but mainly ADJ, ADV, DET_____

Adjective predicates

- How do you say "Larry is nice", "that car is blue"? What words, parts of speech -- please describe:
 - __Larry är trevlig. Den där bilen är blå (or "Den bilen är blå") _[the demonstrative ("den") is the same as the definite article here, so to really show that it's demonstrative the first version would probably be used.]_____
- Translate:
 - "Larry is nice": _____Larry är trevlig_____
 - "That car is blue": _____Den bilen är blå_____
 - "The man was angry": ____Mannen är arg_____
 - "The man who was angry killed Larry": __Den arge mannen dödade Larry (or "The man who was angry killed Larry")_____
 - "The car which is very fast belongs to Larry": __Den snabba bilen tillhör Larry.

Noun predicates:

- How do you say "Larry is a policeman", "that car is Ford"? What words, parts of speech -- please describe:
 - __Larry är polis (the word-by-word translation "Larry är en polis" could be used too,

but would mainly stress *en, that is, "Larry is one policeman"). Den där bilen är en Ford (or "Den bilen är en Ford" - as above). Note the article: it should also be there in English! (That car is *a* Ford)_____

- Translate:
 - "Larry is a policeman": ____ Larry är polis_____
 - "That car is Ford": ____ Den där bilen är en Ford_____
 - "The meeting was a stupid mistake": ____ Mötet var ett stort misstag ("The meeting was a big mistake". Literally it would be "Mötet var ett dumt misstag", but nobody would call a mistake stupid; at least not in Swedish)_____
 - "The man who was a policeman killed Larry": ____ Mannen som var polis dödade Larry_____
 - "The car which is Ford belongs to Larry": ____ Bilen som är en Ford tillhör Larry (or: "Forden tillhör Larry")_____

Pronominal (direct verb) object:

- When the object is a pronoun ("I", "you"), is it before or after (or both) the verb?
 - ____After (unless it's topicalized)_____
- What words (in terms of parts of speech) or phrases can there be between the verb and the pronoun object?
 - ____Anything, but mainly ADV_____
- Is it possible to list all the pronoun word forms that can work as objects? If yes, please list them, if not, list at least some of the word forms. Also include translations:
 - ____mig/mej (me), Dig/dig/dej (you-sing), honom, henne, den, det (him, her, it-obj), oss (us), er/Er (you-plur.), dem/dom (them) ____ The capitalized versions are honorifics, the one in italics more colloquial.

—

- Translate:
 - "Larry killed him": ____ Larry dödade honom_____
 - "Larry quickly bought it in the shop": ____ Larry köpte det snabbt i affären ____
 - "I can pay it": ____ Jag kan betala för det (I can pay for it)_____

Pronominal (verb) subject:

- When the subject is a pronoun ("I", "you"), is it before or after (or both) the verb?
 - ____Before - but as above, it depends on word order (the verb will basically always be in second position, so it will depend on topicalization, whether there's an adverb at the beginning of the sentence, or whether it's in a subordinate clause, etc.)_____
- What words (in terms of parts of speech) or phrases can there be between the verb and the pronoun subject?
 - ____anything, but mainly ADV_____
- Is it possible to list all the pronoun word forms that can work as subjects? If yes, please list them, if not, list at least some of the word forms. Also include translations:

- __jag (I), du/Du (you-sing), han (he), hon (she), den/det (it), vi (we), ni/Ni (you-plur), de/*dom* (they)
-
- Can there be a confusion between pronominal subject and object in sentences like “she killed him” (in some languages it is not clear who killed whom)? Is it somehow marked, and how?
 - __No (the objective pronoun would be in objective form - but there could be confusion between direct and indirect objects, since there’s only one objective form) _____
 - Translate:
 - “He killed Larry”: _____ Han dödade Larry_____
 - “I quickly bought a drink in the shop”: __Jag köpte snabbt en dricka i affären__
 - “It was terrible”: _____Det var hemskt_____

Noun phrases:

- What parts of speech can modify a noun? (e.g. noun or adjective in English)
 - __ADJ (mainly)_____
- Is the modifier typically before or after (or both) the noun?
 - __before_____
- What words (in terms of parts of speech) or phrases can there be between the noun and the modifier?
 - __any (but mainly ADJ, DET, CCONJ)_____
- Does the language use determiners, and where in the noun phrase they are?
 - __Yes. Before the noun, normally_____
- Translate:
 - “Nasty Jack”:__Elake Jack_____
 - “That nasty Jack”: __Den där elake Jack_____
 - “That nasty Jack with that hat”: __Den elake Jack med den där hatten_____
 - “USB cable”: __USB-kabel_____
 - “Long USB cable”: __Lång USB-kabel_____
 - “Internet connection”: __Internetförbindelse_____

Adjective phrases:

- What parts of speech can modify an adjective? (is it only adverb?)
 - __ADV (yes, basically, but including CCONJ)_____
- Is the modifier typically before or after (or both) the adjective?
 - __before (or part of)_____
- What words (in terms of parts of speech) or phrases can there be between the noun and the modifier?
 - _____ADJ, DET, CCONJ_____
- Translate:
 - “Dark green”: __mörkgrön_____ (darkgreen)_____
 - “Undoubtedly better”: __helt klart bättre__ (quite surely better)_____

When adverb modifies a verb:

- Is the adverb typically before or after (or both) the verb?
 - ___before_____
- What words (in terms of parts of speech) or phrases can there be between the verb and the adverb?
 - ___CCONJ ADV_____
- Translate:
 - “Jack hopelessly failed”: _____Jack misslyckades helt (Jack failed completely)___
 - “Jack ate the cake very quickly”: ___Jack åt kakan väldigt snabbt (or “Jack åt kakan jättesnabbt” i.e., “Jack ate the cake very quickly)_____

Multi-word verb forms:

- Are there verbs composed of more words, e.g. as English “I have done”, “I have been told”, “I did not tell”, “I was killed”, “they have been killed”? Please describe (and translate):
 - ___Yes, but not as common since they would normally be written as one word even if composed of several terms, except “have”, etc.. ___
 - Jag har gjort det (I have done it). Jag skvallrade inte. Jag var dödad. De har dödats.

- How is the passive voice expressed?
 - ___By passive verb forms or supine verbs.

- Does your language use phrasal verbs (like “get up”, “take off”). Please explain how and list the particles, if possible:
 - ___Yes. All prepositions can be used as particles.

 - What words (in terms of parts of speech) or phrases can there be between the verb and the particle? ___None (the particle would normally be part of the verb)_____

Possessors:

- How do you say “John’s book”, “Book of mine”? Please explain
 - ___Johns bok. Min bok. (the English “of” form would normally not be used, but has recently started to enter the language due to Anglification.)_____
- Translate:
 - “John’s book”: _____Johns bok_____
 - “President’s decision”: ___Presidentens beslut (The president’s decision)___
 - “Communication of the Ministry”: _Meddelande från ministeriet (Message from the ministry)___

Wh-words:

- Are there wh- words that can be recognized in your language (like “which”, “where”, “who”, ...)? Can you list all, or at least most frequent of them?
 - ___vem (who), var (where), vart (where-to), hur (how), vad (what), vilken/vilket (which), när (when) _____
- Please include 2 short examples of wh-word use with translation:
 - _____ Vem är du? (Who are you?) Var har du varit (Where have you been?) Vart har du åkt? (Where have you gone?) _____

Reflexives:

- Are there reflexive pronouns in your language (“myself”, “itself”, “ourselves”)? Can you list all, or at least most frequent of them?
 - ___No, but reflexive forms (mig själv = myself, dig själv = yourself, sig själv = he-/she-/itself, dem själva = themselves, oss själva = ourselves, er själva = yourselves) _____
- Please include 2 short examples of use of these reflexives, with translation:
 - ___Han slog sig själv (he hit himself). Han slog sig (He hit himself). De hatade sig själva (They hated themselves). _Jag slog mig (I got injured) _____

It+:

- Do you say “It’s ADJ to do something”? Explain how it is expressed, and give 2 short examples:
 - ___Yes. Det är tråkigt att fylla ut formulär (It’s boring to fill in forms). _____

Prepositional phrases:

- Does your language use prepositions, postpositions, or both?
 - ___prepositions _____
- Describe the usual structures of an adpositional phrase (e.g. “ADP DET NOUN”, “ADP DET ADJ NOUN” for English):
 - _____PREP DET NOUN. PREP DET ADJ NOUN. _____
- What parts of speech can an adpositional phrase modify (noun/verb/adjective)?
 - ___Any (but mainly nouns) _____
- When the adpositional phrase modifies a noun/verb/adjective, is it usually before or after the noun/verb/adjective?
 - ___before or after (mainly after) _____
- Translate:
 - “This is Jack from London”: ___Detta är Jack från London _____
 - “This is Jack from the grey city”: _Detta är Jack från den gråa staden _____
 - “Jack is from London”: _____Jack kommer från London _____

- “Jack went to the grey city”: ____Jack åkte till den gråa staden____
- “Jack bought the car in London”: ____Jack köpte bilen i London_____

Modal verbs:

- How do constructions with modal verbs (like “can”, “may”) work in your language?
Please describe:
 - ____Similar to English. _____
- Can you list all (or at least the most frequent) modal verbs?
 - ____Kan (can), kunde (could), få (may), måste (must), ska/skall (shall), borde (should), kanske (possibly)_____
- Translate:
 - “Jack can be a programmer”: ____Jack kan bli programmare (Jack can become a programmer)_____
 - “Jack may be a programmer”: ____Jack blir kanske programmerare_____
 - “Jack would be a programmer (if ...)”: ____Jack skulle bli programmerare (om...)_____

Notable constructions:

- Are there some notable constructions that a learner of the language or a linguist may want to see? Examples for English:
 - the word is predominantly used in plural, OR
 - the verb is very often used with “used to” or with “may”.

Please explain and give examples: ____The language is strongly verb second.

Topicalization is a lot more frequent than in English. ____Lena gillar Kalle (could mean either “Lena likes Kalle” or “Kalle likes Lena”, if topicalized). Lena gillar inte Kalle (Lena doesn’t like Kalle). Gillar Lena inte Kalle? (Doesn’t Lena like Kalle - the verb is first in yes-no-questions). Vem gillar Lena? (Who does Lena like? / Who likes Lena?). Vem gillar Lena inte? (Who doesn’t Lena like?) Vem gillar inte Lena? (Who doesn’t like Lena?)_____