

## DICTIONARY OF ACTION TRAILERS

## ①05 1. Retninger : Directions

ud	out
ind	in
ned	down

Jeg købte ind.

I went shopping.

## ①40 2. Fase : Phase

til	coming into existence
ved	continuing
af	going out of existence

Den blev til.

It came to be.

Den bliver ved.

It goes on.

Hvor vil den blive af?

Where will it be off to?

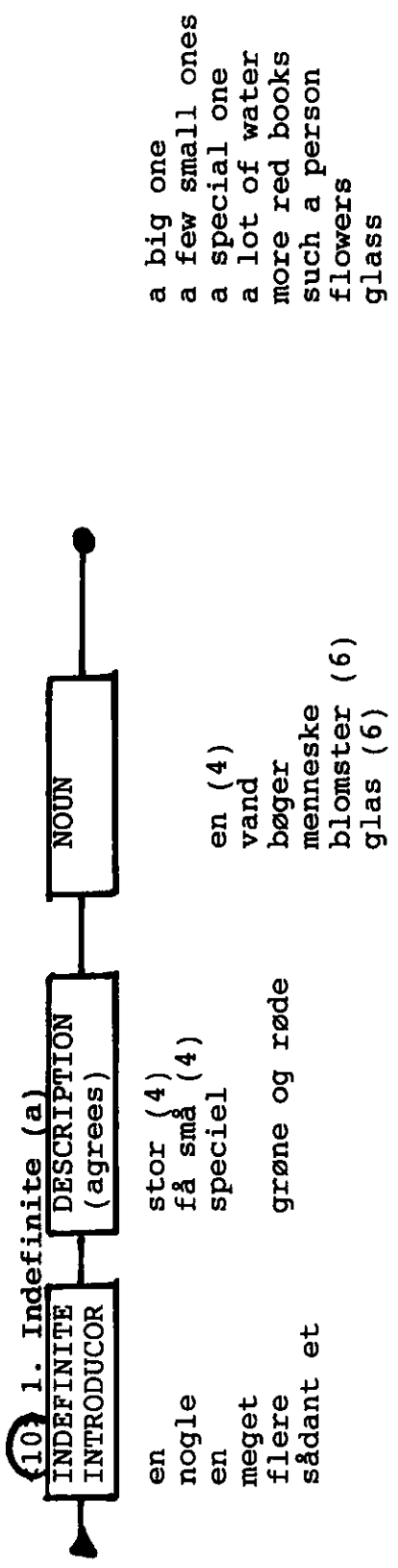
DICTIONARY OF VERBS

① 1. At være i et sted : Being in a place

at være	}	noget sted	to be	}	somewhere
at blive			to remain		
at findes			to be found		
at finde sig			to find oneself		
at bo			to live		

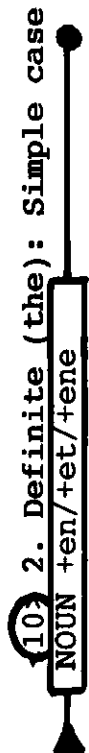
THINGS  
(whole noun phrases)

10 The Seven Basic Cases



Notes

1. The THING-INTRODUCOR always agrees with the NOUN. See list below.
2. The DESCRIPTION always agrees with the NOUN in indefinite THINGS.
4. An indefinite THING-INTRODUCOR + DESCRIPTION can be a THING. Sometimes, the INTRODUCOR can be repeated in the place of the NOUN.
5. A DESCRIPTION alone cannot be a THING.
6. A NOUN alone can be a THING in the plural or in-general cases.
7. See exercise 0.



- |       |      |               |
|-------|------|---------------|
| bord  | +et  | = bordet      |
| skyer | +ene | = skyerne     |
| stole | +en  | = stolen      |
| liv   | +et  | = livet (3)   |
| døde  | +en  | = døden (3)   |
| hoved | +et  | = hovedet (4) |

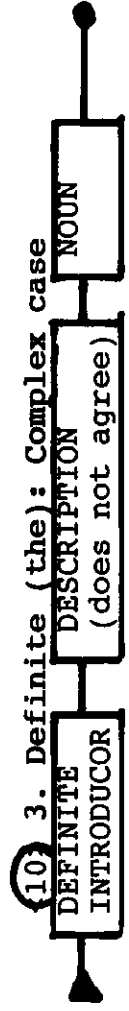
- the table  
the clouds  
the chair  
life  
death  
the/my/your/... head

Du har noget på hovedet. (4)  
 Dit hoved er i vejen. (4)

You have something on your head.  
 Your head is in the way.

**Notes**

1. This case is limited to definite THINGS with no INTRODUCORS or DESCRIPTIONS.
2. See chapter on NOUNS for formation.
3. Very general ideas are expressed in the definite.
4. Parts of the body are expressed in the definite-simple case if it obvious whose body it is. Otherwise, the possessive THING-INTRODUCORS "min", "din", "din", etc., are used in the complex case (below).
5. See exercise 0.



**10** 3. Definite (the): Complex case

de	andre (4)	hus (7)	the others
den	nævnte (4)	hus	the named one
de	grønne (4)	ideer	the green things
det	hvide	lykke	that house
det	vigtige	mennesker	the white house
disse	sande og evige	række	these important ideas
den	fleste	række (2)	true and eternal happiness
de	ene	oplysninger (2)	most people
den	anden	sted	the one row
den	andre	liv	the other row (or: the second row)
de	eget	hånd	the other information
samme		søn	the same place
sit		mark	his/her/its own life
din		mark	your hand
min		bog (8)	my son
hans		centrum	his field
sin		ko	his/her/its field
vores	brune		our books
byens			the center of the town
Kirstens			Kirsten's brown cow

Han bor i det hus. (7)

He lives in that house.

Hun bor i det hus, han bor i. (7)  
 Det er i samme sted.

She lives in the house he lives in.  
 It is in the same place.

**Notes**

1. The **THING-INTRODUCOR** always agrees with the **NOUN**.
2. The **DESCRIPTION** does not agree with the **NOUN** in **definite THINGS**. It is always in the **definite -e** form. Exceptions: "anden/andet/andre" and "egen/eget/egne" always agree.
4. A **definite THING-INTRODUCOR** + **DESCRIPTION** can be a **THING**. This implies the **NOUNS** "one" or "thing".
5. A **DESCRIPTION** alone cannot be a **THING**.
6. A **NOUN** standing alone is always **indefinite**. See above.
7. The form "den/det/de" + **NOUN** without a **DESCRIPTION** means "that/those" + **NOUN**. However, if it is followed by a **CLAUSE**, it means "the" + **NOUN**.
8. See chapter on **SUBSTITUTIONS** for explanation of "vores", "jeres", and "deres" in the singular.
9. See exercise 0.

15 4. Addresses and Proper Names (definite)

DESCRIPTION  
 (does not agree)

NOUN or  
 PROPER NOUN

store  
 kære  
 Søde barn, vil du lege stille?  
 Kære Melissa, ...  
 Vi spiste frokost. (4)

Eric  
 Frankrig  
 tirsdag (4)  
 juli (4)  
 Det kongelig Teater (3)  
 aftensmad (4)  
 London  
 Kirsten

Eric  
 France  
 Tuesday  
 July  
 The Royal Theater  
 dinner  
 great London  
 dear Kirsten

Sweet child, will you play quietly?  
 Dear Melissa, ...  
 We had lunch.

**Notes**

1. The **DESCRIPTION** does not agree with the **NOUN** in **definite THINGS**. It is always in the **definite -e** form.
2. A **DESCRIPTION** alone cannot be a **THING**.

3. Only names of people, place-names, and organizations are capitalized. Each word of the name is capitalized (modern), or only the first and last words are capitalized (older).
4. Some other NOUNS are categorized as proper but never capitalized, eg. the days of the week and month names. (ADJECTIVES, by the way, are never capitalized: "amerikansk".)
5. See exercise 0.

### 15 5. NOUN Only (indefinite)

Jeg har bil. (1)  
 Jeg har hovedpine. (1)  
 Jeg spiller klaver. (2)  
 Jeg er lærer. (3)  
 Jeg er Amerikaner. (3)  
 (Jeg er amerikansk.)  
 Jeg kender en Amerikaner. (3)  
 Du har en stor bil. (4)  
 Du er en god lærer. (4)

I have a car.  
 I have a headache.  
 I play the piano.  
 I am a teacher.  
 I am an American.  
 (I am American.)  
 I know an American.  
 You have a big car.  
 You are a good teacher.

### Notes

1. After "have", some simple NOUNS without INTRODUCORS are allowed: things you can only have one of.
2. After "spille", the instrument or sport appear without INTRODUCORS.
3. Professions, nationalities, and titles appear attributively without INTRODUCORS, but appear with INTRODUCORS otherwise.
4. When there is a DESCRIPTION, the INTRODUCOR must always appear.

### 20 6. VERBS as THINGS

INFINITIVE VERB

at ånde  
 At ånde er nødvendigt.

to breathe  
 To breathe is necessary.

### Notes

1. VERBS as THINGS act as et-NOUNS.

20 7. CLAUSES as THINGS  
 CLAUSE introduced by "at"

at jeg kom  
 At jeg kom var helt tilfældigt.  
 Det var helt tilfældigt, at jeg kom.

that I came  
 That I came was totally by chance.  
 It was by chance that I came.

## Notes

1. CLAUSES as THINGS act as et-NOUNS.

20 Words Following THINGS

20 1. THING following definite THING

familien  
 begrebet

Østergård  
 ,,vækst"

The Østergård family  
 the term, "growth"

20 2. THING following indefinite THING

en kop  
 en kilo  
 nogen kasser  
 en masse  
 en række  
 en smule  
 en slags  
 2 kroner

kaffe (1)  
 mel (1)  
 øl (1)  
 bøger (2)  
 dåser (2)  
 salt  
 teater  
 stykket (3)

a cup of coffee  
 a kilogram of flour  
 some cases of beer  
 a bunch of books  
 a row or cans  
 a bit of salt  
 a type of theater  
 2 "kroner" a piece

## Notes

1. The second THING is singular especially in measurements.
2. However, in some cases, the second THING is plural.
3. Exception with "stykket".
4. See exercise 0.

30 3. VERB following THING  
 "at" + INFINITIVE VERB

næsten ikke noget at lave  
 for meget at se  
 lidt mere at finde ud af  
 at æble at spise

almost nothing to do  
 too much to see  
 a little more to find out  
 an apple to eat

30 4. EXTRA WORD Following THING  
 EXTRA WORD

denne del her (1)  
 en mand derhenne (1)  
 to appelsiner til (2)

this part, here  
 a man over there  
 two more oranges

## Notes

1. The EXTRA WORD can describe a place.
2. "til" in this case means "in addition".

30 5. PHRASE Following THING  
 PHRASE

en krumme under bordet  
 en ide i øjeblikket  
 en del af værelset  
 en ven af dig

a crumb under the table  
 an idea at the moment  
 a part of the room  
 a friend of yours

30 6. CLAUSE Following THING  
 CLAUSE

nogen, som jeg kender (2)  
 et sted, hvor du bor (2)

someone I know  
 a place where you live

kvinden, der står her (3)  
 en fisk, som hedder Tor (3)

the woman who is standing here  
 a fish called Tor



**Notes**

1. See chapter on CLAUSES.
2. If the CLAUSE has a SUBJECT, the preceding THING is the OBJECT of the ACTION in the CLAUSE.
3. If the CLAUSE has no SUBJECT, it can be introduced by either "som" or "der". The THING is then the SUBJECT of the ACTION in the CLAUSE.
4. See exercise 0.

**60** 7. Present-participle of VERB following THING (in OBJECTS only)

THING	PRESENT-PARTICIPLE of VERB	EXTRA WORD OR PHRASE	
ham	stående	ved døren	him standing by the door
mig	svømmende	i vandet	me swimming in the water

Jeg så ham stående ved døren.

Mor hørte mig svømmende i vandet.

I saw him standing by the door.  
Mom heard me swimming in the water

**Notes**

1. Can only be used as an OBJECT of a SENTENCE.

**25** Exceptions to the Above Forms

**25** 1. DESCRIPTION First: Definite  
DEFINITE NOUN

DESCRIPTION	DEFINITE NOUN		
hele	ugen		the whole week
alle	nætterne		alle the nights
alle	de folk		all the people
selve	dagen		the very day (the day itself)

**Notes**

1. Used only with "hele", "alle", and "selve". These DESCRIPTIONS cannot be used with definite THING-INTRODUCERS.
2. See exercise 0.



for høj  
alt for lille  
så smukt

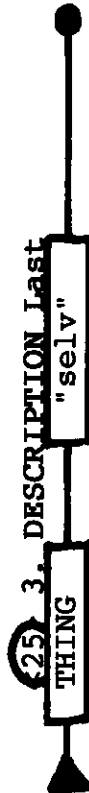
en  
en  
et

pris  
ø  
landskab

too high a price  
entirely for small an island  
so beautiful a landscape

## Notes

- Used only with "for", "alt", "så", and "elle".
- These can also be stated in normal order: "en for høj pris", etc.



bogen  
mig

selv  
selv

the book itself  
myself

## 25 Exeptional Words

Jeg kommer om lidt.  
Tak for i aften.  
Herfra og dertil er kort.

I am coming in a little while.  
Thanks for the evening.  
From here to there is short.

## Notes

- Certain EXTRAS can be used as THINGS, wherever it makes sense.

## THING INTRODUCORS AND SUBSTITUTIONS

(pronouns, possessive and other adjectives, articles)

## ②0 THING INTRODUCORS

## &lt;20&gt; 1. List of Indefinite THING-INTRODUCORS

Agreement (where necessary) is shown as such: en-form/et-form/plural-form

en/et, to, tre, ...	one, two, three, ...
nogen/noget/nogle (1,2)	some
sådan en/sådan <del>y</del> et/sådan <del>y</del> nogle (1)	such a, some such
sådan nogen/sådan <del>y</del> noget/- (2)	some such
mange	many (countable)
meget	much (non-countable)
få	few (countable)
lidt	a little (non-countable)
flere	more (countable)
mere	more (non-countable)
færre	fewer (countable)
mindre	less (non-countable)
nok	enough
ingen/intet/- (3)	no
heller ingen/heller intet (3)	no ... either
en eller anden/et eller andet	one ... or another
---	
et eller andet sted	one place or another
nogen (2)	someone
nogen luft (2)	some air
intet (3)	nothing
intet arbejde (3)	no work

## Notes

1. "nogle" becomes "nogen" in speech.
2. "nogen" and "noget" mean "some" when used with NOUNS, but without NOUNS mean "someone" and "something" respectively.

3. "ingen" and "intet", mean "no" when used with NOUNS, but without NOUNS mean "no one" and "nothing" respectively.

20 2. List of definite **THING-INTRODUCORS** (excluding possessives)  
Agreement (where necessary) is shown as such: en-form/et-form/plural-form

den/det/de (1)	the, that/those (weaker)
den der/det der/de der	that/those (stronger)
denne/dette/disse	this/these (weaker)
denne her/dette her/disse her	this/these (stronger)
hver/hvert	every (weaker)
enhver/ethvert	every (stronger)
samme	the same
begge	both
---	
den side (1)	that page
den første side (1)	the first page
den side vi lige så (1)	the page we just saw

#### Notes

1. "den/det/de" + NOUN with no description means "that". However, if the NOUN is described in any way, (either a DESCRIPTION before, or a PHRASE or CLAUSE following) it means "the".

### 20 POSSESSIVES

#### 20 1. General

Jeg kan forfatterens digte. (1a)  
Jeg kan forfatterens. (1b)  
Vær glad for dine evner. (1a)  
Vær glad for dine. (1b)

I know the author's poems.  
I know the author's.  
Be happy for your capabilities.  
Be happy for yours.

et menneskes fortolkning (2)  
halvtreds menneskers fortolkning (2)

one person's interpretation  
fifty people's interpretations

lovens ånd (4)  
dagens suppe (4)

the spirit of the law (the law's spirit)  
the soup of the day (the day's soup)

**Notes**

1. POSSESSIVES can be used as both
  - a. definite THING-INTRODUCORS, and
  - b. THING-SUBSTITUTIONS.
2. All POSSESSIVES (whether made from "et", "en", or plural THINGS) can introduce all NOUNS, "et", "en", or plural. When a POSSESSIVE formed from a plural NOUN introduces a singular NOUN, it means that each one of the POSSESSIVE has one of the THING.
4. POSSESSIVES can also be used where there is no actual possession.
5. See exercise 0.

20 2. POSSESSIVES Formed from Regular THINGS



Kirsten	+ s = Kirstens	Kirsten's
en hest	+ s = en hests	a horse's
den røde	+ s = den rødes	the red one's
en facts (3)	+ ' = en facts'	a fact's
Thomas (3)	+ ' = Thomas'	Thomas's
SuperBurger (4)	+ 's = SuperBurger's	SuperBurger's
Jesus (5)	- s = Jesu	Jesus's

**Notes**

1. Any THING + "s" can be a POSSESSIVE. The "s" can be added to the DESCRIPTION or NOUN, and is always the last letter of the word.
3. Words already ending in "s" add apostrophe (').
4. Foreign words and some names add apostrophe + "s".
5. A few names ending in "s" form the POSSESSIVE by removing the "s".
6. See exercise 0.

20 3. POSSESSIVES Formed from THING-SUBSTITUTIONS (irregular)

en eller anden	+ s = en eller andens	someone or another's
det der	+ s = det ders	that one's
mig	=> min	my/mine
man	=> ens	people's

Den er min. (3a)  
 Det er min fotografiapparat. (3b)  
 De er dine. (3a)  
 Det er dine bøger. (3b)

It is mine.  
 It is my camera.  
 They are yours.  
 They are your books.

**Notes**

- The POSSESSIVE form of each THING-SUBSTITUTION is listed below.
- Many POSSESSIVES of THING-SUBSTITUTIONS are irregular, while others add "s" like POSSESSIVES of regular THINGS.
- Three of these POSSESSIVES ("min", "din", and "sin") must agree with the NOUN they either introduce or replace.
  - When used as THING-SUBSTITUTIONS, they agree with the NOUN they substitute.
  - When used as THING-INTRODUCORS, they agree with the NOUN they introduce.
- See exercise 0.

**10****1. Complete List**

The gender of the SUBSTITUTIONS are given.

Forms of the POSSESSIVE (where necessary) is shown as such: en-form/et-form/plural-form.  
 "-" (OBJECT) means that the SUBJECT form is also used as OBJECT.

"-s" (POSSESSIVE) means that the SUBJECT form + "s" is the POSSESSIVE.

"x" (POSSESSIVE) means that there is no POSSESSIVE form of the SUBSTITUTION.

**10** THING SUBSTITUTIONS

SUBSTITUTION of SUBJECT	SUBSTITUTION of OBJECT	POSSESSIVE Form(s)
Replacing People (gender: "en" or plural): (Sing)		
jeg	mig	I, me, my/mine
du	dig	you, you, your/yours
hun	sig, hende	she, her, her/hers
han	sig, ham	he, him, his
man	sig, en	one, one, ones
nogen	sig, -	someone, someone's
sådan nogen	sig, -	such a person, --'s
en eller anden	sig, -	someone or another

(Plural)	vi I de de der - man nogle sådanne/nogle ingen heller ingen	os jer sig, dem sig, dem der hinanden hinanden sig, - sig, - sig, - sig, -	vores (1) jeres (1) deres deres hinandens (3) hinandens -s -s -s -s	we, us, our/ours you, you, your/yours they, them, their/theirs (stronger) each other, --'s people, each other, --'s some people, --'s some such people, --'s no one, --'s no one, --'s
(Both S/P)	De hvem	Dem sig, hvem	Deres (1,2) hvis	you, you, your/yours who, whom, whose
Replacing singular et-NOUNS and animals (gender: "et"):				
	det det der dette dette her hvilket hvad for et et meget hver ethvert	sig, - sig, - sig, - sig, - sig, - sig, - sig, - sig, - sig, - sig, - sig, -	sin/sit/sine, -s (6) sin/sit/sine, -s sin/sit/sine, -s (6) sin/sit/sine, -s x x x x -s -s	it, its that one, -'s this one, -'s (stronger) which which one a lot each, each's (stronger)
Replacing singular en-NOUNS (gender: "en"):				
	den den der denne denne her hvilken hvad for en en meget hver enhver	sig, - sig, - sig, - sig, - sig, - sig, - sig, - sig, - sig, - sig, - sig, -	sin/sit/sine, -s (6) sin/sit/sine, -s sin/sit/sine, -s (6) sin/sit/sine, -s x x x x -s -s	it, its that one, -'s this one, -'s (stronger) which, which which, which one a lot each, each's (stronger)

## Replacing plural NOUNS (gender: plural):

de	sig, dem	deres	they, them, their/theirs
de der	sig, dem der	deres	(stronger)
de	sig, -	x	those
de der	sig, -	x	(stronger)
disse	sig, -	x	these
disse her	sig, -	x	(stronger)
hvilke	sig, -	x	which, which
hvad for nogle	sig, -	x	which, which
x	hinanden	-s (3)	each other, each other's

## Replacing general ideas or any NOUN appearing later in the sentence (gender: "et"):

det	sig, -	x	that
det der	sig, -	x	(stronger)
dette	sig, -	x	this
dette her	sig, -	x	(stronger)
hvad	sig, -	x	what
der	sig	x	there
her	sig	x	here
mere	sig, -	x	more
mindre	sig, -	x	less
lidt	sig, -	x	a little
noget	sig, -	-s	something, --'s
sådan/ noget	sig, -	-s	such a thing, ---'s
intet	sig, -	-s	nothing, ---'s
heller intet	sig, -	-s	nothing ... either, ---'s
et eller andet	sig, -	-s	something or other, ---'s

## Replacing plural general things or people (gender: plural):

nogle	sig, -	-s	some things (people), ---'s
sådanne nogle	sig, -	-s	some such things
to/tre/..	sig, -	x	(people), ---'s
mange	sig, -	-s	two/three/...
få	sig, -	x	many
nok	sig, -	x	few
			enough



færre flere	sig, - sig, -	x x	fewer more
----------------	------------------	--------	---------------

Han så sig i spejlen. (4)  
 Han så ham i spejlen. (4)  
 De kikkede foran sig. (4)  
 De kikkede foran dem. (4)

He saw himself in the mirror.  
 He saw him (someone else) in the mirror.  
 They looked in front of them (themselves).  
 They looked in front of them (other people).

Jeg tog min hat. (5)  
 Hun tog sin hat. (5)  
 Hun tog hendes hat. (5)  
 Den blev i sit plads. (5)  
 Den blev flyttet til dens plads. (5)  
 De tog deres hat. (5)

I took my hat.  
 She took her (own) hat.  
 She took her (someone else's) hat.  
 It remained in its (own) place.  
 It was moved to its (another one's) place.  
 They took their hats. (distinction unknown)

Det er Helle. (6)  
 Det er et stykke kage. (6)  
 Det er en teori. (6)  
 Den er indviklet. (7)  
 Det er for mange krav. (6)  
 De er umulige at træffe. (7)

That is Helle.  
 It is a piece of cake.  
 That (general) is a theory.  
 It (the theory) is complex.  
 That (general) is too many demands.  
 They (the demands) are impossible to meet.

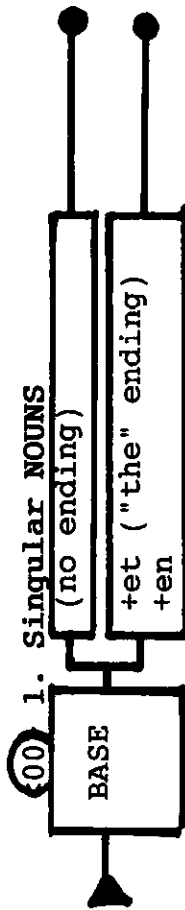
## Notes

- Capitalizations as shown are important.
- The capitalized "De" is the formal form of "you". It used to be commonly used, but now it is only used when speaking to people of great status, or sometimes in businesses.
- "hinanden" can be used as the OBJECT after any plural SUBJECT, ie. "Vi ser hinanden, I ser hinanden, Hvem ser hinanden," etc.
- Where two choices are given for OBJECTS above, "sig" is used when the OBJECT refers to the exact same thing as the SUBJECT. Otherwise, (when the OBJECT is a different thing, the second choice is used. Note that there is only one possibility when the SUBJECT is the first or second person: "jeg", "du", "De", "vi", or "I".
- Where two choices are given for THING-INTRODUCORS, "sin/sit/sine" is used when the THING is an OBJECT possessed by the SUBJECT. Otherwise, (when the THING is not an OBJECT, or when the THING is an OBJECT not possessed by the SUBJECT) the second choice is used. Note that this choice is only made in the third-person singular.

6. A SUBSTITUTION for a THING that appears itself later in the sentence can always be "det", even if is an "en"-NOUN or a plural NOUN.
7. A SUBSTITUTION for a THING that does not itself appear in the sentence must agree with the THING.
8. See exercise 0.

**NOUNS**  
(nouns)

Spelling NOUN Forms



bord	=	bord
bord	=	bordet
stole	=	stole
stole	=	stolen (2)
pige	=	pige
pige	=	pigen

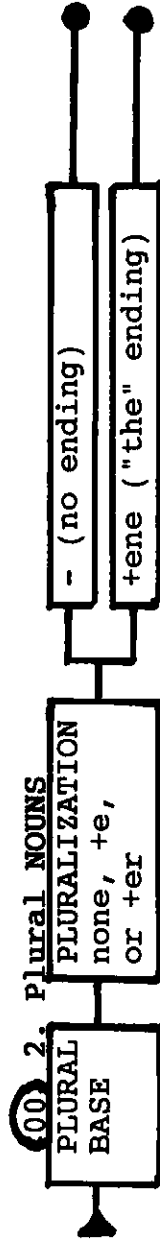
Hunden fanger en anden hund.  
Jeg bor i en skov. Skoven er vild.

table  
the table  
chair  
the chair  
girl  
the girl

The dog is chasing another dog.  
I live in a forest. The forest is wild.

**Notes**

1. The choice of "en" or "et" depends on the gender of the particular NOUN, which is found in the dictionary.
2. See spelling rules for adding the endings "-et", and "-en".
3. See exercise 0.



børn (2)	-	=	børn
børn (2)	-	=	børnene
dreng	+e	=	drengene
dreng	+e	=	drengene
sky	+er	=	skyer

children  
the children  
boys  
the boys  
clouds

sky +er +ene = skyerne the clouds

Hundene fanger andre hunde.

The dogs are chasing other dogs.

Jeg så to børn. Børnene legede.

I saw two children. The children played.

### Notes

1. The choice of pluralization depends on the particular NOUN. Each NOUN has only one form for the plural. (About 60% use "er", 25% use "e", and 15% are the same in singular and plural.)

2. Some common NOUNS have different base forms for the singular and plural, eg. and/ander (duck/ducks). These are listed below.

3. See spelling rules for adding the "-e", "-er", and "-ene" endings.

4. See exercise 0.

### Other

#### 1. Countable and Non-countable

##### Countable:

flere pandekager  
 få mursten  
 en bygning  
 mange penge  
 nogle oplysninger

more pancakes  
 few bricks  
 a building  
 a lot of money (lit: many monies)  
 some information (lit: informations)

##### Non-countable:

mere sukker  
 lidt luft

more sugar  
 a little air

### Notes

1. Every NOUN is either countable or non-countable.

2. This is important because certain ADJECTIVES and THING-INTRODUCORS can only be used with one of the two types. (Eg. "flere" and "mere" both mean "more" but can only be used with their respective type of NOUN.)

3. Countables can be singular or plural, while non-countables are always in the singular.

4. See exercise 0 and essay on countables and non-countables.

00 2. Nouns With Two Forms  
LONG SHORT  
FORM FORM

fader far  
moder mor  
broder bror

father  
mother  
brother

far, faderen, fædre, fædrene

father, the father, fathers, the fathers

## Notes

1. There are only these three NOUNS of this type.
2. The long forms must be used if there are ~~are~~ endings added.
3. The short forms are commonly used otherwise.

05 1. Irregular PLURALS  
SINGULAR PLURAL

and ænder  
barn børn  
broder brødre  
bog bøger  
bonde bønder  
datter døtre  
fader fædre  
fod fødder  
gås gæs  
hånd hænder  
kraft kræfter  
ko køer  
mand mænd  
nat natter  
rod rødder  
so søer

05 Irregular NOUNS

duck  
child  
brother  
book  
farmer  
daughter  
father  
foot  
goose  
hand  
power  
cow  
man  
night  
root  
sow

stad	stæder	town
stang	stænger	stand
tand	tænder	tooth
tå	tæer	toe
barnebarn	børnebørn (1)	grandchild
bogstav	bogstaver (2)	letter

**Notes**

1. The first part of a compound, if one of the above, will very occasionally change to its plural form when the compound is in the plural.
2. Usually, however, only the last part of the compound forms the plural.