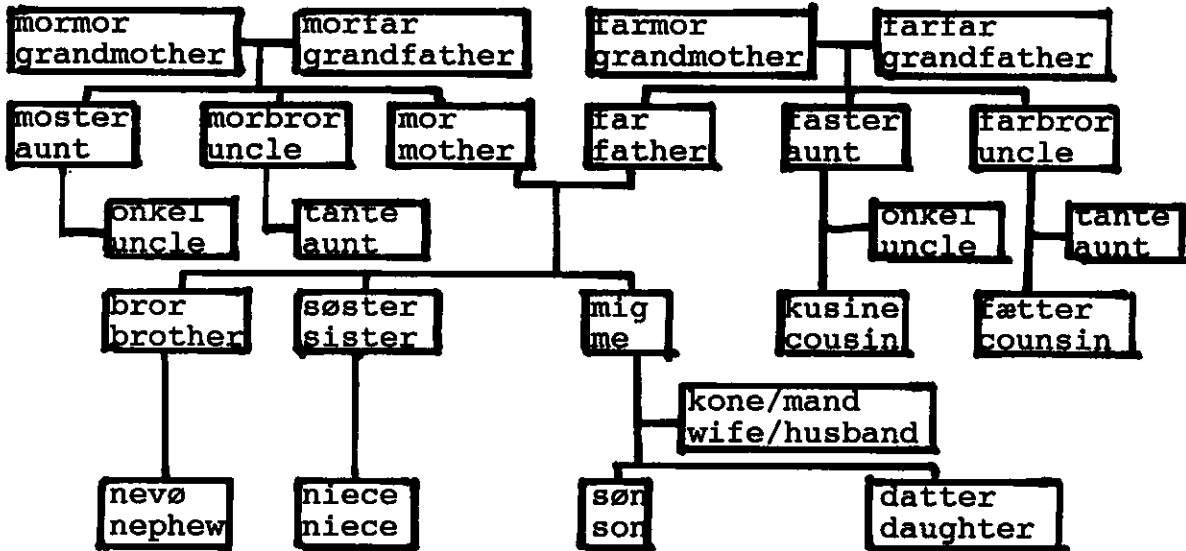


DICTIONARY OF NOUNS

15) 23. Familien : Relatives



- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| tipoldeforældre | great-great-grandparents |
| oldeforældre | great-grandparents |
| oldemor/oldefar | great-grandmother/great-grandfather |
| bedstemor/bedstefar | grandmother/grandfather |
| forældre | parents |
| søskende | brothers and sisters, siblings |
| svigermor/svigerfar | mother-in-law/father-in-law |
| svigerforældre | parents-in-law |
| svigerinde/svoger | sister-in-law/brother-in-law |
| barn | child |
| barnebarn | grandchild |
| oldebarn | great-grandchild |
| tipoldebarn | great-great-grandchild |

25) 40. Lande og Sprog : Countries and Languages

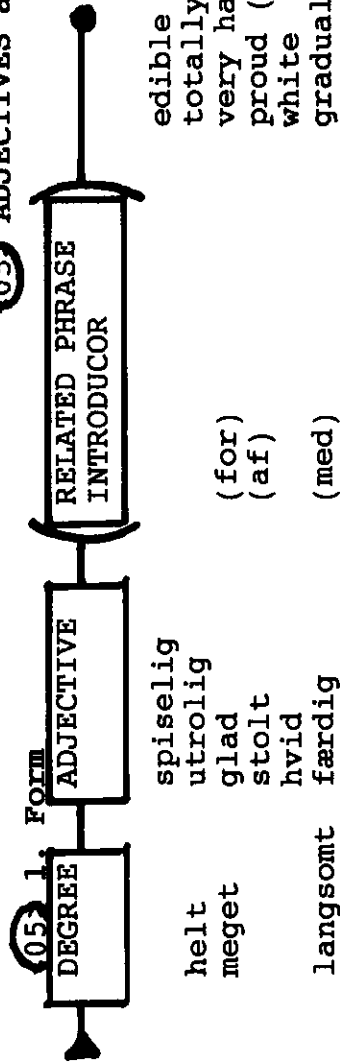
(a map of the world with country/language names marked on it)

30) 53.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| gård | farm |
| gårdspads | farmyard |
| have | court, yard |
| køkkenhave | grounds |
| græsplæne | garden |
| | lawn |

DESCRIPTIONS
(whole adjective phrases)

05 ADJECTIVES as DESCRIPTIONS



05 2. When Appearing Immediately Before a NOUN

en glad mand (1)
et gladt menneske (1)
glade folk (1)

a happy man
a happy person
happy people

Notes

1. The DESCRIPTION agrees with the NOUN in indefinite THINGS but is always in definite form in definite THINGS. See chapter on THINGS for further rules about agreement.
2. The related PHRASE INTRODUCOR does not appear in this case.
3. See exercise 0.

05 3. When Appearing as OBJECTS after the VERBS "være" and "blive"

at være meget glad (2)
at være meget glad for det (3)
at være meget glad for, at vi fik det (3)

to be very happy
to be very happy about it
to be very happy that we got it

at være stolt (2)
at være stolt af æren (3)
at være stolt af, at få æren (3)

to be proud
to be proud of the honor
to be proud to get the honor

Manden er glad, mændene er glade. (1)

The man is happy, the men are happy.

Notes

1. The DESCRIPTION agrees with the SUBJECT. See chapter on THINGS for further rules about agreement.
2. The related PHRASE-INTRODUCOR does not appear in the simplest case.
3. The related PHRASE-INTRODUCOR appears when a THING (or infinitive VERB or CLAUSE) follows the DESCRIPTION. (This is in the form of a regular PHRASE. See chapter on PHRASES.)
4. See exercise 0.

- ⑩ 4. When Appearing as an OBJECT describing another OBJECT
 at male et hus hvidt to paint a house white
 at gøre opgaverne langsomt færdige to get the assignments slowly finished

Notes

1. The DESCRIPTION agrees with the other OBJECT that it describes.

⑩ DESCRIPTIONS From POSSESSIVES

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| en to-værelses lejlighed | a two-room apartment |
| en halvt-års rejse | a half-year trip |
- ⑩ Positive, Comparative, and Superlative

- ⑩ 1. Formation
- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| tidlig, tidligere, tidligst (1) | early, earlier, earliest |
| smuk, smukkere, smukkeste (1) | beautiful, more b., most b. |
| stille, mere stille, mest stille (2) | quiet, quieter, quietest |
| kedelig, mindre kedelig, mindst kedelig (3) | boring, less b., least b. |

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Jeg er ikke så stærk som dig. (4) | I am not so strong as you. |
| Jeg er stærkere end dig. (5) | I am stronger than you. |

Notes

1. Some ADJECTIVES have special comparative and superlative forms. (See chapter on ADJECTIVES.)
2. Other ADJECTIVES require the use of the DEGREES "mere" and "mest" to express comparative and superlative.
3. All ADJECTIVES can use the DEGREES "mindre" and "mindst" to express opposite comparative and superlative.
4. The CONNECTOR "som" is used in comparisons where "så" is used as a DEGREE.

5. The CONNECTOR "end" is used in all other cases.
6. See exercise 0.

10 2. Meaning

den gamle dame (1)
Damen er ældre end dig. (2a)
den ældre dame (2b)
en dyr produkt (1)
en dyrere produkt end min (2a)
en dyrere produkt (2b)

the old lady
The lady is older than you.
the older (elderly) lady
an expensive product.
a more expensive product than mine
a (relatively) expensive product

Notes

1. The positive expresses a simple description.
2. The comparative expresses two things:
 - a. If used with the CONNECTORS "som" or "end", (or if the CONNECTORS are implied but not stated) it compares two THINGS.
 - b. If used singly without a comparison, it is a dampened, less positive version of the positive.

ADJECTIVES
(adjectives)

05 Spelling the Forms of the Four Sources

05 1. Original ADJECTIVES

ROOT	ENDING:	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
indefinite THING	en-NOUN - +t		+ere	+est
	et-NOUN plural +e		+ere	+este
definite THING	+e		+ere	+este

høj + ere = højere
 pæn + t = pænt
 en høj mand, et højt barn

taller
 nice
 a tall man, a tall child

Examples
FORM

pos. indef. (en/et/plural)	RØD (red)	SORT (black)	GAMMEL (old)
def.	rød/rødt/røde røde	sort/sort/sorte sorte	gammel/gammelt/gamle gamle
comp.	rødere	sortere	ældre
super. indef.	rødest	sortest	ældst
def.	rødeste	sorteste	ældste

Notes

1. See spelling rules for notes on adding endings.
2. Irregular ADJECTIVES like "gammel" are listed below.
3. See exercise 0.

10 2. Passive ADJECTIVES from VERBS: Simple case

	At koge (to boil)	At lukke (to close)
PAST PARTICIPLE OF VERB	et kogt æg	en lukket kasse (1)
PAST ACTIVE OF VERB	to kogte æg	den lukkede kasse (2)

Stuen er udmærket. (1)
 Stuerne er udmærkede. (2)
 en udmærket stue (1)
 den udmærkede stue (2)

The room is excellent.
 The rooms are excellent.
 an excellent room
 the excellent room

Notes

1. The past participle is used to describe singular "en"- or "et"-NOUNS in the indefinite case.
2. The past active is used in all other cases (plural and definite).
3. There are no comparative or superlative forms in this case.

30 3. Active ADJECTIVES from VERBS

PRESENT PARTICIPLE OF VERB

strålende

shining

strålende vejr

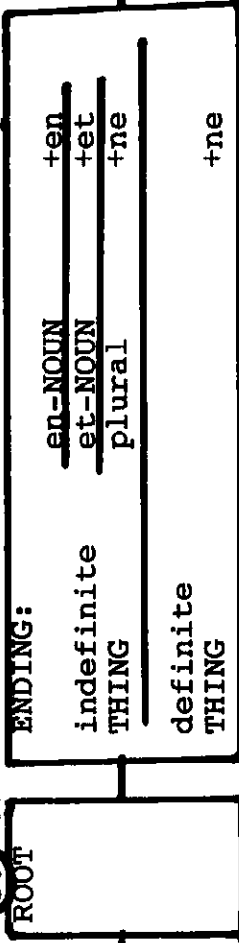
shining weather

Notes

1. There are no comparative or superlative forms in this case.

50 ROOT

4. Passive ADJECTIVES from VERBS: Complex case of irregular verbs



stjål

+ et = stjålet (same as past participle)

fross + en = frossen
 spund + ne = spundne

Jeg har en skreven tekst. (1) I have a written text.
 Jeg har den skrevne tekst. (1) I have the written text.

("skreven/skrevne" used before a NOUN)
 Teksten var skrevet.

The text was written

("skrevet" used as an OBJECT: same as past participle)

Jeg har skrevet teksten. I have written the text.

("skrevet" used as a past participle in an ACTION)

ADJECTIVES requiring this construction:

(listed in "en" form. Derivatives of these behave similarly.)

bunden	bound	bleven	dragen	drawn	driven
falden	fallen	funden	frossen	frozen	given
gleden	slid	gneben	grebet	caught	pinched
reven	ripped	skreven	skåren	sliced	ground
spunden	spun	sprungen	sprukken	cracked	risen
stukken	stuck	stjålen	strøgen	struck	scorched
svunden	faded	svoren	sungen	sung	sunken
truffen	met	tvungen	vunden	won	wrung

Notes

1. This construction is only used on the ADJECTIVES listed here, and only when used directly before a NOUN. Otherwise, they are as in case 2 above.
2. There are no comparative or superlative forms in this case.
3. See exercise 0.

10 Exceptions

10 1. Exceptions to Original ADJECTIVES

BASE	et-NOUN	Plural/Definite
(-)	(+t)	(+e)

blå blåt blå
 (likewise for all ending in "å")

blue

snu snu snue
 (likewise for all ending in other stressed vowels)
 øde øde
 (likewise for all ending in unstressed "e")
 tæt tæt
 (likewise for all with base form already ending in "t")

sly
 deserted
 close

fremmed fremmed fremmede
 glad glad
 lille lille små

foreign
 happy
 little

Vi er nødt til at blive. (1)
 Vi er parat til at kæmpe. (1)
 Vi er vant til forholdene. (1)

We must stay.
 We are ready to fight.
 We are used to the conditions.

Notes

1. "Nødt", "vant", and "parat" come only after "være" or "blive" and do not change their spellings to agree with the SUBJECT.

103 2. Exceptions to Comparative and Superlative Forms of Original ADJECTIVES

POSITIVE COMPARATIVE SUPERLATIVE

(-) (+ere) (-est)

langsom langsommere langsomst
 (likewise for all ending in "som")
 rimelig rimeligere rimligst
 (likewise for all ending in "ig")

slow
 reasonable

dårlig dårligere dårligst (1)
 (slem, ond) værre værst (1)
 få færre færrest
 gammel ældre bedst
 god længere langst
 lille mindre mindst
 mange flere flest
 meget mere mest

bad
 bad
 few
 old
 good
 long
 little
 more (countable)
 more (non-countable)

DEGREES
(adverbs of degree)

20

DEGREE	ADJECTIVE or EXTRA WORD	
rimelig (2)	(aktuel)	reasonably (current)
helt (3)	(utrolig)	totally (incredible)
meget	(stark)	very (strong)
lige så	(bred)	just as (wide)
så	(mørk)	so (dark)
mest	(spændende)	most (exciting)
hvor	(meget)	how (much)
brændende (4)	(varm)	burning (hot)
fem måneder (5)	(gammel)	five months (old)

Notes

1. A DEGREE describes, limits, or otherwise indicates the degree of an ADJECTIVE or EXTRA WORD.
2. Many DEGREES are taken from ADJECTIVES in their positive "en"-form.
3. Some common DEGREES are taken from ADJECTIVES in their positive "et"-form.
4. A present participle can also occasionally be used as a DEGREE.
5. Measurements of time in days, months, etc. can be DEGREES.

EXTRAS

(adverbs, prepositional phrases, and clauses)

20 Order of EXTRAS in a SENTENCE

Aldrig har jeg set sådan noget. (2)
 I tvivl overvejede vi mulighederne. (2)
 Der havde jeg lagt den. (3)
 I morgen skal du lave mad. (3)
 Jeg kommer ikke med. (4)
 Jeg er heller ikke i nærheden. (4)
 Vi kan nok spille igen. (4)
 Du må godt spille. (4)
 Du må spille godt. (5)
 De holte op, efter jeg bad. (5)
 Hun tror ikke, hun vidste. (6)
 Hun tror, hun ikke vidste. (6)
 Vi mødes i foredragssalen på tirsdag. (7)
 Du fandt det ude på marken. (8)
 Hvad ligger inde i kassen? (8)

Never have I seen such a thing.
 In doubt, we considered the options.
 I had put it there.
 You have to cook tomorrow.
 I am not coming.
 I am not in the area either.
 We can probably play again.
 You may play.
 You must play well.
 They stopped after I asked.
 She does not think she knew.
 She thinks she did not know.
 We will meet on Tuesday in the lecture hall.
 You found it out on the field.
 What is in the box?

Vi snakker om aldrig at sove. (9)
 Aldrig at sove ville være helvede. (9)

We are talking about never sleeping.
 To never sleep would be Hell.

Notes

1. There are four places EXTRAS normally appear in a SENTENCE: beginning, end, the radical position, and in CLAUSES.
2. Any EXTRA that is particularly stressed may come at the beginning.
3. EXTRAS expressing place or time often come at the beginning, but can also come at the end.
4. Some EXTRAS that radically affect the tone of the sentence are in the radical position, and are called RADICAL EXTRAS. These are almost always EXTRA WORDS. The complete list is below. Also see chapter on SENTENCES.
5. Other EXTRAS come last in the SENTENCE. Of those, the shortest tend to come first.
6. EXTRAS can appear in CLAUSES, (see chapter on CLAUSES) but are put in the main sentence whenever there is a choice.
7. EXTRAS describing a place usually come before those describing time.

8. EXTRA WORDS describing a general place, like "ude", "inde", etc. often precede PHRASES describing a specific place.
9. EXTRAS can appear immediately before "at" when describing an infinitive VERB outside of the main ACTION.

15 1. Definition
 Det har jeg set.
 Det her jeg jo set.
 Du kan ikke lide Fyn.
 Du kan vel ikke lide Fyn?

15 RADICAL EXTRAS

I have seen it.
 I have seen it, you know.
 You do not like Fyn.
 You do not like Fyn, perhaps?

Notes

1. RADICAL EXTRAS change the tone of the SENTENCE radically.
2. They are placed in the radical position: immediately after the first VERB or after the SUBJECT if the SUBJECT and VERB are inverted.

15 2. List of RADICAL EXTRAS

In order of appearance in the SENTENCE. Eg. "jo ikke" but never "ikke jo".
 Missing translations are too complicated to list here. See dictionary for a better translation.

så so
 da then
 jo you know
 bare just
 nok surely
 dog however
 lige just
 nu now
 måske maybe
 snart soon
 vel

gerne willingly
 godt
 faktisk in fact
 overhovedet at all
 slet at all
 heller neither
 ikke not
 aldrig never
 altid always
 endnu still,yet
 endnu ikke still not

20 3. EXTRAS That Are Both RADICAL and non-RADICAL
 EXTRA AS A RADICAL AS A NON-RADICAL

godt	willingly	well
så	so	then
nu (3)	now	now
da	(conviction)	then

Nu må du godt synge.
 Nu må du synge godt.
 Hun tog så af sted.
 Så tog hun af sted.

Now you may sing.
 Now you must sing well.
 So she left.
 Then, she left.

Notes

1. These EXTRAS have different meanings when they appear in different places.
3. Both uses of "nu" translate to "now".

EXTRA WORDS
(adverbs, particles)

10 The Four Forms

10 1. Original EXTRAS

altid
hellere

always
rather

Notes

1. Original EXTRAS are not derived from any other part of speech.
2. Only a few original EXTRAS have comparative and superlative forms. These are listed below.

20 2. EXTRAS Derived From ADJECTIVES

klart, klarere, klarest (1)
ærligt, ærligere, ærligst (1)
heldigvis (2)
naturligvis (2)

clearly, more clearly, most clearly
honestly, more honestly, most honestly
luckily
naturally

Notes

1. Most EXTRAS derived from ADJECTIVES are the same as the indefinite "et"-form of the ADJECTIVE.
2. A few ADJECTIVES add "-vis" to become EXTRAS.

20 3. Past Participles of VERBS as EXTRAS

udmærket

wonderfully

Notes

1. The past participles of certain VERBS that are used as ADJECTIVES can sometimes also be used as EXTRAS.

60 4. Present Participles of VERBS as EXTRAS

Han kom gående til hotellet.
De talte tiltrækkende.
Bliv ventende på mig.

He came walking to the hotel.
They spoke attractively.
Remain waiting for me.

Notes

1. Most used after "at komme" and "at blive", the present participle can act as an EXTRA.

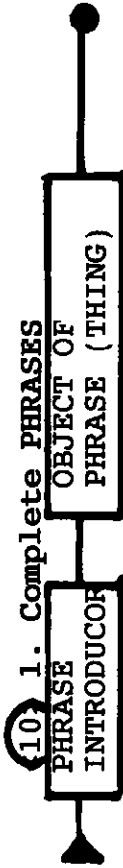
(20) Positive, Comparative, and Superlative of Original EXTRAS

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE	
ofte	oftere	oftest	often, more often, most often
tit	tiere	tiest	often, more often, most often
snart	snarere	snarest (1)	soon, sooner, soonest
gerne	hellere	helst (2)	willingly, rather, most willingly
før	-	først	before, first
lidt	mindre	mindst	a little, less, least
Jeg vil snarere spise en mus. (1)			I would sooner/rather eat a mouse.
Jeg vil gerne... (2)			I would like to...
Jeg vil hellere...end... (2)			I would rather...than...
Jeg vil helst... (2)			I would most like to...
Jeg var her før.			I was here before.
Jeg var her først kl. 16.			I was not here until 4:00.

Notes

1. "snarere" can also mean "rather".
2. "gerne", isolated, means "willingly", but is used most frequently as the example sentences show directly above.

PHRASES
(prepositional phrases, adverbs)



i	havet
til	dig
for	lastbiler (2)
af	at det skete (3)
af	sted (4)

Han er bange for lastbiler. (2)
 Vi var ked af, at det skete. (3)
 Vi tager af sted. (4)

in the ocean
to/for you
-
-
-

She is afraid of trucks.
 We were sorry it happened.
 We are leaving.

Notes

1. PHRASES are built of a THING, and an INTRODUCOR which gives the SENTENCE a particular relationship to the THING.
2. Some PHRASE INTRODUCORS are closely connected to ADJECTIVES. PHRASES of this type follow the ADJECTIVE, and the PHRASE INTRODUCOR does not hold any meaning: it just connects the ADJECTIVE to the OBJECT.
3. The OBJECT can be any THING, including a PHRASE or infinitive VERB.
4. Some PHRASES do not mean anything by themselves, but only with a certain VERB.
5. A single exception to this form is with "for et år siden" (one year ago)



på	on
i	in

Har du ikke noget på?
 Jeg faldt i.

Don't you have anything on?
 I fell in.

Notes

1. Incomplete PHRASES leave out the OBJECT. The OBJECT is implied.

20 2. Broken PHRASES

et teater, som vi befinder os i (2)
den dag, de snakker om (2)

a theater that we find ourselves in
the day they talk about

Børn kikker jeg på. (3)
Hvem skriver du til? (3)
Hvad handler den om? (3)

I am looking at children.
Who are you writing to?
What is it about?

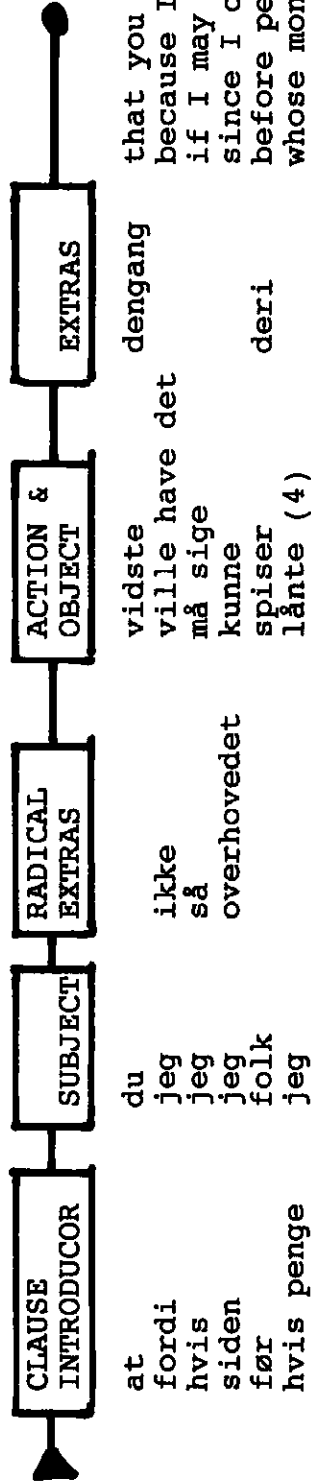
Notes

1. In broken PHRASES, the OBJECT is named first, and the INTRODUCOR appears later in the SENTENCE.
2. The INTRODUCOR can appear in a CLAUSE, where the THING preceding the CLAUSE in the OBJECT of the PHRASE.

3. Or, the INTRODUCOR can appear in the main SENTENCE in which the OBJECT has been moved to the beginning (either for emphasis or in a question).

CLAUSES
(clauses)

25 Form



Jeg kom, fordi jeg skulle. (3)

I came because I had to.

Jeg kom, fordi hvis jeg ventede, så ville jeg være blevet våd. (3)

I came because if I did not, then I would have gotten wet.

Jeg kom, for ellers ville jeg være blevet våd. (3)

I came because otherwise I would have gotten wet.

Notes

1. A CLAUSE is like a whole SENTENCE, but it acts as a single part of speech in a larger SENTENCE.
2. There are three types of CLAUSES (below).
3. Word order is fixed in CLAUSES. Exception: A CLAUSE can have an EXTRA CLAUSE in it, coming between the INTRODUCOR and SUBJECT. In this case, the whole (outer) CLAUSE uses the word order of a main SENTENCE. This is usually avoided.
4. The INTRODUCOR is one word, except with "hvis", in which case a THING follows (the OBJECT of the ACTION in the CLAUSE).

25 Types**25** 1. CLAUSES AS THINGS

at vi bliver ældre
om frøer kan flyve
hvad der er i vejen
hvem du kan lide

that we get old
whether frogs can fly
what is in the way
who you like

Om frøer kan flyve er ikke spørgsmålet.
Jeg siger, (at) vi bliver ældre. (3)

Whether frogs can fly is not the question.
I say (that) we get old.

Notes

1. This type of CLAUSE can appear in the place of any THING.
2. The only CLAUSE INTRODUCORS used in this case are listed here.
3. "At", as an INTRODUCOR can be left out if the CLAUSE does not appear first in the SENTENCE.

25 2. CLAUSES FOLLOWING THINGS

INTRODUCOR	SUBJECT	REST OF CLAUSE
(som)	jeg	ikke kan glemme (3)
der/som	-	gik forbi (4)
hvis navn	du	kender (6)
hvis navn	-	er Lars (6)

(that) I cannot forget
who/that/which walked by
whose name you know
whose name is Lars

en dag, jeg ikke kan glemme (3)

a day I cannot forget

nogen, der gik forbi (4)

someone who walked by

et emne, som diskuteres overalt (4)

a subject that is discussed everywhere

et land, hvis hovedstad er København (6)

a country whose capital is Copenhagen

et land, hvis hovedstad du bor i (6)

a country whose capital you live in

Notes

1. CLAUSES following THINGS are separated by a comma.
3. "Som" is used when the preceding THING is the OBJECT of the CLAUSE (a regular CLAUSE in this case). "Som" can be and usually is left out.

4. Either "som" or "der" (see (5)) is used when the preceding THING is the SUBJECT of the CLAUSE. Here, the CLAUSE is special, as it has no SUBJECT itself. The INTRODUCOR cannot be left out in this case.
5. "Som" and "der" are interchangeable in the case described in (4), except for after "og" and "men", "som" must be used, eg. "nogen der arbejder og som hviler" (someone who works and who rests)
6. "Hvis" + NOUN makes up the possessive INTRODUCOR. "Hvis" is always coupled with a NOUN, which is not the SUBJECT of the CLAUSE. The CLAUSE can either have a SUBJECT as in (3) or have no SUBJECT as in (4).

25 3. EXTRA CLAUSES

siden jeg kunne
 før folk spiser
 fordi solen skinner

since I could
 before people eat
 because the sun is shining

Vi presenterer maden, før folk spiser.

We present the food before people eat.

Notes

1. This type of CLAUSE is an EXTRA, appearing either at the beginning or end of a sentence, and separated by a comma.
2. EXTRA CLAUSES usually tell when or why.
3. There are many possible INTRODUCORS, listed in the dictionary.

DICTIONARY OF EXTRAS

EXTRA WORDS, CLAUSES, and PHRASES are mixed in this dictionary.

<u>Part of Speech</u>	<u>+</u>	<u>Symbol (represents)</u>	
PHRASE INTRODUCOR	+	- (THING)	= PHRASE
CLAUSE INTRODUCOR	+	= (rest of CLAUSE)	= CLAUSE

ie. "siden =" means that "siden" is a CLAUSE INTRODUCOR: "=" thus represents the rest of the CLAUSE.

01 1. Rent Fysisk Steder : Purely Physical Places

hvor =	where =
i -	in -
på -	on (top of) -
under -	under -
over -	over -
ved -	by -
ved siden af -	next to -
hos -	with -
udenfor	outside
uden for -	outside -
ad -	along -
her	here
der	there
nedenunder	downstairs, underneath
ovenover	upstairs, on top
i midten af -	in the middle of -
mellem -	between -
iblant -	among -
oppe	up
heroppe	up here
deroppe	up there
henne	over
herhenne	over here
derhenne	over there
hjemme	home
herhjemme	(here at) home
derhjemme	(there at) home
et sted	someplace
et eller andet sted	someplace or another

02 2. Ubestemte Tidpunkter : Non-specific Moments

siden =	since =
gennem -	through -
i -	in -
sent	late
tidligt	early
før	before

03 3. Bestemte Beskrevet Tidpunkter : Specific Described Moments

då/når = (1)	when =
bagefter	afterwards
efter -/=	after -/=
før -	before -

inden/før =	before =
ikke før =	not until =
først da/når =	
under -	during -
imens =	while =
(lige) idet =	just as/while =
mens =	
for - siden	- ago
om -	in -

Notes

1. "da" is used for single past events; "når" is used for repetitive and future events.

04 4. Nu : Now

nu	now
i øjeblikket	this moment/instant
da	then

05 5. Dagstider Generalt : Day-times in General

klokken et:	at one (o'clock):
om natten	at night/A.M.
om eftermiddagen	in the afternoon/P.M.
klokken seks:	at six (o'clock):
om morgenen	in the morning/A.M.
om aftenen	in the evening/P.M.
kl. fem over et	at five after one
kl. kvart over et	at a quarter past one
kl. fem i halv-to	at one twenty-five
kl. halv-to	at one thirty/half (past) one
kl. fem over halv-toat	one thirty-five
kl. kvart i to	at a quarter to two
kl. kvart over	at a quarter past
kl. halv	at half past
kl. kvart i	at a quarter til
kl. 13.05	at 1:05 P.M.
(tretten-nul-fem)	(one-o-five p m)
ved tre-tiden	around three (o'clock)
om morgenen	in the morning
om formiddagen	
til middag	at noon
om eftermiddag	in the afternoon
om aftenen	in the evening
om natten	at night
til midnat	at midnight

06 6. Dagstider i det Sidste Døgn : Day-times in the Previous 24 Hours

i morges	this morning
i formiddags	
i eftermiddags	this afternoon
i aftes	last night
i nat	

<07> 7. Dagstider i det Næste Døgn : Day-times in the Coming 24 Hours

i formiddag	this morning
i eftermiddag	this afternoon

i aften	this evening / tonight
i nat	tonight
i morgen tidligt	tomorrow morning

08 8. Dage : Days

forleden dag	the other day
i foregår	on the day before yesterday
i går	yesterday
i dag	today
i morgen	tomorrow
i overmorgen	on the day after tomorrow
i søndags	last Sunday
på mandag	on/next Monday

09 9. Tider Større end en Dag : Times Greater than a Day

sidste uge	last week
denne uge	this week
næste uge	next week
i januar	in January
til januar	next January
i januar-måned	in January
om foråret	in the Spring
i vinter	this Winter
til vinter	next Winter
i fjor	last year
i år	this year
næste år	next year
i 1921 / 2087	in 1921 / 2087
i dette århundrede	in this century

10 10. Hvordan : How

ved -	by -
som -	as -
	like -
sådan som =	like =
ligesom =	
som (om) =	as if =
efterhånden som =	
bedst som =	

11 11. Værdi : Value

dog	however
alligevel	anyway
allerede	already
heller (1)	either
godt	well
(selv) om =	although/even though
skønt =	

Notes

1. Det er heller ikke kort. = It is not short either.

12 12. Grund : Reason

derfor	therefore
altså	consequently
fordi =	because =
da =	on the grounds that =
idet/siden =	
på grund af -	because of -
for -	on the grounds of -
	for -

Notes

1. "for" as a CONNECTOR is followed by a complete sentence, not a CLAUSE.

13 13. Grad : Degree

overhovedet ikke	not at all
slet ikke	
ikke	not
lidt	a little
meget	a lot
helt	completely
fuldstændig	totally

14 14. Gentagelse : Repetition

aldrig nogensinde	never ever
slet aldrig	never
ingen gange	
en gang	once
to gange	twice
tre/.. gange	three/.. times
om måneden	per month
om dagen	per day
i timen	per hour
sjældent	rarely
ikke ofte	scarcely
nogle gange	seldom
sommetider	sometimes
undertiden	
ofte / tit	often
altid	always
hele tiden	all the time

Notes

1. "per": Times of an hour or shorter are with "i"; others are with "om"

15 15. Orientering : Orientation

omvendt	turned around
	backwards
i øst	to the East
i nord	to the North
i vest	to the West
i syd	to the South
nord for -	North of -

Notes

1. Also: "2 km. nord for byen"

CONNECTORS
(Coordinating conjunctions and some special adverbs)

05 1. Usage

Connecting THINGS:

en dreng og en pige

Connecting DESCRIPTIONS:

spiselig men ikke god

Connecting EXTRAS:

Jeg gik over broen og inde i skoven.

Du ved, om det er sandt eller ej. (5)

både nu og senere

Connecting SENTENCES:

Kom nu, for det er sent. (2)

Det er enten solskinsvej, eller også er det regnvej.

5 er mere end 4.

Margaret er ikke så stor som Helle. (4)

Jeg arbejder flere timer end hun. (3)

Det skete hurtigere end jeg forventede.

a boy and a girl

edible but not good

I walked over the bridge and in the woods.

You know if it is true or not.

both now and later

Come now, for (because) it is late.

It is either sunny weather,

or it is rainy weather.

5 is more than 4.

Margaret is not as tall as Helle.

I work more hours than she.

It happened faster than I expected.

Notes

1. Connectors bind parallel words, phrases, or sentences together.
2. Do not confuse CONNECTORS with INTRODUCORS. Note especially "for" (a CONNECTOR) and "fordi" (an INTRODUCOR).
3. An OBJECT or SUBJECT is possible here.
4. To compare two words or phrases, use:
 - some for positive ADJECTIVES. (eg. "ikke så meget...som...")
 - end for comparative ADJECTIVES. (eg. "mere...end...")
5. "...eller ej" is the only way to say "...or not".

⑩ 2. Complete List of Connectors

:	:
og	and
eller	or
hverken..eller	neither..nor
men ikke	but not
så	so
ikke bare..men også	not only..but also
snart..snart	now..now
som	as

:	:
både..og	both..and
enten..eller	either..or
men	but
for	because
såvel..som	..as well as
dels..dels	part..part
end	than

:	:
både..og	both..and
enten..eller	either..or
men	but
for	because
såvel..som	..as well as
dels..dels	part..part
end	than

Notes

1. "både..og", "enten..eller", etc. can be used in more than two pieces: eg. "både Susan og dig og mig" (Susan, you, and me).

ADVANCED TOPICS

⑥0 A Few Old and Almost Outdated Words

ej = ikke Den er her ej.
 thi = for Sæt fart på, thi klokken er jo mange.
 visse = nogle Visse mennesker er dovne.

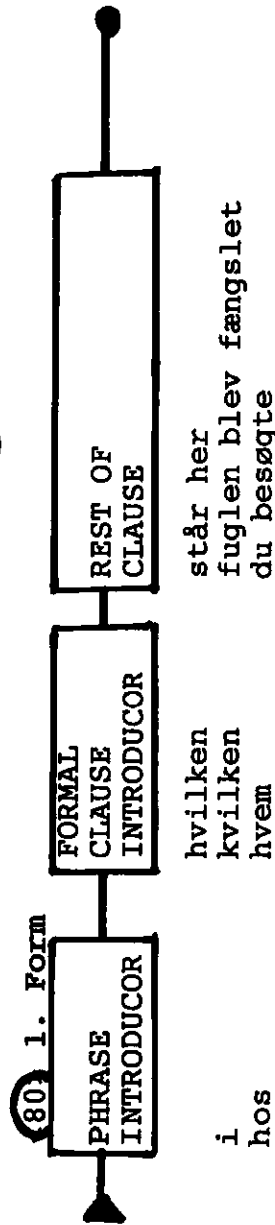
NEW WORD ⑥0 Outdated Agreements Still Found Occasionally
OLD FORMS (en/et/plural)
 vores vor/vort/vore
 jeres jer/jert/jere
 blevet bleven/blevet/blivne (1)

Jeg er bleven klippet. Jeg er blevet klippet.

Notes

1. The pattern of "blevet" shown is also true for all other past participles.

⑧0 Formal Clause Introdutors



koppen, hvilken står her the cup that is here
 et træ, i kvilket fuglen blev fængslet a tree in which the bird was caught
 en ven hos hvem du besøgte a friend you visited

INFORMALFORMAL

et bord, som kaffen står på et bord, på hvilket keffen står
 en by, vi bor i en by, i hvilken vi bor
 nogen, jeg kender noget om nogen, om hvem jeg kender noget

Notes

1. These CLAUSES are only of the type that follow THINGS.
2. The PHRASE INTRODUCOR (if existant) introduces an implied PHRASE with the preceding THING as its OBJECT.
3. The formal CLAUSE INTRODUCOR is one of the following:
 - a. "hvem" if the preceding THING is a person
 - b. "hvilken/hvilket/kvilke" if the preceding THING is not a person (must agree with the THING)

Errors in 19-30 April 1989 Printing

Omissions

- Some short infinitives of VERBS do not end in "e", like "bo" and "sy" (live and sew). These have the endings: present active "r", past active "ede", present passive "s", past passive "edes", present participle "ende", past participle "et". The command forms are the same as the infinitives.
- The numbers in parentheses following many examples refer to the note numbers below the examples.

Listing by Page

- 1 bjerger -> bil (bjerger is an "et" NOUN, while "bil" fits)
W is also a rare letter.
- 2 NOUNS ending in -dom are "en" (?)
- 3 kørte -> kørt
- 5.5 berolige -> berolige sig
- 8 Stødet means "having a stød".
- 12 Add "hvorfor" (why).
flere -> nogle
- 12.2 forbine -> forbinde
- 13.6 hildigvis -> heldigvis
- 14.9 tallige -> utallige
Cut Note 2 (?)
- 15.5 Hun ser sådan ud. -> Jeg vil være fri. (I want to be free.)
second example: skal -> vil
- 15.9 I juli... -> I december vil der altid være sne. (In
December, there will always be snow.)
- 16.9 Jo længere jeg sover, jo trættere jeg bliver.
-> Jo længere jeg sover, jo trættere bliver jeg.
Jo mere han læser, des hurtigere han kan læse.
-> Jo mere han læser, des hurtigere kan han læse.
- 17.5 sikkert -> vel (2x) (Did you come to the party?)
- 18.3 triste -> trist
- 18.5 Ikke can only be used at the end of a sentence when the
sentence is positive, ie. does not already contain "ikke".
- 20 meget undskyld -> undskyld
In math, use "en", not "et" for the number one.
lig -> er lig med
- 21.5 looked (nice) -> looked...
Add example: Jeg kunne have set pænt ud. (I could have
looked nice.)
- 21.8 at skrive mig breve -> at fortælle mig historien (to tell
me the story)
- 23 Reflexive and Reciprocal VERBS -> The Three ACTION Forms
Add example: Hun ser sig selv. De ser sig selv (She sees
herself. They see themselves.) "Selv" is common after "sig"
to emphasize that the OBJECT and SUBJECT are identical.
- 24.9 Hjælp -> Hjælp
- 26.2 The past passive is rarely used. See construction 13 for
the common way to express the passive with "blive".
- 26.5 klog -> klogere (more intelligent)
- 27.6 Hun vil måtte.. -> Hun vil kunne.. Kunne can also indicate
permission. Questions may also contain "må godt" or "må
gerne".
- 29.0 "Gide" is not found in formal speech.
- 29.5 Jeg skulle lige lukke døren. -> Jeg lukkede lige døren.

- "Skal lige" expresses the near future, and just "lige" expresses nearness in the past, with an ACTION in the past.
- 30.1 Jeg får nu vasket bilen. -> Jeg får vasket bilen.
Jeg skal får.. -> Jeg skal få..
- 30.7 hvis I vidste -> hvis I kendte til det
Jeg gider ikke ses. -> Jeg gider ikke tælles. (I do not feel like being counted.)
- 31.7 Cut example: Han må ikke...
The two examples with "dræbt" and "født" are misleading, because you would never say "blevet". These are better seen as passive constructions, which use "være" + past participle instead of "blive" + past participle.
- 32.1 The implied words can follow any of the following: (?)
skal/skulle skal/skulle ikke
vil/ville vil/ville ikke
bør/burde bør/burde ikke
må/måtte
- 34.5 I må ikke ses. -> Maden skal købes i dag. (The food has to be bought today.)
Mad skal blive købt i dag. -> Huset kan blive solgt i dag. (The house can be sold today.)
- 35 Cut the past participle: død
- 36 smidet -> smidt
stridt -> stridt/stridet
- 37 fortrydet -> fortrudt
- 38 fyer -> fyger
- 42.3 red books -> green and red books
- 43 Cut example: samme sted
- 44.0 Hun bor i det hus, han bor i. -> Hun bor i det hus, han boede i. (...lived in.)
Cut example: Det er i samme sted.
- 45.7 Professions, nationalities, and titles appear without INTRODUCORS only when they appear after the VERBS "være" and "blive".
- 47.2 at æble -> et æble
- 48.4 svømmende -> svømmende
Cunstruction 7 is very rarely used.
- 49.3 landskape -> landscape
Cut: and "alle".
- 49.7 herfra og dertil -> herfra og hjem (From here to home...)
- 50.3 sådant et -> sådan et
sådanne nogle -> sådan nogle
sådant noget -> sådan noget
- 50 "Nogen" means only "someone", not "some". However, "nogle" means "some" in the plural and is pronounced "nogen". The proper listing should be:
noget/noget/nogle
sådan noget (some such, singular)
- 52.5 en facts -> en kiks
en facts' -> en kiks' (a cookie's)
- 52.9 en -> ens
- 53 fotografiapparat -> bog (book) "Fotografiapparat" is an "et" NOUN.
- 54.4 sådanne nogle -> sådan nogle
- 55.7 sådant noget -> sådan noget
- 56.2 spejlen -> spejlet (2x)
i sit plads -> på sin plads
blev flyttet -> blev sat (was put)

- That is Helle. -> That/This is Helle.
Det er for mange krav. -> Det er kartofler. (That (general) is potatoes.)
De er umulige.. -> De smager godt. (They (the potatoes) taste good.)
- 58.5 Hunden fanger -> Hunden jagter
Skoven er vild. -> Skoven er stor. (The forest is big.)
- 59.1 Hunden fanger -> Hunden jagter
- 60.4 Add: fars, faderens, fædres, fædrenes
are are -> are
fræfter -> kræfter
- 62 Add: svigerfamilie = in-laws
"Onkel" and "tante" can also mean any uncle or aunt, not just those unrelated by blood.
- 63.4 en glad man -> en høj mand (a tall man)
-> et højt menneske (a tall person)
-> høje folk (tall people)
- 63.9 mændene -> mændene
- 64.8 stærkere -> stærkere
- 65.3 en dyr produkt -> et dyrt produkt
en dyrere -> et dyrere (2x)
- 67.7 shining -> excellent (2x)
- 67.9 stjål -> stjål- "Stjål" is not in itself a word.
Add: stolen, frozen, spun
- 68 Cut: gleden
grebet -> greben
Add: en opriven sweater (a ripped sweater)
- 69.7 Cut: dårlig, dårligere..., slem, ond
- 70.4 "Værre, værst" has no positive form, but you can use the words "dårlig" or "slem" (bad), or "ond" (evil).
Add: sly, diagonal, fateful
ruined -> deserted
- 72 I tvivl... -> I skolen har jeg set en fugl. (In school, I saw a bird.)
Jeg kommer ikke med. -> Jeg kommer ikke.
holte -> holdte
efter jeg bad -> da jeg bad dem om det
helvede -> et helvede
- 73 The list of radical extras is not complete.
- 75.6 wonderfully -> outstandingly
De talte tiltrækkende. -> Han gik grinende rundt. (He walked around laughing.)
- 77.9 Add example: Kommer du med? (Are you coming with me/us?)
- 78 Børn kikker jeg på. -> Dig stoler jeg på.
- 79.3 deri -> derinde
- 80 "Hvor" (where) can also introduce CLAUSES following THINGS.
- 86 inde i skoven -> ind i skoven
- 88 Cut: hvilken står her; koppen, hvilken står her
fængslet -> fanget
du besøgte -> su spiste (you ate)
nogen, om hvem.. -> en person, om hvem..