

20. oktober 2024

### List of grammatical terms

((system of) terminology; battery of concepts; no'menclature [n\*(u)'menkl\*tf\*]; metalanguage; language(-specific) terms) – main purpose: to expand language awareness

adjektivisk, tillægsagtig	adjec'tival [ædʒek'taɪvl]
adverbialfrase, adverbial, adverbialt	
led ( <u>sætningsadverbialer</u> : lægger sig til hele sætningen ( <i>ikke, måske</i> ) og <u>indholdsadverbialer</u> : lægger sig til verbalet)	adverbi(al) clause/phrase (e.g. <u>Tomorrow morning</u> , she will be sitting <u>in the church in her pew</u> , <i>He gave it <u>to her</u>, he wrote a letter <u>to him</u></i> )
affiks (lat. af'fixus: knyttet til) (sammenfattende betegnelse for præfiks, infiks, suffiks)	'affix, 'add-on (e.g. <i>be-come, de-press, for-get, re-turn; cat-s, walk-ed, agree-ment, quick-ly, on-look-er</i> )
afhængig (indirekte) spørgesætning	dependent (el. subordinate) interrogative clause ( <i>I don't understand <u>what you mean</u> / What is it? / Who did you speak to? / Why will she marry that man?</i> ) (an interrogative pronoun/adverb: who, what, where, when, why, how is used)
afledning, derivat	derivative (e.g. <i>play: <u>player</u>, <u>replay</u>, <u>playful</u>; look: 'look-<u>on</u>, 'look-<u>in</u>, 'look-<u>out</u>, 'look-<u>up</u></i> )
afledt ord, derivativ	derivative
aflyd, vokalalternation, vokalskifte (efter tysk Ablaut, dannet af sprogforskeren Jacob Grimm 1819)	'ablaut [æblaut], gradation [gr*'deɪfn], vowel shift/change, (vowel) mutation (fx <i>break – broke, catch – caught, bring – brought, write – wrote</i> )
aflydstrin	grade
agens, den handlende (det led, der betegner den handlende; i passivsætninger signaleret af <i>by</i> )	agent; (the <i>do-er</i> ) ( <i>This picture was probably painted by <u>a child</u>; the mouse was killed by <u>the cat</u></i> )
aktiv form, handleform	the active (voice/form) ( <i>The cat eats the mouse</i> )
analytisk komparation	analytic comparison of gradable adjectives is expressed by the words <i>more</i> and <i>most</i> (e.g. <i>beautiful</i> )
anførende sætning	introductory clause ( <i>"I don't know", <u>she said</u></i> )
antece'dent, korrelat, 'det forudgående', ord el. sætning hvortil et rel. pron. henviser	antecedent [ænti'si:dnt], correlate ['kcr*'leɪt] ( <i><u>My parents</u>, who have both died, gave me a good education</i> )
artikel, kendeord	article
aspekt (aktionsart; overbegreb for progressiv/non-progressiv og perfektiv/non-perfektiv (imperfektiv	

dvs. afsluttet><uafsluttet/durativt); den synsvinkel hvorunder en verbal- handling betragtes) at-sætning	'aspect (e.g. <i>the progressive/continuous/expanded aspect</i> ) that-clause (you can never have a that-clause as a complement for/to/of a preposition) (e.g. <i>*We talked about that it would be a good idea to take a walk in the park. . .</i> men we talked about the fact / the idea / the possibility that . . . , we <i>talked about it being a good idea to ...; I'll see to it that ...</i> ; men: <i>They differ <u>in</u> that she is dark and he is blond.</i> <i>She told me nothing <u>except</u> that she should not leave;</i> <i>*After the students have finished the texts, they are to ...)</i>
attributiv (umiddelbart tilknyttet, vedføjet)	a'ttributive (e.g. a <u>red</u> hat >< <i>the hat is red</i> (pre'dicative); a <i>live fish</i> >< <i>the fish is alive</i> ; a <i>quiet/taciturn man</i> ><a man of few words)
bestemmelse bestemt (form) bestemt ental bestemt flertal bestemt kendeord/artikel bestemmelsesord, determinativ, determinator	modification definite (form) definite singular definite plural the definite article ( <i>the</i> )  determiner (predeterminer / central determiner / postdeterminer) (e.g. <i>a/an, the, my, this, each, more,</i> <i>many, both, all</i> )
bestemmende/prædikativ/define- rende/restriktiv relativsæt.	restrictive/defining/identifying (relative) clause ( <i>Do you know the man <u>who wrote this book</u>? There's the woman <u>who tried to steal your cat</u>. My brother <u>who comes from Dundee</u> will go to the game. (defining) &gt;&lt; My brother, <u>who comes from Dundee</u>, will go to the game. (non- defining) &gt;&lt; The boys <u>who were wearing green hats</u> were running away. (defining) &gt;&lt; The boys, <u>who were wearing green hats</u>, were running away. (non-defining))</i>
bestemthed betingelsesbisætning bevægelsesverbum biled, adverbial(led); (biled er de led i sætningen, som angiver de nærm- ere omstændigheder, der knytter sig til handlingen/udsagnsleddet. De ud- trykker tid, sted, måde, grad, årsag, hensigt, benægtelse mm.)	definiteness ['definitn*s] clause of condition, condition(al) clause (e.g. <i>If you ...</i> ) verb of motion
bindeord, konjunktion, konjunkt	ad'verbial, circumstantial, adjunct (e.g. <i>Tomorrow morning,</i> <i>she will be sitting <u>in the church in her pew</u>, He gave it <u>to</u></i> <i>her, he wrote a letter <u>to him</u></i> ) conjunction [k*n'd3anj(k)fn], connective, conjunct, conjoint, 'joining words' (e.g. <i>and, that, when, although, than, but</i> ) conjunction of comparison / time / reason / condition / concession / result / purpose); (su'bordinator; co'ordinator;

	sammenligningsbindeord: <i>as</i> , sideordnings- og underordningsbindeord)
	co'rrelative conjunctions: (forbundne bindeord bestående af to led) <i>both...and</i> , <i>not only...but (also)</i> , <i>either...or</i> , <i>neither...nor</i>
biord, adverbium	adverb ( <u>genuine</u> adverbs: <i>already</i> , <i>never</i> , <i>always</i> , <i>soon</i> , <i>almost</i> >< derived adverbs: <i>beautifully</i> , <i>quickly</i> , <i>quietly</i> ); (adverb of manner: <i>beautifully</i> , <i>happily</i> ; adverb of place: <i>far</i> , <i>outside</i> ; adverb of time: <i>tomorrow</i> , <i>today</i> ; adverb of degree: <i>most</i> , <i>so</i> , <i>too</i> ; modal adverb (der bekræfter, benægter, angiver mulighed eller udtrykker stillingtagen etc.): <i>obviously</i> , <i>almost</i> )
bisætning, underordnet sætning, ledsætning	subordinate clause, dependent clause, subsidiary [s*b'sidj*ri] clause, subclause, clause
bunden	adjectival
bydemåde, bydeform, imperativ	the imperative (mood)'
bydende	imperative
bøje, konjugere, deklinere	inflect, conjugate ['kcn(d)3ugeit], decline (e.g. <i>The students conjugated the verb 'be' for person and number in the present tense and inflected some irregular adjectives</i> )
bøjelig	inflectional, inflective, declinable, gradable
bøjes	is inflected, go, conjugated, declined (e.g. <i>it/the verb find goes (like this): find, finds, found, found</i> )
bøjet, finit	finite
bøjet form	inflected form, inflection etc. (e.g. <i>play: plays, played, playing; look: looks, looked, looking</i> )
bøjning, konjugation, deklination	inflection/inflexion, (verbal) conjugation [kcn(d)3u'geifn], (nominal) declension
bøjningsendelse	inflectional ending, inflectional suffix, inflection etc.
bøjningsform, -måde	inflected form etc., way of conjugation etc.
bøjningslære, formlære	accidence
bøjningsmønster, paradigme	paradigm [pær*daim]
bøjningsmåde, -form	(mode of) inflection, way of comparison etc.
copulaverbum (se også kopulavb.)	copula, -s [kcpjul*, -z], copular verb; linking verbs taking a subject complement and linking a description to the subject ( <i>be, appear, feel, look, remain, seem, smell, sound, taste, become, get, go, grow, turn, make</i> )
decimaltal	decimal [dez*m(*)l] number, decimal (e.g. 3.5 = three decimal five, three point five, three and a half)
datid, imperfektum, præteritum	the past (tense), the preterite (tense), the im'perfect (tense) (e.g. <i>I did his homework, yesterday</i> )
diatese, handlingsformer (et verbums aktionsart mht. <u>aktiv</u> – <u>passiv</u> )	diathesis [dai'æp*sis], voice (e.g. <i>is it active/passive voice?</i> )
direkte tale	direct speech ( <i>He said, "I'm tired"</i> )

distributiv pluralis	di'stributive plural (e.g. <i>They lost their <u>lives</u>./They changed <u>places/jobs</u>.</i> men dog <i>we are on our way, on their behalf</i> )
dobbeltform	double form (e.g. past participle double forms in <i>bless, broadcast, cleave, dream, dwell, lean, leap, learn, light: lighted-lit</i> )
dobbelt nægtelse	double negative (e.g. <i>I don't know nothing, I couldn't see nobody, I ain't got nothing, I can't do nothing, we don't need no education, you have no nothing, you don't go nowhere</i> )
do-omskrivning	do paraphrase
durative (vedvarende/uafsluttet handling)	durative
efterstillet	post'positive (e.g. attorney general, queen regnant, all matters financial, Italy proper = det egentlige Italien, in every way possible)
egennavn, proprium	proper name/noun, proprium
ejefald, genitiv	the genitive (form/case), the possessive (form/case)
ejestedord, possessivt pronomen	po'ssessive [p*'zesiv] 'pronoun, possessive, (e.g. <i>my, mine, our, ours</i> )
endelse	ending (e.g. <i>the –s ending <u>on</u> the verb in 'he says'; the s-ending only goes with the third person and not the first person; to put a regular –ed ending <u>on</u> an irregular verb, e.g. *eated, is wrong; to put –s on the end</i> )
endetillæg	'suffix
ental, singularis	the singular
ergativt verbum	'ergative verb (verb that can be used both transitively and intransitively; e.g. <i>break, drown, open, sink</i> ; e.g. <i>to break a code/a horse/a campaign/a glass</i> >< <i>his voice/the glass / the rope/the sky/the vase broke</i> )
femininum	the feminine
finalt	final
final stilling	final position, end-position ( <i>Susan is very happy now</i> )
finit (vb. bøjet i tempus, numerus, person og/eller modus)	finite ['fainait]
flertal, pluralis	the plural
flertalsendelse	plural ending, plural suffix
flertalsform	plural form (e.g. <i>the plural form of mouse is mice</i> )
flertalsmærke	sign of the plural
forbinder, sætningsforbinder	linker, connector, connective, linking word(s), connecting word(s), conjunct; cohesive device(s) (= kohæsiionsmarkør, kohæsiionsmiddel, kohæsi- onsanordning); these words link chunks of text, and signal how different parts are related (e.g. <i>and, then, that, as, when, if, to</i> ); word describing text relationships of <u>addition</u> (e.g. <i>and, also, moreover, furthermore</i> ) of <u>contrast</u> (e.g. <i>however, on the other hand, but, yet, whereas</i> ) of <u>result</u> (e.g. <i>therefore, consequently, thus, so, unless</i> ), and of <u>time</u> (e.g. <i>first, then,</i>

	<p><i>later, after a while</i>); addition linkers, contrast linkers, result linkers, time linkers, linkers of addition etc.          (se Thornbury, Scott, <i>An A-Z of ELT. A Dictionary of terms and concepts used in English Language Teaching</i>, Oxford: Macmillan, 2006, pp. 122-123 Linker)</p>
foreløbigt subjekt, formelt subjekt	<p>pre'paratory/antici'patory [æn'tisipeit(*)ri]/[æntisi'peitri]/pre'liminary/formal/provisional/"dummy" subject (<i><u>It's</u> important <u>to get enough sleep</u>. <u>There</u> must be <u>something</u> wrong</i>) introductory <i>it/there</i></p>
foreløbigt objekt	<p>pre'paratory/antici'patory [æn'tisipeit(*)ri]/[æntisi'peitri]/pre'liminary/provisional/"dummy" object (<i><u>He made it</u> clear <u>that he disagreed</u>; I take <u>it</u> (provisional) <u>that you will come</u> (real); I'll see to it that ...</i>)</p>
forholdsord, præposition	<p>preposition (e.g. <i>They differ <u>in</u> that she is dark and he is blond. She told me nothing <u>except</u> that she should not leave; I'll see to it that ...; *After the students have finished the texts, they are to ...; he is concerned in/with/about el. for</i>)</p>
præpositionsforbindelse, forholds-ordsforbindelse, præpositionsfrase	<p>prepositional group/phrase, preposition group (e.g. <i>on the map, in the bag</i>)</p>
form (på ordklasseniveau/-plan; på formniveau)	<p>form (e.g. <i><u>Might</u> I borrow your pen?</i> ('unreal' past))</p>
formlære, morfologi (læren om ord-formerne; læren om morfemer)	<p>(sprog.) morphology; (om bøjningsformer) accidence</p>
frasalverb, vb. der består af vb. + adv.	<p>phrasal verb; two-word verb (<i>I can't <u>put up</u> the picture, it's too offensive; he would like to stay one more night, could you <u>put him up</u>?; he was willing to <u>put up</u> the money; what argument do you have to <u>put up</u> against that?; Mother will <u>put up</u> a packed meal for us to take on our walk; do you know how to <u>put up</u> a tent?; do you intend to <u>put yourself up</u> for the empty seat in the House?; I know an excellent man whom I would like to <u>put up</u> as the best person for the chairmanship; the jewel thieves will be <u>put up</u> for trial next month; these dogs are often used for <u>putting up</u> birds, for shooting; all the office workers believe that the appointment of the new chairman was <u>put up</u>; (ogs.) <u>put down</u>; <u>put in</u>; <u>put off</u>; <u>put out</u>; <u>put through</u>; (ogs.) <u>see about</u> / <u>after</u> / <u>into</u> / <u>off</u> / <u>out</u> / <u>through</u> / <u>to</u>) (ogs. draw up; pass off; pick up; take off; take out)</i></p>
frasal-præpositionalverb, vb. der består af vb. + adv. + præp.	<p>phrasal-prepositional verb (<i>I can't <u>put up with</u> that noise any more</i>) (e.g. pick up after; pick up on; pick up with; put down for/to; put sb off with)</p>
fremsættende/deklarativ sætning (om sætningstype)	<p>declarative: a sentence which is neither negative,</p>

fremtid, futurum	interrogative nor conditional=betingende (including hypothetical conditions); affirmative
fuldverbum, hovedverbum	the future (tense) (e.g. <i>I shall do my homework tomorrow</i> )
funktion (på ledniveau/-plan og på udtrykssiden; på funktionsniveau)	full verb
funktionsord, formord, grammatiske ord	function (e.g. <i><u>Might</u> I borrow your pen?</i> ('unreal' past)))
fælleskøn	grammatical words, form words, function words
fællesnavn, appellativ	( <i>auxiliaries, pronouns, articles, numerals, prepositions, and conjunctions</i> ) (6 word classes) >< indholdsord: content words: <i>nouns, main verbs, adjectives, adverbs</i> )
følgebisætning	common gender
førdatid, pluskvamperfektum, præteritum perfektum	common name/noun, appellative, 'concrete
førfremtid, futurum exactum	consecutive clause, clause of result (e.g. <i>I'm tired <u>therefore</u> I'll go home</i> )
førnutid, perfektum	the plu'perfect (tense), <u>the past perfect (tense)</u> (e.g. <i>I had done my homework</i> )
gensidigt tilbagevisende	<u>the future perfect (tense)</u> , the before-future (e.g. <i>I would have done my homework</i> )
genstands(bi)sætning	the perfect (tense), <u>the present perfect (tense)</u> (e.g. <i>I have known him for ages</i> ); the present perfect signals a connection with the present whereas the past tense signals a break with the present
genstandsfald, akkusativ	re'ciprocal (reciprocal pronouns: <i>each other, one another</i> )
genstandsled, direkte objekt	object clause ( e.g. <i>He said <u>that it was true</u></i> )
gerundium (= anvendt substantivisk), gerundiv (= anvendt adjektivisk), verbalsubstantiv	the accusative [ <i>*kju:z*tiv</i> ] (case)
gradbøje, komparere	(direct) object, object element
gradbøjning, komparation	gerund, -ing clause, verbal noun (fx <i><u>Living</u> in the country is nice; <u>Telling</u> lies is wrong; No one enjoys <u>being</u> disturbed in the middle of the night; The building of the bridge turned out to be far more expensive than expected</i> )
gradsadverbium	compare
grundform	comparison
grundled, subjekt	adverb of degree (e.g. <i>very, much, enough, almost, particularly</i> )
halvmodalverbum	primary form, original form, fundamental form; base (form); (vb.) the infinitive; (sb.) the nominative; (adj./adv.) the positive (degree); the form which you find as headword in a dictionary
hankøn, maskulinum	subject, subject element, real subject
helsætning, periode (hovedsætning + evt. én eller flere ledsætninger)	semimodal ( <i>dare</i> (ogs. fuldverbum), <i>need</i> (ogs. fuldverbum), <i>used to</i> (kun i datid))
	the masculine (gender)
	sentence; main clause

henførende (bi/led)sætning, relativ-sætning, henførelsesbisætning	relative clause
henførende stedord, relativt p., relativ	relative pronoun, relative (e.g. <i>whom, whose, which, that</i> ) (the relative pronouns ' <i>who</i> ' and ' <i>which</i> ' substitute for respectively for human and non-human nouns)
hensigtsbisætning	clause of purpose
hensynsfald, dativ	the dative (case)
hensynsled, indirekte objekt	indirect object
historisk præsens	the historic/dramatic present (e.g. <i>Then in comes the barman and tries to stop the fight / I hear you have changed your job / They tell me your house has been broken into / In 1876 A. Graham Bell invents the telephone</i> )
hjælpeudsagnsord/-verbum	auxiliary [c:g'zilj*ri] (verb), subsidiary [s*b'sidj*ri] verb (e.g. <i>be, have, do, can</i> ; they signal mood, aspect, tense etc. in the main verb; the auxiliaries can be subdivided into: 1) <u>primary auxiliary verbs/primaries</u> : <i>do, have, be</i> (can also function as main verbs) and 2) <u>modal auxiliary verbs</u> : <i>can, may, shall, will, must, ought to, used to, need, dare</i> )
hovedform	principal form, main form, basic form
hovedsætning (den overordnede sætning i en helsætning)	main clause, main sentence, principal clause, principal sentence, independent clause
hoved"tider" / hovedformer	primary tenses, principal parts; principal form, main form, basic form (i.e. <u>(the infinitive) – the present tense – the past tense – the present perfect e.g. to forget – he forgets – he forgot – he has forgotten; to get – he gets – he got – he has got</u> )
hovedverbum, fuldverbum, <u>det betydningsbærende</u> verbum, selvstændigt verbum	main verb, full verb, lexical verb, primary verb; the main verb is the most important verb in a sentence, without it the sentence would not be complete; popularly said: "the main verb orchestrates/conducts the rest of the sentence" (e.g. <i>I'll do the laundry</i> )
hunkøn, femininum	the feminine (gender)
hypotagme, underordningsforbindelse bestående af under- og overled (kernen): dvs. gram. betegnelse for et syntagme, der udviser en underordningsforbindelse mellem ledene; helhed bestående af overled (kerne) og underled	hypotagm (e.g. <i>lovely pupils, a large house</i> )
hypotakse, underordning (af led)	hypotaxis
hypotaktisk	hypotactic

idiom	idiom: a group of words with a special meaning, which cannot be understood by taking the meanings of the words one at a time e.g. <i>Get on with it!</i> / <i>He is off his head</i> / <i>I am feeling a bit under the weather, today</i> = I don't feel quite up to the mark / <u><i>take to one's heels/legs</i></u> (= <i>betake oneself to one's heels; leg it</i> ) / <i>wear both belt and braces</i> / <i>lean over backwards</i> / <i>I cannot make head or tail of it</i> / <i>neither fish nor fowl</i> / <i>neither to be led nor driven</i> / <i>be at sby's beck and call</i> (= <i>wait on sby hand and foot</i> ) / <i>it is thin/thick on the ground</i> / <i>it does not grow on trees</i> / <i>he cannot see the wood for the trees</i> / <i>the trees do not grow up to the sky</i> / <i>I will fight for you tooth and nail</i> / <i>feather one's (own) nest</i>
ikke-bestemmende relativsætning	se parentetisk relativsætning
ikke-definerende relativsætning	se parentetisk relativsætning
imperfektiv/non-perfektiv (modsat perfektiv)(imperfektivt verbum; imperfektivt aspekt; aspekt el. verbum der angiver en handling som uafsluttet, vedvarende (durativ)	sb./adj.: imperfective, non-perfective
imperfektum: grammatisk tid eller tempusform af verber, som udtrykker en vedvarende tilstand eller en uafsluttet eller gentagen handling i fortiden	the imperfect (tense), den udvidede tid i engelsk
indholdsord	lexical words, content words (4 word classes: <i>nouns, main verbs, adjectives, and adverbs</i> )
indikativ (modsat konjunktiv og imperativ), fremsættende måde, "fremsættemåde", fortællende måde, "fortællemåde"	the indicative (mood/mode)
indirekte tale	indirect/reported speech ( <i>He said <u>that he was tired</u></i> )
indrømmelsesbisætning	clause of concession, concessive clause, concession clause
indskud	insertion, interpolation, interposition,
indskudt sætning	interposed/in'serted/in'terpolated/parenthetical sentence, embedded clause
infiks (grammatisk element indeni et ord)	'infix (placeret inde i stammen; <i>stand</i> : -n-, sproghistorisk et præsensinfiks j.fr. præteritumsformen <i>stood</i> ; fandtes både i OE <i>standan</i> og ME <i>standen</i> )
infinit, non-finit, ubøjet (vb. der ikke er bøjet i tempus, numerus, person og/eller modus); de non-finitte former er infinitiv, -ing part. og ed- part.	infinite ['inf(i)nit], non-finite (e.g. <i>I am <u>looking</u> at you, I have <u>bought</u> a new car</i> )
infinitiv(s)mærke	sign of the infinitive, infinitive marker ( <u><i>to</i></u> <i>make</i> )
-ing-form	ing-form
initial stilling	initial position, front-position ( <u><i>Now</i></u> <i>Susan is very happy</i> )



initialord, akronym (et ord dannet af andre ords forbogstaver)	initial word, acronym (e.g. <i>NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)</i> , <i>asap (as soon as possible)</i> )
initialt	initial
intetkøn	the neuter [nju:t*] (gender)
intransitivt verbum, uindvirkende verbum (om verbum der ikke kan have direkte objekt)	in'transitive [æ/a:] verb (e.g. <i>to lie, to die, to fall, to sleep, to smile</i> ; dog: <i>to sleep the sleep of the just</i> : static >< dynamic <i>to lay an egg</i> )
irrealis	mood expressing irreality (e.g. <i>If I were you</i> )
kasus, fald	case (e.g. <i>nominative, a'ccusative, genitive and dative</i> )
kendeord, artikel	article
kerne	head
kollektiv, kollektivum	co'llective [k*'lektiv] (noun) (e.g. <i>crew, family, government, police, team</i> )
komparativ (sb.)	comparative (e.g. <i>higher, sweeter, quicker, faster are all comparatives</i> )
komparativ, 2. grad, højere grad	the comparative (degree), the 2 <sup>nd</sup> degree (e.g. <i>an adjective in the comparative; 'better' is the comparative of 'good'</i> ); (NB <u>absolute/emphatic comparative</u> (e.g. <i>an excellent dinner, a major event, an elderly lady, a rather young /youngish man</i> ))
komparativform	comparative form
komplement	complement; in general, all elements of the predicate other than the verb (e.g. on <u>the map</u> (styrelse))
konditionalis (verbalform der udtrykker det betingede, betingemåde)	conditional: 1. a verb form made by using the modal auxiliary <i>would</i> (also <i>should</i> in the first person) (' <b>unreal</b> ' past, only in form). ( <i>I would run; I should think; F I would be obliged if you would</i> : vil De være så venlig at / vil De gøre mig den tjeneste at) 2. a clause or sentence containing <i>if</i> (or a word with a similar meaning), and often containing a conditional verb form. ( <i>If you try you'll understand</i> ) a) <u>The zero conditional</u> : If it rains, you get wet b) <u>The type 1 conditional</u> : If it rains, you will get wet c) <u>The type 2 conditional</u> : If it rained, you would get wet d) <u>The type 3 conditional</u> : If it had rained, you would have got wet e) <u>The (types 2 and 3 mixed) conditional</u> : If it had rained, we would be wet now
kongruens (overensstemmelse mht. numerus, person og/eller genus; verbalkongruens: person og tal, pronominalkongruens: person, køn og tal)	'concord, grammatical agreement/accord/concordance, <b>s</b> (ubject)- <b>v</b> (erb)al agreement / concordance, the

<p>kongruere (med)  konjunktiv, ønskemåde, betingende  måde, forestillende måde, optativ</p>	<p>'agreement' / 'accord' of the verb with the subject, the  'agreement' / 'accord' of the personal/relative pronoun with  the group of words or subordinate clause it refers to &gt;&lt;  'discord, disagreement, lack of concord, subject-verb error  agree (with), accord (with)</p> <p>the subjunctive [s*b'd3anj(k)tiv] (mood); regarding unreal  and hypothetical statements; special verb forms called  subjunctive, which are used especially to talk about unreal  situations: things which are desirable or i'maginary. English  only has a few subjunctive forms left: third-person singular  present verbs without -(e)s (e.g. <i>she see, he have</i>) and  special forms of be (e.g. <i>I be, he were</i>); <i>May the court have</i>  <i>(no) mercy on you!</i>  <i>(So be it!; If I were you; Long live the King; God save the</i>  <i>Queen!; God bless you!; I wish it were over; If this</i>  <i>assumption <u>be true</u>, the whole theory collapses; It is</i>  <i>imperative that <u>the Prime Minister take</u> some immediate</i>  <i>step; . . . as it were = så at sige; Be that as it may . . . ; I</i>  <i>wish it were Sunday; <u>It is important that Helen be present</u></i>  <i>when we sign the papers; the Director asked <u>that he be</u></i>  <i><u>allowed to advertise</u> for more staff); Come what may</i>  the subjunctive mood is sometimes used in <i>that</i>-clauses in  a formal style after words which express the idea that  something is important or desirable (e.g. <i>suggest,</i>  <i>recommend, ask, insist, vital, essential, important, advice</i>).  <i>It is essential that every child have the same educational</i>  <i>opportunities; Our advice is that the company invest in new</i>  <i>equipment)</i>  <i>Do</i> is not used in negative subjunctives. Note the word  order: <i>We felt it desirable that he now leave school before</i>  <i>eighteen</i>. With verbs that are not third-person singular, the  forms are the same as ordinary present-tense verbs (but  they may refer to the past): <i>I recommended that you move</i>  <i>to another office</i></p>
<p>konsonant, medlyd  kopula(verbum), kopulativt verbum  (lat. 'copula: bånd) (indholdsløst ver-  bum (fx være) der forbinder/sætter  lighedstegn mellem subjekt og præ-  dikativ)</p>	<p>consonant</p> <p>copular verb, copula (pl. -s), copulative (verb), linking verb  (<i><u>appear, be, become, feel, get, look, seem, smell, sound,</u></i>  <i><u>taste</u></i>);  a stative [steitiv] verb which links or equates the subject  and complement, an equality sign / sign of equation /  equals sign can be put between; does not indicate an  action, but an agreement/identity</p>
<p>kort tillægsform/-måde, datids til-</p>	

lægsform, perfektum participium køn	the past participle (e.g. <i>done, danced, bled, shone</i> [c]) gender ( <i>the masculine (gender), the feminine (gender), the neuter</i> [nju:t*] (gender))
kvantifikator	quantifier (e.g. <i>some, a few, a lot of</i> )
lang tillægsform/-måde, nutids til- lægsform, præsens participium led (grund-, omsagnsled til grund-, udsagns-, genstands-, omsagns- led til genstands-, hensyns- og biled)	the present participle (doing, dancing, bleeding, shining) member (e.g. <i>the members of a sentence</i> ); constituent, constituent part, constituent element, clause element, sentence element; component; (af sammensætning) element, part, sentence part, part of sentence (7: <i>subject, verb, subject complement, object, object complement, indirect object, adverbial</i> )
-leddet	consisting of X components (e.g. <i>a compound consisting of two components</i> )
ledsætning (sætning, der fungerer som led i en hovedsætning eller en anden ledsætning), indlejret sæt- ning, bisætning	subordinate clause, dependent clause, subsidiary [s*b'sidj*ri] clause, subclause, clause
leksikalsk, vedr. leksis, vedr. ord- forrådet	lexical
leksis, ordforråd	lexis [leksis]
ligefrem ordstilling	normal word order, subject-verb order, standard word order (subject + verb: e.g. <i>I am game</i> )
lydord, onomatopoietikon, -a	onomatopoeia, -s [cn*(u)mæt*(u)'pi:(*)] (formation of words in imitation of the sounds associated with the thing concerned e.g. <i>cuckoo for the bird that utters this cry; bang</i> ) a poetic device in which words are formed to imitate the sounds associated with the thing concerned (e.g. <i>to hiss</i> )
majuskel, stort bogstav, versal	capital (letter), upper-case (letter), majuscule ['mæd3*skju:l] (e.g. <i>written in capital letters, a capital A; an upper-case C</i> )
maskulinum	the masculine
medialt	medial
medial stilling	medial position, mid-position (Susan is <i>now</i> very happy)
metasprog	metalanguage (used when talking <u>about</u> language)
minuskel, lille bogstav	small letter, lower-case (letter), minuscule ['min*skju:l] (e.g. <i>written in lower-case</i> )
modaladverbium	modal adverb (der bekræfter, benægter, angiver mulighed eller udtrykker stillingtagen etc.): (e.g. <i>certainly, no, not, probably, perhaps</i> )
modalitet / udtryksmåde (måde at være eller tænke på, i sprogviden- skab forskellige udtryk for den tal- endes holdning til eller vurdering af	

et meddelt sagforhold. Modalitet viser sig ved brug af de såkaldte modalverber, <i>kunne</i> , ved forskellige adverbier som <i>da, nok, vist, jo</i> og i nogle sprog forskellige verbalformer; se modus)	modality
modalverbum, mådesudsagnsord, verbum, som udtrykker modale kategorier som mulighed og kunnen	modal [ <i>*u</i> ] (verb), modal <b>auxiliary</b> (verb) ( <i>*I can English</i> ); (6 modals: <i>shall, will, can, may, must, ought to (act as modifiers)</i> ); (3 semi-modals: <i>dare, need, used to</i> )
modus, måde (overbegreb for indikativ, konjunktiv og imperativ)	mood, modus
morfem (bøjningselement der føjes til ords stamme og som angiver kasus, tal, køn m.m.; sprogets mindste betydningsbærende enhed)	morpheme (e.g. { <i>book</i> } { <i>s</i> }; the third person singular morpheme { <i>s</i> })
morfologi, læren om morfemer, læren om ordformerne, orddannelse, bøjningsslære, formlære, ordformation, bøjningsformer	morphology, accidence
mængdetal, kardinaltal, cardinale, grundtal	cardinal, cardinal number, cardinal numeral ( <i>one, two . . .</i> )
mærke	sign (e.g. sign of the plural)
måde	mood, modus (modus realis=realis moods: expressing what is real/true; modus irrealis= irrealis moods: expressing what is unreal/untrue, hypothetical)
mådesadverbium	adverb of manner (e.g. <i>thus, so, quietly, slowly, well</i> )
mådesbisætning	clause of manner
navnemåde, at-/navneform, infinitiv	the infinitive (mood) (bare infinitive: the infinitive without <i>to</i> : <i>Let me go</i> ); base (form); the unmarked form with no endings
navneord, substantiv	noun, 'substantive (e.g. <i>house</i> ); every noun can be classified as either common or proper
navne(ords)agtig	substan'tival
(navneords)bøjning	declension
navnetillæg, apposition	apposition [ <i>æp*(u)zifn</i> ] (e.g. <i>A neighbour of yours, Fred Long, will be visiting us this evening; Alexander Pope, the Restoration poet, is famous for his monologues</i> )
negere	negate
negerende	negative (e.g. <i>answer in the negative; a negative sentence</i> )
negering	negation
nominalfrase, <u>substantial</u> , nominal, nominalgruppe, nominalt led, substantivisk led, navnleled (nomen: (lat.) navn, benævnelse), fælles betegnelse for substantiver og	

adjektiver; undertiden om alle kasus-bøjede ord, fungerende som: subjekt, direkte objekt, indirekte object etc.	nominal [c] clause/phrase, noun phrase, nominal group, noun group
nomalisering	nominalization (process of changing verbs into nouns) e.g. <i>The drought [draut] was very long and so many people starved =&gt; The length of the drought caused mass starvation</i>
nutid, præsens	the present (tense) (e.g. <i>I always do my homework</i> ); præsens anvendes til at betegne fremtid i tids- og betingelsesbisætninger, når det fremtidige er udtrykt eller underforstået i hovedsætningen (e.g. <i>I'll come as soon as I'm ready; We shall start at 10 if it does not rain; Let's go to a café when the concert is over</i> )
nutidsendelse	present-tense ending
nutidsform	present-tense form
nægtelse/negation	negation
nægtende/negerende	'negative ( <i>a negative sentence; he answered negatively</i> (e.g. <i>I hope not</i> )
nægtende/negerende ord	'negative (( <i>answer in the negative, the answer is in the negative</i> ))
nær fremtid	the near future (tense) (be going to + infinitive e.g. <i>It's going to rain</i> (i.e. <i>I can already see black clouds gathering</i> ); <i>I think I'm going to faint</i> (i.e. <i>I already feel ill</i> ); <i>I am going to meet her at the station at nine</i> ); (be about to + infinitive)
nævnefald, nominativ, grundledsfald	the nominative (case)
objekts-	objective (e.g. objective pronouns: e.g. <i>me, him, her, them, whom</i> )
objektsform (af pers. pron. og <i>who</i> )	'objective form, object form (e.g. prepositions are followed by the objective form of a pronoun: <i>to me, *to I</i> )
omsagnsled, prædikatsled, prædikativ	complement, complement element; predicative
omsagnsled til genstandsled, objektsprædikativ	object(ive) complement, object(ive) predicative ( <i>They painted the town <u>red</u>./They made him <u>king</u></i> )
omsagnsled til grundled, subjektsprædikativ	subject(ive) complement, subject(ive) predicative ( <i>He is <u>a clown</u>. / She got <u>sick</u>. / <u>Who</u> is that man?</i> )
omvendt ordstilling, inversion	inversion, inverted word order, reversed word order, in'verse word order, re'verse word order, verb-subject order, non-standard word order (if a sentence begins with a restrictive/limiting/negative word/circumstantial e.g. <i>hardly, little, only, seldom, scarcely</i> (knap/næppe), <i>not a, never, not even, not until, no sooner, nowhere</i> : <i>Is he? May I? Did you? Has he? Does she know? What has he done now? To whom are you writing? Not only can the bibliography give you an idea of what . . . Not a single word did he utter. Never had I seen such a mess. Little did he</i>

opbygning	structure; construction; composition
ordenstal, ordinaltal, ordinale	ordinal, ordinal number, ordinal numeral ( <i>first, second . . .</i> )
ordgruppe	word group, group of words
ordgrænse	word border, word boundary
ordklasse	word class (10: <i>verbs, adverbs, nouns, adjectives, articles, pronouns, numerals, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections</i> (e.g. <i>Ah!, Dear me!</i> ))
ordstilling, ordrækkefølge	word order
paradigmatisk	paradigmatic [pær*dig'mætik] (e.g. <i>paradigmatic relations</i> )
paradigme, paradigma, bøjningsmønstre; et sprogs system (kode) af fonemer; angiver de morfemer, der på et givet sted er alternative valgmuligheder	paradigm ['pær*daim/-dim]
paratagme, sideordningsforbindelse: bestående af flere led, dvs. en forbindelse mellem to eller flere størrelser, der hver for sig kan have samme syntaktiske funktion som helheden; helhed bestående af sideordnede led	paratagm (e.g. <i>He smiled, and he laughed; (she) sang and played</i> )
paratakse, sideordning (af led)	parataxis
parataktisk	paratactic
parentetisk/ikke-definerende/ikke-bestemmende relativsætning	paren'thetic/non-restrictive/non-defining/non-identifying relative clause ( <i>My brother George, <u>who has just come home from Spain</u>, wants to meet you./There's Claus, <u>who tried to break into my house</u> My brother, <u>who comes from Dundee</u>, will go to the game, The man, who is 37 years old, is called Mr Johnson</i> )
participiumsform, tillægsform	'participle form
passiv form, lideform (en form af to be/get + perf.part.)	the passive (voice/form) ( <i>The mouse was eaten by the cat</i> )
patiens (det led, som handlingen rettes imod)	patient; (the <i>done-to</i> ) ( <i>The mouse was eaten by the cat</i> )
pausekommatering	the use of commas to indicate pauses
perfektiv (modsat imperfektiv) (indeholdende <i>have</i> + <i>-ed</i> part.; verbum der angiver at noget er afsluttet el. blot konstateres (en aktionsart, et aspekt)	sb./adj.: perfective

perfektum (førnutid; aktionsart (aspekt) / bøjningsform, der angiver at noget er afsluttet eller blot konstateres	the perfect (tense), the present perfect
person	person, <u>first person</u> : the person speaking, <u>second person</u> : the person spoken to, <u>third person</u> : the persons or things spoken about; you must add –s to the verb in 3rd person singular, you must put on –s on the third person singular of verbs
personligt stedord/pronomen	personal pronoun (e.g. <i>I, you, he, she, it</i> )
positiv (sb.)	positive (e.g. <i>high, sweet, quick, fast</i> )
positiv, 1. grad, grundform	the positive (degree), the 1 <sup>st</sup> degree, base (form)
positivform	positive form
pronominal, stedordsagtig, vedr. stedord	pronominal
prædikat (verballed; verballed + prædikativ/prædikats-/omsagnsled; verballed + resten af sætningen; modsætning til subjektet = sætningsprædikat)	predicate ['predik*t]
prædikativ, omsagns-/prædikatsled	pre'dicative; complement, complement element (e.g. <i>She looks <u>happy</u>./The house is <u>enormous</u></i> )
prædikativisk, prædikativt (stå som prædikat)	pre'dicative (e.g. <i>the fish is alive; they were buried alive; he is still alive; a man of few words &gt;&lt; a live fish; a real live elephant; a quiet/taciturn man = a'ttributive</i> )
præfik, forstavelse, forled	'prefix, formative, beginning-of-word affix (e.g. <i>be-come, con-stellation, de-press, for-get, pre-determined, re-turn, un-clear</i> )
præpositionskomplement, styrelse	(prepositional) complement a that-sentence can never be a prepositional complement you can never have a 'that-sentence' as complement of a preposition/as preposition(al) complement
præpositionalobjekt, præpositionsobjekt, middelbart objekt	prepositional object, object of preposition: the noun phrase following the preposition / the object governed by a preposition may be termed the <u>prepositional object</u> . It is not an acknowledged concept, but may be defined as a prepositional group which is attached to the verb element like other objects, and which cannot be replaced by adverbs of place, manner, time or measure (e.g. <i>He has applied for <u>a new job</u> = A* Has anyone commented on <u>the results</u>? = A The article also hinted at <u>other possibilities</u> = A Her parents strongly objected to <u>her travelling alone</u> = A He gave it to <u>him</u> = A He is working on <u>a book</u> = A men He is writing on <u>an envelope</u> = A He danced with <u>the girl</u> = A men He danced in <u>the ballroom</u> = A We listened to <u>the</u></i>

	<i>radio</i> = A <i>He gave it <u>to her</u></i> = A <i>He wrote a letter <u>to him</u></i> = A *adverbial)
præpositionalverbum (vb. der består af vb. + præp.)	prepositional verb (a verb that has two parts: a 'base' verb and a preposition. (e.g. <i>add to</i> ; <i>apply for</i> ; <i>attend to</i> ; <i>care for</i> ; <i>conform to</i> ; <i>consent to</i> ; <i>insist on</i> ; <i>refer to</i> )
præpositionsforbindelse, forholdsordsforbindelse, præpositionsfrase	prepositional group/phrase, preposition group (e.g. <i>on the map</i> , <i>in the bag</i> )
præterito-præsentisk verbum	preterite-present verb (e.g. <i>can</i> , <i>may</i> , <i>must</i> )
påpegende stedord, demonstrativ.	de'monstrative pronoun (e.g. <i>this is a table</i> , <i>that is a lamp</i> )
reciprok, gensidigt tilbagevisende	re'ciprocal (reciprocal pronouns: <i>each other</i> , <i>one another</i> )
regelmæssig	regular
regelmæssigt verbum	regular verb, weak verb (e.g. <i>jumped</i> , <i>laughed</i> , <i>stopped</i> , <i>zapped</i> , <i>twitted</i> , <i>surfed</i> )
ren fremtid	the neutral / ordinary / pure future (tense)
rod	(grammatisk) base (word); (sproghistorisk) root
rodmorfe	root morpheme
sammensat (adj.)	'compound (e.g. a 'compound word), complex (e.g. a complex sentence)
sammensat form	'compound form >< simple form (usammensat form) (e.g. <i>I have broken my leg</i> >< <i>I broke my leg</i> )
sammensat ord, sammensætning, kompositum	'compound [c], 'compound word (e.g. <i>sometimes</i> , <i>catwalk</i> , <i>dishwasher</i> , <i>classroom</i> , <i>hairdryer</i> , <i>goalkeeper</i> , <i>typewriter</i> ); port'manteau [*u] word, blend (e.g. <i>bromance</i> , <i>brunch</i> , <i>edutainment</i> ); compound noun, compound verb
sammensat sætning	complex sentence, contains one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses, joined by a subordinating conjunction or a relative pronoun
sammensat tid (forbindelser af infinit med hjælpeverbum)	compound tense; (omskreven) peri'phrastic [p*ri'frastik] tense (e.g. <i>I <u>have</u> <u>done</u> my homework</i> )
sammentrækning	contraction (e.g. <i>I won't come tomorrow</i> )
sanseverber	sense verbs, sensation verbs, verb of perception (e.g. <i>feel</i> , <i>hear</i> , <i>look</i> , <i>smell</i> , <i>taste</i> )
semantik, betydningslære	semantics
semantisk, betydningsmæssig	semantic



sideordnet bindeord, disjunktiv kon-  
junktion, parataktisk konjunktion,  
sideordnende konjunktion, koordi-  
nator, sideordningsbindeord

co-'ordinating/co-'ordinate conjunction, coordinator (*and, or, but, both ... and, either ... or, neither ... nor, not only ... but (also)*); **FANBOYS: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so**; (e.g. *The kids got bored, so they went to the park / The weather is cool, yet pleasant / The guests did not mind the delay, nor did they complain about getting another/a different room*)

sideordning, paratagme, para-  
takse

co-ordination; parataxis: (omission of conjunctions: e.g. *it was cold; the snow came*)

simpel tid

non-progressive tense, simple tense (e.g. *the present simple* as in *I always do my homework*, and *the past perfect simple* as in *The train had left*)

slang

slang (e.g. *isn't it = innit; it ain't me*)

split infinitive (infinitiv skilt fra *to* ved  
adverbium for at forebygge misfor-  
ståelser i påkrævede tilfælde)

split infinitive (e.g. *to carefully perform, to fully comprehend, I'd like to really understand Nietzsche, I wish to highly recommend him for the post >< I wish highly to recommend him for the post*)

spørgende stedord, interrogativ p.  
spørgeord  
spørgesætning

interrogative pronoun (e.g. *whose, whom, what, which*)  
interrogative, question word (e.g. *who, what, where, how*)  
interrogative sentence (e.g. *what do you have in your bag?*)

stamme

stem; base

stammevokal

thematic [θi'mætik] vowel, stem vowel

stavelsesdeling

word division

stedord, pronomener

pronoun (7: *personal, possessive, demonstrative, reciprocal, reflexive, relative, interrogative, and indefinite pronouns*)

stedsadverbium

adverb of place (e.g. *here, there, far, back, anywhere*)

stedsbisetning

clause of place

styrelse, præpositionskomplement

(prepositional) complement (e.g. *the map, the bag* i *on the map, in the bag, I'll see to it that ... , we talked about it being a good idea ...*)

a 'that-sentence' can never be/serve as/constitute a complement of a preposition = a preposition(al)

complement can never consist of a 'that-clause' with or without 'that'

(e.g. *\*it is based on (that) ... / \*we talked about (that) we could ... / \*we talked about (that) when I was a child it... / we talked about when I was a child = ok / \*we talked about (that) in my childhood, we never ... / (spørgende ok) We talked about when/whether or not we could do it*)

stærkt verbum

strong verb, irregular verb (e.g. *break, catch, teach*)

støtteord	prop-word (e.g. <i>John searched the big room and the small one</i> ; <i>she had just bought <u>a piece of</u> furniture</i> ; <i>the blind <u>one</u></i> )
subjekts-	subjective
subjektsform (af pers. pron. og <i>who</i> )	subjective form, subject form (e.g. subjective pronouns: e.g. I, you, he, she, who)
substantivere	sub'stantivize
substantivering	sub'stantivization
substantivisk, navne(ords)agtig	substan'tival [səbst*ˈn'taɪvəl], 'substantive (ogs. = selvstændig; uafhængig)
suffiks, efterstavelse, (aflednings-) endelse, endetillæg	'suffix, formative, end-of-word affix (e.g. agree- <i>ment</i> , cat-s, inform- <i>ation</i> , lion-ess, quickl- <i>ly</i> , small- <i>er</i> , thought- <i>ful</i> , walk- <i>ed</i> , young- <i>ish</i> )
superlativ (sb.)	superlative (e.g. <i>highest</i> , <i>sweetest</i> , <i>fastest</i> , <i>quickest</i> , <i>biggest</i> , <i>tallest</i> )
superlativ, 3. grad, højeste grad	the superlative (degree), the 3 <sup>rd</sup> degree
superlativform	superlative form
svagt verbum	weak verb, regular verb (e.g. <i>look</i> , <i>stay</i> , <i>want</i> )
syntagmatisk	syntagmatic [sɪntæg'matɪk] (e.g. <i>syntagmatic relations</i> )
syntagme (gram. betegnelse for en ordgruppe, der typisk består af et kerneled med underordnet bestemmelse; helhed hvori ordene optræder som led (fx para- og hypotagme); det sproglige forløb (kæde)	syntagm ['sɪntæg(*)m], syntagma [sɪn'tægm*] (ordgruppe bestående af et kerneled med underordnede bestemmelser; kæde, forløb, paratakse, paratagme, neksus=samordning e.g. <i>I saw him running</i> )
syntaks, sætnings(op)bygning, ordføjning; sætningslære, ordføjningslære, den del af grammatikken der behandler de helheder hvori ordene optræder som led; den del af grammatikken der behandler ordenes forbindelse til sætninger og disses indbyrdes forhold; læren om elementers forbindelsesregler / regler for sætningsdannelsen, ordstilling; sætningsgrammatik	'syntax (the rules for the way words and expressions are combined into clauses and sentences), word order
syntaktisk, vedr. syntaks	syntactic
syntetisk komparation	synthetic comparison of gradable adjectives is expressed by the endings -er and -est
sætning	sentence (e.g. <i>the main sentence</i> ); (som del af større sætning) clause (e.g. <i>a subordinate clause</i> )
sætningsadverbiel stilling	mid-position: between the subject and the main verb (after <i>be</i> when <i>be</i> is a main verb) ( <i>I <u>definitely</u> agree with you./I am still here</i> )

sætningsadverbium	sentence adverb ( <i>Frankly, I think he is nice</i> )
sætningskløvning/-spaltning	cleft/split sentence It is / was X that . . . / What X X is / was . . . ( <i>Harry told the police. It was Harry that told the police.</i> <i>I need a beer. What I need is a beer</i> ) The grammatical process of focusing on an item by moving it to the front of its clause and preceding it by <i>it is / was etc.</i> : e.g. <i>John bought a bicycle</i> can be cleft as <i>It was John who bought a bicycle</i> or <i>It was a bicycle that John bought</i>
sætningsled	sentence constituent, sentence member; sentence element, clause element (7: <i>subject, verb, subject complement, object, object complement, indirect object, adverbial</i> )
sætningsstruktur/sætningsbygning/ sætningskonstruktion sætningstype	sentence structure, sentence construction sentence type; four main types: declarative ( <i>I like horses</i> ), interrogative ( <i>How are you?</i> ), imperative ( <i>Watch out!</i> ) and exclamatory sentences ( <i>What a nice colour!</i> )
tal, numerus (dvs. ental/flertal)	number
talord, numerale: mængdetal/kardinaltal og ordenstal/ordinaltal	numeral (e.g. (a) <i>one</i> , (a) <i>two</i> , (a) <i>three</i> , <i>first</i> , <i>second</i> , <i>third</i> )
tid (grammatisk), tempus	tense
tidsadverbium	adverb of time (e.g. <i>yesterday, now, then, always, often</i> )
tidsbisætning	clause of time
tilbagevisende stedord, reflektivt p.	re'flexive pronoun (e.g. <i>myself, yourself, himself, herself</i> ) (men: <i>hurry up, look around, marry, shave</i> )
tillægsagtig	adjectival
tillægsform, participium	'participle
tillægsord, adjektiv	'adjective ( <i>high, sweet, quick, fast</i> )
ting eller person der refereres til	referent
transitivt verbum, indvirkende verbum (om verbum der kan have direkte objekt)	transitive verb (e.g. <i>to lay an egg</i> : dynamic >< static <i>to lie</i> )
tællelighed	countability (e.g. <i>let me give you a word of advice</i> )
tælleligt navneord	countable (noun), count noun (e.g. <i>a toy, a tool</i> )
ubestemt (form)	in'definite (form)
ubestemt ental	indefinite singular
ubestemt flertal	indefinite plural
ubestemt kendeord/artikel	the indefinite article ( <i>a/an</i> )
ubestemt stedord, indefinit p.	indefinite pronoun (e.g. <i>everybody, somebody, anybody, nobody, few, several, many, some, everything, others</i> )
ubestemthed	indefiniteness [in'defin*tn*s]
ubunden	substantival, 'substantive
ubøjelig	indeclinable, uninflected, invariable; ungradable; having no inflexions
ubøjet	infinit
udråbsord, interjektion	interjection (e.g. <i>Please!; Ouch/ow!; Ooh!; Ugh!; Wow!; Oh; Well; Oops, Eww</i> )

udsagn	statement (e.g. a dependent statement: <i>who was it said <u>that the earth moves round the sun?</u></i> )
udsagnsled, verbal(led), prædikator	sentence verb, verb element, verbal, 'predicator ['predikeit*]
udsagnsord, verbum	verb (e.g. <i>to dance</i> )
udvidet tid/form	progressive tense/form, expanded tense/form, continuous tense/form (e.g. the present progressive/continuous etc.: <i>She is getting up early</i> ; the present perfect progressive: <i>I've been waiting for you for an hour</i> ; the past progressive: <i>We were watching TV</i> ; the past perfect progressive: <i>They had been lying in wait for him</i> ; the future progressive: <i>The astronauts</i> ['æstr*nc:ts] <i>will be sleeping at 4.00 a.m.</i> ; the conditional progressive: <i>I would be waiting for you</i> ; the future perfect progressive: <i>I will have been waiting</i> ; the conditional perfect progressive: <i>I would have been waiting</i> ; progressive infinitive: <i>We ought to be working right now</i> ; the present passive progressive: <i>I am being watched</i> ; the past passive progressive: <i>I was being watched</i> )
underordning, hypotakse	subordi'nation; hypotaxis: the dependent or subordinate relationship of clauses with connetives: (e.g. <i>it was cold, so the snows (snevejr, snefald) came</i> )
underordnet bindeord, hypotaktisk konjunktion, subordinator, underordnende konjunkional, underordningsbindeord	su'bordinating/su'bordinate conjunction, <u>su'bordinator</u> ( <i>after, (al)though, as, because, before, but (that), if (... then), how(ever), like, once, since, so (... that), (more/less -er) than, that, till, unless, until, when(ever), where(ver), whereas, whereby, whereupon, while, whilst</i> etc.)
uregelmæssig	irregular ['i'regul*]
uregelmæssighed	irregularity
uregelmæssigt verbum	irregular verb, strong verb
utællelighed	uncountability
utælleligt navneord	uncountable (noun), non-count noun (e.g. <i>furniture, information, news</i> )
vedføjet, attributivt	attributive ['*tribjutiv] (e.g. <i>a living fish</i> >< <i>the fish is alive</i> (pre'dicative))
(verbal)bøje, konjugere	conjugate ['kcn(d)3ugeit]
(verbal)bøjning, conjugation	conjugation [kcn(d)3u'geifn]
verbalfrase, verbal, verbalt led	verb(al) clause/phrase
verbalsubstantiv, gerundiv, <i>ing-</i> form(, der forbinder navneords- og udsagnsordstræk), gerundium	verbal noun, gerund (e.g. <i>The slow <u>building</u> of the house annoyed him</i> )
viljesfremtid >< pure/ordinary future	the volitional/intentional future (tense)
vokal, selvlud	vowel
zero-form, nulform, nulmarkering,	

nulform, zero-artikel	zero form, zero article (e.g. <i>Life is hard</i> >< <i>The problematic life of D.H. Lawrence</i> )
årsagsbisætning	clause of reason

### **Other relevant words**

accent aigu	acute accent
aflede	derive (e.g. <i>derive the word from Latin</i> ); derive from/be derived from: stamme fra, komme af (e.g. <i>a great many English words are derived from/derive from Latin</i> )
afskrive	copy (out), make a copy of, transcribe; (i skolen) crib from one's neighbour
afskrift	copy; (udskrift) transcription; (snyderi) crib (e.g. <i>your essay is a crib from Claus</i> )
afsnit	(i bog) passage; (i tekst, afsnit/stykke) paragraph; nyt afsnit: new paragraph
amerikanisme	Americanism (a word, phrase, or idiom characteristic of English as it is spoken in the United States)
analogidannelse	analogical formation, analogy (omdannelse af ord eller udtryk under indflydelse af andet ord el udtryk som er nærelstående i form, funktion el. betydning, fx ændring fra stærk til svag bøjning)
analyse	analysis, parsing [pa:zin]
analysere	analyse, parse [pa:z], construe ( e.g. <i>This sentence does not construe</i> )
analysetegn	analysis sign, parsing sign
anbringe forkert	misplace
anbringe mellemrum	space
anførelsestegn/anførelsestegn	inverted commas, quotation marks, speech marks
apostrof	apostrophe [*'pcstr*fi]
apostrofere, sætte apostrof	a'postrophize
arkaisk, gammeldags, forældet	archaic [a:'keiik]
arkaisme, gammeldags ord/udtryk	archaism ['a:keiizm]
asterisk / stjerne / *	asterisk [æst*risk] (the asterisk denotes an incorrect/ill-formed/sub'standard sentence)
bandeord	swearword, curseword
begynde med	begin with, start with (e.g. <i>the word begins with an s</i> )
begyndelsesbogstav	initial letter; lille -: small initial letter; stort -: initial capital
beherske, mestre	command, be master of, master
behæftet med fejl, med fejl	defective; erroneous; flawed
bestemme	qualify (e.g. <i>adjectives qualify nouns</i> )
betydningsmæssig tung	semantically heavy
bindestreg	hyphen (hyphenate: sætte bindestreg imellem/når man deler et ord)
blande sammen	mix up, confuse
blokbogstaver	block letters, block capitals (e.g. <i>write sth in block letters</i> )
bogstavelig	literal (e.g. <i>In a literal sense</i> )

bred	(modsat detaljeret) broad; (om stil) diffuse
bredde	broadness; comprehensiveness; (om stil) diffuseness
bredt	broadly
brudstykkeagtig	fragmentary
brug	use; usage (e.g. <i>It is a wrong/incorrect use of the word</i> )
bruge for meget/ofte	overuse (e.g. <i>this pupil consistently overuses the third person –s marker when the subject is plural</i> )
brugen af/det at sætte stort bogstav /store bogstaver	capitalization
bytte om på	(så det bliver lige omvendt) reverse (e.g. 't' and 'd' are reversed, <i>he has reversed 't' and 'd'</i> ); (indbyrdes) interchange; (ombytte til) (ex)change for (e.g. <i>she has exchanged 't' for 'd'</i> )
bølge (forsyne med en bølgestreg)	cross out; underline; make a wavy/wave/undulating line / squiggle (e.g. <i>I'll cross out your bad language</i> )
bølgelinie	wavy line, wave line, wriggly/wriggling/wriggled/squiggly line; F 'undulating/undulated line; squiggle [skwigl], squiggling / squiggled line
citat	quotation; (quoted) passage
citationstegn	(single/double) quotation marks, inverted commas; T quotes, quote marks
citere	quote
daglig tale	everyday language, colloquial language, ordinary language
dagligdagssprog/dagligsprog	everyday language, colloquial language, ordinary language
dagligdagsudtryk	colloquialism
danisme	Danicism (e.g. <i>*we talked about that it was so nice that you took with; *I am so happy for that you came; *you should either receive or give an offer men: you should either make an offer, make a bid on or invite bids for = ok; *I got said what I wanted; *he can everything except cook; *he can (a lot of) English; *I hope the weather will hold up = fortsætte; *unfortunately, we drove wrong; *you ought to give an apology / *take reservations; *rather many, *rather much; *they went in vain; *I have better time tomorrow; *we have good time; we are in good time = ok; *we are together about it;; (Danglish; "Denglish / Denglisch" refer to the increasingly strong influx of English)</i>
danne	form (e.g. <i>The future tense is formed <u>with</u> 'shall' and 'will'</i> )
deduktiv	de'ductive (e.g. <i>They should be taught deductively/in a deductive manner/fashion</i> ). Way of thinking which goes from rules and definitions to isolated cases; learners are given the rule and asked to apply it
deduktivt	in a deductive way/fashion, deductively
dele et ord	divide a word
dele i	divide into (e.g. syllables)
der er hverken hoved eller hale på historien	the story is a complete mix-up
denotation, hovedbetydning, grund-	

betydning, leksikalsk betydning	denotation [den**teifn]. The literal meaning of a word, as found in a dictionary, which does not include the feelings or suggestions that are part of the word's connotation
diftong, tvelyd	diphthong
direkte oversættelse	a straight through translation, a word to word translation
diskurs markør	discourse marker: se samtalemarkør
disposition	(til skolestil) plan; (måde skriftligt arbejde er ordnet på) organization
dobbelt linjeafstand	double space
"dobbeltkonfekt", tautologi, ordforbindelse hvoraf et el. flere ord er logisk overflødige fx <i>jeg plejer sædvanligvis at ...; gammel olding; rent og purt; åbne op</i>	pleonasm ['pli*næsm], tautology [tc:'tcl*d3i] ( <i>open up; shut the door close</i> )
dårligt formet	ill-formed
efterstillet	enclitic [in'klitik]; postpositive
elevtekst; stil	pupil's text, learner text; student essay
ende med	end with (e.g. <i>The word ends with (a) y</i> )
ende på; (der er -ed/-s på)	end in (e.g. <i>The word ends in (a) y</i> ); (men e.g. <i>There is an -ed / -s on it; there must be an -s ending <u>on</u> the verb in the third person singular of the present simple tense; to put a regular -ed ending on an irregular verb is grammatically wrong; what's the ending we put on verbs when we talk about the past?</i> ); add the right ending on the word; all weak past tense verbs have -ed on the end; finish with, end with; modals 3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular do not have an 's' on the end
enkelt linjeafstand	single space
enstavelses-	monosyllabic [mcn*u-]
enstavelsesord	monosyllable [mcn*u-]; word of one syllable
erstatte	replace by / with; F substitute for
evne til at finde det rette udtryk; velvalgt udtryk	felicity
falde på	fall on (e.g. <i>the accent falls on the last syllable</i> )
fed	(typ.) bold, bold-faced, in large type (e.g. a headline in bold type); (in) bold-faced type
fejl	mistake, error (e.g. <i>error of subject-verb agreement</i> ); (en grov fejl) a glaring mistake, a blunder
fejlbehæftet, med fejl	defective; erroneous; flawed
fejlfri	perfect; F faultless, flawless
fejlfyldt	full of errors
fejlplacere	place wrongly, misplace
fejlplacering	misplacement, wrong placement
fejlskrivning	slip of the pen; typing error; typo
font	font: (typ.) font [fcnt], fount [faunt]
for lidt	fx der er et e for lidt: <i>there is an e missing, an e is missing, the word needs another e, another e is needed</i>

for meget	fx der er et e for meget: <i>there is an e too many</i> ; der er et
forbedre	for meget: <i>there is one too many</i> ; <i>the x needs to go</i> improve; better; F ameliorate [ <sup>*</sup> 'mi:lɔ̃'reit]; (pynte på) embellish
forbedring	improvement; amendment
forbytte; blande sammen; forveksle	mix up
forbinde, konstruere	construe (e.g. <i>'Aware' is construed with 'of' or 'that'</i> )
forbindes med	take (e.g. <i>A transitive verb can take an object</i> )
forbogsstav	initial
fordanske	translate into Danish, danify, danicize
fordanskning	Danish translation
forfejlet	unsuccessful, abortive
forkert anbringelse	misplacement
forkert brug af ord	malapropism [ <sup>*</sup> 'mæl*prɔ̃pizɔ̃]
formelt sprog	formel/distinguished language
formløs	casual, informal
formulering	(om ordvalg) wording; (udformning) formulation
forskønne	improve, embellish, beautify, prettify
forskønnelse	embellishment; F beautification
forskønnende/formildende omskriv- ning af noget man ikke ønsker at nævne ved dets rette navn, eufe- misme	euphemism (e.g. <i>I need to spend a penny, I need to powder my nose, I want to see a man about a dog; please close that frigging/fucking door</i> )
forstyrrende	disruptive; disturb
forveksle med	mix up with, confuse with, mistake for
fremmedord	foreign word
fuld af gentagelser, ensformig	repetitive, repetitious
fuld af sidespring	digressive
fyldeord	empty word
fyldestgørende	satisfactory, up to the mark, decent
få (om endelse)	take (e.g. <i>The noun day takes an 's' in plural</i> )
genre	genre [3ã(nj)r(*)]
gennemgående fejl	a common / repeated / general / recurrent mistake
gentagelsestegn	repeat
gnidret	cramped, crabbed
grammatikpunkt	grammatical item, grammatical point
grammatisk præcision	grammatical precision
grim fejl:	a nasty / serious error / "crime"
grov fejl	the most serious / worst / grossest errors
gå (bøjes)	go, be inflected (e.g. <i>the verb 'to be' goes like this: to be...</i> )
hedde	make (e.g. <i>mouse makes mice in the plural</i> )
holde (bibeholde)	if it ain't broke, don't fix it; if it is not broken, do not fix it; keep it simple; keep as much as possible
holde tiden	keep tense (e.g. <i>She doesn't keep tense</i> )
hul	(brud, afbrydelse) gap, hole, void; F hiatus [hai'eit*s], lacuna [ <sup>*</sup> l*ku:n*] pl. -e,-s [-i,-*z]; (noget ubeskrevet) blank



huskefejl	slip of the memory
huskeregel	memory help; F mnemonic [ni'mcnik] (rule)
hænge sammen	hang together (e.g. <i>The story doesn't hang together very well</i> ); be coherent (e.g. <i>Her story is not coherent</i> ); be (well) connected (e.g. <i>Can and not must be connected: cannot; it is well connected</i> ); (give mening) add up; få det til at hænge sammen: make it fit together (e.g. <i>it fits well together</i> ); hold together; well written/constructed; well-structured
idiomatik: et sprogs bestand af idiomer (udtryk der er særegent for et sprog; sprogbrug der er særegen for en talesprogkreds (en egn, en stand osv.); sprogligt udtryk ell. vending, der er særpræget for et sprog ell. en dialekt; sprogejendom- melighed; talemåde)	idioma'ticity
idiomatisk	idiomatic
ikke i overensstemmelse med an- erkendt sprogbrug	sub'standard, non-'standard, ungrammatical, un-English: adj.
ildelydende:	ill-sounding, harsh
inddele i afsnit	paragraph
indforståethed	too much shared knowledge is assumed
indføre	put in, insert; (indarbejde) work in
indrykning	(typ.) indentation; (for ny linie) break, new paragraph
indskyde	insert; F in'terpolate
indsætte	put in; supply; F in'sert (e.g. <i>The missing words could have been supplied; A comma should have been inserted</i> )
induktiv	in'ductive (e.g. <i>They should be taught inductively/in an inductive manner/fashion</i> ). Way of thinking which goes from isolated cases to rules and definitions; learners discover the rule from examples and then practise it in an inductive way/fashion, inductively
induktivt	inductively
interferens	interferens (gensidig påvirkning af to sprog i tosproget område)
kladde	a rough draft, a rough
klamme	(parentes) bracket; (sammenfattende flere linier) brace; (tuborgklamme) curly bracket, brace
knudret	(om stil: uelegant) rugged; (uklar) abstruse
kohærens (smh. i indhold, smh. i betydning; smh. mellem sætninger i en tekst på indholdsplan; indre logisk, indholdsmæssig eller tids- mæssig smh.; lokal (smh. mellem de enkelte sætninger) og global (smh. i teksten som helhed, fx om afsnittene hænger sammen indbyrdes og er i	

overensstemmelse med det overordnede kommunikative formål)); T give mening betydningsmæssigt  
kohærent, sammenhængende

coherence (**meaning-related**, meaningful(ness))  
coherent (>< Once upon a time, there was a prince....; men hvis der så ikke er nogen prins.

kohæsion (smh. i form; formel og sproglig smh.; strukturel smh. mellem sætninger i en tekst fx i form af pronominer, konjunktioner etc.; ydre sproglig (formmæssig) smh. fx via de ord, der kobler sætningerne sammen); kohæsionen er det redskab, man bruger for at opnå kohærens; T give mening grammatisk  
kohæsiv, sammenhængende  
kohæsive hjælpemidler

cohesion (**form-related**)  
cohesive  
cohesive devices; In gluing sentences together cohesive devices can be **lexical** as well as **grammatical** (se Lindhardsen, Vivian: *Writing English*, Aarhus: Systime, 2002, pp. 22-23 Categorisation of Cohesive Devices og Thornbury, Scott: *From A to Z* p. The main devices in English are lexical and grammatical)  
collective [k\*lektive], collective noun, group noun (e.g. *family, team, government, army* which refer to groups of people)

kollektiv

kollokation: særlig tit brugt sammenstilling af ord, faste sammenstillinger:  
fx *en rislende kilde, et digert (tyk, vægtig) værk, den store vide verden*

collocation [kcl\*keifn], word collocation (ordsammenstilling, ordforbindelse, sammenstilling af ord), der passer sammen idiomatisk)) (refers to words that habitually co-occur/that commonly/naturally go together/live/appear together = conventional word combinations; 'word associations': sets of words that are typically associated with each other e.g. *You take or make a decision and make an offer, but you come to a conclusion and you throw a ball but toss a coin; to make friends but to do homework; handsome man, a beautiful woman; rancid often collocates **with** butter; sour milk; dead serious; heavy rain; a round of applause; busy beaver; a high/tall tree, a tall man, stone cold; you give, have, hold or throw a party, not \*do or \*make a party – to collocates: to occur in a collocation; to place together, to arrange side by side; the word 'handsome' (beautiful) normally collocates/go together with a male (female) person; co(l): together – location: place)  
klapre: clattering typewriters, clacking heels, rattling windows, chattering teeth  
colon [k\*ul\*/cn]*

kolon

komma	comma (e.g. <i>the listing comma</i> ; <i>Oxford / Harvard / serial comma</i> . It is called the Oxford comma because it is recommended by Oxford University Press)
kommafejl	misplaced comma; (udeladt) omitted comma
kommatere	punctuate, place commas, put commas in
kommatering	punctuation; the placing of commas; commatation
komme bort fra emnet, gøre side-spring	meander [mi'ænd*], digress
koncentrere: (om tekst: koncentre-re/sammentrænge)	condense
koncentreret:	condensed ; (tæt: fig., indholdsmæssigt) dense (fx language, writing)
konnotation, bibetydning	connotation [kcn*'teifn]. What a word suggests or implies or calls to mind, apart from what it explicitly describes (its denotative meaning). Words may carry emotional, psychological, or social connotations. The word 'home' is similar to the word 'house' in meaning but has the added connotations of privacy, intimacy, and safety
konstruktion	construction
konstruere, sætte sammen	put together; construct (e.g. <i>He cannot put together a sentence properly; he cannot construct a sentence</i> )
konstruere, forbinde	construe (e.g. <i>'Aware' is construed with 'of' or 'that'</i> )
konsonant, medlyd	consonant
korrekturtegn der angiver at noget skal indføjes	'caret
kragetæer	scribble
krusedulle	squiggle; scribble; twirl; (sving) flourish; tegne kruseduller: doodle
kryds og bolle (analysetegn)	"noughts and crosses" (parsing/analysis signs); 'X'es and 'O'es (e.g. X0-agreement)
kurrekturlæsning	proofreading
kursiv	italic [i'tælik]; pl. italics [i'tæliks] (e.g. <i>The italics are ours</i> )
kursivere	italicize [i'tælisaiʒ]
lapsus	slip; F lapse; (fejlskrivning) slip of the pen
lave mellemrum mellem	space
lave om til	make into, turn into; F convert into; (omdanne til) transform into
lighedstegn	lighedstegn: equals sign, equality sign, sign of equation; <u>sætte – mellem: equate with</u> e.g. when you can equate subject with the sentence member in question we are dealing with a complement
lille bogstav	small letter, lower-case letter; (om størrelsen) small letter
lingua franca: blandingssprog i alm.;	
blandingssprog af fransk, spansk, italiensk, græsk og arabisk der tales i havnebyerne ved Middelhavet, fællessprog	lingua franca [linjgw* frænjɰk*]
linieafstand	line spacing

linjere; slå streg	rule (e.g. <i>I always rule two lines under your errors</i> ); put a line under, underline
linjeskift	line break, newline
lydmalende, onomatopoietisk, lyd- efterlignende	onomatopoeic [cn*(u)mæt*(u)'pi:ik]
lyddord, onomatopoietikon pl. – ka	onomatopoeia [cn*(u)mæt*(u)'pi:*] pl. –s [cn*(u)mæt*(u)'pi:*z]
lægge sig til, nærmere bestemme, "udvide"	modify, premodify, postmodify (e.g. <i>Adjectives modify nouns</i> ), qualify
læse korrektur på noget	read the proofs of something, proofread something; Pauline Gibbons, <i>English Learners, Academic Literacy and thinking</i> , p. 107 self-editing
løsrevet	detached (e.g. detached from its context); out of context
låneord	loan word
mangel	defect ['di:fekt / di'fekt]; flaw; F deficiency; shortcomings
mangel på sammenhæng	incoherence
mangelfuld, fejlbehæftet	faulty, defective, imperfect; insufficient; inadequate; patchy
mangelfuldhed	faultiness, defectiveness, imperfection, inadequacy
mangler store bogstaver	uncapitalized, uncapitalized
mangler tegnsætning	unpunctuated
markere	mark (e.g. <i>most pupils find it difficult to mark past tense on irregular verbs</i> )
markering	marking
markør	marker (e.g. <i>cohesion marker; grammatical markers to indicate person, number and tense on verbs such as the third person –s marker and the regular past –ed marker. The plural –s marker indicate plural on nouns. The progressive tense marker –ing; an ed-marker marks the verb for past tense. A discourse marker, a transition marker etc.</i> )
mellemrum	space, spacing; lave mellemrum: space (out)
med	(om redskab) write with (e.g. <i>write with a pen</i> ); (om resultat) write in (e.g. <i>write your essay in ink and not in pencil</i> ); (om stavning) with (e.g. <i>the name is written/spelt with an h / a capital/small letter</i> )
meningsforstyrrende	it completely alters the sense; impeding errors causing "turbulence" and lack of flow; write a halting English; causing meaninglessness; spoil/break down/disturb the meaning; incoherent; unstructured; not well-written
metafor	metaphor [met*f*]
midt i en sætning	intersentential
misforstået/overdriven korrektheds- bestræbelse	hypercorrection
mislyd	dissonance, discord, jarring sound, cacophony; a raucous [rc:k*s] / jarring / grating / dissonant / discordant / harsh / cacophonous sound
modificere, nærmere bestemme,	

"farve", udvide	modify, premodify, postmodify; intensify; qualify; define; describe (e.g. <i>An adverb can modify a verb e.g. run fast, agreeable might be intensified by very</i> )
modifikator, 'tillemper', 'bestemmer'	modifier (e.g. <i>please</i> , models etc.)
novation, sproglig nydannelse	novation
nydannelse	neologism [ni'cl*d3izm]; word-coinage, coinage
nyskabelse	neologism, new coinage; innovation
nyskabende	innovative, innovatory
nyt afsnit	new paragraph
nødtørrtig	scanty
ombytte	(ex)change (med: for); (indbyrdes) interchange; (mht. rækkefølge) reverse; (erstatte) replace by / with; F substitute for
omformulere	're'word, 're'cast (e.g. a sentence), rephrase
omskrive	rephrase, paraphrase, rewrite
omskrives	combine with, connect with
omskrivning	(med andre ord) paraphrase; (med mange ord, vidtløftig) circumlocution (e.g. a 'corkscrew'); (det at omskrive) rewriting; (det omskrevne) rewrite; periphrasis [p*'rifr*sis]
ordbrug	usage, terminology
orddeling	word division
orddannelse	word formation
ordfornyer	word innovator
ordlyd	wording
ordrig	wordy
ordvalg	choice of words, phraseology
overdreven korrekthedsbestræbelse	<u>an exaggerated</u> / excessive <u>effort</u> / endeavour <u>to be correct</u> / accurate / correctness / accuracy
overflødighed; overflødigt ord	redundance, redundancy; pleonasm
overført	figurative [figjur*tiv] (e.g. <i>In a figurative sense</i> )
overordnet	could you give/try to give an overall/general description/ characterization/assessment/evaluation/appraisal of the student essay try to give a broad outline of the essay regarding grammar as to grammatical errors try to describe the essay roughly/ in broad outline could you try to 'outline the grammatical errors in the student essay? could you give us an overview regarding the errors could you try to give a survey of the mistakes could you try to express your general view/idea of the pattern of mistakes; view of words or expressions which are not <u>passable</u> , as far as you are concerned; is it passable?
overstreg	cross out, strike out, delete, put a line over
overstregning	deletion; lines crossing words/things out
oversætte direkte	translate straight through, translate word to word

parentes	bracket; F parenthesis pl. parentheses [-si:z]; (round bracket ( ), slant bracket / /, square bracket [ ])
placere forkert	place wrongly, misplace
placering	placement (e.g. <i>the adverb placement is grammatically correct</i> )
planløs	planless; (ustematisk) aimless; F desultory; (rodet) disorganized
prik	dot (fx . . . : pause dots / thinking dots)
prikke, sætte prikker	dot
præcision/præcisering	exactness; precision; accuracy; F exactitude
punktere	dot
punkteret linie	dotted line
punktform	punktform: punctiform ['panj(k)t*fc̥m]; punctate ['panj(k)teit]; bulletform
punktum	full stop, (især am.) period
pynte på	embroider; embellish; make look nicer
raffinere	refine (refine on: forbedre på)
redegøre for i enkeltheder	particularize
redigere	edit
redigering	editing
register: overordnet, typologisk (opdelt i typer) defineret tekststruktur (fx det lyriske, det narrative, det dramatiske)	register
renskrift	fair copy
renskrive	make a fair copy of, write out (fair)
retskrivning, ortografi	orthography
rette	(fejl) correct; F rectify; (opgaver) correct; (rette og bedømme) mark
rette det til et s	correct it in(to) an s
rette et <i>d</i> til et <i>t</i>	correct a <i>d</i> into a <i>t</i> ; substitute a <i>d</i> for a <i>t</i>
rette i bund	correct everything, correct 100 %, correct through and through; give a 100 % correction, give a complete / full correction; give a through and through correction
rette med rødt	red-pencil (e.g. <i>the teacher red-pencilled all the assignments</i> )
rette sig efter	agree with (e.g. <i>the verb must agree with the subject</i> )
rette til stort begyndelsesbogstav	correct it into an initial capital
retning	(af fejl) correction; F rectification; (af stile) correction; (retning og bedømmelse) marking
rodet	(uorganiseret) badly organized, disorganized; (om tankegang) muddled; anecdotal
romertal	Roman numeral, Roman number
røde streger	red marks
rund parentes	round bracket
samling (der er ikke samling på noget)	it is a mess, it is messy, there is no structure, it goes in all directions, incoherent
sammenblande	(forveksle) mix up, confuse (med: with)

sammenblanding sammenhæng	mixture; (forveksling) confusion connection; (indre, logisk; indholds- og tidsmæssig) coherence; (ydre sproglig, formmæssig, grammatisk) cohesion; continuity coherence refers to content, cohesion refers to form/grammar [Kohærens (indre logisk, indholdsmæssig eller tidsmæssig smh.); populært sagt: <u>sammenhæng</u> i indhold og <u>kohæsion</u> (ydre sproglig (formmæssig) smh. fx via de ord, der kobler sætningerne sammen); populært sagt: <u>sammenhæng</u> i grammatik an inner logical content-related connection >< an outer linguistic form-related connection ]
sammenhængende	coherent; continuous, unbroken; (som udgør et hele) connected (e.g. <i>a connected whole</i> ); forming a whole; well-written, it makes sense, the main thread is maintained; well-composed
sammensat af sammenskrive, skrive sammen	composed of; T made up of; F com'pounded of (ord) write in one word, write solid (solid: adj. ubrudt; tæt); (tekster) compile; se 'trække sammen'
sammenskrivning sammensætte: sammentrække samtalemarkør	(ord) writing in one word; (tekster) compilation put together; make up; compile; com'pound; F compose con'tract discourse marker, pragmatic marker (e.g. <i>however, although, nevertheless, well, so, you know, earlier, previously, formerly, recently, currently</i> ). Definition: <i>A particle that is used in conversation to make discourse more coherent but that generally adds little to the paraphrasable meaning of an utterance. Discourse markers are words or phrases that help to link ideas and make a conversation livelier, personal and involved. A discourse marker is a word or phrase used to organize what is communicated by introducing a boundary and e.g. to indicate time order</i> (se Thornbury, Scott, <i>An A-Z of ELT. A Dictionary of terms and concepts used in English Language Teaching</i> , Oxford: Macmillan, 2006, pp. 67-68 Discourse marker)
semantisk præcision semikolon sjuskefejl sjuskeri	semantic precision semicolon careless mistake carelessness; (stærkere) sloppiness, slovenliness; (sjusket arbejde) slipshod work; (stærkere) sloppy work
sjusket skarp parentes skifte det ud med noget andet skifte ud skillelinie skillerum skilletegn skraverse	slipshod; sloppy [slɒpi]; slovenly [sləvnlɪ] square bracket replace it with / by sth else; substitute sth else for it replace dividing line partition punctuation mark (comma, semicolon, full stop) hatch; shade

skrifttegn	sign, character
skrive af	copy (out), make a copy of, transcribe; (i skolen) crib from one's neighbour
skrive helt ud	write in full (e.g. <i>please, write the word/sentence in full</i> )
skrive (en stil) ind	make/write a fair copy of
skrive indforstået	assume shared knowledge
skrive kladde til	make a rough draft of, draft
skrive m. stort bogstav/st. bogstaver	ca'pitalize, 'capitalize; write in capitals/capital letters; write with a capital (letter); det at skrive med store bogstaver, brugen af stort bogstav/store bogstaver: capitalization
skrive med lille	write with a small letter
skrive mellem linjerne	inter'line
skrive noget/ordet helt ud	write something/the word (out) in full
skrive rent	make a fair copy of, write out (fair)
skrive sammen	se 'sammenskriev
skrive småt	write a small hand
skrive som en brækket arm	write atrociously
skrive stort	write a large hand
skrivefejl	slip of the pen, clerical error
skrivemåde	style (of writing)
skrives med lille (bogstav)	is written with a small letter, is not written with an initial capital
skrives med stort	is written with a capital (letter)
skråstreg	slash, stroke, oblique (stroke)
skødeløst nedkradsset	scratchy
skønhedsfejl	blemish, flaw, imperfection
slette	F delete; erase; T strike out, score out, cross out; cut (out); black out; ex'cise; F cancel; (noget skrevet) scratch
slå en streg	draw a line
slå en streg over	strike out, cross out
slåfejl	typing error, mistyping; T typo
smøre ned, ryste ud af ærmet	write off
småfejl	slight errors
snabel-a, @	at sign, at character; (ved oplæsning af e-mail-adresse) at
sprede sig over for meget	he/she spreads himself/herself too much
spredt	diffuse, disco'nected, incoherent, stray, desultory, sporadic; F disjointed
springe fra det ene emne til det andet	jump/skip from one subject to another; ramble
springende, usammenhængende	disco'nected, incoherent, rambling; F disjointed; 'desultory, inconsecutive; F dis'cursive; F ex'cursive; indis'criminate; sporadic; abrupt; digressive; passing aimlessly from one subject to another
sprogfornyelse, nydannelse	neologism; language innovation; word-coinage, coinage
sprogforer	ne'ologist [ni'cl*d3ist]; language innovator
spørgemåde	way of asking, way of questioning
spørgsmålsteget	question mark; F mark/note of interrogation
stave forkert	mis-spell (e.g. <i>he has mis-spelt almost all the words used</i> )



stavet forkert	wrongly spelled
stavefejl	mis-spelling, spelling mistake, spelling error, error of spelling
stavekontrol	(enkelt) spell check; (computerfunktion) spell(ing) checker
stavelsesdele	divide into syllables
stavelsesdeling	word division
stavemåde	spelling
staves	is/are spelt: e.g. ( <i>the word is spelt with a k</i> )
staves i et ord	is spelt as one word
stavning	spelling
stil; elevtekst	student essay; pupil's text, learner text, student('s) text; assignment
stiplet linie	dot-and-dash line, dotted line, broken line, dashed line
stort bogstav	capital (letter), upper-case letter; (om størrelsen) large/big letter
streg	line (linie); stroke (kort); slå en streg over: strike out, cross out (e.g. <i>a word</i> )
strege	strike out, cross out, score out; F cancel, delete
strege af/krydse af	tick off
strege over	cross out, strike out, delete, slash out, score out
strege ud	strike out; black out; cross off; (i tekst) cancel; delete; put a line over
strege under	under'line, under'score, score
stryge (fjerne, skære væk)	strike out, delete, cross off, cut (out), stroke out; (i tekst) cancel; (noget skrevet) scratch
stumt	silent, mute (e.g. <i>k is silent/mute in know; w is not sounded in write; don't sound the h in heir and the w in wrong</i> )
stumt bogstav	mute
stykke	passage; paragraph
styre	govern, take (e.g. <i>This preposition takes the dative; A transitive verb takes an object in the accusative</i> )
styre af	governed by (e.g. <i>This pronoun is governed by a preposition</i> )
stå	be, is placed, act as, figure as, be in a position, its position is, it is placed / situated (e.g. <i>the word is placed in a wrong place in the sentence</i> ; (stå substantivisk/adjektivisk) <i>it is substantival / adjectival</i> )
stå i / være i	be in fx. det står i akkussativ: it is in the accusative [ <i>*kju:z*tiv</i> ] (case); stå i infinitiv: be in the infinitive (mood); verbet står i datid: the verb is in the past tense
svulstig, bombastisk	turgid, bombastic
sætningsanalyse	sentence analysis, sentence parsing
sætnings(op)bygning	sentence structure
sætningskonstruktion	sentence construction
sætningsstarter	sentence starter, paragraph opener
sætte bindestreg imellem	hyphenate
sætte cirkel/ring omkring	draw/put a circle/ring around, circle
sætte i ental	singularize

sætte i flertal	pluralize
sætte i parentes	bracket, put in brackets
sætte ind:	put in; F insert; add (e.g. <i>a 'c' should have been inserted</i> )
sætte komma	put a comma, place a comma
sætte komma før/efter	put a comma before/after
sætte komma i	put commas in
sætte komma om	put commas around
sætte komma (på) det rigtige sted	in/at the right place; on/at the right spot
sætte kommaer	put in (the) commas (e.g. <i>put commas in the sentences</i> ); add a comma
sætte punktum	put a full stop
sætte på	put on, add (e.g. <i>put on an 's'</i> )
sætte sammen	put together
sætte (skille)tegn (i)	punctuate; place / put in punctuation marks
sætte streg under	under'line, under'score, score
sætte en streg	draw a line (kort: stroke)
sætte streger	draw lines (kort: strokes)
sætte tegn (i)	punctuate; place / put in punctuation marks
sætte to streger under	double-underline
tabuord	taboo word, four-letter word (e.g. <i>fuck, shit</i> )
tage	take (e.g. <i>A transitive verb can take an object</i> )
tankestreg	dash
tanketorsk	slip; (grovere) blunder
transfer	transfer = overførsel
tegn (skilletegn)	punctuation mark (comma, semicolon, full stop)
tegn (skriftegn)	sign, character
tegne en cirkel om	circle
tegn sætning	punctuation; a 'run-on sentence: sætning uden tegn og konjunktion(er)
tidsbrud	tense clash, tense conflict
tilfredsstillende	satisfactory, up to the mark, decent
tostavellesord	word of two syllables, two-syllable word; disyllable
trykfejl	literal error; misprint; F printer's error, T typo
trække sammen	con'tract; draw together
tuborgklamme	brace; curly brackets pl.
type	type (e.g. printed in bold/large type)
tæt	(fig., indholdsmættet) dense (e.g. <i>dense content, dense writing</i> )
tætskrevet	closely written
ubehjælpssom	awkward; clumsy; halting
ubøjelig	invariable
udelade	leave out; drop; F omit; (lyd, stavelse: i udtalen) elide
udeladelse	omission; deletion
udfordret	challenged
udråbstegn	exclamation mark
udstregning	deletion; crossing-out pl. crossings-out
uformelt sprog	informal/colloquial/familiar language

ukorrekt brug	sub'standard, non-'standard, ungrammatical, un-English (e.g. <i>*I ain't ready./*She don't agree./*He already done it./*Have you ever rode a motorbike?</i> )
uklarhed (uforståelighed)	obscurity
uklart	indistinct, blurred; obscure; unclear; ambiguous
ulæselig	illegible [i'led3*bl]
understrege	under'line, under'score, score
understregning	underlining; (der var mange understregninger i teksten: the text had been heavily underlined)
unøjagtig	inexact; inaccurate
unøjagtighed	inexactitude; inaccuracy; incorrectness; imprecision; imperfections
upræcis	inexact, imprecise, inaccurate
uregelmæssighed	irregularity
usammenhængende, springende	disco'nected, incoherent, rambling; F disjointed; 'desultory, inconsecutive, indis'criminate, discon'tinuous
ustruktureret	unstructured
utilfredsstillende	unsatisfactory, inadequate, abrupt
utilstrækkelig	inadequate, insufficient
utilstrækkelighed	inadequacy, insufficiency
vedvarende, fortsat	'ongoing (e.g. <i>an ongoing error</i> )
veldisponeret	well set-out
vellyd/velklang/eufoni	harmony; F euphony ['ju(:)*ni]; melodiousness (af vellydsgrunde: due to the harmony/melody/melodiousness – the fact that it should be harmonious/melodious)
vellydende/eufonisk/for vellydens skyld	euphonious, euphonic
vellyds-e/-s	euphony e, euphony s
vending	phrase, expression, term
vidtløftig	detailed; rambling; diffuse; at great length
vidtspændende	wide-ranging; extensive; comprehensive; far-reaching
vise hen til	refer to
vise tilbage til	refer to
vokal, selvlyd	vowel
volapy, kaudervælsk, uforståeligt sprog	lingo
være i / stå i	be in (e.g. <i>the verb is in the present tense</i> )
ændre til	change to (e.g. <i>the 'd' should be changed to a 't' in spend</i> )

**Dynamic verb:** these verbs express actions, not states; they can usually be used in progressive tenses: *fly, shout, plan, look at, listen to, sniff at, think about*

**Phrasal verb:** a verb that is made up of two parts: a 'base' verb followed by an adverb particle: *fill up; run over; take in; put up with*

**Split infinitive:** structure in which an adverb comes between *to* and the infinitive verb form: *to easily understand* (often considered 'incorrect')

**Stative verb:** a stative verb is one that is not normally used in progressive tenses. Most stative verbs refer to states, not to actions or events: *remember, contain, know, see, hear, smell, think*

### **Adverbial clauses**

Adverbial clauses, like adverbials in general, are capable of occurring in a final, initial, or medial position within the main clause (generally in that order of frequency, medial position being rather rare).

### **Clauses of time**

Finite adverbial clauses of time are introduced by such subordinators as *after, before, since, until, when*:

*When I last saw you, you lived in Washington*

### **Clauses of place**

Adverbial clauses of place are introduced by *where* or *wherever*.  
They went *wherever they could find work*

### **Clauses of condition**

Clauses of condition are introduced by the subordinators *if* (positive condition) and *unless* (negative conditions):

*If you treat her kindly, (then) she'll do anything for you*

*Unless the strike has been called off, there will be no trains tomorrow*

### **Clauses of concession**

Clauses of concession are introduced chiefly by *though* or its more formal variant *although*. Other conjunctions include *while, whereas* (chiefly formal), *even if*, and occasionally *if*:

*Even if you dislike music, you would enjoy this concert*

*Although I enjoyed myself, I was glad to come home*

### **Clauses of reason or cause**

Clauses of reason or cause are most commonly introduced by the conjunctions *because, as, or since*:

*I lent him the money because he needed it*

### **Clauses of circumstance**

Clauses of circumstance are introduced by *because, since, and as*. In addition there is a special circumstantial compound conjunction, *seeing (that)*:

*Seeing that the weather has improved, we shall enjoy our game*

### **Clauses of purpose**

Clauses of purpose introduced by *(in order) (for N) to, so as to*:

*I left early to catch the train*

*They left the door open in order for me to hear the baby*

*John visited London in order that / so (that) he could see his friend*

### **Clauses of result, consecutive clause**

Clauses of result are introduced by *so that*, informally *so*:

We planted many shrubs, *so (that) the garden soon looked beautiful*

### **Clauses of manner and comparison**

Clauses of manner are introduced by *(exactly) as*, *(just) as*:

Please do it *(exactly) as I instructed* ('in the way that . . .')

*(Just) as a moth is attracted by a light*, (so) he was fascinated by him

### **Clauses of proportion and preference**

Proportional clauses are either introduced by *as* (with or without a formula correlative *so*) or by fronted correlative *the...the* plus comparatives:

*As he grew disheartened*, (so) his work deteriorated

*The harder* he worked, *the happier* he felt

*The more* he thought about it, *the less* he liked it

Clauses of preference are introduced by *rather than*, *sooner than*, with a bare infinitive structure:

*Sooner than go there by air*, I'd take the slowest train

*Rather than sitting quietly at home*, he preferred to visit his bosom friend