

## ADJECTIVE

Tillægsord (latin: adjektiv)

Adjectives describe nouns and pronouns, but never verbs or other adjectives.

Adjectives have three forms: positive, comparative, superlative.

**Example:**      great – greater – greatest  
                  interesting – more interesting – most interesting

## ADVERB

Biord (latin: adverbium)

Adverbs describe time, place, place or degree. Adverbs can modify verbs, adjectives, other adverbs or whole sentences.

Adverbs often (but not always) end in -ly.

**Example:**      However, she usually drove very carefully.

## ARTICLE

Kendeord (latin: artikel)

Articles are put in front of nouns to make them either indefinite or definite.

**Example:**      A cat  
                  An orange  
                  The house

## COLLECTIVE NOUNS

Kollektiver

Collective nouns are nouns that either refer to a group of individuals (plural) or a group as one entity (singular). A few collective nouns always refer to a group of individuals and therefore always take verbs in plural form.

**Example:**      The crew is busy/the crew are busy  
                  The government is involved/the government are involved  
                  but... ~~People is lazy~~/people are lazy

## DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

Påpegende stedord (latin: demonstrativt pronomen)

**Example:**      This, those, these, etc.

## DUMMY SUBJECT

Foreløbigt grundled (latin: foreløbigt subjekt)

A dummy subject is a stand-in for the real subject which is either implied or comes later in the sentence.

**Example:** There are seven dogs in the yard.

(X) O X ~~~~~

## FIRST/SECOND/THIRD PERSON PLURAL

1., 2., 3. person flertal (latin: 1., 2., 3. person pluralis)

**Example:** We are (first person plural)  
You are (second person plural)  
They are (third person plural)

## FIRST/SECOND/THIRD PERSON SINGULAR

1., 2., 3. person ental (latin: 1., 2., 3. person singularis)

**Example:** I am (first person singular)  
You are (second person singular)  
He/she/it is (third person singular)

## FUTURE TENSE

Fremtid (latin: futurum)

**Example:** I will dance

## GENITIVE CASE

Ejefald (latin: genitiv)

The genitive case is used to express possession and ownership. The genitive case can be made using either apostrophe + s or an of-construction.

**Example:** My uncle's house  
The cover **of** the book

## INDEFINITE PRONOUN

Ubestemt stedord (latin: indefinit pronomen)

**Example:** Nobody, anybody, someone, etc.

## INFINITIVE

Navneform (latin: infinitiv)

The infinitive is the base form of the verb which begins with 'to'.

**Example:** To speak, to run, to laugh.

## INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

Spørgende stedord (latin: interrogativt pronomén)

**Example:** What, which, whose, who, etc.

## IRREGULAR ADJECTIVE

Uregelmæssigt tillægsord (latin: uregelmæssigt adjektiv)

Irregular adjectives do not have regular comparative and superlative forms.

**Example:** bad – worse – worst  
good – better – best

## IRREGULAR PLURAL FORM

Uregelmæssig flertalsform (latin: uregelmæssig form i pluralis)

Some nouns are irregular, which means they do not become plural by adding -s or -es.

**Example:** Goose → geese  
Child → children

## IRREGULAR VERBS

Uregelmæssige udsagnsord (latin: uregelmæssige verber)

Irregular verbs are verbs that do not follow fixed patterns when inflected in time.

**Example:** I feel – I felt – I have felt

## MODAL VERB

Mådesudsagnsord (latin: modalverbum)

Modal verbs act as auxiliary verbs (hjælpeudsagnsord/hjælpeverber) and can be used to express things such as obligation, ability, politeness or wishful thinking.

**Example:** Can, could, may, might, should, ought to.

## NOUN

Navneord (latin: substantiv)

Nouns denote things, persons, concepts and abstractions. Nouns can be words like *car, boy, nature, knowledge*. Proper nouns (egennavne/proprier) are also nouns, i.e. names like *Jack, Australia, the Times*.

**Example:** The family down the street owns a dog named Charlie.

## PAST PERFECT TENSE

Førdetid (latin: Pluskvamperfektum)

**Example:** I had walked

## PAST TENSE

Datid (latin: präteritum)

**Example:** I walked

## PERSONAL PRONOUN

Personligt stedord (latin: personligt pronomen)

**Example:** I, you, me, her, they, us, etc.

## PLURAL

Flertal (latin: pluralis)

A form of a noun or verb that refers to more than one person or thing

**Example:** The plural of 'child' is 'children'.  
The plural of 'patty' is 'patties'.

## POSSESSIVE PRONOUN

Ejestedord (latin: possessivt pronomen)

**Example:** My, your, her, their, ours, etc.

## PREPOSITION

Forholdsord (latin: præposition)

Prepositions are used to show a relationship in space or time between two or more things.

**Example:** The cup is **on** the table.  
I'm thinking **of** you.  
Do you believe **in** God?

## PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Førnutid (latin: perfektum)

**Example:** I have walkeded

## PRESENT TENSE

Nutid (latin: præsens)

**Example:** I walk

## PRONOUN

Stedord (latin: pronomen)

Pronouns can be used to replace nouns. There are seven types of pronouns.

**Example:** I, me, her (personal pronouns)  
His, my, your (possessive pronouns)  
Myself, yourself (reflexive pronouns)  
Each other, one another (reciprocal pronouns)  
This, those, these (demonstrative pronouns)  
What, whose, who (interrogative pronouns)  
Which, who, that (relative pronouns)  
Nobody, somebody (indefinite pronouns)

## PROPER NOUN

Egennavn (latin: proprium)

Proper nouns denote names of persons, names of places, countries, organizations, etc. Proper nouns always start with a capital letter.

**Example:** *James, Titanic, September*

## RECIPROCAL PRONOUN

Gensidigt stedord (latin: reciprokt pronomen)

**Example:** Each other, one another, etc.

## REFLEXIVE PRONOUN

Tilbagevisende stedord (latin: refleksivt pronomen)

**Example:** Myself, herself, itself, themselves, etc.

## REGULAR VERBS

Regelmæssige udsagnsord (latin: regelmæssige verber)

Regular verbs are verbs that follow fixed patterns when inflected in time, and where the past tense and past participles are formed by adding a -d or an -ed to the end of the verb.

**Example:** I ask – I asked – I have asked

## RELATIVE PRONOUN

Henførende stedord (latin: relativt pronomen)

**Example:** Which, that, who, whom etc.

## SENTENCE ANALYSIS

Sætningsanalyse

- ✕ = subject (grundled/subjekt)
- = verb (udsagnsled/verballd)
- = indirect object (hensynsled/indirekte objekt)
- △ = direct object (genstandsled/direkte objekt)
- ⋈ = adverbial (biled/adverbialld)

**Example:** I gave you flowers yesterday.

✕ ○ □ △ ⋈

## SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

Kongruens

Subject-verb agreement means that a singular subject (e.g. he, Sarah, cat) takes a singular verb (e.g. is, talks, purrs), whereas a plural subject (e.g. they, people) takes a plural verb (e.g. walk, think).

## UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Utællelige navneord (latin: utællelige substantiver)

Uncountable nouns are nouns that you cannot count using *a/an* or *one, two three*. Instead, you would say *a lot of, an item of, a piece of, some, any*.

**Example:**     An-advice → a piece of advice  
                  A-milk → a glass of milk  
                  Two-news → some news

## VERB

Udsagnsord (latin: verbum)

Verbs describe action, movement or condition (e.g. *play, fly, feel*). A verb can be conjugated in different ways according to person, number and tense.

**Example:**     I sing (first person singular, present tense)  
                  You sang (second-person singular, past tense)  
                  We had sung (first-person plural, past perfect tense)