

NB: If you received this newsletter by e-mail, it is (hopefully) because you have expressed a wish to do so. If this is not the case, and/or you do not wish to receive it in future – *please let us know!*

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Dear friends

The seminar on **8th September** is now fully booked! In all some **50** people have now registered for *Do you speak “danglish”?* – and that’s as many as we can take. So the plan is to repeat the seminar at a later date this autumn (see below), this time in Jutland. Interest in the subject has been phenomenal. There were also **25** new subscriptions to *News & Tips* during August.

English support invites you to another seminar...

Do you speak “danglish”?

The seminar on 8th September is FULLY BOOKED. For those who didn’t get in, we hope to run it again in November, this time in Jutland. The date will be fixed before the end of this month. So if you want to come, but already know that you *cannot* be there on some particular date(s) in weeks 44-48, please let me know as soon as possible.

We hope to announce the actual date, time and place in *News & Tips* No.12 (due 1st October).

Explore the web site!

There have been quite a few improvements in the *English support* web site over the past month, so perhaps this is a good time to say a few words about how to get the most out of it. It is meant to be reasonably intuitive, but just in case it isn’t, here are some hints...

The first thing to note is that there are a lot of **internal links**. This means that if you run your mouse around over the text, you will find short cuts you can click on to get to different parts of the site.

You can **bookmark** the very first page or the first page in any language [*Add to Favorites*]. And after the first page, you can **switch language** anywhere, though some pages are only in English.

You can go through the pages for a **particular topic** (e.g. *The Company* or *Teaching*) by clicking on the button and keeping the mouse in the same position on subsequent pages as you click through them. Alternatively you can **explore the entire site** by starting on the first page for one of the languages and simply clicking on *More...* all the way through.

And if you want to jump straight to a **particular page**, you can click on *SITE MAP* at the bottom of each page, and then on the link for the page you want.

You can now download **back issues** of *News & Tips*, for which there is also an **index**. In future, other items will be made available as *pdf*-files. And finally, there is a page of *Useful links* to lots of **other sites** you may find handy. Suggestions for more of these will be very welcome.

Have fun!

Please turn over!

From the workshop...

Who, which and that ...

These relative pronouns cause non-native speakers an awful lot of trouble. The first thing to get straight is that you can only use *who* of *people*:

*She is a lady **who** can speak seven languages.*

*She is a cat **which** enjoys catching mice.*

*She is a ship **which** has a thousand berths.*

Please note: things *made up* of people (like companies, committees, nations, football teams, etc.) do not count as people when the focus is on the *group* rather than the *members* of the group. So you cannot write: *A company **who** makes sausages...*, or *The committee **who** deals with that...*, but contrast: *The committee, **who** are all over 80, often have a beer after their meetings.*

The word *that* can be used instead of *which* or *who* in identifying relative clauses, but never in parenthetical relative clauses (for the difference, see *News & Tips* No.8 on *Commas*):

*The secretary **that** (or **who**) answered the phone said...*

*The table **that** (or **which**) we normally use has gone.*

*Please contact my secretary, **who** can be reached by e-mail.*

*Please read this manual, **which** will tell you how to do it.*

Kinds of, kind of ...

Kind here is a countable noun, so whether you use *kind* or *kinds* depends on how many there are:

*The lion is the only **kind** of cat that lives in groups.
I get to meet all **kinds** of people in my job.*

The noun that follows must be singular, if *kind* (the singular form) is used, but after *kinds* both singular and plural are possible:

*This kind of **error** is usually caused by ...
These kinds of **error** are usually caused by ...
These kinds of **errors** are usually caused by ...*

Try to do versus try doing

There is often a clear difference in meaning between *to try to do* something and *to try doing* something. To *try to do* something means to make an effort to do it (not necessarily successfully), whereas to *try doing* something is to experiment, to see what happens when you do something:

*He **tried sending** her flowers, but she didn't respond.*

*He **tried to send** her flowers, but the postmen went on strike.*

KOMMUNIKATIONS- OG SPROGFORUM 2005

Thursday, 6 October, FUFU's Conference Centre, Fiolstræde 44, Copenhagen

Information and booking: www.kommunikationogsprog.dk/forum2005

Come and meet past, present and future colleagues at the **Communication and Language Forum** in Copenhagen (see box above). *English support* will have a stand at the Forum and there will be an opportunity to network with the other participants over a glass of wine in the evening.

Look forward to seeing you there!

Best wishes

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