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# CONTENTS

<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>PART 1: THEORETICAL BASIS</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>1. Introduction.</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>2. Terms and patterns.</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>3. Grammatical categories modified by intensifiers.</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>4. Amplifiers in the BNC (based on a study made by Kennedy (2003)).</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>5. The function of intensifiers.</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>6. The adjective modification of <i>absolutely</i>, <i>completely</i>, <i>entirely</i>, <i>perfectly</i>, and <i>totally</i> in London-Lund Corpus of Spoken English (LLC) (based on a study by Paradis (1997)).</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>7. Intensification in Norwegian.</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>8. A few ideas on translation.</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>9. Summing up.</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>PART 2: ANALYSIS.</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>1. ENPC findings. Overview of <i>absolutely</i>, <i>completely</i>, <i>entirely</i>, <i>perfectly</i> and <i>totally</i> and their Norwegian correspondences.</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>1. 1. <i>Absolutely</i>.</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>1. 2. <i>Completely</i>.</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>1. 3. <i>Entirely</i>.</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>1. 4. <i>Perfectly</i>.</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>1. 5. <i>Totally</i>.</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>1. 6. Summing up.</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>2. Grammatical categories modified by the amplifiers.</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>2. 1. Adjective modification.</b>	<b>47</b>

2. 1. 1. Adjective modification of <i>absolutely</i> , <i>completely</i> , <i>entirely</i> , <i>perfectly</i> and <i>totally</i> from a grammatical point of view.	47
2. 1. 2. Adjective modification of <i>absolutely</i> , <i>completely</i> , <i>entirely</i> , <i>perfectly</i> and <i>totally</i> from a semantic point of view.	56
2. 1. 3. Summing up adjective modification.	75
2. 2. Verb modification.	77
2. 2. 1. Verb modification of <i>absolutely</i> , <i>completely</i> , <i>entirely</i> , <i>perfectly</i> and <i>totally</i> from a grammatical point of view.	77
2. 2. 2. Verb modification of <i>absolutely</i> , <i>completely</i> , <i>entirely</i> , <i>perfectly</i> and <i>totally</i> from a semantic point of view.	86
2. 2. 3. Summing up verb modification.	106
2. 3. Adverb modification of <i>absolutely</i> , <i>completely</i> , <i>entirely</i> , <i>perfectly</i> and <i>totally</i> .	109
2. 4. Other categories modified by <i>absolutely</i> , <i>completely</i> , <i>entirely</i> , <i>perfectly</i> and <i>totally</i> .	111
3. Conclusion.	116
APPENDIX	120
1. Tables.	120
2. Figures.	125
REFERENCES	129

## LIST OF TABLES

<i>Table 1. Degree modifiers with different researchers.</i>	11
<i>Table 2. Frequency of selected maximizers in the BNC (per million words) (Kennedy, 2003)</i>	14
<i>Table 3. Gradable and non-gradable adjectives (Paradis, 1997: 49)</i>	18
<i>Table 4. The five paradigm of degree modifiers.</i>	18
<i>Table 5. The adjective modification of <u>absolutely</u>, <u>completely</u>, <u>entirely</u>, <u>perfectly</u>, and <u>totally</u> in London-Lund Corpus of Spoken English (LLC) (based on a study by Paradis (1997)).</i>	20
<i>Table 6. Amplifiers; ENPC findings.</i>	27
<i>Table 7. Modification of ADJ/ADJP. <u>Absolutely</u>.</i>	51
<i>Table 8. Modification of ADJ./ ADJP. <u>Completely</u>.</i>	52
<i>Table 9. Modification of ADJ/ADJP. <u>Entirely</u>.</i>	53
<i>Table 10. Modification of ADJ/ADJP. <u>Perfectly</u>.</i>	54
<i>Table 11. Modification of ADJ/ADJP. <u>Totally</u>.</i>	55
<i>Table 12. Types of adjectives modified by <u>absolutely</u> in the ENPC.</i>	61
<i>Table 13. Norwegian correspondences of <u>absolutely</u> and the adjectives they modify.</i>	63
<i>Table 14. Types of adjectives modified by <u>completely</u> in the ENPC.</i>	64
<i>Table 15. Norwegian correspondences of <u>completely</u> and the adjectives they modify.</i>	64
<i>Table 16. Types of adjectives modified by <u>entirely</u> in the ENPC.</i>	68
<i>Table 17. Norwegian correspondences of <u>entirely</u> and the adjectives they modify.</i>	68
<i>Table 18. Types of adjectives modified by <u>perfectly</u> in the ENPC.</i>	70
<i>Table 19. Norwegian correspondences of <u>perfectly</u> and the adjectives they modify.</i>	71
<i>Table 20. Types of adjectives modified by <u>totally</u> in the ENPC.</i>	73
<i>Table 21. Norwegian correspondences of <u>totally</u> and the adjectives they modify.</i>	74
<i>Table 22. Modification of VP. <u>Absolutely</u>.</i>	78
<i>Table 23. Modification of VP. <u>Completely</u>.</i>	78
<i>Table 24. Modification of VP. <u>Entirely</u>.</i>	79
<i>Table 25. Modification of VP. <u>Perfectly</u>.</i>	79
<i>Table 26. Modification of VP. <u>Totally</u>.</i>	80
<i>Table 27. Types of verbs modified by <u>absolutely</u>.</i>	91
<i>Table 28. Types of verbs modified by <u>completely</u>.</i>	95
<i>Table 29. Types of verbs modified by <u>entirely</u>.</i>	99
<i>Table 30. Types of verbs modified by <u>perfectly</u>.</i>	103
<i>Table 31. Types of verbs modified by <u>totally</u>.</i>	104
<i>Table 32. Modification of ADV./ADVP. <u>Absolutely</u>.</i>	109
<i>Table 33. Modification of ADV./ADVP. <u>Completely</u>.</i>	109
<i>Table 34. Modification of ADV./ADVP. <u>Entirely</u>.</i>	109

<i>Table 35. <u>Perfectly</u>. Modification of ADV./ADVP.</i>	<b>110</b>
<i>Table 36. Modification of indefinite pronouns. <u>Absolutely</u>.</i>	<b>112</b>
<i>Table 37. Modification of noun phrases. <u>Absolutely</u>.</i>	<b>115</b>
<i>Table 38. Modification of CP. <u>Entirely</u>.</i>	<b>115</b>
<i>Table 39. Modification of prepositional phrases. <u>Entirely</u>.</i>	<b>116</b>

## LIST OF FIGURES

<b>Figure 1. Distribution of amplifiers in the ENPC.</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Figure 2. Occurrences of absolutely and its Norwegian correspondences in the ENPC.</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Figure 3. Occurrences of completely and its Norwegian correspondences in the ENPC.</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Figure 4. Occurrences of entirely and its Norwegian correspondences in the ENPC.</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Figure 5. Occurrences of perfectly and its Norwegian correspondences in the ENPC.</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Figure 6. Occurrences of totally and its Norwegian correspondences in the ENPC.</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Figure 7. Modification of absolutely.</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Figure 8. Modification of completely.</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Figure 9. Modification of entirely.</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Figure 10. Modification of perfectly.</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Figure 11. Modification of totally.</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Figure 12. Modification of ADJ/ADJP. Absolutely.</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Figure 13. Modification of ADJ/ADJP. Completely.</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Figure 14. Modification of ADJ/ADJP. Entirely.</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Figure 15. Modification of ADJ/ADJP. Perfectly.</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>Figure 16. Modification of ADJ/ADJP. Totally.</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Figure 17. Types of adjectives modified by absolutely in the ENPC.</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Figure 18. Types of adjectives modified by completely in the ENPC.</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Figure 19. Types of adjectives modified by entirely in the ENPC.</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>Figure 20. Types of adjectives modified by perfectly in the ENPC.</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Figure 21. Types of adjectives modified by totally in the ENPC.</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Figure 22. Modification of VP. Absolutely.</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>Figure 23. Modification of VP. Completely.</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>Figure 24. Modification of VP. Entirely.</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>Figure 25. Modification of VP. Perfectly.</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>Figure 26. Modification of VP. Totally.</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>Figure 27. Types of verbs modified by absolutely in the ENPC.</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>Figure 28. Types of verbs modified by completely in the ENPC.</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>Figure 29. Types of verbs modified by entirely in the ENPC.</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>Figure 30. Types of verbs modified by perfectly in the ENPC.</b>	<b>102</b>
<b>Figure 31. Types of verbs modified by totally in the ENPC.</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>Figure 32. Modification of indefinite pronouns. Absolutely.</b>	<b>113</b>

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Adj/AdjP: adjective/adjectival phrase

Adv/AdvP: adverb/adverbial phrase

BNC: British National Corpus

CP: clause

D<sub>1</sub>: dynamic activity verbs

D<sub>2</sub>: dynamic process verbs

D<sub>3</sub>: dynamic verbs of bodily sensation

D<sub>4</sub>: dynamic transitional event verbs

EG.: English

EG<sub>OR.</sub>: original English (text)

EG<sub>TR.</sub>: translated English (text)

ENPC: English-Norwegian Parallel Corpus

LLC: London-Lund Corpus of Spoken English

NO.: Norwegian

NO<sub>OR.</sub>: original Norwegian (text)

NO<sub>TR.</sub>: translated Norwegian (text)

NP: noun phrase

PP: prepositional phrase

S<sub>1</sub>: stative verbs of inert perception and cognition

S<sub>2</sub>: stative relational verbs

SL: source language

TL: target language

VP: verb phrase

# **PART 1**

## **THEORETICAL BASIS.**



## 1. Introduction.

The present study will discuss the idea of intensification in English and Norwegian, and will focus on the behaviour of five English amplifiers, *absolutely*, *completely*, *entirely*, *perfectly*, and *totally*. At the same time, in the analysis part of this study, we will also discuss the use of the different Norwegian correspondences of our amplifiers and the behaviour of these parallel English-Norwegian correspondences in the different texts that stand at the basis of this paper.

The analysis part of this study is based on a number of 462 instances of *absolutely*, *completely*, *entirely*, *perfectly*, or *totally* that occur in an English text, and a corresponding Norwegian text, which may or may not include the Norwegian correspondences of the English amplifiers. These texts are part of the English- Norwegian Parallel Corpus (ENPC)<sup>1</sup>, and form the database for my study.

I chose to write on this subject because the issue of intensification and amplification is quite new and very little has been written on this. More than this, way too little research is made on Norwegian grammar in general, and hardly anything on amplifiers. This grammatical category is quite controversial, however fascinating, and discussing it from the perspective of both English and Norwegian made it even more fun.

The paper is divided into two main parts, a theoretical one, representing the starting point of the present study, and an analysis part, which discusses the five amplifiers from both a grammatical and a semantical point of view, also looking at the words modified by

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<sup>1</sup>The English-Norwegian Parallel Corpus (ENPC) consists of original texts and their translations (English to Norwegian and Norwegian to English). It is intended as a general research tool, available beyond the present project for applied and theoretical linguistic research. It started out as a research project at the [Department of British and American Studies](#), University of Oslo, in 1994. The corpus was completed in 1997. In the period 1997-2001 the corpus was extended to include more languages (German, Dutch, Portuguese), and the English and the Norwegian original texts were tagged for part of speech. The manual was completed in 1999 and revised in 2002.

The focus has been on novels and fairly general non-fictional books. In order to include material by a range of authors and translators, the texts of the corpus are limited to text extracts (chunks of 10,000-15,000 words). The fiction part of the corpus contains 30 original text extracts in each language and their translations, whereas the non-fiction part contains 20 in each direction. The ENPC is now maintained by the [SPRIK project](#) under the umbrella of the [Oslo Multilingual Corpus](#) (OMC) (<http://www.hf.uio.no/ilos/forskning/forskningsprosjekter/enpc/>)

these amplifiers, and at their Norwegian correspondences in the different contexts.

## 2. Terms and patterns.

In order to get a full picture of the role of intensification and amplification of the words this analysis is dealing with, we should start by understanding what these terms mean, and how they have been explained by various researchers. This is not a very easy task since there has not been written much on the subject and linguists tend to use different terminology in their descriptions of these concepts.

For quite a long time there has been no clear distinction between the idea of *intensification* and that of *amplification*. Therefore I am going to talk about both intensifiers and amplifiers.

According to Bolinger, the term *intensifier* denotes any device that scales a quality, whether up or down or somewhere between the two. (Bolinger 1972 : 17)

Intensifiers usually acquire a different interpretation in linguistic studies. The term is associated with terms like *very*, *extremely*, *absolutely*, *totally*, etc, whose function is to scale the qualities conveyed by gradable adjectives. In this context, Allerton (1987: 16) writes the following: “the label INTENSIFIER suggests a particular semantic type of adjective modifier, one which corresponds to adverbs of degree, and certainly this is the most common semantic type. The term intensifier has also been used in a broad sense to apply to all words that express a degree, be it higher or lower than the assumed norm, and not only to modifiers of adjectives and adverbs, but also to modifiers of any clause constituent”(Mendez-Naya, 2003).

If we narrow a little the semantics of intensifiers, we come across another linguistic term: *amplifier*. Amplifiers are a subclass of intensifiers, which also contains emphasizees and downtoners. They are adverbs of degree which are used to scale up the meaning of the word they collocate with. There are no clear-cut semantic distinctions among the different types of intensifiers, mostly because their effect and their scale of intensifying is a matter of

how people perceive and understand them. It also goes without mention saying that they are used in so many various ways by native speakers and other users.

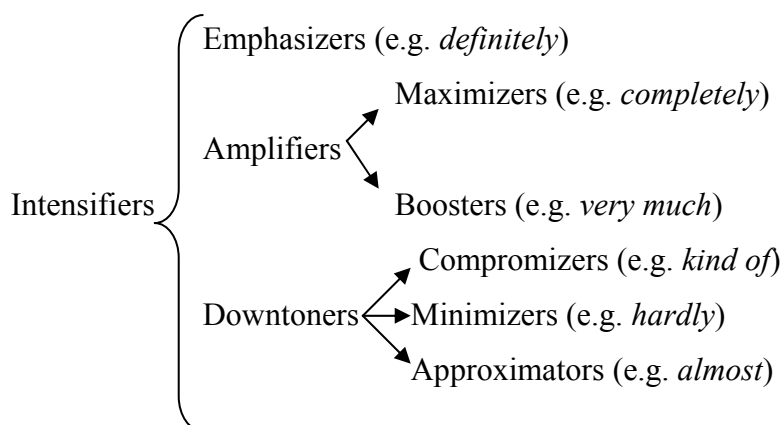
Degree modifiers have received several labels with different researchers. Paradis summarizes these labels in the following way (Paradis, 1997: 14):

**Table 1. Degree modifiers with different researchers**

Source	Modifier of adjectivals	Modifer of verbs
Halliday (1985)	Submodifier	Mood adjunct
Quirk et al. (1985)	Modifier	Subjunct
Allerton (1987)	Intensifier	Adverb of degree
Collins (1990)	Submodifier	Adverb of degree

Quirk et al also use the term *intensifier*, but they use this for all degree words except quantifiers, while Allerton regards intensifiers as a subgroup of the class of adverbs of degree.

Quirk et al (1976) gives the following classification of intensifiers:



The following terms will be used to describe the five words, *absolutely*, *completely*, *entirely*, *perfectly*, and *totally*, to be discussed in this study: adverb of degree, intensifier, amplifier, and maximizer.

### 3. Grammatical categories modified by intensifiers.

It is usual for amplifiers to modify adjectives. Usually the modified adjectives have to do with value judgments, be they positive or negative ones, as Biber et al (1999: 564) argue.

Adverbs generally may modify adjectives. According to Quirk et al (1972: 275) in most cases the modifying adverb is an intensifier, “whether an emphasizer, conveying primarily emphasis and not scaling (e.g. *really*), or an amplifier, denoting a high degree (e.g. *very*) or a downtoner, suggesting an incomplete or a low degree (e.g. *somewhat*)” (Quirk et al, 1972: 275-276).

It is the work by which Rembrandt's genius as an artist is most generally verified and, even by baroque standards, is absolutely awful in almost every pertinent respect, including the conception of the artist in his dramatic break with tradition. (ENPC, JH1)

Adverbs can also modify other adverbs. In this case the modifying adverbs can only be intensifiers (Quirk et al, 1976: 277).

Young people dress completely alike these days, you know, so it was a while before I realized from the child's careful movements that it must be a girl — probably of about twelve. (ENPC, FC1T)

A few intensifiers, particularly *right* and *well*, can modify particles in phrasal verbs.

There are also some intensifying adverbs which can modify prepositions and prepositional phrases.

Sometimes in a love affair, the lovers make love with the Wild Man — and Wild Woman — right in the room; and if we are those lovers, we may feel certain body cells turn gold that we thought were made entirely of lead. (ENPC, ROB1)

Intensifying adverbs can premodify indefinite pronouns (e. g. *each, all, every, some, any, either, no(body)*), predeterminers (e.g. *both, half, double, twice, three times*), and cardinal numbers (Quirk et al, 1976: 278).

In the telling of this story I am bending over backwards to be fair to absolutely everyone. (ENPC, FW1)

There are also a few intensifiers which can modify noun phrases, usually in

informal style. In this case the intensifier precedes the noun determiner.

It seemed to me that whatever else was true, it was absolutely the case that Ty deserved to realize some of his wishes. (ENPC, JSM1)

However there are some adjectives and adverbs which do not generally accept intensification. Quirk et al (1976: 285) give a list of such adjectives and adverbs:

1. Conjuncts: *\*very therefore, \*more nevertheless.*
2. Some intensifiers: *\*very really, \*very utter folly, more somewhat.*
3. Restrictives: *\*extremely only, \*the very main reason.*
4. Additives: *\*very additional, \*more also.*
5. Adjectives denoting provenance, except when they refer to style: *\*a very British army, \*a more Parisian citizen (cf. A very British attitude).*
6. Most adjectives and adverbs referring to time *when*: *\*the extremely present occasion, \*very then.*
7. Adjectives or adverbs referring to definite frequency of time: *\*very daily, \*more once.*
8. Most adjectives or adverbs indicating time relationship: *\*very previous, \*extremely already.*
9. Most adjectives and adverbs referring to place: *\*very here, more below.* In this case there are also some exceptions: e.g. *bottom, top.*
10. Some adjectives and adverbs expressing an extreme degree never take intensifiers: *\*more utter(ly).* But others are in divided usage: *?very completely, ?more perfectly.*

#### 4. Amplifiers in the BNC (based on a study made by Kennedy (2003)).

Kennedy (2003) studied amplifiers and their collocations as they appear in the British National Corpus (BNC)<sup>2</sup>. In what follows, I am going to present the results of Kennedy's (2003) analysis as I consider it relevant for the purpose of the present paper. These results will be considered in this paper to represent the behaviour of *absolutely*, *completely*, *entirely*, *perfectly* and *totally* in English in general.

Kennedy's (2003) analysis shows that the most frequent of the 8 maximizers selected from the BNC are *fully* (with 89 occurrences per million words), *completely*, *entirely*, *absolutely*, *totally* and *perfectly* (Table 2).

**Table 2. Frequency of selected maximizers in the BNC (per million words) (Kennedy, 2003)**

Maximizer	Frequency
Fully	89
Completely	86
Entirely	69
Absolutely	58
Totally	58
Perfectly	44
Utterly	13
Dead	8

Kennedy's study was based on a window margin of two words both to the left and to the right of the amplifier and took into consideration only collocations occurring a minimum of five times in the corpus and only the 40 collocates associated most strongly with each

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<sup>2</sup> The British National Corpus (BNC) represents a 100-million-word collection of spoken and written texts. It is the largest existing corpus and was compiled by a consortium of universities, publishers, and the British government in the 1990s to be representative of the spoken and written English used in Britain at the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The corpus contains grammatical tagging of each word, which facilitates a lot automatic retrieval and analysis. The written part of BNC includes 90 million words from eight genres (80% informative prose, 20% imaginative prose) and 10 million words of spoken English from four social class groupings, collected in 38 locations in the United Kingdom. The spoken and written texts in the corpus cover a wide range of domains of use, from classrooms, courtrooms, and boardrooms to radio chat shows, bedrooms and pubs. The texts include casual conversation as well as more formal written genres from sources such as newspapers, biographies, and novels (Leech, Rayson, & Wilson, 2001).

amplifier<sup>3</sup>.

From his study, Kennedy found that it is only at first glance that the amplifiers are interchangeable as Biber et al (1999) state. The reality seems to be quite different.

Whereas boosters such as *very, really, particularly, highly, extremely, deeply, terribly, and incredibly* may all appear to be synonymous and interchangeable, occurring before *useful, interesting, obnoxious, or upset*, boosters such as *clearly, badly, heavily, greatly, considerably, and severely* are not synonymous and interchangeable. Some amplifiers do not seem to fit comfortably with particular adjectives and are not likely to be found in a corpus or be considered acceptable by most native speakers of English – for example – *completely easier, fully classical, badly dead, heavily unique, heavily frustrated, deeply valuable, deeply excellent, considerably kind, highly outnumbered, severely amazing, and enormously nice* (Kennedy, 2003 : 474).

Amplifiers, or even more precisely, maximizers, which are also the ones discussed in this paper, are presented in Kennedy's study as having a tendency to collocate strongly with quite different and, maybe, unusual words. Thus, *absolutely* collocates most strongly with *diabolically*, while *completely* collocates most strongly with *refitted*<sup>4</sup>.

*Absolutely* tends to be associated with adjectives that are used hyperbolically (e.g. *fabulous, marvelous, fantastic, brilliant, filthy, freezing*); the adjectives have both positive (*wonderful*) and negative (*disgusting*) semantic associations; only *incredible* has a negative prefix; 23% of the collocates have a *-ous* suffix; 15% have an *-ed* suffix.

*Completely* tends to be associated with abolition (e.g. *eliminated, eradicated, wrecked*); 23% of the collocates have a negative prefix: 10% have an *out-* or *over-* prefix; 78% have an *-ed* suffix.

*Entirely* is found with words having positive or negative associations; 18% of the words have an *-able* or *-ible* suffix; 23% have an *-ed* suffix.

*Perfectly* has exclusively positive associations; 28% of the adjectives end in *-able* or *-ible*; only 18% have an *-ed* suffix.

*Totally* tends to have mainly negative associations (e.g. *unsuited, lacking, insane*); 65% of the adjectives have a negative prefix; 45% have an *-ed* suffix (Kennedy, 2003: 474-

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<sup>3</sup> For a more detailed study on corpus linguistics see Kennedy (1998).

<sup>4</sup> See also Kennedy (2002).

476)<sup>5</sup>.

Kennedy also suggests that in addition to the collocational terms, the modification of amplifiers seems also to be triggered by certain grammatical and semantic factors. Gradability or scalarity have traditionally been seen as the most important of these factors. However, in addition to these, we should also notice whether the meaning of the adjective or verb has negative or positive associations or whether the adjective is a derived one (e.g. having an *-ed, -ful, -less, -able*, or *-y* suffix).

## 5. The function of intensifiers.

Intensification, as a general term, means to make something stronger or more than it already is. In grammar and language, in general, intensification can be applied to a great deal of grammatical categories and to figures of speech. Here are some examples of intensification:

In he came, proud as you please (proud like anything): adjective  
(Bolinger, 1972: 27).

Is he clever? Is he clever! : rhetorical question (Bolinger, 1972: 115).  
She's dying to hear you. : hyperbole (Bolinger, 1972: 115).

Bolinger (1972) also writes about the grammatical term known as “amplifiers” by looking at *absolutely, completely, entirely, perfectly, and totally* as “relatively ungrammaticalized intensifiers”. He says that they are hyperbolic intensifiers expressing purity and veracity.

Intensifiers have been hard to place in one category, and they are often seen as being somehow in between having a lexical or grammatical function. Partington (1993:178) gives a semantical interpretation of intensification as being “a direct indication of a speaker’s desire to use and exploit the expression of hyperbole....The importance of

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<sup>5</sup> For the full picture of the strongest collocations with the maximizers in the BNC see *Table 1\** in the Appendix.



intensification in the communicative process is that it is a vehicle for impressing, praising, persuading, insulting, and generally influencing the listener's reception of the message". Therefore amplifiers, such as *absolutely*, *completely*, *entirely*, etc, express degrees of intensification on an upwards scale, and downtoners, such as *rather*, *a bit*, *somewhat*, etc, scale the modified word downwards.

Another important semantic function held by amplifiers and downtoners is to give speakers time to think and direct the conversation the way they want, and to assert epistemic meaning associated with speakers' level of confidence in the truth of their assertions.

As we have already seen, there are three major types of intensifiers according to Quirk et al: emphasizeers, amplifiers, and downtoners. The function of emphasizeers is to make their determiners more obvious, put them in the light of no doubt.

In order to express a high or a low degree of something, we use either an amplifier, whose function is to scale upwards, or a downtoner, having the function of scaling downwards (Altenberg, 1990).

The question we are left with here is "how can we know when we have to do with an intensifier and when that word is a mere adverb?". It is not always easy to distinguish intensifiers, as degree modifiers from a lexical use of the same adverbs. But sometimes it is possible to check the type of adverb. Most amplifiers, for instance, can be contrasted in alternative negation with *to some extent*, and this ability is a semantic test for their inclusion in the class of amplifiers (Quirk et al, 1976: 444):

He didn't ignore my request *completely*, but he did ignore it *to some extent*.

One function of intensifiers is to combine with adjectives that are gradable. Non-gradable adjectives normally reject degree modifiers.

Bolinger (1972) illustrates that the gradability of verb phrases and noun phrases is very much like the gradability of adverbs and adjectives:

Wasting time is bad → Such time-wasting is bad.

Walking so slow... → such slow walking...

(Bolinger, 1972: 15)

Paradis (1997) gives examples of gradable and non-gradable adjectives in order to

prove their tendency to combine or not with degree modifiers. She also divides gradable adjectives into scalar, extreme and limit adjectives:

**Table 3. Gradable and non-gradable adjectives (Paradis, 1997: 49)**

GRADABLES			NON-GRADABLES
Scalar adjectives	Extreme adjectives	Limit adjectives	
Good	Excellent	True	Classical
Fast	Huge	Sober	Daily
Long	Minute	Sufficient	Available
Difficult	Terrific	Dead	Russian
Nasty	Disastrous	Identical	Symphonic
Interesting	Brilliant	Possible	Wooden

Criteria for an adjective to be gradable according to Paradis (1997):

1. The possibility to occur in the comparative and the superlative.
2. The possibility to fill the x slot in “How x is it?”
3. The possibility to fill the x slot in “How x!”
4. The type of oppositeness involved.

Paradis (1997) shows that scalar adjectives are always comparable, both in the comparative and the superlative, and that is why they are gradable. Extreme adjectives can be described as implicit superlatives, since they express a superlative degree of a certain feature; therefore gradable. Limit adjectives are considered to be gradable since they are associated with a limit and conceptualized in terms of “either-or” (Paradis, 1997: 49).

In the same study, Carita Paradis asserts that “degree modifiers of adjectives form five different paradigms and the items within each paradigm are synonymous” (Paradis, 1997: 68ff.).

**Table 4. The five paradigms of degree modifiers.**

TOTALITY MODIFIERS		SCALAR MODIFIERS		
Maximizers	Approximators	Boosters	Moderators	Diminishers
Absolutely	Almost	Awfully	Fairly	A bit
Completely		Extremely	Pretty	A little
Entirely		Frightfully	Quite	Slightly
Perfectly		Highly	Rather	Somewhat
Quite		Jolly		
Totally		Terribly		
Utterly		Very		

Paradis (1997: 68ff) goes on to argue that the modifiers are conceived as synonymous because they have a function of indicating a certain degree within a certain type of schematic domain.

By this assertion, Paradis shares somehow the ideas of Biber et al (1999), who also state that the intensifiers belonging to the same group (paradigm with Paradis) are interchangeable, and largely synonymous. However these ideas seem to differ from what Kennedy (2003) states in his study based on the BNC, that there are other collocation factors which do not allow interchangeability.

In what concerns the maximizers in Paradis' (1997) study, since this is the topic of the present paper, she states that maximizers are associated with an "either-or" conception and that their function is to reinforce the validity of the limit of the adjective in question. Maximizers, such as *absolutely*, *completely*, *entirely*, *perfectly*, *totally*, *utterly* are all derived from adjectives which show completeness semantically. And this purely descriptive function has been transferred to and transformed into an intensifying function. All maximizers have this function of completeness.

However, Paradis states that there are some differences among the maximizers, and these differences are on the attitudinal dimension. She says that *completely*, *entirely*, *totally* and *quite* appear to be more matter-of-fact, whereas *absolutely*, *perfectly* and *utterly* are more subjectively oriented.

**6. The adjective modification of *absolutely, completely, entirely, perfectly, and totally* in London-Lund Corpus of Spoken English<sup>6</sup> (LLC) (based on a study by Paradis (1997)).**

The behaviour of *absolutely, completely, entirely, perfectly* and *totally* in English has been discussed by several researchers as part of the category amplifiers/maximizers. Paradis (1997) analyses these degree words and their behavior in spoken British English, having the London-Lund Corpus of Spoken English at the basis of her research. She finds that maximizers can combine with limit adjectives, e.g.: *sure, normal, true, impossible*, and with extreme adjectives, e.g.: *magnificent, splendid, horrific*.

In what follows I will reproduce the adjectives which Paradis (1997) found to be modified by our amplifiers:

**Table 5. The adjective modification of *absolutely, completely, entirely, perfectly, and totally* in London-Lund Corpus of Spoken English (LLC) (based on a study by Paradis (1997)).**

<b>Amplifier</b>	<b>Modified extreme adjectives</b>	<b>Modified limit adjectives</b>
Absolutely	Super, splendid, barmy, terrifying, wonderful, marvelous, revolting, grotesque, lovely, horrible, magnificent, charming, unnerving, excellent, ludicrous.	Certain, sure, normal, right, clear, true, convinced, impossible, wrong, crucial, fixed, illogical, penniless, solid, factual, rigid, unique.
Completely	Overwhelmed, confounded, confused.	Different, wrong, free, new, ungrammatical, alone, meaningless, unpredictable, empty, lost, unknown, impotent, inexcusable.
Perfectly	Terrible, horrible.	True, normal, clear, frank, capable, logical, convinced, obvious, legal, justified.
Totally	Bugged, bewildered.	Different, wrong, unreliable,

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<sup>6</sup> The London-Lund Corpus of Spoken English (LLC) derives from two projects: the Survey of English Usage (SEU) at University College London, launched in 1959 by Randolph Quirk, who was succeeded as Director in 1983 by Sidney Greenbaum, and the Survey of Spoken English (SSE), which was started by Jan Svartvik at Lund University in 1975 as a sister project of the London Survey. The corpus is made up of one million words and contains samples of different types of spoken and written British English. The spoken texts are made up of the following categories: face-to-face conversation; telephone conversation; discussion, interview, debate; public, unprepared commentary, demonstration, oration; public, prepared oration (Sidney Greenbaum & Jan Svartvik)

		incomprehensible, right, untrue, impossible, lost.
Entirely		New, different, incompatible, unacceptable, separate.

The study shows that there are more extreme adjectives which collocate more than twice with *absolutely* than limit adjectives. Most of the adjectives which collocate with *absolutely* are emotionally loaded. *Absolutely* modifies both negative adjectives (*grotesque, dreadful*) and positive adjectives (*super, wonderful, fabulous*). According to the above study *absolutely* modifies the most of extreme adjectives of all the amplifiers in question. Also many of the limit adjectives modified by *absolutely* in LLC have to do with veracity.

According to the same study, *completely* collocates mostly with negative adjectives, preceded by a negative prefix or succeeded by a negative suffix, e.g. *ungrammatical, incomprehensible, meaningless*. These semantically negative loaded derived adjectives account for 41% of the total number of adjective types. Quite noticeable with *completely* in LLC is that it collocates with the adjective *different* in 18% of the combinations and with *wrong* in 11% of the cases.

*Perfectly* combines mostly with limit adjectives. It is quite important to note that among the limit adjectives which collocate with *perfectly* there are no items with a negative prefix or a negative meaning. At the same time, the two extreme adjectives shown by the study above, *terrible* and *horrible* are negatively loaded.

Like *perfectly*, *totally* collocates mainly with limit adjectives. As in the case of *completely*, almost half the number of adjectives which are modified by *totally* have negative prefixes, e.g.: *inarticulate, unreliable*, and there are many adjectives which are negatively loaded. In the same manner as *completely*, *totally* collocates most often with *different* in 21% of the cases, and with *wrong* in 9% of the combinations.

*Entirely* collocates only with limit adjectives, e.g. *quiet, true, automatic, unacceptable*. *Entirely* presents a strong link with *new*, which it modifies in 35% of all occurrences, and with *different*, with which it collocates in 13% of cases.

To sum up the results of Paradis' (1997) study of amplifiers based on the LLC, we should first note that *absolutely* of all the other amplifiers is the only one which has a rich collocation with extreme adjectives. *Completely* and *totally* seem to prefer to modify

adjectives with negative morphemes. *Different* is a frequent collocate with *completely*, *entirely* and *totally*, but, quite surprisingly, it does not occur with either *absolutely* or *perfectly*.

## 7. Intensification in Norwegian.

Unfortunately very little has been written on this subject in Norwegian. However, I was able to find one article on intensification in Norwegian that may be useful to some extent for the present paper. Skommer (1992) writes about intensifiers of meaning in Norwegian and his findings may apply to a few of the corpus findings we are going to see later in this study.

Skommer (1992) starts from Bolinger's (1972: 17) definition of intensifiers: "any device that scales a quality whether up or down or somewhere between the two". Skommer (1992) defines intensifiers as a degree of attribute applied to all expressions subject to grading. His study is restricted to intensification by means of a prefix or first-word of a compound. He says: "According to Emmy Sachs (1963), this intensifying method is typical of most Germanic languages, but in the case of Norwegian it seems to be significantly frequent". This seems to hold true since his corpus shows that 55% of the intensifiers are morphological ones (i.e. formed by means of derivation or composition), and 45% of them are syntagmatic ones (i.e. formed by other means than morphological, for example by use of different words or expressions). It is however quite unfortunate that he does not discuss the latter type of intensifiers, as they would have been of more interest for the present study. As we are going to see in the analysis part, our corpus shows that most of the Norwegian correspondences of *absolutely*, *completely*, *entirely*, *perfectly* and *totally* are of the syntagmatic type and just a few of the morphological type.

Skommer (1992) divided his intensifiers into pure ones (characterized by a one-stage paraphrase), and intensifiers seen as clusters of semantic features (characterized by two or several stages of paraphrasing).

Many of the Norwegian correspondences of *absolutely*, *completely*, *entirely*,

*perfectly* and *totally* we are going to see in the analysis part are described as *gradsadverb* (“degree adverbs”) by *Norsk Referanse Grammatikk* (1997).

## **8. A few ideas on translation.**

The discussion I am going to undertake in the analysis part of this study will have to do with both original and translated texts. Consequently there are a few theoretical things to be said about translation in general.

First of all it should be remembered that there is no “perfect” translation; to put it in more technical terms, there is hardly any one-to-one correspondence when translating a text into another language. There are many reasons for this, but the most obvious one is the fact that the language is what makes people unique as a group, and represents them as a nation; the variety of cultures, traditions, and the society people live in create a special perception of the world shared by the people that speak the same language. Consequently the words in every language have different concepts and clusters of meaning attached to them<sup>7</sup>.

According to Baker (1992) most languages usually have correspondences for words denoting more general terms in a category of meaning, which she calls *semantic field*. However, these semantic fields are made up not only of general terms, but also of more particular, more descriptive ones. These are the ones that are usually difficult to render into a target language. For example most languages would have fields like MOVEMENT/WALKING, or FRUIT. However, not all languages will have an equivalent for the more specific elements in these fields. In our case, not all languages may have equivalents for e.g. creep, tiptoe, wade, totter, or for papaya, figs, loganberries.

Secondly, since we have seen that there is no one-to-one correspondence between two languages, there is neither a “recipe” on how to translate a text. Translation theorists have debated a lot on the subject of what a translator should set first in the process of

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For further reading see Baker (1992) and Hatim and Mason (1990).

translating.

According to Hatim and Mason (1990) a translator has to choose to prioritise either the content or the form of the translated text. Most translators would choose the primacy of the content versus form than vice versa. However, “the ideal would of course be to translate both form and content, without the one in any way impinging on the other. But many would claim that this is frequently not possible. The form of a source text may be characteristic of SL<sup>8</sup> conventions but so much at variance with TL<sup>9</sup> norms that rendering the form would inevitably obscure the ‘message’ or ‘sense’ of the text” (Hatim and Mason, 1990: 8).

Consequently, in order to preserve the content, the translator has to do all the necessary grammatical and pragmatic changes of the form that would fit best in the target language.

Another factor that may play an important role in translating is represented by the collocational strings that every language has. Collocations are “semantically arbitrary restrictions which do not follow logically from the propositional meaning of a word” (Baker, 1992: 14). In other words, two words that may frequently occur together in one language may be subject to some collocational restrictions in the target language; therefore the translator must find other means of rendering the same meaning.

## **9. Summing up.**

Intensifiers are degree adverbs which help to express some semantic features of adjectives, adverbs, verbs, indefinite pronouns, nouns, and sometimes prepositions and particles.

Intensifiers have been divided by Quirk et al into emphasizeers, amplifiers – which can be either maximizers or boosters -, and downtoners – which can be diminishers,

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SL = source language.

<sup>9</sup> TL = target language.



minimizers or approximators.

*Absolutely, completely, entirely, perfectly* and *totally* belong to the category of amplifiers, and even more precisely they are all maximizers. Their main function is to scale the modified words upwards. Their function is to impress, to persuade the listener and, generally, to express a strong belief about the modified word.

Another function of the amplifiers is that they tend to collocate with words which are gradable, while rejecting the ones that are not gradable.

In this theoretical overview about intensifiers, we have seen that there are a number of researchers who have written about the subject, their studies being based on traditional or more modern research methods. I have gone into more details with two studies which discuss the maximizers the present paper is dealing with. These are Kennedy (2003), based on the BNC, and Paradis (1997), based on the LLC. Paradis (1997) finds the maximizers to be often interchangeable and to some extent synonymous, while Kennedy (2003) underlines the fact that the amplifiers only appear to be quite alike, but they are not to be considered interchangeable. Their studies show the behavior of *absolutely, completely, entirely, perfectly* and *totally* in English. These studies, based on two different corpora of British English, are to be considered as a starting point of the parallel study I am going to take up in this paper, which is based on the English-Norwegian Parallel Corpus (ENPC).

Finally we have seen that, when dealing with translated texts, one should take into consideration that there are a number of factors that have led to the form and content of the translated text. The fact that each language is unique and has different descriptions and connotations of similar concepts gives the translator the liberty, but at the same time, the hard task of deciding how to render the content best into the target language. During this process, the text will eventually suffer a number of formal changes that may sometimes lose some of the original meaning and get a slightly different one. Consequently, we should consider these changes that may occur in the process of translation and the possible collocational restrictions in our analysis which is based on the English-Norwegian Parallel Corpus.

## **PART 2**

### **ANALYSIS**

**1. ENPC findings. Overview of *absolutely*, *completely*, *entirely*, *perfectly* and *totally* and their Norwegian correspondences.**

The present study deals with five English maximizers, *absolutely*, *completely*, *entirely*, *perfectly* and *totally*, and their Norwegian correspondences. Some of the features of these amplifiers and their modification of other grammatical categories in English have been already presented in an overview of a study based on the BNC and another one based on the LLC.

In order to analyze the behavior of *absolutely*, *completely*, *entirely*, *perfectly* and *totally* in both English and Norwegian we made a search in the English Norwegian Parallel Corpus (ENPC), which produced the overall results listed in *table 6*. In what follows I will look at each of the five amplifiers and their Norwegian correspondences as they emerge from the ENPC search. I will first look at the total number of occurrences for each of the amplifiers and then I will try to find out how their Norwegian correspondences behave according to the various words modified by *absolutely*, *completely*, *entirely*, *perfectly* and *totally*.

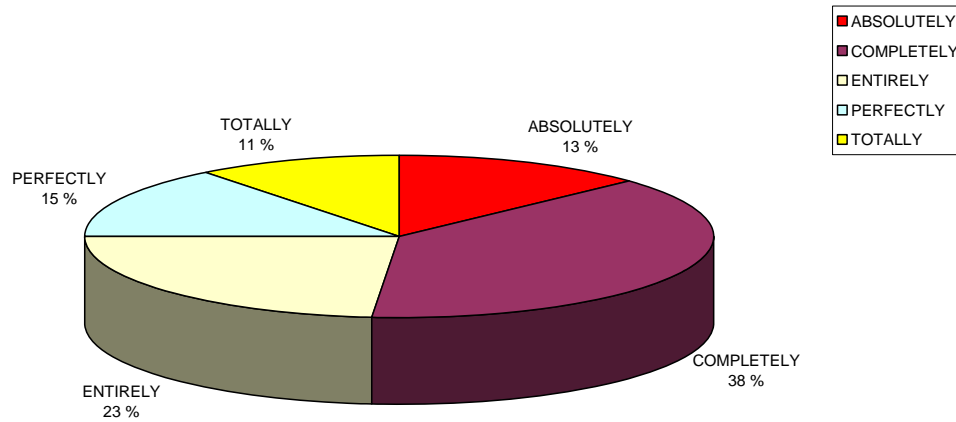
The overall results of the ENPC search are listed below:

***Table 6. Amplifiers; ENPC findings.***

AMPLIFIERS	FICTION		NON-FICTION		TOTAL
	EG <sub>OR.</sub>	EG <sub>TR.</sub>	EG <sub>OR.</sub>	EG <sub>TR.</sub>	
<i>Absolutely</i>	14	34	6	6	<b>60</b>
<i>Completely</i>	18	100	29	31	<b>178</b>
<i>Entirely</i>	41	14	35	18	<b>108</b>
<i>Perfectly</i>	27	17	18	5	<b>67</b>
<i>Totally</i>	15	16	12	6	<b>49</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>462</b>

It is probably easier to see the total number of findings if they are illustrated as percentages:

Figure 1. Distribution of amplifiers in the ENPC.



As we can see 13% of the total number of our findings is represented by occurrences of *absolutely*, 38% is represented by occurrences of *completely*, 23% are cases of *entirely*, 15% represent occurrences of *perfectly* and 11% are instances of *totally*.

At this point, I would like to go back to *table 2* where we have the results of Kennedy's (2003) research on the BNC. His study shows also that, of the five amplifiers we are discussing, *completely* is the most frequent one, followed by *entirely*. The third position in frequency of our maximizers in the BNC according to Kennedy (2003) is shared by *absolutely* and *totally*, while in our results from the ENPC, number three in terms of frequency is held by *perfectly*, *absolutely* coming fourth, and *totally* only last. However, it is to be mentioned that the ENPC is a parallel corpus containing both original English texts and original Norwegian ones, fact which may influence the general ranging of frequency of these amplifiers.

In what follows I am going to take each of the selected amplifiers and analyse its behavior in the ENPC looking at the same time at its Norwegian correspondences.

In section 2 I am going to refer to some of the items the amplifiers co-occur with in order to see which grammatical categories the modified words belong to, and what semantical features these words have. This may tell us some things about the use of our amplifiers, and the choice of one in front of another. This may also explain to some extent

the use of the different Norwegian correspondences.

### **1. 1. *Absolutely.***

60 cases of *absolutely* are to be found in the ENPC. Out of these I excluded 2. These represent other meanings of *absolutely* than that of amplifier. For instance, in GS1T *absolutely* is used as an answer, meaning “by all means”/ “definitely”:

"Absolutely," I replied.(GS1T)  
"Absolutt," svarte jeg.

In the other example, KFL1T, the meaning of the adverb is “to the highest degree”/ ”all”:

The bottom trends increase slowly, absolutely, surely. (KFL1T)  
Oppgangstedensane forstrekar seg, sakte, uomgjengeleg sikkert.

Of the 58 examples we are left with 14 occur in fiction EG<sub>OR</sub> texts, 32 cases occur in fiction EG<sub>TR</sub> texts, 6 occur in non-fiction EG<sub>OR</sub> texts, and another 6 in non-fiction EG<sub>TR</sub> texts.

*Table1*, Appendix, shows that in the ENPC the most frequently used Norwegian correspondence of *absolutely* is *absolutt*, in 18 cases (31% of its total number of occurrences). 12 of these cases belong to the translated English fiction corpus. We may therefore say that, when we have *absolutt* in Norwegian, this will often be translated into English by *absolutely*.

In 14% of the total number of occurrences of *absolutely* we have a so-called paraphrase correspondence, that is a string of words and not just one word is used to render the meaning of the amplifier.

Following in number of occurrences is what we called zero correspondence - 7 instances (12%). In these cases, the amplifier was for some reason dropped out, in the case of the original English texts, or an amplifier was added in English where there was not one provided in the original Norwegian texts. 5 of these instances can be found in the fiction EG<sub>TR</sub> texts and we may therefore conclude that it seems that when translating a text into English one may feel more need of stressing one’s opinion or emotion, therefore using an

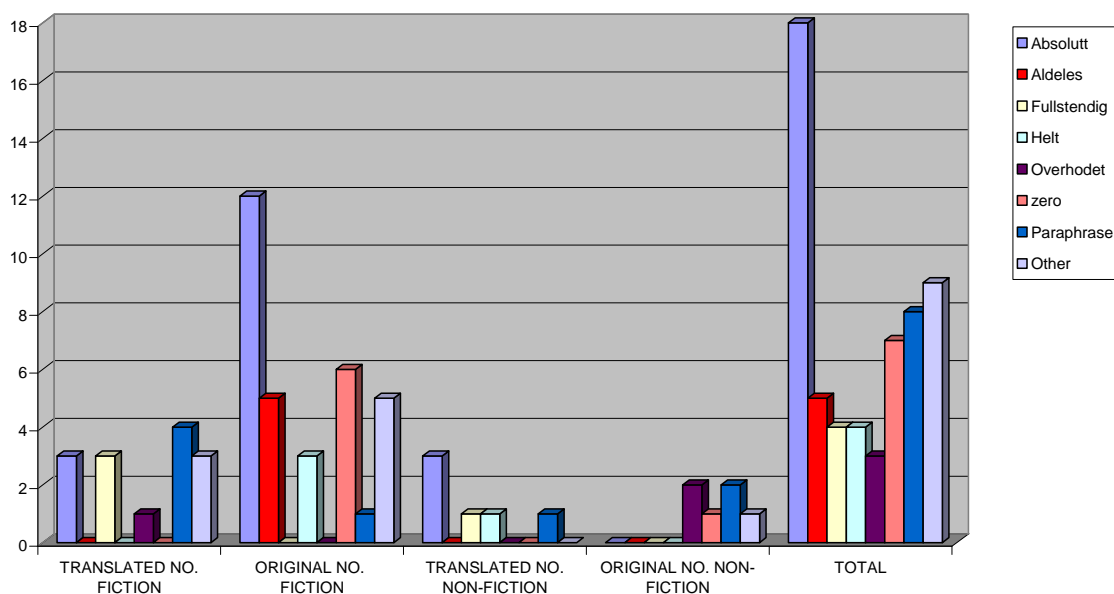
amplifier, than in the original Norwegian texts.

Because here absolutely nothing was happening except that they had to chew, no, munch their way through parts of the menu as earnestly as though they were cavemen who had just killed their prey and were working their way through a boring religious ritual. (OEL1T)

Akkurat her skjedde ingenting bortsett fra at de skulle tygge, nei, gomme seg gjennom deler av spisekartet med et alvor som om de var hulemenn og nettopp hadde slaktet viltet og arbeidet seg gjennom et kjedelig, men religiøst ritual.

*Absolutely* has *aldeles* as its correspondence 9% of its total number of occurrences, and *fullstendig* and *helt* in 7% of its instances. Other Norwegian correspondences of *absolutely*, as shown by the ENPC research, are *overhodet*, *likefrem*, *aller*, *skrå-*, *kjemisk*, *dønn*, *fullt og helt*, *kategorisk*, *utmerket*, and *slett* ( Table 1, Appendix).

Figure2. Occurrences of absolutely and its Norwegian correspondences in the ENPC.



## 1. 2. *Completely.*

As we can see in *Table 6*, the search in the ENPC on *completely* gave 178 instances. The distribution of these examples in the corpus is to be noticed. 18 instances are to be found in fiction EG<sub>OR</sub> texts, 100 cases - in the fiction EG<sub>TR</sub> texts, 29 - in non-fiction EG<sub>OR</sub> texts, and 31 instances in non-fiction EG<sub>TR</sub> texts. These results only are reason enough to draw the conclusion that *completely* is more often used in translated texts than in English. Another significant point that can be made already here is that, in the EG<sub>OR</sub> texts, *completely* is used quite frequently in non-fiction texts, and may therefore have a technical or specialized usage.

3 cases of *completely* were not included since I considered that *completely* does not have an amplifier meaning, but rather its literal meaning, denoting “in a complete manner”. Here is one example:

It was not until 1869 that comprehensive restorations were embarked on, with the intention of restoring the national shrine of Norway completely. (JS1T)

Først i 1873 var man på fjerde året i gang med en omfattende restaurering som i sin helhet skulle gjenreise Norges nasjonalhelligdom.

*Table 2*, Appendix shows that the most frequently used Norwegian correspondence of *completely* is *helt*, occurring in 52% of its total number of occurrences. These are not spread so evenly throughout the four parts of the corpus. 68 % of the instances of *helt* as a correspondence of *completely* occur only in the fiction NO<sub>OR</sub> texts. This means that there is a very big tendency to translate the Norwegian *helt* by *completely*. This tendency seems to hold true in both fiction and non-fiction NO<sub>OR</sub> texts.

He is not completely sure, but writes anyway: And one was agreed that it had been a nice day. (LSC1T)<sup>10</sup>

Han er ikke helt sikker, men skriver den likevel: Og man var enige om at det hadde vært en fin dag.

*Helt* occurs as a correspondence of *completely* in the EG<sub>OR</sub> texts only in a few

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<sup>10</sup> LSC1T → ‘T’ at the end of any record in the ENPC, denotes that the text is a translation.

instances. Even so, it seems that *helt* and *fullstendig* are its most frequently used correspondences in the NO<sub>TR</sub> texts. This latter correspondence represents 18% of the total number of occurrences of *completely*.

It occurred to me that everything appeared so impersonal, completely without character. (LSC2T)

Det slo meg at alt virket så upersonlig, fullstendig uten særpreg.

Paraphrase correspondence occurs in 7% all the occurrences of *completely*. Zero correspondence is also quite frequently used as a correspondence of *completely*; it represents 6.3% of its total number of instances. It is interesting to note that only two of the occurrences of zero correspondence with *completely* occur in NO<sub>TR</sub> texts, while there are 10 cases of this correspondence in NO<sub>OR</sub> texts. This may rise the hypothesis that there is a stronger need of intensification in English than in Norwegian.

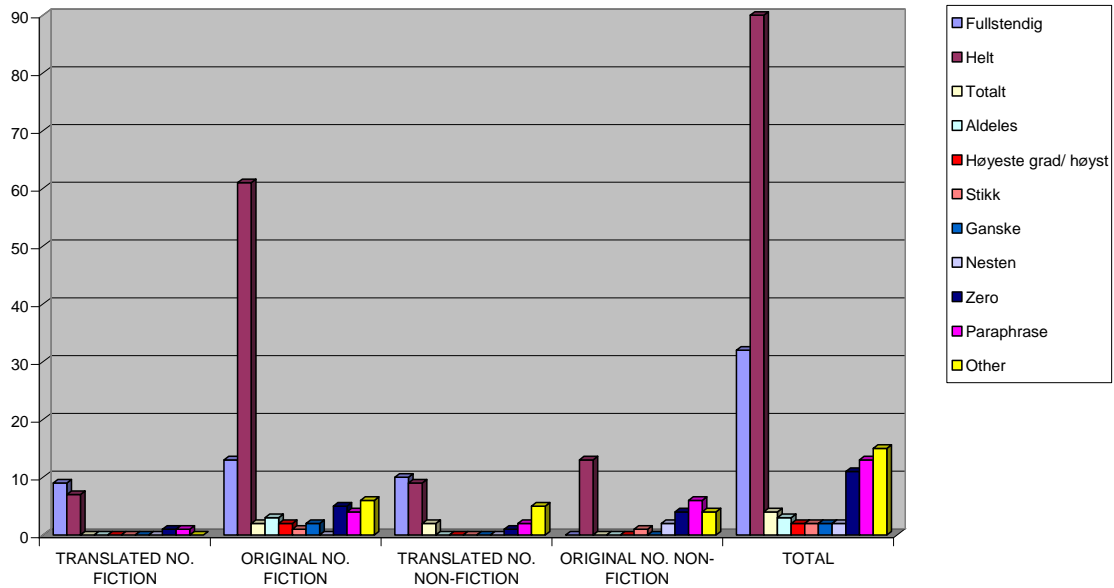
Then he said cheerily: "Well, Peter, at least you'll be completely on your own here. (KF2T)

Så sa han muntert: "Vel Peter, her kommer du iallfall til å være for deg selv."

Furthermore, it is especially interesting to note that there are so many other Norwegian correspondences of *completely*. Their frequency is not as high as with the Norwegian correspondences mentioned above, but they are still worth mentioning. Thus *totalt* numbers 4 instances and *aldeles* 3 instances. Other correspondences of *completely* are *ganske*, *høyeste grad/høyst*, *stikk*, *nesten*, *mutters*, *fullt ut*, *alt-*, *rent*, *sporenstreks*, *hel-*, *helt og holdent*, *ferdig*, *fullt og helt*, *omtrent total-*, *drastisk* and *komplett*.



Figure 3. Occurrences of completely and its Norwegian correspondences in the ENPC.



### 1. 3. Entirely.

There are totally 108 cases of *entirely* in our corpus (Table 6); 41 of these occur in fiction EG<sub>OR</sub> texts, 14 in fiction EG<sub>TR</sub> texts, 35 in non-fiction EG<sub>OR</sub> texts, and 18 instances occur in non-fiction EG<sub>TR</sub> texts. It is interesting to note that the number of instances which occur in NO<sub>OR</sub> texts which are rendered into English by *entirely* is significantly lower than in the case of *completely*, discussed above.

Seven examples were not included in the analysis. Five of them do not seem to contain the amplifier meaning of *entirely*, but rather the meaning “wholly and exclusively, solely” (Oxford English Dictionary). Here are two examples:

Major Cornish was ready with all information, and when she became accustomed to his murmuring manner of speech she engaged him in what might almost pass as conversation, though on her side it was almost entirely questions, and on his almost telegraphic answers. (RDA1)

Major Cornish stod klar med informasjon, og da hun ble fortrolig med hans mumlende måte å snakke på, innledet hun hva som nærmest måtte kalles en konversasjon, selv om den fra hennes side nesten utelukkende bestod av spørsmål, og fra hans side av svar i telegramstil.

“It 's your doing entirely”. (MW1)

”Det er helt og holdent ditt verk”.

Another case which was not included represents an answer, in which *entirely* stands alone and does not modify any other word:

I asked her once if it was by way of a job description and she said: Not entirely. (MW1)

Jeg spurte henne en gang om det hadde noe med hans måte å jobbe på, og hun sa: Ikke utelukkende.

If we consider the remaining cases of *entirely* and its Norwegian correspondences (Table 3, Appendix), we can find some similarity with one of the amplifiers described above, namely *completely*. The Norwegian correspondence of *entirely*, *helt* occurs in no less than 50 instances, representing 49.5% of its total number of occurrences. Unlike *completely*, the use of *helt* as a correspondence of *entirely* is quite evenly spread in the NO<sub>OR</sub> and NO<sub>TR</sub> texts.

And I'd been looking forward to being entirely on my own too. (ABR1)

Og jeg hadde også sett frem til å være helt på egen hånd.

Another similarity with *completely* is that the next most frequently used Norwegian correspondence of *entirely* is *fullstendig*, used in 14% of its cases.

Zero correspondence is used in 11 cases, representing 11% of the total number of instances of *entirely*. Zero correspondence is slightly higher with *entirely* than with the other amplifiers discussed above. This correspondence occurs mainly in NO<sub>TR</sub>.

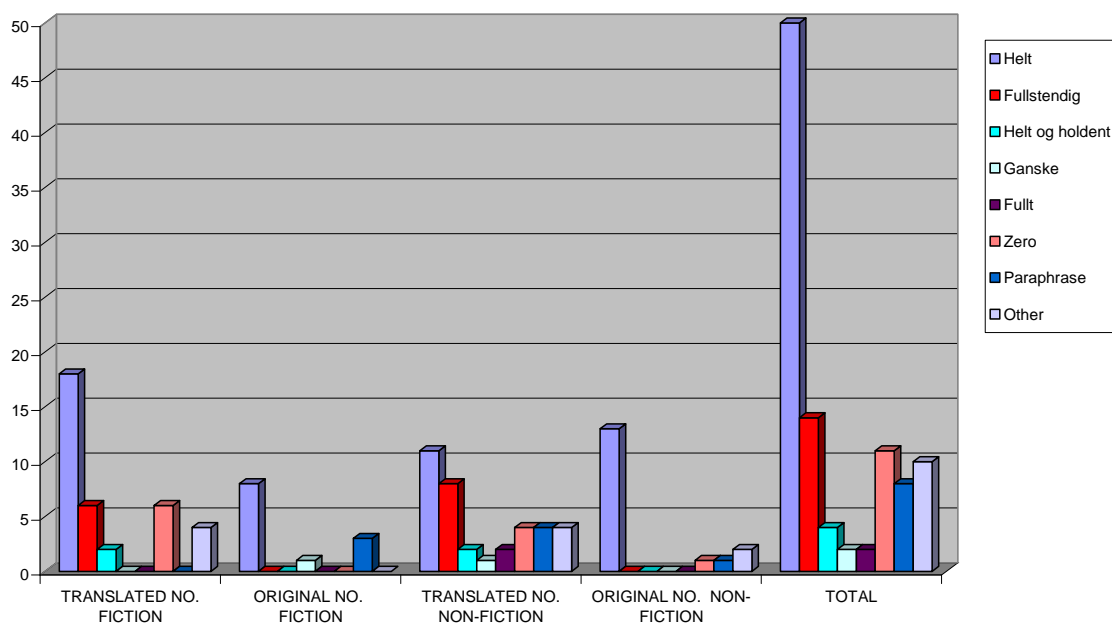
They might have been returning from two entirely different trips. (AT1)

De så ut som om de kom hjem fra to forskjellige turer.

Paraphrase correspondence is used in 8% of the instances.

Other correspondences of *entirely* are *helt og holdent*, *fullt*, *ganske*, *ren*, *absolutt*, *helt og aldeles*, *utelukkende*, *nesten*, *altfor*, *riktig*, *langt fra*, *uløselig* (see Table 3, Appendix).

Figure 4. Occurrences of entirely and its Norwegian correspondences in the ENPC.



#### 1. 4. *Perfectly.*

Table 6 shows that we will discuss 69 cases of *perfectly*. The corpus findings also show that there are more cases of *perfectly* in the EG<sub>OR</sub> texts than in EG<sub>TR</sub> ones.

Two cases were not included. In one of the instances *perfectly* is rather used with the meaning “in a perfect manner or degree”, and not as an amplifier:

He smelt the eggs, the sugar and the almond paste as perfectly as when he was a child and helping mother mix and shape the birthday treats, the balls, the stars, the leaves of marzipan. (JC1)

Han kunne lukte eggene, sukkeret og de malte mandlene like tydelig som da han var barn og hjalp moren med å blande og forme fødselsdagsgodteri, kulene, stjernene, marsipanbladene.

The most frequently used Norwegian correspondence of *perfectly* is once again *helt*, representing 23% of its total number of instances. Most of its occurrences occur in the NO<sub>TR</sub> texts.

Well that's a perfectly good moniker up to the age of about nine, but pretty soon you'd have to do something about it, wouldn't you? (JB1)

Det er jo et helt greit kallenavn å ha opp til niårsalderen omtrent, men da måtte du begynne å tenke på å gjøre noe med det, ikke sant?

Second in frequency is the correspondence *fullstendig*, representing 15 % of the total number of occurrences of *perfectly*. It seems that *fullstendig* is particularly well represented in the non-fiction NO<sub>OR</sub> texts.

In some ways he seemed perfectly preserved, and in others absolutely, incomprehensibly devastated. (OS1)

På noen måter virket han fullstendig vel bevart, og på andre absolutt, uforståelig ødelagt.

In the fiction NO<sub>TR</sub> texts *perfectly* has rather correspondences like *helt* and a few other Norwegian correspondences which are not so well represented in the ENPC, included in the category "other" in figure 5.

As in the case of the other maximizers mentioned above, with *perfectly*, too, paraphrase correspondence is quite frequently used. This correspondence represents 14% of all the other Norwegian correspondences of *perfectly* present in the ENPC; most of these cases occur in the fictional texts.

Zero correspondence occurs only in NO<sub>OR</sub>. (6% of its total number of occurrences). This strengthens the previously expressed opinion that amplifiers seem to be more often used in English than in Norwegian.

Now I happen to be an extravert, so if I compensate by smoking this will keep me a perfectly balanced and healthy human being. (JB1)

Selv hører jeg tilfeldigvis til de utadvendte, men om jeg kompenserer ved å røyke, burde jeg kunne holde meg harmonisk og sunn.

Another Norwegian correspondence of *perfectly* is *ganske*; it occurs only in NO<sub>OR</sub> texts. I will come back to these cases and discuss further these instances in order to see in what contexts *ganske* was translated into English by *perfectly*. Here are two of these cases:

"A perfectly peaceful and amicable fellow married a lady who was so contrary that even though he looked after the house and the cooking she tormented and scolded him every time he sat down to dine in good company. (SL1T)

"En ganske fredelig og forståelsesfull fyr giftet seg med en dame som var så vrang at selv om han tok seg av huset og matlagingen, ble han plaget og utskjelt av henne hver gang han satt til bords i godt lag.

They had to be, because until today she had lived a perfectly ordinary life. (JG1T)

Hun følte seg sikker på at alle de tre gåtene måtte henge sammen på en måte, for til denne dag hadde hun levd et ganske alminnelig liv.

By looking at these examples one can see that, while semantically, *perfectly*, originating in the adjective *perfect*, expresses something placed at highest level of the scale, its Norwegian correspondence is *ganske*, which is usually considered to be more moderate and about at the middle of the scale; it may rather be considered an approximator than an amplifier. At the same time, the corpus findings do not show any instance of *ganske* as an amplifier in NO<sub>TR</sub> texts.

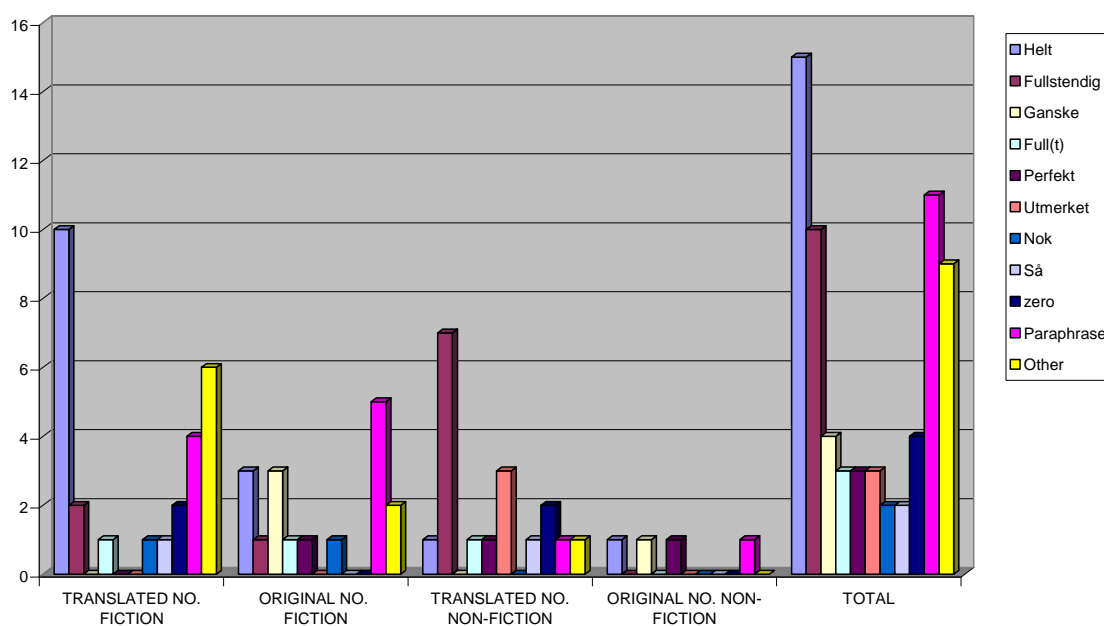
*Perfekt*, *full(t)* and *utmerket* are other Norwegian correspondences of *perfectly*, each representing about 5% of the correspondences of *perfectly*. It is interesting to note that all the instances of *utmerket* occur in non-fiction NO<sub>TR</sub> texts.

Second, Gorbachev went on, anybody who had spent time on the land recently knew perfectly well what was needed. (MAW1)

For det andre, fortsatte Gorbatsjov, visste enhver som hadde tilbrakt litt tid på landet, utmerket godt hva som trengtes.

Other Norwegian correspondences of *perfectly* are *nok*, *så*, *fantastisk*, *lett*, *aldeles*, *temmelig*, *på alle måter*, *svært*, *eksemplarisk*, *rett og stramt* and *muse-*. Most of them were included in the category "other" represented in figure 5 below.

FIGURE 5. Occurrences of perfectly and its Norwegian correspondences in the ENPC.



### 1. 5. *Totally.*

*Table 6* shows that a number of 48 instances of *totally* were found in the ENPC. The instances of *totally* are not as evenly spread in the non-fiction texts as in the fiction ones. There are twice as many instances of *totally* in the non-fiction EG<sub>OR</sub> texts as in the non-fiction EG<sub>TR</sub> ones.

Only one occurrence of *totally* was omitted from this analysis.

According to the corpus findings the most frequently used Norwegian correspondence of *totally* is *helt*. This correspondence of *totally* is used in 30% of its total number of occurrences, most of them being found in the fiction texts.

Quite close in number of occurrences follows *totalt* (about 23% of its total number of instances). These are to be found mainly in the NO<sub>TR</sub> texts. The 2 cases in which *totalt* occurs in NO<sub>OR</sub> texts are both fictional ones.

"The most surprising aspect, however, is the fact that the totally disparate styles of the painting do not have a destructive effect on the unity of the composition. (JWIT)

Det mest forbløffende er allikevel dette at bildets totalt forskjellige stilgrep ikke virker ødeleggende på bildets enhet.

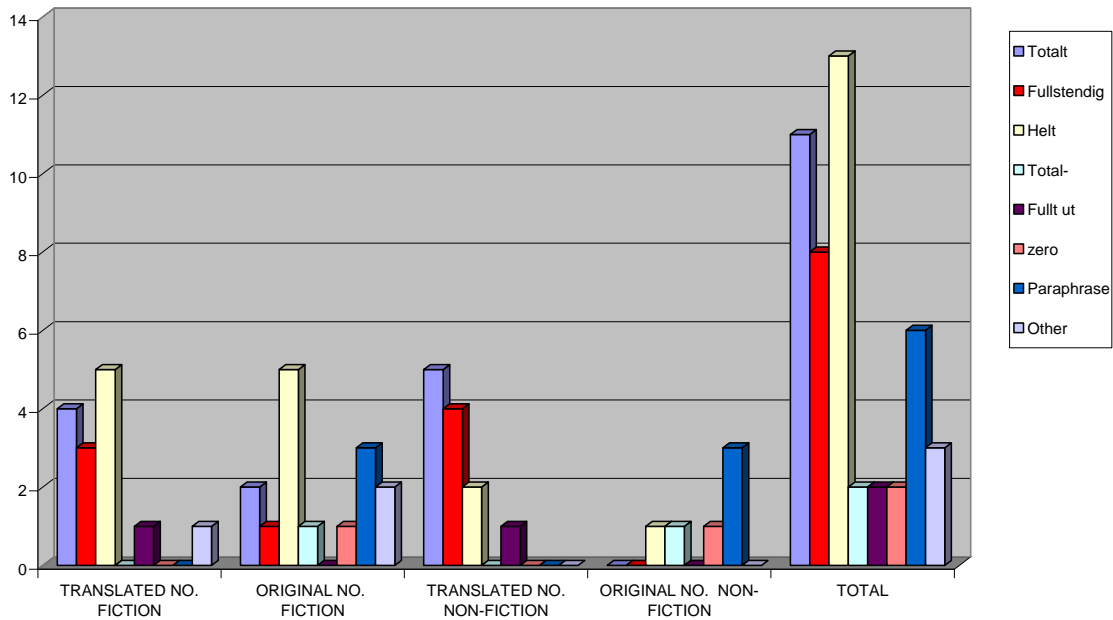
*Fullstendig* is also quite frequently used as a Norwegian correspondence of *totally*. It represents 17% of all its occurrences and almost all of these occur in NO<sub>TR</sub> texts.

13 % of the instances are represented by the paraphrase correspondence. All of them are cases in which a Norwegian construction or string of words is translated into English by the amplifier *totally*. These occurrences are perfectly divided between the fiction and non-fiction NO<sub>OR</sub> texts.

Moreover, zero correspondence represents 4% the total number of correspondences of *totally* and occurs only in NO<sub>TR</sub> texts.

Other Norwegian correspondences of *totally* are *total-*, *fullt ut*, *til de grader*, *rent* and *bom*. These are included in the category "other" in figure 6.

Figure 6. Occurrences of totally and its Norwegian correspondences in the ENPC.



## 1. 6. Summing up.

The overall results of the search in the ENPC are as follows: 13% of the total number of findings is represented by occurrences of *absolutely*, 38% is represented by occurrences of *completely*, 23% are cases of *entirely*, 15% represent occurrences of *perfectly* and 11% are instances of *totally*.

In the case of *absolutely* there are about twice as many occurrences of *absolutely* in EG<sub>TR</sub> texts. This tendency of using more amplifiers in EG<sub>TR</sub> texts seems to hold true also for *completely*, and, to some extent, for *totally*. There are about three times as many cases of *completely* in the EG<sub>TR</sub> texts than in the EG<sub>OR</sub> ones, and about the same amount of cases of *totally* in the same text categories mentioned before. Unlike many of the Norwegian correspondences shown by *Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Appendix, absolutely, completely, entirely, perfectly* and *totally* are not so lexically restricted and this may be the reason why we get so many Norwegian correspondences of only five English amplifiers.

The amplifiers which occur in EG<sub>TR</sub> texts are best represented by the following Norwegian correspondences (in order of frequency):

- *Absolutt*, zero, and *aldeles*, in the case of *absolutely*,
- *Helt*, *fullstendig*, paraphrase, and zero, in the case of *completely*,
- *Helt*, and paraphrase, in the case of *entirely*,
- Paraphrase, *helt*, and *ganske*, in the case of *perfectly*,
- *Helt*, and paraphrase, in the case of *totally*.

From the overview above we can draw the following conclusions:

1. It is definitely the case that *helt* is a very frequently used amplifier in NO<sub>OR</sub> texts. Whenever *helt* is used in a NO<sub>OR</sub> text, it is such that it would have any of *completely*, *entirely*, *perfectly*, or *totally* as correspondence in English.
2. There are many cases in which we can see that different constructions or strings of words (which we called paraphrase correspondence) in NO<sub>OR</sub> texts are translated into English by any of *completely*, *entirely*, *perfectly*, or *totally*. This suggests that amplifiers are more often used in EG<sub>TR</sub> texts than in EG<sub>OR</sub> ones.
3. As in the above mentioned case, the same holds also for the correspondence zero, used with *absolutely* and *completely*. In these cases there is no corresponding Norwegian word, string of words, prefix or suffix, in the NO<sub>OR</sub> texts that can correspond to the two amplifiers used in English. We can therefore conclude that there are more amplifiers used in EG<sub>TR</sub> texts. The reason for this may be a stronger need for intensification and stress in English, especially when it comes to translated texts.
4. There are a few more specific correspondences which occur in the NO<sub>OR</sub> texts. It seems that it is often the case that when *absolutt* occurs in a NO<sub>OR</sub> text, it would have *absolutely* as its correspondence in English. Moreover, when *fullstendig* occurs in a NO<sub>OR</sub> text, it would often have *completely* as its English correspondence, while *ganske*, in the same texts, would be often translated into English by *perfectly*.



In addition to the cases mentioned above, paraphrase correspondence occurs also in EG<sub>OR</sub> texts. This correspondence is best represented in the case of *absolutely*, but also occurs with *completely*, *entirely*, and *perfectly*.

Zero correspondence occurs with all our amplifiers. As mentioned before, zero correspondence is particularly frequently used with *absolutely* and *completely* in NO<sub>OR</sub> texts. This correspondence also occurs with *totally* in the previously mentioned text category. However, in the case of *entirely* and *perfectly*, zero correspondence occurs almost entirely in NO<sub>TR</sub> texts. Consequently, there are also a few cases in which amplifiers are used in Norwegian where there is none in English (though not as many as the other way round).

*Helt* is the correspondence that seems to be most frequently used with our amplifiers. It occurs with all the five amplifiers discussed and is very well represented with almost all of them. As shown before, *helt* occurs mainly in NO<sub>OR</sub> texts with *completely*, *entirely*, *perfectly*, and *totally*. However it also occurs in NO<sub>TR</sub> texts, though not as frequently. In non-fiction texts *helt* is often used as a correspondence of *completely* and *entirely*.

The Norwegian correspondence *fullstendig* is quite well represented with all our amplifiers. It occurs mainly in NO<sub>TR</sub> texts. From this we may conclude that it is often the case that any of *absolutely*, *completely*, *entirely*, *perfectly* and *totally* can be translated into Norwegian by *fullstendig*. As in the case of *helt*, also *fullstendig* often occurs in non-fiction texts, and may therefore have a more specialized usage.

In addition to these correspondences, we should notice the occurrence of the more “literal” correspondences<sup>11</sup>: *absolutt*, in the case of *absolutely*, *komplett*, in the case of *completely*, *perfekt*, in the case of *perfectly*, and *totalt*, in the case of *totally*.

*Absolutt* is the most frequently used correspondence of *absolutely*. It occurs particularly in NO<sub>OR</sub> texts. Consequently, *absolutt*, in a NO<sub>OR</sub> text, will most often be translated into English by *absolutely*.

*Komplett* has only one occurrence as a correspondence of *completely*. Therefore *komplett* is definitely not the first choice when it comes to the correspondences of

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<sup>11</sup> By “literal” correspondences I mean the correspondences which can be traced to the same root, from an etymological point of view.

*completely*.

*Perfekt*, as a correspondence of *perfectly*, represents only about 5% of all its occurrences, and is therefore not one of the most frequently used correspondences of *perfectly*.

Finally, *totalt* is the second most frequently used correspondence of *totally* after *helt*. Its number of occurrences is quite close to that of *helt*. Consequently, we may say that it is very often that *totally*, in a E<sub>GOR</sub> text, will be translated into Norwegian by *totalt*, and that *totalt*, in a NO<sub>OR</sub> text, will be frequently translated into English by *totally*.

## **2. Grammatical categories modified by the amplifiers.**

Another important aspect in the study of the amplifiers is their co-occurrence with other words, since it is seldom that they should stand alone. Earlier in this study, we have seen that Kennedy (2003) proves that even if maximizers may seem to be synonymous, one cannot consider them interchangeable since they are constrained semantically, pragmatically and derivationally exactly by the words they collocate with. Their use and behaviour can be determined to a great extent by the words they modify. Therefore I am going to look first at the grammatical category of the amplifier collocations, and then will study the semantical and derivational traits of these words, and discuss if it is these which may have triggered the use of the different Norwegian correspondences.

The most frequently encountered amplifier modification is that of adjectives:

It is the work by which Rembrandt's genius as an artist is most generally verified and, even by baroque standards, is absolutely awful in almost every pertinent respect, including the conception of the artist in his dramatic break with tradition. (JH1)

Det er det verk hvor Rembrandts geniale evner som kunstner klarest blir bekreftet, og selv med barokke mål er det fullstendig fryktinngytende i nesten enhver relevant henseende, innbefattet kunstnerens synsvinkel i det dramatiske bruddet med tradisjonen.

Another very well represented category to be modified by amplifiers is the verb:

It was a formidable list and by now Mrs. Phelps was filled with wonder and excitement, but it was probably a good thing that she did not allow herself to be completely carried away by it all. (RD1)

Det var en imponerende liste, og fru Phelps hadde etter hvert blitt mer og mer forundret og oppspilt, men det var kanskje bare bra at hun ikke ble fullstendig revet med.

Not as frequently met, but still to be encountered with almost all the amplifiers discussed in the present paper, is the category of adverb:

She used not to worry about this uncertainty, but worry has been forced upon her by what Hugo has not entirely seriously labeled her mid-life crisis. (MD1)

Hun pleide ikke å bry seg om denne usikkerheten, men nå er hun tvunget inn i bekymringer på grunn av det Hugo ikke helt alvorlig stemplet som hennes overgangsalder.

There are also other marginal or specific categories to be modified by some of the amplifiers, and these are: indefinite pronouns, noun phrases, prepositional phrases and clauses:

A particularly poisonous little girl might sting me into saying, "Fiona has the same glacial beauty as an iceberg, but unlike the iceberg she has absolutely nothing below the surface." (RD1): indefinite pronoun.

En spesielt ondskapsfull liten pike vil helt sikkert kunne tvinge meg til å skrive: "Fiona har den samme glassklare skjønnhet som isfjellet, men i motsetning til isfjellet finnes det ingenting under overflaten."

It seemed to me that whatever else was true, it was absolutely the case that Ty deserved to realize some of his wishes. (JSM1): noun phrase.

Enten det nå var sånn eller slik, syntes jeg så absolutt at Ty fortjente å få noen av ønskene sine oppfylt.

Sometimes in a love affair, the lovers make love with the Wild Man — and Wild Woman — right in the room; and if we are those lovers, we may feel certain body cells turn gold that we thought were made entirely of lead. (ROB1): prepositional phrase.

Det hender at to elskende under kjærlighetsakten opplever den ville mannens — og den ville kvinnens — nærvær der og da; og hvis vi er de to elskende, kan vi oppleve det som om visse kroppsceller blir gyldne, der vi før trodde det bare fantes bly.

Their response was not entirely what he had foreseen. (RDA1): clause.

Deres reaksjon var ikke helt som ventet.

The statistics of modification for each of the five amplifiers can be seen in Figures

7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

Figure 7. Modification of absolutely.

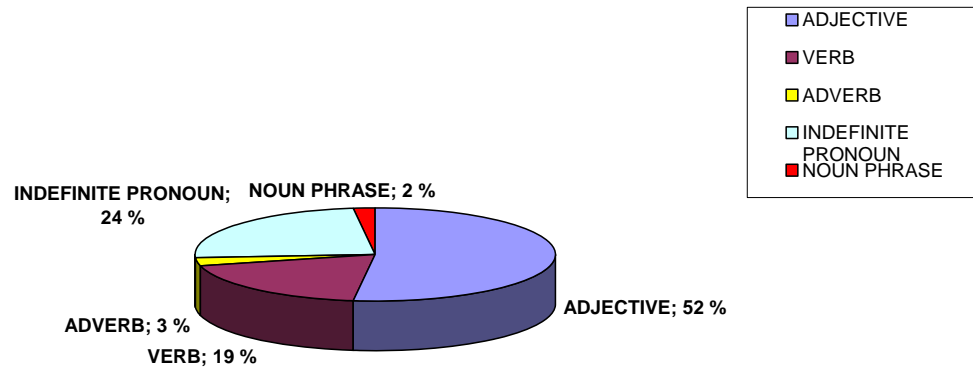


Figure 8. Modification of completely.

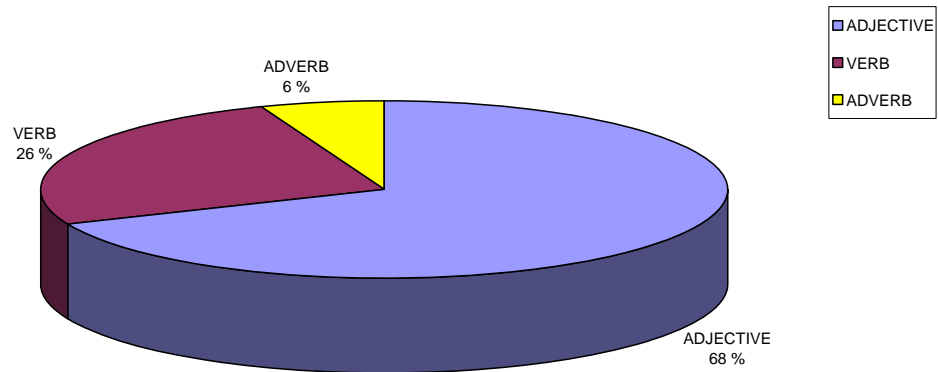


Figure 9. Modification of entirely.

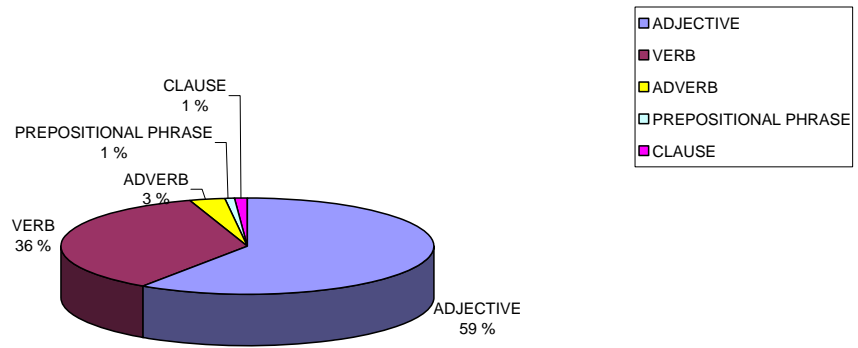


Figure 10. Modification of perfectly.

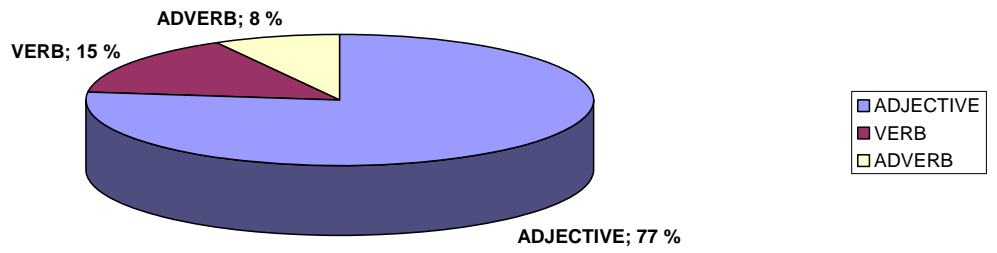
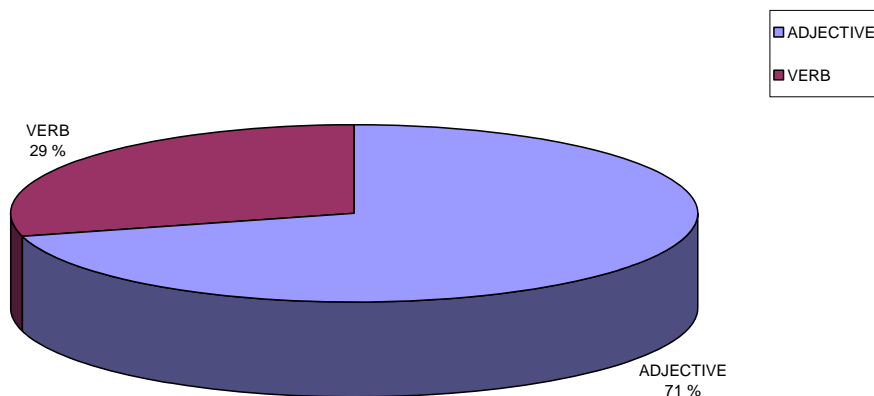


Figure 11. Modification of totally.



*Absolutely* modifies first of all adjectives. It seems also to collocate with quite a few indefinite pronouns. *Absolutely* is actually the only maximizer of the ones studied here that collocates with indefinite pronouns. *Absolutely* modifies a significant number of verbs, too. It collocates with a few adverbs and a noun phrase (Figure 7).

*Completely* also most often co-occurs with adjectives. The next category this amplifier collocates with in terms of frequency is that of verbs. The last category modified by *completely* is the adverb (Figure 8).

Adjective modification is most frequent in the case of *entirely*, too, followed by verb modification. These two are the dominant collocational categories of *entirely*. Other grammatical categories modified by this amplifier are adverbs, and the only cases in our corpus of prepositional phrases and clauses (Figure 9).

Of the five maximizers discussed in this study, *perfectly* registers the greatest frequency of collocating with an adjective. It modifies quite a few verbs and adverbs, too. *Perfectly* registers also the highest number of adverb modification of our amplifiers (Figure 10).

The last of our amplifiers, *totally*, collocates only with adjectives and verbs, the category of adjectives being the best represented one (Figure 11).

## 2. 1. Adjective modification.

### 2. 1. 1. Adjective modification of *absolutely*, *completely*, *entirely*, *perfectly* and *totally* from a grammatical point of view.

From the above mentioned overview, as well as from Figures 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 we can see that our amplifiers most frequently modify adjectives. The ENPC findings also show also a great majority of cases in which the analyzed amplifiers modify an adjective. About half of all the occurrences of *absolutely* modify adjectives. So do 69% of the cases *completely*, 59% of the cases of the cases of *entirely*, 77% of the instances of *perfectly*, and 68% of the occurrences of *totally*.

When we look at the most frequently used correspondences of *absolutely*, *completely*, *entirely*, *perfectly* and *totally* we can see that the one which registers the greatest number of occurrences is *helt*, except for the case of *absolutely*. There are totally 172 cases of *helt* in our corpus findings, representing 37% of the instances. 69% of the total number of occurrences of *helt* modifies adjectives. Consequently, we may state that, whenever (*absolutely*), *completely*, *entirely*, *perfectly* and *totally* modify an adjective in EG<sub>OR</sub> texts, there is a very high possibility that they should be translated into Norwegian by *helt*, and that whenever a NO<sub>OR</sub> text contains the amplifier *helt*, it can be translated by any of the five above-mentioned amplifiers.

In addition to this, I am going to have a closer look at the modified words and see if there may also be other factors which may trigger the use of a particular amplifier and its Norwegian correspondence.

Money is absolutely neutral. (KF1T)

Penger er helt nøytralt.

They were completely silent and they stared at me imploringly, as if it were in my power to save their lives. (BO1)

De var helt tause og stirret bønnfallende på meg, som om det sto i min makt å redde livene deres.

Her deportment, in fact, was entirely appropriate in a wife but not in a mistress.

(AB1)

Hennes oppførsel var faktisk helt upassende for en hustru, men ikke for en elskerinne.

This seemed to me a perfectly reasonable statement, but for some reason it set Nigel off laughing. (JB1)

Dette syntes jeg var helt på sin plass å si, men av en eller annen grunn fikk det Nigel til å le.

It was totally silent. (RR1)

Det var helt stille.

Another Norwegian correspondence which very often occurs with our amplifiers modifying adjectives is *fullstendig*. This Norwegian correspondence comes second in frequency with *absolutely*, *completely*, *entirely* and *perfectly*, and third with *totally* modifying adjectives. Here are some examples of the five amplifiers and the Norwegian correspondence *fullstendig* in collocation with an adjective.

J is not absolutely clear that Yahweh is the sole creator of heaven and earth. (KAR1)

J gir ikke fullstendig klar beskjed om hvorvidt Jahve erden eneste skaper av himmel og jord.

It was a completely, irreversibly and unalterably alien society. (FF1)

Det var et fullstendig, uomskiftelig og uforanderlig, fremmed samfunn.

Their marriage seemed entirely suitable, but of course it too, like Kate's and Stuart's, went wrong, though not so blatantly. (MD1)

Ekteskapet virket fullstendig passende, men det gikk naturligvis også galt, som Kate og Stuarts, skjønt ikke så larmende.

Carl Lange didn't reply; that particular aspect of the matter seemed perfectly indifferent to him. (KA1T)

Carl Lange svarte ikke; akkurat den siden av saken forekom ham fullstendig likegyldig.

Matilda happened to be curled up in an arm-chair in the corner, totally absorbed in a book. (RD1)

Der satt tilfeldigvis Matilda krøllet sammen i lenestolen i hjørnet, fullstendig oppslukt av en bok.

*Absolutely* and *totally* present a relatively significant number of occurrences with two Norwegian correspondences that are particular only to them. These are *absolutt* in the case of *absolutely*, which represents 23% of all the cases of the adjectival modification of



this amplifier, and *totalt* in the case of *totally*, representing 22 % of its total number of occurrences that modify adjectives.

In some ways he seemed perfectly preserved, and in others absolutely, incomprehensibly devastated. (OS1)

På noen måter virket han fullstendig vel bevart, og på andre absolutt, uforståelig ødelagt.

"The most surprising aspect, however, is the fact that the totally disparate styles of the painting do not have a destructive effect on the unity of the composition. (JW1T)

Det mest forbløffende er allikevel dette at bildets totalt forskjellige stilgrep ikke virker ødeleggende på bildets enhet.

Another correspondence which is well represented with adjective modification is zero correspondence. We should note that, in the case of *absolutely*, *completely* and *totally*, most of cases of zero correspondence occur in NO<sub>OR</sub> texts. Consequently, as we have also seen in section 1, there seems to be a general tendency to use several amplifiers when translating Norwegian texts into English. Particularly, in this case, we can notice that this tendency holds true when our amplifiers, especially *absolutely*, *completely* and *totally*, modify adjectives. Moreover, *absolutely* and *totally* do not present any example of zero correspondence in EG<sub>OR</sub> texts. On the other hand, *entirely* and *perfectly* have quite a few occurrences of zero correspondence in EG<sub>OR</sub> texts.

I am absolutely sure of that, because it has been in our family for a long time. (TTH1T)

Det er jeg sikker på for den har vært i slekta vår lenge.

I mix it up and become completely confused. (EHA1T)

Jeg blander sammen og går surr i det.

Even if the child is an adult, he has no influence on the shifting of paternity from the man whom he has believed to be his father to a man who may be totally unknown to him. (LSPL1T)

Selv om barnet er voksent, har det ingen innflytelse på denne endring av farskapet fra den mann det hele livet har regnet som far til en kanskje for barnet ukjent person.

As we can see from *Tables 7, 8, 9, 10* and *11* below, *completely* and *perfectly* detach themselves visibly from the rest of the amplifiers when it comes to the frequency of paraphrase correspondence modifying adjectives. They register each twice as many or even

more cases of paraphrase correspondence than the other amplifiers studied.

If anyone had told me at that time that I would be trying something similar but on board a square-rigger, twenty-five years from then, and in New York Harbor I would have said he was completely crazy. (KT1T)

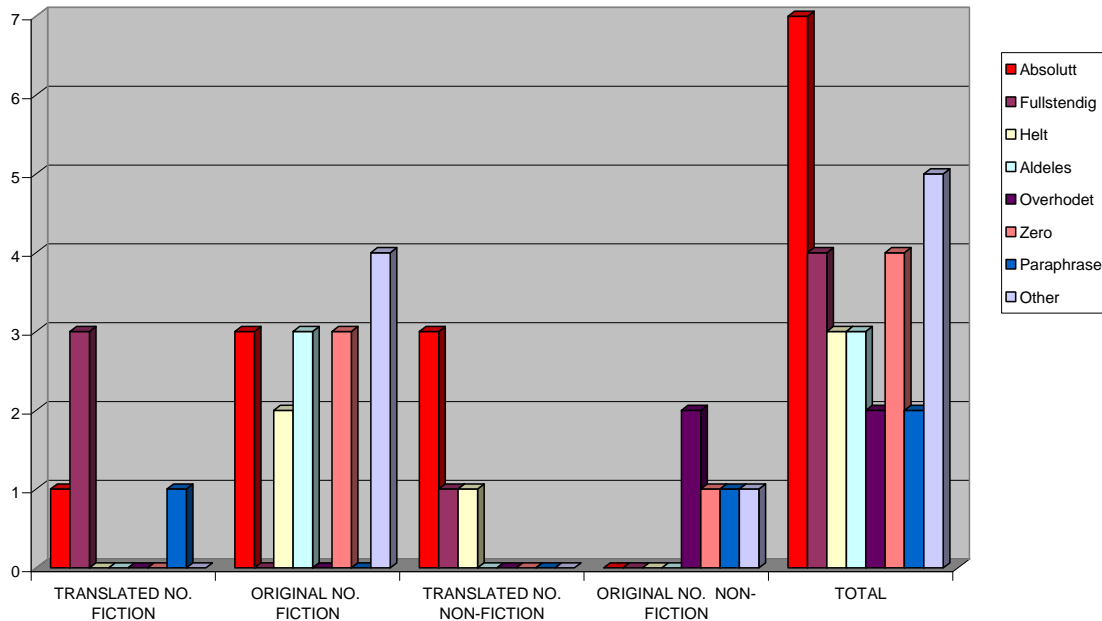
Hvis noen den gang hadde fortalt meg at jeg skulle forsøke noe liknende, men ombord på en fullrigger om et kvart hundre år og på New York havn, ja da ville han blitt diagnostisert som mindre tilregnelig.

And your father's perfectly right to be strict about it. (PDJ3)

Du skal bare være glad for at din far er så streng.

The following figures are supposed to give a better perspective of the adjective modification of *absolutely*, *completely*, *entirely*, *perfectly*, and *totally* and the Norwegian correspondences that we got from our search in the ENPC. *Tables 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11* illustrate all the Norwegian correspondences given by the ENPC search of the adjective modification of our amplifiers.

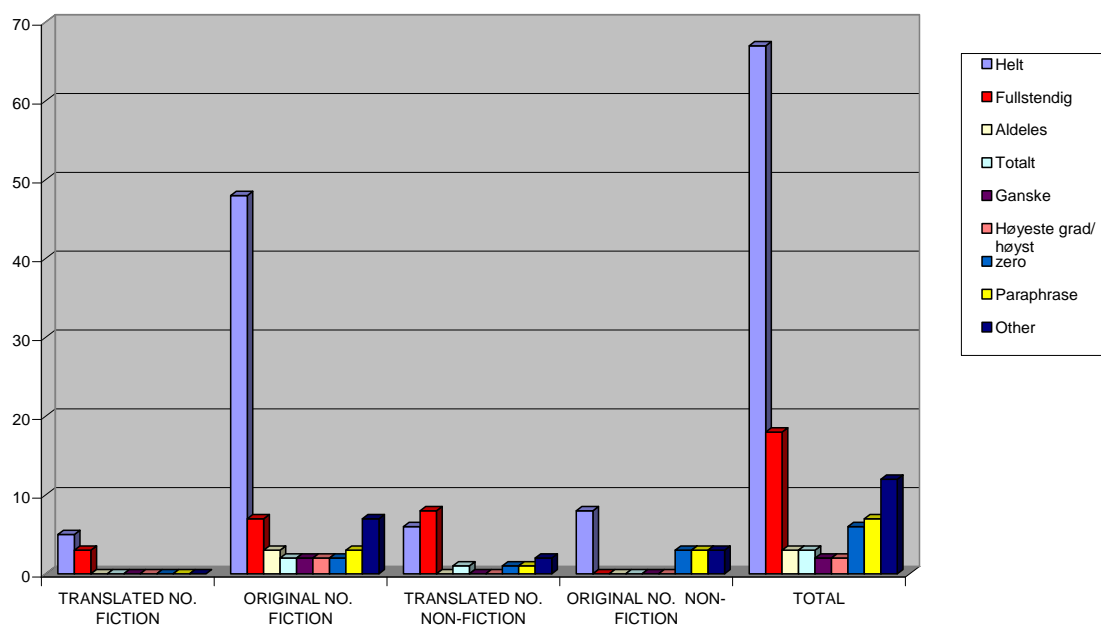
Figure 12. Modification of ADJ/ADJP. Absolutely.



**Table 7. Modification of ADJ/ADJP. Absolutely.**

NO. CORRESPONDENCES OF ABSOLUTELY	FICTION		NON-FICTION		TOTAL
	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	
<i>Absolutt</i>	1	3	3	0	7
<i>Fullstendig</i>	3	0	1	0	4
<i>Helt</i>	0	2	1	0	3
<i>Aldeles</i>	0	3	0	0	3
<i>Overhodet</i>	0	0	0	2	2
<i>Likefrem</i>	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Aller</i>	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Skrå-</i>	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Kjemisk</i>	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Dønn</i>	0	0	0	1	1
Zero	0	3	0	1	4
Paraphrase	1	0	0	1	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>30</b>

**Figure 13. Modification of ADJ/ADJP. Completely.**



**Table 8. Modification of ADJ./ ADJP. Completely.**

NO. CORRESPONDENCES OF COMPLETELY	FICTION		NON-FICTION		TOTAL
	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	
<i>Helt</i>	5	48	6	8	<b>67</b>
<i>Fullstendig</i>	3	7	8	0	<b>18</b>
<i>Aldeles</i>	0	3	0	0	<b>3</b>
<i>Totalt</i>	0	2	1	0	<b>3</b>
<i>Ganske</i>	0	2	0	0	<b>2</b>
<i>Høyeste grad/ høyst</i>	0	2	0	0	<b>2</b>
<i>Aller</i>	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Fullkomment</i>	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Dønn</i>	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Mutters</i>	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Fullt ut</i>	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Alt-</i>	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Stikk</i>	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Rent</i>	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Sporenstreks</i>	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Hel-</i>	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
<i>Nesten</i>	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
<i>Komplett</i>	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
<i>Zero</i>	0	2	1	3	<b>6</b>
<i>Paraphrase</i>	0	3	1	3	<b>7</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>120</b>

Figure 14. Modification of ADJ/ADJP. Entirely.

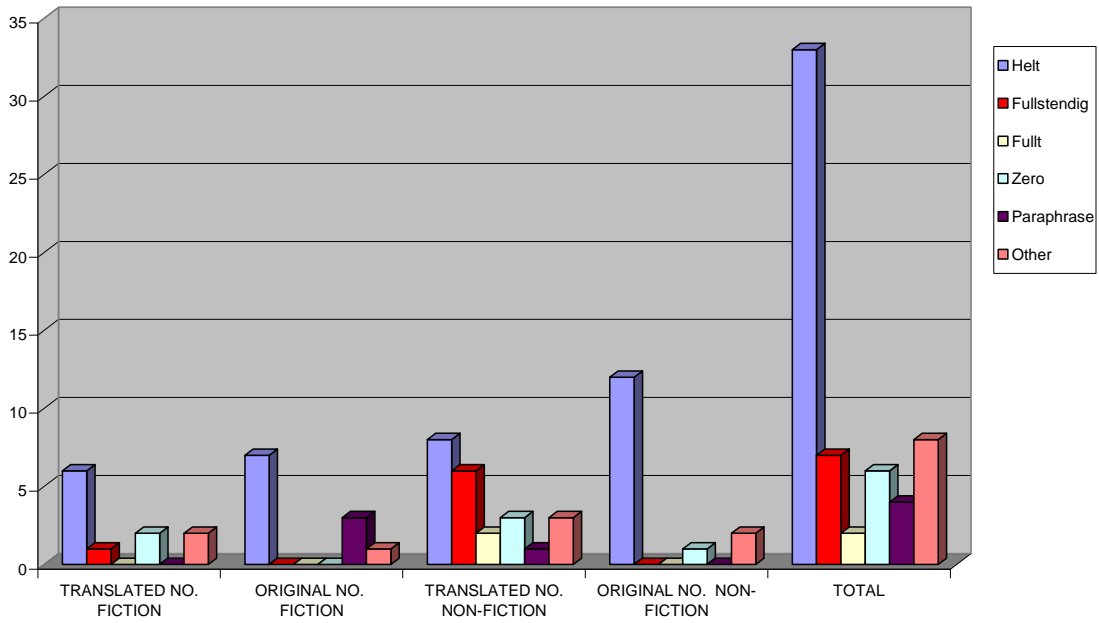


Table 9. Modification of ADJ/ADJP. Entirely.

NO. CORRESPONDENCES OF ENTIRELY	FICTION		NON-FICTION		TOTAL
	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	
<i>Helt</i>	6	7	9	12	<b>34</b>
<i>Fullstendig</i>	1	0	6	0	<b>7</b>
<i>Fullt</i>	0	0	2	0	<b>2</b>
<i>Virkelig</i>	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Ren</i>	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Ganske</i>	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Absolutt</i>	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Helt og aldeles</i>	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Utelukkende</i>	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Nesten</i>	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
<i>Alt for</i>	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
Zero	2	0	3	1	<b>6</b>
Paraphrase	0	2	1	0	<b>3</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>60</b>

Figure 15. Modification of ADJ/ADJP. Perfectly.

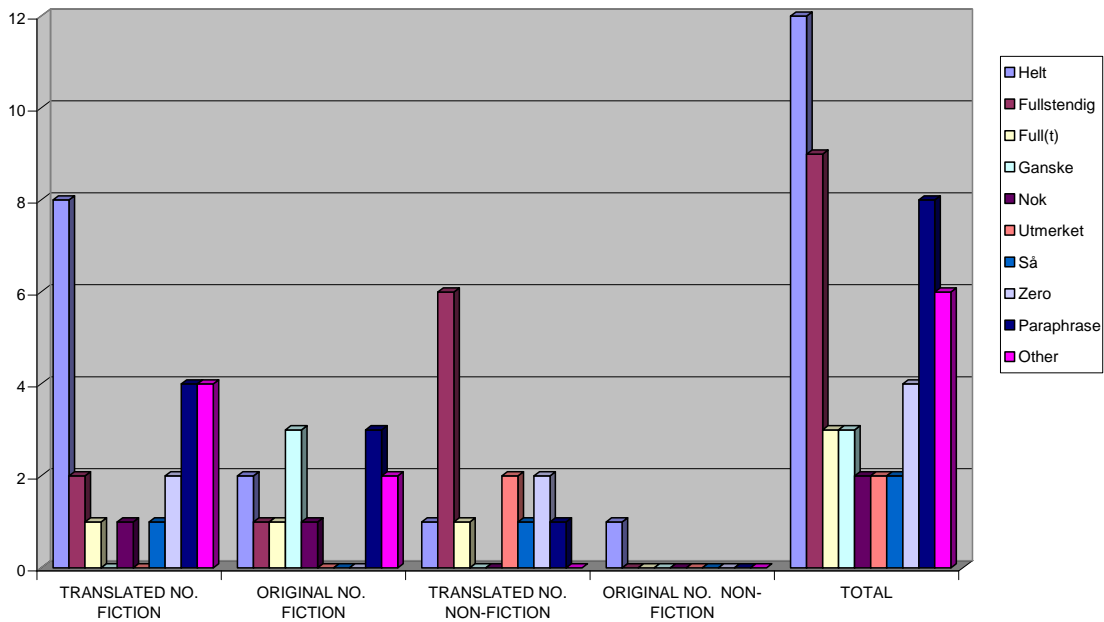


Table 10. Modification of ADJ/ADJP. Perfectly.

NO. CORRESPONDENCES OF PERFECTLY	FICTION		NON-FICTION		TOTAL
	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	
<i>Helt</i>	8	2	1	1	12
<i>Fullstendig</i>	2	1	5	0	8
<i>Full(t)</i>	1	1	1	0	3
<i>Ganske</i>	0	3	0	0	3
<i>Nok</i>	1	1	0	0	2
<i>Utmerket</i>	0	0	2	0	2
<i>Så</i>	1	0	1	0	2
<i>Fantastisk</i>	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Lett</i>	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Aldeles</i>	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Temmelig</i>	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Muse-</i>	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Perfekt</i>	0	1	0	0	1
Zero	2	0	2	0	4
Paraphrase	4	3	1	0	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>50</b>

Figure 16. Modification of ADJ/ADJP. Totally.

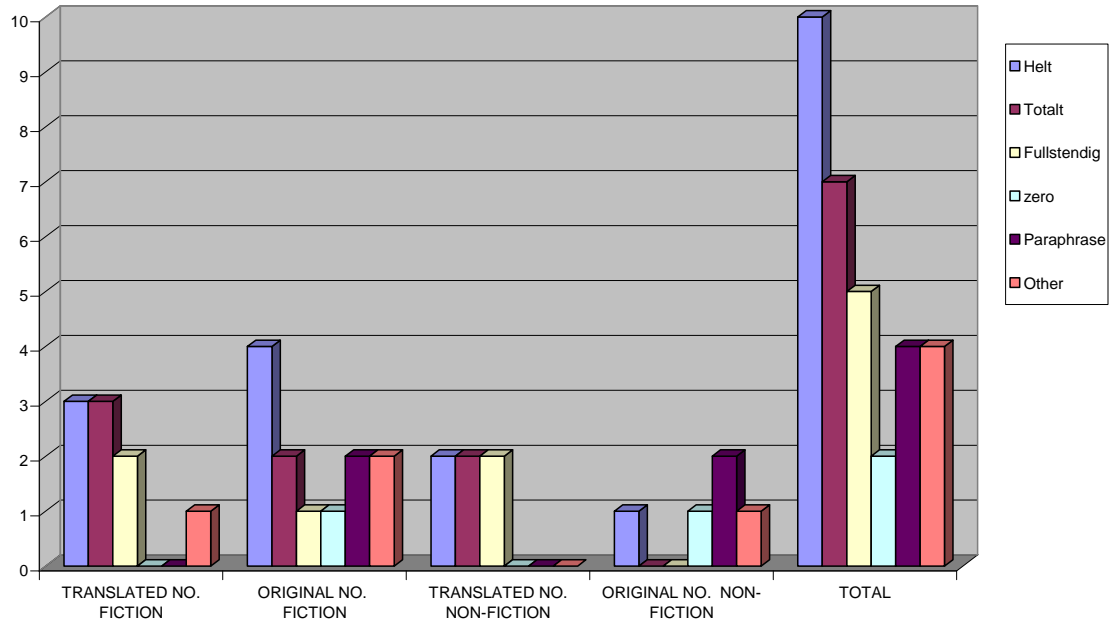


Table 11. Modification of ADJ/ADJP. Totally.

NO. CORRESPONDENCES OF TOTALLY	FICTION		NON-FICTION		TOTAL
	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	
<i>Helt</i>	4	4	2	1	<b>11</b>
<i>Totalt</i>	3	2	2	0	<b>7</b>
<i>Fullstendig</i>	2	1	2	0	<b>5</b>
<i>Til de grader</i>	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Rent</i>	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Bom</i>	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Total-</i>	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
<i>Fullt ut</i>	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
Zero	0	1	0	1	<b>2</b>
Paraphrase	0	2	0	2	<b>4</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>34</b>

## 2. 1. 2. Adjective modification of *absolutely*, *completely*, *entirely*, *perfectly* and *totally* from a semantic point of view.

The ENPC results of our search show some Norwegian correspondences of our maximizers which are not particularly interesting because of their frequency, but because they form collocations which are obviously lexically restricted<sup>12</sup>. Here are some examples:

- ❖ The teachers were the ones who did not know where their livelihood came from, did not understand who worked the money up their asses, the ones who walked around in bow ties and slip knotted ties thinking they were so important, who talked to grown-up people as if they were first graders about high goals and unrealistic ideals, and who were absolutely the biggest traitors against facts. (KFL1T)

Lærarane var dei som ikkje visste kva dei levde av, som ikkje forsto kven det var som arbeidde pengane inn i ræva på dei, som gjekk rundt i sløyfer og slips og trudde dei var svære karar, som snakka til vaksne folk så ein skulle tru at det var førsteklasingar dei hadde for seg, om røyndomsfjerne ideal og høge hugsmål, og som var dei aller største forrædarane mot det faktiske.

In this example *aller* is used with an adjective in the superlative form. One obviously expects that one should find an adjective in the superlative after *aller*. Therefore, whenever one sees the English construction amplifier + adj. in the superlative one can use *aller + adj. in the superlative* in Norwegian. The reverse direction can also be considered a rule: *aller* is to be translated into English by an amplifier (most naturally *absolutely* and *completely*) and an adjective in the superlative form.

- ❖ Would she be absolutely certain, for example, that ice was only water if that wasn't what she had learned? (JG1T)

Hadde hun for eksempel kunnet være så skråsikker på at is bare bestod av vann hvis hun ikke hadde lært det?

The English sentence above is a translation from Norwegian, where we have a case of *skrå-* in the source Norwegian sentence. *Skrå-* is lexically bound to the adjective

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<sup>12</sup> These correspondences are included in the category “other” in Figures 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16. Their frequency can be seen in *Tables 7, 8, 9, 10, 11*.



*sikker*. In the example above *absolutely* followed by the adjective certain were used as English correspondences. However I believe *completely* and *totally* could have also been used as correspondences of the Norwegian amplifying prefix *skrå*.

- ❖ We, with our modest assets, managed to take advantage of the place being absolutely free from value added tax and duty, from levies on spirits and tobacco, investment fees and social security — and not least of all the fact that income tax is only four per cent. (JM1T)

Men vi — med vår beskjedne kapital — greide å dra nytte av at Svalbard er kjemisk fritt for moms og toll, for spritskatt og tobakksavgifter, for investeringsgebyr og folketrygd — og ikke minst at skatten på inntekt bare er 4 fattige prosent

*Kjemisk* is a more special word. The context of the example above is probably the only one in which *kjemisk* could be translated by an amplifier in the corresponding English sentence. However, if there should be other contexts, it would probably still modify the Norwegian adjective *fri*.

- ❖ *Dønn* is another Norwegian word which has the English amplifier *absolutely* as its correspondence in the ENPC. *Dønn* is also very lexically restricted. It is used only together with a few adjectives, in our case with Norwegian *stille*.

Absolutely still. (KT1T)

Dønn stille.

I think that the case above could also be translated into English by completely/totally still/silent. The only other Norwegian adjective which collocates with *dønn*, that I can think of, is *ærlig*: dønn ærlig. This cluster could have the following English correspondence: completely/perfectly/totally honest.

The instances above occurred with *absolutely* in our corpus. There are also Norwegian correspondences of *completely* modifying adjectives which stand out as lexically bound. In this context we find again *aller* and *dønn* which were already discussed above.

- ❖ *Mutters* is also lexically restricted to the Norwegian adjective *alene*, as in the following case:

Can you imagine anything more glorious than to walk in the mountains, completely alone!" (EHA1T)

Kan dere tenke dere noe så herlig som å gå innover fjellet mutters alene!"

However, the Norwegian adjective *alene* is not modified only by *mutters* as a degree word. In the same way, its English correspondence does not necessarily have to be *completely*; *totally* would for instance be an acceptable correspondence.

- ❖ It may seem a bit strange to find *nesten* as a Norwegian correspondence of *completely*:

Way in, it will be almost completely calm, of course, with possibilities of winds dropping off the high mountains. (KT1T)

Helt inne vil det selvsagt være nesten stille, med muligheter for fallvind fra de høye fjellene.

However, the high pitch effect of *completely* in English was moderated by the use of the approximator *almost* before *completely*. The same thing happens when Norwegian *nesten* has *entirely* as its English correspondence. Consequently we may attempt to draw a rule that whenever we have the string: *nesten* + adjective in Norwegian, their meaning being: “very close to the highest scale”, meaning given mostly by the semantics of the adjective, than we would have the following string in English: *almost* + maximizer + adjective. Nonetheless the same Norwegian construction may also be translated into English by *not* + maximizer + adjective, thus having more a focus on the negative feature given by *nesten* (e. g. *nesten ærlig* = *not totally honest*).

- ❖ *Temmelig* is another more special Norwegian correspondence; it occurs with *perfectly*:

That was perfectly obvious from the start. (JB1)

Det var temmelig tydelig fra første øyeblikk der han sto med sherryglasset i hånden og noen svettedråper i tinningen, tydeligvis ikke i sitt rette element, men hardt kjempende for å klare seg.

According to any Norwegian dictionary *temmelig* is given as a synonym of *ganske*. Out of context, one would probably say that *temmelig* and *ganske* have *almost* or *quite* as their English correspondences. Consequently, one would think of *temmelig* and *ganske* as approximators. However, we cannot say that the example above is a

case of bad translation, that the original meaning is changed, or that it sounds bad in Norwegian to say *temmelig tydelig*. In our case *temmelig* is definitely a maximizer. Therefore, we can only draw the conclusion that adverbs like Norwegian *temmelig* and *ganske* or English *quite* can function both as approximators and maximizers in different contexts.

- ❖ Like *dønn* mentioned before, *muse-* is another Norwegian correspondence, this time of *perfectly*, which is lexically bound to the adjective *stille*, so bound that *musestille* is given a separate entry in the dictionary.

The opening was camouflaged with branches and ferns, and no one would find them there if they just sat perfectly still.... (TTH1T)

Den var dekket av kvister og bregner, og ingen kunne se dem der hvis de bare satt musestille...

- ❖ The last lexically restricted Norwegian correspondence of our amplifiers which modifies an adjective is *bom*. It always collocates with the adjective *sikker*. In our example, *bom* is a correspondence of *totally*. However, I may say that any of *absolutely*, *completely* or *entirely* could have been used in the context:

I was totally set on that. (EHA1T)

Det var bom sikkert.

\* \* \*

Studies like those of Kennedy (2003) (Part 1 above) and Lorenz (1999) show that amplifiers modify not only different grammatical categories, but that they also tend to modify words which also differ from a semantic or formation point of view. Therefore I am going to comment upon the semantics of the adjectives modified by *absolutely*, *completely*, *entirely*, *perfectly* and *totally*.

However, before I undertake the discussion of the semantics of the adjectives modified by our amplifiers in the ENPC, I should state that our semantic analysis of the adjectives modified by *absolutely*, *completely*, *entirely*, *perfectly* and *totally* will be mainly based on the semantic dimensions given by Lorenz (1999). In addition to these, other semantic and compositional features will be mentioned where applicable.

Furthermore, I should mention that a semantic discussion is not as clear-cut as a grammatical analysis, and it is often that one word could be included in more than one

class. Therefore, there will always be a subject for discussion whether or not a word should belong to a certain category. I chose to include a word in a particular category according to what I considered to be its most predominant semantic traits.

Lorenz (1999) divides adjectives modified by intensifiers into adjectives of “relevance”, “basic dimension” adjectives, adjectives of “feasibility”, and “human trait” adjectives.

Adjectives of “relevance” are often associated with “interest-importance-markedness” (Lorenz, 1999: 53), topics one often says, writes, or feels something about. These adjectives do not belong to one particular semantic class of referents, and can therefore refer to any topic, thing or person. Some examples from our corpus of such adjectives modified by the amplifiers may include *characteristic, necessary, different, impersonal, irrational, false, fused, ordinary, normal, new, logical, deserted, reasonable, independent*, etc.

“Basic dimension” adjectives describe basic qualities and these are often on the two polar ends of the scale. Such adjectives often need intensification in order to serve the different pragmatic purposes of the texts where they occur, since their meanings alone are often trite or vague. “Basic dimension” adjectives in our corpus: *awful, white, flat, the biggest, good*, etc.

Adjectives of “feasibility” refer to the concept of feasibility, including or excluding a feature. These adjectives have a more restricted scope of reference and include adjectives like: *free, safe, clean, true, clear, sure, easy, right, negative*, etc.

“Human trait” adjectives have a [+HUMAN] meaning component and they have almost exclusively a human referent. Here are some of these adjectives from our corpus: *unaware, crazy, confused, trustworthy, concerned, bald, honest, peaceful*, etc.

However the boundaries between these types of adjectives are not very clear-cut, some adjectives being able to occur in more than one category; that is why the choice of including an adjective in one of these classes is not a very easy one.

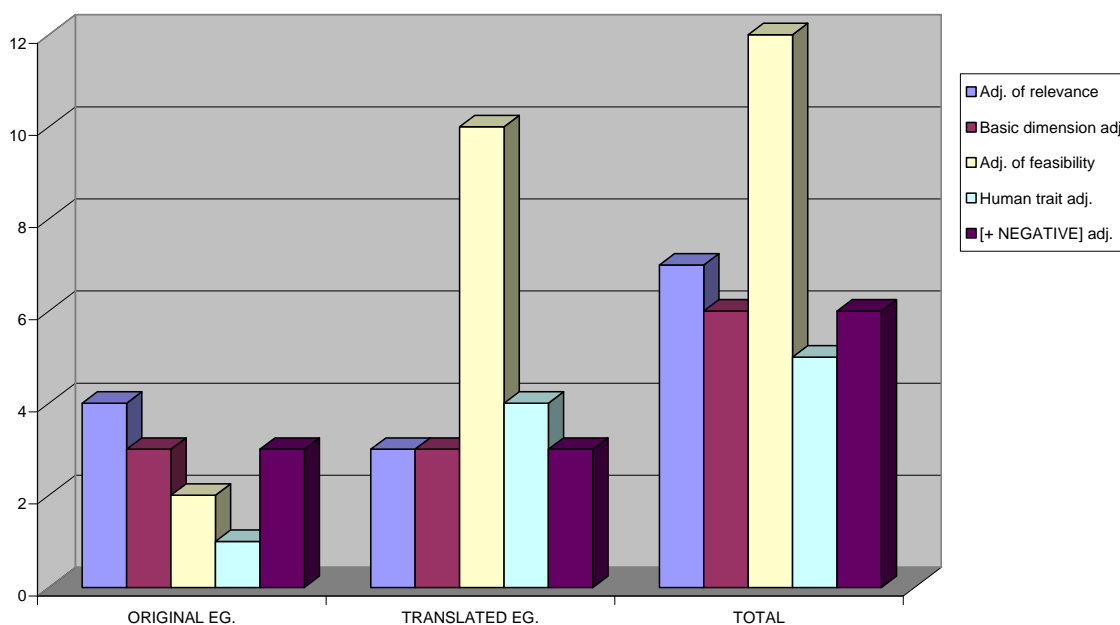
**2. 1. 2. 1.** From our corpus findings we can see that the adjectives modified by *absolutely* are mainly adjectives of “feasibility” and of “relevance”, these being spread quite evenly with all the Norwegian correspondences of *absolutely*. There are also quite

many “basic dimension” adjectives compared to the other amplifiers (Table 12 and Figure 17).

**Table 12. Types of adjectives modified by *absolutely* in the ENPC.**

Adj. type	EG <sub>OR.</sub>	EG <sub>TR.</sub>	TOTAL
Adj. of relevance	4	3	7
Basic dimension adj.	3	3	6
Adj. of feasibility	2	10	12
Human trait adj.	1	4	5
[+NEGATIVE] adj.	3	3	6

**Figure 17. Types of adjectives modified by *absolutely* in the ENPC.**



As we saw in Table 7 above, some correspondences of *absolutely* occur more frequently together with adjectives than others. It is interesting to see the type of adjectives these frequently used correspondences collocate with.

Consequently, in the case of *absolutely*, its Norwegian correspondence *helt* occurs mainly with adjectives of “feasibility” (e. g. *neutral*, *sure*), while in the case of *aldeles* and *fullstendig* adjectives of “relevance” are the most frequent collocates (e. g. *necessary*, *frightful*).

Money is absolutely neutral. (KF1T)

Penger er helt nøytralt.

Nobody could be absolutely sure, after all, that there wasn't quite a bit of money in it — old people are sometimes anything but poor, might even be rich, that 's the way of the world: those who grabbed what they could in youth or during their best years

receive their reward in old age. (KA1T)

Ingen kunne jo være helt sikre på at det ikke var en del penger i den, det hender jo at gamle mennesker ikke er fattige, at de til og med er rike, verden er jo sånn, de som ranet til seg i sin ungdom eller i sine beste år, de får lønn for det i sin alderdom.

No, it was still the same taste, an absolutely delicious wine. (JW1T)

Nei, den samme smaken var der fremdeles, en aldeles deilig vin.

J is not absolutely clear that Yahweh is the sole creator of heaven and earth. (KAR1)

J gir ikke fullstendig klar beskjed om hvorvidt Jahve erden eneste skaper av himmel og jord.

The Norwegian correspondences *absolutt* and zero also modify the two types of adjectives previously mentioned (e. g. *arbitrary*, *the worst*, *incommensurate*, *true*, *trustworthy*, *devastated* vs. *the lowest*, *sure*, *true*, *man-crazy*).

The question is, and this is the question I have to ask myself before this department proposes any kind of policy based upon it, is it all absolutely true? (FF1)

Spørsmålet er, og dette er det spørsmålet jeg må stille meg selv før denne avdelingen fremlegger forslag om noe politisk skritt på grunnlag av den — er alt dette absolutt sant?

I am absolutely sure of that, because it has been in our family for a long time. (TTH1T)

Det er jeg sikker på for den har vært i slekta vår lenge.

Among the collocates of *absolutely* there are also a few adjectives with a [+NEGATIVE] feature<sup>13</sup>, two of them occurring with the Norwegian correspondence *absolutt*.

In some ways he seemed perfectly preserved, and in others absolutely, incomprehensibly devastated. (OS1)

På noen måter virket han fullstendig vel bevart, og på andre absolutt, uforståelig ødelagt.

*Table 7* shows that two thirds of the cases of adjective modification of *absolutely* occur in the EG<sub>TR</sub> texts. The modified adjectives that occur in NO<sub>OR</sub> texts are mainly adjectives of "feasibility". However there are also a few cases of "basic dimension" and

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13

I use the label [+NEGATIVE] adjectives for adjectives which are derived with negative prefixes or suffixes, but also for proper adjectives which designate something that is usually looked upon as negative or destructive. Example of derived adjectives by negative prefixes and suffixes in our corpus that are modified by our amplifiers: *un-restrained*, *un-used*, *motion-less*. I included in the class of adjectives with a [+NEGATIVE] feature adjectives like: *devastated*, *awful*, *alien*, *false*, *crazy*, and also *different*.

“relevance” adjectives among the NO<sub>OR</sub> texts.

Would she be absolutely certain, for example, that ice was only water if that was n't what she had learned? (JG1T)

Hadde hun for eksempel kunnet være så skråsikker på at is bare bestod av vann hvis hun ikke hadde lært det?

The Norwegian correspondences of *absolutely* with the type of adjectives which they collocate with are given in *Table 13* below.

**Table 13. Norwegian correspondences of absolutely and the adjectives they modify.**

Norwegian correspondences	Adj. of relevance	Basic dimension adj.	Adj. of feasibility	Human trait adj.	[+NEGATIVE] adj.
<i>Absolutt</i>	1	2	1	3	2
<i>Fullstendig</i>	2	1	1	0	2
<i>Helt</i>	1	0	2	0	0
<i>Aldeles</i>	2	0	1	0	0
<i>Overhodet</i>	1	0	0	1	1
<i>Likefrem</i>	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Aller</i>	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Skrå-</i>	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Kjemisk</i>	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Dønn</i>	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Zero</i>	0	1	2	1	0
<i>Paraphrase</i>	1	1	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>

**2. 1. 2. 2.** *Completely* modifies adjectives in 69% of its cases, and *helt* is by far the most frequently used Norwegian correspondence of this amplifier. As we can see in *table 14* and in figure 18, the modified adjectives are mainly adjectives of “relevance”. This type of adjectives is also predominant with the collocates of the Norwegian correspondence *helt* (*Table 15*); 44% of these occurrences are represented only by the adjective *different* (e. g. *different, new, peaceful, alone, converted, irrational, fine, etc*).

As if they had expected something completely different. (THA1T)

Som om de hadde ventet noe helt annet.

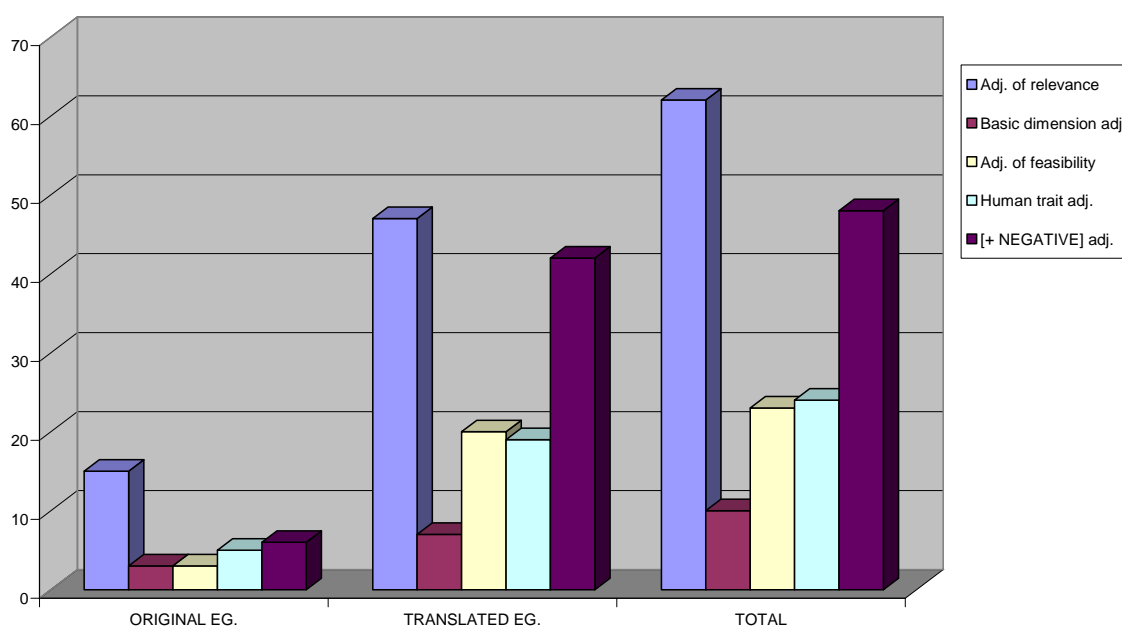
You might suddenly stop short and see yourself in a completely new light.(JG1T)

Det kan hende at du plutselig en dag stanser opp og opplever deg selv på en helt ny måte.

**Table 14. Types of adjectives modified by completely in the ENPC.**

Adj. type	EG <sub>OR.</sub>	EG <sub>TR.</sub>	TOTAL
Adj. of relevance	15	47	<b>62</b>
Basic dimension adj.	3	7	<b>10</b>
Adj. of feasibility	3	20	<b>23</b>
Human trait adj.	5	19	<b>24</b>
[+ NEGATIVE] adj.	6	42	<b>48</b>

**Figure 18. Types of adjectives modified by completely in the ENPC.**



**Table 15. Norwegian correspondences of completely and the adjectives they modify.**

Norwegian correspondences	Adj. of relevance	Basic dimension adj.	Adj. of feasibility	Human trait adj.	[+ NEGATIVE] adj.
<i>Helt</i>	31	4	16	15	30
<i>Fullstendig</i>	10	2	3	3	4
<i>Aldeles</i>	2	1	0	0	1
<i>Totalt</i>	2	1	0	0	1
<i>Ganske</i>	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Høyeste grad/ høyst</i>	2	0	0	0	2
<i>Aller</i>	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Fullkomment</i>	1	0	0	0	0



<i>Dønn</i>	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Mutters</i>	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Fullt ut</i>	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Alt-</i>	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Stikk</i>	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Rent</i>	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Sporenstreks</i>	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Hel-</i>	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Nesten</i>	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Komplett</i>	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Zero</i>	2	0	2	2	5
<i>Paraphrase</i>	3	1	0	3	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>48</b>

Adjectives of “feasibility” and of “human trait” have a similar number of occurrences as collocates of the Norwegian correspondence *helt* (e. g. *free, safe, clean; naked, exhausted, sure*).

She had been completely naked. (PDJ3)

Hun var helt naken.

"And it's completely free, don't forget. (MW1)

"Og det er helt gratis, glem ikke det.

There are almost as many positive adjectives that co-occur with *helt* as the ones that have a [+NEGATIVE] feature; however, it seems that almost all the [+NEGATIVE] adjectives express a lack of something: *naked*= lack of clothes, *nuts/crazy*= lack of reason, *impersonal*= lack of being personal, etc.

She remembers Ida who suddenly went for the drying cupboards and overturned the trolleys, tore down everything around her; she went completely crazy and they had to carry her out. (BV2T)

Hun husker Ida som plutselig gikk løs på tørkeskapene og veltet vognene, som rev ned alt rundt seg, hun var helt vill og de måtte bære henne ut.

The Norwegian correspondence *fullstendig* modifies adjectives of “relevance” most frequently, too (e. g. *new, convincing, unexpected*, etc), and adjectives of “feasibility” and “human trait” have similar number of occurrences (e. g. *still, empty; captivated*,

*alphabetised*).

Sometimes it is completely convincing and all the old ideas can be thrown away. (DM1)

Av og til er den fullstendig overbevisende, slik at alle gamle forestillinger kan vrakes.

Rose had a kitchen that was so completely alphabetized, you'd find the allspice next to the ant poison. (AT1)

Rose hadde et kjøkken der alt var fullstendig i alfabetisk orden. Der fant man muskat etter maurpulver.

Most of the adjectives that are modified by *fullstendig* are newer words (e. g. *alphabetised, absorbed, alien, engrossed*, etc). One should also note that most of these adjectives are derived words (*-ed, -ing* endings): *absorbed, unexpected, muddled, convincing*, etc).

Next to him was a very young couple completely absorbed in each other, so he didn't need Miss MacIntosh but sat staring out at the clouds all the long, dull afternoon. (AT1)

Ved siden av ham satt et ungt par som var fullstendig oppslukt av hverandre, så han behøvde ikke Miss MachIntosh, men satt og stirret ut på skyene hele den lange, kjedelige ettermiddagen.

Other more frequent correspondences of *completely* are zero and paraphrase. The former type of correspondence collocates with an evenly spread number of adjectives of "relevance", "feasibility" and "human trait" (e. g. *destroyed, devoid; still, dead, confused, unaware*), while the latter correspondence is modified by adjectives of "relevance" and of "human trait" (e. g. *new, omitted; becalmed, crazy*, etc).

A small, sleepy village, completely devoid of any possibilities for spending money. (KT1T)

En søvnig liten landsby, blottet for muligheter til gjenleggelse av valuta.

She denied everything, until he was completely exasperated. (HW2T)

Hun nektet så fråden sto ut av munnen på henne.

Many of the adjectives modified by *completely* are derived with prefixes and suffixes, many of them having a [+NEGATIVE] feature (e. g. *unused, unlike, unrestrained, reproduced, wasted, unverifiable, overshadowing*, etc).

But the girl's hand was completely unrestrained. (FC1T)

Pikens hånd var uten selv det aller minste forbehold.

We have seen before (2. 1. 1.) that *completely* modifying adjectives occurs a lot in EG<sub>TR</sub> texts. Figure 18 above shows that the majority of adjectives modified by *completely* in EG<sub>TR</sub> texts are adjectives of “relevance”. Adjectives of “feasibility” and of “human trait” follow in frequency and have a similar number of occurrences in the EG<sub>TR</sub> texts.

At Jacobsen's Groceries, Mother stands behind the counter and looks completely different than at home. (LSC1T)

I Jacobsens kolonial står moren bak disken, og hun ser helt annerledes ut enn hjemme.

The schoolyard is completely empty, like the door is a huge vacuum cleaner. (LSC1T)

Skolegården er helt blåst, som om inngangsdørene er svære støvsugere, det er ikke en matpakke igjen.

The driver agreed: "Christ, yes, some people are completely nuts, can't miss a single program!" (KF1T)

Sjåføren var innforstått: "Jøss ja, noen er helt gær'ne, kan ikke gå glipp av et eneste program!"

Furthermore, we should note that almost all the adjectives modified by *completely* that have a [+NEGATIVE] feature occur in EG<sub>TR</sub> texts.

She stood completely motionless, as though frozen fast in a picture that really belonged to another century. (OEL1T)

Hun stod aldeles urørlig, som frosset fast i et bilde som egentlig hørte hjemme i et annet århundre.

**2. 1. 2. 3.** *Entirely* is quite alike *completely* when it comes to its adjective modification. Adjectives of “relevance” are predominant with *entirely*, too (Table 16 and figure 19 below).

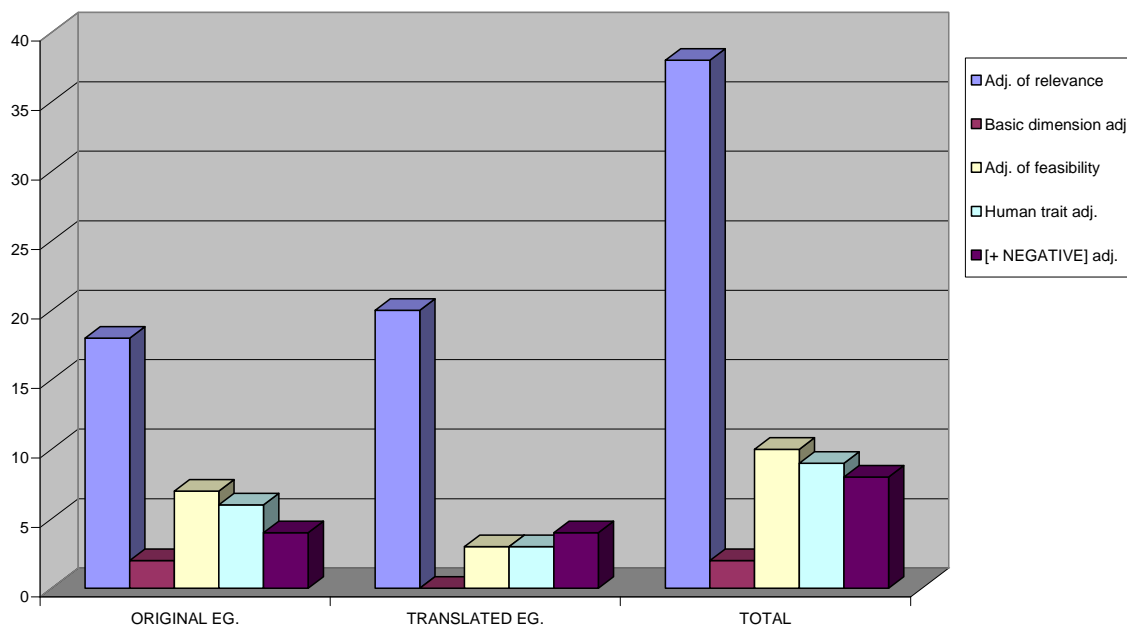
Her deportment, in fact, was entirely appropriate in a wife but not in a mistress. (AB1)

Hennes oppførsel var faktisk helt ut passende for en hustru, men ikke for en elskerinne.

**Table 16. Types of adjectives modified by entirely in the ENPC.**

Adj. type	EG <sub>OR.</sub>	EG <sub>TR.</sub>	TOTAL
Adj. of relevance	18	20	<b>38</b>
Basic dimension adj.	2	0	<b>2</b>
Adj. of feasibility	7	3	<b>10</b>
Human trait adj.	6	3	<b>9</b>
[+NEGATIVE] adj.	4	4	<b>8</b>

**Figure 19. Types of adjectives modified by entirely in the ENPC.**



The most frequent Norwegian correspondence of this amplifier is also *helt*, and, as in the case of *completely*, adjectives of “relevance” stand out as the most frequently modified adjectives in the case of *helt* (Table 17), 52% of these occurrences being represented by the correspondences of the English adjective *different* alone (e. g. *different*, *dependent*, *new*, *inadequate*, etc).

**Table 17. Norwegian correspondences of entirely and the adjectives they modify.**

Norwegian correspondences	Adj. of relevance	Basic dimension adj.	Adj. of feasibility	Human trait adj.	[+NEGATIVE] adj.
<i>Helt</i>	21	1	5	5	3
<i>Fullstendig</i>	6	0	0	1	3
<i>Fullt</i>	0	0	2	0	0
<i>Virkelig</i>	0	1	0	0	0

<i>Ren</i>	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Ganske</i>	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Absolutt</i>	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Helt og aldeles</i>	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Utelukkende</i>	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Nesten</i>	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Alt for</i>	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Zero</i>	5	0	1	0	1
<i>Paraphrase</i>	1	0	1	2	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>

*Helt* also modifies a few adjectives of “feasibility” and of “human trait” (e. g. *certain, impossible; oblivious, etc.*).

It's not entirely impossible that there are birds in it, maybe a bullfinch or a hummingbird at least. (LSC1T)

Det er ikke helt umulig at det er fugler i det, kanskje en dompap, eller ihvertfall en kolibri.

He was becoming fatigued, and somewhat irritable and anxious, under the continuing pressure of anomaly and contradiction, and their fearful implications, to which he could not be entirely oblivious. (OS1)

Han var i ferd med å bli sliten, og litt irritabel og engstelig, under det stadige presset av anomali og motsigelser, og av de forferdende implikasjonene, som han ikke kunne være helt uvitende om.

The Norwegian correspondence *fullstendig* modifies almost only adjectives of “relevance” (e. g. *ignorant, abstract, etc.*).

When I first formulated the Gaia hypothesis, I was entirely ignorant of the related ideas of these earlier scientists, especially Hutton, Korolenko, and Vernadsky. (JL1)

Da jeg først formulerte Gaia-hypotesen, var jeg fullstendig uvitende om de beslektede idéene til tidligere vitenskapsmenn spesielt Hutton, Korolenko og Vernadsky.

The modified adjectives of the zero correspondence are also mainly of “relevance” type (i.e. *new, different, etc.*).

They might have been returning from two entirely different trips. (AT1)

De så ut som om de kom hjem fra to forskjellige turer.

The paraphrased amplifiers collocate with different kinds of adjectives, half of these being represented by “human trait” adjectives (i.e. *happy, ill*).

No place can make me feel entirely happy or unhappy. (KF1T)

Jeg trives og mistrives litt alle steder.

Finally, we can see from figure 19 that there is no noticeable difference between the frequency of occurrences of *entirely* when it modifies adjectives in EG<sub>OR</sub> or in EG<sub>TR</sub> texts. Similarly, there are just a few adjectives modified by *entirely* which have a [+NEGATIVE] feature.

**2. 1. 2. 4.** *Perfectly* modifies most adjectives of our amplifiers as shown in Figure 10 (77% of all its cases). If we draw a percentage of the type of adjectives modified by *perfectly*, as shown in table 18, we can see that 51% of these are adjectives of “relevance” and 28% are of the “human trait” type. Even more important to note is the fact that *perfectly* modifies most “human trait” adjectives of all the amplifiers discussed. These adjectives are to be found especially with the following Norwegian correspondences: *helt, fullstendig, paraphrase, nok, full, ganske* and zero (see Table 19 and figure 20) in order of frequency (e. g. *agreeable, honest; capable, indifferent; happy, reasonable; friendly; competent; peaceful*, etc).

"And to be perfectly honest, I wasn't at all sure the Spedes themselves hadn't done something. (MW1)

"Og for å være helt ærlig, var jeg slett ikke sikker på at ikke ekteparet Spede selv hadde gjort noe.

To my father, this was the ultimate expression of the right order of things, so when Ty started visiting us the year after that, my father was perfectly happy to see him. (JSM1)

Mer som seg hør og bør kunne det ikke bli, syntes far min, og da Ty tok til å komme på besøk til oss året etter, hadde far min slett ikke noe imot det.

**Table 18. Types of adjectives modified by perfectly in the ENPC.**

Adj. type	EG <sub>OR</sub>	EG <sub>TR</sub>	TOTAL
Adj. of relevance	20	7	<b>27</b>
Basic dimension adj.	2	0	<b>2</b>
Adj. of feasibility	5	2	<b>7</b>
Human trait adj.	9	5	<b>14</b>
[+NEGATIVE] adj.	0	1	<b>1</b>

Figure 20. Types of adjectives modified by perfectly in the ENPC.

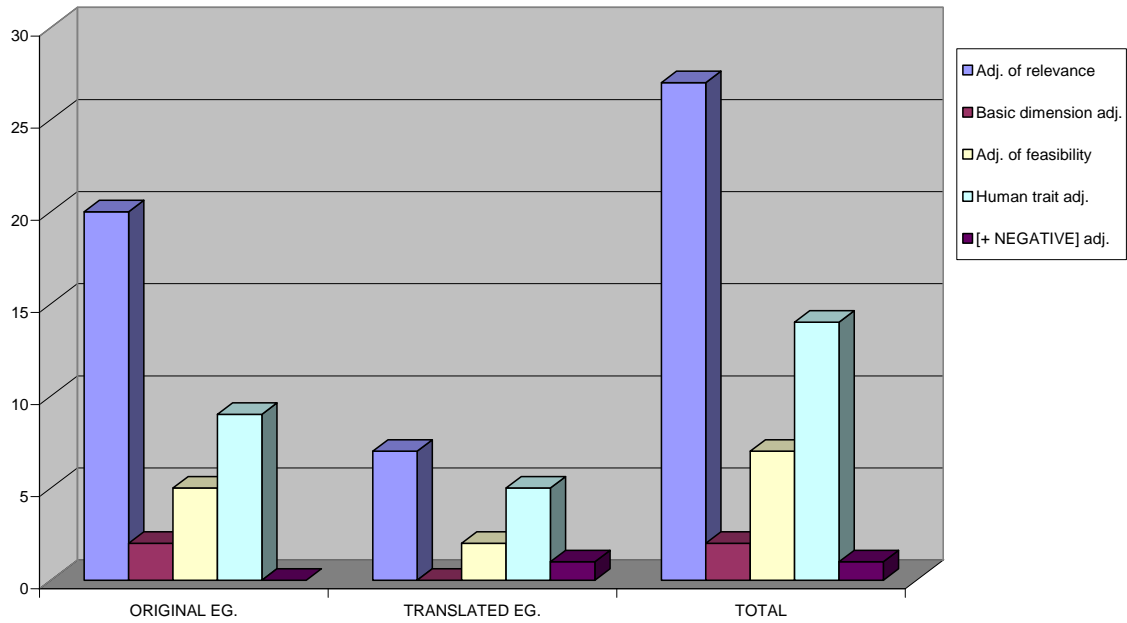


Table 19. Norwegian correspondences of perfectly and the adjectives they modify.

Norwegian correspondences	Adj. of relevance	Basic dimension adj.	Adj. of feasibility	Human trait adj.	[+ NEGATIVE] adj.
<i>Helt</i>	5	1	1	4	0
<i>Fullstendig</i>	5	0	1	3	1
<i>Full(t)</i>	2	0	0	1	0
<i>Ganske</i>	2	0	0	1	0
<i>Nok</i>	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Utmerket</i>	1	1	0	0	0
<i>Så</i>	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Fantastisk</i>	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Lett</i>	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Aldeles</i>	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Temmelig</i>	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Muse-</i>	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Perfekt</i>	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Zero</i>	2	0	1	1	0
<i>Paraphrase</i>	2	0	3	3	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>

Figure 20 shows that *perfectly* modifies a significant number of adjectives of relevance. These occur with most of its Norwegian correspondences (e. g. *normal*, *preserved*, *natural*, *lovely*, *obvious*, etc).

Matilda's brother Michael was a perfectly normal boy, but the sister, as I said, was something to make your eyes pop. (RD1)

Broren til Matilda, Michael, var en helt normal gutt. Det var som sagt søsteren som fikk deg til å sperre opp øynene.

At the door she had examined the attached card, exclaimed, "Oh, how perfectly lovely," in the bright cut-crystal accents of her class, and taken the bouquet. (FF1)

I døren hadde hun sett på kortet som fulgte med, sagt: "Å, noe så fortryllende!" i denne blanke, slepne krystallfasett-aksenten som hørte hennes klasse til, og tatt imot buketten.

There is only one adjective modified by *perfectly* which has a [+NEGATIVE] feature. This exception (*indifferent*) is modified by the Norwegian correspondence *fullstendig*.

Carl Lange did n't reply; that particular aspect of the matter seemed perfectly indifferent to him. (KA1T)

Carl Lange svarte ikke; akkurat den siden av saken forekom ham fullstendig likegyldig.

About one fourth of the adjectives modified by *perfectly* are derived, mainly with suffixes: -ed, -able/-ible, -ful, -(i)ous (e. g. *balanced*, *suitable*, *habitable*, *peaceful*, *oleaginous*).

It was perfectly habitable, that much I knew. (KF2T)

Den var fullt beboelig, det visste jeg.

We can also note that there are fewer adjectives modified by *perfectly* which occur in the EG<sub>TR</sub> texts, and the ones that do occur in these texts are mainly adjectives of "relevance" and of "human trait".

Spot's playing was pure, clear, and perfectly lucid, no cheating. (EFH1T)

Spots spill var rent, klart, helt transparent. Han jukset ikke.

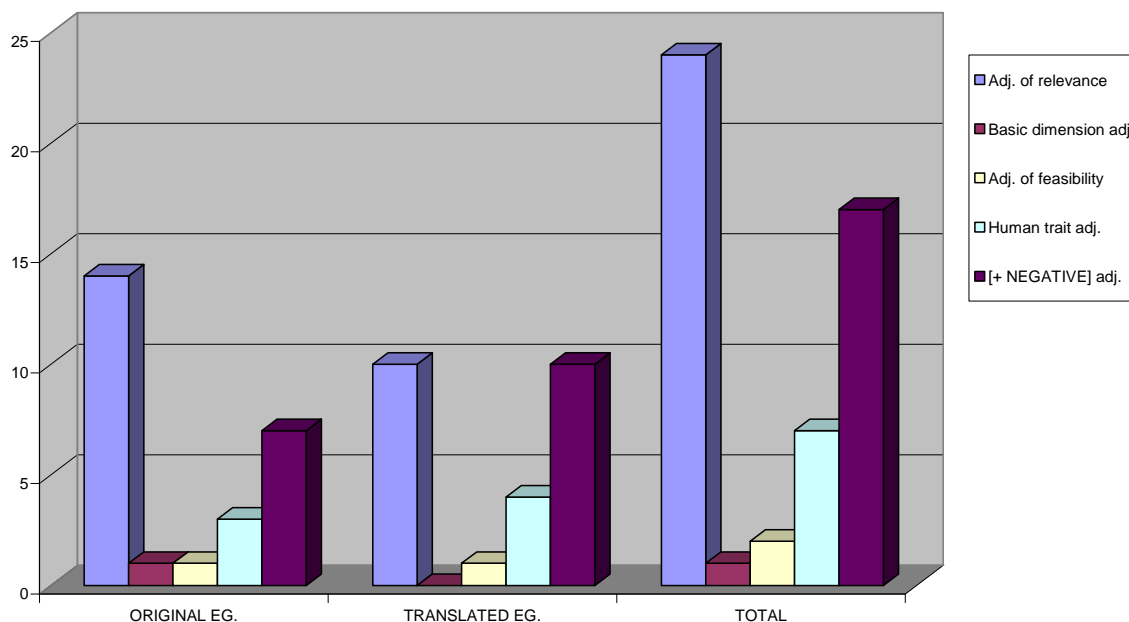
**2. 1. 2. 5.** *Totally* modifies adjectives in 71% of its occurrences (Figure 11). As with the other amplifiers discussed so far, also with *totally* the majority of the modified adjectives are of "relevance" type (Table 20 and Figure 21).



**Table 20. Types of adjectives modified by totally in the ENPC.**

Adj. type	EG <sub>OR.</sub>	EG <sub>TR.</sub>	TOTAL
Adj. of relevance	14	10	<b>24</b>
Basic dimension adj.	1	0	<b>1</b>
Adj. of feasibility	1	1	<b>2</b>
Human trait adj.	3	4	<b>7</b>
[+NEGATIVE] adj.	7	10	<b>17</b>

**Figure 21. Types of adjectives modified by totally in the ENPC.**



Adjectives of “relevance” are predominant with all its Norwegian correspondences, with the exception of *fullstendig* (Table 21) (e. g. *different, deserted, defenceless, devoid, unfair*, etc). However adjectives of “relevance” occur most frequently with the correspondences *helt* and *totalt*.

It was totally unfair, but he could live with unfairness. (SK1)

Det var til de grader urettferdig, men urettferdighet kunne han leve med.

I do, however, admire the boisterous energy of an artist such as Kaendler, at play with a medium which was totally new. (BC1)

Men jeg beundrer den voldsomme livskraften hos en kunstner som Kändler, i lek med et materiale som var helt nytt.

It was the village priest who saved us from a totally wasted journey to the forgotten valley. (JW1T)

Det var landsbyens prest som reddet oss fra en totalt bortkastet reise til den

bortgjemte dalen.

**Table 21. Norwegian correspondences of totally and the adjectives they modify.**

Norwegian correspondences	Adj. of relevance	Basic dimension adj.	Adj. of feasibility	Human trait adj.	[+NEGATIVE] adj.
<i>Helt</i>	8	1	0	2	3
<i>Totalt</i>	7	0	0	0	3
<i>Fullstendig</i>	1	0	0	4	3
<i>Til de grader</i>	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Rent</i>	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Bom</i>	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Total-</i>	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Fullt ut</i>	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Zero</i>	1	0	1	0	2
<i>Paraphrase</i>	2	0	1	1	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>

Table 21 above shows that the Norwegian correspondence *fullstendig* distinguishes itself from all the other correspondences of *totally* through the fact that it occurs most frequently with “human trait” adjectives (e. g. *unprepared, absorbed, exhausted, disoriented*).

Matilda happened to be curled up in an arm-chair in the corner, totally absorbed in a book. (RD1)

Der satt tilfeldigvis Matilda krøllet sammen i lenestolen i hjørnet, fullstendig oppslukt av en bok.

59% of the adjectives modified by *totally* are derived with suffixes and prefixes:

-ed, -ing, -ible, -less, un-, in-, dis- (e. g. *deserted, convincing, unintelligible, defenceless, unfamiliar, incommensurate, disoriented*, etc). Moreover, half of the adjectives modified by this English amplifier have a [+NEGATIVE] feature, as shown by *table 20* and *21* above.

J, as I read him, is the most ironic of writers, with a unique irony, resulting always from unresolved clashes of totally incommensurate realities. (HB1)

Slik jeg leser ham, er J den mest ironiske av alle forfattere, med en unik ironi som alltid oppstår av stadige sammenstøt mellom totalt uforenlige virkeligheter.

### 2. 1. 3. Summing up adjective modification.

As we can see in Figures 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, *absolutely*, *completely*, *entirely*, *perfectly*, and *totally* most often collocate with adjectives. Adjective modification is definitely the most significant with all the amplifiers discussed, and consequently, we undertook a discussion about the grammatical and the semantic features of these modified adjectives.

First of all, we could see that, of the five amplifiers discussed, it is *perfectly* that occurs most frequently with adjectives. It is followed by *completely*, *totally*, *entirely*, and *absolutely*, in order of frequency.

Secondly, as shown by *tables 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11* and figures 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, *helt* is the most frequently used Norwegian correspondence of all the amplifiers, with the exception of *absolutely*, where it comes third in frequency. Therefore, it is quite safe to translate any of our amplifiers into Norwegian by *helt*, and there should also not be any problem to translate Norwegian *helt* into English by any of *absolutely*, *completely*, *entirely*, *perfectly*, or *totally*.

According to the tables and figures mentioned above, the same previously mentioned statement may hold true for the Norwegian correspondence *fullstendig*, which also occurs quite frequently with all our amplifiers (see figures 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16).

The two more special types of correspondence, paraphrase and zero, occur very frequently with all the amplifiers discussed. *Completely* and *perfectly* have twice as many paraphrase correspondences when modifying adjectives than the other amplifiers discussed, while *absolutely* and *totally* distinguish themselves through the fact that they do not present any case of zero correspondence in the EG<sub>OR</sub> texts. Consequently, amplifiers modifying adjectives are more frequently used in English translated texts; therefore Norwegian adjectives seem to need intensification when translated into English.

Except for *entirely* all the other amplifiers discussed have correspondences derived from the same root in both languages. Therefore *absolutt*, as a correspondence of *absolutely* is its most frequently used correspondence when modifying adjectives, *totalt*, as a correspondence of *totally* is its second most frequently used correspondence with the same

modification, while *komplett*, as a correspondence of *completely*, and *perfekt*, as a correspondence of *perfectly* have a low frequency in the corpus when collocating with adjectives.

Furthermore, in this section we have also seen that our corpus findings seem to support Kennedy's (2003) conclusions that maximizers are very much alike, but they often tend to collocate with different types of adjectives and should therefore not be considered interchangeable. Our findings show that the greatest majority of adjectives are adjectives of "relevance", which is also stated by Lorenz (1999), who also analyses amplifier modification of adjectives.

However, we could see that *perfectly* modifies very many "human trait" adjectives and the greatest frequency of modified "basic dimension" adjectives is to be found with *absolutely*.

Moreover, our findings show that the adjectives modified by *perfectly* have the least [+NEGATIVE] feature adjectives and that *totally* has the most [+NEGATIVE] feature adjectives, as Kennedy (2003) also states.

Some Norwegian correspondences stand out being more frequent with some adjectives or adjective types. This is the case of *helt*, for instance, as a correspondence of *completely* and of *entirely* which modify the adjective *different* in very many instances. In the case of *completely*, *helt* modifies also many adjectives of "feasibility". Therefore, we may say that *helt* is the primary correspondence of *completely* and *entirely* when they modify the adjective *different*, and only of *completely* when it modifies adjectives of "feasibility".

*Fullstendig*, as a correspondence of *totally*, distinguishes itself from the other correspondences by the fact that it modifies almost exclusively "human trait" adjectives.

Finally, many of the adjectives that collocate with our amplifiers are derived with prefixes and suffixes, and these are to be noticed especially with *totally*, *perfectly* and *completely* in order of frequency.

## 2. 2. Verb modification.

### 2. 2. 1. Verb modification of *absolutely, completely, entirely, perfectly* and *totally* from a grammatical point of view.

The category of verbs<sup>14</sup> is the second most frequent grammatical category to be modified by the five amplifiers under discussion. As we can see from Figures 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, *entirely* modifies most verbs of all the maximizers discussed. It is followed very closely by *totally* in frequency of verb modification. *Perfectly*, which had the highest percentage of adjectival modification, holds the lowest percentage of verbal modification. In the same manner, *entirely* modifies verbs most frequently, while having the lowest percentage of adjectival modification (see Figures 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11).

When looking at the Norwegian correspondences of the five amplifiers in question in the case of verbal modification (*Tables 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26* below), we can notice that some of them are common with the ones found in the case of adjectival modification, but also that there are some correspondences which are specific only to the verbal modification.

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<sup>14</sup> In the present study, I chose to consider as verbs, participles that enter a passive voice construction, and as adjectives, participles which cannot be traced to a passive construction even if they are part of a construction with the verb “to be”, mainly a reduced sentence, where the adjective/participle functions as a predicative.

e. g. Then we turned up a short nasty report from Bellevue Hospital dated 1971, saying that he was "totally disoriented ... with an advanced organic brain-syndrome, due to alcohol" (cirrhosis had also developed by this time). (OS1) → disoriented: adj.

Så fikk vi en kort, stygg rapport fra Bellevue Hospital, datert 1971 hvor det sto at han var "fullstendig desorientert ... med fremskreden organisk hjerneskade på grunn av alkoholmisbruk" (han hadde dessuten fått cirrhose på den tiden).

Even to this day the mystery had never been completely solved, though partisans on both sides had their convinced opinions. (FF1) → solved: verb.

Selv den dag i dag var mysteriet ikke fullstendig oppklart, enda folk på begge sider av den politiske hovedskillelinje hadde sine urokkelige oppfatninger.

**Table 22. Modification of VP. Absolutely.**

NO. CORRESPONDENCES OF ABSOLUTELY	FICTION		NON-FICTION		TOTAL
	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	
<i>Absolutt</i>	0	4	0	0	<b>4</b>
<i>Fullt og helt</i>	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Kategorisk</i>	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Utmerket</i>	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Aldeles</i>	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
Paraphrase	1	1	1	0	<b>3</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>

**Table 23. Modification of VP. Completely.**

NO. CORRESPONDENCES OF COMPLETELY	FICTION		NON-FICTION		TOTAL
	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	
<i>Helt</i>	1	11	3	3	<b>18</b>
<i>Fullstendig</i>	6	4	2	0	<b>12</b>
<i>Ferdig</i>	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Helt og holdent</i>	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Fullt og helt</i>	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Totalt</i>	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Omtrent total-</i>	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
<i>Drastisk</i>	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
Zero	1	1	0	1	<b>3</b>
Paraphrase	1	1	1	3	<b>6</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>45</b>

**Table 24. Modification of VP. Entirely.**

NO. CORRESPONDENCES OF ENTIRELY	FICTION		NON-FICTION		TOTAL
	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	
<i>Helt</i>	10	0	3	1	<b>14</b>
<i>Fullstendig</i>	5	0	2	0	<b>7</b>
<i>Helt og holdent</i>	2	0	2	0	<b>4</b>
<i>Riktig</i>	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Langt fra</i>	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Uløselig</i>	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Utelukende</i>	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
Zero	3	0	0	0	<b>3</b>
Paraphrase	0	1	2	1	<b>4</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>36</b>

**Table 25. Modification of VP. Perfectly.**

NO. CORRESPONDENCES OF PERFECTLY	FICTION		NON-FICTION		TOTAL
	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	
<i>Perfekt</i>	0	0	1	1	<b>2</b>
<i>Svært</i>	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Eksemplarisk</i>	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Rett og stramt</i>	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Fullstendig</i>	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Ganske</i>	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
<i>Helhjertet</i>	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
Paraphrase	0	1	0	1	<b>2</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>

**Table 26. Modification of VP. Totally.**

NO. CORRESPONDENCES OF TOTALLY	FICTION		NON-FICTION		TOTAL
	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	
<i>Totalt</i>	1	0	3	0	<b>4</b>
<i>Helt</i>	2	1	0	0	<b>3</b>
<i>Fullstendig</i>	1	0	2	0	<b>3</b>
<i>Fullt ut</i>	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Total-</i>	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
Paraphrase	0	1	0	1	<b>2</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>

Like in the case of the adjective modification of *absolutely*, *completely*, *entirely*, *perfectly* and *totally*, the Norwegian correspondence *helt* is again very well represented, even if it is present only with *completely*, *entirely* and *totally* modifying verbs. This Norwegian correspondence is most frequently used with *completely* and *entirely* (Tables 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26).

Hjertrud has moved out completely. (HW2T)

Hjertrud har flyttet helt ut.

Yet in his mind he never entirely left the flat in Compayne Gardens, where he had stayed for five years after Aunt Marie's death, until Hartmann, who was the first to marry, found the two homes where they could be as nearly together as was compatible with their married state. (AB1)

Men i sin sjel forlot han aldri helt leiligheten i Compayne Gardens, hvor han hadde bodd i fem år etter at tante Marie døde, helt til Hartmann, som giftet seg først, fant de to leilighetene hvor de kunne være så nær hverandre som deres ekteskapelige status tillot.

But, of course I couldn't totally disappear. (EHA1T)

Men jeg kunne jo ikke helt forsvinne.

The other two amplifiers, *absolutely* and *perfectly*, have *absolutt* and *perfekt*, respectively, and paraphrase as their most frequently used Norwegian correspondences modifying verbs. According to the results of our search in the ENPC, these two correspondences occur only with the two English amplifiers discussed, *absolutt*, as a



correspondence of *absolutely*, and *perfekt*, as a correspondence of *perfectly* (Tables 22 and 25). Furthermore, since these Norwegian correspondences occur almost entirely in NO<sub>OR</sub> texts, we may draw the conclusion that whenever we have in Norwegian *absolutt* or *perfekt* modifying a verb, they are to be translated into English by *absolutely* or *perfectly* respectively.

Herman puts his face in Mother's lap and pretends to be dreaming, but this dream he absolutely does not want to remember. (LSC1T)

Herman putter ansiktet i morens fang og later som han drømmer, men denne drømmen vil han absolutt ikke huske.

We see that Leonardo's orthography corresponds perfectly to the symptoms mentioned by Professor Gjessing as an indication of visual dyslexia in terms of orthography: phonetic spelling of words that should not be written phonetically, difficulties with silent letters, non-phonetic overcompensation, problems with double consonants, problems with letters that are similar, and a tendency to write words in their mirror image. (ANR1T)

Vi ser altså at Leonardos ortografi samsvarer perfekt med de symptomer som professor Gjessing nevner som tegn på visuell dysleksi hva angår ortografien: en lydrett skrivemåte av ord som ikke skal skrives lydrett, problemer med stumme bokstaver, ikke-fonetisk overkompensering, problemer med doble konsonanter, problemer med formbeslektede bokstaver, tendens til å skrive ord speilvendt.

We have mentioned before that our amplifiers usually also have a correspondence which can be traced to the same etymological root in both English and Norwegian. For instance, *absolutely* and *absolutt*, *perfectly* and *perfekt*, *totally* and *totalt* can all be traced back to an original Latin root brought into the language via another language, Old or Middle French in the case of the English words (Online Etymology Dictionary). *Completely* has also such a Norwegian correspondence in *komplett*. However there is no such correspondence for *entirely*. Furthermore, we should note that, while these correspondences are very well represented with *absolutely*, *perfectly* and *totally*, especially in the case of verbal modification, registering actually the highest number of occurrences in this category, *komplett* is not even present as a correspondence of *completely* modifying a VP. There is only one instance of *komplett* in our corpus, modifying an adjective.

Once the unwinding is underway, a remarkable enzyme called DNA polymerase helps ensure that the copying works almost perfectly. (CSA1)

Når oppløsningen nærmer seg, bidrar et bemerkelsesverdig enzym som kalles DNA polymerase til at kopieringsmekanismene virker nesten perfekt.

I was absolutely not feeling well. (LSC2T)

Jeg følte meg absolutt ikke vel.

All the timber business that was the foundation of the Cornish money is totally changed. (RDA1)

Trelastforretningen som var grunnlaget for Cornishenes rikdom, er totalt forandret.

Consequently, if we look at the results of the adjective modification (*Tables 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11*) and compare them to the results of the verbal modification (*Tables 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26*) we can see that the number of occurrences of these above-mentioned correspondences is quite different. *Absolutely* modifying adjectives and having the Norwegian correspondence *absolutt* represents about 23% of its cases of Adj/AdjP modification, while the same English amplifier with its Norwegian correspondence *absolutt* modifies verbs in about 36% of its cases of VP modification. *Perfectly* with its correspondence *perfekt* modifies adjectives in about 4% of its cases of Adj/AdjP modification, while *perfectly* with the Norwegian correspondence *perfekt* modifies verbs in 20% of its cases of VP modification. When *totally* modifies adjectives and has *totalt* as its correspondence in Norwegian, this correspondence occurs in about 22% of its cases of Adj/AdjP modification, while, when the same amplifier modifies verbs and has *totalt* as its Norwegian correspondence, it occurs in about 27% of its cases of VP modification. As mentioned before, *completely* having *komplett* as its Norwegian correspondence occurs only when modifying adjectives, and represents 0, 83% of its cases.

Another correspondence of our amplifiers which seems to be quite frequently used when they modify verbs is paraphrase. It is best represented in the case of *absolutely* (27% of its occurrences modifying a VP), followed by *perfectly* (20% of its occurrences modifying a VP), *totally* (13% of its occurrences modifying a VP), *completely* (11% of its occurrences modifying a VP) and last *entirely* (8% of its occurrences modifying a VP).

We should also note that, in the case of verbal modification, only *entirely* and *completely* have a zero correspondence, while this correspondence, or rather lack of correspondence, is quite well represented with almost all the five maximizers modifying adjectives. Moreover, we should also note here that all the cases of zero correspondence of *entirely* modifying a VP occur only in EG<sub>OR</sub> texts; this is somehow against the flow we saw previously with the adjectival modification of our amplifiers, where the majority of zero correspondence occurred in the NO<sub>OR</sub> texts.

These new feelings confused Mattie, and she felt that she had somehow drifted too far into strange waters and if she didn't turn around soon, she would completely forget in which direction the shore lay — or worse, not even care. (GN1)

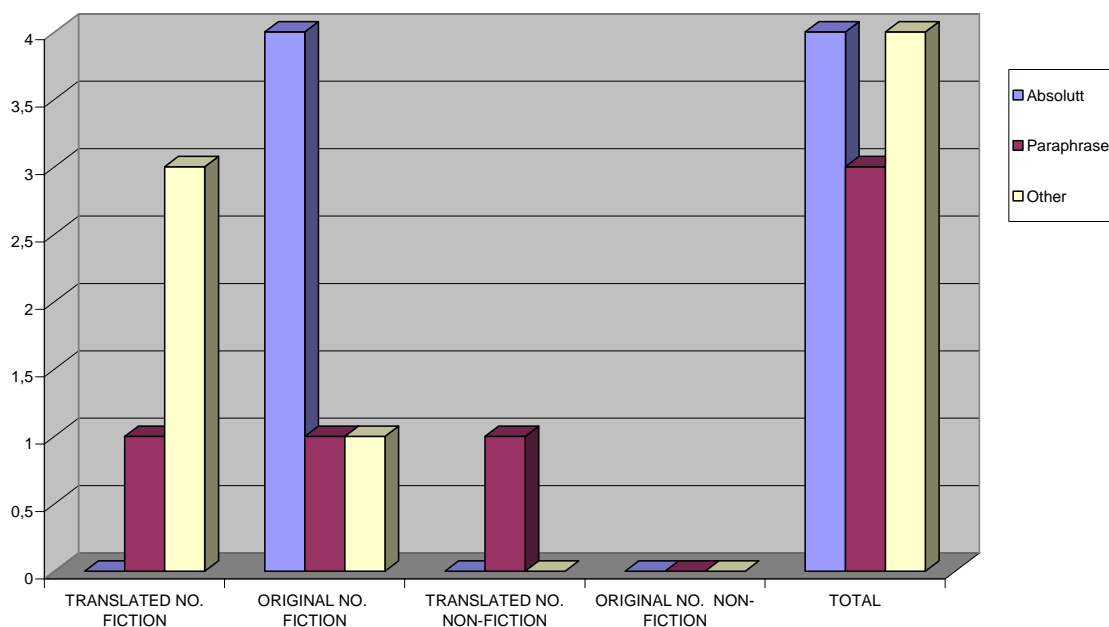
Disse nye fornemmelsene forvirret Mattie, og hun følte at hun på en eller annen måte hadde drevet inn i ukjent farvann, og hvis hun ikke snudde seg rundt snart, kom hun til å glemme hvor landet lå — eller det som verre var, gi blaffen.

Oh, I could have gone further, I suppose — put up a bullfight poster to make Stuart feel at home — but one mustn't entirely submerge one's personality, I find, otherwise one's guests don't know whom they 're meeting. (JB1)

Joda, jeg kunne vel ha gått lenger — hengt opp en tyrefekting-plakat for å få Stuart til å føle seg hjemme men jeg er av den mening at man ikke bør undertrykke sin egen personlighet fullstendig. ellers vet ikke gjestene hvem de har med å gjøre.

The results of verbal modification of our amplifiers are shown in the figures below in order to get a better picture of their most frequently used correspondences<sup>15</sup>:

Figure 22. Modification of VP. Absolutely.



<sup>15</sup> The correspondences which occur only once with *absolutely*, *completely*, *entirely*, *perfectly*, or *totally* have been included in the category other in Figures 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21. For complete results, see Tables 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26.

Figure 23. Modification of VP. Completely.

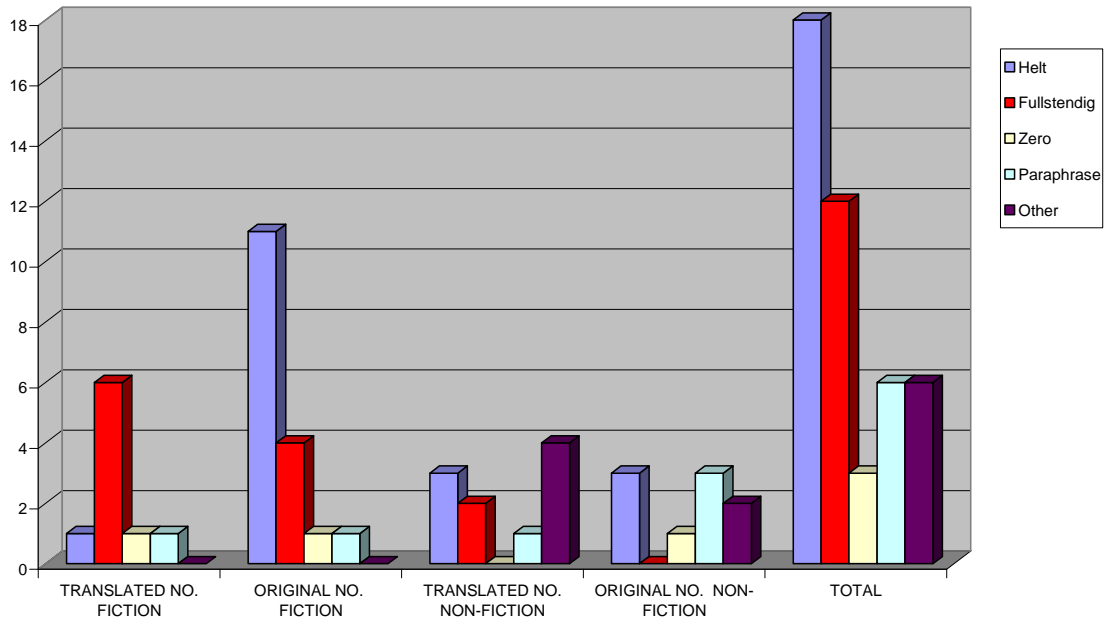


Figure 24. Modification of VP. Entirely.

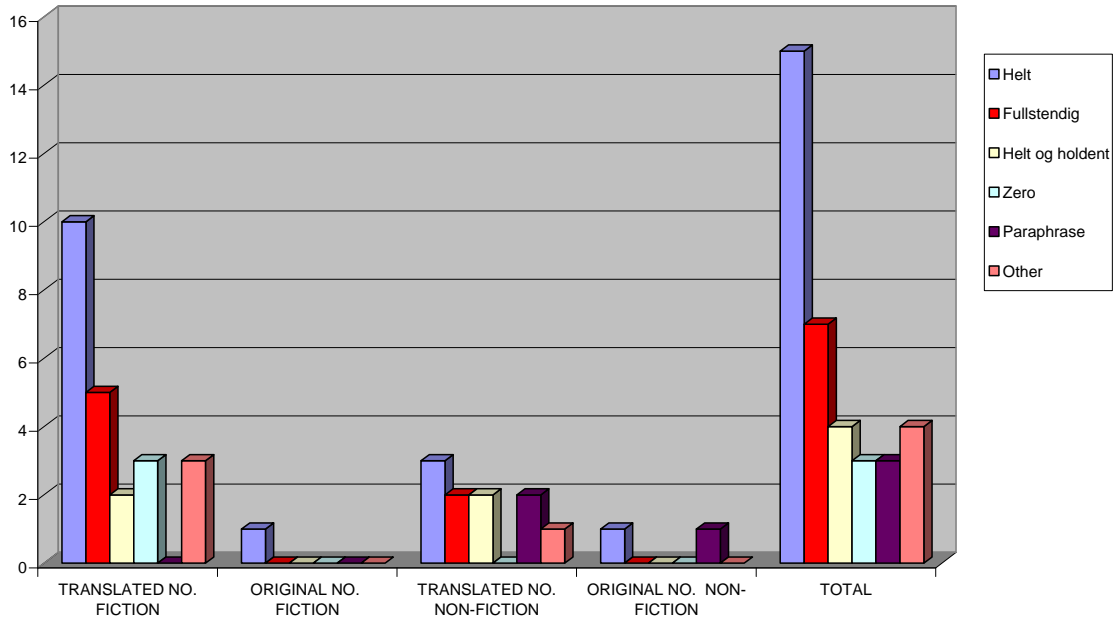


Figure 25. Modification of VP. Perfectly.

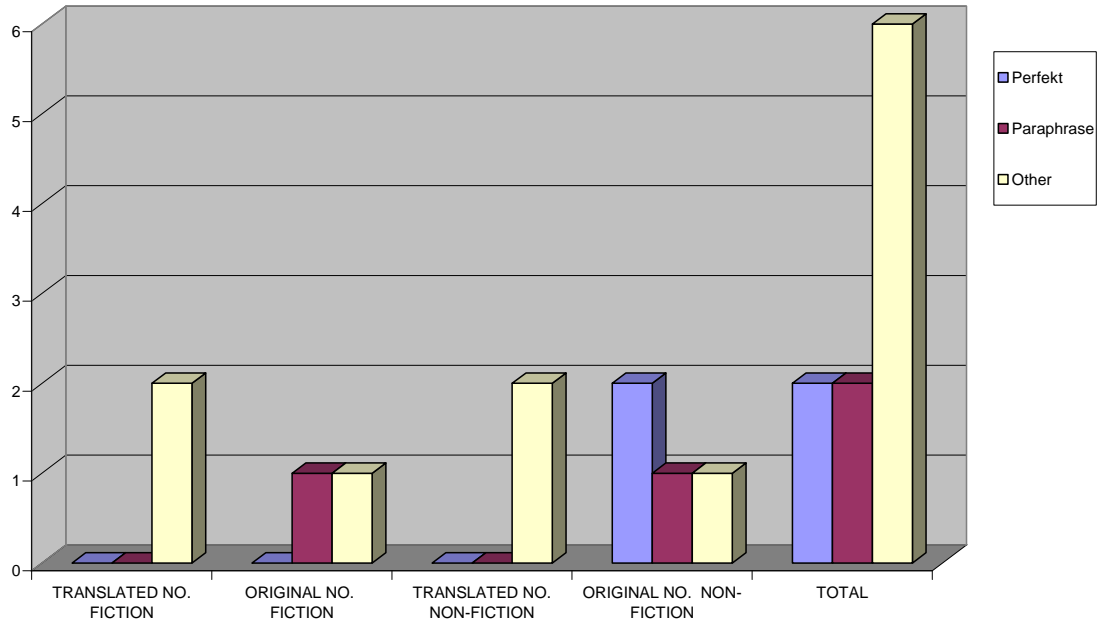
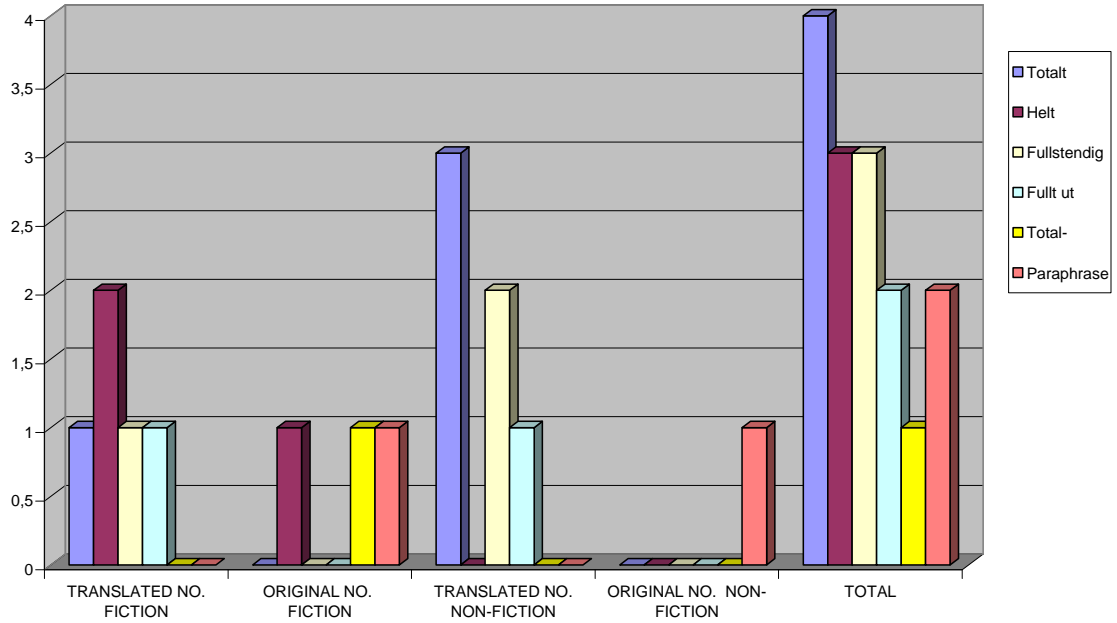


Figure 26. Modification of VP. Totally.



## 2. 2. 2. Verb modification of *absolutely, completely, entirely, perfectly* and *totally* from a semantic point of view.

To begin with, I would like to have a look at the Norwegian correspondences of *absolutely, completely, entirely, perfectly* and *totally* modifying verbs and see if there are any lexically restricted collocations, as it was the case when our amplifiers modified some of the adjectives (see 2. 1. 2.), or if there are any correspondences which we should discuss for other reasons than frequency of occurrence.

One such more special correspondence is for instance Norwegian *langtfra*. This word is negatively loaded, and one may find it quite hard to believe that it can potentiate something to the highest level, as a maximizer does, and therefore be used as a correspondence of *entirely*:

"I 'm not entirely convinced that Lisa can handle her own love life, let alone the Book Folks spots," Vic said. (SK1)

"Jeg er langtfra overbevist om at Lisa kan ordne opp i sitt eget kjærlighetsliv, og langt mindre med disse innslagene," sa Vic.

When looking at the context in which *langtfra* is used, I think that it is quite an interesting way to translate the E<sub>GOR</sub> text. The negative meaning of the verb that is modified by *entirely* is taken in the Norwegian text by *langtfra*, the translated verb being affirmative. Consequently, the maximizer *entirely* has a Norwegian correspondence which functions rather as a downtoner.

Another more special correspondence of our amplifiers modifying a VP is *ganske*. This Norwegian correspondence also occurs with *completely, entirely* and *perfectly* modifying adjectives, with *perfectly* modifying verbs, and with *entirely* modifying an adverbial phrase.

Earlier in this study I mentioned that I would come back to this Norwegian correspondence of our amplifiers and look at the contexts in which it appeared. Therefore, I will make a short digression from the discussion of verbal modification of our amplifiers in order to discuss the use of Norwegian *ganske*, not only modifying verbs, but also in the cases when it modifies adjectives and adverbs.

At first sight, *ganske* would rather be considered the correspondence of English *quite*, *fairly*, or *pretty*, though Kirkeby's *Engelsk-Norsk, Norsk-Engelsk Ordbok* gives also *entirely* as an English correspondence of *ganske*. One would however more often consider *ganske* an approximator rather than a maximizer.

The corpus findings show that our amplifiers modifying adjectives have *ganske* as their Norwegian correspondence in six cases while, when they modify verbs and adverbs, they have *ganske* as their correspondence in one case each.

Let us have a look at the cases with adjectival modification:

She stood there and pretended that it was a completely normal tree without a foot or a leg or a red shirt.(THA1T)

Hun stod der og lot som det var et ganske vanlig tre uten en uvanlig fot og legg og rød skjorte.

Not the baby; it was a completely ordinary baby, plump and pink-cheeked. (EHA1T)

Ikke barnet, det var en ganske alminnelig baby, rund og lyserød i kinnene.

In the smart shops in town customers dressed in fur coats received a treatment that was entirely different from that given a fat little widow in a brown wool coat with a paltry bit of mink at her throat. (BV1T)

I de fine butikkene i byen ble de pelskledde kundene behandlet på en ganske annen måte enn en tykk liten enke i brun ullkåpe med et skarve nertsskinn i halsen.

"A perfectly peaceful and amicable fellow married a lady who was so contrary that even though he looked after the house and the cooking she tormented and scolded him every time he sat down to dine in good company. (SL1T)

"En ganske fredelig og forståelsesfull fyr giftet seg med en dame som var så vrang at selv om han tok seg av huset og matlagingen, ble han plaget og utskjelt av henne hver gang han satt til bords i godt lag.

They had to be, because until today she had lived a perfectly ordinary life. (JG1T)

Hun følte seg sikker på at alle de tre gåtene måtte henge sammen på en måte, for til denne dag hadde hun levd et ganske alminnelig liv.

Here in Singing Valley I soon realised that red wine for breakfast is perfectly natural. (JW1T)

Her i Sangens Dal slo jeg raskt fast at rødvin til frokost også er en ganske naturlig ting.

In all of the above sentences *ganske* is used in NO<sub>OR</sub> texts. Therefore, we cannot doubt the authenticity of the Norwegian contexts. In these six cases above, *ganske* modifies adjectives and has *perfectly* as its English correspondence in three of the cases, *completely*

in two, and *entirely* in one case. The modified adjectives are mainly positive or neutral from a semantic point of view. With the exception of maybe *forståelsesfull/amicable*, all the modified adjectives are frequently used in every-day conversation.

In the next example *ganske* modifies an adverb:

Little Albania allied itself with China at first, then chose to stand entirely on its own. (GL1T)

Lille Albania knyttet seg først til Kina, for så å bli stående ganske alene.

The English correspondence of *ganske* is *entirely* in this case. The Norwegian adverb *alene* has got the English correspondence *on its own*, an adverbial phrase. From a semantic point of view, the adverb presents a slight [+NEGATIVE] feature, meaning “deprived of the presence of somebody”.

Verbal modification:

Twenty years ago it could be said that socialized medicine worked perfectly when the people were too proud to be sick. (ABJH1T)

For tyve år siden fungerte faktisk det offentlige helsevesenet ganske bra. Det gikk så lenge folk var for stolte til å være syke.

In the above case *ganske* modifies originally the adverb *bra*, but together they modify the verb *fungerte*. Its correspondence is the English maximizer *perfectly* modifying the verb *worked*.

All cases above are very similar despite the fact that they modify different grammatical categories. We could see that the modified words belong to different semantic categories; they may have a [+NEGATIVE] or a [-NEGATIVE] semantic feature, they may be frequently used words, which are in most of the cases not derived. Consequently, we cannot find any plausible explanation of the use of *ganske* as a maximizer in Norwegian.

However, if we look at the English correspondences of *ganske* given by the previously mentioned Norwegian- English dictionary, we can find *quite* and *pretty*; two adverbs which we may also easily label as approximators. Let us look now at a few samples of text from the BNC which contain *quite* or *pretty*:

The Thing is quite definite about us coming from somewhere else, Gurder, said Masklin meekly. (CEU 738)<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> All the examples of texts containing *quite* or *pretty* are taken from the British National Corpus.



It's quite a breakthrough for me. (FBR 405)

These concepts are endemic to geography, but they may be quite foreign to other workers. (GVW 1047)

These guys are pretty practised at illegal things. (AKV 548)

He is pretty good in the role of upper-crust noodle, Karelius conceded. (B20 2339)

It made you feel pretty peculiar, didn't it? (CH4 2569)

In these cases we can see that *quite* and *pretty* have a similar behaviour with that of Norwegian *ganske*. They do not have an approximator meaning in the above cases, but rather the meaning of a maximizer. However, *quite* and probably also *pretty* are also used as approximators in other contexts in English, just like *ganske* is in Norwegian.

To be honest, George, I wasn't quite sure that you meant it. (C98 919)

In conclusion, I would say that the English *quite* and *pretty* and the Norwegian *ganske* are very similar. Their meaning is often ambiguous, and they may have both the meaning of an approximator and that of a maximizer, and often in between the two. This is an interesting issue, but the limits of this paper do not permit us to discuss more on this. I will leave this to further research on the subject.

\* \* \*

In what follows I am going to look at the verbs modified by our amplifiers and try to classify them from a semantic point of view.

As in the case of the adjectives, a semantic classification is not an easy task to undertake in the case of verbs either. Most verbs cannot be definitely included in one class; they have several features of one semantic category and fewer of the other. Therefore the choice is quite hard to make and the result will often be subjective.

The criteria I am going to use are based on descriptions given by Quirk et al (1972).

From a semantic point of view, one can distinguish between dynamic verbs and stative verbs. The verbs that are usually included in the category of dynamic verbs are:

- a) Activity verbs, such as: *abandon, ask, beg, call, drink, eat, help, learn, listen, look at, play, rain, remind, read, say, slice, throw, work, write*, etc.
- b) Process verbs, such as: *change, deteriorate, grow, mature, slow down, widen*, etc.
- c) Verbs of bodily sensation, such as: *feel, hurt, itch*, etc.

- d) Transitional event verbs, *arrive, die, fall, land, leave, lose*, etc.
- e) Momentary verbs, *hit, jump, kick, knock, nod, tap*, etc.

Stative verbs are also usually divided into two categories:

- a) Verbs of inert perception and cognition, such as: *abhor, adore, astonish, believe, desire, detest, dislike, doubt, feel, forgive, hate, hear, imagine, intend, know, like, love, mean, regard, remember, see, smell, suppose, taste, think, understand, want, wish*, etc.
- b) Relational verbs, such as : *apply to, be, belong to, concern, consist of, contain, cost, depend on, deserve, equal, fit, have, include, involve, lack, matter, need, owe, own, possess, remain, require, resemble, seem, sound, suffice, tend*, etc.

From a syntactic point of view, one can distinguish between verbs that take complementation and verbs that do not take any complement.

**2. 2. 2. 1.** As shown by Figure 7 *absolutely* modifies verbs in 19% of its total number of cases found in the ENPC. Almost half of the occurrences can be found in NO<sub>OR</sub> texts.

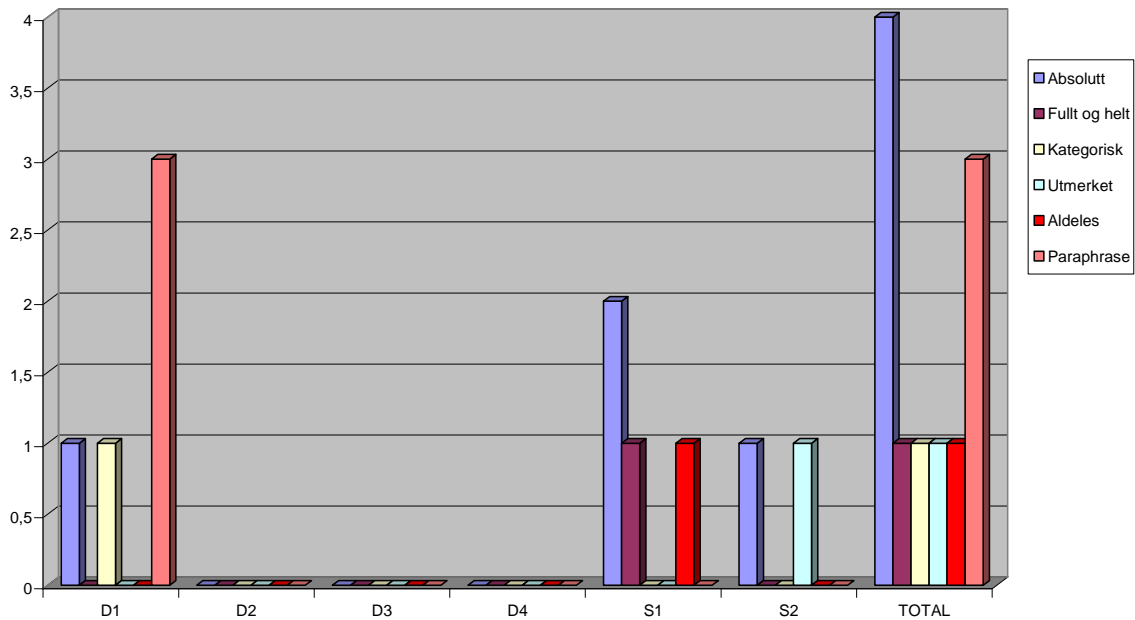
From a semantic point of view, five out of the eleven cases could be included in the class of activity verbs, two of which are to be found in the EG<sub>TR</sub> texts, e. g. *demand, had to [eat]*. *Absolutely* also modifies four stative verbs of inert perception and cognition, three of which also belong to the EG<sub>TR</sub> texts, e. g. *does not want, was not feeling (well), couldn't understand*. In addition to these, the amplifier also modifies two stative relational verbs which occur in EG<sub>OR</sub> texts (see Figure 27<sup>17</sup>).

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17

In Figures 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31, as well as in *Tables 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31* I chose to abbreviate the different semantic categories of verbs as follows:  
 Dynamic activity verbs: D<sub>1</sub>; dynamic process verbs: D<sub>2</sub>; dynamic verbs of bodily sensation: D<sub>3</sub>; dynamic transitional event verbs: D<sub>4</sub>; stative verbs of inert perception and cognition: S<sub>1</sub>; and stative relational verbs: S<sub>2</sub>.

Figure 27. Types of verbs modified by absolutely in the ENPC.



If we look at the Norwegian correspondences of *absolutely* modifying verbs (Table 27), we can see that the verbs modified by *absolutt* occur in the NO<sub>OR</sub> texts. It seems that this Norwegian correspondence is particularly used with stative verbs.

I was absolutely not feeling well. (LSC2T)

Jeg følte meg absolutt ikke vel.

Table 27. Types of verbs modified by absolutely.

NO. CORRESPONDENCES OF ABSOLUTELY	EG <sub>OR</sub>						EG <sub>TR</sub>						TOTAL
	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>3</sub>	D <sub>4</sub>	S <sub>1</sub>	S <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>3</sub>	D <sub>4</sub>	S <sub>1</sub>	S <sub>2</sub>	
<i>Absolutt</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	4
<i>Fullt og helt</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Kategorisk</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Utmerket</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Aldeles</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Paraphrase	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>

When *absolutely* modifies stative verbs, it may also have other Norwegian correspondences such as *fullt og helt*, *utmerket* and *aldeles*.

Although still inclined not to take her seriously, Hartmann trusted her absolutely. (AB1)

Selv om Hartmann fremdeles hadde vanskelig for å ta henne alvorlig, stolte han på henne fullt og helt.

Just so he wouldn't have to listen to her fuss and nag him for money for things he absolutely couldn't understand were necessary. (HW1T)

Bare for å spare ham for mas og gnål etter penger til ting han aldeles ikke forsto var nødvendig.

We should note that the second most frequent correspondence of *absolutely* when modifying verbs, paraphrase, most often occurs in E<sub>GOR</sub> texts and all the verbs modified could be said to belong to the category of activity verbs, e. g. *had to shake hands, had to eat, annul*.

When he absolutely had to shake hands with some fellow who didn't get his clear signals, he would shoot off to the washroom as soon as he could and wash his hands. (RDA1)

Når han nødtvungent måtte håndhilse på en som ikke oppfattet hans klare signaler, pleide han å skynde seg ut på badet og vaske hendene.

The majority of the verbs modified by *absolutely* are transitive verbs, e. g. *does not want, demand, refused*, etc. There are only two cases of intransitive verbs, and they are modified by the Norwegian correspondences *absolutt* (e. g. *was not feeling (well)*) and *utmerket* (e. g. *suits*).

Herman puts his face in Mother's lap and pretends to be dreaming, but this dream he absolutely does not want to remember. (LSC1T)

Herman putter ansiktet i morens fang og later som han drømmer, men denne drømmen vil han absolutt ikke huske.

In addition to the other semantical criteria mentioned before, I should also add that almost half of the verbs modified by *absolutely* are negated or have a [+NEGATIVE] feature, e. g. *does not want, refused*, etc.

He refused absolutely to own jumpers on the grounds that he might buy something that would kill me. (DF1)

Han nektet kategorisk å eie hinderhester; ville ikke kjøpe noe som kunne ta livet av meg.

There are also a few cases in which the verbs are preceded by a modal auxiliary, e. g. *couldn't understand, had to have*, etc.

Just so he wouldn't have to listen to her fuss and nag him for money for things he absolutely couldn't understand were necessary. (HW1T)

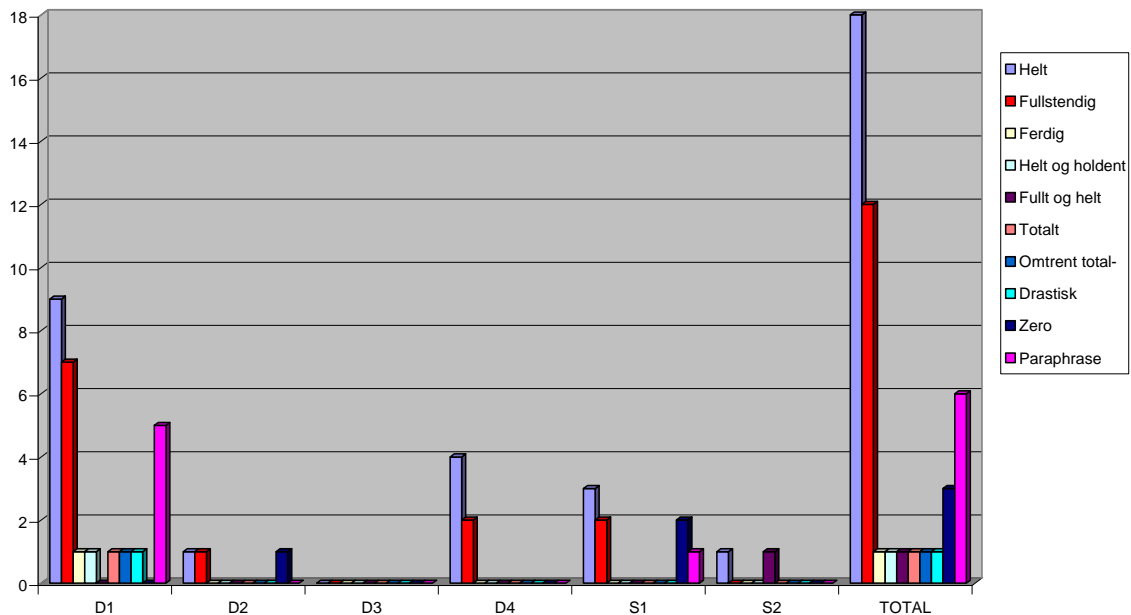
Bare for å spare ham for mas og gnål etter penger til ting han aldeles ikke forsto var

nødvendig.

**2. 2. 2. 2.** *Completely* modifies verbs in 26% of its total number of occurrences. Just as in the case of *absolutely*, many of these cases occur in NO<sub>OR</sub> texts. *Table 23* shows that a great number of verbs which are found in the NO<sub>OR</sub> texts occur especially with the following correspondences of *completely*: *helt*, *paraphrase*, *fullstendig* and zero correspondence.

Figure 28 shows that the great majority of the verbs modified by *completely* are activity verbs.

Figure 28. Types of verbs modified by completely.



Most of these activity verbs modified by *completely* occur with the following Norwegian correspondences: *helt*, *fullstendig* and *paraphrase*, in order of frequency, e. g. *is released*, *take*, *pulled*, *was gone*, *stops*, etc.

The shade was not drawn completely. (HW2T)

Rullegardinet var ikke helt trukket ned.

The rain stopped completely for one blank, startling second. (AT1)

Regnet stoppet fullstendig i et tomt, forbløffende sekund.

Then it stops almost completely. (KT1T)

Da stopper det nesten opp.

*Helt* and *fullstendig* modify not only activity and other dynamic verbs (e. g. *take*,

*escaped, stopped, vanished, etc*), but they also collocate with some stative verbs, especially verbs of inert perception and cognition (e. g. *must assume, forgot, etc*).

But he never completely believed that what had happened was real. (ABJH1T)

Men han trodde aldri helt at det som skjedde var sant.

If she happened to be alone in the house, she could forget the real Tora completely. (HW1T)

Dersom hun var alene hjemme, kunne hun glemme den egentlige Tora fullstendig.

As I mentioned above, *completely* modifying verbs, which has *helt* as its Norwegian correspondence, occurs mainly in EG<sub>TR</sub> texts (see *Table 28* below). Most of these Norwegian verbs modified by *helt* are activity verbs (e. g. *doesn't go out, has moved out, was not drawn, etc*).

Pulled the blanket off him completely and began to examine his inner thighs. (HW2T)

Dro teppet helt av ham og begynte å undersøke innsiden av lårene hans.

Some of the translated English verbs modified by *helt* that belong to the dynamic class of verbs are transitional event verbs (e. g. *hadn't faded*) and process verbs (e. g. *had disintegrated*).

She was still pretty though, approaching middle age, pretty in a kindly sort of way, but with the advancing years had become darker round the eyes and in her hair, which she almost always concealed under a headscarf, her whole complexion had somehow grown darker, more melancholy, as though apologizing for the fact that it still hadn't faded completely.... (KF2T)

Hun var jo vakker ennå, middelaldrende, godmodig vakker, var blitt mørkere med årene rundt øynene, i håret som hun nesten alltid skjulte under skaut, hele léten var liksom blitt mørkere, mer melankolsk, som om den ba om unnskyldning for at den ennå ikke helt var falmet...

The Eastern bloc, which had appeared to be expanding for such a long time, had completely disintegrated. (GL1T)

Østblokken, som tilsynelatende hadde ekspandert så lenge, var gått helt i oppløsning.

**Table 28. Types of verbs modified by completely.**

NO. CORRESPONDENCES OF COMPLETELY	EG <sub>OR</sub> .						EG <sub>TR</sub> .						TOTAL
	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>3</sub>	D <sub>4</sub>	S <sub>1</sub>	S <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>3</sub>	D <sub>4</sub>	S <sub>1</sub>	S <sub>2</sub>	
<i>Helt</i>	1	0	0	2	0	1	8	1	0	2	3	0	<b>18</b>
<i>Fullstendig</i>	6	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	<b>12</b>
<i>Ferdig</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Helt og holdent</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Fullt og helt</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Totalt</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Omtrent total-</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Drastisk</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Zero</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	<b>3</b>
<i>Paraphrase</i>	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	<b>6</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45</b>

*Fullstendig* is the second most frequently used Norwegian correspondence of *completely* modifying verbs. The verbs which occur with this Norwegian correspondence are mostly dynamic. The greatest number of these dynamic verbs could be included in the category of activity verbs, e. g. *stopped*, *had never been solved*, *do not ignore*, etc.

You've now completely ripped the lateral ligament which normally binds the ankle together. (DF1)

Nå har du fullstendig revet av det tverrgående leddbåndet som vanligvis holder ankelen i hop.

However there are also a few transitional event verbs (e. g. *vanished*, *fell for*) and process verbs (e. g. *rolls off*) to be modified by *fullstendig* as a correspondence of *completely* modifying a VP.

Henry's interest vanished completely after Pauline confided to him that Louise had syphilis. (RF1)

Henry mistet interessen fullstendig da Pauline betrodde ham at Louise hadde syfilis.

"What other people say and do completely rolls off me. (EHA1T)

"Det preller fullstendig av på meg alt andre sier og gjør.

We should also note that some of these dynamic verbs occur in the NO<sub>OR</sub> texts, e. g. *rolls off*, *fell for*, *contradicts*.

"But the fact is that the rest of the painting completely contradicts any such conclusions. (JW1T)

Det er bare det at resten av bildet fullstendig kullkaster en slik slutning.

Nonetheless, there are also a few stative verbs that are modified by the Norwegian correspondence *fullstendig*. These verbs belong to the class of verbs of inert perception and cognition and occur in both English original and translated texts (e. g. *had forgotten, could forget*).

She had completely forgotten now about the rest of the class. (RD1)

Hun hadde fullstendig glemt alle de andre elevene.

Another well represented Norwegian correspondence of *completely* in this category is paraphrase. As with the previously mentioned correspondences, paraphrase occurs mainly when *completely* modifies activity verbs. These modified verbs occur frequently in non-fiction EG<sub>TR</sub> texts, e. g. *disregards, stops, were taken away*.

It should be emphasized that these dialects, folk costumes and other features of Sami culture have a distribution which completely disregards national boundaries. (BAA1T)

Det er grunn til å merke seg at dialektene, folkedraktene og flere andre samiske kulturtrekk går på tvers av riksgrensene.

The correspondence zero modifies verbs in three cases, two of which occur in NO<sub>OR</sub> texts. The verbs in these two last cases could probably be included one in the class of stative verbs of perception and cognition (e. g. *was taken by surprise*) and one in that of process verbs (e. g. *worn off*). The third case of zero correspondence occurs in an EG<sub>OR</sub> text, when *completely* modifies a stative verb of inert perception and cognition (e. g. *would forget*).

When his eyes fell on it, Piero was completely taken by surprise and gave a sudden start, not realizing that he was looking at the buckler and that the form he saw was, in fact, painted on. (ANR1T)

Da Ser Piero så skjoldet, rygget han forferdet tilbake, men Leonardo stoppet ham og erklærte tilfreds at han hadde oppnådd det som var hensikten med arbeidet.

The watch chain goes down into the vest pocket, this the boy knows, down to a shiny tombac watch with an engraving of a peacock, which is now almost completely worn off, on the cover and the name of the watch making company, N. D. Allen, Cooperstown, North Dakota, on the face. (KFL1T)

Klokkekjeda fører ned i vestlommen, det veit guten, ned til eit blankt tambakur med ein nesten utviska påfugl gravert inn på klokkekassen, og med firmanamnet N. D. Allen, Cooperstown, North Dakota på urskiva.

All the other Norwegian correspondences occur in texts where *completely* modifies activity verbs (e. g. *surrendered, is recognized, etc*), with the exception of *fullt og helt*



which is used when *completely* modifies a stative relational verb (e. g. *could hold (him)*).

In order to become an adult, a larva has to undergo a dramatic change, or metamorphosis, during which its body is completely reorganized. (ML1)

For å bli et voksent insekt, må larven gå gjennom en dramatisk forandring eller metamorfose. Her blir insektkroppen totalt forandret og bygget på en annen måte.

Memory, mental activity, mind alone, could not hold him; but moral attention and action could hold him completely. (OS1)

Erindring, tankevirksomhet, bevisstheten i og for seg, kunne ikke holde ham i sitt grep. Men moralsk oppmerksomhet og handling kunne holde ham i sitt grep fullt og helt.

Generally the modification of verbs by *completely* is characterised by a high frequency of dynamic verbs, mainly activity verbs.

As in the case of *absolutely*, and maybe even more than that, there is an overwhelming number of verbs that collocate with *completely* which are negated or which have a [+NEGATIVE] feature, e. g. *doesn't go out, hadn't faded, was not drawn, had disintegrated, never believed, disregards, etc.*

The Wild Man is not opposed to civilization; but he's not completely contained by it either. (ROB1)

Villmannen står ikke i motsetningsforhold til sivilisasjonen, men han er heller ikke helt absorbert av sivilisasjonen.

In addition to the dynamic verbs, there are also some stative verbs modified by *completely*. The majority of modified stative verbs belong to the class of verbs of inert perception and cognition. It is interesting to note that five out of a total of seven these latter verbs are instances of the same verb, *forget*, e. g. *forgot, had forgotten, could forget, would forget*). The Norwegian correspondences are in these cases *helt, fullstendig*, zero and paraphrase.

A summer's afternoon, of the sort I'd completely forgotten, lavished its profusion over the gentle countryside, over the truck in which we sat side by side bumping up and down. (KF2T)

En sommerettermiddag som jeg ikke lenger kjente øste overflod over den blide bygda, over lastebilen hvor vi satt og skumpet opp og ned ved siden av hverandre.

From a syntactic point of view, most of the modified verbs by *completely* take complementation (e. g. *take, never believed, changed, etc.*).

It should also be noted that some of the verbs modified by *completely* are preceded

by a modal auxiliary, e. g. *must assume, could forget*, etc). In addition to these there are many cases in which the modified verbs occur in the passive voice, e. g. *is released, is assembled, have been protected*, etc.

Once the edge is completely assembled, at least the size of the picture is known and the placing of the inner groupings made easier. (JL1)

Så snart denne kanten er ferdig sammensatt, vet vi i hvert fall størrelsen på bildet, og det blir lettere å plassere alt som er innenfor.

**2. 2. 2. 3.** *Entirely* has the highest verb modification of all the amplifiers discussed. According to figure 9 *entirely* modifies verbs in 36% of all its occurrences.

The great majority of the occurrences of *entirely* modifying verbs occur in EG<sub>OR</sub> texts, which is quite different from what we have seen with *absolutely* and *completely* before. There are only three out of thirty six cases of modified verbs which occur in EG<sub>TR</sub> texts, and in these cases *entirely* has *helt* and paraphrase as its Norwegian correspondences. In one case with the correspondence *helt* the verb may be included in the class of activity verbs, e. g. *had to withdraw*, while in the other cases, with the correspondence paraphrase, the modified verbs may probably be considered to be an activity and a transitional event verb, e. g. *approved, would lose*.

When the British economic situation in February 1947 was such that they had to withdraw from the area almost entirely, the Truman administration was ready to take over. (GL1T)

Da britenes økonomiske situasjon i februar 1947 ble slik at de måtte forlate området nesten helt, var Truman-administrasjonen derfor rede til å overta.

"The parish priest for his part approved the plan entirely: he had dreams of his own about the effects of the gift on the Vatican. (JW1T)

Sognepresten på sin side bifalt hans plan i ett og alt, han hadde sine helt egne drømmer om virkningene av gaven til Vatikanet.

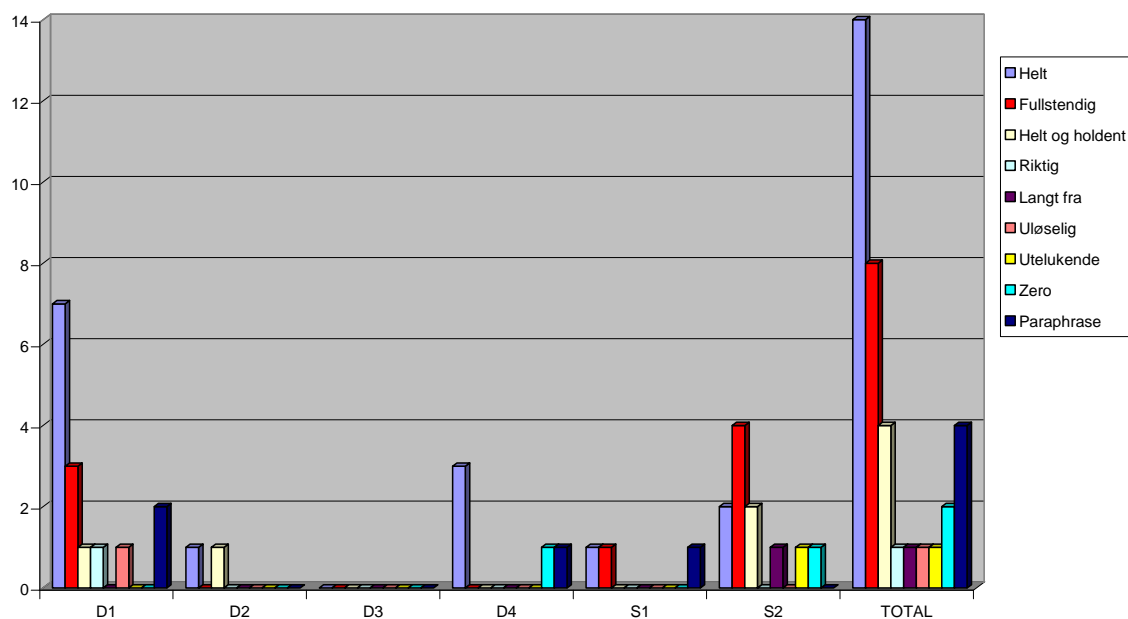
The types of verbs modified by *entirely* are given in *table 29* below.

**Table 29. Types of verbs modified by *entirely*.**

NO. CORRESPONDENCES OF COMPLETELY	EG <sub>OR.</sub>						EG <sub>TR.</sub>						TOTAL
	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>3</sub>	D <sub>4</sub>	S <sub>1</sub>	S <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>3</sub>	D <sub>4</sub>	S <sub>1</sub>	S <sub>2</sub>	
<i>Helt</i>	6	1	0	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	14
<i>Fullstendig</i>	3	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
<i>Helt og holdent</i>	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
<i>Riktig</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Langt fra</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Uløselig</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Utelukende</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Zero	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Paraphrase	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36</b>

Secondly *entirely* modifies a much higher number of stative verbs, especially relational verbs, than all the other amplifiers. It is still dynamic verbs, especially activity verbs, which are most frequently modified by *entirely*, but stative verbs follow very closely in frequency (see figure 29 below).

**Figure 29. Types of verbs modified by *entirely*.**



Stative relational verbs modified by *entirely* occur with its Norwegian correspondences *fullstendig*, e. g. *shouldn't live*; *helt*, e. g. *devoted (himself)*; *helt og holdent*, e. g. *consists of*; *zero*, e. g. *had to do*; *langt fra* and *utelukende* in order of

frequency.

Yes, we spent quite a lot of time alone together, started going to bed and all that, and yes we were sensible enough to know that even when you're falling in love you shouldn't live entirely in one another's pockets. (JB1)

Joda, vi tilbragte en god del tid alene sammen, begynte å ligge med hverandre og alt det der, og joda, vi var fornuftige nok til å skjønne at en ikke bør leve fullstendig avsondret fra omverdenen i en forelskelsesprosess.

His dissertation was nearly finished but for the last six months he had almost stopped work on it and had devoted himself entirely to his passion, a crusade against nuclear power.

Avhandlingen var nesten ferdig, men det siste halve året hadde han ikke gjort stort med den, i stedet gikk han helt opp i en sak han brant for, et korstog mot kjernekraft.

He disliked her for reasons which had to do entirely with himself. (AB1)

Han mislikte henne av årsaker som utelukkende hadde med ham selv å gjøre.

Thirdly it seems that in the case of *entirely*, as we have also seen with *absolutely* and *completely*, most modified activity verbs occur with the Norwegian correspondence *helt*, followed in frequency by *fullstendig*.

They clustered around his ankles, hiding his plimsolls entirely from view. (MM1)

Han vasset i blader til langt opp på ankene, og tøyskoene var helt borte under løvet.

As with poetry and music, painting would be curtailed by censors in the first of the oppressive utopias projected by Plato in the Republic and banned just about entirely in the second of his oppressive utopias, which is outlined in the Laws. (JH1)

I likhet med poesi og musikk ville malerkunsten bli innskrenket av sensorer i den første av de undertrykkende utopiske stater som Platon skisserte i Republikken, og nærmest fullstendig bannlyst i den andre av hans undertrykkende utopiske stater, som han redegjør for i Lovene.

In addition to the verbs already mentioned, the Norwegian correspondence *helt* also occurs when *entirely* modifies a verb of inert perception and cognition, e. g. *do not understand*, a process verb, e. g. *hardened*, and a few transitional event verbs, e. g. *(never) disappeared*.

For reasons that we do not entirely understand, all the chief civilisations developed along parallel lines, even when there was no commercial contact (as between China and the European area). (KAR1)

Av grunner som vi ikke helt forstår, utviklet alle de viktigste sivilisasjonene seg parallelt, selv der det ikke var noe handelssamkvem (som mellom Kina og det europeiske området).

No one, ever, becomes entirely hardened. (RR1)

Ingen blir noensinne helt forherdet.

Even though the biblical and Koranic account of creation would ultimately take a very different form, these strange myths never entirely disappeared but would re-enter the history of God at a much later date, clothed in a monotheistic idiom. (KAR1)

Selv om skapelsesberetningen i Bibelen og Koranen til slutt kom til å anta en ganske annen form, forsvant disse merkelige mytene aldri helt; de kom inn igjen i Guds historie på et meget senere tidspunkt, ikledd monoteismens språkdrakt.

Also worth mentioning is the fact that half of the verbs modified by *entirely* are negated or have a [+NEGATIVE] feature. It seems that there is a significant tendency of amplifying words that are negatively loaded.

"I m not entirely convinced that Lisa can handle her own love life, let alone the Book Folks spots," Vic said. (SK1)

"Jeg er langtfra overbevist om at Lisa kan ordne opp i sitt eget kjærlighetsliv, og langt mindre med disse innslagene," sa Vic.

Generally the verbs modified by *entirely* take complementation. In addition to this, many of these verbs are passive, and this seems to apply to several verbs modified by *entirely* than to the ones modified by the other amplifiers discussed, e. g. *to be vanquished*, *had been written*, *was devoted*, *is dictated*, etc.

The habit of caution, of self-effacement, was too deeply engrained in him to be entirely vanquished. (AB1)

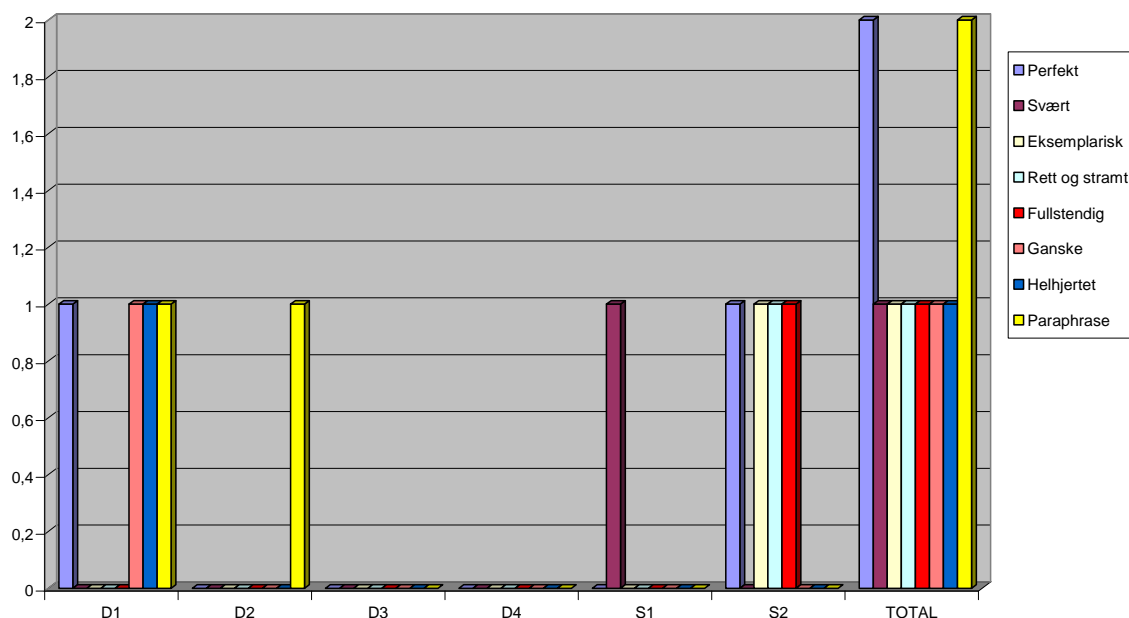
Vaner som forsiktighet og selvutslettelse hadde for dype røtter i ham til at han kunne overvinne dem helt.

However, the verbs modified by *entirely* are not as often preceded by a modal auxiliary, as we have seen with the other amplifiers discussed.

**2. 2. 2. 4.** *Perfectly* modifies least verbs of our amplifiers, its verbal modification representing only 15% of its total number of occurrences (see Figure 10).

Looking at the type of verbs modified by *perfectly* we can see that there is a perfect balance between stative and dynamic verbs (see Figure 30 below).

Figure 30. Types of verbs modified by perfectly.



A total of ten modified verbs may be included in the classes of stative relational verbs (e. g. *corresponds, had behaved, fit, to match*), dynamic activity verbs (e. g. *works, worked, serve, was cut*), statives verb of inert perception and cognition (e. g. *remembered*) process verbs (e. g. *are shaped*) in order of frequency. These occur quite evenly with the Norwegian correspondences of *perfectly*, in both EG<sub>OR</sub> and EG<sub>TR</sub> texts.

Elizabeth had behaved perfectly, and there were no harsh words. (AB1)

Elizabeth oppførte seg eksemplarisk, og det falt ingen harde ord.

Once the unwinding is underway, a remarkable enzyme called DNA polymerase helps ensure that the copying works almost perfectly. (CSA1)

Når oppløsningen nærmer seg, bidrar et bemerkelsesverdig enzym som kalles DNA polymerase til at kopieringsmekanismene virker nesten perfekt.

Of course, he remembered them perfectly, or would have done had he allowed himself to dwell on them. (AB1)

Selvfølgelig husket han dem svært godt, eller ville ha gjort det om han hadde tillatt seg å dvele ved dem.

It is constructed with great accuracy, and the log ends are perfectly shaped. (AOH1T)

Det er tømret opp med den største nøyaktighet, og laftehodene har fått en mest mulig fullendt form.

An overview of the types of verbs modified by *perfectly* is given in *table 30* below.

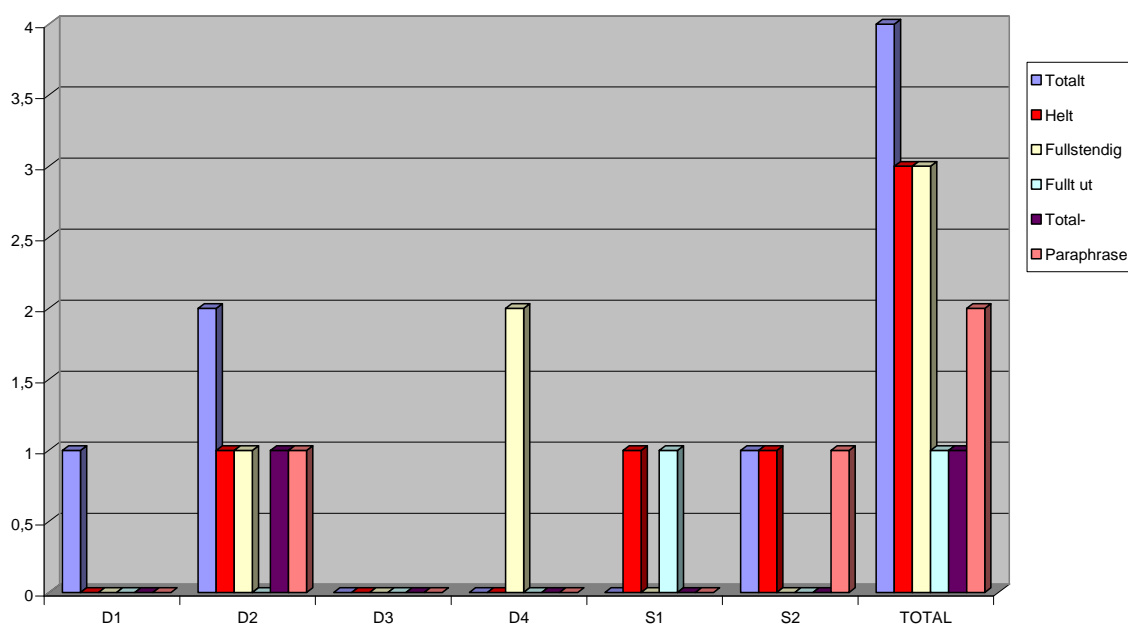
**Table 30. Types of verbs modified by *perfectly*.**

NO. CORRESPONDENCES OF COMPLETELY	EG <sub>OR.</sub>						EG <sub>TR.</sub>						TOTAL
	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>3</sub>	D <sub>4</sub>	S <sub>1</sub>	S <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>3</sub>	D <sub>4</sub>	S <sub>1</sub>	S <sub>2</sub>	
<i>Perfekt</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
<i>Svært</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Eksemplarisk</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Rett og stramt</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Fullstendig</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Ganske</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Helhjertet</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Paraphrase	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>

**2. 2. 2. 5.** As we can see in Figure 11, *totally* modifies only adjectives and verbs. The modified verbs represent 32% of the total number of occurrences of *totally*; therefore *totally* comes second in frequency of verb modification after *entirely*.

The first thing we should note is that *totally* modifying verbs occurs with the fewest Norwegian correspondences of all the amplifiers discussed. The fifteen instances of verb modification occur quite evenly with the Norwegian correspondences of *totally* (see Figure 31 below).

**Figure 31. Types of verbs modified by *totally*.**



Secondly we should note that about one third of the total number of verbs modified

by *totally* are stative verbs. These are represented both by stative verbs of inert perception and cognition (e. g. *didn't trust*) and relational verbs (e. g. *lacking*) (see also *Table 31* below).

I realised that I didn't totally trust him, and it wasn't a doubt I'd have felt before the phone call. (DF1)

Jeg stolte ikke helt på ham, innså jeg, og det var en tvil jeg ikke ville følt før telefonsamtalen.

The weakness in the argument is that a herd of wild horses, totally lacking in the striped pattern, also has accurate individual identification and every member of every equine herd, including all domestic horses, is known individually to every other member. (DM1)

Svakheten ved argumentet er at en flokk villhester, som totalt mangler stripemønster, også har en nøyaktig individuell identifikasjon, og at hvert medlem av hver eneste hesteflokk, innbefattet alle tamhester, gjenkjenner hverandre.

*Table 31. Types of verbs modified by totally.*

NO. CORRESPONDENCES OF COMPLETELY	EG <sub>OR</sub>						EG <sub>TR</sub>						TOTAL
	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>3</sub>	D <sub>4</sub>	S <sub>1</sub>	S <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>3</sub>	D <sub>4</sub>	S <sub>1</sub>	S <sub>2</sub>	
<i>Totalt</i>	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
<i>Helt</i>	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
<i>Fullstendig</i>	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
<i>Fullt ut</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Total-</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Paraphrase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>

The other two thirds of the verbs modified by *totally* are dynamic.

Dante's men and women reveal themselves totally in what they say and do, but they do not and cannot change because of what Dante has them say or do. (HB1); *reveal (themselves)*: activity verb.

Dantes menn og kvinner avslører seg totalt i det de sier og gjør, men de forandrer seg ikke, og kan ikke forandre seg, på grunn av det Dante får dem til å si og gjøre.

Questioning and testing showed, beyond doubt, that not only was he centrally or "cortically" blind, but he had lost all visual images and memories, lost them totally — yet had no sense of any loss. (OS1); *lost*: transitional event verb.

Utspørring og undersøkelser viste at han uten tvil ikke bare var sentralt eller "kortikalt" blind, men at han hadde mistet alle visuelle bilder og minner, mistet dem fullstendig men likefullt ikke hadde noen fornemmelse av tap.

A signed article in *Il Messaggero* says that the painting was totally destroyed along with everything else when the church collapsed. (JW1T); *was destroyed*: process



verb.

En signert artikkel i Il Messaggero forteller at maleriet er blitt totalskadet sammen med alt annet da kirken styrtet sammen.

The last example above is a case of process verbs. This category is the best represented one among the dynamic verbs modified by *totally*. Moreover, *totally* modifies most process verbs of all the other amplifiers discussed.

Most of the verbs modified by *totally* occur in the EG<sub>OR</sub> texts. There are only four cases which occur in EG<sub>TR</sub> texts, three of them may be considered process verbs (e.g. *couldn't disappear, was destroyed*), and one stative relational verb (e. g. *ignores*).

That so much of J remains, and includes so much that is idiosyncratic, would indicate an authority too great to be totally voided by exclusionary rather than revisionary techniques. (HB1)

Det at så mye av J er igjen og omfatter så mye som er idiosynkratisk, skulle tyde på en autoritet som er for stor til at den totalt kan annulleres av mer utelukkende enn reviderende teknikker.

The Canal Harbour and the new islands of the station area have changed the situation totally for the rich merchants of the old river harbour who have had to give up the struggle against the new era. (JS1T)

Kanalhavna og de nye øyene som er blitt stasjonsområde har ført til at handelsfolkene i Fjordgata har helt andre betingelser enn ved forrige århundreskifte. For et øvet globetrotterøye er det lett å registrere at de rike kjøpmennene i den gamle elvehavna ved Kjøpmannsgata har tapt i kampen mot den nye tid.

Bruno flirts with one girl after another and totally ignores me. (SL1T)

Bruno legger an på den ene etter den andre og vet ikke at jeg finnes.

We should also note that the Norwegian correspondence *fullstendig* occurs only when *totally* modifies dynamic verbs, one process verb, e. g. *has been erased*, and two transitional event verbs, e. g. *(sitting) absorbed in, lost*.

Questioning and testing showed, beyond doubt, that not only was he centrally or "cortically" blind, but he had lost all visual images and memories, lost them totally — yet had no sense of any loss. (OS1)

Utspørring og undersøkelser viste at han uten tvil ikke bare var sentralt eller "kortikalt" blind, men at han hadde mistet alle visuelle bilder og minner, mistet dem fullstendig men likefullt ikke hadde noen fornemmelse av tap.

That these stories, and others like them, cannot be dismissed as anthropomorphic and cannot be rendered merely normative is analytically quite demonstrable, but I

have cited as mere historical evidence that every crucial trace of the J writer has been totally erased from the Book of Jubilees, whose highly normative author simply refused to assimilate everything about J that is most original and difficult. (HB1)

Analytisk sett er det lett å påvise at disse historiene og andre som ligner på dem ikke kan avvises som antropomorfske og fremstilles bare normativt. Men jeg har anført som rent historisk bevismateriale det at ethvert avgjørende spor etter forfatteren J er blitt fullstendig slettet fra Jubiléerboken, hvis høyst normative forfatter rett og slett nektet å ta til seg alt ved J som er mest originalt og vanskelig.

Finally, we can see that there are a few passive and a few non-finite verbs which are modified by *totally*.

All the timber business that was the foundation of the Cornish money is totally changed. (RDA1)

Trelastforretningen som var grunnlaget for Cornishenes rikdom, er totalt forandret.

The weakness in the argument is that a herd of wild horses, totally lacking in the striped pattern, also has accurate individual identification and every member of every equine herd, including all domestic horses, is known individually to every other member. (DM1)

Svakheten ved argumentet er at en flokk villhester, som totalt mangler stripemønster, også har en nøyaktig individuell identifikasjon, og at hvert medlem av hver eneste hesteflokk, innbefattet alle tamhester, gjenkjenner hverandre.

### **2. 2. 3. Summing up verb modification.**

In this section we could see that verbs are the second most frequently modified grammatical category by our amplifiers. Figures 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 also show us that of the five maximizers discussed, *entirely* modifies most verbs and *perfectly* fewest.

As in the case of adjective modification of *absolutely*, *completely*, *entirely*, *perfectly* and *totally*, one of the Norwegian correspondences which is also frequently used when our amplifiers modify verbs is *helt*. In this case this correspondence occurs only with *completely*, *entirely* and *totally*.

The Norwegian correspondence which occurs most frequently with *absolutely* when it modifies verbs is *absolutt*, while *perfekt* is the best represented correspondence with

*perfectly*. It also seems that whenever we find these Norwegian amplifiers in a NO<sub>OR</sub> text, they will almost always be translated into English by *absolutely* and *perfectly* respectively.

When *absolutely*, *completely*, *entirely*, *perfectly* and *totally* modify verbs, they may also occur with the correspondences paraphrase (the amplifier is paraphrased) or zero (the amplifier is omitted). Instances of *absolutely* occur most often with the correspondence paraphrase. The other amplifiers also occur with this correspondence in order of frequency as follows: *perfectly*, *totally*, *completely*, and *entirely*.

Although very frequently encountered as a correspondence of our amplifiers when they modify adjectives, zero correspondence occurs only with *entirely* and *completely*. Moreover, we should also note that all the cases of zero correspondence of *entirely* modifying a VP occur only in EG<sub>OR</sub> texts, which comes somehow against our previously expressed idea that amplifiers seem to be more often used in English translated texts.

We have also discussed two more special Norwegian correspondences that some of our amplifiers have when they modify verbs, *langtfra* and *ganske* and we have reached the conclusion that *ganske* is more like English *quite* or *pretty* and its function is of both an approximator and a maximizer, but, most often, in between the two.

Furthermore, in this section, we have also looked at the types of verbs modified by the five amplifiers discussed in this study. And here are the conclusions we reached:

First of all the most frequently modified semantic class is that of dynamic verbs. This class is predominant with all the amplifiers, with the exception of *perfectly* where there is a balance between the dynamic and the stative verbs. Consequently, *perfectly* also modifies the highest number of stative verbs of all the other amplifiers discussed here. Also *entirely* modifies many stative verbs.

Secondly we should also note that the great majority of the verbs modified by *absolutely*, *completely*, *entirely*, *perfectly* and *totally* take one or several types of complementation. In addition to this, we should also note that very many of these modified verbs occur in the passive voice.

Thirdly, when we look at the Norwegian correspondences that *absolutely*, *completely*, *the entirety*, *perfectly* and *totally* occur with, *helt* and *fullstendig*, occur when our amplifiers mainly modify activity verbs and transitional event verbs. They also collocate with a few stative verbs, but they are far from being as frequent as the dynamic

verbs that are modified by these two Norwegian correspondences.

Paraphrase correspondence occurs more often with *absolutely* and *perfectly* modifying a VP, but it also occurs with all the other amplifiers studied. Most of the verbs modified by our amplifiers having paraphrase as their correspondence are dynamic, mainly activity verbs. In addition to this it should be mentioned that many of the verbs which occur with this correspondence can be found in EG<sub>TR</sub> texts. This is particularly the case of *completely*, *perfectly* and *totally* having a paraphrase correspondence.

When our amplifiers modifying verbs have a zero correspondence, the modified verbs seem to be both stative and dynamic.

Many of the verbs modified by our amplifiers occur in EG<sub>TR</sub> texts in the ENPC. *Absolutely*, *completely* and *perfectly* have a noticeably high number of such cases. These verbs belong mainly to the class of dynamic activity verbs. There are also some stative verbs among these EG<sub>TR</sub> verbs; almost all of these latter ones are stative verbs of inert perception and cognition. In the case of *absolutely*, most of the EG<sub>TR</sub> verbs occur when the amplifier has the Norwegian correspondence *absolutt*; with *completely*, the majority of these verbs occur when it has the correspondence *helt*, while with *perfectly* these verbs occur with several of the Norwegian correspondences of this amplifier. Therefore, one can see that there is a tendency to use more amplifiers in the English texts, and this happens especially when the Norwegian *helt* is translated by *completely* and the Norwegian *absolutt* is translated into English by *absolutely*. In the latter case this correspondence is particularly used with stative verbs.

Finally, we should note that many of the verbs modified by our amplifiers are negated or have a [+ NEGATIVE] feature. It is more often that these verbs, which are [+ NEGATIVE] are scaled upwards by an amplifier. This is particularly the case of *absolutely*, *completely*, and *entirely*.

### 2. 3. Adverb modification of *absolutely, completely, entirely, perfectly* and *totally*.

The category of adverbs occurs with almost all the amplifiers discussed (exception: *totally*; see also Figures 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11), and, although it is not as well represented as the category of adjectives or verbs, we should look at its occurrences and the most frequently used Norwegian correspondences of *absolutely, completely, entirely, perfectly* and *totally* modifying adverbs (see *Tables 32, 33, 34, and 35* below).

**Table 32. Modification of ADV./ADVP. Absolutely.**

NO. CORRESPONDENCES OF ABSOLUTELY	FICTION		NON-FICTION		TOTAL
	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	
<i>Aldeles</i>	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Helt</i>	0	1	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>

**Table 33. Modification of ADV./ADVP. Completely.**

NO. CORRESPONDENCES OF COMPLETELY	FICTION		NON-FICTION		TOTAL
	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	
<i>Helt</i>	1	2	0	2	5
<i>Fullstendig</i>	0	2	0	0	2
<i>Stikk</i>	0	0	0	1	1
Zero	0	2	0	0	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>

**Table 34. Modification of ADV./ADVP. Entirely.**

NO. CORRESPONDENCES OF ENTIRELY	FICTION		NON-FICTION		TOTAL
	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	
<i>Helt</i>	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Ganske</i>	0	0	1	0	1
Paraphrase	0	0	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>

**Table 35. Perfectly. Modification of ADV./ADVP.**

NO. CORRESPONDENCES OF PERFECTLY	FICTION		NON-FICTION		TOTAL
	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	
<i>Helt</i>	2	1	0	0	<b>3</b>
<i>Utmerket</i>	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
Paraphrase	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>

Eighteen manner adverbs and two adverbs of place are modified by our amplifiers with the exception of *totally*. The highest frequency of adverbial modification occurs with *perfectly*, 8% of its total number of instances.

Like with the other categories modified by our amplifiers, also in the case of adverbial modification, the most frequently used Norwegian correspondence which occurs in the ENPC is *helt*.

Absolutely for sure. (KFL1T)

Heilt sikkert.

Herman lies completely still and senses that Woody smells of perfume, or maybe it's just the glue. (LSC1T)

Herman ligger helt stille og kjenner at det lukter parfyme av Pappen, eller kanskje det bare er limet.

She used not to worry about this uncertainty, but worry has been forced upon her by what Hugo has not entirely seriously labelled her mid-life crisis. (MD1)

Hun pleide ikke å bry seg om denne usikkerheten, men nå er hun tvunget inn i bekymringer på grunn av det Hugo ikke helt alvorlig stemplet som hennes overgangsalder.

Good Care sat perfectly still. (SH1T)

Varsom satt helt i ro.

Other correspondences which occur when our amplifiers modify adverbs are *fullstendig*, zero and paraphrase.

As I mentioned before, the modified adverbs are mainly manner adverbs, and there are also two cases of place adverbs. Since the main function of the maximizers is to scale the modified word to the top of its semantic features, manner adverbs would be most likely to undergo such a process of scaling, and therefore most likely to occur with our amplifiers.

Second, Gorbachev went on, anybody who had spent time on the land recently knew perfectly well what was needed. (MAW1)

For det andre, fortsatte Gorbatsjov, visste enhver som hadde tilbrakt litt tid på landet, utmerket godt hva som trengtes.

However, our ENPC finds have come up also with two cases of place adverbs:

It is good that the divine is associated with the Virgin Mary and a blissful Jesus, but we can sense how different it would be for young men if we lived in a culture where the divine also was associated with mad dancers, fierce fanged men, and a being entirely underwater, covered with hair. (ROB1)

Det er vel og bra at det guddommelige blir assosiert med Jomfru Maria og den milde Jesus, men vi kan fornemme hvor annerledes det ville være for unge menn dersom vi levde i en kultur der det guddommelige ble forbundet med ville dansere, voldsomme fangede menn, og en skapning som ligger under vann, dekket med hår.

Soon it was completely gone. (THA1T)

Snart var den helt borte.

In the first of the above cases, *entirely* is used to show the place where the creature should find itself, having the underlying meaning that it should be “entirely covered by water”. The Norwegian correspondence of *entirely* is in this case paraphrase.

The second case above is a NO<sub>OR</sub> text where *completely* expresses the complete absence of something from a place.

Even though both instances function very well both in English and in Norwegian such uses are not very frequently encountered, the number of lexical alternatives being extremely reduced.

## **2. 4. Other categories modified by *absolutely*, *completely*, *entirely*, *perfectly* and *totally*.**

As shown by Figures 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, *absolutely*, *completely*, *entirely*, *perfectly* and *totally* also modify some other categories, which do not occur as frequently with our amplifiers as the categories we have seen before. These categories are not usually modified by amplifiers. However, linguists like Quirk (1976) and Bolinger (1972) acknowledge that amplifiers can modify indefinite pronouns, predeterminers, noun phrases, and sometimes

even prepositions and particles.

**2. 4. 1.** Indefinite pronouns, such as *every*, *any*, *no*, in *everybody/everything*, *anybody/anything*, *nobody/nothing* are modified by *absolutely*. This category occurs in 24% of the total number of occurrences of *absolutely* and is, at the same time, the second most frequent grammatical category to be modified by this amplifier.

When *absolutely* modifies indefinite pronouns its most frequently used Norwegian correspondence is *absolutt*, in about 43% of instances. We should also note that almost all of these occurrences of *absolutt* can be found in NO<sub>OR</sub> texts (see also *Table 36* below).

"Absolutely everything." (OEL1T)

"Absolutt alt."

And we did absolutely all that we could to succeed. (GS1T)

Og vi satte absolutt alt inn på å klare det.

**Table 36. Modification of indefinite pronouns. Absolutely.**

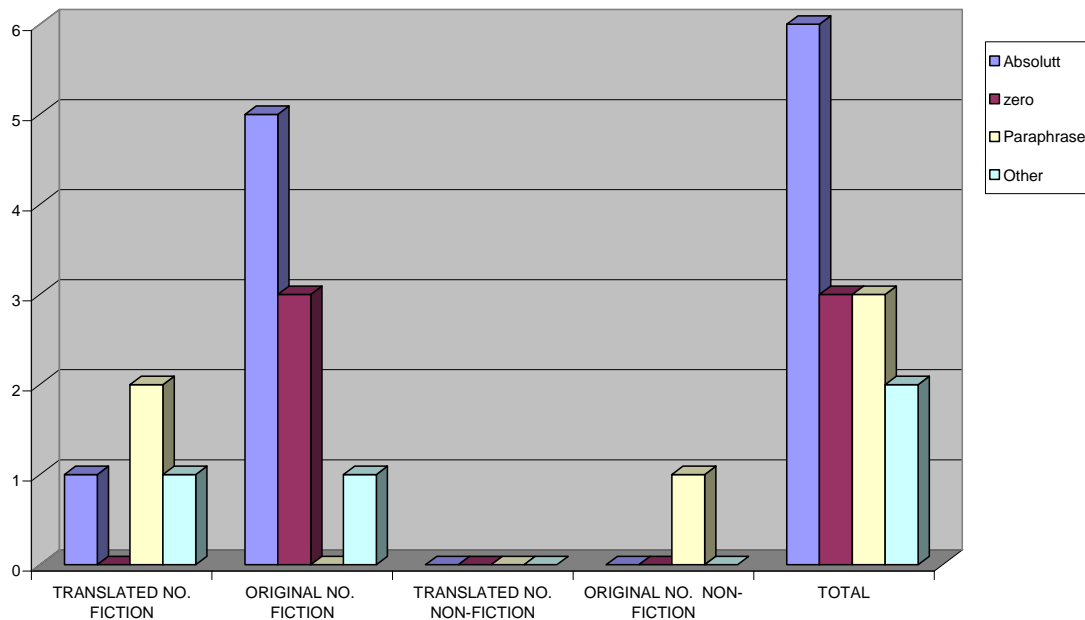
NO. CORRESPONDENCES OF ABSOLUTELY	FICTION		NON-FICTION		TOTAL
	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	
<i>Absolutt</i>	1	5	0	0	<b>6</b>
<i>Overhodet</i>	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Slett</i>	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
Zero	0	3	0	0	<b>3</b>
Paraphrase	2	0	0	1	<b>3</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>

Zero and paraphrase are two other frequently used correspondences of *absolutely* modifying indefinite pronouns. As we have seen with the other categories discussed so far, also in the case of our amplifiers modifying indefinite pronouns, zero correspondence occurs exclusively in NO<sub>OR</sub> texts. Therefore, there are many cases in which there is no amplifier in a Norwegian text collocating with an indefinite pronoun that, as a rule, gets the amplifier *absolutely* modifying that indefinite pronoun in the corresponding English text.

Figure 32 below shows the modification of indirect pronouns of *absolutely*:



Figure 32. Modification of indefinite pronouns. Absolutely.



If we look at the semantics of these indefinite pronouns, almost all of them are to be found either at the positive or the negative end of a scale: *everything* or *nothing*. The most frequently used indefinite pronoun with *absolutely* is *nothing*, followed by *everything*.

There is a kind of personality that has to give the impression that it's absolutely nothing! (FC1T)

Det er en selv som skal gi uttrykk for at man intet er, ikke andre!

The sea that rumbled down there on the beach, the famous summer wind, the seagulls shrieking, the fishing boats chugging their way out to the fishing grounds, the golden white sand, the brown-scorched lawn, the hammock he had not used, everything, absolutely everything and, last but not least, she of the large breasts would start the hunt for the confounded past. (OEL1T)

Havet som buldret der nede på stranden, den omtalte sommervinden, måkene som hvinte, fiskebåtene som dunket avgårde mot feltet, den gulhvite sanden, den brunsvidde plenen, hengekøyen som han ikke hadde benyttet, alt, absolutt alt; ikke å forglemme at hun med de digre brystene nå ville starte klappjakten på den fordømte fortiden.

There is only one instance in which the indefinite pronoun seems to be more neutral, not belonging to any extreme, the case of *anything*. However, studying the context below, we can see that the meaning of *anything* is rather that of *everything*:

He was clutching his last surprise, his trump card, in his trouser pocket, cocksure, bursting to reveal it and making me both curious and uneasy, for I knew it could be

absolutely anything, some false teeth, a mouse, a "head-hunter's necklace" fashioned from his own milk teeth, nothing was too grisly to be excluded by Jo's passion for collecting. (KF2T)

Sitt siste overraskelsesmoment, sitt trumfkort tviholdt han i bukselommen, seierssikker, sprekkeferdig, og det gjorde meg urolig, og nysgjerrig også, for jeg visste at det kunne være hva som helst, en del av et gebiss, en mus, et "hodejegerhalsbånd" av hans egne melketenner, ingenting var for uappetittelig for Jos makabre samlerglede.

Almost all the indefinite pronouns in our corpus are compounds of the type: *every/no + thing*.

All the cases of indefinite pronouns refer only to things, with one exception where the pronoun refers to people.

In the telling of this story I am bending over backwards to be fair to absolutely everyone. (FW1)

Når jeg forteller denne historien, er jeg altfor oppsatt på å være rettferdig mot absolutt alle.

**2. 4. 2.** *Absolutely* also modifies a noun phrase (see *Table 37* below). This particular kind of modification is very rare, especially with maximizers. Our case occurs in a EG<sub>OR</sub> text.

It seemed to me that whatever else was true, it was absolutely the case that Ty deserved to realize some of his wishes. (JSM1)

Enten det nå var sånn eller slik, syntes jeg så absolutt at Ty fortjente å få noen av ønskene sine oppfylt

The above case is probably one of the very few instances in which an amplifier can modify a noun phrase. The modified noun phrase is part of a more complex grammatical-semantic construction. The "that-Clause" following the noun phrase actually represents the subject of the main clause of which the noun phrase is part of. In the main clause, (absolutely) the case functions as the predicative of the subject. Since the subject is dummy (it), the predicative, and, therefore, the word modified by *absolutely*, could only have been an abstract noun of the type the case.

**Table 37. Modification of noun phrases. Absolutely.**

NO. CORRESPONDENCES OF ABSOLUTELY	FICTION		NON-FICTION		TOTAL
	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	
<i>Absolutt</i>	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

**2. 4. 3.** Of the more special categories modified by our amplifiers, we can find *entirely* collocating with a whole sentence (CP) (see *Table 38* below). In this case, the Norwegian correspondence of *entirely* is *helt*. *Entirely* modifies a whole predicative clause that stands for a noun phrase. The corresponding Norwegian CP is also a predicative clause.

Their response was not entirely what he had foreseen. (RDA1)

Deres reaksjon var ikke helt som ventet.

**Table 38. Modification of CP. Entirely.**

NO. CORRESPONDENCES OF ENTIRELY	FICTION		NON-FICTION		TOTAL
	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	
<i>Helt</i>	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

**2. 4. 4.** The last case of a more special collocation of our amplifiers occurs with *entirely* modifying a prepositional phrase (see *Table 39* below). The Norwegian correspondence of *entirely* is, in this case, a paraphrase.

Sometimes in a love affair, the lovers make love with the Wild Man — and Wild Woman — right in the room; and if we are those lovers, we may feel certain body cells turn gold that we thought were made entirely of lead. (ROB1)

Det hender at to elskende under kjærlighetsakten opplever den ville mannens — og den ville kvinnens — nærvær der og da; og hvis vi er de to elskende, kan vi oppleve det som om visse kroppsceller blir gyldne, der vi før trodde det bare fantes bly.

**Table 39. Modification of prepositional phrases. Entirely.**

NO. CORRESPONDENCES OF ENTIRELY	FICTION		NON-FICTION		TOTAL
	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	
Paraphrase	0	0	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

### 3. Conclusion.

This analysis is based on a database of 462 English-Norwegian parallel occurrences of *absolutely*, *completely*, *entirely*, *perfectly*, and *totally* given by an ENPC search on the five English amplifiers. The results of this search (Table 6) show that *completely* is the most frequently used of the five amplifiers, and that it is followed in number of frequency by *entirely*, *perfectly*, *absolutely*, and *totally* (see also figure 1).

One distinguishing criterion for our amplifiers, which we discussed in detail, was the grammatical categories which the words modified by *absolutely*, *completely*, *entirely*, *perfectly*, and *totally* belong to. Therefore, as shown by Figures 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, *perfectly* modifies most adjectives and adverbs of our amplifiers, and *entirely* modifies most verbs. *Absolutely* is the only one of the maximizers discussed which modifies indefinite pronouns, and this category represents no less than 24% of all its occurrences. Our corpus has also shown the use of a few more special categories which are not usually frequently modified by amplifiers; these are: noun phrase, which is modified by *absolutely*; prepositional phrase and clause which are modified by *entirely*.

Moreover, the ENPC search yielded some interesting results. The five amplifiers discussed are very frequently used in EG<sub>TR</sub> texts. This holds true especially in the case of *absolutely*, *completely*, and, to some extent, also *totally*.

The Norwegian correspondences of our amplifiers in the above mentioned cases are very often a string of words which may give an intensifying meaning (what we called

paraphrase), or there may simply be no trace of intensification in the NO<sub>OR</sub> text. In other words, it is very often the case that we do not have a word-for-word correspondence in the two languages, and we may conclude that more amplifiers are used in the EG<sub>TR</sub> texts than in the EG<sub>OR</sub> ones. This may be due to a necessity of underlying and making the message clearer.

When there is a word-for-word correspondence, and our amplifiers occur in the EG<sub>TR</sub> texts, then *helt* is the most frequently used Norwegian correspondence of our amplifiers, except for *absolutely*. Therefore, whenever *helt* is used in a NO<sub>OR</sub> text, it is most likely that it would be translated into English by any of *completely*, *entirely*, *perfectly* or *totally* and maybe less likely that it would have *absolutely* as its English correspondence.

However, when *absolutely* occurs in a EG<sub>TR</sub> text, its most likely Norwegian correspondence seems to be *absolutt*, correspondence which occurs only with this English amplifier according to our ENPC results.

In addition to the already mentioned correspondences in the NO<sub>OR</sub> texts, we should also note *fullstendig*, as a correspondence of *completely*, and *ganske*, in the case of *perfectly*, which also show a significant number of occurrences.

In the EG<sub>OR</sub> texts, the most frequently used Norwegian correspondences are *helt* and *fullstendig* with all our amplifiers. The correspondence *absolutt* also occurs frequently in the NO<sub>TR</sub> texts as a correspondence of *absolutely*. The more special correspondences, paraphrase and zero, also occur in NO<sub>TR</sub> texts, even if not as frequently as in the NO<sub>OR</sub> texts. Paraphrase in particular occurs very frequently with *absolutely* in this category of texts.

The Norwegian correspondence *helt* collocates with adjectives in 69% of all its occurrences in our corpus (see Figure 1, Appendix). At the same time the same percentage of adjective modification is also registered by the zero correspondence (see Figure 4, Appendix). Therefore, there is a high probability that whenever our amplifiers modify adjectives, their Norwegian correspondence would be either *helt* or no correspondence. Since most of the cases of zero correspondence occur in EG<sub>TR</sub> texts, we may conclude that the necessity of intensifying in English that we mentioned before is mostly triggered by the modified adjectives. This statement is also supported by the fact that zero correspondence occurs only with *entirely* and *completely* when these modify verbs, and, even in these cases,

it is not very well represented. In addition to this, zero correspondence is also frequently used in EG<sub>TR</sub> texts, when the English amplifier *absolutely* modifies indefinite pronouns.

Moreover we should add that *helt* is the primary correspondence of *completely* and *entirely* when they modify the adjective *different*, and of *completely* when it modifies adjectives of “feasibility”. *Helt* also occurs with *completely*, *entirely*, and *totally* when these modify verbs, mainly activity and transitional event verbs, and is their most frequently used correspondence. It is also the most frequently used correspondence when our amplifiers modify adverbs as well.

However, *fullstendig* and paraphrase are also quite frequently used Norwegian correspondences of our amplifiers when these modify adjectives (see Figures 2 and 5, Appendix). The latter correspondence is particularly frequent with *completely* and *perfectly*. *Fullstendig*, as a correspondence of *totally*, distinguishes itself from the other correspondences of *totally* by the fact that it modifies almost exclusively “human trait” adjectives.

*Fullstendig* and paraphrase are even more frequent correspondences when our amplifiers modify verbs (see Figures 2 and 5). Together with *totalt* (see Figure 6), they are the most likely used Norwegian correspondences of our amplifiers when these collocate mainly with dynamic verbs.

Furthermore, there are two more specific Norwegian correspondences, *totalt* and *absolutt*, which occur quite frequently when their corresponding English amplifiers modify adjectives (see Figures 3 and 6, Appendix).

*Absolutt* also occurs quite frequently as a correspondence of *absolutely* modifying verbs. The modified verbs are mainly stative. The Norwegian correspondence *absolutt* is also frequently used when *absolutely* modifies indefinite pronouns, category modified only by this amplifier. We may therefore conclude that *absolutely* is most likely to have *absolutt* as its Norwegian correspondence when it modifies adjectives, indefinite pronouns and stative verbs.

From a semantic point of view, the adjectives modified by our amplifiers are mainly adjectives of relevance. However, some of our maximizers also modify a significant number of other adjective categories as follows: *perfectly* modifies very many “human trait” adjectives, and the adjectives it modifies are mostly [-NEGATIVE]; *absolutely* collocates

with the largest number of basic dimension adjectives of all the other amplifiers discussed; *totally* modifies mostly adjectives with a [+NEGATIVE] feature.

If we look at the verbs modified by *absolutely*, *completely*, *entirely*, *perfectly*, and *totally* we can see that most of them are dynamic verbs. Most of the modified verbs that occur in EG<sub>TR</sub> texts also belong to the category of dynamic verbs. However *perfectly* modifies almost as many stative as dynamic verbs. These verbs may often take complementation and often occur in the passive voice. Moreover, the modified verbs often have a [+NEGATIVE] semantic feature, especially the ones that collocate with *absolutely*, *completely*, and *entirely*.

The study of intensifiers may still be considered quite new, since there has not been made much research on this subject. Parallel studies are always challenging and enriching and they take us across the language boundaries, helping us to understand grammar as one complex system. The present study is only an attempt to understand the behaviour of amplifiers in English and Norwegian. It would have been interesting to make a new search in the ENPC, and look, this time, at the most frequent Norwegian correspondences found in this analysis, and see what English correspondences they would have. However, the limits of this thesis do not allow a further study, and the author leaves the subject open for further discussion.





absolutely	completely	dead	
diabolical	refuted	chuffed	7.07
knackered	inelastic	boring	4.81
gorgeous	outclassed	drunk	4.21
livid	redesigned	funny	4.19
thrilled	refurbished	keen	4.02
devastated	overhauled	straight	3.98
frightful	eradicated	smart	3.81
ludicrous	disorientated	lucky	3.79
immaculate	renovated	calm	3.75
disgraceful	mystified	tired	3.71
horrendous	sequenced	easy	3.51
disgusted	guted	quiet	2.73
fabulous	revamped	flat	3.69
marvellous	uninterested	slow	2.48
fantastic	untrue	white	2.33
terrific	overshadowed	simple	2.31
delighted	healed	serious	2.07
disgusting	submerged	certain	2.05
horrific	untouched	right	2.04
brilliant	cured	nice	2.01
hopeless	lifeless	interesting	1.98
essential	unrelated	cold	1.93
ridiculous	wrecked	set	1.88
appalling	ignored	wrong	1.81
filthy	baffled	black	1.51
furious	disregarded	level	1.30
motionless	bald	sure	1.23
mint	destroyed	still	1.00
delicious	mumb		
outrageous	self-contained		
meaningless	obscured		
vital	devoid		
superb	irrelevant		
wonderful	overgrown		
fascinating	eliminated		
useless	automated		
forbidden	insane		
freezing	forgotten		
incredible	absorbed		
crazy	ignorant		

Table 1. Occurrences of absolutely and its Norwegian equivalents in the ENPC

NO. CORRESPOND ENCES OF ABSOLUTELY	FICTION		NON-FICTION		TOTAL
	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	
<i>Absolutt</i>	3	12	3	0	<b>18</b>
<i>Aldeles</i>	0	5	0	0	<b>5</b>
<i>Fullstendig</i>	3	0	1	0	<b>4</b>
<i>Helt</i>	0	3	1	0	<b>4</b>
<i>Overhodet</i>	1	0	0	2	<b>3</b>
<i>Likefrem</i>	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Aller</i>	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Skrå-</i>	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Kjemisk</i>	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Dønn</i>	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
<i>Fullt og helt</i>	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Kategorisk</i>	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Utmerket</i>	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>

<i>Slett</i>	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
Zero	0	6	0	1	<b>7</b>
Paraphrase	4	1	1	2	<b>8</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>58</b>

**NOT INCLUDED: 2**

*Table 2. Occurrences of completely and its Norwegian equivalents in the ENPC.*

NO. CORRESPONDENCES OF COMPLETELY	FICTION		NON-FICTION		TOTAL
	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	
<i>Fullstendig</i>	9	13	10	0	<b>32</b>
<i>Helt</i>	7	61	9	13	<b>90</b>
<i>Totalt</i>	0	2	2	0	<b>4</b>
<i>Aldeles</i>	0	3	0	0	<b>3</b>
<i>Høyeste grad/ høyst</i>	0	2	0	0	<b>2</b>
<i>Stikk</i>	0	1	0	1	<b>2</b>
<i>Ganske</i>	0	2	0	0	<b>2</b>
<i>Nesten</i>	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
<i>Aller</i>	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Fullkomment</i>	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Dønn</i>	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Mutters</i>	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Fullt ut</i>	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Alt-</i>	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Rent</i>	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Sporenstreks</i>	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Hel-</i>	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
<i>Helt og holdent</i>	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Ferdig</i>	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Fullt og helt</i>	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Omtrent total-</i>	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
<i>Drastisk</i>	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>

<i>Komplett</i>	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
Zero	1	5	1	4	<b>11</b>
Paraphrase	1	4	2	6	<b>13</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>175</b>

**NOT INCLUDED: 4**

*Table 3. Occurrences of entirely and its Norwegian equivalents in the ENPC.*

NO. CORRESPOND ENCES OF ENTIRELY	FICTION		NON-FICTION		TOTAL
	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	
<i>Helt</i>	18	8	11	13	<b>50</b>
<i>Fullstendig</i>	6	0	8	0	<b>14</b>
<i>Helt og holdent</i>	2	0	2	0	<b>4</b>
<i>Ganske</i>	0	1	1	0	<b>2</b>
<i>Fullt</i>	0	0	2	0	<b>2</b>
<i>Virkelig</i>	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Ren</i>	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Absolutt</i>	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Helt og aldeles</i>	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Utelukkende</i>	1	0	1	0	<b>2</b>
<i>Nesten</i>	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
<i>Alt for</i>	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
<i>Riktig</i>	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Langt fra</i>	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Uløselig</i>	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
Zero	5	0	4	1	<b>10</b>
Paraphrase	0	3	4	1	<b>8</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>101</b>

**NOT INCLUDED: 7**

**Table 4. Occurrences of perfectly and its Norwegian equivalents in the ENPC.**

NO. CORRESPOND ENCES OF PERFECTLY	FICTION		NON-FICTION		TOTAL
	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	
<i>Helt</i>	10	3	1	1	<b>15</b>
<i>Fullstendig</i>	2	1	7	0	<b>10</b>
<i>Ganske</i>	0	3	0	1	<b>4</b>
<i>Full(t)</i>	1	1	1	0	<b>3</b>
<i>Perfekt</i>	0	1	1	1	<b>3</b>
<i>Utmerket</i>	0	0	3	0	<b>3</b>
<i>Nok</i>	1	1	0	0	<b>2</b>
<i>Så</i>	1	0	1	0	<b>2</b>
<i>Fantastisk</i>	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Lett</i>	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Aldeles</i>	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Temmelig</i>	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Muse-</i>	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Svært</i>	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Eksemplarisk</i>	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Rett og stramt</i>	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Hel-</i>	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Zero</i>	2	0	2	0	<b>4</b>
<i>Paraphrase</i>	4	5	1	1	<b>11</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>66</b>

**NOT INCLUDED: 2**

**Table 5. Occurrences of totally and its Norwegian equivalents in the ENPC.**

NO. CORRESPONDENCES OF TOTALLY	FICTION		NON-FICTION		TOTAL
	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	NO <sub>TR.</sub>	NO <sub>OR.</sub>	
<i>Totalt</i>	4	2	5	0	<b>11</b>
<i>Fullstendig</i>	3	1	4	0	<b>8</b>
<i>Helt</i>	5	5	2	1	<b>13</b>
<i>Til de grader</i>	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Rent</i>	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Bom</i>	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
<i>Total-</i>	0	1	0	1	<b>2</b>
<i>Fullt ut</i>	1	0	1	0	<b>2</b>
Zero	0	1	0	1	<b>2</b>
Paraphrase	0	3	0	3	<b>6</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>47</b>

**NOT INCLUDED: 1**

## 2. Figures.

**Figure 1. Norwegian *helt* as a correspondence of absolutely, completely, entirely, perfectly and totally.**

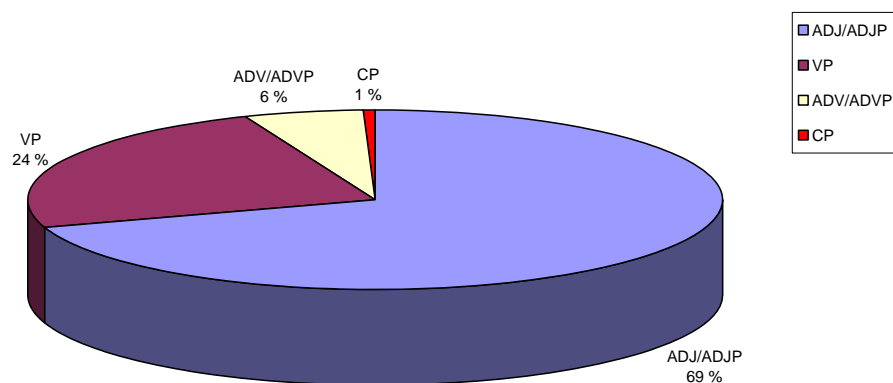


Figure 3. Norwegian absolutt as a correspondence of absolutely.

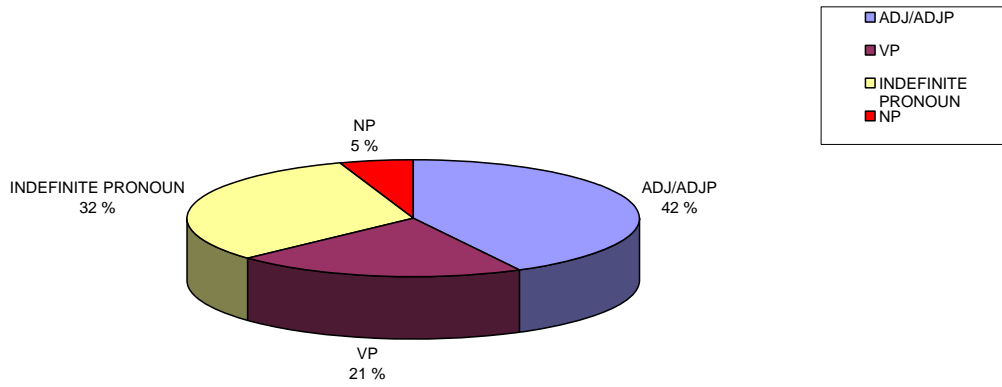
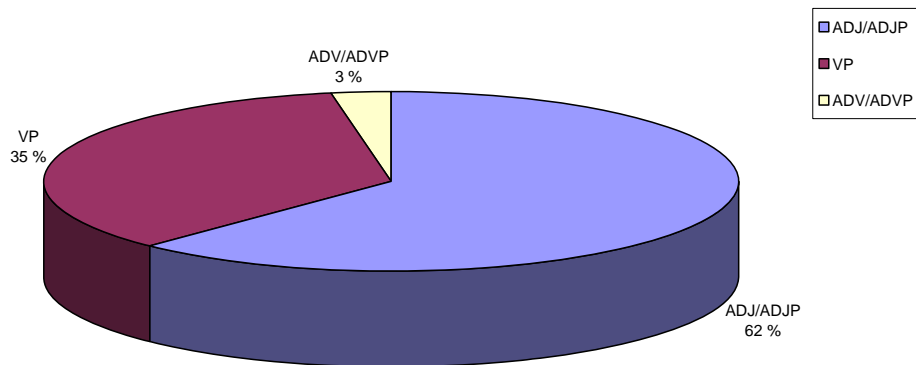
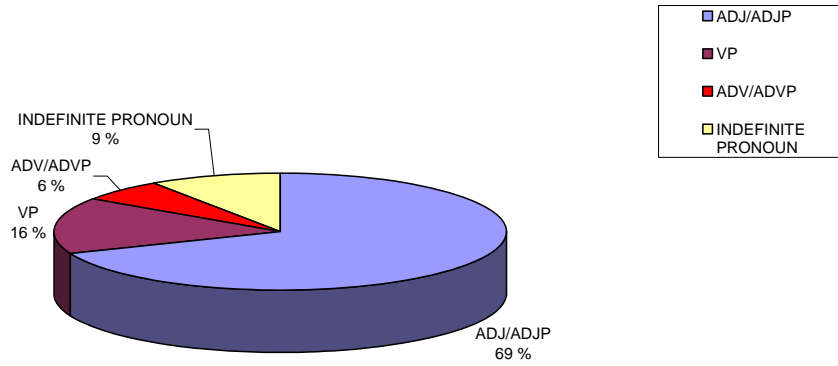


Figure 2. Norwegian fullstendig as a correspondence of absolutely, completely, entirely, perfectly, and totally



**Figure 4. Zero correspondence with absolutely, completely, entirely, perfectly, and totally**



**Figure 5. Paraphrase correspondence of absolutely, completely, entirely, perfectly, and totally.**

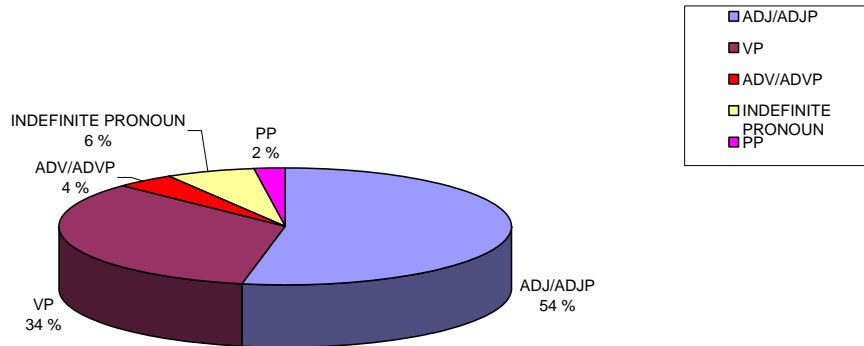
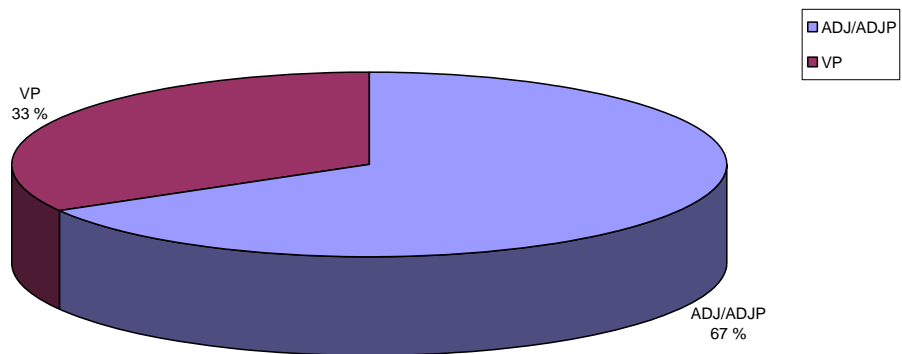


Figure 6. Norwegian totalt as a correspondence of completely and totally.





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