

Language section

1. KENDEORD (articles)

Ubestemt kendeord (the indefinite article)

Ubestemt kendeord: *a* eller *an*.

Der anvendes *an* [ən] foran ord, der begynder med en vokal (*a, e, i, o* og *u*).

Undtagelse:

Når 'u' udtales som [ju:], anvendes *a*.

Der skrives *a* [ə] foran ord, der begynder med en konsonant.

Undtagelse:

Når et ord begynder med et stumt 'h', anvendes *an*.

Eksempler:

<i>a</i> school	<i>an</i> example
<i>a</i> clock	<i>an</i> uncle
<i>a</i> union	<i>an</i> hour

Bestemt kendeord (the definite article)

Bestemt kendeord: *the*.

the udtales som [ði] foran ord, der begynder med en vokal (*a, e, i, o* og *u*).

Dog [ðə], når 'u' udtales som [ju:].

the udtales som [ðə] foran ord, der begynder med en konsonant.

Dog [ði], foran ord, der begynder med stumt 'h'.

Eksempler:

[ðə] school	[ði] example
[ðə] clock	[ði] uncle
[ðə] union	[ði] hour

2. NAVNEORD (nouns)

Regelmæssig bøjning i flertal

- Flertal dannes ved at tilføje *-s* til entalsformen.
- Hvis entalsformen ender på en hvislelyd [s], [z], [ʃ] og [ʒ] tilføjes *-es*.
- Hvis entalsformen ender på en konsonant + *-y* bliver endelsen i flertal *-ies*.

Eksempler:

- girl - girls
- church - churches, boss - bosses, fox - foxes
- baby - babies (men: boy - boys)

Uregelmæssig bøjning i flertal

a. Nogle navneord, som ender på *en f-lyd*, danner flertal ved endelsen *-ves*.

b. Nogle navneord danner flertal ved vokalskifte.

c. Nogle navneord hedder det samme i ental og flertal.

d. Navneord, som ender på *-o*, danner flertal ved endelsen *-es*.

Undtagelse: Forkortede navneord, der ender på *-o*, danner flertal ved endelsen *-s*:

e. Enkelte navneord danner flertal ved endelsen *-en*.

Eksempler:

a. calf - calves, half - halves, knife - knives, leaf - leaves, life - lives, loaf - loaves, shelf - shelves, thief - thieves, wife - wives, wolf - wolves

b. foot - feet, goose - geese, man - men, louse - lice, mouse - mice, tooth - teeth, woman - women

c. deer - deer, sheep - sheep

d. hero - heroes, potato - potatoes, tomato - tomatoes

photo - photos, disco - discos, demo - demos, piano - pianos

e. child - children

3. EJEFALD (the genitive)

Ejefald dannes på to måder: *S-ejefald* og *of-ejefald*.

S-ejefald anvendes især om *personer* og *kæledyr*.

I ental dannes *s-ejefald* ved at tilføje 's.

I flertal tilføjes kun en apostrof ('), hvis flertalsordet ender på et *-s*. Ellers tilføjes 's.

Bemærk udtryk som:

Today's paper (dagens avis).

Three hours' work (tre timers arbejde).

He went to the baker's (han gik hen til bageren).

She lived at her grandmother's (hun boede hos sin bedstemor).

Of-ejefald anvendes, når der ikke er tale om *personer*.

Eksempler:

The girl's cat (pigens kat)

My dog's name is Bonnie

Eksempel:

The girls' dog (pigernes hund)

Men: The children's football

(børnenes fodbold)

Eksempel:

The door of the house (husets dør)

4. UDSAGNSORDET *TO BE*

			NUTID	DATID	FØR NUTID	FØR DATID
Ental	1. person	I	am	was	have been	had been
	2. person	you	are	were	have been	had been
	3. person	he	is	was	has been	had been
		she	is	was	has been	had been
		it	is	was	has been	had been
Flertal	1. person	we	are	were	have been	had been
	2. person	you	are	were	have been	had been
	3. person	they	are	were	have been	had been

5. UDSAGNSORDET *TO HAVE*

			NUTID	DATID	FØR NUTID	FØR DATID
Ental	1. person	I	have	had	have had	had had
	2. person	you	have	had	have had	had had
	3. person	he	has	had	has had	had had
		she	has	had	has had	had had
		it	has	had	has had	had had
Flertal	1. person	we	have	had	have had	had had
	2. person	you	have	had	have had	had had
	3. person	they	have	had	have had	had had

6. REGELMÆSSIGE UDSAGNSORD (regular verbs)

Udsagnsord, der har regelmæssig bøjning, tilføjer i datid og kort tillægform -(e)d.

			NUTID	DATID	FØR NUTID	FØR DATID
Ental	1. person	I	love	loved	have loved	had loved
	2. person	you	love	loved	have loved	had loved
	3. person	he	loves	loved	has loved	had loved
		she	loves	loved	has loved	had loved
		it	loves	loved	has loved	had loved
Flertal	1. person	we	love	loved	have loved	had loved
	2. person	you	love	loved	have loved	had loved
	3. person	they	love	loved	have loved	had loved

Når stammen ender på [t] eller [d], udtales endelsen -(e)d som [ɪd] Fx: wanted, handed.

Når stammen ender på en ustemt lyd, udtales endelsen -(e)d som [t] Fx: picked, topped, wished.

Når stammen ender på en stemt lyd, udtales endelsen -(e)d som [d] Fx: enjoyed, robbed, lined.

7. UREGELMÆSSIGE UDSAGNSORD (irregular verbs)

Se listen bag i den dansk-engelske ordbog.

8. ANVENDELSE AF "TO DO" I SPØRGENDE SÆTNINGER

Bøjning:		NUTID	DATID	Eksempler:
Ental	1. person:	Do I ...?	Did I ...?	Do you like bananas?
	2. person:	Do you ...?	Did you ...?	Does she believe in ghosts?
	3. person:	Does he ...? Does she ...? Does it ...?	Did he ...? Did she ...? Did it ...?	Did you see the film last night?
Flertal	1. person:	Do we ...?	Did we ...?	men: Are you happy?
	2. person:	Do you ...?	Did you ...?	Will you come tomorrow?
	3. person:	Do they ...?	Did they ...?	Were you happy at school yesterday?
				Would you like an apple?

Hovedregel: *To do* anvendes sammen med navneform, når der laves spørgsmål, hvis *ikke* et af følgende ord (hjælpeudsagnsord eller mådesudsagnsord) findes i sætningen:

NUTID: *am, are, is, have, has, can, shall, will, may, must.*

DATID: *was, were, had, could, should, would, might, must.*

9. ANVENDELSE AF "TO DO" I NÆGTENDE SÆTNINGER

Bøjning:		NUTID	DATID	Eksempler:
Ental	1. person: I	don't ...	didn't ...	I <i>don't</i> like carrots.
	2. person: you	don't ...	didn't ...	We <i>didn't</i> do our homework yesterday.
	3. person: he she it	doesn't ... doesn't doesn't ...	didn't ... didn't ... didn't ...	
Flertal	1. person: we	don't ...	didn't ...	men: I <i>am</i> not angry anymore.
	2. person: you	don't ...	didn't ...	They <i>can't</i> play football.
	3. person: they	don't ...	didn't ...	They <i>were</i> not in school yesterday. The dog <i>couldn't</i> find the bone.

Hovedregel: *To do* anvendes sammen med navneform, når der laves nægtende sætninger, hvis *ikke* et af følgende ord (hjælpeudsagnsord eller mådesudsagnsord) findes i sætningen:

NUTID: *am, are, is, have, has, can, shall, will, may, must.*

DATID: *was, were, had, could, should, would, might, must.*

10. SIMPEL NUTID/DATID og UDVIDET NUTID/DATID (-ing form)

Simpel tid anvendes om noget, der sker regelmæssigt.
Sådanne sætninger indeholder ofte biord, der udtrykker gentagelse som fx *always, ever, never, often, rarely, sometimes, usually* etc.

Udvidet tid (-ing form) anvendes især om noget:

- 1 der er/var i gang (et forløb)
- 2 der er/var uafsluttet
- 3 der er/var af begrænset varighed

Eksempler:

She *goes* to school every day.
They *brush* their teeth in the morning.
She often *called* her friends.

Eksempler:

In this picture the girl *is eating* an ice cream.
I *am reading* a good book at the moment.
He's *writing* a play.
They *were having* dinner, when the phone rang.

11. -ING FORM EFTER BESTEMTE UDTRYK

Der bruges ing-form efter udtryk som:

avoid, deny, enjoy, escape, hate, fancy, finish, give up, can't help/couldn't help, keep, love, mind, risk

Eksempler:

You can't *avoid* doing it.
Do you *mind* opening the door?
I *love/hate* skating.
MEN: I'd *love/hate* you to work on Sundays.

Efter følgende tillægsord:

busy, feel like, worth, no good

Eksempler:

Tom was *busy* digging the garden.
It's *worth* trying.

Efter forholdsord:

Eksempel:

He is good *at* surfing.

Efter udtryk som:

look forward to, be used to, be accustomed to

Eksempel:

We're *looking forward* to seeing you in July.

12. AKTIV - PASSIV (the active - the passive)

Forskel på aktiv og passiv

Man taler om *aktiv*, når grundledet udfører handlingen.

Eksempel:

Drengen læser bogen.

x o

Man taler om *passiv*, når grundledet ikke udfører handlingen.

Eksempel:

Bogen læses af drengen.

x o

eller

Bogen bliver læst af drengen.

x o o

Dannelse af passiv

Passiv dannes på engelsk ved hjælp af *to be* og *kort tillægsform*.

Eksempler:

Navneform: To be written (at skrives/at blive skrevet)

Nutid: The book is written by a young author.
(Bogen skrives/bliver skrevet af en ung forfatter.)

Datid: The book was written by Agatha Christie.
(Bogen blev skrevet af Agatha Christie.)

Førnutid: The book has been written by different people.
(Bogen er blevet skrevet af forskellige mennesker.)

Førdatid: The book had been written for foreigners.
(Bogen var blevet skrevet for udlændinge.)

Fremtid: The book will be written as soon as I have time.
(Bogen vil blive skrevet, så snart jeg har tid.)

Bemærk: The book is being written at this very moment.
(Bogen er ved at blive skrevet i dette øjeblik.)

13. SAMMENTRÆKNING (contraction) AF VERBALFORMER

I talesprog bruges ofte sammentrukne former i forbindelse med disse ord, når der **ikke** lægges tryk på dem:

to be

I am = I'm
you are = you're
he is = he's
she is = she's
it is = it's
we are = we're
you are = you're
they are = they're

to have

I have = I've
you have = you've
he has = he's
she has = she's
it has = it's
we have = we've
you have = you've
they have = they've

will

I will = I'll
you will = you'll
he will = he'll
she will = she'll
it will = it'll
we will = we'll
you will = you'll
they will = they'll

I had = I'd

you had = you'd
he had = he'd
etc.

I would = I'd

you would = you'd
he would = he'd
etc.

who is = who's

who has = who's
who had = who'd

who will = who'll
who would = who'd

there is = there's

there has = there's
there had = there'd

there will = there'll
there would = there'd

what is = what's
where is = where's

what has = what's
where has = where's

what will = what'll

here is = here's

how is = how's

let us = let's

Når **not** indgår i sammentrækningen:

is not = isn't
are not = aren't
was not = wasn't
were not = weren't

have not = haven't
has not = hasn't
had not = hadn't

will not = won't
would not = wouldn't

shall not = shan't
 should not = shouldn't
 do not = don't
 does not = doesn't
 can not = can't
 can not = cannot
 did not = didn't
 must not = mustn't

14. GRADBØJNING AF TILLÆGSORD (comparison of adjectives)

Tillægsordene fortæller noget om de navneord, de knytter sig til.

Eksempler:

A.

Tillægsord på én stavelse gradbøjes ved hjælp af endelserne *-(e)r* og *-(e)st*.

1. grad	2. grad	3. grad
strong	stronger	strongest

B.

Tillægsord på flere stavelser gradbøjes med *more* og *most*.

wonderful	more wonderful	most wonderful
boring	more boring	most boring
expensive	more expensive	most expensive

Bemærk:

Tillægsord på to stavelser, der ender på *-y*, gradbøjes med *-er/-est*.

Tillægsord på to stavelser,

der ender på *-er*, *-le* og *-ow*,

kan gradbøjes med enten

-(e)r og *-(e)st* eller *more* og *most*.

funny	funnier	funniest
clever	cleverer	cleverest
	more clever	most clever
feeble	feebler	feeblest
	more feeble	most feeble
narrow	narrower	narrowest
	more narrow	most narrow

C.

Nogle tillægsord gradbøjes uregelmæssigt.

good	better	best
well	better	best
bad	worse	worst
ill	worse	worst

15. BIORD (adverbs)

Der findes to former for biord:

A. Biord, som dannes af *tillægsord* + *ly*.

Staveregler:

- y* ændres til *i*.
- e* efter *u* bortfalder.
- le* bortfalder og erstattes af *ly*.

B. Ægte biord.

Biord, som ikke kan bøjes, kaldes ægte biord.

Biordenes opgave er

- at fortælle noget om det udsagnsord, det knytter sig til.
- at fortælle noget om det tillægsord, det knytter sig til.
- at fortælle noget om et andet biord, det knytter sig til.
- at fortælle noget om hele sætningen.

Bemærkninger:

Nogle tillægsord får ikke endelsen *-ly*, når de anvendes som biord: *daily, early, far, fast, little, long, low, straight*.

Tillægsordet *good* svarer til biordet *well*.

Eksempler: quick + ly = quickly.

easy - easily, happy - happily
true - truly
possible - possibly

Eksempler:

almost, also, always, even, ever, just, never, often, quite, rather, seldom, sometimes, soon, still, any

Eksempler:

He walks *quickly*. She slept *quietly*.

He is an *awfully* bad driver. She is *quite* happy.

He slept *rather* heavily. She spoke *very* quickly.

We *just* heard the news. She *never* walks alone at night.

This is one of Rembrandt's *early* (tillægsord) paintings.

He came *early* (biord) in the morning.

Eksempler:

He wrote a *good* story.

He wrote *well*.

16. EJESTEDORD (possessive pronouns)

	Tillægsagtige former (lægger sig til navneord)	Navneagtige former (står alene)
Ental	1. person: my	mine
	2. person: your	yours
	3. person: his her its	his hers its
Flertal	1. person: our	ours
	2. person: your	yours
	3. person: their	theirs

17. PÅPEGENDE STEDORD (demonstrative pronouns)

	Nær ved den talende	Længere borte fra den talende
Ental	this	that
Flertal	these	those

Bemærk!

Når der tales om *nær ved* og *længere borte* fra den talende, tænkes der også på *tid* og *sted*.

18. HENFØRENDE STEDORD (relative pronouns)

De mest almindelige relative stedord er *who*, *that*, *which*, og *whose*.

Stedord	Betydning	Eksempler
who	som, der	A person <i>who</i> drinks must not drive.
that	som, der	A person <i>that</i> drinks must not drive. Ann has found the ball <i>that</i> Jim lost.
which	som, der	Ann has found the ball <i>which</i> Jim lost.
whose	hvis	He's the man <i>whose</i> cat ran away.

Who bruges om *personer*.

Which bruges om *ikke-personer*.

That bruges både om *personer* og *ikke-personer*.

19. TILBAGEVISENDE STEDORD (reflexive pronouns)

Ental	1. person:	I (look at)	<i>myself</i>
	2. person:	you (look at)	<i>yourself</i>
	3. person:	he (looks at)	<i>himself</i>
		she (looks at)	<i>herself</i>
		it (looks at)	<i>itself</i>
Flertal	1. person:	we (look at)	<i>ourselves</i>
	2. person:	you (look at)	<i>yourselves</i>
	3. person:	they (look at)	<i>themselves</i>

20. SPØRGENDE STEDORD (interrogative pronouns)

De spørgende stedord er:

who, how, what, where, when, why, which og *whose*.

Stedord	Betydning	Eksempler
who	hvem	Who was Martin Luther King?
how	hvordan	How did he help the black Americans?
what	hvad	What was he famous for?
where	hvor	Where did he live?
when	hvornår	When did he die?
why	hvorfor	Why was he killed?
which	hvilken	Which city was he killed in?
whose	hvis	Whose birthday is on January 15th?

Bemærkning:

Which anvendes om personer og ting, der omfatter en *begrænset gruppe*.

Eksempler:

Which is biggest (gl: bigger),
Edinburgh or Glasgow?

Which one of the two castles
in Edinburgh do you like best?

21. STORT BEGYNDELSESBOGSTAV (capital letter)

I følgende tilfælde staves ordet med stort begyndelsesbogstav, hvor vi på dansk bruger lille begyndelsesbogstav.

- A. Ved ugedage - måneder - højtider. *Eksempler:* Wednesday, May, Christmas
- B. Ved nationaliter. *Eksempler:* the English, a Dane, speak German
- C. I forbindelse med religion. *Eksempler:* the Bible, the Koran, Christian, Muslim, Heaven, God
- D. Ved titler: *Eksempler:* Queen Elizabeth, Sir Winston Churchill, Senator Kennedy
- E. Ved navne på institutioner: *Eksempler:* the Danish Government, the American Congress
- F. Ved navne på begivenheder: *Eksempler:* World War II, the French Revolution

22. TEGNSÆTNING (punctuation)

Punktum benyttes som på dansk.

Komma benyttes meget mindre end på dansk. Det fungerer som pausetegn og benyttes ved indskud i sætningen. Ved at læse en sætning op kan man ofte høre, hvor der skal sættes komma.

Komma bruges:

- A. Når bisætning kommer foran hovedsætning. *Eksempel:* As I had forgotten my ticket, I couldn't get in.
- B. Ved indskud i sætningen. *Eksempler:* Michael, however, never made mistakes. Louise had a great trip, too.
- C. Foran tag-questions (-ik'). *Eksempel:* You have remembered the present, haven't you?
- D. Ved opremsninger. *Eksempel:* They were served milk, coke, lemonade and beer.
- E. Ved parentetiske henførende sætninger, dvs. sætningen kunne udelades. *Eksempel:* Michael Jackson, whose latest album is number two on the charts, will visit Copenhagen next year.
- F. Ved direkte tale, hvor dansk har kolon. *Eksempler:* He said, "OK, I'll do it later." "Are you mad?" he asked, "It's too far. We'll never make it."

NB: Husk, at der aldrig skal komma foran **that**.

23. FORHOLDSORD (prepositions)

Forholdsord er småord som *across, against, ago, after, among, at, beside, besides, between, by, during, for, from, in, into, on, out, over, through, till, to, towards, under, until, with*.

Oversigt over forholdsord, som ofte bruges forkert

about - round

She walked *about* the school (hun gik rundt på skolen).

She walked *round* the school (hun gik rundt om skolen).

across - over

He walked *across* the road (tværs over).

She wore a coat *over* her dress. (oven over).

afraid of - afraid for

The boy was *afraid of* horror films (bange for).

His mother was afraid for him (bekymret over).

against - towards

He was leaning *against* the wall (imod væggen).

She was going *towards* him (hen imod ham).

among - between

He was walking *among* the trees (imellem flere end to).

He was standing *between* the table and the window (imellem to).

ago - for - in

He came home an hour *ago* (for en time siden).

We lived in London *for* three years (i tre måneder).

The lesson starts *in* ten minutes (om ti minutter).

at - on - in

At the hotel, *at* the station (sted af ringe udstrækning).

On the hill, *on* the floor (oven på, hvilende på, oppe på).

Bemærk: On the farm. *In* the country.

at - on - in

At 8 o'clock (om klokkeslæt).

On 10th October (om datoer).

In 1999 (om årstal).

beside - besides

He sat *beside* his girlfriend (ved siden af).

But she has another boyfriend *besides* him (ud over, foruden).

Udtale

['] betegner tryk. Det sættes *foran* den trykstærke stavelse, fx *city* ['siti] med tryk på første stavelse og *insist* [in'sist] med tryk på anden stavelse.

[:]	betegner, at den foregående lyd er lang; fx <i>seat</i> [si:t].
[a:]	som i <i>father</i> ['fa:ðə].
[ai]	som i <i>eye</i> [ai].
[au]	som i <i>how</i> [hau].
[æ]	som i <i>hat</i> [hæt].
[b]	som i <i>bed</i> [bed].
[d]	som i <i>do</i> [du:].
[dʒ]	som i <i>judge</i> [dʒʌdʒ].
[ð]	som i <i>then</i> [ðen].
[θ]	som i <i>thin</i> [θin].
[e]	som i <i>let</i> [let].
[ei]	som i <i>hate</i> [heit].
[ə:]	som i <i>hurt</i> [hə:t].
[ə]	som i <i>inner</i> ['inə].
[f]	som i <i>find</i> [faɪnd].
[g]	som i <i>get</i> [get].
[h]	som i <i>hat</i> [hæt].
[i:]	som i <i>feel</i> [fi:l].
[i]	som i <i>fill</i> [fɪl].
[iə]	som i <i>hear</i> [hiə].
[j]	som i <i>you</i> [ju:].
[k]	som i <i>can</i> [kæn].
[l]	som i <i>let</i> [let].
[m]	som i <i>man</i> [mæn].
[n]	som i <i>not</i> [nɒt].
[ŋ]	som i <i>singer</i> ['sɪŋə].
[ou]	som i <i>no</i> [nou].
[ɔi]	som i <i>boy</i> [bɔi].
[p]	som i <i>pea</i> [pi:].
[r]	som i <i>red</i> [red].
[s]	som i <i>sit</i> [sit].
[ʃ]	som i <i>she</i> [ʃi:].
[tʃ]	som i <i>chin</i> [tʃɪn].
[t]	som i <i>tin</i> [tɪn].
[u:]	som i <i>fool</i> [fu:l].
[u]	som i <i>full</i> [fʊl].
[v]	som i <i>vivid</i> ['vɪvɪd].
[w]	som i <i>we</i> [wi:].
[z]	som i <i>rise</i> [raɪz].
[ʒ]	som i <i>measure</i> ['meʒə].
[ɛ]	som i <i>hair</i> [heə].
[ɔ:]	som i <i>caught</i> [kɔ:t].
[ɒ]	som i <i>cot</i> [kɒt].
[ʌ]	som i <i>cut</i> [kʌt].

by - with

The poem was written *by* the famous author (om den, der handler).
He wrote it *with* a ballpen (om redskabet).

during - under

He was killed *during* the war (i løbet af).
The cat was sleeping *under* the sofa (neden under).

for - to

She bought a present *for* her boyfriend (til sin kæreste).
He wrote a letter *to* her (til hende).

in - into

The bread is *in* the oven (i ovnen).
The baker put the bread *into* the oven (ind i ovnen).

look after - look at - look for

The babysitter was *looking after* the baby (passe på).
He was *looking at* his girlfriend all the time (se på).
She was *looking for* her glasses (lede efter).