

Noget om kongruens – Congruity

Kongruens handler om forholdet mellem **udsagnsled** og **grundled**. **Udsagnsleddet** i en sætning udtrykker en handling, tilstand, stilstand, eksistens eller væren. Det findes ved at prøve hvilke ord, man kan sætte 'jeg' foran. **Grundleddet** udtrykker, hvem eller hvad der "udfører" handlingen, tilstanden, stilstanden, eksistensen eller væren og findes ved at spørge med 'hvem' eller 'hvad' + udsagnsleddet.

Regel 1:

De fleste engelske udsagnsord tilføjer –s i 3. person ental nutid.

The boy/girl/dog (he/she/it) walks.

Regel 2:

Følgende ubestemte kendeord behandles som 3. person ental:

Everybody, everyone, everything

Somebody, someone, something

Anybody, anyone, anything

Nobody, no one, nothing

er altid 3. person ental.

Udsagnsled, der henfører til disse, skal behandles som 3. person ental.

"Has **anyone** seen Nathan?"

"No, **nobody has** seen him?"

Everybody is feeling anxious because Nathan is missing.

"Why **hasn't anybody** reported him missing?"

"Because **no one wants** to get in contact with the police."

"Why?", "Because **everyone** here **has** a criminal history."

"Well, **somebody has** to do something."

"Yeah dude!", "Before **someone else gets** wasted by Leroy."

Nothing is as it **looks** in the Hood.

Something has to be done before South Central turns into a battlefield.

"Well, as they say", "In America **anything is** possible."

"Yeah!", "But still I feel that **everything stays** the same in South Central."

Regel 3:

De henførende stedord (*who, which, that, as, whom, whose, of which*), der henfører til de ubestemte stedord nævnt i regel 2, behandles som 3. person ental.

Anyone who isn't willing to protect themselves should not live in the Hood.

I have seen **plenty who has been** killed trying to make it in the Hood.

Nathan had changed his vest to **another which wasn't** bulletproof.

That's something **which** in the Hood **costs** lives.

Regel 4:

Henførende stedord behandles altid, som det grundled de fører tilbage til.

The boy who was shot down by Leroy will be revenged by his **brothers who are** out looking for Leroy.

Leroy who is now on the run doesn't stand a chance against **the guys who are** out to get him.

6. Kongruens (overensstemmelse) – Agreement

At der er kongruens i en sætning betyder, at der skal være overensstemmelse mellem subjekt og verballed, dvs. subjektet skal passe til verballedet. Når subjektet er i ental, skal verballedet også være det. Desuden skal verbernes tid tilpasses konteksten, hvilket betyder, at hvis en historie foregik i går, bør verbet sættes i præteritum.

Når subjektet er i ental, skal verballedet også være i ental. Husk især på verbets form i 3. person ental:

David is happy.

She runs fast.

The sweet, young girl with the two dogs and the fifteen weasels and a slightly crazy mother with two twin sisters is very popular with the boys.

Når subjekt er i flertal, skal verbet også være det:

The burglars were caught by the police.

Sheila and I were together all day.

Romeo and Juliet were two young lovers.



1. Explain why there is no agreement between the subject and the verb:
 - a) My brothers and I was skiing together.
 - b) The blonde girl with the three rowdy brothers were out all night.
 - c) His new car have a diesel engine.
 - d) Charley and I am going to the hospital to visit Ben.
 - e) Barbara Ann surf at least an hour every day.
 - f) Nearly all my class was there.



2. Insert the verb so there is agreement between the subject and the verb:
 - a) Everybody ... (want) to help her.
 - b) Neither my brothers nor my sister ... (like) salmon.
 - c) Nobody ... (believe) my story. I think all of them ... (be) unfair.
 - d) Bill and Jill ... (be) older than Willy and Lilly, but only one of them ... (be) older than 18.
 - e) ... (do) she still ... (live) here?
 - f) Georgie, Manfred and my sister ... (listen) to reggae all night long.
 - g) Not only Betty and Carly, but also Charlotte ... (smoke) cigarettes.
 - h) Every penny you earn ... (be) important to our economy.
 - i) Greg ... (dance) better than the rest.
 - j) Nobody ... (play) more beautifully than her.
3. Correct the sentences by creating agreement:
 - a) Where was you when lightning struck the TV mast?
 - b) Karl, Heinz and Harry lives in Berlin.
 - c) Everybody want to become a millionaire.
 - d) Every woman in this group were equally important.
 - e) Neither Martha nor her sisters works here.
 - f) The boat were more expensive than he had imagined.
 - g) Nobody care much about them.
 - h) We was interested in buying a castle in France.



Kongruens

Overensstemmelse mellem grundled og udsagnsled

Et grundled kan stå i **1. person**:

Et grundled kan stå i **2. person**:

Et grundled kan stå i **3. person**:

ental	flertal
I	we
you	you
he, she, it, the boy, John, the dog, the hat, the milk, somebody	they, the boys, two girls, the dogs, hats,

HUSK:

Når grundledet er **3. person, ental**, skal der **-s** på **udsagnsleddet** i nutid!
Hvis udsagnsordet ender på **-o** eller **hvislelyd (s/ch/sh/x/z)** tilføjes **-es**.

Pas specielt på:

ENTAL	{	1. person:	I walk	I go	I have	I am	} NUTID
		2. person:	you walk	you go	you have	you are	
		3. person:	he walks	she goes	she has	it is	
FLERTAL	{	1. person:	we walk	we go	we have	we are	}
		2. person:	you walk	you go	you have	you are	
		3. person:	they walk	they go	they have	they are	

GRUNDLED

UDSAGNSLED



the dog	⇒	bark ^s
she	⇒	smile ^s
John	⇒	work ^s
it	⇒	happen ^s
everybody (!)	⇒	know ^s



OBS: Udsagnsord tilføjer altså **-(e)s** i **ental** (3. person, nutid)

Navneord tilføjer jo **-(e)s** i **flertal** (the boys)

Du må derfor aldrig tilføje **-(e)s** både til **grundled** og **udsagnsled**

A: Vælg den korrekte form af udsagnsleddet i parentesen:

1. It (is/are) cold in the winter
2. We (work/works) eight hours every day
3. They (has/have) never seen an elephant
4. I (am/are) often on holiday in England
5. You (learn/learns) a lot of English if you (go/goes) to England
6. The cat (eats/eat) fish every day
7. The giraffe (has/have) dark spots all over its body

8. Peter (knows/know) how to do it
9. Your books (is/are) wet and dirty
10. (Do/does) everybody understand what I (are/am) saying?

B (1): Vælg den korrekte form af udsagnsleddet i parenteser:

1. Many boys (is/are) interested in rugby
2. Football (is/are) also a popular sport in England
3. I often (say/says) something that I (does/do) not mean
4. My boyfriend (lives/live) in London
5. He (do/does) not have a job at the moment
6. Everybody (is/are) present now
7. Many birds (fly/flies) south in October
8. The men (is/are) very busy playing cards right now
9. Women often (have/has) two jobs: one at home and one outside the home
10. Anyone in here (is/are) able to tell you the answer
11. She (do/does) not know which way to go
12. Something (tell/tells) me that everybody (has/have) left
13. The workers (are/is) on strike
14. Everyone (tell/tells) me to work harder
15. His wife (go/goes) shopping every day and (buy/buys) a lot of things
16. Everybody (love/loves) dogs, but nobody (love/loves) frogs

PAS PÅ: I sætninger, der begynder med **there** (foreløbigt grundled) retter udsagnsleddet sig i tal efter det **egentlige grundled**:

There **is** a star in the sky
 There **are** two stars in the sky

17. There (is/are) many Negroes in England
18. There (is/are) some truth in what you (say/says)
19. There (isn't/aren't) anybody in the shop
20. Then there (is/are) all the boys who cannot play football
21. There (is/are) nobody at the front door
22. There (is/are) thousands of tourists in Spain every year

B (2): Udfyld »tipskuponen«: Skal der -s på udsagnsordet efter følgende ord?

grundled	udsagnsled	
	+s	÷s
you		
something		
I		
somebody		
the men		
we		
anyone		
it		
he		
they		
there		

OBS

Pas på kongruens i DATID

ved »to be«:

I was
 you were
 she was

we were
 you were
 they were

C (1): Normalt skyldes fejl i kongruens manglende omtanke, men i den følgende øvelse skal du arbejde med eksempler, der er vanskelige at huske; vælg den korrekte form af udsagnsleddet i parentes:

HUSK 1: people er flertal:		people say that...
HUSK 2: money information furniture advice news	er altid ental	the money has been stolen the information was useful the furniture was old the advice was good the news is very bad
HUSK 3: who which that	er ental eller flertal: det afhænger af det ord, de fører tilbage til!	boys who steal go to prison the boy who has taken my bike is a thief

- Where (is/are) the money you gave me?
- My granddad, who (is/are) dead now, (was/were) a famous captain
- People (has/have) grown taller since the Stone Age
- Somebody somewhere (has/have) said that no news (is/are) good news
- He makes skateboards that (runs/run) forever
- I visited Paris, which (is/are) a very interesting city
- There (was/were) many people on the beach
- The news I heard on TV (was/were) horrible
- Everybody (loves/love) children - if they (is/are) quiet
- The people who (buys/buy) Christmas presents now (is/are) stupid
- Most of his money (was/were) spent on girls
- All the shops which (is/are) worth seeing (lies/lie) in the main street
- The furniture (was/were) thrown out of the window
- Everybody (tells/tell) me to work harder, but I (is/am) not sure I can
- All the people that (was/were) there had fought in World War II
- All the information he could give (was/were) of no use
- He (does/do) not know which answer (is/are) correct
- One of my teeth (is/are) loose
- There (is/are) many houses in England which (is/are) very bad
- People in Denmark (does/do) not know enough about other countries

C (2): Oversæt til engelsk:

Drikkeri er et stort problem i England, hvor mange mennesker er uden arbejde. Det er et alvorligt problem for dem (those), der drikker, men også for deres familier. Alle pengene bliver brugt til (to be spent on) alkohol, og der er ingen penge til at købe tøj og mad for. Mange fædre slår deres børn, når de kommer hjem fra pubben - børnene er støjende (noisy) og irriterer dem. Eller børnene ser deres forældre slås (to fight). Ingen ved, hvor meget børnene påvirkes af (to be influenced by) dette; men vi ved, at der er mange børn, som tager skade for livet (to be hurt for life).

