

# Nuget om... engelske grammatik den

Forlaget CRES har hermed fornøjelsen at præsentere endnu et undervisnings-hæfte i serien "Nuget om.....". Denne gang er det den engelske grammatik, der bliver taget under kærlig behandling. I hæftet gennemgås væsentlige områder indenfor den engelske grammatik udførligt.

Forfatteren gør op med traditionelle grammatikhæfters brug af eksempler, der for eleven ofte kan forekomme kedelige og irrelevante. Eksemplerne hænger sammen, hvilket giver en rød tråd gennem hæftet. Man følger bl.a. Leroy og Nathan. De to bor i South Central; et område i Los Angeles der for alvor kom på verdenskortet med filmen "Boyz N the Hood". Der lægges der ikke fingre imellem når Leroy, Nathan og andre personligheder – kendte som ukendte – står for skud i eksemplerne.

Den direkte facon og humoristiske undertone, der præger hæftet, gør arbejdet med grammatik mere tilgængeligt, uden at der er gået på kompromis med de grammatiske regler og problemstillinger. Dette bevirker, at man faktisk kan huske de forskellige grammatiske områder, og samtidig kan få sig et grin med på vejen.



**Et undervisningshæfte med læring, leg og latter, hvor grammatik ikke bliver kedeligt.**

Forlaget CRES

## Ordliste - American versus British

American	British	American	British
airplane	aeroplane	jello	jelly
apartment	flat	jelly	jam
appetizer	entree, starter	jewelry	jewellery
archeology	archaeology	line	queue
babysitter	minder	license plate	number plate
baked potato	jacket potato	mail	post
bathroom	the toilet	mailbox	postbox
billion	trillion	movie	film
call (on the phone)	ring	movie theater	cinema
cafeteria	refectory	napkin	serviette
can	tin	nudist	naturist
candy	sweets	oven	cooker
catalog	catalogue	pacifier	dummy
cents	pence	pants	trousers
check	cheque	paper towel	kitchen towel/paper
chips	crisps	parade	carnival
cigarette	fag	parking lot	car park
color	colour	pharmacist	chemist
cookie	biscuit	private school	public school
cotton candy	candy floss	public school	state school
commercial	advertisement	pajamas	pyjamas
cross walk	pedestrian crossing	sidewalk	pavement
cupcake	fairy cake	sneakers	trainers
curb	kerb	soccer	football
dessert	after, pudding	sweater	pullover, jumper
detour	diversion	take-out	take-away
diaper	napkin, nappy	talk show	chat show
dollar bill	note	tire	tyre
drugstore	chemist	toothpick	cocktail stick
eggplant	aubergine	traffic jam	tailback
elevator	lift	trailer	caravan
emergency room	casualty	trash	rubbish
eraser	rubber	trash can	bin, dustbin (outside)
favorite	favourite	truck	lorry
flashlight	torch	trunk (car)	boot
freeway	motorway	undershirt	vest
garbage man	dustman	underwear	pants, knickers
gasoline (gas)	petrol	vacation	holiday
gray	grey	vest	waistcoat
gutter	gully	windshield	windscreen
hamburger bun	bap	yard	garden
honor	honour	zee (letter)	zed
hood (car)	bonnet	zip code	post code
horny	randy	zucchini	courgette
humor	humour		

Ovenstående er naturligvis ikke en komplet liste, det ville være for omfattende her. Hvis du er interesseret i at vide mere om forskellene mellem amerikansk og britisk så tjek Internettet.

## Alfabetet – The Alphabet

Det engelske alfabet består af 26 bogstaver.

The alphabet:

a [ei]	g [dʒi:]	m [em]	s [es]
b [bi:]	h [eitʃ]	n [en]	t [ti:]
c [si:]	i [ei]	o [əu]	u [ju:]
d [di:]	j [dʒei]	p [pi:]	v [vi:]
e [i:]	k [keɪ]	q [kju:]	w [ˈdʌbju:]
f [ef]	l [el]	r [a:]	x [eks]

## Lydskrift – Phonetic Transcription

På engelsk hedder lydskriftstegn 'phonetic transcription symbols'. Disse fortæller dig noget om, hvordan ord skal udtales. Hvis du ser efter i en ordbog, er et ords udtale angivet med lydskrift umiddelbart efter ordet. Der findes tre typer lyde i det engelske sprog; selvljud, medlyd og tvelyd.

Vokaler (vowels) har selvljud:

[æ]	hand
[a:]	far
[ɔ:]	straw
[ə]	apart
[e]	desk
[i:]	green
[ɪ]	it
[ə:]	thirst
[ɒ]	hot
[u:]	fool, too
[ʊ]	sugar
[ʌ]	sun

Konsonanter (consonants) har medlyd:

[b]	bed
[tʃ]	chips
[d]	door
[f]	fast
[g]	get
[h]	hat
[j]	you
[dʒ]	juice
[k]	cat, keep
[l]	lip
[m]	match
[n]	name
[ŋ]	finger
[p]	peace
[r]	rain
[s]	stop
[ʃ]	shirt
[z]	measure
[t]	teenager
[ð]	there
[θ]	thief
[v]	valley
[w]	west
[z]	zipper

Tvelyd (diphthongs):

[ai]	eye
[au]	cow
[ei]	mate
[ə]	hear
[ou] el. [əu]	go
[ɔi]	boy
[ɛi] el. [ɛə]	chair

## Ordklasser

Det er nødvendigt at vide noget om ordklasserne, og hvilke funktioner ordene har. Dette er en forudsætning for at anvende ordene i deres rigtige form. Det kan til tider være hårdt arbejde at lære sig, men fat mod - for det betaler sig i det lange løb.

Ordklasse	Kendetegn	Danske eksempler	Engelske eksempler
Ubestemte kendeord 'Indefinite article'	Knytter sig til et navneord. Sættes på dansk foran ordet. (Oftest et navneord) På engelsk sættes det ubestemte kendeord foran ordet. Bemærk i øvrigt at a sættes foran ord, der starter med medlyd, og at an sættes foran ord, der starter med selvlyd.	en dreng et bord	a gun a youngster an idiot an hour
Bestemte kendeord 'Definite article'	Knytter sig til et navneord. Sættes på dansk bagved et navneord. På engelsk sættes det bestemte kendeord the foran ordet. Bemærk at der er forskel på udtalen alt efter om the står foran medlyd (os) eller selvlyd (ol).	drengen bordet	the gun the youngster the idiot the hour
Navneord 'Nouns'	Findes ved at sætte en eller et foran eller bagved ordet.	en dreng drengen	a boy the boy
Stedord 'Pronouns'	Forskellige ord, som står i stedet for andre ord, normalt navneord.	min - vores - hans jeg - han - nogle som - der	my - our - his I - he - some who - which
Tillægsord 'Adjectives'	Knytter sig til navneord eller stedord og angiver en egenskab herved.	red - stærk - højt interessant - mørk	red - strong - tall interesting - dark
Udsagnsord 'Verbs'	Findes ved at sætte af eller jeg foran et ord.	at spise - jeg spiser jeg spiste - jeg har spist	to eat - I eat I ate - I have eaten
Biord 'Adverbs'	Udsiger noget om den handling, der finder sted. Biord beskriver normalt udsagnsord, tillægsord, et andet biord eller hele sætningen.	langsom - hurtigt - ofte igen - nu	slowly - quickly - often again - now
Forholdsord 'Prepositions'	Udsiger noget om relationer mellem ord.	på - i - ved - hos - mellem	on - in - by - at - between
Talord 'Numerals'	Mængdelal og ordensal	tre - sytten - hundrede første - anden - tredje	three - seventeen - hundred first - second - third
Bindeord 'Conjunctions'	Binder led og sætninger sammen.	at - og - fordi - men	that - and - because - but

## Noget om analyse

Nogle vil måske mene, at det er gammeldags at analysere - at sætte x og o. Men i alle sprog er det en nødvendighed at vide, hvilket led i sætningen et ord er.

Sætningsled	Kendetegn	Dansk eksempler	Engelske eksempler
Udsagnsled	Findes ved at sætte jeg foran ordet - aldrig at Siger noget om handlingen.	Leroy bor i Los Angeles. Han sælger stoffer. Han gik hjem. Nu kom han igen. Han har været her. Leroy havde haft travlt.	Leroy lives in Los Angeles. He sells drugs. He went home. Now he comes back. He has been here. Leroy had been busy.
Grundled	Findes ved at sætte hvem eller hvad foran udsagnsled. Grundled er aktiv i handlingen.	Nathan bor i South Central. Kan man det? Ja, der bor mange. Hvor mange bor der? Det ved jeg ikke! Undskyld jeg spurgte.	Nathan lives in South Central. Can you do that? Yes, many do. How many are living there? I don't know! Sorry I asked.
Omsagnsled til grundled	Forekommer bl.a. efter være (er/var) og blive. Når grundled og oms. til grundled er én og samme ting / samme person.	Nathan er helten. Leroy er en skurk. JFK var præsident. Adressen var Det Hvide Hus. Dette er et hæfte.	Nathan is the hero. Leroy is a crook. JFK was president. The address was The White House. This is a booklet.
Genstandsled	Findes ved at spørge hvem eller hvad foran udsagnsled og grundled.	Leroy ejer en pistol. Nathan har mange bøger.	Leroy owns a gun. Nathan has many books.
Hensynsled	Findes ved at spørge: - "til hvem/hvad" - "for hvem/hvad" - "med hvem/hvad" - "fra hvem/hvad" osv..	Leticia gav Nathan en bog. Hun gjorde det for hans skyld. Leroy fik ingenting af Leticia. Leroy får ikke noget af nogen. Nogen burde give ham kærlighed.	Leticia gave Nathan a book. She did it for his sake. Leroy got nothing from Leticia. Leroy gets nothing from nobody. Somebody ought to give him love.
Forholdsordsled	Der findes ofte et forholdsordsled.	Leroy ligger i sengen. Nathan sidder ved bordet.	Leroy is lying in bed. Nathan is sitting at the table.
Biordsled	Der findes også et biordsled.	Nu begynder historien. Desværre må du vente lidt. Vi skal først være færdige her.	Now the story begins. Unfortunately you have to wait. We must finish up here first.

## Oversigt over 'time' og 'tense' for uregelmæssige udsagnsord

Bagerst i din dansk – engelsk ordbog findes en oversigt over de uregelmæssige udsagnsord. Eksempelvis: sing (base form), sang (past simple), sung (past participle). Bemærk hvor i skemaet der bruges henholdsvis, sing, sang og sung.

Navneform: 'to sing'		Singular (ental)			Plural (flertal)		
Tense	Dansk eksempel	I	you	he, she, it	we	you	they
NUTID	Present Simple	sing	sing	sings	sing	sing	sing
	Present Continuous	am singing	are singing	is singing	are singing	are singing	are singing
FØRNUITID	Present Perfect Simple	have sung	have sung	has sung	have sung	have sung	have sung
	Present Perfect Continuous	have been singing	have been singing	has been singing	have been singing	have been singing	have been singing
DATID	Past Simple	sang	sang	sang	sang	sang	sang
	Past Continuous	was singing	were singing	was singing	were singing	were singing	were singing
FØRDATID	Past Perfect Simple	had sung	had sung	had sung	had sung	had sung	had sung
	Past Perfect Continuous	had been singing	had been singing	had been singing	had been singing	had been singing	had been singing
FREMTID	Future Simple	will sing	will sing	will sing	will sing	will sing	will sing
	Future Continuous	will be singing	will be singing	will be singing	will be singing	will be singing	will be singing
FØR-FREMTID	Future Perfect Simple	will have sung	will have sung	will have sung	will have sung	will have sung	will have sung
	Future Perfect Continuous	will have been singing	will have been singing	will have been singing	will have been singing	will have been singing	will have been singing

OBS!

Bemærk at bøjning i de forskellige 'tenses' er ens for alle grupper, undtagen hvor felterne er skraveret.

## Oversigt over 'Continuous Tense' i de forskellige tider

Navneform: 'to work'		Singular (ental)			Plural (flertal)		
Tense	Dansk eksempel	I	you	he, she, it	we	you	they
NUTID	Present Continuous	am working	are working	is working	are working	are working	are working
	Present Perfect Continuous	have been working	have been working	has been working	have been working	have been working	have been working
DATID	Past Continuous	was working	were working	was working	were working	were working	were working
	Past Perfect Continuous	had been working	had been working	had been working	had been working	had been working	had been working
FREMTID	Future Continuous	will be working	will be working	will be working	will be working	will be working	will be working
	Future Perfect Continuous	will have been working	will have been working	will have been working	will have been working	will have been working	will have been working

## Oversigt over 'Simple Tense' i de forskellige tider

Navneform: 'to play'		Singular (ental)			Plural (flertal)		
Time	Dansk eksempel	I	you	he, she, it	we	you	they
NUTID	Present Simple	work	work	works	work	work	work
	Present Perfect Simple	have worked	have worked	has worked	have worked	have worked	have worked
DATID	Past Simple	worked	worked	worked	worked	worked	worked
	Past Perfect Simple	had worked	had worked	had worked	had worked	had worked	had worked
FREMTID	Future Simple	will work	will work	will work	will work	will work	will work
	Future Perfect Simple	will have worked	will have worked	will have worked	will have worked	will have worked	will have worked

OBS!

Bemærk at der ved bøjning i simpel tid kun er variationer i 3. person ental nutid og førnutid. Alle de andre grupper bøjes ens.

## Sådan sætter du komma – Comma

### Regel 1:

Til at adskille forskellige punkter i en sætning

A diplomat must be tactful, articulate, and friendly.

### Regel 2:

Til at adskille to helsætninger der er bundet sammen med and, but, or, for, nor, yet, so

She had prayed that Leroy would live, but she knew he would die.

### Regel 3:

Til at fremhæve indledende ting/ord

Nevertheless, the world's population will continue to grow.  
After several hours of conversation with his probation officer,  
Leroy decided that honesty and hard work is better than crime.  
Floating out in space, Neil Armstrong felt a peace with the world.

### Regel 4:

Til at adskille sideordnede tillægsord

Leroy bought five bright, colorful shirts.  
Leroy bought several colorful shirts.

Når to eller flere tillægsord sideordnet bruges til nærmere at karakterisere det samme ord adskilles de af komma. Der findes to måder at finde ud af om tillægsordene er sideordnede:

- Hvis der kan sættes 'and' mellem de to tillægsord.
- Hvis det er ligegyldigt hvilke af de to tillægsord, der står først i sætningen.

### a)

Leroy bought five bright, (and) colorful shirts.

### b)

Leroy bought several colorful shirts.

(Leroy bought several and colorful shirts – Går ikke vel!)

### Regel 5:

Til at fremhæve afbrydende ord

The nation is, of course, under the rule of the majority.

Leroy, who is fascinated by guns, is going to buy a new type of Uzi.

The terrorist who was fascinated by guns is going to design a new type of Uzi.  
The boat which was docked at Pier 19 sailed on Friday.

The Queen Elisabeth, which was docked at pier 19, sailed on Friday.  
George Washington, the first President of the U.S.A., wore wooden teeth.

### Regel 6:

Til at fremhæve betydningsfulde ting såsom begivenheder og datoer

On June 6, 1944, the Allies invaded Normandy.

My relatives have lived at 28 Cedar Street, Chico, California, for the last thirty years.

## Noget om apostrof – Apostrophe

Bruges til at lave ejefald, til sammenskrivninger og ved visse flertalsformer.  
Apostrof viser, hvor et bogstav er blevet udeladt.

### Ved ejefald:

My brother's car  
Nathan's books

### Ved sammenskrivning:

I am = I'm	You are = you're	she is = she's	it is = it's
do not = don't	he would = he'd	she would have = she would've	
let us = let's	who is = who's	he will = he'll	they had = they'd

### Ved visse flertalsformer:

#### Regel 1:

Til at danne flertal af bogstaver og tal

Nathan scored straight A's in high school.  
Leroy mostly threw 7's playing craps.

#### Regel 2:

Man bruger ikke længere apostrof til at danne flertalsform af år, årtier eller forkortelser. Det gjorde man tidligere.

Sådan gør man i dag.

Roosevelt was President in the 1930s  
Lyndon B. Johnson was President in the 1960's

Nathan had the highest of all the compared IQs.  
Nathan and Leroy haven't got identical IQ's.

### OBS!

Hvis en forkortelse ender på -S, er det dog fortsat almindeligt at tilføje apostrof:  
SOS's

## Anførelsestegn - Quotation mark

Anførelsestegn hedder også citationstegn. Anførelsestegn er dog den bedste benævnelse fordi det der sættes i citationstegn tit og ofte ikke blot er citater, men netop noget der anføres.

#### Regel 1:

Anførelsestegn bruges til at markere ord og sætninger der bliver talt eller citeret.

Nathan said, "Make something out of your life Leroy."

#### Regel 2:

Anførelsestegn bruges til at markere titler på ting der ikke normalt står for sig selv: noveller, digte, sange og artikler.

"The Tell Tale Heart"  
"Purple Rain"