## 26. august 2014

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# Grammar

As far as I am concerned, most pupils like grammar, and they don't regard it as being a tedious and dragging thing. As you know, language is a muddle with rules, nouns, adverbs, phrasal verbs etc. Pupils like to systematize things and in their muddled everyday life they like something, which is structured. That's my opinion at least. So you will see that when you are going to teach grammar you'll not have unmotivated pupils as you probably would expect but instead very motivated pupils.

I think when we are going to work with grammar here at this level at the college of education I have of course a responsibility to teach you a great deal of real grammar, but I think that we all the time must have the practical and didactical aspects in mind. Therefore I want to spice the theoretical going through of some of the most important aspects of the English grammar with didactical, practical (that is grammar games and exercises) and pedagogical comments from you and myself

As regards correcting student essays: here you really might feel your ignorance, lack of proficiency or shortcomings, because you cannot know everything. As your are not a native speaker you won't be able to

hear everything so you have to look things up, because it wouldn't be nice to correct if you are in any doubt. The best is to know it the next best is to know where you can find information about it.

"Supplementary Paper" to Herskind, Aase: *Engelsk grammatik med synonymer*, København: Gyldendal, 2002

## Modul 1

## Grammar + student essays

Herskind, Aase & Pedersen, Uffe Gravers: Engelsk grammatik med synonymer,

København: Gyldendal, 2002

pp. 9-26 Substantiver, Den ubestemte artikel og Den bestemte artikel

## Tasks:

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Cambridge University Press, First Edition 1984, 2002

1.4 Auction pp. 18-21 Mixed structuresII.4 Expand pp. 64-65 Word order

IV.4 Back-writing pp. 121-122 Irregular plurals

Murphy, Raymond: English Grammar in Use. A self-study reference and practice book for intermediate students of English, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2004

Unit 69 pp. 138-139 Countable and uncountable 1

Unit 70 pp. 140-141 Countable and uncountable 2

Unit 74 pp. 148-149 The 2 (school / the school etc.)

Unit 75 pp. 150-151 The 3 (children / the children)

## **Substantiver**

# Substantivernes morfologi (ortografi)

### 8176

De fleste tællelige substantiver har forskellig form i singularis og pluralis. Pluralisformen dannes for langt de flestes vedkommende af singularisformen ved tilføjelse af et suffiks –(e)s: cats, homes, kisses, bridges. Normalt tilføjes –s alene; -es tilføjes, hvis ordet fonetisk set ender på en af de fire hvislelyd (alias sibilanter, rillehæmmelyd) [s, z, f, 3] og ikke i ortografien har et stumt –e til sidst: kiss – kisses, quiz – quizzes, wish – wishes, sandwich – sandwiches.

Konsonantfordobling findes kun ved enkelte ord: *quizzes, fezzes* (eller *fezes*) (*fez*: [fez] østerlandsk hovedbeklædning); *buses* foretrækkes for *busses*, som er en sjælden stavemåde.

Nogle ord, der ender på –o, har i pluralis –oes: buffaloes, cargoes, goes, heroes, Negroes, noes, potatoes, volcanoes [vcl'kein\*u], andre har –os, især ord med fremmed præg: dynamos ['dain\*m\*u], octavos, quartos, solos, zeros. Efter vokal + -o er endelsen altid –s: folios (folio; foliant; mappe), embryos ['embri\*u]. Forkortede ord og navne har også kun –s: photos, rhinos; Neros. Mærk også twos som i They came in twos and threes. – I visse ord er der vaklen: ditto(e)s, grotto(e)s.

Ord, der ender på –y, følger samme regler som for verberne: *ladies, days*; mærk *colloquies* (*colloquy*: ['kcl\*kwi] samtale), *soliloquies* (soliloquy: [s\*'lil\*kwi] monolog, enetale). I citatord og proprier finder ingen ændring sted: *whys and wherefores, Henrys*; mærk også *standbys*. Dog er der undertiden vaklen: *the two Germanys* eller *Germanies*.

9

hvislelyd: sibilanter [s, z, f, 3]; ustemt lyd ogs. [h]

## 10

4b

§ 184

En del substantiver har samme form i singularis og pluralis: *craft* (i betydningen 'fartøj', men ikke i betydninger som fag, håndværk, dygtighed, kunst; list, bedrageri), *aircraft, counsel* (i betydningen 'sagfører'), *quid* (slang for £), *shot* (i betydningen 'hagl'); *means, innings* (halvleg i bl. a. kricket; magtperiode; chance e.g. *you have had your innings; it is your innings now*), *links* (golfbane); *barracks* (kaserne), *bellows* (blæsebælg), *gallows* (galge), *scissors, headquarters, shambles* (slagteri, slagtehus; slagmark; ruinhob; virvar, vild forvirring, kaos; rodebutik), *gas-works, iron-works* (jernværk), *steel-works* (og andre med *-works* i betydningen 'fabrik'); *boots* ('hotelkarl'), *guns* ( = *gunnery* (artilleri) *officer*) verbalsyntaks og tællelighed ved disse substantiver er et kapitel for sig (another story)

§ 395

Disse substantiver, der kun har én form, falder i to grupper:

- 1. de, der har singularisform
- 2. de, der har pluralisform

De første har verbet i singularis eller pluralis efter indholdet

A German aircraft is just landing The two counsel are now holding a long conference

Nogle af den anden gruppe forholder sig på samme måde

This means is most efficient

His means are apparently unlimited (means = pengemidler er altid pluralis)

This gasworks is out of date

His headquarters (i betydningen 'et enkelt hovedkvarter' er der vaklen i verbets tal) is/are well hidden Where are my scissors

## 11

4c

§ 402

En del substantiver, der ender på –ics, veksler mellem (alternate between) singularis og pluralis i verbet, fx economics, linguistics, phonetics, politics. Som navne på videnskaber (sciences) eller fag har de verbet i singularis, som betegnelser (denote, signify, indicate, mean, stand for, relate to sth practical) for de "praktiske udslag" har de verbet i pluralis:

Mathematics is not my favourite subject – His mathematics are rather poor

4d dominoes: [dcmin\*uz]

4e gross [gr\*us] (gros: tolv dusin), hundredweight (centner: 112 lbs. (50,802 kg)) (lb. [paund]: libra, engelsk pund: 454 g; lbs. [paundz]); head: she has a beautiful head of hair

### 12

5 spectacles: briller

7 dogma: [dcgm\*]

species: [spi:fi(:)z / spi:si:z] pl. species [spi:fi(:)z / spi:si:z]

series: [si\*ri:z] pl. series: [si\*ri:z]

9 QC: Queen's Counsel (råd; rådslagning; plan; juridisk konsulent) Queen's College

### 13

10 unanimously: [ju'nænim\*sli] enigt, enstemmigt

'standstill:

sign on: engagere, ansætte, forhyre, påmønstre; tage ansættelse, blive forhyret, tage hyre

### §409

Ved et kollektiv forstås et tælleligt substantiv, som betegner en samling individer, og som i singularisform kan konstrueres med verbet enten i singularis eller i pluralis, det første, hvis enheden betones, det andet, hvis der lægges vægt på individerne, fx army, audience, class, clergy (gejstlighed; 30 clergy = 30 gejstlige), college, crew, enemy, family, firm, government, party, people og public:

My family comes from France

His family are all business men

The crew of the ship consists of fifteen men and three officers

The crew were very thirsty

The Danish people has not given this proposal its support

The people have accepted the war restrictions with surprising equanimity (sindsligevægt, sindsro)

Ordene police og cattle kan aldrig få pluralis-s. De optræder (næsten) kun med verbet i pluralis:

The police were on his track
There were 20 police in the street
There were a lot of/many police at the airport
Sml. dog The German police was called the Gestapo
The cattle were (was) sold

Ordet people ( = nation) er i sin singularisform et kollektiv: The German people is /are used to hardships Pluralisformen peoples = nations: the Scandinavian peoples

Ordet offspring ( = afkom) kan bruges henvisende både til ét individ og til flere: He is the offspring of a scientific genius and a ballet dancer. – Their offspring are all slightly mad. – Når det buges med ubestemt artikel, henviser det altid til flere individer: a numerous offspring

### § 410

Mens kollektiver kan betragtes som eksempler på singularissubstantiver med potentiel pluraliskonstruktion, kan omvendt pluralissubstantiver, der udtrykker tid eller mængde, konstrueres som singularisord:

Give me another six months

The United States has (have) decided to keep out of the whole business

# Distributiv pluralis

### § 411-412

Med udtrykket distributiv pluralis sigtes der til den velkendte kontrast mellem eksempler som

He took off his hat >< They took off their hats He changed his mind >< They had changed their minds

Tendensen til brug af distributiv pluralis er stærkere på engelsk end på dansk. I ovennævnte eksempler vil der, hvis subjektet er i pluralis, normalt kun være mulighed for pluralis i objektet.

Derimod vil der som regel bruges singularis, når der er tale om kliché-agtige vendinger:

They took it in their stride (de klarede det med lethed)

They abused him to the top of their bent (af yderste evne, af hjertens lyst)
They solved the problem to the best of their ability
Many bowed the knee unwillingly
Only the officials put their foot down

I nogle tilfælde er der dog vaklen:

We both held our breath(s)
We paused a moment to get our breaths(s)
They bowed from the waist / their waists

Der er en vis tendens til, at bestemt artikel optræder sammen med singularisform, mens possessivt pronomen forbindes med pluralisform

Mærk endvidere forbindelser som:

Boys between the ages of 12 and 14 On pages 2 and 3 In chapters 9 and 10 Stanzas 3 and 4

Megen vaklen, når det drejer sig om abstrakter:

After the death of his children he became a changed man The deaths of two children were reported yesterday

Derimod bruges altid pluralis i forbindelse med change som

The property changed hands / owners several times He changed seats with his father They changed trains They changed coats

Mærk He changed gear(s) The water changed colour

Når income bruges i pluralis, er det altid distributivt

He has a large income They have large incomes

14

# **Tællelighed**

§ 388ff

Appellativerne kan inddeles i ikke-tællelige (uncountables, "masseord") og tællelige (countables, "stykord")

**Ikke-tællelige** substantiver kan ikke forekomme i pluralisform; talord og ubestemt artikel kan ikke bruges foran dem. Kvantitet kan fx udtrykkes ved ordet *much* 

She likes music
What nice weather
There was not much water in the river
They eat a lot of bread in that family

**Tællelige** substantiver kan i almindelighed forekomme både i singularisform og pluralisform. I singularis kan de have den ubestemte artikel foran sig.

What a book to write! What an idea! He took a great interest in it

I pluralis kan de have talord og lign. ord (fx many og several) foran sig

Three sheep were lost There are many woods in the country He bought two loaves

### §389

De fleste substantiver hører naturligt hjemme i den ene eller den anden af disse to grupper, men normalt forholder det sig sådan, at de kan optræde både som ikke-tællelige og tællelige

There is much beauty in nature – she is a great beauty
Tobacco is grown in many countries – this is a good tobacco
Tea is the national drink of England – two teas, please!
Life is a sordid (smudsig, beskidt, ussel) affair – many lives were lost during the Second World War
The house was built of stone – they threw stones at him
Glass is used for window – she gave me a glass of water
Put some more coal on the fire – a few coals were still glowing
His hair has gone grey – he has a few grey hairs

Såvel "konkreter" som "abstrakter" kan være ikke-tællelige og tællelige:

- 1) ikke-tællelige: water, coke, sand; He has not much courage. Knowledge is power
- 2) tællelige: table, leg, cup; Let's have a swim. Linguistics is a science. A knowledge of chemistry

Mængde ved ikke-tællelige og antal ved tællelige kan udtrykkes ved a lot of og lots of. I soigneret sprog foretrækkes a lot of i forbindelse med ikke-tællelige og lots of i forbindelse med tællelige substantiver

There was a lot of money in the bag There were lots of children on the beach

Ved ikke-tællelige substantiver kan man bruge a great deal of og a good deal of

He had a great deal of money
There was a good deal of water in the river

Ved tællelige substantiver bruges a great many og a good many

He had a great many men in his em'ploy (tjeneste) There were a good many people on the platform already

## §391

I forbindelse med **massebegreber** som 'vand', 'sand', 'grus' og 'luft' er det meningsløst at tale om ental og flertal. Fx er 'sand' hverken ental eller flertal. Både dansk og engelsk har imidlertid kun disse to formmuligheder, og der må derfor "vælges", om et massebegreb skal **udtrykkes ved et substantiv i singularis**, hvilket er det mest almindelige, eller **et substantiv i pluralis**. I almindelighed svarer engelsk og dansk sprogbrug til hinanden mht. dette "valg"; ovennævnte danske "masseord", der er singularissubstantiver, er også singularis på engelsk: *water, sand, gravel* [ei] og *air* 

Engelsk og dansk vælger imidlertid ikke altid den samme udvej. Fx har man singularis på engelsk svarende til dansk pluralis i *money* ( = 'penge') og *furniture* ( = 'møbler'), og omvendt svarer engelsk pluralis til dansk singularis i *tools* ( = 'værktøj'), *toys* ( = 'legetøj'; *a toy* 'et stykke legetøj), *oats* ( = 'havre'), *police*, *cattle* og *ashes* 

The police were prepared to fight The cattle were sold

Ordet news, der tidligere var et pluralissubstantiv er nu kun ikke-tælleligt med verbet i singularis: Here is the news

§393

Nogle af de ord, der på engelsk er **ikke-tællelige**, men som svarer til danske **tællelige** substantiver bruges også som tællelige på engelsk, men da ofte med en stærkt afvigende betydning

Are you here on pleasure or on business? It is a teacher's business to help his pupils He hasn't a business of his own It's a nasty business

På lignende måde forholder det sig med fx advice, content, evidence, information, interest, money, nerve, 'progress [\*u] og work, mens furniture, lightning (lyn), luck, news, travel og weather kun er ikke-tællelige (mærk dog den faste vending in all weathers og udtryk som his travels in Africa). Hvis der er brug for at behandle disse begreber som tællelige, må man bruge følgende former for omskrivning:

A piece of good advice
A beautiful piece of furniture
A piece of jewellery
A flash of lightning (lynglimt)
Stroke of luck (held)
A job (of work)
A pound of butter
A pail of water (spand)
A piece of cake
A peal of thunder (tordenskrald)
A head of hair

I andre tilfælde må man bruge et helt andet ord for det tællelige begreb. Til 'progress svarer således an advance eller a step forward, til stupidity svarer fx a blunder, til bread svarer a loaf til work svarer a job etc.

§394

Mange ikke-tællelige substantiver – hvad enten de betegner "stof" som fx tea, tobacco eller er "abstrakter" som fx courage, cowardice [kau\*dis] – kan gå over til at være tællelige med betydning af "slags", "art"

This is a good tea He knows something about Italian wines He behaved with a cowardice which surprised everybody

**Ikke-tællelige** substantiver kan endvidere blive tællelige i betydningerne "mængde", "portion", "praktiske udslag"

Two breads, please
He did not think highly of his own writings
His indiscretions were numerous
She did not appreciate his many kindnesses
I don't want any of your confidences

I andre tilfælde giver denne overgang til tællelige substantiver i pluralis udtryk for udstrækning eller mangfoldighed

The children played on the sands
Her fears and doubts were too many for her
He looked at the heavens (himmelhvælving)
Shall we go to the woods?
The rains had started
The waters of Loch Lomond

### 15

# Genitiv

## §414

Genitiven bruges a'ttributivt (vedføjet (om adjektiv foran et substantiv): a'ttributive) på lignende måde som et foranstillet begrænsende adjektiv:

Paul's sister My uncle's house His father's death Two hour's walk Today's paper

Genitiven kan også bruges substantivisk, således ofte med underforstået komplement ( = udfyldende eller fuldstændiggørende del), som fremgår af sammenhængen, enten af det, der går forud, eller af det, der kommer efter:

I put my hand on top of Jenny's (hand)

Substantivisk funktion findes også i den såkaldte "dobbeltgenitiv" (the double genitive), der bruges, når det første substantiv er ubestemt:

A friend of my father's
He is a nephew of my friend's
Two schoolmasters of my brother's
Which car of your uncle's
This life of ours

og i brugen af genitiven som stedsangivelse (the local genitive):

I lived at my uncle's He went to a dentist's to have his tooth out She forgot her purse at the hairdresser's They got it at a confectioner's

hvor der her tænkes på beskæftigelsen og adressen og ikke på personerne

## 17

15b cheer: råbe hurra for

### 18

15d bunch: bundt, knippe; klase, klynge, gruppe; (nedsættende) bande, samling; a - of flowers: buket

## Den ubestemte artikel

### 19

17 The noise in the classroom had reached too high a level j.fr. Knud Schibsbye III 9.8.3

Efter how(ever), as, so står et adjektiv før artiklen:

How wide a place However dark a night As great a man as . . . So exciting a play

Adverbierne quite og rather står oftest foran den ubestemte artikel: Quite a long time ago Rather a good player

Too og no less + adjektiv går oftest forud for den ubestemte artikel:

It caused too early a use of nuclear weapons
No less a person than Dame Edna entered the stage

Disse forbindelser har et vagt bibegreb af det let overdrevne, men står de nævnte led efter artiklen, har de et mere sagligt indhold

He was a poker-faced (udtryksløst ansigt) clown, and had a quite appalling laugh A rather surprising thing happened They had allowed themselves a too great liberty

## 20

19b

§ 581

Talrige substantiver er på engelsk nødvendigvis markeret formelt som tællelige ved brugen af a; det gælder dels, hvor substantivet optræder som prædikativ eller objekt, dels hvor det er styrelse for en præposition

Do you smoke a pipe?
Take a seat, please
I have a right to take an interest in you
She paid a visit to the dentist's
That is a lie
Walking gives you an appetite
Our quarrel did not come to an end
In a short time he'll be back
For a long time he did not say a word

Undertiden er der vaklen

This is without (a) 'parallel He got (a) sunstroke

(A) part of the story is true (tilstedeværelsen af artiklen angiver en mere præcist defineret del af en helhed)

19c

§ 584

Tællelige substantiver, der fungerer prædikativisk, har a, når de betegner et enkelt individ ud af en klasse

He is a baker / a hero / an idiot / ignoramus [ign\*'reim\*s] / a pedant [pednt]

Endvidere bruges a, når en stillingsbetegnelse el. lign. introduceres med as eller for

Shakespeare came to London as a young man He was hanged for a pirate

Zero bruges i følgende tilfælde

a) når der kun kan være tale om ét individ

He is captain of the Mary He is headmaster of Eton He is king of Spain

b) når flere sider ved samme individ nævnes (dog er der her vaklen)

Undoubtedly Cicero ['sis\*r\*u] was greater as (an) author than as (a) statesman Nashe is moralist, poet, story-teller, and social critic

c) når der tænkes på graden af de karakteriserende egenskaber

He was more teacher than scholar You are not enough engineer for this sort of job Mærk dog de alternative udtryk: He was more of a teacher than ((of) a) scholar You are not enough of an engineer

Betragter vi følgende tre mulige udtryksmåder

I am captain I am a captain I am the captain

bemærker vi, at udtrykket uden artikel samler opmærksomheden om chargen, egenskaben ('det er mig, der bestemmer') og forudsætter en situation, der gør det klart, hvilket skib der er tale om, udtrykket med a indrangerer personen under gruppen kaptajner, og udtrykket med the giver oplysning om et enkelt individs identitet ('jeg er den person, man kalder kaptajn her'); det kunne fx være svar på spørgsmålet Which of you is the captain?

# 21

19f j.fr. § 586 Udtrykkene både med og uden a kan forstærkes

Only a little was said (omtrent = Little was said)
He said but little
There were but few people present
I have only very little to add
Only a few books had been damaged

Forbindelserne only little og only few forekommer også, men er sjældne

## Den bestemte artikel

## 22

23b

§ 562

En særlig form for indskrænkning af substantivernes begrebsområde foreligger ved præpositionsforbindelser med *of*:

The Battle of Waterloo was fought in 1815

We heard the sound of a gun

To the detriment (skade) of his country's safety he disclosed nuclear secrets

He is under the influence of drink

All Dickens's works are dealt with in this book to the exclusion of (med udelukkelse af) his "Sketches"

At the age of fifteen he was left an orphan

Capri [kæpri:] in wintertime is a far cry from the Capri of summer

I disse og lignende forbindelser foreligger der en tendens til mekanisk brug af artiklen, og man kunne tale om en sproglig formel

the + substantiv + of

### §563

Denne tendens er dog ikke enerådende. Sammenligner vi 1) *The Peace of the Augustans* med 2) *peace of mind* ('sjælefred'), 1) *the oil of the tanker* med 2) *oil of turpentine* [t\*:pentain] ('terpentinolie'), ser vi, at der i 1) kun er mulighed for bestemt form, men at der i 2) er mulighed for både zero og *the*: zero, hvis udtrykket bruges i almindelighed uden indskrænkning, *the*, hvis konteksten angiver en indskrænkning

What I want is peace of mind I admire the peace of mind he displayed Oil of turpentine has many uses Where did you put the oil of turpentine?

## § 564

Hertil kan føjes, at der findes en lang række faste vendinger, i hvilke substantivet altid optræder ubestemt, bl.a.:

by means of
by way of
by virture of (i kraft af)
in case of
in front of
in spite of
on account of
on top of
under (the) command of
under (the) cover of
in (the) face of (over for; trods)
in (the) presence of (over for, ansigt til ansigt med)

## 23

24 Nazism: [na:tsizm]

## 26

25a Nato: North Atlantic Treaty Organization

UNESCO: United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization

## § 556

Den bestemte artikels brug foran komparativ falder uden for dens normale værdi

I like him all the better for this The more the merrier So much the better / worse

Bestemmer flere adjektiver samme substantiv, optræder artiklen kun én gang

A black and white bird The black and white bird

Hvis to substantiver optræder sammen og udgør ét begreb, anvendes artiklen kun én gang

A knife and fork
The knife and fork
A cup and saucer
The cup and saucer

### § 557

Den bestemte artikel har som grundfunktion at præcisere og specificere. Anderledes udtrykt bruges den bestemte artikel, når der af den talende (skrivende) i situationen forudsættes (relativ) bekendthed hos den lyttende (læsende), mens den ubestemte artikel eller zero anvendes, når der forudsættes (relativ) ubekendthed

When I came home, I ate a steak; the steak was tough There was ink on the table; I mopped (tørre) up the ink

Den bekendthed, der forudsættes, behøver ikke at fremgå af den sproglige kontekst, men kan ligge implicit I situationen

Shut the door! Pass the butter please! Fetch the keys!

Dette forklarer også brugen af the foran sun, moon, sea, air, sky, equator som i

The sun had not yet risen
The moon is down
He went down to the sea
The Prime Minister will be on the air at 9 o'clock
He looked up at the sky
It was the first time I was to cross the equator

I sådanne tilfælde henviser *the* + substantiv til enkeltfænomener i vor tilværelse og kunne siges at fungere som proprium

He looked at the moon He looked at Mars

8 595

Earth forholder sig normalt på samme måde

The earth is round The earth moves round the sun

Efter visse præpositioner, navnlig når udtrykket bruges i overført betydning, er der zero

The loveliest spot on earth
That statement is very much down to earth
What on earth do you mean?
The space ship returned to (the) earth

§ 559

Artikelbrug ved appellativer

	ubestem	singularis t	bestemt	ubestemt	pluralis	bestemt
ikke-tællelig	hay stone		the hay			
	stone		the stone			
tællelig		a stone a chair	the stone the chair	stones chairs		the stones the chairs

Som det fremgår af skemaet, kan det samme ord optræde dels som ikke-tælleligt substantiv, dels som tælleligt substantiv (*stone*) med deraf følgende forskel i artikelbrugen. Mens der i singularis gøres formel forskel på ubestemthed af **ikke-tællelige** og **tællelige** substantiver (*stone* >< *a stone*), er der formelt sammenfald for så vidt angår bestemthed (*the stone*, *the chair*)

Hay is dry grass
The house is built of stone
He was hit by a stone
Take a chair
The hay in this field all belongs to Farmer Jones
The stone used for building in this area is of local origin
The stone that hit him was thrown from above
The chair you are sitting on is an heirloom (arvestykke)

### § 560

Ved **ikke-tællelige** substantiver beror brugen af zero eller *the* på, om ordet bruges i sin fulde almindelighed, uafgrænset, eller om der foreligger en eller anden indsnævring eller afgrænsning

He was tired of life – We do not know much about the life of Shakespeare

Nature is becoming more and more polluted – He was studying the nature of the black panther [pæn¤\*]

Death is hard to tackle – The death of John Lennon

Everywhere the cry was, Back to Nature! – I've wondered about the nature of the attack

Time flies – The time we spent in the cathedral was well spent

Truth is a relative concept – He told me the truth

### §575

Der består en lignende forskel mellem *stones* og *the stones* som mellem *hay* og *the hay*: ubestemt pluralis bruges generelt, ikke-indskrænkende, bestemt form bruges, når der er tale om en indsnævring af begrebet

Englishmen are generally taller than Italians - The Englishmen present all were rather fat Dogs are vigilant [vid3il\*nt] (vagtsom) — The dogs of the farm are very ferocious (glubsk)

Som det ses, kan en hel klasse omtales ved brug af ubestemt pluralis; andre muligheder er ubestemt singularis eller bestemt singularis

A horse is a solid-hoofed (enhovet) quadruped [kwcdruped]
The rogue [r\*ug] (landstryger; slyngel, kæltring), like the artist and perhaps the gentleman, belongs to no class

Under særlige forhold kan desuden bestemt pluralis anvendes til at referere til en hel klasse

The Greeks were at war with the Turks

## §579

Kontrasten mellem *a/an* og *the* forekommer i singularis af tællelige substantiver til at angive (relativ) ubekendhted over for (relativ) bekendthed

Yesterday morning a man was run down; later in the day I learnt that the man was my uncle

Denne ubekendthedsfaktor ved den ubestemte artikel kombineres med værdien 'et enkelt eksemplar ud af en klasse'

She gave me an apple

Ofte kommer et enkelt eksemplar imidlertid til at stå som repræsentant for hele klassen

Pride goes before a fall

A dog is a more useful domestic animal than a cat

\$587

Et substantiv i bestemt form singularis kan repræsentere hele den klasse, det tilhører

The lion is the king of beasts

The motorcar is perhaps the invention that has altered modern civilization to the greatest extent

Dette gælder dog ikke man og woman, for hvilke zero-formen udtrykker denne værdi

The proper study of mankind is man Woman is physically weaker than man

§ 588

En beslægtet anvendelse af bestemt form singularis foreligger, når der skal udtrykkes begrebet 'det typiske'

He is quite the gentleman He played the fool She was the perfect companion

### § 565

En lang række substantiver af forskelligt indhold kan bruges dels refererende generelt til funktion, lejlighed el. lign. og optræder da uden artikel (dvs. **ikke-tælleligt**). Bruges de derimod om specielle, ofte konkrete fænomener som bygninger, inventar, tidsafsnit etc., har de artikel. Dette gælder substantiver som:

a) chapel, church, college, court, hospital, market, office, prison, school, town

He does not go to church – He went over to the church to fetch some hymn books
He was taken to hospital – They drove her to the hospital to see her husband
In court the prisoner explained why he had committed treason [tri:zn] (forræderi, loyalitetsbrud, troskabsbrud)
– There were a lot of spectators in the court
We went to town to do some shopping – The general marched upon the town (rykkede frem imod)

We went to town to do some shopping — The general marched upon the town (rykkede frem imod) You won't be sent to prison for this – We drove past the prison where my brother was confined

Ved university og synagogue [sin\*gcg] er der vaklen: he goes to (the) university / synagogue

b) bed, table, clock

He went to bed at 10 o'clock - I went over and looked under the bed The party were at table when I arrived - I looked at the clock standing on the table

c) air, land, sea, aeroplane, bus, car, rail, road, foot, horseback

Når disse substantiver bruges i udtryk for transportveje eller – muligheder i almindelighed samt i visse faste forbindelser, har de ingen artikel

You may travel by air, by land, or by sea

You may go by aeroplane, bus, car, rail, or road Englishmen have gone to the wars on land or at sea I travelled on foot while my father went on horseback

Men I met him on the road to London

d) breakfast, dinner, lunch, supper, (high) tea

The first meal of the day is breakfast What's for supper?
We had tea at four Dinner is ready
Men The breakfast I had this morning was terrific Will you bring in the lunch?

e) autumn, spring, summer, winter (vaklen efter all: all (the) summer)

Når disse substantiver betegner det karakteristiske for det pågældende tidsafsnit og altså bruges mere generelt, har de zero

Spring has come round again It's almost like summer today

Hvis der derimod tænkes på perioden bruges artiklen

However bleak March may be, the winter is over He usually spent the summer rowing

Efter præpositionen in er der dog stor vaklen

These animals hibernate ([haib\*neit] ligge i vinterdvale; overvintre) in (the) winter The leaves of the oak turn a reddish brown in (the) autumn

f) afternoon, dawn, day, dusk, evening, midday, morning, night, noon sunrise, sunset (vaklen efter all: all (the) morning)

Når der tænkes på disse tidsafsnits karakteristiske egenskaber, således især ved overgang fra ét til et andet, bruges zero

At night the hall was turned into a dormitory Towards dusk he went into the cave again I expect that we shall see you before morning

Hvis der derimod tænkes på perioden, bruges artikel

I am only here for the day
He usually spent the morning writing letters
The night always seemed endless to him

Efter præpositionen in bruges altid artikel

He came in the morning, addressed the conference in the afternoon and left in the evening

### § 566

l en lang række idiomatiske udtryk bestående af verbum + objekt (af typen *take ship*) optræder substantivet med zero

When he came to Liverpool he took ship (gik ombord)
I gave ear to his advice
She left home when she was fifteen
The ship cast / weighed (lettede) anchor
Never lose heart!
She did not like keeping house
They took shelter from the rain in an old shed
The car was lost sight of in no time
Many of the Latin loan-words never really took root in the sixteenth century
He will turn tail (stikke af, løbe sin vej) at the first opportunity
His intention took shape in action
She set pen to paper

§ 567

På lignende måde kan man betragte idiomatiske præpositionsudtryk af typen

at bottom, at present, at sight (straks), by ear, by rote (på ramse (nedsættende)), by heart, on view (udstillet, til eftersyn), at hand, on top

§ 570

Superlativ + substantiv har normalt bestemt artikel

I'll help you with the greatest pleasure
He worked with the utmost care – men He worked with extreme care
It was the most wonderful weather I had ever experienced

Når most har betydningen 'det meste', 'de fleste' bruges ingen artikel

Most of his book is trash Most people were too sleepy to listen

Når most bruges adverbielt (= 'mest'), er der vaklen

I like him (the) most

Med artikel lægger udtrykket særlig vægt på sammenligningen og har i øvrigt litterært præg

En lignende vaklen ses, når most er adjektivisk i singularis

John was the one who took (the) most trouble

§573

Sygdomsbetegnelser har normalt ingen artikel

He has pneumonia / bronchitis [brcnj'kaitis] / influenza / gout [gaut] (gigt) / syphilis [sifilis]

Dog er det ikke sjældent at finde bestemt artikel ved plague, flue samt sygdomsbetegnelser i pluralisform:

(The) flue is an infectious disease No one ever got ill of (the) plague He has (the) measles (The) mumps is an unpleasant disease

### § 576

Nogle substantiver bruges udelukkende i ubestemt pluralis til at angive tingenes tilstand, generelt betragtet

Things went from bad to worse Circumstances are none (slet ikke, ikke spor) too bright How are conditions in the wool trade? Don't make matters worse by lying

Selv om der er principiel forskel på bestemt og ubestemt pluralis, vil den reelle forskel ofte kunne være lille, idet der kan anlægges forskelligt syn på samme sag. Dette fører til vaklen i tilfælde som

(The) historians differ in their view of Napoleon

(The) teachers are a much maligned [m\*'laind] (tale ondt om, bagtale) group of people

(The) lectures will begin at 10 a.m. daily

## § 577

Foruden i generel anvendelse bruges ubestemt pluralis også i specifikke situationer til at angive et ubestemt antal

There were books scattered all over the place Children were running in and out throwing balls and other playthings to each other Tears were coursing (løbe, trille) down her cheeks

Også I denne anvendelse vil der ofte være mulighed for forskelligt syn manifesteret ved ubestemt og bestemt pluralis, uden at der behøver at være nogen reel forskel

(The) times have changed

(The) sparrows were chirping over his head, and (the) leaves were falling round him

## Modul 2

## **Grammar + student essays**

Herskind, Aase & Pedersen, Uffe Gravers: *Engelsk grammatik med synonymer*, København: Gyldendal, 2002 pp. 27-39 Adjektiver og Adverbier

### **Tasks**

Rinvolucri, Mario: *Grammar Games. Cognitive, affective and drama activities for EFL studens*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, First Edition 1984, 2002

III.3 My view of you pp. 102-103 When, as soon as, etc., whenever + present simple

Murphy, Raymond: English Grammar in Use. A self-study reference and practice book for intermediate students of English, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2004
Unit 100 pp. 200-201 Adjectives and adverbs 1 (quick/quickly)
Unit 110 pp. 220-221 Adjectives and adverbs 2 (well/fast/late, hard/hardly)

# **Adjektiver**

## 27

27

## § 430 (Schibsbye 2.1.1 II)

Bortset fra komparationen er adjektiverne ubøjelige. De kan have formelt sammenfald med andre ordklasser: med substantiver: the present, the present day; a native, a native woman; eller med adverbier: far ahead, a far country. Mellem adjektiver og adverbier kan det være vanskeligt at drage grænsen; suffikset –ly, der kan være det formelle skel: a cheerful face / he spoke cheerfully, mangler i mangle tilfælde: a fast train / he ran fast, mens det i andre findes både i adj. og adv.: leisurley movements / he works leisurely. — Skellet må bygges på funktion.

Præsens og perfektum participium optræder ofte som adjektiver: *an interesting story, a bored listener*. Adjektivernes funktionelle og indholdsmæssige berøring med talord og pronominer fremgår af eksempler som: *the 19th century, the previous century; some people, certain people* 

### § 431

Efter indholdet kan adjektiverne inddeles i 1. beskrivende, som udtrykker en egenskab ved overleddet, og 2. klassificerende, der indordner overledet under en kategori

- 1. a brilliant child, a humane person
- 2. the human race, the urban population

Der er imidlertid ingen fast grænse mellem de to grupper, og de fleste adjektiver kan have begge værdier efter omstændighederne:

- 1. a personal remark
- 2. a personal interview

Det er kun adjektiver i beskrivende anvendelse, der kan kompareres.

an aged [eid3id] man / cheese (men he was aged [eid3d] 64)

## §432

I de ovenfor nævnte eksempler er forholdet mellem det attributive adjektiv og dets substantiv ukompliceret: adjektivet refererer til hele substantivets indholdsområde. Men i forbindelser som a natural historian, a classical philologer [fi'lcl\*d3\*] og a public schoolboy bemærker vi, at adjektivet ikke refererer til sit substantiv på samme måde som i a natural phenomenon, classical music og a public lecture. De ovenfor nævnte eksempler på 'skævt' brugte adjektiver er dannet i analogi med forbindelserne natural history, classical philology og public schools. Noget lignende gælder adjektiver i forbindelserne som a heavy smoker (sml. he smokes heavily), an early riser (sml. he generally rises early), a perfect stranger (sml. he is perfectly strange to me), a first offender (sml. his first offence) og the condemned cell ( = the cell for the condemned).

29 §447

analytisk komparation: gradbøjning med *more* – *most* 

syntetisk komparation: gradbøjning med endetillæg/suffiks: -er - -est

### 28

31 many more: mange flere e.g. you have to read many more pages

## 29

32

**§450** 

**Den absolutte** (uægte) **komparativ**, der ikke udtrykker en sammenligning, men en ret høj grad (fx 'en bedre middag'), bruges ikke på engelsk. Her udtrykkes dette begreb på forskellig måde, som det fremgår af de følgende eksempler:

An elderly lady, a youngish man, a largish / (fairly) large / rather large sum of money ('større'), a prolonged stay ('længere'), without un'due risk ('større'), to any great extent ('i større udstrækning'), a good dinner ('bedre')

Dog forekommer komparativ i nogle vendinger, hvor den kunne ligne absolut komparativ, men hvor sammenligningen (modsætningen) er underforstået:

Greater London (underforstået modsætning: London proper (det egentlige London)), the upper class, higher education, the larger towns of Britain

Nogle komparativsformer, der er lånt fra latin, har til en vis grad bevaret deres oprindelige betydning:

A major event, a minor poet, superior articles, inferior wine

33

§449

Skal der drages sammenligning mellem personer eller ting, beror det på stilpræget, om der bruges komparativ eller superlativ; i bogsprog vil man finde eksempler som:

He marrried the younger of the two sisters He chose the smaller car

I talesprog derimod vil det oftest være superlativen, der bruges:

John is the most talented of the two brothers The longest of the two films is 'Hamlet'

### 29

34

§ 433

Syntaktisk kan adjektiver stå

- 1. attributivt: the Christian virtues, the sheer black cliffs
- 2. prædikativisk: She is British It seems odd The soup smells nice
- 3. appositionelt (semi-prædikativisk): Her eyes, wide open, had a horrible glare in them
- 4. med substantivisk funktion: She loves the beautiful He is a friend of the poor

### § 434

Et attributivt adjektiv står i reglen foran sit substantiv

a popular writer

Undertiden kan det dog efterstilles: The best man possible The highest level imaginable

Der findes nogle adjektiver, der kun kan bruges foranstillet. Det gælder ord som joint og live:

through joint efforts a live fish

Sml. også *mere* [mi\*] *folly, utter despair*, samt nogle adjektiviske perfektum participiumsformer som *drunken, shrunken;* 

a drunken driver shrunken (indskrumpet) limbs a sunken ship

Formen drunken forekommer imidlertid også i prædikativisk anvendelse: Is he as drunken as all that? Når det betyder 'fordrukken'.

Yderligere må det tilføjes, at formen *drunk*, der normalt bruges prædikativisk (*He is drunk again now*), også af og til forekommer attributivt:

Have you seen the drunk Major?

Der skelnes mellem *sunk* og *sunken* i attributiv anvendelse, således at *sunk ships* = 'sænkede skibe' og *sunken ships* = 'sunkne skibe'; sml. *sunken rocks* 'undersøiske skær'

## 30

34

§435

Det må bemærkes, at nogle adjektiver har forskellig betydning efter deres stilling; det gælder *present*, der foranstillet betyder 'nuværende':

The present Government

Men efterstillet betyder 'til stede'

The people present

Proper foranstillet = 'passende' That is not a proper request, efterstillet = 'egentlig': London proper

§437

I nogle romanske lån optræder attributivt adjektiv efterstillet:

A consul general A major general A court martial [ma:fl] (krigs-, militær Sum total

Things og matters har i bogsprog ofte efterstillet attributivt adjektiv:

Things English, matters mystical

Ligeledes kan efterstillede adjektiver findes med præg af kataloginddeling:

In things commercial, colonial, and navel Hymns Ancient and Modern

Endvidere står adjektivet altid efter substantiviske indefinitte pronominer:

Something good, somebody important is there anything peculiar about him?

## § 439

Nogle adjektiver bruges kun prædikativisk. Dette gælder mange adjektiver, der begynder med trykløst a-: afraid, alike, alone, ashamed, asleep og endvidere content, devoid (of) ('fri for, blottet for'), glad, ill ('syg'), poorly ('dårlig, utilpas'), well ('rask')

Skal de i disse adjektiver indeholdte begreber udtrykkes attributivt, bruges andre ord.

He is afraid – a scared/frightened/timid boy
He is content with little – a contented person
The girl is sound asleep – a sleeping girl
I am glad to hear it – a happy disposition, a cheerful giver
He is well – a healthy boy
He is ill – the sick person

III bruges dog foranstillet i faste vendinger som ill health, ill luck. He is sick betyder på britisk engelsk 'han har kvalme', 'han kaster op', på amerikansk desuden 'han er syg'.

### §440

Appositionel (semi-prædikativisk) brug kan forekomme, når flere adjektiver er sideordnet (da ofte med stor vægt på adjektiverne), eller når der er knyttet bestemmelser til adjektivet, fx en præpositionsforbindelse:

Mr March replied in a voice firm, resonant [rez\*n\*nt] genlydende; rungende; sonor, and strong Roy watched with an expression solemn, demure (ærbar, sat, alvorlig; adstadig), inquiring A man proud of his birth is seldom popular

### 8441

Participier er ofte efterstillet, når der er særlig vægt på deres verbale element, sml.

The meaning intended – the intended meaning, The solution adopted – the adopted child The persons concerned – a concerned air

The measure considered – his considered ('velovervejede, faste') opinion

He is the person wanted ('den person vi har brug for) - He is the wanted person ('den efterlyste person')

Der kan være en lignende betydningsforskel for de adjektivers vedkommende, der ender på -able og -ible:

This book contains information on all conceivable subjects – It was the quaintest (kunstfærdig; ejendommelig; gammeldags og malerisk; mærkelig, løjerlig) contrivance [k\*n'traivns] (opfindelse; påfund; indretning) conceivable

We have detected a visible improvement - the only person visible was Mr Smith

35

mortal: dødelig menneske

mute: stum person; døvstum; statisk; bedemands medhjælper; stumt bogstav

noble: adelsmand

# 31

35d

§ 442

I substantivisk anvendelse optræder adjektiverne oftest kun med to værdier:

a) til at udtrykke et abstrakt almenbegreb:

He spoke about the beautiful and the sublime

b) til at referere til en hel gruppe eller klasse af personer

The unemployed are becoming a big problem

Ikke alle adjektiver eller participier kan bruges substantivisk til at referere til en hel klasse af personer. I sådanne tilfælde må man i engelsk derfor udtrykke begrebet ved pluralissubstantiver:

The savages (de vilde)
The Allies (de allierede)
The Blacks
The Reds
The Whites
His contemporaries
The intellectuals
The Conservatives
The natives
A bather (en badende)

A holidaymaker (en ferierende) The dancers (de dansende)

### § 443

Der findes dog nogle adjektiver og participier, der brugt substantivisk kan referere til et enkelt individ. Det gælder the Almighty, the accused, the condemned, the deceased, the departed (ogs. afdøde), the in'sured (forsikre, assurere)

#### § 444

I militær sprogbrug vil man dog oftest finde:

How many wounded were there today? Sixteen wounded and twenty dead

## **Adverbier**

(Schibsbye 3.1.1 II)

Som nævnt under adjektiverne er grænsen mellem disse og adverbier meget vanskelig at drage. Mange ord har samme form i adjektivisk og adverbiel funktion: fx sickly, deadly, lowly (beskeden, ydmyg; simpel, ringe)

How long have you waited? – A long time Far away – the Far East Early in life – an early breakfast He spoke kindly – a kindly heart A weakly held position – a weakly child

### 3.2.4 ibid

Adverbier, som altid er identiske med tilsvarende adjektiver er fx: far, fast, little, long, much, straight, well, early, hourly, daily, weekly, deathly, leisurely, gingerly (forsigtig(t), varsom(t)), masterly, only

## 3.3.9 ibid

En række ord, der almindeligvis bruges som adverbier, kan forekomme i a'ttributiv (vedføjet) adjektivisk anvendelse:

In after years
The then king
An upstairs room
Indoor games
Outdoor life
An up-train

# Adverbialers stilling

### 8253

Hvis sætningen kun indeholder ét adverbial, der udtrykker **tid, sted** eller **måde**, er der principielt mulighed for tre placeringer:

During the night / Then he read the book
He then read the book
He read the book during the night / then
In this lonely place / There I met my father
I there met my father
I met my father in this lonely place / there

Som det fremgår allerede af disse eksempler, er adverbialets længde medbestemmende for dets positionsmuligheder: lange led sættes først (initialt) eller sidst (finalt), og kun korte led kan normalt komme i sætningsad-verbiel stilling (dvs. foran hovedverbet) (medialt)

## §254

Dette princip overholdes særlig gennemført, hvor subjektet er lidet vægtigt, fx et pronomen:

When after innumerable fruitless experiments he hit on the correct method, he was a ruined man (sml. dansk 'Da han efter . . . )

### §255

Hvis adverbialet efter sit indhold danner overgang fra det foregående, placeres det naturligt i spidsen af sætningen (eller i sætningsadverbiel stilling):

Consequently he refused to help her He consequently refused to help her

Hvis et sådant led kommer sidst, fungerer det som en "afterthought", hvad der også giver sig udslag i evt. pause (og komma):

He refused to help her, consequently

#### 36

45 manner, place, time

\$256

I øvrigt kan det bemærkes, at adverbialernes indbyrdes orden oftest er følgende:

### Manner - Place - Time:

He played beautifully in the concert last night He spoke well in the debate this morning

Når bevægelsesverber forbindes med et adverbial, der udtrykker sted, følger dette gerne umiddelbart efter verbet:

He went to the station by taxi at three o'clock in the morning

Hvis der optræder flere steds- eller tidsbestemmelser sammen, kommer det mere specielle gerne før det mere generelle:

He lives at 22 Chatsworth Gardens, Acton, London She arrived at six o'clock in the morning on September 25 in the year 1964

## §264

Optræder et adverbium mellem to og infinitiven (to fully comprehend), taler man om 'the split infinitive', en konstruktion, der fordømmes af mange, men som brugt i virkeligt påkrævede tilfælde kan forebygge misforståelser mht. adverbiets tilhørsforhold (som i He failed entirely to understand, der kan fortolkes på to måder.

Eksempler:

I wish to highly recommend him for the post I want you to really enjoy yourself

Adverbierne just, only, merely [mi\*li] og not kan normalt ikke stå mellem to og infinitiven

§ 453

Adverbierne udgør en meget blandet ordklasse, der kan opdeles efter forskellige kriterier

- a. ægte adverbier: here, there, now, then, soon, often, never
- b. afledte adverbier: greatly, happily, beautifully, daily, hourly, clockwise, otherwise, backwards
- c. sammensatte adverbier: sometimes, uphill, today, anywhere

En anden måde at opdele adverbierne på er efter betydning fx

- a. mådesadverbier: thus, so, quietly, slowly, well
- b. stedsadverbier: here, there, far, back, anywhere
- c. tidsadverbier: yesterday, back, now, immediately, always, often, long, yet
- d. gradsadverbier: very, much, so, enough, too, almost, particularly
- e. modale adverbier (der bekræfter, benægter, angiver mulighed eller udtrykker stillingtagen etc.): certainly, no, not, hardly, almost, probably, obviously, perhaps

En tredie måde at opdele adverbierne på er efter syntaktisk funktion

- a. være knyttet til verber: He worked slowly
- b. til adjektiver: He is thoroughly unpleasant
- c. til adverbial: It was extremely well done
- d. til substantial (substantivisk led, navneled): He is almost a man
- e. fungere som prædikativ: He is out
- f. være knyttet til en hel sætning (sætningsadverbium): Naturally, I did not reply

# Adverbiernes placering

§456

Mht. adverbiernes placering kan det i almindelighed siges, at et adverbium, der knytter sig til et verbum, <u>står</u> umiddelbart før eller efter dette:

He quickly rose He rose quickly

Er der objekt eller andre nærmere bestemmelser til verbet, kommer adverbiet enten før verbet eller efter verbum + bestemmelse:

He quietly closed the door He closed the door quietly He immediately rose to the occasion He rose to the occasion immediately

## §457

Et adverbium kommer normalt ikke ind mellem et verbum og dets objekt:

He closed the door quietly

Denne regel kan dog brydes, når objektet er særlig langt og vægtigt:

We must examine carefully the meanings of the words we use

Mr Asquith arranged unexpectedly an exchange of offices between the Chancellor of the Exchequer (finans-ministeren) and the Home Secretary (indenrigsministeren)

### §458

I almindelighed står adverbier, der knytter sig til adjektiv, adverbium eller substantial (substantivisk led, navneled: først og fremmest substantiver (herunder verbalsubstantiver) og pronominer, dernæst adjektiver, infinitiver og visse bisætninger), der fungerer som prædikativ, **foran** disse led:

It was an <u>extremely</u> unpleasant surprise
It was <u>quite</u> well done
He has been <u>almost</u> a madman for three months

Dog står adverbiet enough efter sit adjektiv:

The house is not big enough to live in

Ligeledes står enough normalt efter prædikativisk brugt substantiv:

There was not room enough

#### §459

**Sætningsadverbier** er adverbier, der ikke knytter sig til et enkelt led, men farver hele sætningen. Hvis verballeddet ikke er sammensat, står sætningsadverbiet normalt foran verbet. Hvis verballeddet er sammensat står sætningsadverbiet gerne efter det første hjælpeverbum:

The old Catholic families naturally resorted to this place for worship
Mr Brown obviously has all the correct hobbies
In Britain's present financial straits (vanskeligheder) defence expenditure will clearly have to be cut

Sætningsadverbiet kan stå først eller sidst i sætningen; disse ekstrapositioner markeres da normalt ved komma:

Obviously, Mr Brown has all the correct hobbies Mr Brown has all the correct hobbies, obviously

Forskellen mellem sætningsadverbiets placering som førsteled og dets placering ved verbet behøver ikke være stor, mens adverbiet som sidsteled ofte er særlig emfatisk

## §460

De hidtil nævnte eksempler på sætningsadverbier er alle modale (om modalitet se s. 71) adverbier. En anden type sætningsadverbier er tids- og gradsadverbier, der i reglen står foran verbet, hvis dette er usammensat, og ellers efter første hjælpeverbum:

He <u>often</u> comes here on Sundays She <u>nearly</u> fell off the ladder He has <u>never</u> been abroad

## §461

Når adverbier, der er knyttet til verbet, placeres efter dette, beskriver de udelukkende den ved verbet udtrykte handling og er altså fuldt ud mådesadverbier:

He rose slowly
She wrote fast
He answered my questions wisely
She counted the money carefully

Hvis adverbier som *clearly, naturally, regularly, simply* og *wisely* står foran (hoved)verbet (og således kommer til at fungere som sætningsadverbier), er deres betydning meget forskellig fra deres betydning som efterstillede mådesadverbier. Sml. følgende par, hvor A er eksempler på sætningsadverbier og B på mådesadverbier:

A He clearly spoke on a subject that interested him B He spoke clearly A He naturally refused to go B In spite of the strain (pres) he talked naturally of his experiences A We regularly enjoyed ourselves ('Vi morede os rigtigt')

B We enjoyed ourselves regularly ('Vi morede os med regelmæssige mellemrum')

A He simply wrote the letter

B He wrote the letter simply

A He wisely answered my questions

B He answered my questions wisely

For andre adverbiers vedkommende er betydningsforskellen i udsagnet meget mindre afgørende, uden at man dog kan sige, at de to placeringer kan anvendes forskelsløst:

A She carefully counted the money (omtrent = 'Omhyggelig som hun var, talte hun . . . ')

B She counted the money carefully

A He quietly closed the door ('Lige så stille lukkede han døren')

B He closed the door quietly

I A-eksemplerne er adverbiet altså ikke så nært knyttet til selve verbet, men nærmer sig et sætningsadverbiums funktion

### §462

I passivkonstruktioner placeres mådesadverbiet normalt lige før hovedverbet:

He had been kindly received They are being closely watched

Placeret efter hovedverbet har adverbiet større eftertryk:

He had been received kindly They are being watched closely

## **§**463

Både i aktive og passive sætninger kan mådesadverbier stå først og får da særligt eftertryk:

Very slowly and impressively he rose to greet his visitors Gently the heavy load was lowered into the hold (støtte(punkt), fodfæste)

## §465

Adverbiet står oftest foran infinitte konstruktioner:

Never having been there before, I lost my way Always being seen in each other's company, they were taken for lovers

### 39

47b + 47c

§ 466

Finitte former af be har normalt adverbiet efter sig:

He is never at home She was always out

Årsagen til be's særstilling i denne henseende må formentlig søges i den omstændighed, at be i så stor udstrækning anvendes som hjælpeverbum:

He is never seen at home

Et adverbium kan kun placeres mellem subjekt og hjælpeverbum, når dette sidste har stærktryk:

He probably 'will come tomorrow

The whole matter frequently 'has been discussed

På samme made placeres adverbiet foran finitte former af *be*, når de er trykstærke: *He never 'is at home* 

She always 'was out

På amerikansk er det meget alm. at finde adverbium foran hjælpeverber – og også foran former af *be* som hovedverbum –, uden at disse er emfatiske:

- (\*) He probably will come tomorrow
- (\*) He never is at home

### §467

Der er særlige ordstillingsproblemer ved verbum + adverbium af typen put on (phrasal verb):

He put his coat on He put on his coat

Talesproget foretrækker adverbiet sidst, når dette betegner noget konkret og fysisk. Hvis objektet er et pronomen, kan adverbiet kun stå sidst:

He put it on

I to tilfælde er der stærk tendens til at sætte adverbiet lige efter verbet:

1) når objektet er langt og vægtigt:

He gave away every penny he had >< He gave everything away

2) når verbum + adverbium bruges med overført betydning:

During his six month's stay in Italy he only picked up one Italian phrase >< He picked the heavy book up

# Placering af not

### §468

I fremsættende sætninger placeres not normalt foran hovedverbet og altid lige efter finit hjælpeverbum:

He did not come
He said he could not come
She had not seen me
He had not been seen

I spørgsmål er der to muligheder. Formelt sprog har:

Did he not come? Have you not seen her?

Mens talesproget har sammentrukne former af hjælpeverbum + not:

Didn't he come? Haven't you seen her?

# Placering af only

### §469

Only kan placeres ret frit, afhængigt af stillaget. I både tale- og skriftsprog kan only placeres umiddelbart foran de(t) ord, det fremhæver:

Only John promised to help me John passed only in Latin John only promised to help us, he did not actually do so

Det led, *only* knytter sig til, har stærktryk og emfatisk intonation.

Imidlertid er der (især i det ureflekterede talesprog) stærk tendens til, at *only* trækkes frem i sætningen, selv om det knytter sig til et led hen imod slutningen af sætningen; dets tilknytningsforhold vises på samme måde ved tryk og intonation:

John only passed in 'Latin

## Adverbier med dobbeltformer

#### 8472

En del adverbier har dobbeltformer. For en ret stor gruppes vedkommende er der tendens til at bruge den korte form med mere eller mindre konkret betydning, den lange med overført betydning:

He got the car dirt cheap >< No taste, he said to himself when he looked round the cheaply decorated room He was close to the road when the accident occurred >< He examined the letter closely

Deep down in the water the old pike (gedde) was lurking >< She was deeply moved by his generosity

Don't talk so loud >< They protested (pasta, forsikre) loudly that they were innocent

Stay somewhere near >< They were nearly related (= 'nært beslægtede')

The window was wide open >< Their tastes differ widely

## §474

En anden gruppe dobbeltformer forholder sig sådan, at den korte form anvendes som modificerende, ofte forstærkende, adverbium og således har skilt sig kraftigt ud fra adverbiet på –ly i semantisk henseende:

He threw the ball clean over the roof >< She lived cleanly and soberly (Cats are cleanly (adj. [e]) animals)
The stone went clear through the window >< It is too dark to see clearly
They travelled due north >< The debt was duly paid
That'll suit me fine >< She was finely dressed
My son has just left school >< He was justly punished
He climbed right to the top >< He was rightly treated

### §478

Endelig kan der i nogle tilfælde skelnes stilistisk, således at den korte adverbiumsform hovedsagelig bruges i talesprog, formen på –ly hovedsagelig i formelt skriftsprog:

Take it easy – That is easier / more easily said than done – She is not easily satisfied I ran as quick as I could – Come quick! – Retaliations quickly followed – The wound healed quickly Please read a bit slower – We climbed slowly up the hill – How slowly the time passes! – He read the rest of the story more slowly – Hold tight! – Sleep tight!

## §479

De lavere taladverbier (dvs. til og med 12) har også dobbeltformer:

First(ly), second(ly), etc. = in the first place, in the second place, etc.

Formen firstly lader til at forekomme mindre hyppigt end de andre former på -ly:

First I want to emphasize that I am here of my own free will; secondly I wish to state that I was not on the premises when the burglary took place and thirdly it was I who phoned the police

# Adjektivisk eller adverbiel konstruktion?

### §481

I følgende eksempler udtrykkes der samme tanke, men grammatisk og stilistisk er der forskel:

He is an early riser – He rises early He is a good speaker – He speaks well He is a heavy smoker – He smokes heavily

I disse eksempler er konstruktionen med adjektiv + substantiv mest almindelig, hvis der skal udtrykkes en fast egenskab ved subjektet; sml. et eksempel som

He drank heavily throughout the morning

Hvor adjektiv + substantiv ville være udelukket

### §482

I andre tilfælde synes de to konstruktioner at være nogenlunde lige almindelige:

He speaks fluent French – He speaks French fluently There was an extreme oddness about the whole affair – The whole affair was extremely odd

#### **§483**

På engelsk er det muligt at danne adverbier af adjektiver på –ly som friendly, lovelily og silly (friendlily, sillily) og af perfektum participier som terrified og surprised (terrifiedly, surprisedly); dette undgås dog oftest af eufoniske grunde, og i stedet bruges en præpositionsforbindelse, som ofte vil svare til dansk adverbium:

He shouted to me in a friendly manner ('venligt') She answered in a silly tone of voice ('dumt') I looked at him with surprise

### 8484

Der er et skarpt skel i betydningsmæssig henseende mellem adjektivisk og adverbiel konstruktion i tilfælde som:

They seemed happy – They lived happily She became hungry – She ate the food hungrily The children fell ill – He fell heavily to the ground

I en række tilfælde er der dog mulighed for næsten forskelsløst at udtrykke sig enten adjektivisk eller adverbielt:

They arrived safe and sound – They arrived safely
"Yes", he answered, smiling – "Yes", he answered smilingly
He stood there motionless(ly)
The consequences of his folly lay heavy on his health but still more heavily on his spirit
New-laid eggs – Newly laid eggs
Tight-fitting clothes – Tightly fitting clothes

## §485

Mens der således er nogen vaklen i ovenstående eksempler, er der andre typer, hvor sproget af forskellig grund har lagt sig fast på en udtryksmåde, der ikke kan varieres: det hedder fx kun new-fangled (nymodens) ideas (der er i moderne engelsk intet verbum \*to fangle), mens hovedtendensen er at føje –ly til adverbiet:

Her newly awakened curiosity gave her no rest

My recently acquired knowledge stood me in good stead (var til god hjælp/kom til god nytte)

### §486

Ved verberne *ring, smell, sound* og *taste* er der mulighed for enten prædikativisk konstruktion (således at verberne i denne anvendelse nærmer sig copula) eller adverbiel konstruktion:

The bell rang violently
The butter smells rancid (harskt)
My evening clothes smell strongly of camphor
Her voice sounded tearful
The child's voice sounded shrilly through the corridor
The meat tastes delicious
The meat tasted deliciously of garlic
(She looked angry – She looked angrily at me)

Også andre verber, som kommer nær op ad copulas funktion, kan have vekslende konstruktionsmuligheder:

He felt bad(ly) about it Her performance turned out successful(ly)

### §487

Efter as og than bruges den adjektiviske form usual:

As usual he was late It was darker than usual for December

Dog bliver naturligvis adverbiumsformen brugt foran adjektiv eller verbum:

It was more than usually dark

As usually happens on such occasions, he did not tell his mother

## §489

I nogle tilfælde bruges adjektivsformer i adverbielle funktioner eller med andre ord: adjektiverne fungerer adverbielt. Når to farvebetegnelser optræder sammen, bruges gerne to adjektivsformer, selv om det første har adverbiel funktion:

I prefer the pale yellow dress to the dark red one The dress was a light blue shade

Når et præsens participium eller et adjektiv på –y står foran et andet adjektiv, og de to adjektiver er nær hinanden i betydning, kan det første opfattes som havende adverbiel (forstærkende) funktion:

It was a blazing hot day
The blanket was dripping wet
His face became ashy pale
She wore a snowy white dress

## Modul 3

# Grammar + student essays

Herskind, Aase & Pedersen, Uffe Gravers: Engelsk grammatik med synonymer,

København: Gyldendal, 2002

## pp. 40-56 Pronominer

### Tasks:

Rinvolucri, Mario: *Grammar Games. Cognitive, affective and drama activities for EFL studens*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, First Edition 1984, 2002

I.2 Noughts and crosses pp. 13-14 Determiners: some, any, much, many, etc.

1.14 Grammar draughts pp. 54-55 Present simple, pronoun agreement

Murphy, Raymond: English Grammar in Use. A self-study reference and practice book for intermediate students of English, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2004

Unit 92 pp. 184-185 Relative clauses 1: clauses with who/that/which

Unit 93 pp. 186-187 Relative clauses 2: clauses with and without who/that/which

Unit 94 pp. 188-189 Relative clauses 3: whose/whom/where

Unit 95 pp. 190-191 Relative clauses 4: extra information clauses (1)

## **Pronominer**

## 40

48b

§ 493

I normalt talesprog bruges objektsformerne prædikativisk

It's me / him / us / them

Let's pretend for a moment: I'll be her and you'll be me

Når der følger en relativsætning efter, spiller attraktion ind, dvs. antecedens (det eller de ord, hvortil det relative pronomen/relativsætningen henviser; korrelat) har den kasus, som relativpronominet har eller ville have:

It was she who went out just now, wasn't it?
It was her you meant, wasn't it
It is we who have helped you
It was us you gave it to, wasn't it

## § 495

Efter konjunktionerne as og than bruges i omhyggeligt sprog den form, en hel sætning ville have krævet

He is older than I (am)
She is as good as he (is)
I like you better than (I like) him
I like you better than he (likes you)

Men i talesproget er der stærk tendens til at bruge objektsformen uanset funktion: He is taller than me

En lignende vaklen optræder efter but

Nobody but he would have thought of it Nobody would have thought of it but him

Forskellen er her betinget af, om but optræder før eller efter det finitte verbum

Efter except og like bruges normalt objektsformen

She is proud that nobody matters to him except her

He thought that her drawings were rather like her

## 41

50

§496

I en vis udstrækning kan she også bruges om byer

Oxford taught me as much Greek and Latin as she could Brighton was looking her best

§ 497

It har en række funktioner af rent formel art

a) som subjekt til en hel sætnings indhold

Now he accompanies his wife to church on most Sundays, because it pleases her

b) som subjekt i udtryk om vejr- og klimaforhold og om forholdene i bredere forstand, også ikke-fysiske

It rained last night
It was snowing heavily as I left the village
It was unpleasant in there

c) som subjekt i udtryk om tidspunkt og afstand

It is five to six
They all found it was time to go to bed
Is it far to the station?
It's five miles

Tænkes der ikke på tidspunkt, men tidsrum, bruges there

They all found there was time for another pint before the train left (sml. It was time for another pint = 'Nu var tiden inde til ...')

d) som "foreløbigt subjekt"

It is wrong to lie

It is no use crying over spilt milk

e) som subjekt ved sætningsspaltning

It is the colonel I want to see It was the kings and their families that dominated Europe at that time It was on that occasion I first met him

f) som subjekt i identificerende udsagn

Who is that gentleman over there? It is my uncle

Hvis der ikke er tale om identifikation, men om yderligere oplysning om eller beskrivelse af allerede kendte personer eller ting, bruges efter omstændighederne *he, she* eller *they* 

I'm sure you'll like Tom; he is a very charming boy Our new neighbours came yesterday. They are very nice people

g) som subjekt i kollokvialt sprog i vendinger som

It says in the paper that he died yesterday It says in the Bible we mustn't steal

h) som "foreløbigt objekt" for verber og præpositioner i en række vendinger

As the Bible has it, "Thou shalt not steal"

I put it to you that (du vil vel formentlig ikke benægte at/du må hellere indrømme at/forholder det sig ikke sådan at) you did not tell the truth yesterday

We saw to it that he was duly punished

# **Possesiver**

§500

Forskellen mellem brugen af de adjektiviske (bundne) og de substantiviske (ubundne) former ses i eksempler som

Our house is an old one - The house is ours - Ours is an old house

§ 501

Svarende til substantivernes konstruktion med dobbelt genitiv (a friend of my father's) bruges de substantiviske former af de possessive pronominer i eksempler som

He is a friend of mine
Are they friends of yours
A photo of hers – Men A photo of her

# Possessiv eller bestemt artikel?

§502

Possesive pronominer bruges også i det hele taget, når der tænkes på tilhørsforhold

He lost his way (He asked his/the way of a policeman) They took it in their stride (klarede det med lethed) We could not make up our minds

I typen He hit her in the face, hvor objektets legemsdel angives, bruges bestemt artikel

Andre eksempler

I gripped him by the collar She shot him through the heart

§ 503

I passive sætninger bruges bestemt artikel, også når der refereres tilbage til subjektet

She was hit in the face
He was shot through the heart
He was scratched on the face by his cat
I was stung on the temple by a bee
He was given a box on the ears
He was taken to hospital with a wound in the shoulder

§504

I nogle faste vendinger anvendes næsten udelukkende bestemt artikel

He was armed to the teeth
She was red in the face
He has jazz on the brain
Your coat is short in the sleeve(s)
He is not the sort of man to turn the other cheek

Man finder både *He is on his way home* og *He is on the way home*. Den sidste er eneste mulighed i en forbindelse som *He is on the way to becoming mad* 

# Self-formerne

## § 509

Disse pronominer anvendes først og fremmest til at fremhæve en person eller ting i modsætning til en anden person eller ting. Der er flere mulige ordstillinger: apposition til det ord, der skal fremhæves, slutstilling eller, hvis der findes flere verbalformer, placering mellem disse

The manager himself
The manager was present himself
He had never himself had the measles

Mærk også den prædikativiske anvendelse af self-formerne til at fremhæve subjektets egenart

Smith is himself again

#### **§510**

Desuden bruges self-formerne efter and, as, except, like og than, ofte som en kompromisløsning, der befrier den talende for valget mellem subjekts- og objektsformen af de personlige pronominer og efter disse ord ikke nødvendigvis med fremhævende funktion

This will be very convenient for/to Mrs Brown and myself
John is from the same village as myself
Nobody knows anything about this except myself
These are worries that a girl like yourself ought never to have known about
He wanted to have people round him abler than himself

# §511

Endvidere kan *self*-formerne anvendes refleksivt, dvs. til at angive identitet mellem på den ene side subjektet og på den anden side direkte eller indirekte objekt eller styrelse for præposition

He shaved himself carefully
I have always been independent and kept myself to myself
He went to his quarters and cooked himself a meal
I had a couple of drinks by myself
He looked at himself in the mirror

Som det fremgår af disse eksempler, kan refleksiv konstruktion forbindes med et mere eller mindre udpræget element af emfase: i *I kept myself to myself* angives der ved det andet *myself* en kraftig modsætning til andre, mens det første *myself* er uemfatisk, ligeledes vil objektet i *He shaved himself* normalt ikke tænkes i modsætning til andre

## 43

61

En række verber konstrueres ikke refleksivt på engelsk, men det gør de tilsvarende danske derimod (der er langt flere refleksive verber i dansk end i engelsk):

appear, approach, behave, concentrate, feel, hurry, imagine, lean, lie down, manage, marry, move, settle, show up, sit down, turn

The ship appeared on the horizon
As winter approached, it became colder
He behaved shamefully
He felt ill
She hurried down the street
They lay down on the grass
He married a rich widow
Not a leaf moved
She turned and looked at me

### § 512

Et lille antal verber konstrueres kun refleksivt; om dem gælder det, at *self-*formerne optræder rent mekaniseret uden at indeholde noget element af emfase. Følgende kan nævnes:

ab'sent oneself from (holde sig borte fra), avail oneself of (benytte sig af), betake oneself to (søge tilflugt hos), demean oneself to (nedværdige sig til), ingratiate [in'greifieit] oneself with (indynde sig hos), perjure ['p\*:d3\*] oneself (aflægge falsk ed), pride oneself on (rose sig af)

He absented himself from all committee meetings You should avail yourself of this opportunity She tried to ingratiate herself with me In giving evidence he perjured himself She prides herself on her cooking He betook himself to his heels (han tog benene på nakken)

## 43

61a

§ 513

Nogle verber kan konstrueres både refleksivt og intransitivt med ringe betydningsforskel fx behave, dress, hide, shave, wash, (på dansk har disse verber refleksivt pronomen). Refleksiv konstruktion har som det fyldigere udtryk en tendens til at understrege handlingsprocessen

He dressed himself with great care - Do we dress for dinner?

Understregning af handlingen kan give sig det udslag, at den refleksive konstruktion lægger vægt på den bevidste indsats:

In spite of his fatigue he managed to keep himself awake by drinking innumerable cups of tea. — You had better keep awake as you may be summoned at very short notice

Now behave (yourself), John. - He behaved very strangely

You have proved yourself worthy of promotion. — On his appointment there was some doubt as to his competence, but he soon proved (to be) the man for the job (= it soon turned out that he was . . . )

# Efter præposition

## 44

62a+b

§ 514

Efter præposition finder man både *self-*former og personlige pronominer til at angive identitet med subjektet. Hvis vi sammenligner eksemplerne:

1) He looked at himself in the mirror – He always talks about himself

2) a) He had two hours of darkness before him b) She closed the door behind him

ser vi, at begge eksemplerne i 1) er refleksive som defineret ovenfor. Self-formerne bruges i sådanne eksempler, fordi det drejer sig om handlinger, som subjektet foretager med sig selv i tænkt modsætning til andre. Yderligere eksempler på 1):

He is getting above himself (være indbildsk, bilde sig noget ind; blive overstadig)
He woke by himself
She sat smiling happily to herself
She pointed at herself
He is old enough to do for himself (handle)

Eksempel 2a) ovenfor er også refleksivt, eksempel 2b) ikke, men i begge typer anvendes de personlige pronominer efter præpositionen, fordi der ikke her er behov for at pointere en kontrast mellem subjektet og andre personer

### 2a):

Above him he saw an aeroplane circling He arranged the papers in front of him She liked to have him beside her He had no money with him She closed the door behind her She married beneath her

#### 2b):

She (Clara) pointed at her (Violet)
When her mother went out, Polly closed the door behind her

### § 515

Den traditionelle forklaring på valget af personlige pronominer eller *self*-former efter præposition går ud på, at de personlige pronominer bruges efter præposition i lokal (vedr. et begrænset område, som er knyttet til et bestemt sted; stedlig, stedspræget) betydning, *self*-formerne efter præposition i ikke-lokal betydning. Denne forklaring passer i mange tilfælde:

She looked about her. - He had his brother beside him. - He was beside himself with joy

men slår ikke altid til; sml. eksempler som

I always have a good dictionary by me when I work. – He woke by himself. – She married beneath her.

Afgørende for den refleksive brug af self-former efter præposition synes det at være, at der er behov for at fremhæve subjektet over for andre personer. Betragt yderligere følgende replikskifte, der klart viser skellet mellem self-form og personligt pronomen:

"Polly shut the door behind her with a bang", said Mary. "Behind herself or behind her mother?" asked Jane. "Behind her mother"; Polly stayed.

### § 516

He mixed himself a highball (A mixed A a highball (whiskysjus)) He mixed him a highball (A mixed B a highball)

He asked him to mix himself a highball (A asked B to mix B a highball)
He asked him to mix him a highball (A asked B to mix C a highball / A asked B to mix A a highball)

# **Demonstrative pronominer**

## §540

This – these og that – those adskilles principielt ved, at det første par viser hen til noget, der er nær den talende, det andet par til noget fjernere, der er semantisk parallelisme mellem på den ene side this – these, here og now og på den anden side that – those, there og then:

here = now = this = these there then that those

Denne betydningsforskel gælder både konkret og ikke-konkret:

This book is my latest one You can take that bus standing over there We haven't had much rain this year In those days poverty was widespread I haven't seen him these three weeks

#### **§541**

*This* og *that* bruges såvel substantivisk som adjektivisk. Substantivisk ses den normale anvendelse i eksempler som

Mr Smith has now produced his third volume of verses; this fulfils the expectations aroused by its forerunners I took up 'Sons and Lovers'. That had been one of my favourite books

This og that bruges her om ikke-person. Kun i identificerende anvendelse kan de bruges substantivisk om personer

This is Mr Smith That is my uncle This is Mrs Bucket speaking

I adjektivisk brug anvendes this og that om både person og ikke-person

Officer, this man has been following me during the last half-hour.- What! That man again! This new pen of mine doesn't leak as the old one did What was that noise?

These og those kan bruges substantivisk og adjektivisk både om person og om ikke-person

These are my friends
Are those your children
These people are much worse than those friends of yours

### § 542

Både this og that kan referere til en hel forudgående sætning eller en del deraf

He is a heavy drinker, and **this** absorbs much of the family income If he did marry, he would certainly want children and **that** too is a heavy expense

Til at vise frem til noget følgende bruges this:

This is how the novel begins: 'The Bottoms' succeeded to 'Hell Row'. . . .

### §543

Ovenfor er nævnt nogle skel mellem this og that. Sammenligner vi konkurrerende udtryk som

This is not fair / That is not fair / It is not fair

kan denne vekslen mellem pronominerne forklares dels ved, hvor nærværende det omtalte forhold er for den talende (*this*><*that*), dels ved emfase over for ikke-emfase (*this*/*that*><*it*)

#### **§544**

En række vendinger er at betragte som idiomatiske

That's it
That's that
Do it like this
A man like that can't be trusted
Apples like those are uneatable

## § 545

Ofte bruges that og those **repræsentativt**, dvs. de erstatter et substantiv, der er nævnt i sammenhængen; deres demonstrative betydning kan være mere eller mindre udvisket

My aunt's picture hung beside that of my uncle

Denne konstruktion forekommer i bogsprog og konkurrerer med det naturlige talesprogs genitivkonstruktion

My aunt's picture hung beside my uncle's

That og those brugt repræsentativt kan følges af en præpositionsforbindelse med of (knap så hyppigt med andre præpositioner), af participier og af relativsætninger

My gloves were lying beside those of my father (= beside my father's)
He drew his chair nearer to that on which Nicholas was seated
He reads books from his local library, mostly those dealing with foreign countries
She always used the main entrance except on Fridays, when she preferred that reserved for the staff
I like these samples much better than those I got yesterday

## § 546

Uden repræsentativ funktion forekommer that i et eksempel som

That which confronted her was worse than death There was that in his look that made my blood curdle (isne)

That betyder her 'the thing' eller 'the situation' eller lignende

Those bruges på lignende ikke-repræsentative måde og betegner da personer

There are those who do not believe this

#### § 547

That / those + substantiv + bestemmende relativsætning (eller participium, der er ækvivalent dermed) bruges, når der skal udtrykkes modsætning, eller der foreligger en appel til hukommelsen

We prefer those customers who pay quickly to those who pay slowly
That part of a street which is reserved for pedestrians is called the pavement, while that part (which is)
reserved for vehicles is called the roadway
Where is that book I lent you last week?

Sml. hermed en lignende anvendelse af that og those, hvor der ikke følger nogen relativsætning efter:

She gave me that characteristic teen-age look She was wearing one of those modern hats Hvor der ikke foreligger modsætning eller appel til hukommelsen, bruges imidlertid bestemt artikel, hvad der statistisk er langt det almindeligste

§ 548

Både this – these og that – those kan bruges emotionelt, efter kontekstens art rosende eller misbilligende

What's all this supposed to be in aid of? That boy will work wonders That girl will be the death of me That wife of his!

# Interrogative pronominer

**§535** 

Who bruges substantivisk om person(er):

Who is he? Who are they? I don't know who he is I don't know who they are

## Skriftsprog og formelt talesprog

Whom did you see?
Whom did you speak to?
To whom did you speak?
I do not know whom he meant
I asked him whom he had spoken to
I asked him to whom he had spoken

Efter præposition er whom obligatorisk

Whose er genitivsform:

Whose book is that?
Whose is that book?
Whose pencils are these?
He asked me whose (book) it was

## **Talesprog**

Who did you see Who did you speak to

I don't know who he meant
I asked him who he had spoken to

§536

What bruges substantivisk i singularis og pluralis om ikke-person og adjektivisk om såvel person som ikkeperson

What did he tell you?
Tell me what he told you?
What is that?
What are these?
What sort do you want?
What man would believe that of his wife?
What kind of man is he?
What books have you read on that subject?
What a pity!
What utter nonsense!
What he has suffered!

§537

Which bruges substantivisk og adjektivisk både om person(er) og ikke-person(er); det adskiller sig fra who / what ved at have en præcist udvælgende funktion, dvs. det bruges, når der spørges om 'hvem eller hvilke(n) ud af et begrænset antal':

Which do you prefer, tea or coffee?

Which of your colleagues do you hate most?

Which colour is missing from your paint-box?

Which of Lawrence's novels would you recommend?

If the foreigner were to ask which writers and which books he ought to read if he is to understand the English character, we should find it hard to answer him shortly

Men: What colour is his tie?

§539

I kollokvialt sprog kan de spørgende pronominer og adverbier forstærkes med ever.

Whatever can he mean? Whoever told you that story? However did that happen? Wherever did you get it from?

# Relative pronominer

**§518** 

Relativsætninger kan være af to typer: **bestemmende** og **parentetiske**. En **bestemmende relativsætning** indgår en intim forbindelse med det eller de ord, den knytter sig til (antecedens), således at den normalt ikke kan udelades, i hvert fald ikke, uden at indholdet af perioden forandres væsentligt:

Do you know the man who wrote this book? The pilots who were drunk were not allowed to fly

En **parentetisk relativsætning** har et indhold, der ikke er nødvendigt for forståelsen af perioden, men som kan opfattes som et supplement, der tit ville kunne have hovedsætningsform:

My brother John, who has just come home from Spain, wants to meet you (= My brother John wants to meet you; he has just come home from Spain)

The pilots, who were drunk, were not allowed to fly

Da en **bestemmende relativsætning** er så intimt forbundet med sit antecedens, er der normalt ingen pause og intet intonationsskifte ved dens begyndelse og følgelig heller intet komma. Derimod markeres en **parentetisk relativsætning** ved intonationsskifte, eventuelt pause, og i skriften ved komma. – Parentetiske relativsætninger er ret sjældne i talesprog, men noget hyppigere i skriftsprog

§519

Who anvendes, når antecedens betegner person i singularis og pluralis, både i bestemmende og parentetiske sætninger; det er kun substantivisk.

Who bruges som subjekt; som objekt og styrelse for præposition bruges i skriftsproget whom, en form, talesproget hyppigst undgår, især ved udladelse af relativpronominet

She had a husband who adored her

How little we know of even those writers whom we have read most assiduously ([\*'sidju\*sli] flittigt, ihærdigt) He to whom we pay this tribute (['tribju:t] tribut, hyldest, anerkendelse) has changed his party more than once

De substantiver, der lader sig personificere, kan have who som relativ

Britain, who has opened negotiations on the Common Market, is in rather a weak position at present

Efter præposition er formen *whom* obligatorisk; i øvrigt kan det bemærkes, at *whom* som relativ lader til at være mere modstandsdygtigt end det interrorgative *whom* 

## § 520

Formen whose er genitiv og kan referere både til personligt og ikke-personligt antecedens såvel i bestemmende som i parentetiske relativsætninger

The girl whose mother I was speaking to has left the room

Then there is the problem of the owners, whose interest does not appear to have been consulted Upon the remains of the old cathedral they built a new priory, whose ruins still remain

Whose refererende til ikke-personligt antecedens veksler med of which:

The trees whose trunks / the trunks of which / of which the trunks measured more than five feet in diameter [dai'æmit\*] were all felled

#### §521

Which anvendes, når antecedens er ikke-person i singularis eller pluralis, både i bestemmende og parentetiske relativsætninger; i disse anvendelser er det substantivisk:

The mists which sometimes covered the top of the island obscured the light when it was most needed

Endvidere bruges *which* adjektivisk om både person og ikke-person i parentetiske sætninger; denne brug tilhører næsten udelukkende bogsproget

Mr Smith, which gentleman was not present, had written a letter to me

## §522

Kollektiver har vekslende *who* og *which* som relativ, *who*, hvis der tænkes mest på personerne, *which*, hvis der tænkes mest på gruppen som helhed

Her family, who continue to support her loyally, are unable to detect any moral flaws in her He is to live with the family, which consists of Mr and Mrs Jones and their daughter

#### §523

What er et ubestemt relativ, dvs. det har ikke noget antecedens. What brugt som singularispronomen er omtrent lig that which; det bruges både substantivisk og adjektivisk:

I gave him what I had

That is what this book is trying to do

I adjektivisk funktion har *what* tendens til at forekomme i udtryk, der er negativt orienteret ('den smule, der', 'de få, der'); sml., at det ofte forbindes med *little* og *few*:

What (little) money he had left was spent on his funeral What (few) spectators had bothered to come round were heavily disappointed

## §524

Både which og what bruges refererende til en hel sætning eller til en del deraf; which refererer da hyppigst til noget foregående, what til noget efterfølgende

He walked on the wall on his hands, which was a very dangerous thing to do Yes, I have the letter, and what is more, I mean to (det er min mening at) keep it

§525

Ligesom de interrogative pronominer kan også relativt who, which og what sammensættes med ever til at udtrykke begrebet 'somhelst', dvs. de ligger betydningsmæssigt nær any og dets sammensætninger og nær at all. Brugen af disse former fordeler sig på samme måde som brugen af interrogativt who, which og what, sålededes at whichever anvendes begrænsende både om person og ikke-person, og whatever bruges adjektivisk om både person og ikke-person samt substantivisk om ikke-person

Whoever says so is a liar
I must say that this hat fits me, whose-ever it is
Tell it to who(m)ever you please
Fish is delicious, whichever kind you choose

The three of them agreed that whichever (whoever) arrived first should get seats for the other two Whatever friends we may offend, we shall have done our duty

#### **§526**

That bruges som relativ refererende til både personligt og ikke-personligt antecedens, men ikke til en hel sætning; i normalsproget forekommer that næsten udelukkende i bestemmende relativsætninger\*:

He is the only man that can help us Much else that he had done had failed to please his young critic Fool that she was she forgot the key There was everything that the most exacting pleasure-seeker could wish for

Som det fremgår af eksemplerne, kan *that* fungere som subjekt, objekt og prædikativ, og det kan være styret af en præposition, der da kun kan komme sidst i sætningen

\*I moderne sprog kan eksempler på that anvendt i parentetiske sætninger dog forekomme

The term is used to describe day continuation schools, that fill in the three or four years after the end of compulsory education

#### §531

Zero-relativsætninger (dvs. uden relativpronomen) er karakteristiske for talesproget og det flydende skriftsprog, mens formelt sprog som regel undgår dem. De er kun bestemmende og optræder særlig hyppigt i de tilfælde, hvor relaitvpronominet ville have været objekt, styrelse for præposition eller prædikativ

She now lives alone in part of the large house she inherited from her husband I want to make my position clear to those I negotiate with in the future He is not the innocent he used to be I want to do all I possibly can do

Desuden findes denne konstruktion i tilfælde, hvor relativet ville have vist tilbage til en steds-, tids- eller mådesangivelse

Everywhere I went I saw nothing but ruins and dead bodies From the time he left Harrow he has had a passion for combat (kamp) This was the way things actually did happen

## §532

Hvor relativpronominet ville have været subjekt, forekommer zero-konstruktionen i udpræget talesprog efter indledende vendinger som *there is, here is, it is* og *that is*:

The next morning there was a boy came to see me Here's a coat will last you a lifetime It isn't every boy gets an open chance like that That was her shadow passed the window

Hermed kan sammenlignes relativsætninger, hvor there er formelt subjekt (men ikke relativpronomen):

I think dancing is the best form of pleasure there is

## §533

As forekommer i relativ funktion efter antecedens, der rummer such eller the same:

It was such a day as one seldom sees in Scotland Here we find such shrubs (busk, krat) as will best stand up to hard weather This is the same sum as was spent in that year on private motoring (bilkørsel, bilisme)

Efter the same er der endvidere mulighed for at anvende who og which, ligesom der kan bruges zerokonstruktion

He was not the same man who had visited us the day before It was not the same house (which) I had lived in Give women the same wages (that) you give men

Hvis der intet verbum findes, bruges kun as

He told me the same story as she (did)

# Oversigtsskema over relativer

## §534

( ) angiver, at pronominet kan udelades \*angiver, at brugen af pronominet er mindre hyppig

## Bestemmende relativsætninger

Person	Ikke-person
who, that*	that, which
(who(m), that*)	(that, which)
whom	which
(who(m), that*)	(that, which)
whose	whose, of which
	who, that* (who(m), that*) whom (who(m), that*)

## Parentetiske relativsætninger

Subjekt	who	which
Objekt	whom	which
Efter præposition	whom	which
Præposition til sidst	whom	which

Genitiv whose of which, whose

# Indefinitte pronominer

#### 8606

Some og any og deres sammensætninger

Forskellen mellem de to sæt former fremgår af følgende eksempler:

a) Fremsættende sætninger (fremsættende: om sætningstype dvs. modsat nægt., spørg. og beting. ):

some(-)
Somebody has asked for you
There is something in what you say
He is taller than some of his contemporaries

any(-)
Anybody can tell you that (c: no matter who)
Anything will do (c: no matter what kind of thing)
He is taller than any of his contemporaries

b) Nægtende sætninger:

He did not like some of the books he was given (c: there were some books he did not like)

He did not like any of the books he was given (c: he liked none of the books)

c) Spørgende sætninger:

May I say something?

Have you anything to say for yourself (c: 'noget overhovedet') (til dit forsvar, på hjerte)

d) Betingende sætninger:

If you have some doubt about it, why don't you say so? (man regner med denne tvivl)

If you have any doubt, don't take the risk (c: 'nogen tvivl overhovedet')

Hvor *some*(-) bruges, forudsættes eller forventes eksistensen af nogen, noget eller nogle, mens sætninger med *any*(-) er kategoriske (= 'al(t), alle; nogen, noget overhovedet')

You may come any day, but you must come some day to see me We must meet somewhere in town – anywhere will do

\$608

Some og any bruges substantivisk i pluralis om personer = some people, any people:

Some are wise, some are otherwise

He never spoke to any but the neighbours (denne brug af any er dog ikke særlig almindelig; hyppigere bruges anybody eller anyone)

51

89

§612

Somebody, someone, anybody og anyone bruges substantivisk om person med verbet i singularis

Somebody/Someone has taken my bicycle

He is a a self-centred man who never does anything for anybody's / anyone's benefit but his own

Der er tendens til, at *-one*-formerne bruges refererende til medlemmer af en gruppe, mens *-body*-formerne også kan bruges i bred almindelighed

Someone on board must have pinched my suitcase Anyone who moves will be shot!

I kollokvialt sprog finder man oftest pluralis-pronominer (personlige og possessive) refererende til *somebody*, -one, anybody, -one:

Somebody has been having breakfast in bed, havn't they?

Men i formelt sprog finder man normalt his (eller her):

Somebody has lost his / her luggage, I see

### §613

Something og anything bruges substantivisk i singularis om ikke-person

Something of what he told us is true enough Is there anything I can do for you?

### 52

91

§616

No bruges adjektivisk foran såvel tællelige som ikke-tællelige substantiver

No normal human being would behave like that I have no news for you

Mærk også forskellen mellem det adverbielt brugte subjektive *no* foran komparativer og det objektive *not* i samme position

I paid no less than five pounds for the book ('hele £5')

I forget the exact price, but it was not less than five pounds ('I hvert fald ikke mindre end')

She spent no more than a pound that day ('kun')

I don't know how much she spent, but it was not more than a pound ('oversteg ikke')

She is no better than she should be

It was not better, on the contrary, it was worse

#### § 617

None [nan] bruges substantivisk om personer (=no people):

None but fools have ever believed it

Denne anvendelse er dog ret sjælden; oftest siges nobody eller no one

## §618

Desuden anvendes *none* refererende til et tælleligt eller ikke-tælleligt substantiv i konteksten (således ofte foran *of*):

I saw none of the people I wanted to see None of them is / are any use to me

I bogligt sprog findes konstruktioner som

Money he had none

Hvor det ikke-boglige sprog ville have enten

He had no money eller He had not any money

#### §619

None anvendes adverbielt ved the + komparativ samt foran so og too

He was none the worse for drink

None the less = nevertheless

He did it none too well They are none so fond of him

## §620

Nobody og no one bruges substantivsk med verbet i singulars

Nobody knows
No one has told me

Der er tendens til, at *–one-*formerne bruges refererende til medlemmer af en gruppe, mens *–body-*formerne også kan bruges i bred almindelighed

What is everybody's business is nobody's business There happened to be a helicopter on board, but no one seemed able to fly it

#### §621

Nothing bruges substantivisk i singularis om ikke-person

There's nothing wrong about it

#### §624

Every(-) og each adskilles principielt ved, at every betyder 'alle uden undtagelse', 'hver eneste', mens each udpeger de enkelte eksemplarer af en gruppe ét for ét ('hver især')

Every morning she gave each child an apple Every single one of you

#### §627

Each bruges adjektivisk og substantivisk refererende til tællelige substantiver

The teacher gave two books to each (boy)
Each (man) has a chance
Each of us want to go
We each took a cigarette

#### §628

Everybody og everyone bruges substantivisk om person med verbet i singularis

I was early; everybody else was late Everyone was amused

Der er tendens til, at *–one-*formerne bruges refererende til medlemmer af en gruppe, mens *–body-*formerne også kan bruges i bred almindelighed

Everybody will agree that education is of supreme importance Everyone clapped their hands

#### §629

Everything bruges substantivisk i singularis om ikke-person

He thinks he knows everything

## §630

All bruges adjektivisk og substantivisk både om ikke-person og om person

He gave me all the money That's all All is not gold that glitters

§631

Sammenligner vi det adjektiviske all med every, ser vi, at all fremhæver totaliteten, every de enkelte led i totaliteten

All the books in the library have been stolen Every book in his collection is an heirloom

§632

Vi finder den samme forskel mellem det substantiviske all brugt om personer og everybody, everyone

A Happy / Merry Christmas to all / everyone All were / Everybody was agreed that he was a scoundrel

All bruges oftest refererende til personer, der er nævnt eller kendt:

Rich and poor, all must die All of us / we all (of us) want to go

**§633** 

All og everything er i berøring med hinanden

Wealth is not all / everything

Forskellen mellem dem kommer derimod frem i eksempler som

Thank you, that's all for today ('der er ikke mere')

This house is everything to me (= of supreme importance to me)

All that can be said in extenuation (formildelse, undskyldning) of his bad service is that he was extremely busy (= the only thing)

I am putting into this novel everything that ever happened in human life

Det ses, at *all* har mere begrænset værdi (= 'alt i den foreliggende situation', dvs. ofte 'det eneste'), mens *everything* ikke har sådanne indskrænkninger

§634

Attributivt all og whole er i berøring med hinanden

He gave all his energy / his whole energy to the work

Forskellen er, at whole i højere grad end all betoner helheden, det udelte

Witnesses should tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth Now, boys, I want all your attention, I want your whole attention All the family was I were gathered in the morning-room The whole family objected to my plan A whole lot (of things)

Foran proprier er of nødvendigt efter whole

All England The whole of England

Foran ikke-tællelige substantiver kan kun all bruges

All the furniture

Foran ubestemt tælleligt substantiv kan kun whole bruges

A whole week

A whole book

Mærk dog: All (the) day / night / winter / summer

§635

Both svarer i betydning til all, men bruges kun om to; det er adjektivisk og substantivisk, og de forskellige placerings- og anvendelsesmuligheder fremgår af eksemplerne:

Both my parents are alive My parents are both (of them) alive Both are alive The two brothers were gentlemen both (of them) Both (the) brothers were in business

Adverbiel brug ses i:

Both brother and sister are dead She is both dead and buried

§636

**Either** svarer i betydning og med hensyn til konstruktionsmuligheder til *any*, men bruges kun om to (= 'ligegyldigt hvilken af to')

I am willing to marry either of the twins You may come tomorrow or the day after, either will do

En anden sjældnere betydning ses i:

My brother and I sat on either side of the fire (= each sat on his side)

Endelig bruges *either* + singularissubstantiv endnu undertiden = *both* + pluralissubstantiv eller *each* + singularissubstantiv

There are shops on either side of the road (hyppigere nu on both sides eller on each side)

Either har nomalt sit verbum i singularis

Either (solution) is satisfactory

Adverbiel brug ses i:

I don't know either Haven't you seen it either? Come either today or tomorrow

§637

**Neither** svarer betydningsmæssigt og funktionelt til **no** eller **none**, men bruges kun om to:

Neither alternative suits me (They) neither (of them) spoke for some time Will you have tea or coffee? Neither, thank you

Neither har normalt sit verbum i singularis

Neither (solution) is satisfactory

Adverbiel brug ses i:

I don't like it. Neither (= Nor) do I
I don't know and neither do I care (= and nor do I care = and I don't care either)
He could neither stand up nor lie down
T I don't know that neither

## §638

Other bruges adjektivisk og substantivisk; i substantivisk anvendelse har det pluralisform på –s; ubestemt artikel skrives sammen med ordet (another):

Ask me another (question)
He gave me another (one)
Other people think so
Smith among others was there
Among other things he told me about his travels in Africa

#### §639

Foran partitivt of bruges normalt pluralisformen others:

Others of his books are less readable

I formelt sprog kan formen other imidlertid også findes:

The same tendency can be found in other of the Elizabethan dramatists

Det adjektiviske *other* står normalt foran sit substantiv, men i formelt sprog kan *other* stå efter sit substantiv, når *than* følger efter:

There are solutions other than the one suggested by you It was none other than my uncle

Mærk udtrykket some(-) . . . or other, der stærkere end some alene fremhæver den ubekendte identitet:

Some boy or other has smashed the window Somebody or other told me I managed somehow or other

I pluralis bruges or other.

Some idiots or other have been shouting all night

Når other forbindes med talord, er der to ordstillingsmuligheder:

The other six (den mest alm.) The six others

Each other og one another bruges i flæng = 'hinanden, hverandre':

They hated each other The two little boys were lying in one another's arms

## § 641

Else, der semantisk er beslægtet med *other*, bruges efter interrogative pronominer og adverbier, efter relativerne *whoever*, *whichever*, *whatever*, efter indefinitte pronominer og adverbier, hvis første led er *some*, any, no eller every, samt efter ordene all, little og much:

What else did he say? Who else was there? How else could it be done?