

KONGRUENS

Når grundledet er 3. person ental, skal der –s på udsagnledet

De personlige stedord er inddelt i 3 personer og 2 tal.

ENTAL

1. person:	I	ich	Jeg
2. person	you	du	du
3. person	he, she, it	er, sie, es	han, hun, den, det

FLERTAL

1. person	we	wir	vi
2. person	you	ihr	I
3. person	they	sie, Sie	de, De

Som I ved er bøjningen af TO BE og SEIN helt speciel, mens AT VÆRE slet ikke bøjes i person og tal.

I am	Ich bin	Jeg er
You are	Du bist	Du er
He, she, it is	Er, sie, es ist	Han, hun, den, det er

We are	Wir sind	Vi er
You are	Ihr seid	I er
They are	Sie, Sie sind	De, De er

På tysk bøjes almindelige verber også i person og tal, men på engelsk sker bøjning kun i 3. person ental. På dansk bøjes slet ikke.

I	swim	talk	play
You	swim	talk	play
He, she, it	<u>swims</u>	<u>talks</u>	<u>plays</u>

We	swim	talk	play
You	swim	talk	play
They	swim	talk	play

Det hedder altså: I play football well, but he plays it better
She runs fast, but they run even faster.

Nu er det jo ikke altid at grundled er et personligt stedord! Oftest er det et navneord, men navneord er også ental og flertal.

The man (=he) plays football. The men (=they) play handball.

The girl (=she) runs fast, but the boys (=they) run faster

The shop on the corner (=it) has closed down, but the supermarkets (=they) have not.

OPGAVE 1. Afgør nu hvilke af følgende udtryk der er 3. person ental:

John og hans far. En rar gammel dame med to håndtasker. De store runde borde. Det smukke hus med de to rasende hunde i haven foran. Fire gule roser. Kongen og Dronningen. Vi. Solen og månen. Den nedgående sol. Fodboldholdet med de mange stjerner og få arbejdere. Supermodellen. Den lille Pige med Svovlstikkerne. En million æg. Tjekhovs skuespil *Tre Søstre*.

OPGAVE 2. Når man har fundet ud af om grundledet er 3. person ental, skal der så -s på udsagnsleddet! Prøv:

Come	wish	buy	fly
Drink	relax	play	deny
write	kiss	say	marry
swim	teach	stay	spy

OPGAVE 3. Indsæt det korrekte udsagnsord:

Many girls are/is not interested in football. My old mother still live/lives in Vejle. He don't/doesn't know the answer. There are/is too many children in here. I know/knows the man who talk/talks all the time. There are/is a boy at the front door. They are/is noisy people. My wife have/has bought a new dress. The two sisters have/has already left. I have/has driven for 20 miles. He have/has only driven 10. Frederik and Mary are/is just good friends.

OPGAVE 4. Denne fortælling er skrevet i 1. person ental. Omsæt den til 3. person ental, fx she:

When I grow up, I want to be a ballet dancer. I love dancing, and I go to dancing lessons three times a week. I am going to travel all over the world, and I intend to learn French and Russian, because I hope to dance in Paris and Moscow.

I can already speak a little German, but I don't think German ballet is anything to write home about. I am not going to marry until I'm thirty-five – and children ... well, I don't know yet.

I like planning my future, but of course I know that marriage and children are difficult to plan. I hope to have a long and exciting dancing career, and when I retire – I may be 60 then – I'll write a book about my life as a dancer.

OPGAVE 5. Navneordene og pronomenerne i disse sætninger står i ental. Skriv dem om til flertal, og foretag alle nødvendige korrektioner:

The woman has lost her son. He has lost his life. The horse has been stolen by a thief. He gives me one penny. The dog has one black tooth. The picture is one foot high. I told myself I had done all I could do. Are you quite sure of yourself? The person, who was looking for him, was not a thief, but a murderer. The officer tries to get out of his difficulty, but he thinks that he has ruined his life. The black sheep has cost less than the white one. The boy puts his finger to his lip. The story is told in pictures. The woman tells herself that an actor must be a bad man.

OPGAVE 6. I nedenstående tekst har der sneget sig 5 kongruensfejl ind. Find dem og ret:

The fairy tale is about a little girl who go out in the wood to visit her sick grandmother. On the way she meets the big bad wolf, but it don't scare her at all. Later when she arrives at her grandmother's cottage, the wolf is lying in the old lady's bed. Grandmother have been eaten, and the wolf has put on her nightgown. Now it also eats the little girl, but luckily a huntsman pass by while the wolf lies snoring inside the cottage. The huntsman kills the wolf, cuts it open, and grandmother and Little Red Riding Hood steps out – alive.

OPGAVE 7. Nedenstående sætninger står i datid. Skriv dem om til nutid:

He taught twenty students. She wore a red dress. The man felt tired.

The man fell off the ladder. The boys were dead. The girl read a book.

I began to sweat. I broke my leg. The wind was blowing. He brought apples. He came late. He ate a steak. She gave him a kiss. He told a lie.

He won the match. She wrote the letter. He bought a house. He threw the ball. I thought I might. The sweater cost a lot of money. The girl chose to marry.

KOLLEKTIVER

Nogle substantiver (navneord) er kollektiver, hvilket vil sige at de kan betragtes både som ental og flertal afhængig af om man tænker på helheden eller de enkelte medlemmer af gruppen.

***His family comes from Scotland.* = ental. Her tænkes på familien som en helhed, ikke på de enkelte medlemmer.**

***His family are all Catholics.* = flertal. Her tænkes på far, mor, onkel, osv.**

OPGAVE 8. Prøv nu at vælge det rigtige udsagnsord:

The herd were/was running in all directions.

The Liverpool Team have/has just won the Cup again

The Government have/has done everything possible

The Government were/was discussing the issue throughout the night.

KONGRUENS
NÅR SUBJEKT (GRUNDLED) ER 3. PERSON ENTAL SKAL
DER –S PÅ VERBALLEDET (UDSAGNSLEDET).

Sådan lyder reglen altså i al sin enkelhed. Men hvornår er noget 3. person ental? Det er ikke altid så ligetil. Her er nogle regler:

1) People og Police er altid flertal.

2) Alle kombinationer mellem some-/any-/no-/every- og -thing/-body/-one er altid ental

3) Kongruens retter sig efter det egentlige subjekt (grundled) i sætninger med foreløbigt subjekt.

There *is* somebody outside.

(“There “ er det foreløbige subjekt og ”somebody” er det egentlige subjekt)

There *are* two girls outside.

4) Henførende stedord. Kongruens retter sig efter det ord disse fører hen til.

The man who *loves* me. The men who *love* me.

5) Ved udtryk som a lot of/some of/none of/a number of retter kongruens sig efter det følgende navneord.

A lot of rivers were polluted. A lot of sand was blown away.

6) Når subjekt består af flere led, er verballet normalt i flertal.
John and Mary were married.

OPGAVE 9.

Streg det forkerte ud i nedenstående:

She love/loves horses. I hate/hates to ride them myself. Horses bite/bites.

The son are/is not here yet, but the daughters are/is.

The little old lady with the two handbags have/has just crossed the street.

We like/likes to win, but they love/loves it.

The parents think/thinks their son are/is a good boy, but the police don't/doesn't agree.

A lot of books have/has been stolen. People are/is not so honest anymore.

The man who love/loves Dry Martini are/is called James Bond. Women who hate/hates James Bond are crazy.

Have/has anyone heard from Joe? Nobody seem/seems to have heard from him for a long time. There are/is a lot of rumours going around. Some of them are/is true. I hope/hopes everybody know/knows that he have/has been missing.

The Prince and the Princess are/is going to open the new town hall.

She are/is the only person who trust/trusts me. There are/is a lot of mistrust in the world today

Official figures, which have/has been published recently, have/has turned out to be incorrect.

The funny bald little man with the two daughters who have/has just been to the hairdresser's are/is complaining about the expense.

The Johnsons next door are/is noisy people. The police often come/comes by to calm them down.

The teacher, not his pupils, are/is absent. But nobody mind/minds. Do/does you?

Women work/works more than men, who generally don't/doesn't work at all.