

KONGRUENS

Opgave 1

Streg de forkerte ord ud i nedenstående sætninger:

1. She love/loves horses. I hate/hates to ride them myself. Horses bite/bites.
2. The son are/is not here yet, but the daughters are/is.
3. The little old lady with the two handbags have/has just crossed the street.
4. We like/likes to win, but they love/loves it.
5. The parents think/thinks the son are/is a good boy, but the police don't/doesn't agree.
6. A lot of books have/has been stolen. People are/is not so honest anymore.
7. The man who love/loves Dry Martini are/is called James Bond.
8. Women who hate/hates James Bond are crazy.
9. Have/has anyone heard from Joe? Nobody seem/seems to have heard from him for a long time.
10. 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.
11. The Prince and the Princess are/is going to open the new town hall.
12. She are/is the only person who trust/trusts me. There are/is a lot of mistrust in the world today.
13. Official figures, which have/has been published recently, have/has turned out to be incorrect.
14. The Johnsons next door are/is noisy people. The police often come/comes by to calm them down.
15. Some of his ramblings is/are pure nonsense, but some of it makes/make sense
16. The teacher, not his pupils, are/is absent. But nobody mind/minds. Do/does you?
17. Women work/works more than men, who generally don't/doesn't work at all
.....

KOLLEKTIVER

Opgave 2 – gør det samme her:

18. The herd were/was running in all directions.
19. The Liverpool Team have/has just won the Cup again
20. The Government have/has done everything possible
21. The Government were/was discussing the issue throughout the night.

KONGRUENS - REGLER

Formuler nu så mange regler du kan om kongruens på baggrund af opgave 1 og skriv i hvilke sætninger vi kan finde dem anvendt:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

KOLLEKTIVER

Hvad er reglerne for kollektiver – se opgave 2:

BRUG REGLERNE

- og løs følgende opgaver:

Opgave 3

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.

Opgave 4

I nedenstående historie har der sneget sig fem 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 Ridinghood steps out – alive.

Det sværere

I SAMMENSATTE VERBALLED SKAL DU VÆRE OPMÆRKSOM PÅ AT DET ER HJÆLPEVERBET DER BÆRER KONGRUENSEN.

Fx sætningen: “The wolf has put on her nightgown”. *Has put* er førnutid, og kongruens er markeret på hjælpe verbet *to have*.
(The wolf had put – er førdatid. I datid og førdatid markerer vi jo ikke kongruens):

Opgave 5 Kongruens i sammensatte verballed: Førnutid. Oversæt og check i facitlisten.

Jeg har aldrig været i Berlin. Hun har ofte været i Paris. Har I besøgt Louvre? Vi har spist aftensmad, men hun har ikke spist noget. Har hunden været alene hjemme? Den har ikke kedet sig. Børnene har leget med den.

I sætningen *The Grandmother was eaten by the wolf* er *to be* hjælpeverbum, fordi verballedet er passiv – det er jo ikke bedstemoderen der spiser – hun spises! Kongruens skal markeres på *to be*, fordi det er hjælpeverbum.

Opgave 6 Kongruens i sammensatte verballed: Passiv. Oversæt og check i facitlisten

Kagen spises af børnene. Maden bliver hurtigt spist. Moderen bliver spurgt om hun er vred. Jeg blev aldrig spurgt det spørgsmål. Hunden bliver bragt til dyrlægen.

I sætningen *Grandmother has been eaten* finder vi to hjælpeverber: *to have* fordi verballedet står i førnutid og *to be* fordi verballedet står i passiv (det er jo ikke bedstemor, der spiser – hun spises). Kongruens markeres på første del af verballedet, på første hjælpeverbum; altså *has* (og ikke *have*).

Opgave 7 Kongruens i sammensatte verballed: Førnutid og Passiv. Oversæt og check i facitlisten

Prinsen er blevet lovet et kongerige. Jeg er ikke blevet lovet noget. Prinsessen er blevet sendt udenlands. Dronningen er ikke blevet spurgt. Kongen er blevet kaldt en idiot. Folk er blevet holdt udenfor beslutningsprocessen.

UTÆLLELIGHED

De fleste ord – på både dansk og engelsk – er tællelige: cat, bridge, house, idea,...

Det betyder at:

- a) De kan tælles: **one** cat, **two** cats
- b) De kan sættes i flertal med –s: cat – cats
- c) I ental forbindes de med ubestemt artikel: **a** cat, **an** idea

Mange ord er utællelige på begge sprog: sand/sand, water/vand, rice/ris.

- a) De kan ikke tælles: one rice, two rices
- b) De kan ikke sættes i flertal: sand - sands
- c) De kan ikke forbindes med ubestemt artikel: a water

På engelsk er MONEY utælleligt. Du kan altså ikke sige: two money eller moneys eller a money.

På engelsk er disse ord utællelige: MONEY – NEWS – INFORMATION – FURNITURE – ADVICE. (Lær dem udenad!)

De er tællelige på dansk: **to** møbler – nyheder – **et** råd, men altså utællelige på engelsk.

Utællelige substantiver kan forbindes med: *Some* og *any* og *the*, *this*, *that*. Mængde angives med *Much*, *a lot of/lots of* og *(a) little*.

Some money, any news, the information, much furniture, a lot of advice, little money.

**Grammatisk er de ental og har altså verballedet i ental:
The rice is ready. Here is the nine o'clock news. Money is scarce.**

Der refereres derfor til disse ord med *it*.

Skulle man alligevel få brug for at tælle dem eller sætte dem i flertal, foranstilles fx:

A piece of furniture	a drop of water	one item of news
Two pieces of furniture	two drops of water	two items of news

Opgave 8 Utællelighed. Oversæt og check i facitlisten

Der er kun få penge på min bankkonto, men John siger at han har gode nyheder til mig. Han nægter at fortælle mig om dem, fordi han ikke er helt sikker. Jeg tror det har noget at gøre med de møbler han prøver at sælge for mig. Måske er det endelig lykkedes ham at sælge dem. Jeg har også modtaget nye oplysninger om mit banklån. Hvis de er korrekte, skylder jeg banken mange penge. I går råbte John:” Hvor er pengene?” og jeg svarede:”De ligger på bordet!”

Mine forældre gav mig engang et godt råd. Faktisk gav de mig to gode råd. De sagde at penge ikke er alt og at møbler er dyre.

FACITLISTE

Opgave 1

1. She **loves** horses. I **hate** to ride them myself. Horses **bite**.
2. The son **is** not here yet, but the daughters **are**.
3. The little old lady with the two handbags **has** just crossed the street.
4. We **like** to win, but they **love** it.
5. The parents **think** the son **is** a good boy, but the police **don't** agree.
6. A lot of books **have** been stolen. People **are** not so honest anymore.
7. The man who **loves** Dry Martini **is** called James Bond.
8. Women who **hate** James Bond **are** crazy.
9. **Has** anyone heard from Joe? Nobody **seems** to have heard from him for a long time.
10. There **are** a lot of rumours going around. Some of them **are** true. I **hope** everybody **knows** that he **has** been missing.
11. The Prince and the Princess **are** going to open the new town hall.
12. She **is** the only person who **trusts** me. There **is** a lot of mistrust in the world today
13. Official figures, which **have** been published recently, **have** turned out to be incorrect.
14. The Johnsons next door **are** noisy people. The police often **come** by to calm them down.
15. Some of his ramblings **are** pure nonsense, but some of it **makes** sense.
16. The teacher, not his pupils, **is** absent. But nobody **minds**. **Do** you?
17. Women **work** more than men, who generally **don't** work at all

FACITLISTE TIL KOLLEKTIVER

Opgave 2

18. The herd were running in all directions
19. The Liverpool Team has just won the Cup again
20. The Government has done everything possible
21. The Government were discussing the issue throughout the night

FACITLISTE TIL SÆTNINGER I NUTID

Opgave 3

He **teaches** twenty students. She **wears** a red dress. The man **feels** tired. The man **falls** off the ladder. The boys **are** dead. The girl **reads** a book. I **begin** to sweat. I **break** my leg. The wind **is** blowing. He **brings** apples. He **comes** late. He **eats** a steak. She gives him a kiss. He **tells** a lie. He **wins** the match. She **writes** the letter. He **buys** a house. He **throws** the ball. I **think I may**. The sweater **costs** a lot of money. The girl **chooses** to marry.

FACITLISTE TIL RØDHÆTTE

Opgave 4

a little girl who **goes** ... it **doesn't** scare her ... Grandmother **has** been eaten ... a huntsman **passes** by ... grandmother and Little Red Ridinghood **step** out

FACITLISTE TIL SAMMENSATTE VERBALLEDE

Opgave 5

I have never been to Berlin. She has often been in Paris. Have you visited the Louvre? We have eaten/have had dinner, but she hasn't eaten/hasn't had anything. Has the dog been left home alone? It has not been bored. The children have played with it.

FACITLISTE TIL SAMMENSATTE VERBALLEDE

Opgave 6

The cake is eaten by the children. The food is eaten quickly. The mother is asked if she is angry. I was never asked that question. The dog is taken to the Vet.

FACITLISTE TIL SAMMENSATTE VERBALLEDE

Opgave 7

The Prince has been promised a kingdom. I have not been promised anything. The Princess has been sent abroad. The Queen has not been asked. The King has been called an idiot. People have been left out in the decision making.

FACITLISTE TIL UTÆLLELIGHED

Opgave 8

There **is** only **little** money on my bankaccount, but John says that he has good news for me. He refuses to tell me about **it**, until he is absolutely certain. I think it has to do with **the furniture** he is trying to sell for me. Perhaps he has finally succeeded in selling **it**. I have also received new **information** about my bankloan. If **it** is correct, I owe the bank **a lot of money/much money**. Yesterday John shouted, "Where **is** the money?" and I answered, "**It** is on the table!" My parents once gave me **some good advice/a piece of good advice**. Actually they gave me **two pieces of good advice**. They said that money **is** not everything and that furniture **is** expensive.

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

Sådan lyder reglen 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 foreløbigt subjekt og "somebody" er egentligt 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.

7) 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.