

PLACERING AF ADVERBIALLED

Adverbialled er sætningsled, der fortæller om tid, sted, måde, årsag, grad og lignende.

Adverbialled kan enten bestå af et enkelt adverbium, eller det kan være længere led, der består af ord fra forskellige ordklasser.

Eksempler

The sprinter moved quickly.

The sprinter moved at an awesome speed.

Mange adverbialled beskriver sætningens verballed. Det gælder fx i de to sætninger ovenfor, hvor adverbialledet beskriver *moved*. Den slags adverbialled placeres normalt efter det verballed, de beskriver.

Derudover skelner man mellem korte adverbialled (normalt kun ét ord) og lange adverbialled (mere end ét ord).

Lange adverbialled placeres normalt først eller sidst i sætningen.

Eksempler

At a conference in London, she met her future husband.

She met her future husband at a conference in London.

En del korte adverbialled kan placeres midt i sætningen. Det gælder fx *never*, *always*, *often* m.fl. Når et kort adverbialled skal placeres midt i sætningen, er der tre muligheder. Hvilken, der gælder, afhænger af sætningens verballed.

Eksempler

He never visits me. → Mellem subjekt og verballed

He has never visited me. → Mellem hjælpeverb og hovedverb

He is never at home. → Efter *am/is/are/was/were* som hovedverb

Oversigt over placering af adverbialled:

TYPE	PLACERING	EKSEMPEL
Adverbialled der beskriver verballedet	Efter verballedet	<i>The sprinter moved quickly.</i>
Lange adverbialled	Først eller sidst i sætningen	<i>At a conference in London she met her future husband.</i>
Nogle korte adverbialled	Mellem subjekt og verballed	<i>He never visits me.</i>
	Mellem hjælpeverb og hovedverb	<i>He has never visited me.</i>
	Efter <i>am/is/are/was/were</i> som hovedverb	<i>He is never at home.</i>

► Opgave 1:

FIND ADVERBIALLED

I hver af de nedenstående sætninger er der mindst et adverbialled. Find alle adverbialled.

1. Every Monday we have to write a test.
2. He put down his coffee cup slowly.
3. I rarely watch television.
4. I often go shopping in Copenhagen.
5. Surprisingly, Peter decided to continue his studies.
6. He is always making jokes and telling funny stories.
7. I will probably move to England.
8. They have always been kind to me and my children.
9. We usually go out on Saturdays.
10. Apparently, she has told a lot of lies.

► Opgave 2:

PLACER ADVERBIALLED

1. **Indsæt adverbialledene i parentesen på den rigtige plads i sætningerne. Bemærk, at der kan være flere mulige sætningskonstruktioner.**

1. She looked at the book. (*carefully*)
2. He smiled when he saw his wife. (*always*)
3. She laughed. (*often, quietly*)
4. They discussed it, but nothing was ever done about it. (*occasionally*)
5. He heard her singing. (*finally*)
6. He looked at her. (*sceptically*)
7. Peter didn't know what was about to happen. (*probably*)
8. He was late. (*often*)
9. She had really loved him. (*never*)
10. He smiled at her. (*eventually*)
11. Wendy had wanted to see Rome. (*always*)
12. He managed to control the car. (*luckily*)

2. **Forklar reglen bag placeringen af hvert adverbialled.**



Opgave 3:

DAN SÆTNINGER

Dan meningsfulde sætninger af nedenstående sætningsled. Bemærk, at der kan være flere mulige sætningskonstruktioner.

1. we – in the morning – get up – always – at six o'clock
2. at 7.30 – leave – after breakfast – I – usually
3. this morning – am taking – but – often – I – I – to work – drive – the bus
4. is – a parking spot – it – very difficult – usually – to find – near my office
5. driving to work – almost – I – last year – gave up
6. leaves – at eight o'clock – my wife – in the morning – always
7. the dogs – in the morning – always – takes – for a long walk – she
8. to Switzerland – we – in the winter – sometimes – with our best friends – travel
9. to Brazil – we – last year – actually – went
10. at our hotel – in the pool – very much – I – enjoyed swimming – every afternoon
11. met – in the evening – often – we – in the bar – with friends
12. downtown – meet – we – at five o'clock – our friends – every Friday – usually



Opgave 4:

FORKLAR BETYDNINGSFORSKELLE

1. Forklar for hver sætning, hvor adverbiet er placeret i forhold til verballedet.

1.a. He looked at her **thankfully**.

1.b. **Thankfully**, all passengers were rescued.

2.a. **Amazingly**, no one was injured in the accident.

2.b. She sings **amazingly**.

3.a. He is recovering slowly but **surely**.

3.b. **Surely**, we could have done better.

4.a. **Naturally**, he wanted to see her again.

4.b. My hair curls **naturally**.

2. Forklar for hvert sætningspar forskellene i adverbets betydning.