

## 2.7 OVERSICHT: DE TI ORDKLASSER

<b>Verbum</b> (udsagnsord)	ord der kan bøjes i tid	<i>ask, begin, continue ...</i>
<b>Substantiv</b> (navneord)	ord der kan sættes <i>the</i> foran	<i>year, woman, tiger ...</i>
<b>Artikel</b> (køndeord)		<i>a, an, the</i>
<b>Pronomen</b> (stedord)	ord der kan træde i stedet for et substantiv	<i>I, me, my, who, some ...</i>
<b>Adjektiv</b> (tillægsord)	ord der beskriver substantiver og pronomener	<i>big, dangerous, happy, strong ...</i>
<b>Adverbium</b> (biord)	ord der beskriver adjektiver, adverbier, verbaler og sætninger	<i>wildly, apparently, very, here, often ...</i>
<b>Præposition</b> (forholdsord)	ord der angiver en position i forhold til et substantiv	<i>of, in, to, for, with, on ...</i>
<b>Konjunktion</b> (bindeord)	ord der binder sætninger og ord sammen	<i>and, or, but, that, as, if, when, while ...</i>
<b>Talord</b>		<i>one, two, three, four, one hundred, first, second ...</i>
<b>Udråbsord</b>		<i>hi, yes, no, oh, ah, wow, bye ...</i>

2.F Fastslå ordklassen på hvert af de nummererede ord i nedenstående tekststykke.

forbud

It is easy<sup>1</sup> enough for<sup>2</sup> parents<sup>3</sup> to criticize<sup>4</sup> the language of their<sup>5</sup> children<sup>6</sup>, their loved ones<sup>7</sup>. It is harder to do something<sup>8</sup> about it. Prohibitions and restrictions will<sup>9</sup> not usually<sup>10</sup> help. And<sup>11</sup> there are reasons<sup>12</sup> why it is hard for them<sup>13</sup> to correct<sup>14</sup> the language of their children.

spørgeskemaundersøgelse

Let us<sup>15</sup> take swearing as an<sup>16</sup> example. In a<sup>17</sup> Swedish<sup>18</sup> questionnaire study, it was found<sup>19</sup> that<sup>20</sup> 75 per cent of the grown-ups<sup>21</sup> disliked<sup>22</sup> swearing and wanted their children to avoid<sup>23</sup> it. However<sup>24</sup>, 75<sup>25</sup> per cent of them swore themselves. This<sup>26</sup> being the case, it is not hard to understand why it may be difficult<sup>27</sup> to get the<sup>28</sup> message of non-swearing through.

A question of fundamental<sup>29</sup> interest is how parents (and, of course, other people<sup>30</sup> as well) can have such strange<sup>31</sup> views. Why should they dislike things in<sup>32</sup> language which<sup>33</sup> even they use themselves<sup>34</sup>.

Andersson & Trudgill, *Bad Language*, 1992

<b>Verballed</b> (udsagnsled)	led der er bøjet i tid	<i>I love tea.</i> ○
<b>Subjekt</b> (grundled)	led der svarer på spørgsmålet <i>Who/what</i> + verballed	<i>I love tea.</i> ×
<b>Direkte objekt</b> (genstandsled)	led der svarer på spørgsmålet <i>Who/what</i> + verballed + subjekt	<i>I love tea.</i> △
<b>Indirekte objekt</b> (hensynsled)	led der angiver modtageren (når <i>give, tell, show, bring, write, offer, sell, send</i> og lign. er hovedverbum)	<i>Pour us some tea.</i> □
<b>Subjektsprædikativ</b> (omsagnsled til grundled)	led der beskriver subjektet (når <i>be, seem, grow, feel, smell</i> og lign. er hovedverbum)	<i>The tea is spicy.</i> ⊗
<b>Objektsprædikativ</b> (om- sagnsled til genstandsled)	led der beskriver objektet (når <i>make, call, appoint, name, declare, paint</i> og lign. er hovedverbum)	<i>They call the tea chai.</i> ⊙
<b>Adverbialled</b> (biled)	led der beskriver de nærmere omstændigheder, fx tid, sted, måde og årsag	<i>I want my tea now!</i> ~~~~~

## 2.G Find verballed og subjekter i nedenstående sætninger.

indbyggere i  
Liverpool

1. Liverpool ships dominated the slave trade.
2. They carried thousands of slaves to America.
3. The trade grew slowly but steadily.
4. By the 1730s 15 ships a year were leaving for Africa.
5. The ships brought sugar, cotton, coffee and tobacco to Liverpool.
6. The town became wealthy from the trade.
7. The slave trade made some Liverpoolians very rich.
8. In 1807 the British government ended the slave trade.
9. Today the Museum of Slavery in Liverpool tells the story of the slave trade.

## 2.I

1. Find verballed, subjekt, direkte og indirekte objekter i nedenstående sætninger.

2. Find transitive og di-transitive verber.

Blackburn Rovers'  
hjemmebanekælenavn for  
Fulham FC

1. On Saturday, Blackburn Rovers defeated Fulham at Ewood Park.
2. Halliday scored the opening goal after only six minutes.
3. In the second half, the Rovers dominated the match completely.
4. A crowd of 19,000 watched the game.
5. The Rovers gave their guests a hard time.
6. Ecstatic fans cheered their heroes.
7. Fulham had won the previous match against Blackburn.
8. This time, the Rovers taught the Whites a lesson.

## 2.K Find verballed, subjekt, objekt og prædikativer i nedenstående sætninger.

(her) krave

1. Soccer is Nigel's passion.
2. She always seemed a very cold sort of person.
3. People called Avery a cheat.
4. The head office made Mr Powell director of the lab.
5. Her lips tasted fresh and dry.
6. The court declared the deal illegal.
7. The knitted cuff around the neck feels snug and the hood is well cut.