

6. BIORD

BASICS

Hvad er biord?

Biord bruges (ligesom tillægsord) til at beskrive andre ord. Mens tillægsord kun kan beskrive navneord, kan biord også beskrive andet:

- Biord beskriver **udsagnsord**.

↪ *She runs slowly.*
John dances wonderfully.

- Biord beskriver **tillægsord**.

↪ *He has a very big office.*
The whole house is extremely big.

- Biord beskriver andre **biord**.

↪ *She writes extremely clearly.*
Susan speaks terribly slowly.

- Biord beskriver hele **sætninger**.

↪ *Fortunately, she was there.*
Luckily, the order went through.

6.1 Biords form

Langt de fleste biord dannes ud af tillægsord ved at tilføje *-ly*.

Tillægsord	Biord
<i>beautiful</i>	<i>beautifully</i>
<i>quiet</i>	<i>quietly</i>
<i>unfortunate</i>	<i>unfortunately</i>
<i>strange</i>	<i>strangely</i>
<i>most</i>	<i>mostly</i>
<i>rude</i>	<i>rudely</i>

Bemærk! Tillægsordet *good* har som biord følgende særlige form:

Tillægsord	Biord
<i>A <u>good</u> driver</i>	<i>He drives <u>well</u></i>
<i>A <u>good</u> boy</i>	<i>He behaves <u>well</u></i>

A Vælg tillægsord eller biord i følgende sætninger.


1. You don't play the guitar as _____ (*good/well*) as I do.
2. Isn't it _____ (*terrible/terribly*) hot in here today?
3. My _____ (*real/really*) father was always _____ (*real/really*) angry with me when I was late.
4. I have to dance _____ (*real/really*) _____ (*good/well*) if I want to join the show.
5. I never knew that you had such a _____ (*good/well*) appetite.
6. He seems quite _____ (*stupid/stupidly*), but he's actually very _____ (*bright/brightly*).
7. He's a _____ (*good/well*) driver.
8. He speaks German very _____ (*good/well*).
9. The bird sings _____ (*beautiful/beautifully*).
10. He's a very _____ (*wise/wisely*) man, but he asks very _____ (*unwise/unwisely*) questions.
11. She's a _____ (*real/really*) wonderful cook!
12. He was snoring* _____ (*extreme/extremely*) loudly all through the concert.
13. She was looking at the _____ (*extreme/extremely*) beautiful landscape.

Gloser:

snore = snorke



6.2 Biords placering

Engelsk har en gruppe af biord, som kaldes **småbiord**. Småbiordene placeres forskellige steder i en sætning alt efter udsagnsleddets form.

Småbiord						
<i>almost</i>	<i>always</i>	<i>ever</i>	<i>hardly</i>	<i>normally</i>	<i>really</i>	<i>soon</i>
<i>already</i>	<i>certainly</i>	<i>finally</i>	<i>just</i>	<i>often</i>	<i>seldom</i>	<i>usually</i>
<i>also</i>	<i>even</i>	<i>frequently</i>	<i>never</i>	<i>rarely</i>	<i>sometimes</i>	

Småbiords placering

Hvis udsagnsleddet består af ét ord, som **er en form af to be**, sættes biordet efter udsagnsleddet.

↪ *He is always happy.*
 ○
They were never there.
 ○
John was often late.
 ○

Hvis udsagnsleddet består af ét ord, som **ikke er en form af to be**, sættes biordet foran udsagnsleddet.

↪ *Peter frequently arrives late.*
 ○
I normally walk to school, and I seldom go by bus.
 ○ ○
John finally went home.
 ○

Hvis udsagnsleddet består af **flere ord**, sættes biordet efter første udsagnsord.

↪ *Susan was almost forgotten.*
 ○ ○
We have sometimes been invited to their house.
 ○ ○ ○
You will also be asked that question.
 ○ ○ ○

Biled

Småbiordene fungerer som **biled** i sætninger. Det vil sige, at de beskriver, hvordan (eller under hvilke omstændigheder) noget sker i en sætning. Et biled beskriver:

- **Måden** noget sker på.
- **Tiden** for, at noget sker.
- **Stedet**, hvor noget sker.
- **Graden** af noget, der sker.
- **Holdningen** til, at noget sker (den talendes holdning).

Et biled kan også være langt og bestå af flere ord. Så står biledet først eller sidst i sætningen.

↪ *He smiled in a friendly way.*
He loves her with all his heart.



A Find udsagnsleddet i følgende sætninger.
Indsæt biordet, hvor det skal stå.

1. *He is happy.* (rarely)
2. *He had been interviewed.* (already)
3. *I told you.* (already)
4. *He was there.* (already)
5. *John is a good colleague.* (certainly)
6. *You should ask her tomorrow.* (also)
7. *I disagree on that.* (really)
8. *I am going to meet her.* (certainly)
9. *I recognized him.* (hardly)
10. *I sleep late on Sundays.* (sometimes)
11. *Sheila is angry.* (never)
12. *He told him so.* (just)
13. *I prefer my steak rare*).* (usually)
14. *She had seen him happy.* (often)

Gloser:

rare = rød

B *Playing a game.*

Nedenfor er der en række felter med hver et biord. Den, der først får lavet en sammenhængende række på tværs af brættet, har vundet. Rækken må gerne sno sig, man skal bare nå fra én kant til en anden. I vælger, hvem der skal begynde. Man erobrer et felt ved at lave en sætning, hvori biordet indgår. Din sidekammerat skal godkende din sætning, før feltet er dit.

