UDSAGNSORD (verber)

To BE (at være)

BE		NUTID præsens (er)	DATID præteritum (var)	FØRNUTID perfektum (har været)	FØRDATID pluskvamperfektum (havde været)
Ental (singu	Ental (singularis)				
1. person	1	am	was	have been	had been
2. person	you	are	were	have been	had been
3. person	he / she / it	is	was	has been	had been
Flertal (pluralis)					
1. person	we	are	were	have been	had been
2. person	you	are	were	have been	had been
3. person	they	are	were	have been	had been

To HAVE (at have)

HAVE	NUTID præsens (har)	DATID præteritum (havde)	FØRNUTID perfektum (har haft)	FØRDATID pluskvamperfektum (havde haft)
Ental (singularis)	Ental (singularis)			
1. person I	have	had	have had	had had
2. person you	have	had	have had	had had
3. person he / she / it	has	had	has had	had had
Flertal (pluralis)				
1. person we	have	had	have had	had had
2. person you	have	had	have had	had had
3. person they	have	had	have had	had had

Regelmæssige udsagnsord (verber)

NAVNEFORM (infinitiv): to live (at bo)

	NUTID præsens (bo)	DATID præteritum (boede)	FØRNUTID perfektum (har boet)	FØRDATID pluskvamperfektum (havde boet)
Ental (singularis)				
1. person I	live	liv <u>ed</u>	have liv <u>ed</u>	had liv <u>ed</u>
2. person you	live	lived	have lived	had lived
3. person he / she / it	live <u>s</u>	lived	has lived	had lived
Flertal (pluralis)				
1. person we	live	lived	have lived	had lived
2. person you	live	lived	have lived	had lived
3. person they	live	lived	have lived	had lived

		FREMTID futurum (vil bo)
Ental (sing	gularis)	
1. person	1	will / shall live
2. person	you	will live
3. person	he / she / it	will live
Flertal (plu	uralis)	
1. person	we	will / shall live
2. person	you	will live
3. person	they	will live

Regelmæssige verber

Nutid er den samme som navneform, dog med tilføjelse af et **s** i 3. person ental.

Datid ender på -ed i alle personer.

Førnutid og førdatid dannes ved hjælp af have + kort tillægsform (perfektum participium). Denne ender på -ed ligesom i datid.

Førnutid: have i nutid + kort tillægsform (have/has lived)

Førdatid: have i datid + kort tillægsform (had lived)

Fremtid: will + navneform (shall er blevet mere sjældent)

På dansk kan man danne førnutid / førdatid med 'at være': Hun **er** rejst til Rom. Den **er/var** forsvundet.

På engelsk kan man kun danne førnutid / førdatid med have: She has gone to Rome. It has/had disappeared.

Uregelmæssige udsagnsord (verber)

Bøjes på samme måde som de regelmæssige, **men** i *datid* og *kort tillægsform* ender de uregelmæssige verber *ikk*e på -ed. De har deres egne specielle former, som der findes lister over bag i ordbogen.

Navneform (infinitiv)	Datid (præteritum)	Kort tillægsform (perfektum participium)
drive	drove	driven
(køre)	(kørte)	(kørt)
see	saw	seen
(se)	(så)	(set)

Fx: He **drove** the car into the carport. He **has driven** the car to San Francisco.

She saw him yesterday. She has not seen him for many years.

Mådesudsagnsord (modalverber)

Mådesudsagnsordene can, may, must, ought to, shall og will er en særlig gruppe udsagnsord.

- De findes kun i nutid (præsens) og datid (præteritum)
- De tilføjer ikke -s i nutid 3. person ental
- De omskrives ikke med 'do'

Da mådesudsagnsordene kun findes i nutid og datid, bruges der andre udtryk i navneform, førnutid og førdatid, hvor det er muligt:

NAVNEFORM infinitiv	NUTID præsens	DATID præteritum	FØRNUTID / FØRDATID perfektum / pluskvamperfektum
to be able to to be allowed to to have to to be obliged to to want to	can may must ought to shall will	could might / was allowed to must / had to ought to should would	has / had been able to has / had been allowed to has / had had to has / had been obliged to has / had wanted to

Mådesudsagnsordene bruges som hjælpeudsagnsord. De efterfølges af et andet udsagnsord, som står i navneform uden 'to' (undtagen ved 'ought to').

can	kan / om evne og mulighed anmodning	Can you play the guitar? It can be very cold in Canada. Can / could I have a glass of water?
may	må / har tilladelse til vil måske / kan måske	You may leave now. It may rain. You might be right.
must	skal / er nødt til forbud indlysende faktum	He must leave now. You must not smoke in here. She must be mad.
ought to	bør / har pligt til	He ought not to do it.
shall	forslag (1. pers. nutid) i datid om moralsk pligt	Shall I help you? Shall we go now? You shouldn't do that.
will	vilje ønske / opfordring fremtid	I will not vote for him! Will / Would you pass me the sugar, please! I think our team will win the match.

Sammentrækninger

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To be, to have og mådesudsagnsordene trækkes ofte sammen med ordet not: is not \rightarrow isn't, are not \rightarrow aren't was not \rightarrow wasn't, were not \rightarrow weren't has not \rightarrow hasn't, have not \rightarrow haven't, had not \rightarrow hadn't cannot \rightarrow can't, must not \rightarrow mustn't, shall not \rightarrow shan't, will not \rightarrow won't could not \rightarrow couldn't, should not \rightarrow shouldn't, would not \rightarrow wouldn't Det samme sker ved hjælpeudsagnsordet to do: do not \rightarrow don't, does not \rightarrow doesn't, did not \rightarrow didn't
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