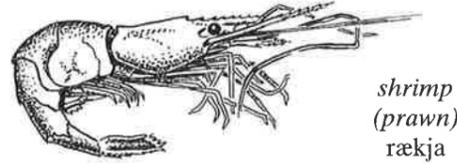


To do

50. Set inn *do*, *does* ella *did* § 204

- a _____ me a favour, please!
 b I _____ a lot of homework yesterday.
 c He said he _____ well at the examination.
 d Does Jenny sing well? Yes, she _____, and so _____ you.
 e He often helps his mother in the kitchen. He _____ the dishes.
 She _____ the beds, the washing, the ironing and all the other chores. [tʰɔ:z]



51. Set inn *have done*, *has done* ella *had done* § 204

- a What _____ you _____ to your hair?
 b She _____ not _____ anything today.
 c John said that he _____ well in the competition.
 d I think they _____ a great job this week.

52. Ger spyrjandi setningar við *do* ella *does* § 208

- a Tosar tú enskt? _____
 b Gongur hon í skúla? _____
 c Búgva tey her? _____
 d Spælir hann klaver? _____
 e Hvar búgva tey? _____
 f Nær byrjar filmurin? _____
 g Hvønn vilt tú hitta? _____
 h Hvussu virkar henda maskinan? _____
 i Nær lukka handlarnir? _____

chores: húsligt arbeiði

hitta: see
 virka: work
 lukka: close

limpet
 flíða



53. Ger spyrjandi setningar í tátíð § 208

Dømi: What *did* you say?

I *said* that I had to go.

- a What _____ He *bought* a pair of shoes.
 b How much _____ They *cost* £ 20.
 c How long _____ She *slept* for an hour.
 d How _____ They *got* here by bus.
 e When _____ We *started* half an hour ago.

54. Noktandi setningar: Set inn *don't* ella *doesn't* § 208

- a She _____ want any help.
 b They _____ go out very often.
 c He _____ play football.
 d I _____ want anything from you.
 e You _____ have to leave yet, do you?



55. Svvara spurningunum játtandi og noktandi

- a Does he smoke? Yes, _____
 No, _____
 b Do you dance? Yes, _____
 No, _____
 c Did you see him? Yes, _____
 No, _____
 d Did they go *abroad**? Yes, _____
 No, _____

56. Umset til føroyskt § 207

- a *Do keep* your promise this time! _____
 b I *did remember* to lock the car last night _____

* *abroad*: uttanlands

To have

- Tá ið **have** merkir **hava, eiga** kann tað í vanligum talumáli í nútíð eisini eita *have got*.

Got er ikki vanligt í táfíð.

- Tá ið *have* hevur annan týðning ber ikki til at siga *have got*, t.d. **to have:**

breakfast / lunch / dinner..
a beer / a drink / a coke ...
a rest / a nap / a break ...
a bath / a swim / a wash ...
a chat / a walk / a holiday...
a baby (at føða barn) ...

I *have (got)* a house.
She *has (got)* a headache.

He *had* a nice car. (ikki: *had got*)

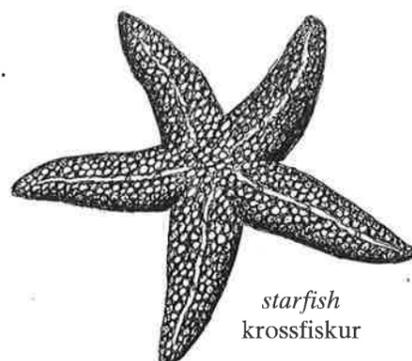
They *had* dinner at a restaurant.

We usually *have* an hour's break for lunch.

I'd like *to have* a chat with you.

57. Set inn *have, has* ella *had* § 210

- We usually _____ a big breakfast in the morning.
- Ann gave up her job when she _____ a baby.
- Sue _____ a shower every morning.
- Tom _____ a beautiful house.
- We _____ a party last night.
- Everybody _____ a good time at the party.



58. Set inn *have had, has had* ella *had had* § 210

- We _____ lovely weather for a week now.
- He said that he _____ not _____ a holiday for two years.
- She doesn't feel so good. She _____ just _____ a bad cold.

Have verður eisini nýtt í víðkaðari tíð (ing-formi)

Dømi: Ann *is having* a shower. Ann er í brúsubað (júst nú).

59. Set inn *am / are / is / was / were having* § 244

- What is Peter doing? He _____ a swim.
- What are they doing? They _____ a chat.
- What were you doing in the restaurant? I _____ a cup of coffee.

Spyrjandi og noktandi setningar við *have*

Í spyrjandi og noktandi setningum við *have* verður vanlig umskrivað við **do / does / did**.

Tá ið *have* merkir **eiga, hava,** kann tað eita:

Í táfíð eitur tað vanlig:

Í víðkaðari tíð eitur tað:

Spyrjandi:

Does he often *have* a swim?
Did he *have* a swim?

Does he *have* a car?
Has he a car?
Has he got a car?

Did he *have* a car?

Is she *having* a shower?
Er hon í brúsubað? (júst nú)

Noktandi:

He *doesn't* often *have* a swim.
He *didn't* *have* a swim.

He *doesn't* *have* a car.
He *hasn't* a car.
He *hasn't* got a car.

He *didn't* *have* a car.

She *isn't* *having* a shower.

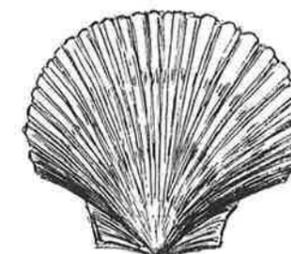
60. Umset til enskt ***

- Eiga tit hús? _____
- Hevði tú tað stuttligt í veitsluni? _____
- Hevur hon tannapínu? _____
- Hann hevur ikki nógvar vinir. _____
- Hevði hon eina góða feriu? _____
- Eigur hann nakrar pengar? _____
- Hann hevur ikki bil. _____
- Eta tit døgurða? (júst nú) _____

Víðkað tíð:

at hava tað stuttligt: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{to have a good time} \\ \textit{to have fun} \\ \textit{to enjoy oneself} \end{array} \right.$

tannapína: *toothache*
góða (feriu): *nice*
at eta døgurða: *to have dinner*

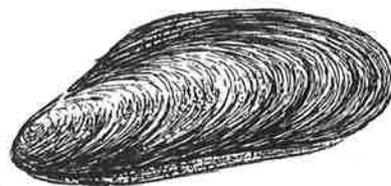


scallop
jakupsskel

- Sum hjálparsagnorð verður *have* nýtt í **núliðnari** og **táliðnari** tíð

Vanlig núliðin tíð: he *has worked*
Vanlig táliðin tíð: he *had worked*

Víðkað núliðin tíð: he *has been working*
Víðkað táliðin tíð: he *had been working*



common mussel
kræklingur

61. Umset til enskt (vanlig tíð)

- a Tey hava longu sæð filmin _____

- b Eg havi sent teimum bræv. _____

- c Eru gestirnir farnir? _____
- d Tá ið hann kom, var hon farin _____

- e Er filmurin byrjaður? _____
- f Er hýruvognurin komin? _____

62. Umset til enskt (víðkað tíð)

- a Tað hevur regnað í ein tíma. _____

- b Hann var vátur, tí tað hevði regnað. _____

- c Orsakað, at eg eri so sein. Hevur tú bíðað leingi? _____

(Fleiri venjingar í núliðnari og táliðnari tíð eru á síðu 40)

gestur: *guest*
at fara: *to leave, to go*
at koma (á stað): *to arrive*
hýruvognur: *taxi/cab*

eel
állur



To do

Eintal		Nútið	Tátið	Núliðin tíð	Táliðin tíð
1. pers.	I	<i>do</i>	<i>did</i>	<i>have done</i>	<i>had done</i>
2. pers.	you	<i>do</i>	<i>did</i>	<i>have done</i>	<i>had done</i>
3. pers.	he she it	<i>does</i>	<i>did</i>	<i>has done</i>	<i>had done</i>
Fleirtal					
1. pers.	we	<i>do</i>	<i>did</i>	<i>have done</i>	<i>had done</i>
2. pers.	you	<i>do</i>	<i>did</i>	<i>have done</i>	<i>had done</i>
3. pers.	they	<i>do</i>	<i>did</i>	<i>have done</i>	<i>had done</i>
ing-formur: <i>doing</i>		Noktandi: do not = <i>don't</i> does not = <i>doesn't</i>		did not = <i>didn't</i>	

Do sum høvuðssagnorð

Do it at once, please!

They did well at the examination

Who did the dishes?

Ger tað beinanvegin

Tey kláraðu seg væl til royndina

Hvør vaskaði upp?

Do sum hjálparsagnorð

- Do / does / did verður nýtt í ávísum spyrjandi og noktandi setningum (sí síðu 30)

Do you go to school?

What did you say?

Gongur tú í skúla?

Hvat segði tú?

I don't go to school

I didn't say anything

Eg gangi ikki í skúla

Eg segði einki

- Do verður nýtt tá ið vit royna at yvirtala onkran, og tá ið vit leggja dent á okkurt

Do stop talking

Do drop in some time

I do hope so

Gerið so væl og tigið

Kom endiliga inn onkran dagin

Tað vóni eg sanniliga

To have

Eintal		Nútið	Tátið	Núliðin tíð	Táliðin tíð
1. pers.	I	<i>have</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>have had</i>	<i>had had</i>
2. pers.	you	<i>have</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>have had</i>	<i>had had</i>
3. pers.	he she it	<i>has</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>has had</i>	<i>had had</i>
Fleirtal					
1. pers.	we	<i>have</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>have had</i>	<i>had had</i>
2. pers.	you	<i>have</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>have had</i>	<i>had had</i>
3. pers.	they	<i>have</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>have had</i>	<i>had had</i>
ing-formur: <i>having</i>		Noktandi: have not = <i>haven't</i> has not = <i>hasn't</i>		had not = <i>hadn't</i>	

Have sum høvuðssagnorð

She has a headache

We had a long walk

We have dinner at 12 o'clock

They have a house

Hon hevur ilt í høvðinum

Vit gingu ein langan túr

Vit eta døgurða kl. 12

Tey eiga hús

Have sum hjálparsagnorð

- Have verður nýtt at gera núlidna og talidna tíð (sí síðu 24 og 26)

I have worked

She has worked

They had worked

Eg havi arbeitt

Hon hevur arbeitt

Tey høvdu arbeitt

- Á føroyskum benda vit við hvørt við **hava**, við hvørt við **vera**
Á enskum benda vit altíð við **have**

What has happened?

Have you begun?

They have fallen asleep

Hvat er hent?

Eru tit byrjað?

Tey **eru** sovnað

Spyrjandi og noktandi setningar

Umskriving við *do / does / did*

Do you live here?
Does he live here?
Did she live here?

Býrt tú her?
Býr hann her?
Búði hon her?

I do not live here
He does not live here
She did not live here

Eg búgvi ekki her
Hann býr ekki her
Hon búði ekki her



Hövuðssagnorðið *live* er alltaf í navnhátti

Vit umskriva ekki við *do / does / did*

- Tá ið grundliðurin í setninginum er eitt spurnarfornavn

Who helped you? Hvør hjálpti tær?
What happened? Hvat hendi?

- Í sambandi við háttarsagnorðini: *shall will, can, may, must, ought to*

Can I help you? Kann eg hjálpa tær?
No, you *can't* help me Nei, tú kanst ekki hjálpa mær

- Tá ið hövuðssagnorðið er ein formur av *to be*

Is he angry? Er hann illur?
No, he *is not* angry Nei, hann er ekki illur

Ing-spurningur krevur *ing-svar*

What is he doing? He *is writing* a letter
Where are you going? I *am going* to school
When is he coming? He *is coming* tomorrow

Eftirspurningar (*Tag questions*)

It works, *doesn't it?* { Játtandi setningar
He has left, *hasn't he?* { Noktandi eftirspurningar

It doesn't work, *does it?* { Noktandi setningar
He hasn't left, *has he?* { Játtandi eftirspurningar

Víðkaðar tíðir

continuous tenses

Umframt tær vanligu tíðirnar hefur enskt **víðkaðar tíðir**

Víðkað tíð er:

ein formur av **to be + høvuðssagnorðið í ing-formi**

Bending av víðkaðum tíðum

		Víðkað nútíð		Víðkað núliðin tíð	
Eintal	1. pers.	I	am	I	have been
	2. pers.	you	are	you	have been
	3. pers.	he she it	is	he she it	has been
			walking		walking
Fleirtal	1. pers.	we	are	we	have been
	2. pers.	you	are	you	have been
	3. pers.	they	are	they	have been
			walking		walking
		Víðkað tátíð		Víðkað táliðin tíð	
Eintal	1. pers.	I	was	I	had been
	2. pers.	you	were	you	had been
	3. pers.	he she it	was	he she it	had been
			walking		walking
Fleirtal	1. pers.	we	were	we	had been
	2. pers.	you	were	you	had been
	3. pers.	they	were	they	had been
			walking		walking

■ Í staðin fyri *be* ber til til at nýta *lie, sit, stand*

Hon lá og las	She lay / was reading
Tey sótu og tosaðu	They sat / were talking
Hann stóð og fiskaði	He stood / was fishing

■ Víðkað tíð verður eisini nýtt í framtíð

This time tomorrow *I'll be crossing* the Atlantic

Nýtsla av vanligari tíð og víðkaðari tíð

Vanlig tíð verður nýtt um tað, sum hendir **regluliga** ella ofta, um **vana**, ítriv og tað, sum er **alment galdandi**.

Víðkað tíð verður nýtt um tað, sum hendir eitt **ávíst tíðarbil** ella eina **ávísa løtu**.

Víðkað nútíð verður nýtt um tað, sum fer fram **júst nú** ella um hetta mundið.

Víðkað tátíð verður nýtt um tað, ið tú vart í holt við eina **ávísa løtu** – ofta samstundis við aðra hending.

Vanlig nútíð

John *plays* handball once a week
(regluliga)
Father always *sings* when he
takes a bath (um vana)
The earth *goes* round the sun
(alment galdandi)
My parents *live* in Tórshavn

Víðkað nútíð

I'm reading a good book at the moment
(í løtuni)
Listen! Somebody *is singing*
Look! The sun *is shining* (fer fram júst nú)
I'm living with my aunt until I find a flat
(fyribils)

Vanlig tátíð

Yesterday I *wrote* an essay
Father always *cooked* dinner

Víðkað tátíð

This time yesterday I *was writing*
an essay (sat og skrivaði)
Tom burnt his hand when he *was*
cooking dinner

Vanlig núliðin tíð

She *has written* a new book
Have you read it?
I *have washed* the car

Víðkað núliðin tíð

Father *has been writing* letters
all morning (hann situr enn)
I'm dirty because I *have been*
washing the car (eri júst liðug)

Vanlig táliðin tíð

When I arrived at the party,
Ann *had* already gone home

Víðkað táliðin tíð

The girl was crying because her
doll *had been* broken

Hövuðssagnorðini

- Navnháttur er á enskum stytsti formurin á einum sagnorði
- Nútíðin og navnháttur eru eins uttan í 3. pers. eintali, har enda sagnorðini við *s*
- Tann regluliga tátíðarendingin er *ed*
- Tátíðar lýsingarháttur (núliðin og táliðin tíð) hevir í regluligu sagnorðunum sama form sum tátíðin. Hann endar við *ed*
- Nútíðar lýsingarháttur verður vanliga nevndur *ing*-formur
- Boðsháttur hevir sama form sum navnháttur

to walk

he walks

he walked

he has walked

walking

walk

Regluliga bendingin

		Nútíð		Núliðin tíð	
Eintal	1. pers.	I	walk	I	have walked
	2. pers.	you	walk	you	have walked
	3. pers.	he	} walks	he	} has walked
she		she			
		it		it	
Fleirtal	1. pers.	we	walk	we	have walked
	2. pers.	you	walk	you	have walked
	3. pers.	they	walk	they	have walked
		Tátíð		Táliðin tíð	
Eintal	1. pers.	I	walked	I	had walked
	2. pers.	you	walked	you	had walked
	3. pers.	he	} walked	he	} had walked
she		she			
		it		it	
Fleirtal	1. pers.	we	walked	we	had walked
	2. pers.	you	walked	you	had walked
	3. pers.	they	walked	they	had walked