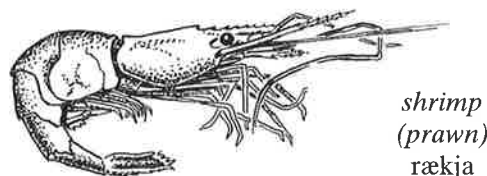


To do

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. [tʃɔ: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
fliða



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 tátíð.

- 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) ...

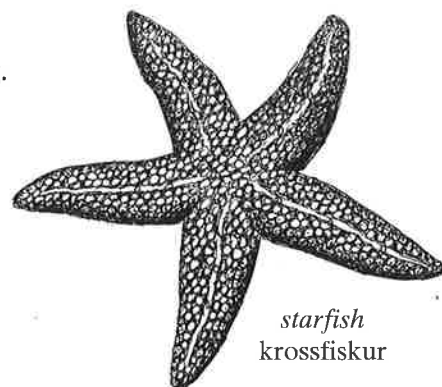
I *have (got)* a house.
She *has (got)* a headache.

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.



starfish
krossfiskur

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

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

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

- a We _____ lovely weather for a week now.
b He said that he _____ not _____ a holiday for two years.
c 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

- a What is Peter doing? He _____ a swim.
b What are they doing? They _____ a chat.
c 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 vanliga umskrivað við **do / does / did**.

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

Í tátíð eitur tað vanliga:

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 ***

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

Víðkað tíð:

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

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	do	did	have done	had done
2. pers.	you	do	did	have done	had done
3. pers.	he she it	does	did	has done	had done
Fleirtal					
1. pers.	we	do	did	have done	had done
2. pers.	you	do	did	have done	had done
3. pers.	they	do	did	have done	had done
ing-formur: doing Noktandi: do not = don't did not = didn't does not = doesn't					

Do sum høvuðssagnorð

Do it at once, please! Ger tað beinanvegin
 They *did well* at the examination Tey kláraðu seg væl til royndina
 Who *did the dishes*? 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? Gongur tú í skúla?
 What *did* you say? Hvat segði tú?

I *don't* go to school Eg gangi ikki í skúla
 I *didn't* say anything Eg segði einki

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

Do stop talking Gerið so væl og tigið
 Do drop in some time Kom endiliga inn onkran dagin
 I do hope so Tað vóni eg sanniliga

To have

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

Have sum høvuðssagnorð

She *has* a headache Hon hevur ilt í høvðinum
 We *had* a long walk Vit gingu ein langan túr
 We *have* dinner at 12 o'clock Vit eta døgurða kl. 12
 They *have* a house Tey eiga hús

Have sum hjálparsagnorð

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

I *have* worked Eg havi arbeitt
 She *has* worked Hon hevur arbeitt
 They *had* worked 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? Hvat **er** hent?
 Have you begun? **Eru** tit byrjað?
 They *have* fallen asleep 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?

What happened?

Hvør hjálpti tær?

Hvat hendi?

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

Can I help you?

No, you *can't* help me

Kann eg hjálpa tær?

Nei, tú kanst ekki hjálpa mær

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

Is he angry?

No, he *is not* angry

Er hann illur?

Nei, hann er ekki illur

Ing-spurningur krevur *ing-svar*

What is he doing?

Where are you going?

When is he coming?

He is writing a letter

I am going to school

He is coming tomorrow

Eftirspurningar (*Tag questions*)

It works, *doesn't it?*

He has left, *hasn't he?*

{ Játtandi setningar
Noktandi eftirspurningar

It doesn't work, *does it?*

He hasn't left, *has he?*

{ Noktandi setningar
Játtandi eftirspurningar

Víðkaðar tíðir

continuous tenses

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

Víðkað tíð er:

ein formur av **to be + hövuðssagnorðið 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
		he	} is	he	} has been
	3. pers.	she		she	
		it	} walking	it	} walking
Fleirtal	1. pers.	we	are	we	have been
	2. pers.	you	are	you	have been
	3. pers.	they	are	they	have been
		Víðkað tátíð		Víðkað táliðin tíð	
Eintal	1. pers.	I	was	I	had been
	2. pers.	you	were	you	had been
		he	} was	he	} had been
	3. pers.	she		she	
		it	} walking	it	} walking
Fleirtal	1. pers.	we	were	we	had been
	2. pers.	you	were	you	had been
	3. pers.	they	were	they	had been

■ 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 just nú)
I'm living with my aunt until I find a flat
(fyríbils)

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 just 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) hevur í regluligu sagnorðunum sama form sum tátíðin. Hann endar við *ed*
- Nútíðar lýsingarháttur verður vanliga nevndur *ing*-formur
- Boðsháttur hevur 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	
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	
Fleirtal	1. pers.	we	walked	we	had walked
	2. pers.	you	walked	you	had walked
	3. pers.	they	walked	they	had walked