

Engelsk Hjelpearke – Videregående

Avansert grammatikk, akademisk skriving og tekstanalyse — LK20

Avansert grammatikk

Reported Speech (Indirekte tale)

Tidsforskyvning:

- Present → Past: "I work" → *He said he worked*
- Past → Past Perfect: "I worked" → *She said she had worked*
- Will → Would: "I will help" → *He said he would help*
- Can → Could
- Must → Had to

Pronomen og tidsuttrykk:

- today → *that day*
- tomorrow → *the next day*
- yesterday → *the day before*
- here → *there*
- this → *that*

Reporting verbs:

claim, argue, suggest, admit, deny, explain, insist, warn, promise, refuse

Conditionals (Betingelsessetninger)

Zero Conditional – generelle sannheter

- If + present, present
- *If you heat water, it boils.*

First Conditional – realistisk fremtid

- If + present, will + infinitiv
- *If it rains, I will stay home.*

Second Conditional – hypotetisk nå

- If + past simple, would + infinitiv
- *If I won the lottery, I would travel.*
- NB: *If I were you...* (subjunktiv)

Third Conditional – hypotetisk fortid

- If + past perfect, would have + partisipp
- *If I had studied, I would have passed.*

Mixed Conditionals:

- Fortid → nå: *If I had studied law, I would be a lawyer now.*
- Nå → fortid: *If I were taller, I would have played basketball.*

Passive Voice

Struktur: be + past participle

Alle tider:

- Present: *The book is written.*
- Past: *The book was written.*
- Future: *The book will be written.*
- Present Perfect: *The book has been written.*
- Modal: *The book must be written.*

Bruk av passiv:

- Ukjent agens: *My car was stolen.*
- Fokus på handling: *The law was passed.*
- Akademisk stil: *It has been argued...*
- Formelt språk: *Smoking is prohibited.*

Relative Clauses

Defining – nødvendig informasjon (ingen komma):

- *The man who lives next door is a doctor.*
- *The book that/which I read was good.*
- **who/that** – personer
- **which/that** – ting
- **whose** – eiendom
- **where** – sted
- **when** – tid

Non-defining – tilleggsinformasjon (komma):

- *My brother, who lives in London, is visiting.*
- Kan ikke bruke *that*
- Kan ikke utelate relativpronomenet

Verb Patterns

Verb + infinitiv:

agree, decide, expect, hope, manage, offer, promise, refuse, seem, want

Verb + -ing:

admit, avoid, consider, deny, enjoy, finish, imagine, mind, suggest

Verb + begge (betydningsforskjell):

- *stop to do* = stoppe for å gjøre
- *stop doing* = slutte å gjøre
- *remember to do* = huske å gjøre
- *remember doing* = huske at man gjorde
- *try to do* = forsøke
- *try doing* = prøve ut

Subjunctive (Konjunktiv)

Brukes etter visse verb og uttrykk:

- *I suggest that he be present.*
- *It is essential that she arrive on time.*
- *If I were you, I would...*

Verb: *suggest, recommend, insist, demand, request, propose*

Inversion

Etter negative uttrykk:

- *Never have I seen such beauty.*
- *Not only did she sing, but...*
- *Seldom does he complain.*
- *Hardly had I arrived when...*

I betingelser (formelt):

- *Had I known...* = If I had known...
- *Were I you...* = If I were you...
- *Should you need...* = If you should need...

Akademisk skriving

Essay Structure

Introduction:

- Hook – fang oppmerksomheten
- Context – bakgrunnsinformasjon
- Thesis statement – hovedpåstand
- Signposting – hva teksten vil ta opp

Body paragraphs (PEEL):

- Point – hovedpoeng i avsnittet
- Evidence – bevis, sitater, eksempler
- Explanation – analyser beviset
- Link – koble til neste avsnitt/thesis

Conclusion:

- Restate thesis (omformulert)
- Summarize main arguments
- Broader implications
- Final thought / call to action

Thesis Statement

En god thesis:

- Er spesifikk og argumenterbar
- Tar stilling, ikke bare beskriver
- Kan støtte med bevis
- Setter rammen for hele teksten

Svak: *Social media is bad.*

Sterk: *While social media connects people globally, its impact on teenage mental health outweighs its benefits.*

Academic Language

Formelt språk:

- Unngå sammentrekninger (*do not*, ikke *don't*)
- Bruk passiv der passende
- Unngå første person (*it can be argued* fremfor *I think*)
- Unngå slang og hverdagsspråk
- Bruk hedging: *may, might, could, tends to, suggests*

Signposting (tekstmarkører):

- *This essay will examine...*
- *Firstly... Secondly... Finally...*
- *Having discussed X, we now turn to Y.*
- *In light of the above...*

Hedging (demping):

- *This may suggest that...*
- *It could be argued that...*
- *The evidence tends to indicate...*
- *One possible interpretation is...*

Argumenterende tekst

Struktur

1. **Introduction** – presenterer tema og standpunkt
2. **Arguments** – 2-3 hovedargumenter med bevis
3. **Counterarguments** – ta opp motargumenter
4. **Refutation** – avvis motargumentene
5. **Conclusion** – oppsummer og forsterke standpunkt

Linking Words

Adding:

Furthermore, Moreover, In addition, Additionally, What is more

Contrasting:

However, Nevertheless, Nonetheless, On the other hand, Conversely, Although, Despite

Cause/Effect:

Therefore, Consequently, As a result, Thus, Hence, Accordingly

Exemplifying:

For instance, For example, Such as, Namely, To illustrate

Concluding:

In conclusion, To conclude, In summary, All in all, Ultimately

Conceding:

Admittedly, Granted, While it is true that..., Although...

Useful Phrases

Introducing arguments:

- *One of the main arguments for/against...*
- *A compelling argument is that...*
- *Proponents/Critics argue that...*

Providing evidence:

- *According to research/studies...*
- *Statistics show/indicate that...*
- *As [author] points out...*
- *This is evidenced by...*

Addressing counterarguments:

- *Critics may argue that... However...*
- *While some believe... it is important to note...*
- *This argument fails to consider...*

Retorikk og overtalelse

Retoriske appeller

Ethos – troverdighet

- Demonstrer kunnskap
- Referer til eksperter
- Vis objektivitet
- Profesjonelt språk

Pathos – følelser

- Personlige historier
- Sterke bilder og ord
- Appell til verdier
- Skape identifikasjon

Logos – logikk

- Fakta og statistikk
- Logiske resonnementer
- Årsak-virkning
- Eksempler og bevis

Rhetorical Devices

Repetition:

- **Anaphora** – gjentatt begynnelse: *"I have a dream... I have a dream..."*
- **Epistrophe** – gjentatt slutt
- **Tricolon** – tre parallelle ledd: *"Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"*

Contrast:

- **Antithesis** – motsetninger: *"Ask not what your country can do for you..."*
- **Oxymoron** – motsigende ord: *"deafening silence"*

Questions:

- **Rhetorical question** – svar er gitt
- **Hypophora** – stiller og svarer selv

Other:

- **Hyperbole** – overdrivelse
- **Understatement/Litotes** – underdrivelse
- **Allusion** – hentydning
- **Irony** – det motsatte av det som sies

Tekstanalyse

Literary Analysis

Plot Analysis:

- Exposition – introduksjon
- Rising action – konflikt bygger seg opp
- Climax – høyeste spenning
- Falling action – konsekvenser
- Resolution – avslutning

Character Analysis:

- **Protagonist/Antagonist**
- **Round vs. Flat** – kompleks vs. enkel
- **Static vs. Dynamic** – endring?
- **Direct/Indirect characterization**
- Motivasjon, konflikter, utvikling

Narrative Perspective:

- **First person** – "I" – begrenset, subjektiv
- **Third person limited** – følger én karakter
- **Third person omniscient** – allvitende
- **Unreliable narrator** – upålitelig forteller

Literary Devices

Imagery:

- **Simile** – sammenligning med *like/as*
- **Metaphor** – skjult sammenligning
- **Personification** – menneskeligjøring
- **Symbolism** – konkret representerer abstrakt

Sound devices:

- **Alliteration** – konsonantgentakelse
- **Assonance** – vokalgjentakelse
- **Onomatopoeia** – lydmalende ord

Structure:

- **Foreshadowing** – hint om fremtiden
- **Flashback** – tilbakeblikk
- **In medias res** – starter midt i handlingen
- **Frame narrative** – rammefortelling

Analyzing Non-Fiction

Purpose (PATSAD):

- **Persuade** – overtale
- **Argue** – argumentere
- **Teach/inform** – informere
- **Sell** – selge
- **Amuse** – underholde
- **Describe** – beskrive

SPACECAT (retorikk-analyse):

- **Speaker** – hvem taler?
- **Purpose** – hensikt
- **Audience** – målgruppe
- **Context** – kontekst
- **Exigence** – hvorfor nå?
- **Choices** – strategier
- **Appeals** – ethos/pathos/logos
- **Tone** – tone/stemming

Kulturforståelse

The United Kingdom

- England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland
- Constitutional monarchy
- Brexit – UK forlot EU i 2020
- Multikulturelt samfunn
- Class system, tradisjon
- The Commonwealth

The United States

- Federal republic, 50 states
- "American Dream" – muligheter
- Immigration history
- Civil Rights Movement
- Cultural diversity
- Global cultural influence
- Political polarization

Global English

- Lingua franca – globalt kommunikasjonsspråk
- Varieties: British, American, Indian, Australian, etc.
- English as a Second Language (ESL)
- Postcolonial perspectives
- Language and identity
- Cultural imperialism vs. global communication

Indigenous Peoples

- Native Americans (USA)
- First Nations, Inuit, Métis (Canada)
- Aboriginal Australians
- Maori (New Zealand)
- Historical injustices
- Contemporary issues
- Reconciliation efforts

Muntlig eksamen

Presentation Structure

Opening:

- Greet and introduce yourself
- State your topic clearly
- Preview main points
- Hook the audience

Body:

- 3-4 main points
- Clear transitions between sections
- Evidence and examples
- Visual aids if relevant

Closing:

- Signal conclusion
- Summarize key points
- Strong final statement
- Thank audience, invite questions

Useful Phrases

Opening:

- *Today I will be discussing...*
- *I'd like to start by...*
- *The topic I have chosen is...*
- *I will address three main areas...*

Transitions:

- *Moving on to my next point...*
- *This brings me to...*
- *Having discussed X, let's turn to Y.*
- *Another important aspect is...*

Concluding:

- *In conclusion...*
- *To sum up the main points...*
- *I would like to leave you with...*
- *Thank you for your attention.*

Discussion Skills

Expressing opinions:

- *From my perspective...*
- *I would argue that...*
- *It seems to me that...*
- *As I see it...*

Agreeing:

- *I completely agree...*
- *That's a valid point...*
- *I couldn't agree more...*
- *Exactly, and I would add...*

Disagreeing politely:

- *I see your point, but...*
- *While I understand your view...*
- *That's an interesting perspective, however...*
- *I'm not entirely convinced that...*

Asking for clarification:

- *Could you elaborate on that?*
- *What do you mean by...?*
- *Could you give an example?*

Genres / Sjangre

Fiction Genres

- **Novel** – lengre prosa med kompleks handling
- **Short story** – konsentrert, ofte ett vendepunkt
- **Novella** – mellom roman og novelle
- **Drama/Play** – for scene, dialog-basert
- **Poetry** – vers, form, komprimert språk

Sub-genres:

Science fiction, fantasy, mystery, thriller, romance, historical fiction, dystopia, coming-of-age

Non-Fiction Genres

- **Essay** – utforskende, argumenterende
- **Article** – informativ, journalistisk
- **Speech** – muntlig, overtalende
- **Biography/Autobiography**
- **Memoir** – personlige minner
- **Documentary** – visuell sakprosa

Text Types on Exams

Analytical:

- Literary analysis
- Rhetorical analysis
- Comparative analysis

Argumentative:

- Debate essay
- Opinion article
- Persuasive speech

Creative:

- Short story
- Personal narrative
- Diary entry / Letter

Vanlige feil å unngå

Grammar Errors

- **Subject-verb agreement:** *Everyone **has*** (ikke "have")
- **Tense consistency:** Hold deg til samme tid
- **Run-on sentences:** Del opp lange setninger
- **Comma splice:** Bruk punktum eller konjunksjon
- **Dangling modifiers:** Sjekk hva som modifiseres

Norwegian Interference

- *interested **in*** (ikke "of")
- *married **to*** (ikke "with")
- *listen **to*** (ikke "on")
- *wait **for*** (ikke "on")
- *depends **on*** (ikke "of")
- *different **from*** (ikke "than")
- *I have **been to*** (ikke "in")

False Friends

- **actual** = faktisk (ikke "current")
- **eventually** = til slutt (ikke "possibly")
- **gymnasium** = treningssal (ikke "high school")
- **sensible** = fornuftig (ikke "sensitive")
- **sympathetic** = medfølelse (ikke "nice")

Sjekkliste eksamen

Før du begynner

- ☐ Les oppgaven nøyaktig
- ☐ Identifiser oppgavetype og krav
- ☐ Lag en disposisjon
- ☐ Planlegg tid til korrektur

Struktur

- ☐ Klar thesis statement
- ☐ Logisk oppbygning
- ☐ Tydelige avsnitt med ett poeng
- ☐ Effektive overganger
- ☐ Sterk avslutning

Innhold

- ☐ Svarer på oppgaven
- ☐ Relevante eksempler og bevis
- ☐ Tar opp motargumenter (argumenterende)
- ☐ Bruker fagbegreper (analyse)
- ☐ Viser kulturkunnskap

Språk

- ☐ Variert ordforråd
- ☐ Korrekt grammatikk
- ☐ Passende formalitetsnivå
- ☐ Bindeord og tekstmarkører
- ☐ Sjekket stavfeil

Analyse-spesifikt

- ☐ Tekstnær analyse
- ☐ Sitater integrert korrekt
- ☐ Tolkning begrunnet
- ☐ Kontekstualisering

Tips på eksamen

- **Les oppgaven flere ganger** – marker nøkkelord
- **Planlegg før du skriver** – bruk 10-15 minutter
- **Skriv utkast først** – ikke vær perfektjonist
- **Bruk spesifikke eksempler** – unngå generaliseringer
- **Varier setningsstruktur** – korte og lange setninger
- **Vis at du kan fagbegreper** – men forklar dem
- **Sett av tid til korrektur** – minst 15 minutter
- **Les høyt for deg selv** – fang uklarheter