# Assignment 1

**Find seks substantiver, der følger forskellige regler for dannelse af pluralis i nedenstående tekststykke. Skriv for hvert substantiv både singularis- og pluralisformen og forklar, hvilken regel der er anvendt.**

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| Communities have been left to come to terms with the setback for race relations, a frayed relationship with police and the damage that has upended daily life.  Antwainnetta Edwards is a new mom. Just weeks ago, she had a baby girl and worked hard preparing herself to raise a child during a coronavirus pandemic and the related economic crisis.  Now, as she stood on the porch of her home in Kenosha, rocking her newborn back and forth, she reflected on the last four days and nights that have shaken the small Wisconsin city since, once again in America, a white police officer shot a Black man during an interaction that went out of control, severely wounding Jacob Blake on Sunday.  Family-owned stores in Edwards’s neighborhood have been destroyed as largely peaceful protests against police brutality and racism splintered into violence on the fringes on Monday night.  Then the situation spiraled into chaos on Tuesday night as white, armed vigilantes and militia members appeared on the streets and some attacked protesters who were chanting Black Lives Matter, just a five-minute walk from her home.  *The Guardian, 27 August 2020.* |

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| Singularis | Pluralis | Forklaring |
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# Assignment 2

**Besvar opgave a, b, c og d med udgangspunkt i nedenstående tekststykke. Brug relevant grammatisk terminologi.**

1. Fem ing-former er understreget. Forklar for hvert eksempel, hvorfor der er anvendt ing-form.

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| ing-form | Forklaring |
| 1. raising |  |
| 1. killing |  |
| 1. doing |  |
| 1. growing |  |
| 1. including |  |

1. Find og skriv
   1. et eksempel på anvendelse af komma efter et indledende adverbialled
   2. et eksempel på anvendelse af komma i forbindelse med opremsning.

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| --- | --- |
| i. |  |
| ii. |  |

1. Find og skriv
   1. et eksempel på en helsætning, der består af en hovedsætning og en ledsætning
   2. et eksempel på en helsætning, der består af to hovedsætninger.

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| --- | --- |
| i. |  |
| ii. |  |

1. Foretag en syntaktisk analyse af sætningen:

*Now, consumers and employees are raising the bar.*

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| --- | --- |
| Verballed  o |  |
| Subjekt  x |  |
| Subjektsprædikat  ⊗ |  |
| Direkte objekt  Δ |  |
| Indirekte objekt  **□** |  |
| **Adverbialled ∼∼∼** |  |
| **Konjunktional** |  |

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| Research has shown that companies with effective Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs are more profitable than those that aren’t. Over the last 50 years, corporations have relied on these programs, which include social issue marketing, philanthropic efforts, employee volunteer initiatives, and diversity and inclusion work, to build their brands and satisfy customers.  Now, consumers and employees are raising the bar. The killing of George Floyd by a white police officer in Minneapolis has driven one of the largest protest movements in recent memory, and the widespread reactions to the standard CSR playbook suggest that old best practices may no longer work. Consumers and employees are now looking for more than Corporate Social Responsibility — they’re looking for what I call Corporate Social Justice.  Corporate Social Justice is a reframing of CSR that centers the focus of any initiative or program on the measurable, lived experiences of groups harmed and disadvantaged by society. CSR is a self-regulated framework that has no legal or social obligation for corporations to actually create positive impact for the groups they purport to help. Corporate Social Justice is a framework regulated by the trust between a company and its employees, customers, shareholders, and the broader community it touches, with the goal of explicitly doing good by all of them. Where CSR is often realized through a secondary or even vanity program tacked onto a company’s main business, Corporate Social Justice requires deep integration with every aspect of the way a company functions. […] Corporate Social Justice is a new paradigm that imagines a healthier and mutually beneficial relationship between companies and the communities they interact with. It is driven by the growing desire of socially-aware consumers and employees for companies, especially socially-conscious and forward-thinking companies, to do better. Companies have an opportunity to rise to the occasion and leverage their influence to build a better world for all — including themselves. *We’re Entering the Age of Corporate Social Justice. Harvard Business Review, June 15, 2020.* |

# Assignment 3

# Assignment 4