

PRONOMINER

Vi har adskillige slags pronominer. Vi har de relative (henførende) - de demonstrative (påpegende) - de interrogative (spørgende) – de refleksive (tilbagevisende) - de indefinitte (ubestemte) og de possessive (ejstedord).

1. - og så de personlige, selvfølgelig:

I - you - he, she, it - we - you – they (bruges som subjekt)
me - you - him, her, it - us - you – them (i alle andre tilfælde)

NB På engelsk bruges hyppigt pronomener om afholdte dyr, lande og skibe

Øvelse 1) Lav fire sætninger med disse personlige pronomener i

1. person pluralis som ikke-subjekt
2. person pluralis som subjekt
3. person singularis som ikke-subjekt
4. person singularis som subjekt

2. De refleksive:

myself - yourself – himself/herself/itself – ourselves - yourselves – themselves
plus neutralformen: oneself. (Bemærk i ét ord!!!)

Øvelse 2) Indsæt self-former:

1. We have painted the house
2. You two couldn't have done it better.....
3. I am not very practical
4. The boy hurt when he fell off the ladder
5. The soldiers tried to defend
6. The woman cut with a knife.
7. Behave, John!

NB Når du slår refleksive verber op i ordbogen, står de opgivet med oneself-formen. Du skal derpå selv bøje. Ex: to enjoy oneself = He enjoyed himself

3. De indefinitte: **some, any, no, every, each, all, whole, both.**
some, any, no, every kan sættes sammen med
-body,-thing,-one, og de er alle ENTAL

Øvelse 3) Indsæt verballed i præsens med korrekt kongruens:

1. Everybody _____ about it (to talk)
2. Somebody _____ too much money (to have)
3. No one _____ him (to like)
4. _____ anybody called? (to have)
5. Everything _____ going to be all right (to be)
6. _____ anyone here? (to be)

4. De interrogative: **who, whom, what, which, whose**

Who, whom og whose bruges om personer.

Who når det er subjekt: Who would ask such a question? Who is that man?

Whom i alle andre tilfælde: Whom do you love? (whom er her objekt) To whom is he married? (whom er her adverbialled).

Men i daglig tale bruges whom kun efter præposition – og who bruges alle andre steder. Whom er mere formelt.

Whose i genitiv: Whose car is it?

What bruges om ting, når udvalget ikke er begrænset.

What would you like to drink? (whisky, gin, vodka, rødvin, hvidvin, øl, snaps)

What colour did you paint the house? (rød, blå, gul, grøn, brun)

Which bruges hvis der er et begrænset antal ting eller personer!

Which would you like, whiskey or gin? (whiskey+gin = 2 ting)

Which do you prefer, Peter or Mary? (Peter+Mary= 2 personer)

Øvelse 4) Oversæt.

1. Hvem kan lide øl?
2. Hvem har du givet bogen til?
3. Hvem mødte du på gaden?
4. Hvis bil er blevet stjålet?
5. Hvis ansvar er det?
6. Hvis liv er det egentlig??
7. Hvem af jer to sagde det?
8. Hvilken kjole foretrækker du - den røde eller den grønne?
9. Hvilken forfatter kan du bedst lide – Shakespeare eller Danielle Steele?
10. Hvad er der sket?
11. Hvilket valg havde han?
12. Hvad hedder du?

5. De demonstrative:

	nærved	langt væk
singularis	<i>this</i>	<i>that</i>
pluralis	<i>these</i>	<i>those</i>

This house is nice (det hér hus er pænt) That house is nice (Det dér er pænt). These are my books (de hér). Those are yours (de dér)

Forskellen gælder også i tid: This summer (2007) was wet, but that summer (1998) was not.

Øvelse 5) oversæt

1. I morges modtog jeg dette brev.
2. Her i huset er alle glade.
3. Disse blomster er smukke.
4. Dette er den bedste bog jeg har læst!
5. De hersens børn er søde.
6. Jeg kan ikke lide den mand!
7. Den sommer var rædselsfuld.
8. Vi ejer de heste dernede.
9. Er de dér mennesker dine venner??

6. De possessive er født i genitiv og skal altså IKKE sættes i genitiv ved hjælp af apostrof! (undtagelsen er one's)

<i>singularis</i>	<i>kort form</i>	<i>lang form</i>
1.	my book	the book is mine
2.	your book	the book is yours
3.	his, her, its book	the book is his, hers, its

<i>pluralis</i>		
1.	our book	the book is ours
2.	your book	the books is yours
3.	their book	the book is theirs

NB Ved legemsdele og tøj bruger engelsk possessivt pronomen, hvor dansk kun bruger kendeord: He broke *his* leg in the accident (han brækkede benet ved ulykken).

Øvelse 6) Oversæt

1. Er det deres bil?
2. Hvor er min bog?
3. Nej, det er din!
4. Hvor er hans bog?
5. Jeg kan kun finde hendes!
6. Vores bog er bedst!
7. Han børstede tænder og vaskede hænder.
8. Han havde mange penge i lommen.
9. Han slog hovedet.
10. Hun tog læbestiften ud af tasken.
11. Man bør altid forsvare sine meninger

7. de relative

WHO - om personer, WHOM - om personer, når relativet ikke er subjekt

WHICH - om ikke-person

WHOSE – overalt i genitiv

THAT – kun i bestemmende relativsætninger

Bestemmende relativsætninger er sætninger der ikke kan undværes. INGEN KOMMA

The elephant that I saw in the Zoo last Sunday has just died

(relativsætningen bestemmer eller udpeger hvilken elefant der er tale om)

Parentetiske relativsætninger kan undværes MED KOMMA

Peter Watkins, who is married to my sister, is an old fool (med mindre der eksisterer to af det navn)

My brother, whom you haven't met, is a bookseller (med mindre jeg har to brødre)

My car, which I bought yesterday, has been stolen (med mindre jeg ejer to biler)

Øvelse 7) Streg det forkerte ud:

1. She had a husband who/whom adored her
2. It was my father who/which climbed up to save the cat
3. There's the footballer who/which was bought by Manchester United
4. We caught the fox which/who/whom had killed our chickens

5. The man with who/whom I spent thirty years of my life has finally died
6. The love whom/which I felt for my mother was unparalleled
7. She's the girl whose/which sister is a beauty queen
8. The lovely old house whose/which we had just bought burnt down last night
9. The consequences of the plan whose/which we are considering now are difficult to foresee
10. What happened to the crew which/whose ship went down?
11. This is the best film which/whom I have seen for a long time
12. This is the book whose/which title I couldn't remember

*Det var Peter der gjorde det > It was Peter **there** did it??? ALDRIG I LIVET!!!*

Øvelse 8) Bestemmende eller parentetisk relativsætning. Sæt komma hvor det er nødvendigt:

1. Mr Brown who is an Englishman is coming to Ireland today
2. The King who was accompanied by the Queen opened the new town hall
3. The girl I met yesterday was unknown to him
4. The woman who wears the yellow hat is my wife
5. The book which I borrowed from you last Friday is keeping me awake at night!
6. The boys who were good-looking easily got married