

Tegnsætning

På engelsk bruges komma til at angive en **pause**
til at **lette forståelsen**

A(1) Læs følgende sætninger igennem; læg mærke til, hvor der (i modsætning til dansk grammatisk kommatering) IKKE er komma:

- a) He admitted that he was tired
- b) He did not know what was the matter
- c) I was sorry because I couldn't come
- d) Look how the children are enjoying themselves
- e) Ask her if she can come
- f) Peter turned pale when he heard about it
- g) I don't know why she cried her eyes out
- h) The others had left before we got there

that

I En tommelfingerregel er således: **aldrig komma foran**

dvs: ÷ KOMMA foran bisætninger, der er
logisk nødvendige for hovedsætningen
hænger nøje sammen med hovedsætningen

A(2) Læs følgende sætninger; læg mærke til, hvor der (til forskel fra dansk grammatisk kommatering) IKKE er komma foran relativsætninger:

- a) I only want to marry a man who loves me madly.
- b) The woman that wanted to see you suddenly left.
- c) This is the gentleman (whom) I was talking about.
- d) That is the car (which) I would love to have.
- e) I want to speak to the boy whose bike was stolen.
- f) My car, which I bought 2 years ago, is now a rust heap.
- g) Vicky, whose mother remarried last year, hates her stepfather.
- h) The boys, who had been in trouble before, were caught redhanded.

II

÷ komma når

who(m)
which
whose
that

bestemmer
definerer
indskrænker

} det ord, der henføres til

III

+ komma når

, who(m)
, which
, whose

} = »som for resten«,
»i parentes bemærket«

En **parentetisk relativsætning** (ret sjælden) giver en **ekstra** oplysning, som ikke er nødvendig for at forstå, hvem eller hvad vi snakker om.

A(3) Forklar nu forskellen mellem:

- a) The girls, who were good-looking, easily got married.
- b) The girls who were good-looking easily got married.

A(4) Læs følgende sætninger igennem, helst højt:

- a) The man had, in fact, stolen the car.
- b) At the police-station, however, he told the truth.
- c) She, too, fell for his charm.
- d) John, Alice, Joan, and Peter disappeared without a trace.
- e) When she arrived at long last, he had left.
- f) You want to go, don't you?
- g) She sighed, »Please tell me!«
- h) He muttered, »Excuse me!«

IV

+ komma — omkring indskud
 — ved opremsning
 — for at angive pause eller ændring i tonefald
 — ofte når en længere bisætning kommer før en hovedsætning
 — normalt foran direkte tale, efter ytringsverber (hvor vi på dansk har kolon)

V

B Indsæt/fjern kommaer, hvor det er nødvendigt:

1. Have you eaten Ann?
2. The men in the street were strong red-faced young hooligans.
3. William kept his room in perfect order, and never had to be told, to comb his hair or wash his hands or put on a clean shirt.
4. The village is I believe a special favourite of tourists.
5. Do you want me to give these papers to the pupils who are not present?
6. Jane Brown who had fallen from a horse, when she was six, was scared of horses.
7. She asked him what he was going to do.
8. He wrote a long letter to his mother, who lived in California.
9. I suppose people will wonder, why it matters to me and sometimes I wonder myself.
10. Before I had a chance to explain the situation to my boss he sacked me.
11. The hijackers who had boarded the plane in Athens surrendered to the Italian army, which had surrounded the aeroplane.
12. The shop whose owner had been taken ill had been closed for a week.

82

Du har 3 muli

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OBS: Det er

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3. The novel
4. His french
5. Later
6. She
7. In sp
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8. He had a