

DEFINERENDE OG PARENTETISKE RELATIVSÆTNINGER

Det relative pronomen *that* kan bruges i stedet for *who* og *which* i relative sætninger, og i visse tilfælde i stedet for *whom*. *That* kan dog kun bruges i definerende relativsætninger, dvs. når den relative sætning er nødvendig for at forstå, hvem eller hvad der tales om.

Eksempel

*She called the company **that** had a job offer.*

Sætningen *that had a job offer* udpeger, hvilket selskab hun ringede til. Den relative sætning definerer altså, hvem eller hvad der tales om. Der sættes ikke komma foran definerende relativsætninger.

Det modsatte af definerende er parentetisk. En parentetisk sætning giver ekstra information, som ikke er nødvendig, for at man kan vide, hvem eller hvad der tales om. Der sættes komma foran parentetiske relativsætninger.

Eksempel

*She called her husband, **who** asked her about the job offer.*

DEFINERENDE RELATIVSÆTNING

- Er nødvendig for at forstå, hvem eller hvad der tales om
- Kan indledes med *that*, *who*, *whom*, *which* og *whose*
- Har ikke komma foran

PARENTETISK RELATIVSÆTNING

- Er ikke nødvendig for at forstå, hvem eller hvad der tales om
- Kan ikke indledes med *that*, men med *who*, *whom*, *which* og *whose*
- Har komma foran

I nogle definerende relativsætninger kan det relative pronomen undværes. Der sættes aldrig komma foran relativsætninger, hvor det relative pronomen er udeladt.

Eksempel

*She called the company (**that**) she had applied to.*

Opgave 1:

FIND RELATIVE SÆTNINGER

1. **Understreg relative sætninger i eksemplerne.**
2. **Afgør, hvilke af de relative sætninger der er definerende, og hvilke der er parentetiske.**
3. **Sæt komma, hvor det er nødvendigt.**
 1. On the stretcher was the woman who had been injured in the accident.
 2. I usually get between six and seven hours of sleep which for me is more than enough.
 3. Experts with whom we have discussed the issue agree with our interpretation.
 4. They were arguing over their parents who were no longer able to keep house for themselves.
 5. How can you not like Tom Hanks whose films are so wonderful?
 6. The band's fans are people who want a real concert experience and are willing to pay for it.
 7. We tell students to ask the school at which they are studying to help them fill out the application.
 8. Mr Cook is a very dubious character whom I wouldn't allow near my daughter.
 9. The old man was Nick's father with whom he still lived.
 10. As a boy he had once met Peter Shilton who was a famous English footballer in the 1970s.
 11. There is a huge problem with dogs whose owners refuse to clean up after them.
 12. They warned me about bug sprays which might be bad for my asthma.

► Opgave 2:

FORBIND SÆTNINGER

I hvert af følgende eksempler er der to hovedsætninger. Forbind sætningerne ved at omdanne den ene til en relativsætning. Brug et af de relative pronomener *who*, *whose*, *which* eller *that*. Sæt komma, hvor det er nødvendigt. Der kan være mere end en løsning for hver sætning.

Eksempel: *Bryan Cranston is an American actor. Cranston plays Walter White in Breaking Bad.* → *Bryan Cranston, who plays Walter White in Breaking Bad, is an American actor.*

1. The series premiered in 2008. Some people consider it the best series ever.
2. *Breaking Bad* describes a family man. His life changes dramatically at the age of 50.
3. The main character is unhappy with his job. He is a high school teacher.
4. Walter is suffering from a disease. The disease will kill him within a few years.
5. Skyler is married to Walter. Her brother-in-law is a policeman.
6. Walter gets in contact with a criminal. The criminal is one of Walter's former students.
7. The student becomes Walter's partner. His name is Jesse.
8. Walter begins to produce a drug. The drug is powerful and illegal.
9. Walter and Jesse run a successful drug organisation. Their drug is the best.
10. They make a lot of money. Walter spends it on cancer treatment.
11. Walter loses his family. His life is taken over by crime.

► Opgave 3:

OVERSÆT TIL ENGELSK

Oversæt teksten til engelsk. Sæt komma, hvor det er nødvendigt.

Sherlock Holmes hævder, at han er den eneste i verden, der kan kalde sig rådgivende detektiv. Han hjælper blandt andre politifolk og privatdetektiver, der opsøger ham, med komplicerede kriminalsager, som de ikke selv kan løse. Nogle af Holmes' klienter er kvinder, som er kommet i vanskeligheder på en eller anden måde, og som Holmes har fattet sympati for.

Holmes' nærmeste ven er Dr Watson, med hvem han deler en lejlighed i Baker Street i London. Watson, som er læge, er samtidig Holmes' kronikør, der nedskriver beretningerne om de sager, som Holmes arbejder med.

Den skotske forfatter Arthur Conan Doyle, hvis forfatterskab omfatter mange forskellige genrer, er i dag næsten kun kendt for bøgerne om Sherlock Holmes, som er trykt i millioner af eksemplarer på mange sprog, og som er blevet filmatiseret et utal af gange.

• Opgave 4:

FIND, RET OG FORKLAR FEJL

I følgende sætninger er der ni fejl i brugen af relative pronomener. Find, ret og forklar fejlene.

1. There were two officers at the door which wanted to talk to his dad.
2. She could no longer remember to who she had given the money.
3. Yesterday a man was arrested which dna was found on the crime scene.
4. In English they had to take a written test, that he didn't do so well in.
5. The participants in the game which wanted to continue had to pay an extra two dollars each.
6. The nurse gave him some pills who he was supposed to take twice a day.
7. The man to which the packet is addressed no longer lives in the street.
8. We know some people in Athens, which have been our friends since we were students.
9. There is a Chinese take-away, that is only a short drive from here.