

## Perussanajärjestys

**S = subjekti (tekijä) P = predikaatti (tekeminen) O = objekti (tekemisen kohde) T = tavan adverbii P = paikan adverbii A = ajan adverbii**

Finland beat Sweden clearly at the ice hockey match in Quebec **yesterday**.

**Yesterday** Finland beat Sweden clearly      A      S      P      O      T

- Ajan adverbii voi myös aloittaa lauseen, kuten esimerkissä.
- Jos ajan tai paikan määreitä on useita, aloitetaan tarkimmasta.

Esim.

Yesterday Finland beat Sweden clearly at the ice hockey match in Quebec.

Joel met his future wife at an international conference in 2008.

They are planning to have their wedding in Sussex in June next summer.

## Liikkuvat määreet

1. You could never have guessed his age.
2. People have always admired you.
3. We often eat out at the weekends.
4. I only meant to help.
5. Thomas is normally so reliable. 6.

Ros was seldom late for work.

Missä on epämääräistä aikaa tai astetta ilmaisevien pikkusanojen paikka?

Liikkuva määre sijoitetaan:

- 1. ensimmäisen apuverbin jälkeen**
- 2. ennen yksiosaista verbiä**
- 3. am, is, are / was, were -muotojen jälkeen**
- 4. ennen muotoja be, been, being**

Huom. Liikkuva määre kysymyksessä: Do you always play chess on Sunday?

Esim.

Mickey is hardly a genius.

He can't possibly have solved the problem alone.

We were only trying to be reasonable.

At 21, Sam still reads comic books.

I also saw Heather at the concert.

She usually stays at home on Fridays.

### **Objektiivi**

1. Jean told me a secret.
2. She didn't tell it to anybody else.
3. Marvin bought Sharon a necklace.
4. She bought an electric shaver for him.

• **Objektiivi vastaa kysymykseen: Kenelle?**

• **Objektiivi voi tulla predikaatin ja objektin väliin, jolloin sen edessä ei ole prepositiota.**

• **Jos objektiivi tulee objektin jälkeen, sen edessä on preposition to tai for.**

• **Preposition valinta riippuu verbistä**

### **Objektiivi**

Siirrä objektiivi objektin jälkeen ja lisää prepositio, jolloin lauseen painopiste muuttuu.

1. Paul taught his dog new tricks. Paul taught new tricks to his dog.
2. Susan offered the visitors more drinks. Susan offered more drinks to the visitors.
3. Ben baked his brother a huge cake. Ben baked a huge cake for his brother.
4. Alice never lent anybody her hair brush. Alice never lent her hair brush to anybody.
5. The teacher read her pupils Irish folk tales. The teacher read Irish folk tales to her pupils.
6. Viv fetched Grandmother a woollen shawl. Viv fetched a woollen shawl for Grandmother.

### **Pois jätetty if**

Kirjallisessa tyyliässä jätetään joskus if-sana pois, mikäli lauseessa esiintyy verbimuoto had, should tai were.

1. Jos olisin tiennyt ongelmistasi, en olisi ollut niin vihainen. Had I known about your problems, I wouldn't have been so angry.
2. Jos Eliza ei olisi niin kiireinen, voisimme mennä keilaamaan. Were Eliza not so busy, we could go bowling.

**Kun ehtolauseesta jätetään if-sana pois, sanajärjestyksestä tulee käänteinen (apuverbi ennen subjektia), edellyttäen että lauseessa esiintyy had, should tai were.**

Jätä if pois ja tee tarvittavat muutokset sanajärjestykseen.

1. If the weather should get warmer, we could arrange a garden party. Should the weather get warmer, we could arrange a garden party.
2. If the catering firm had been notified early enough, the pavilion would have been put up by now. Had the catering firm been notified early enough, the pavilion would have been put up by now.

3. If the guests were a bit older, they could be taken for a donkey ride. Were the guests a bit older, they could be taken for a donkey ride.

4. If the clown should be late, Uncle Bernard can entertain the birthday boy and his friends. Should the clown be late, Uncle Bernard can entertain the birthday boy and his friends.

**Kielteisellä tai rajoittavalla sanalla alkava lause**

1. Seldom had food tasted so good.

2. Never will they forget their adventure in the jungle.

3. Little did we know about our future.

4. Hardly ever does it snow in southern Italy.

**Kun lause alkaa kielteisellä tai rajoittavalla määreellä, sanajärjestys on käänteinen eli samanlainen kuin kysymyslauseessa (apuverbi ennen subjektia).**

Only yesterday did I hear about it.

Nowhere have we seen better hotels.

No sooner had the train stopped than Jeremy jumped out.

Never does Nora show her feelings.

Seldom do we talk about them.

Only in remote places can you find these flowers.