# Lauseenvastikkeet

- Lauseenvastike = shortened clause
- Lauseenvastikkeet tiivistävät tekstiä ja tekevät lauserakenteista vaihtelevampia.
- Älä yritä käyttää lauseenvastikkeita tekstissä, ellet ole varma siitä, miten ne muodostetaan.

#### Vertaa:

Sivulause lauseenvastike

Kun kävelin kotiin, näin kissan. Kävellessäni kotiin näin kissan.

Kun olin tullut kotiin, keitin teetä. Tultuani kotiin keitin teetä.

- Lauseenvastikkeesta <u>puuttuu yleensä tekijä</u>. Tekijän voi jättää pois, koska oletus on, että se on lauseenvastikkeessa <u>sama kuin päälauseessakin</u>.
- The owner noticed the house was on fire, and he called 112.
- JOO: Noticing the house was on fire, the owner called 112.

- The house was on fire, and the owner called 112.
- El K Being on fire, the owner of the house called 911. K

### 1. Partisiipin preesens = ing-muoto

#### 1.Relatiivilause

The people who supported Donald Trump started to cheer. People supporting Donald Trump started to cheer.

2. Aikaa ilmaisevat sivulauseet (after, while tai when)

After I have studied for the exam, I will go out.

(After) having studied for the exam, I will go out.

He read the morning paper while he was drinking coffee.

He read the morning paper while drinking coffee.

- "Kaava": poista
- 1) tekijä,2) mahdollinen apuverbi ja 3) relatiivipronomini.
- 4) Pääverbi on joko ing-muodossa, 3. muodossa tai infinitiivissä

## Ing jatkuu

3. Syytä ilmaiseva sivulause (because, as = koska)

**As/Because he knew** that the job was a good opportunity, he decided to apply. **Knowing** that the job was a good opportunity, he decided to apply.

4. Myönnytystä ilmaiseva sivulause (vaikka although/though)

Although Bill knew the way, he got lost.

Although **knowing** the way, **Bill(!)** got lost.

5. Rinnastetut päälauseet

He looked at me and smiled.

He looked at me, smiling. / Smiling, he looked at me.

### 2. Partisiipin perfekti = ed-pääte tai 3. muoto

"Kaava": poista

- 1) tekijä,2) mahdollinen apuverbi ja 3) relatiivipronomini.
- 4) Pääverbi on joko ing-muodossa, 3. muodossa tai infinitiivissä
- 1. Passiivissa oleva relatiivilause

The votes which had been counted by 8 o'clock...

The votes **counted** by 8 o'clock...

2. Myönnytystä ilmaiseva sivulause (though, although)

Though I was loved by my parents, I was jealous of my sister.

Though **loved** by my parents, I was jealous...

3. Ehtoa ilmaiseva sivulause (if, unless)

She will not finish her homework unless Sheila is left in peace.

Unless left in peace, Sheila (!) will not finish her homework.

# 3. Infinitiivi sekä in, with ja without

A Infinitiiviä eli perusmuotoa voi käyttää lauseenvastikkeena, kun korrelaattina on first, last, next, only, järjestysluku tai superlatiivi.

Clinton is not going to be the <u>first woman</u> who becomes the President of the US. Clinton is not going to be the <u>first woman</u> to become the President of the US.

- **B** Relatiivilauseen voi joskus lyhentää prepositioilla in, with tai without Meryl Streep who is wearing a stunning Dior-creation is on the red carpet.
- → Meryl Streep in a stunning Dior-creation is on the red carpet.
- "Gentleman who has a family will work for food."

  → "Gentleman with a family will work for food."
- Cyclists might not notice pedestrians who are not wearing a reflector.

  —> Cyclists might not notice pedestrians without a reflector.