



PRONOUNS

Everything you always wanted to know about pronouns.

Pronouns are words we use in the place of a full noun.

There are several kinds of pronouns:

- personal pronouns
- possessive pronouns
- relative pronouns
- reflexive pronouns
- emphatic pronouns
- demonstrative pronouns
- indefinite pronouns
- reciprocal pronouns

The German "es" and "man" in English

FÜRWÖRTER

Was du schon immer über Fürwörter wissen wolltest.

Pronomen sind Stellvertreter eines Nomens oder einfacher ausgedrückt: Fürwörter stehen für ein Hauptwort

Es gibt eine ganze Reihe von Fürwörtern:

- persönliche Fürwörter
- besitzanzeigende Fürwörter
- bezügliche Fürwörter
- rückbezügliche Fürwörter
- betonende Fürwörter
- hinweisende Fürwörter
- unbestimmte Fürwörter
- wechselseitige Fürwörter

Wiedergabe von „es“ und „man“ im Englischen



PRONOUNS

FÜRWÖRTER

Pronomen sind Stellvertreter eines Nomens (Hauptwort)

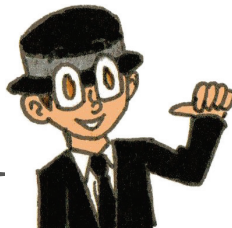
The Personal Pronoun
as a Subject

Das persönliche Fürwort
als Subjekt

Singular

Einzahl

I



ich

you



du

he



er

she



sie

it



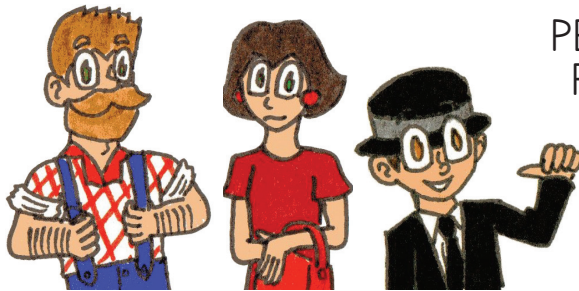
es



PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Plural

we

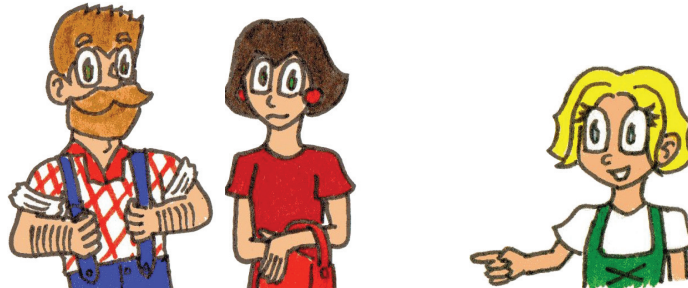


PERSÖNLICHE FÜRWÖRTER

Mehrzahl

wir

you



ihr

they



sie

The Personal Pronoun as an Object

Singular | Einzahl

me

you

him

her

it

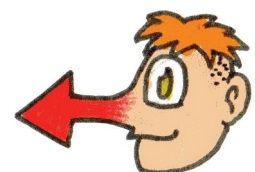
Das persönliche Fürwort als Objekt

Plural | Mehrzahl

us

you

them





EXERCISES FOR THE PERSONAL PRONOUN



Use personal pronouns instead of nouns,
For example:

The man is sitting in the living room. He is sitting in the living room.

I see the man sitting in the living room. I see him sitting in the living room.

The teacher is in the classroom. is in the classroom.

The children ride bikes. ride bikes.

Cats love to eat mice. love to eat mice.

An apple a day keeps the doctor away. keeps the doctor away.

Romeo loves Juliet. Romeo loves .

Juliet loves Romeo. Juliet loves .

Most children like animals. Most children like .



THE POSSESSIVE
PRONOUN

DAS BESITZANZEIGENDE
FÜRWORD

Es gibt eine Zugehörigkeit oder Besitz an.

Personal Pronoun | Singular

I
you
he | she | it

Possessive Pronoun

my
your
his | her | its

Personal Pronoun | Plural

we
you
they

Possessive Pronoun

our
your
their





EXERCISES FOR THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUN



For example:

This book belongs to me. It is my book.

He has a house. It is his house.

She has two brothers. They are brothers.

The car belongs to us. It is car.

The boys have a ball. It is ball.

You have a new pen. It is pen.

I have a horse. It is horse.

The book belongs to him. It is book.

We have a large garden. It is garden.

The girls go to this school. It is school.



THE RELATIVE
PRONOUN

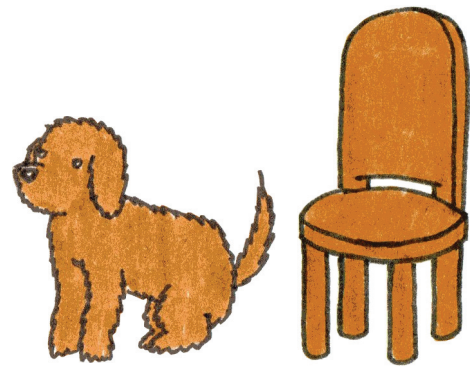
DAS BEZÜGLICHE
FÜRWORD

Sie leiten Relativsätze ein, welche weitere Informationen über ein Bezugswort liefern.



for persons

WHO



for animals and things

WHICH

for persons, animals and things

THAT

For example:

There is a boy over there. He helped me yesterday.

This is the boy who helped me yesterday.

OR

This is the boy that helped me yesterday.

There is a dog over there. It ran after me.

This is the dog which ran after me.

OR

This is the dog that ran after me.



EXERCISES FOR THE RELATIVE PRONOUN



We can make one sentence out of the two sentences by using a relative pronoun.

For example:

A man lives next door.
Do you know him?
Do you know the man who lives next door?

There is a lady standing over there.
She is my teacher.
The lady is standing over there is my teacher.

Shakespeare wrote a lot of plays.
They are played all over the world.
The plays Shakespeare wrote are played all over the world.

There is the man.
We are looking for him.
There is the man we are looking for.

CAN YOU DO THIS?

Here is the book. I got it yesterday.

Where is the dog? It bit me into my leg.



THIS IS A WORKSHEET
FOR STUDENTS WHO LIKE CHALLENGES



Fill in the correct pronouns -
they are mixed together in the box:

Personal Pronouns	I- you- he- she- it- we- they - me- you- him- her- it- us- them
Possessive Pronouns	my- your- his- her- its- our-their
Relative Pronouns	which - who - that

For example:

We have a nice house. It is our house.

The ball belongs to the boys. It is _____ ball.

This is the girl _____ can speak English so well.

We would like to have the book. Give it to _____.

Tom is a clever student. _____ is very good at mathematics.

Mary is a pretty girl. _____ loves to wear red.

All _____ dresses are red.

_____ father is a mechanic. I like to watch _____
when _____ repairs cars.

In our family there are three children. _____ parents look
after _____ very well.

This is a table _____ can be folded up.

I have a dog _____ has brown spots on _____ fur.

My mother has three cats. _____ are very pretty.
She feeds _____ cats with mice.

The children would like to have the book. Give it to _____.



THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUN

It refers back to the subject.

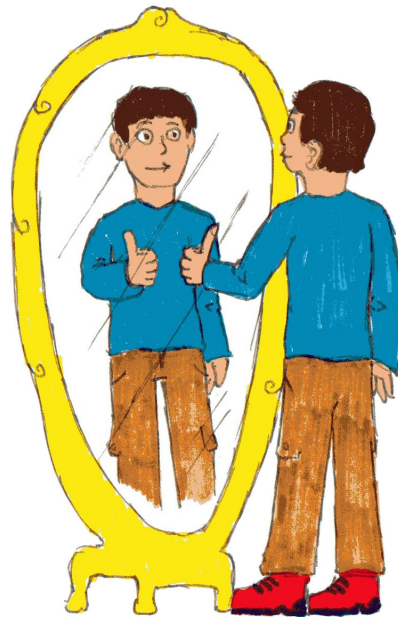
DAS RÜCKBEZÜGLICHE FÜRWORD

Es bezieht sich auf das Subjekt.

SINGULAR

EINZAHL

- I → myself
- you → yourself
- he → himself
- she → herself
- it → itself

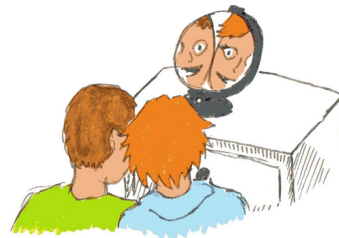


- mich
- dich
- sich
- sich
- sich

PLURAL

MEHRZAHL

- we → ourselves
- you → yourselves
- they → themselves



- uns
- euch
- sich

REFLEXIVE

RÜCKBEZÜGLICH



USING THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUN IN ENGLISH

EXAMPLES FOR THE USE

I had to force myself
to eat that dish.

We locked ourselves out.

THERE ARE SOME
IDIOMS WITH
REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS:

Enjoy yourself! (= Have fun!)

Help yourself! (= Take as much as
you want.)

Make yourself
at home! (= Behave as if this
was your home.)

BEISPIELE FÜR DIE VERWENDUNG

Ich musste mich zwingen
dieses Gericht zu essen.

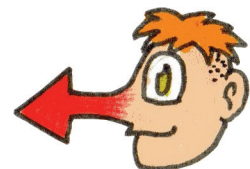
Wir sperrten uns aus.

EINIGE IDIOMATISCHE
PHRASEN VERLANGEN DAS
RÜCKBEZÜGLICHE FÜRWORD:

Gute Unterhaltung!

Greif zu!

Fühlen Sie sich wie zu Hause!

SOME VERBS THAT TAKE A
REFLEXIVE PRONOUN
IN GERMAN, DO NOT
TAKE ONE IN ENGLISH:

wash, dress,
change (clothes)

lie down, meet,
remember, hurry

EINIGE VERBEN WERDEN IM
DEUTSCHEN MIT EINEM REFLEXIV-
PRONOMEN VERWENDET, DIE IM
ENGLISCHEN KEINES VERLANGEN:

sich waschen, sich anziehen,
sich umziehen

sich hinlegen, sich treffen,
sich erinnern, sich beeilen

THE EMPHATIC
PRONOUN

The emphatic pronouns have the same form as the reflexive pronouns:

SINGULAR

myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself

PLURAL

ourselves, yourselves, themselves

The emphatic pronoun means "without help", or it stresses the role of the person.

She made the tea herself.

The children made the tea themselves.

REFLEXIVE OR EMPHATIC ?

If you have trouble finding out whether a pronoun is emphatic or reflexive try this simple trick. Just take away the pronoun from the sentence. If it still makes sense, the pronoun is emphatic. If it doesn't, it is reflexive.

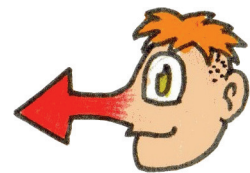
Wenn du nicht sicher bist, ob ein Fürwort reflexiv ist oder betonend, dann nimm es aus dem Satz heraus. Ergibt der Satz noch immer einen Sinn, so ist es hier betonend (emphatisch). Ergibt es keinen Sinn, so handelt es sich um ein rückbezügliches (reflexives) Fürwort!

DAS BETONENDE
FÜRWORD

Im Deutschen wird dieses Fürwort mit "selbst" übersetzt.

Sie hat den Tee selbst gemacht.

Die Kinder haben den Tee selbst gemacht.





SOME EXERCISES WITH REFLEXIVE AND EMPHATIC PRONOUNS



I) Tick off the right answer:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Did you write this yourself? | <input type="checkbox"/> reflexive |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> emphatic |
| They told me themselves. | <input type="checkbox"/> reflexive |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> emphatic |
| She saw herself in the mirror. | <input type="checkbox"/> reflexive |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> emphatic |
| He bought the book himself. | <input type="checkbox"/> reflexive |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> emphatic |

II) Can you translate these sentences into German?

- I am sorry. _____
- The children want to lie down. _____
- We should hurry. _____
- She is afraid. _____

III) Fill in the missing pronoun:

- They enjoyed _____ at the party.
- Just help _____ to a drink.
- I locked the door _____.

RECIPROCAL
PRONOUNS

each other/ one another

Tom and Micheal help each other
with their homework.

*This means that Tom helps
Michael and Michael helps Tom.*

WECHSELSEITIGE
FÜRWÖRTER

einander

Tom und Michael helfen einander
bei ihren Hausübungen.

*Das heißt, dass Tom Michael hilft
und Michael Tom hilft.*

ONE ANOTHER has the same
meaning as EACH OTHER.

EACH OTHER und ONE ANOTHER
haben die gleiche Bedeutung.

You can say:

We send each other Christmas presents every year.

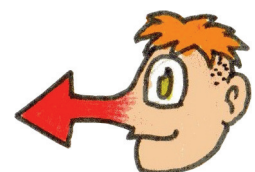
or

We send one another Christmas presents every year.

EACH OTHER also has a possessive form: EACH OTHER'S

Example:

We wrote down each other's addresses.





RECIPROCAL
PRONOUNS

WECHSELSEITIGE
FÜRWÖRTER

Now try these exercises:

Example:

I talk in French to my friend Pierre and Pierre talks in French to me.



Pierre and I talk in French to each other.

Helen is always thinking about John.
John is always thinking about Helen.

Helen is crazy about John.
John is crazy about Helen.

Helen and John are always thinking about each other.
Helen and John are crazy about each other.

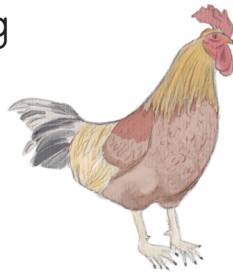


THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

THIS - THESE

SINGULAR

a person/ animal/ thing
near the speaker



This is a cock.

PLURAL

persons/ animals/ things
near the speaker



These are cocks.

DAS HINWEISENDE FÜRWORD

DIESER/ DIESE/ DIESES - DIESE

EINZAHL

eine Person/ ein Tier/ ein Ding
nahe beim Sprecher

Dieses Tier ist ein Hahn.

MEHRZAHL

Personen/ Tiere/ Dinge
nahe beim Sprecher

Diese Tiere sind Hähne.

THAT - THOSE

SINGULAR

a person/ animal/ thing
farther away



That is a hen.

PLURAL

persons/ animals/ things
farther away



Those are hens.

JENER/JENE/ JENES - JENE

EINZAHL

eine Person/ ein Tier/ ein Ding
weiter entfernt

Jenes Tier ist eine Henne.

MEHRZAHL

Personen/ Tiere/ Dinge
weiter entfernt

Jene Tiere sind Hühner.



THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

DAS HINWEISENDE FÜRWORD

Some phrases with the demonstrative pronouns:

in this day and age
these days
in those days
one of these days
Those were the days...
That's right.
That's wrong.

jetzt
heutzutage
damals
eines Tages
Das waren noch Zeiten...
Das stimmt.
Das ist falsch.

DO YOU THINK YOU CAN DO THAT?

Complete the conversations using **this, that, these and those**



- Tom: Are we going out **this** morning?
- Ann: I am afraid I can't. I am too busy.
- Tom: _____ days everyone says he is busy.
- Ann: Well, _____'s right.

- Mark: Johnson. Can I help you?
- Alan: Hello, _____ is Alan Brown. Can I speak to Mary, please.

- Susan: _____ party is not much fun. Let's go home.
- Helen: Look, _____'s Andrew over there. I want to say hello to him.

- Paul: Somebody said you have a girlfriend.
- Boris: Well, _____'s wrong! But one of _____ days I will have one.

- Ms Brown: The prices _____ year are very low.
- Ms Smith: They were even lower last year.
- Ms Brown: Yeah, _____ were the days, my dear.

CAN YOU SAY THAT IN ENGLISH?

- Dieses Buch ist sehr fad. _____
- Jene beiden Mädchen sind Zwillinge. _____
- Damal hatte niemand ein Auto. _____
- Jener Mann da drüben ist mein Vater. _____

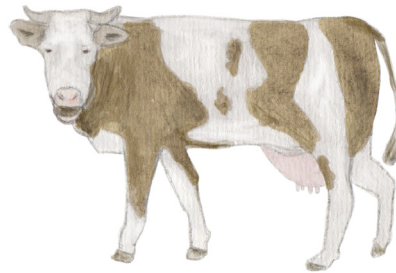


INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

UNBESTIMMTE FÜRWÖRTER

every – all of them – unlimited numbers

jede/ r/ s – aus einer unbestimmten Anzahl



Every cow has horns.

Jede Kuh hat Hörner.

each (of) – each of a limited number

jede/ r/ s – aus einer bestimmten Anzahl



Each of these children listens to the teacher.

Jedes dieser Kinder hört der Lehrerin zu.

Words with EVERY:

everybody
everything
everywhere
everyday

jedermann
alles
überall
alltäglich



INDEFINITE
PRONOUNS

UNBESTIMMTE
FÜRWÖRTER

all
with the singular: →

ganz

He slept all day.

Er schlief den ganzen Tag.



all
with the plural: →

alle

All my friends went home.

Alle meine Freunde gingen heim.

Some phrases with ALL:

all of a sudden
first of all
not at all

ganz plötzlich
zu allererst
überhaupt nicht

INDEFINITE
PRONOUNSUNBESTIMMTE
FÜRWÖRTER

SOME – ANY

some

with the singular: →

etwas – irgendein

There is some coffee in the cup.
There is some guy at the door.

Da ist etwas Kaffee in der Tasse.
Da ist irgendein Kerl an der Tür.

some

with the plural: →

einige

There are some apples on the table.

Es sind einige Äpfel auf dem Tisch.

SOME is used in

SOME wird verwendet in

affirmative sentences:

bejahten Sätzen:

*I have some new books for you.**Ich habe einige neue Bücher für dich.*questions if you expect "yes"
for an answer:*Can I have some tea?*Fragen, bei denen ein "ja"
als Antwort erwartet wird:*Kann ich etwas Tee haben?*



INDEFINITE
PRONOUNS

UNBESTIMMTE
FÜRWÖRTER

SOME – ANY

ANY is used in

negative sentences:

I don't have any time for that.

ANY wird verwendet in

verneinten Sätzen:

Ich habe keine Zeit dafür.



questions:

Have you got any matches?

Fragen:

Hast du Streichhölzer?

Words with SOME and ANY:

somebody/ someone

something

somewhere

anybody

anything

anywhere

jemand bestimmter

etwas bestimmtes

irgendwo innerhalb bestimmter Grenzen

irgend jemand beliebiger

irgend etwas beliebiges

irgendwo ohne Begrenzung

INDEFINITE
PRONOUNSUNBESTIMMTE
FÜRWÖRTER

And now let's do some exercises:

I) Fill in the missing words: *everybody, anybody, nobody, somebody*

A Tricky Little Story

A valuable ring had got lost. _____ wanted to have it again. But _____ wanted to look for it. _____ could have done it but _____ was too lazy. In the end _____ went to look for it. When he found it _____ wanted to have it. But he kept it for himself and then _____ was angry at him.

II) Complete the following conversations using:
some, any, anyone, someone, somethin or anything



Mike: We don't have _____ butter.

Laura: Why don't you go to the shop and get _____ milk, too.

Mary: _____ is knocking at the door.

Tom: Are we expecting _____?

Sheila: I was looking for _____, and now I have forgotten what it was.

Ben: Did you not say you were looking for _____ matches?

Rachel: Would you like _____ tea?

Sarah: Thank you, that sounds great.

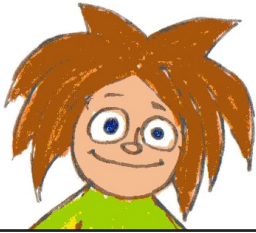
Diana: Is there _____ to eat in the house?
I am very hungry.

Roy: I am sure there is _____ in the refrigerator.



INDEFINITE
PRONOUNS

BINGO

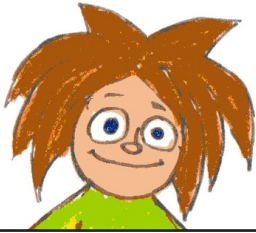


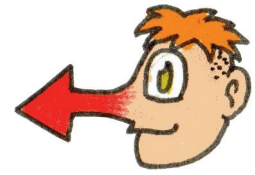
ANYTHING	EVERYBODY	SOMEWHERE
ANYONE	EVERYTHING	ANYWHERE
SOMEONE	SOMETHING	EVERYWEHRE



INDEFINITE
PRONOUNS

BINGO



THE GERMAN "es" AND "man"
IN ENGLISH

1) ES

"es gibt" oft mit Umstandsangaben zu Ort und Zeit

singular \longrightarrow there is

*There is nothing new under the sun.
Es gibt nichts Neues unter der Sonne.*

*There is no alternative.
Es gibt keine Alternative.*

plural \longrightarrow there are

*There are no apples this year.
Es gibt heuer keine Äpfel.*

*There are no easy answers to difficult questions.
Es gibt keine leichten Antworten zu
schwierigen Fragen.*

nach *say, hope, think, fear* wird "es" mit "so" ausgedrückt

*Will he come? – He said so.
Wird er kommen? – Er sagte es.*

*I thought so.
Ich dachte es mir.*

*Can you do it? – I hope so.
Kannst du es machen? – Ich hoffe es.*

nach Modalverben bleibt "es" im Englischen unübersetzt

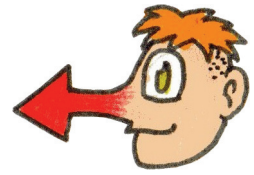
*Can you play Bridge? – Yes, I can.
Kannst du Bridge spielen? – Ja, ich kann es.*

I know. Ich weiß es.



THE GERMAN "es" AND "man" IN ENGLISH

II) MAN



"man" kann mit *we, you, they, one, people* übersetzt werden.

We could say...

You could say...

One could say...

Man könnte sagen...

They say/ People say that he is very rich.

Man sagt, dass er sehr reich ist.

Sehr häufig wird auch das Passiv verwendet.

He is said to be rich.

Man sagt, dass er reich ist.

That's just not done.

Das tut man nicht.