

Revision: Pronouns (Pronomen)

Pronomen sind Fürwörter. Man nennt sie so, weil sie FÜR ein anderes Wort im Satz eingesetzt werden können. Genauer gesagt können Fürwörter ein Nomen ersetzen (Pro=Für – Nomen)

1. personal pronoun (Personalpronomen)

Man unterscheidet zwischen Subjektpronomen und Objektpronomen:

- a) Personalpronomen in der Subjektform **ersetzen das Subjekt** eines Satzes. **she** und **he** beziehen sich nur auf Menschen oder auf Tiere (die einen Namen haben). Verweist man auf Dinge oder abstrakte Substantive (z. B. dream, love, feeling, ...), benutzt man das Personalpronomen **it**.
- b) Personalpronomen in der Objektform **ersetzen das Objekt** eines Satzes. Im Englischen gibt es nur eine Objektform, während es im Deutschen Akkusativformen (mich, dich usw.) und Dativformen (mir, dir usw.) gibt.

Beispiel:

a) Ted **loves** ice-cream. → He **loves** ice-cream. Das **Subjekt** steht immer vor dem **Verb**!

b) Ted **loves Susi**. → Ted **loves her**. Das **Objekt** steht immer nach dem **Verb**!

Formen

a) Personalpronomen in Subjektform

Singular (Einzahl)

I (ich)

you (du)

he, she, it (er, sie, es)

Plural (Mehrzahl)

we (wir)

you (ihr)

they (sie)

b) Personalpronomen in Objektform

Singular (Einzahl)

me (mir/mich)

you (dir/dich)

him, her, it (ihm/ihn, ihr/sie, ihm/es)

Plural (Mehrzahl)

us (uns)

you (euch)

them (ihnen/sie)

Aufgabe 1: Schreibe die Sätze neu, indem du das unterstrichene Nomen durch ein Pronomen ersetzt!

Mary went home.

She went home.

James is hungry.

My parents want to go.

I did not see Jane.

We could not talk to grandpa.

Can you help mum and me?

Please help Henry and Ananda. _____

The sofa is comfortable. _____

My mother and I would like some tea. _____

Is your brother a businessman? _____

Mrs. Brown's daughters are in the garden. _____

That rabbit is grey. _____

The rabbit's ears are long. _____

This is Mrs. Brown's coat. _____

Aufgabe 2: Subjektpronomen oder Objektpronomen? Streiche das falsche Wort durch.

1. **We / Us** met Sally yesterday afternoon. **She / Her** came to the cinema with **we / us**.
2. I phoned Sarah last night and gave **she / her** the message.
3. My brother is older than **I / me**, but **he / him** isn't as tall as **I / me** am.
4. "Who wants a cup of coffee?" "**I / Me**."
5. A: Have you seen Simon today?
B: Yes. **I / Me** saw **he / him** this morning. **He / Him** was going to the swimming pool.
6. A: What did those people want? B: **They / Them** asked **I / me** to help **they / them**.

Aufgabe 3: Setze das richtige Personalpronomen ein (Subjekt- und Objektform).

1. Peter and I are going out this evening.'re going to the cinema. Would you like to come with
2. Where are my keys? I put on the table a moment ago, but now 've disappeared.
3.'s usually quite cold in New York in the winter.
4. A: What did you think of the film, Simon? – B: enjoyed very much.
5.'s strange that Kate didn't come to the meeting.
6. How far is from Madrid to Paris?
7. My sister and I are quite different.'s much more serious than am.
8. My parents are going to Rome. are coming back soon.
9. Louis and I are Australian. come from Melbourne.
10. Your name is Richard. are from Bristol.
11. My name is Tony. am from Oxford.

2. Possessivbegleiter und Possessivpronomen (possessive determiner and possessive pronoun)

→ zeigen den Besitz von etwas oder jemandem an.

1. Possessivbegleiter (possessive determiners)

→ stehen immer vor einem **Nomen**.

z. B. This is **my** book. Bingo is **her** dog. These are **our** books.

Formen:

Personalpronomen	Possessivbegleiter
I (ich)	my (mein/meine)
you (du)	your (dein/deine)
he (er)	his (sein/seine)
she (sie) (Einzahl, weiblich)	her (ihr/ihre)
it (es)	its (sein/seine)
we (wir)	our (unser/unsere)
you (ihr)	your (euer/eure)
they (sie) (Mehrzahl)	their (ihr/ihre)

Aufgabe 1: Fülle die Lücken, indem du den passenden Possessivbegleiter einsetzt.

Hi Daniel,

..... name is John and this is friend Jason. He's 14. sister is 12. They have got a pet. pet is a budgie. name is Charlie. Jason and I go to the same school. There are 450 boys and girls in school. Jason's form teacher is Mrs. Peterson. She has got a pet too. pet is a tortoise. My form teacher is Mr. Smith. I like lessons. He and his wife have two dogs. They like to play in garden.

Now I've got a question for you. What's pet?

Love, John

2. Possessivpronomen (possessive pronouns)

→ ersetzen ein Nomen völlig.

This is **mine**. Bingo is **hers**. These are **ours**.

→ Wenn man das Possessivpronomen verwenden will, muss man das Nomen, welches durch das Pronomen ersetzt wird, im vorausgehenden Satz genannt haben.

z. B. Is Bingo Sarah's dog? – Yes, it's **hers**. These are my books. – No, they are **ours**.

Formen:

Personalpronomen	Possessivpronomen
I (ich)	mine (meins/meine)
you (du)	yours (deins/deine)
he (er)	his (seins/seine)
she (sie) (Einzahl, weiblich)	hers (ihrs/ihre)
it (es)	its (seins/seine)
we (wir)	ours (unseres/unsere)
you (ihr)	yours (euers/eure)
they (sie) (Mehrzahl)	theirs (ihrs/ihre)

Aufgabe 2: Setze dann das passende Possessivpronomen ein.

1. A: Is this John's tie? B: Yes, it is (seine).....
2. My umbrella isn't black. (Meiner) is grey.
3. There is a car near your house. Is it (deins)..... ?
4. That green shirt isn't Ayşe's. (Ihres) is blue.
5. Pass this ball to us. It is (unserer).....
6. Don't take these keys. They are not (deine)
7. A: There is a pair of brown gloves here. Are they your gloves or my gloves?
B: I haven't got brown gloves. They aren't (meine)..... , they are (deine).....
8. A: Is their house old? B: No, (ihres) is very old.
9. Can I take your pen? (Meiner) is at home.