

## Pronouns

(Wilson ch. 7)

The personal pronoun and possessive adjective take the following forms (the latter declines like *ein*):

<i>nom</i>	<i>acc</i>	<i>dat</i>	<i>poss.adj</i>	#	<i>nom</i>	<i>acc</i>	<i>dat</i>	<i>poss.adj</i>
ich	mich	mir	mein	1	wir	uns	uns	unser
du	dich	dir	dein	2	ihr	euch	euch	euer
er	ihn	ihm	sein	3   2	Sie	Sie	Ihnen	Ihr
sie	sie	ihr	ihr	3	sie	sie	ihnen	ihr
es	es	ihm	sein	3				

- The impersonal pronoun is *man* ‘one,’ not to be confused with *mann* ‘man.’
- The reflexive pronoun occurs in the dative and accusative and is identical to the personal pronoun except in the third person (all forms, both numbers), where it is *sich*.

## Adverbs versus Adjectives

(Wilson ch. 4)

An attributive adjective (i.e. occurring before the noun it modifies) always has an adjectival ending; this tells it apart from the adverb, which is indeclinable. In predicative position (i.e. following the noun modified), adjectives have no ending and are thus identical in form with adverbs. Here it is context that tells them apart.

- While adjectives can occur at great distance from the nouns they modify, adverbs tend to be closely adjacent to the verbs/adjectives/adverbs they describe.
- If a qualitatively descriptive word occurs after a verb of being or seeming, it is often a predicative adjective qualifying the subject (i.e. a subject complement). This can also be the case following verbs of becoming. If it follows any other type of verb, it is probably an adverb qualifying that verb. (This works much the same in English.)

das Boot ist langsam (**adj**)

das Boot geht langsam (**adv**)

Michael wird gross (**adj**)

Michael wird langsam (**adv**) gross (**adj**)