

Pronouns

Personal pronouns, subject form

Ex: *Jeg* hedder Peter, *de* hedder Anna og Ulrik.

s v s v

jeg	I
du	you
han, hun, den, det, man	he, she, it, one (you in general)
vi	we
I	you
de, De	they, you (polite)

Personal pronouns, object form

Ex: Peter kører *mig* hjem, Jens giver *dem* en banan.

s v object s v indirect object object

Like in English, but unlike many other languages, the object form is also used in:

Ex: Det er *mig*, der kører bilen.

mig	me
dig	you
ham, hende, den, det, en	him, her, it, you (general)
os	us
jer	you
dem, Dem	them, you (polite)

Reflexive pronouns

Ex: Peter vasker *sig*, børnene sætter *sig* i sofaen.

s v ref. s v ref.

mig	myself
dig	yourself
sig	himself, herself, itself, oneself yourself (general)
os	ourselves
jer	yourselves
dem, Dem	themselves, yourselves (polite)

Possessive pronouns

Ex: Er det *din* taske? Er det *hans* ur? – Nej, han har *sit* ur i tasken .

pos.

pos.

pos.

min see note 1	my/mine
din see note 1	your/yours
hans, hendes, dens, dets, ens <i>or</i>	his, her/hers, its, your/yours (general)
sin see note 1, see note 2	in reflexive position - see note 2
vores	our/ours
jeres	your/yours
deres, Deres	their/theirs, your/yours (polite)

Note 1: *Min, din* and *sin* are declined according to gender and number, like the adjectives. *Min stol, mit bord, mine nøgler.*

Note 2: *Sin* is a reflexive function, like *sig*. It always connects to the subject and verb of the same phrase. So the phrase:

Han kysser sin kone means: *He kisses his (own) wife.*

S V

While

Han kysser hans kone refers to for instance the wife next door.

S V

More examples:

Hun tager sin taske.

S V

Hendes taske er stor.

-----S----- V

Peter spurgte, om jeg havde set hans taske.

S V

Peter og hans kone lugter af fisk.

-----S----- V