

KEY

Pronomen indelas i tre huvudgrupper: Interrogativa (frågande), definitiva (bestämda som dessutom indelas i sju undergrupper) och indefinita (obestämda).

and in English: who, whom, whose, what, which

1. Who has taken my umbrella? (Vem?)
2. What are you going to buy? (Vad?)
3. Which book are you going to read, 'Pride and Prejudice' or 'Wuthering Heights'? (Vilken?)
4. Which house are they planning to buy, the one in Hill Street or the one in Baker Street? (Vilket?)
5. Which cottages will be rented to tourists in June and which ones in July? (Vilka...vilka?)
6. What size are your shoes? (Vilken?)
7. What colour is your car? (Vilken?)
8. Which colour do you prefer, red or green? (Vilken?)
9. What time did the train leave? (Vilken?)
10. Whose shoes are these? (Vems?)
11. Who were you talking about? (Vem?)
12. What were you talking about? (Vad?)
13. About what were you talking? (Vem?)
14. About what were you talking? (Vad?)
15. Whose toothbrush is this? (Vems?)
16. Whose house did you buy? (Vems?)
17. To whom did you send the documents? (Åt vem?)

CHOICE - which
FACT - what

Infinita pronomen indelas i sju undergrupper:

1. personliga i subjektform I you he she it we you they
personliga i objektform me you him her it us you them *it's = it is*
2. possessiva + subst. My eyes, your eyes, his eyes, her eyes,
our eyes, your eyes, their eyes
självständiga poss. mine yours his hers its ours yours theirs
3. reflexiva myself yourself himself herself itself -self singularis
ourselves yourselves themselves -selves pluralis

translate into Swedish: Did you remember to introduce yourself?
Kom du ihåg att presentera dig.

Help yourselves to drinks in the kitchen!
Ta för er dricka...

Help yourself to a cup of coffee if you are tired!
Ta för dig en kopp kaffe...

...3. reflexiva fortsätter... Verb som är reflexiva på svenska är inte nödvändigtvis reflexiva på engelska.

Vad lärde du dig?
What did you learn? Vi gömde oss på vinden
We hid in the attic.

Skadade du dig?
Did you hurt yourself? Skadade ni er?
Did they hurt themselves?
OBS! by myself = ensam myself = själv

4. reciprokt pronomen varandra *each other* varandras *each other's*
5. relativa pronomen som *vars* vilken *vilket* vilka *det som*

who som - om personer *which som - om djur och saker*

LAS HELA RUTAN UTANTILL

whom som om personer
-får användas när det syftar på en person som är objekt i satsen
-måste användas dvs. är det enda alternativet efter preposition

whose vars - om alla tre kategorierna dvs. människor, djur och saker

what det som

that som om alla kategorier i vissa specialfall... många viktiga regler:

-ALDRIG KOMMATECKEN FÖRE THAT!

'that' kan ofta lämnas bort dvs. alternativet är 'that' eller ingenting

'that' är det ENDA alternativet efter... superlativ This is the biggest car (that) I have ever driven.
all, much, little, only All (that) he said was quite clever!
everything, something, anything, nothing Nothing (that) you say..

6. demonstrativa pronomen - this these that - those

this den här, det här, denna, *detta* these de här, dessa

that den där, det där those de där

SJÄLVKLART

7. determinativa pronomen den som *han som* hon som *de som*

OBS! FORMERNA HE WHO/ SHE WHO/ THEY WHO ÄR ÅLDERDOMLIGA ELLER SÅ ATT SÄGA ARKAISTISKA OCH FÅR INTE ANVÄNDAS...

the boy who
the man who
the girl who
the woman who

anyone who
those who