

STEDORD (pronominer)

Personlige stedord (pronominer)

Ental (singularis)	Grundledsform	Genstandsform
1. person	I (jeg)	me (mig)
2. person	you (du)	you (dig)
3. person	he / she / it (han / hun / den, det)	him / her / it (ham / hende / den, det)
Flertal (pluralis)		
1. person	we (vi)	us (os)
2. person	you (I)	you (jer)
3. person	they (de)	them (dem)

Grundledsformen bruges, når det personlige stedord står som grundled:

He went to Paris. **They** had dinner at 7 o'clock. Can **we** go home now?

Genstandsformen bruges, når stedordet står som genstandsled, hensynsled eller efter et forholdsord:

I saw **him** at the station. We gave **them** the newspaper. We got a letter from **her** last week.

Ejestedord (possessive pronominer)

Ental (singularis)	Bunden form	Ubunden form
1. person	my (min)	mine
2. person	your (din)	yours
3. person	his / her / its (hans / hendes / dens, dets, sin)	his / hers / its
Flertal (pluralis)		
1. person	our (vores)	ours
2. person	your (jeres)	yours
3. person	their (deres)	theirs

De ubundne former bruges, når der ikke står et navneord (substantiv) efter ejestedordet.

This is **my** car.
Her dog is black.

This car is **mine**.
Is this dog **hers**?

Tilbagevisende stedord (refleksive pronominer)

Ental: **myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself**

Flertal: **ourselves, yourselves, themselves**

Eksempler: I did it myself. Let them come and see for themselves.

Henførende stedord (relative pronominer)

Henførende stedord viser tilbage til personer, ting m.m., som lige er blevet nævnt. På dansk hedder de vigtigste henførende stedord som og der.

På engelsk hedder de who, which og that.

WHO viser tilbage til personer og eventuelt de nærmeste kæledyr.

WHICH viser tilbage til ting, dyr, begreber eller en hel sætning.

THAT kan vise tilbage til både personer og ting.

Nødvendige tilføjelser (definerende) Her kan den henførende sætning ikke undværes, og <i>who</i> og <i>which</i> kan erstattes med <i>that</i> .	She has a father who is very old. (Hun har en far, <i>som...</i>) She has a father that is very old. The car which you see over there is a Rover. The car that you see over there is a Rover.
Ikke-nødvendige tilføjelser (parentetiske) Her kan den henførende sætning undværes, og man sætter et komma foran / omkring den henførende sætning. I denne type sætninger kan der <i>ikke</i> bruges <i>that</i> .	My mother, who is 65, travels a lot. Margaret Thatcher, who was Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1979 to 1990, was a very significant politician. Hendersons' house, which was built last year, has been sold. Come and see my new house, which has cost me a fortune! I studied French, which was a mistake. (her viser 'which' tilbage til hele sætningen)

WHOM er et henførende stedord, som ikke bruges meget i daglig tale, men i skriftsproget er det korrekt at bruge 'whom', når det henførende stedord ikke står som grundled (subjekt).

The man who(m) we met... (her er who(m) genstandsled)

The woman who(m) we told the story... (her er who(m) hensynsled)

Efter forholdsord (præpositioner) skal der bruges whom:

The girl to whom he is engaged... (eller: The girl who he is engaged to...)

The people with whom she lived... (eller: The people who she lived with...)

WHOSE bruges i ejefald om både personer og ting:

The girl whose bike has been stolen is 10 years old. (Pigen, hvis cykel er blevet stjålet, ...)

The car whose alarm had gone off was in the carpark.

This school, whose students are from 5 to 16, has a long history...