



Demonstrativbegleiter I

demonstrative determiners (pronouns) I

Im Englischen unterscheidet man viel deutlicher den Gebrauch der verschiedenen Demonstrativbegleiter.

- ▶▶▶ Etwas vom Sprecher aus gesehen örtlich oder zeitlich näher gelegenes wird mit **this/these** bezeichnet.
- ▶▶▶ Etwas vom Sprecher aus gesehen örtlich oder zeitlich entfernter gelegenes wird mit **that/those** bezeichnet.

Singular	<i>this</i> (der, die ,das hier)	<i>that</i> (der, die ,das dort)
	<p>This (here)* is an apple This (here)* is my English textbook This (here)* is my friend James</p> <p>This book is not interesting. This boy is my friend.</p> <p><i>Wird ein vorher erwähntes Nomen nicht wiederholt, steht nach this/that das Stützwort one.</i></p> <p>This apple is rotten, that one on the table is OK. This is my English textbook, and that one is my German textbook. This book is not interesting, but that one in the shelf is exciting.</p>	<p>and that (over there)* is an orange. and that (over there)* is my German textbook. and that (over there)* is my friend Lisa.</p> <p>That book in the shelf is exciting. That girl with the red shoes is in my class.</p>
		
Plural	<i>these</i> (die hier)	<i>those</i> (die dort)
	<p>These (here)* are my parents These (here)* are mangos These (here)* are Jack's shoes</p> <p>These apples are rotten. These books are not interesting. These boys are my friends.</p> <p><i>Wird ein vorher erwähntes Nomen nicht wiederholt, stehen these/those meist allein ohne das Stützwort ones.</i></p> <p>These apples are rotten, but those (ones) on the table are OK. These books are not interesting, but those (ones) in the shelf are exciting.</p>	<p>and those* (over there) are my grandparents. and those* (over there) are papayas. and those* (over there) are Sara's shoes.</p> <p>Those apples on the table are OK. Those books in the shelf are exciting. Those girls next to the teacher are in my class.</p>
		
	*(here) / (over there) dienen der Verdeutlichung.	