

Object Pronoun Help Sheet - German

Remember:

Subject Pronouns are pronouns that replace the noun which **performs** the action, so the subject of the action. 'The dog walked down the road'. = 'He walked down the road'. (The dog is the one doing the action so he's the subject of the action).

Object Pronouns are pronouns which replace the object that **receives** the action. 'The cat scowled at the dog'. = 'The cat scowled at him'. (The dog is receiving the action of being scowled at so he's the object of the action).

Object pronouns work the same in German as they do in English, although you also need to consider whether the object is in the **accusative** (direct object) or **dative** (indirect object) form.

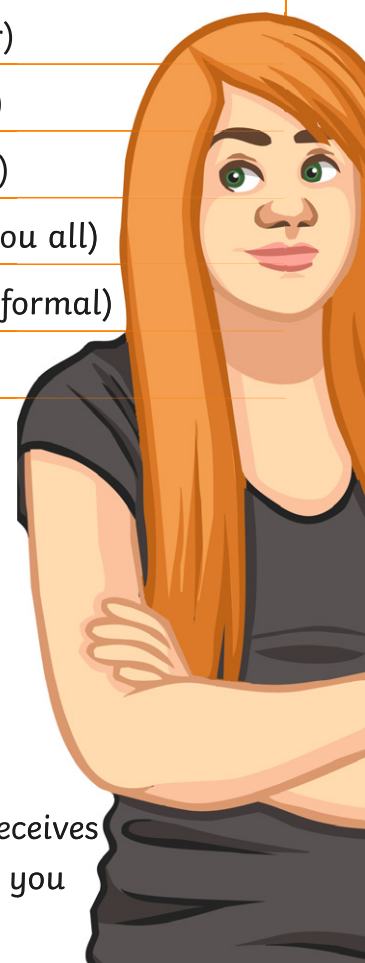
Subject Pronoun	Object pronoun Accusative form (direct object)	Object pronoun Dative form
ich (I)	mich (me)	mir (me)
du (you)	dich (you)	dir (you)
er (he)	ihn (him, it)	ihm (him)
sie (she)	sie (her, it)	ihr (her)
es (it)	es (it)	ihm (it)
wir (we)	uns (us)	uns (us)
ihr (you all)	euch (you all)	euch (you all)
Sie (You formal)	Sie (You formal)	Ihnen (formal)
sie (they)	sie (them)	ihnen

Accusative and Dative forms

Der Hund hat Hans gebissen = The dog bit Hans. (The dog is the subject, Hans the object). Using the pronouns, this would become: He (the dog) bit him (Hans).

Accusative Pronouns: Der Hund hat ihn gebissen. = The dog bit him. This means the object (that is Hans) received the action directly.

Dative form: The dog brought the stick to him. Here, it is the stick which receives the action, not Hans (grammatically speaking, he is the indirect object), so you need to use the dative form: Der Hund hat ihm den Stock gebracht.



Object Pronoun Practice Sheet 1 - German

Complete the sentences. Think of the sentences in English to help you decide whether you need the subject or object pronoun. (The accusative form only is used here).

1. _____ hat ein gelbes Auto. (Er/ Ihn / Der)
He has a yellow car.
2. Wann kommst du _____ besuchen? (mich/ ich/ mein)
When will you visit me?
3. Der Hund rennt _____ hinter her. (ihr/ sie/ ihn)
The dog runs after her.
4. Ich liebe _____ (dich/ du/ sie)
I love you.
5. _____ liebst ihn nicht. (dich/ du/ ihn)
You don't love him.
6. Gehen _____ im Sommer nach England? (uns/ wir/ ihr)
Are we going to England this summer?
7. _____ gehen in die Stadt. (Sie/ Euch/ Es)
They are going to the city.
8. Schickt _____ eine Postkarte aus dem Urlaub! (ihr/ wir/ uns)
Send us a postcard from your holidays!

Now translate these sentences:

- I miss him. _____
- Why are you calling us? _____
- How are you all doing? _____



Object Pronoun - German **Answers**

1. **Er** hat ein gelbes Auto. (Er/ ~~Ihn~~/~~Der~~)
He has a yellow car.
2. Wann kommst du **mich** besuchen? (mich/ ~~ich~~/~~mein~~)
When will you visit me?
3. Der Hund rennt **ihr** hinter her. (ihr/ ~~sie~~/~~ihn~~)
The dog runs after her.
4. Ich liebe **dich** (dich/ ~~du~~/~~sie~~)
I love you.
5. **Du** liebst ihn nicht. (~~dich~~/ du/~~ihn~~)
You don't love him.
6. Gehen **wir** im Sommer nach England? (~~uns~~/ wir/~~ihr~~)
Are we going to England this summer?
7. **Sie** gehen in die Stadt. (Sie/ ~~Euch~~/~~Es~~)
They are going to the city.
8. Schickt **uns** eine Postkarte aus dem Urlaub! (~~ihr~~/~~wir~~/ uns)
Send us a postcard from your holidays!

Now translate these sentences:

- I miss him. **Ich vermisse ihn.**
- Why are you calling us? **Warum rufst du uns an?**
- How are you all doing? **Wie geht es euch?**