

Personalpronomen

You are already familiar with those little words called “personal pronouns” (Personalpronomen) that indicate who does something and force certain verb endings and sometimes verb stem changes (e.g. **Ich** lese ein Buch. / **Er** fährt ein schnelles Auto.). The pronouns you already know are: *ich, du, er, sie, es; wir, ihr, sie; Sie*.

As you know, *der, die, das* change to *den, die, das* in the accusative; also, in English *I, he, she*, etc. change to *me, him, her* when they're not doing something (i.e. when they're not the subject).

The same happens in German. Look at the following changes:

Subject (Nominative)		Object (Accusative)		English
ich		mich		I → me
du		dich		(you → you)
er	(→ der)	ihn	(→ den)	he → him
sie	(→ die)	sie	(→ sie)	she → her
es	(→ das)	es	(→ es)	(it → it)
wir		uns		we → us
ihr		euch		(y'all → y'all)
sie	(→ die)	sie	(→ sie)	they → them
Sie		Sie		(you [form.] → you)

IMPORTANT:

Just as '**der**' changes to '**den**', '**er**' changes to '**ihn**', etc. Do you see the analogy?