

The most frequently used demonstrative pronouns are **dieser, diese, dieses** (*this*) and **der, die, das** (*that*). The endings of **dieser** are similar to those of the definite article (5.1.1). **Der** is declined like the definite article, but with slight differences in the dative plural and genitive:

	dieser (<i>this</i>)				der (<i>that</i>)			
	<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>neut.</i>	<i>plural</i>	<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>neut.</i>	<i>plural</i>
<i>nom.</i>	dieser	diese	dieses	diese	der	die	das	die
<i>acc.</i>	diesen	diese	dieses	diese	den	die	das	die
<i>dat.</i>	diesem	dieser	diesem	diesen	dem	der	dem	denen
<i>gen.</i>	dieses	dieser	dieses	dieser	dessen	deren	dessen	deren

Other demonstrative pronouns:

- **jener** (*that*): formal or literary, declined like **dieser**
In dieser Stadt war **jener** *That rogue was well known*
Spitzbube wohl bekannt. *in this town.*
- **derjenige** (*that/the one*): formal, usually followed by a relative clause. Although written as one word, it behaves like definite article + adjective (9.2.1):
Sie hat all **diejenigen** *She visited all those who*
besucht, die nicht *weren't able to come.*
kommen konnten.
- **derselbe** (*the same*): declined like **derjenige**
Du machst genau *You're making exactly the*
denselben Fehler. *same mistake.*

■ **14.4.2** Demonstrative adjectives, used with nouns, are declined like the pronouns, except that **der, die, das** (*that*) has exactly the same forms as the definite article (5.1.1):

Hast du schon von **diesem** *Have you tried this cake?*
Kuchen probiert?

Der Vater **des** Jungen hat *The father of that boy there*
den Marathon gewonnen. *won the marathon.*

14.5 Relative pronouns

Relative pronouns introduce a type of subordinate clause called a relative clause.

■ **14.5.1** The most common relative pronoun is **der** (*who, which, that*); it is declined like the demonstrative pronoun **der** (14.4.1). Relative pronouns agree in gender and number with the noun they replace:

Der Mann, der eben hier *The man who was here just*
war, ist mein Kollege. *now is my colleague.*
Sind Sie die Dame, die *Are you the lady who phoned*
vorhin angerufen hat? *a while ago?*

However, their case corresponds to the function (e.g. subject or object) which they have in the relative clause:

Die Leute (*nom.*), mit *The people to whom we spoke*
denen (*dat.*) wir *were very interested.*
gesprachen haben, waren
sehr interessiert.

In German, unlike in English, the relative pronoun cannot be omitted:

Der PC, den wir gestern *The PC we saw yesterday*
gesehen haben, war teuer. *was expensive.*

■ **14.5.2** Other common relative pronouns **a welcher, welche, welches** (*who, which, that*), used especially in formal writing as a variant of **der, die, das**, is declined like **dieser** (14.4.1) but not used in the genitive:

Der Minister, **welcher** die *The minister who opened the*
Sitzung eröffnete ... *session ...*
Das Gebäude, **welches** ... *The building which ...*