

# Konjunktionen im Englischen

*although, despite, so/such, either/neither und mehr - von Amy Lang*

## 1. although, though, even though, despite, in spite of

### ALTHOUGH / THOUGH / EVEN THOUGH + Satz

Alle bedeuten 'obwohl' und werden mit einem vollständigen Satz verwendet:

- **Although it was raining, we went out.** – *Obwohl es regnete, gingen wir raus.*
- **I enjoyed the film, though it was long.** – *Ich mochte den Film, obwohl er lang war.*
- **Even though he's rich, he's not happy.** – *Obwohl er reich ist, ist er nicht glücklich.*  
(stärker)

### DESPITE / IN SPITE OF + Nomen/Gerund

'Trotz' – wird mit Nomen oder Gerund verwendet, NICHT mit Satz:

- **Despite the rain, we went out.** – *Trotz des Regens gingen wir raus.*
- **In spite of being tired, she continued.** – *Obwohl sie müde war, machte sie weiter.*
- 7 ~~Despite it was raining...~~ → ف **Despite the rain... / Although it was raining...**
- 7 ~~In spite of he was tired...~~ → ف **In spite of being tired... / Although he was tired...**

**TIPP:** despite + the fact that + Satz ist möglich:

- **Despite the fact that it rained...** – *Trotz der Tatsache, dass es regnete...*

## 2. so vs. such

### SO + Adjektiv/Adverb

- **She is so kind.** – *Sie ist so nett.*
- **He speaks so quickly.** – *Er spricht so schnell.*
- **It was so cold that we stayed inside.** – *Es war so kalt, dass wir drinnen blieben.*

### SUCH + (Adjektiv) + Nomen

- **She is such a kind person.** – *Sie ist so ein netter Mensch.*
- **It was such a cold day.** – *Es war so ein kalter Tag.*
- **They are such nice people.** – *Sie sind so nette Leute. (Plural = kein a)*

Struktur	Beispiele
<b>so + Adjektiv</b>	so beautiful, so expensive, so tired
<b>so + Adverb</b>	so quickly, so well, so badly
<b>so much/many</b>	so much time, so many people
<b>such + a + Adj + Nomen</b>	such a beautiful day, such a nice person
<b>such + Adj + Plural</b>	such beautiful flowers, such nice people
<b>such + unzählbar</b>	such good advice, such bad weather

7 ~~She is such kind.~~ → ف **She is so kind. / She is such a kind person.**

7 ~~It was so a cold day.~~ → ف **It was such a cold day.**

### 3. either, neither, both

#### EITHER ... OR (entweder ... oder)

→ **Either you come with us or you stay home.** – *Entweder du kommst mit oder du bleibst zu Hause.*

→ **You can have either tea or coffee.** – *Du kannst entweder Tee oder Kaffee haben.*

#### NEITHER ... NOR (weder ... noch)

→ **Neither Tom nor Lisa came.** – *Weder Tom noch Lisa kamen.*

→ **I speak neither French nor Spanish.** – *Ich spreche weder Französisch noch Spanisch.*

#### BOTH ... AND (sowohl ... als auch)

→ **Both Tom and Lisa came.** – *Sowohl Tom als auch Lisa kamen.*

→ **She speaks both French and Spanish.** – *Sie spricht sowohl Französisch als auch Spanisch.*

#### Zustimmung: So do I / Neither do I

Situation	Beispiel	Bedeutung
<b>Positive Aussage</b>	'I like coffee.' – 'So do I.'	Ich auch.
<b>Negative Aussage</b>	'I don't like coffee.' – 'Neither do I.'	Ich auch nicht.
<b>Alternativen</b>	'I don't either.' / 'Nor do I.'	auch möglich

## 4. Weitere wichtige Konjunktionen

### Konzessiv (Einräumung)

Konjunktion	Bedeutung	Beispiel
<b>although/though</b>	obwohl	Although tired, she continued.
<b>even though</b>	obwohl (stärker)	Even though he tried, he failed.
<b>while/whereas</b>	während (Kontrast)	While I like tea, she prefers coffee.
<b>however</b>	jedoch	He tried. However, he failed.
<b>nevertheless</b>	trotzdem	It rained; nevertheless, we went out.

### Kausal (Grund)

Konjunktion	Bedeutung	Beispiel
<b>because</b>	weil	I stayed home because it rained.
<b>since/as</b>	da, weil	Since you're here, let's start.
<b>due to + Nomen</b>	wegen	Due to the rain, we stayed home.
<b>because of + Nomen</b>	wegen	Because of the rain, we stayed home.
<b>owing to + Nomen</b>	aufgrund	Owing to illness, he was absent.

## Zweck (Purpose)

Konjunktion	Bedeutung	Beispiel
<b>to + Infinitiv</b>	um zu	I went out to buy milk.
<b>in order to</b>	um zu (formeller)	She studied in order to pass.
<b>so as to</b>	um zu (formell)	He left early so as to avoid traffic.
<b>so that + Satz</b>	damit, sodass	I'll explain so that you understand.

## Bedingung

Konjunktion	Bedeutung	Beispiel
<b>if</b>	wenn, falls	If it rains, I'll stay home.
<b>unless</b>	wenn nicht, es sei denn	Unless you hurry, you'll be late.
<b>as long as</b>	solange	You can stay as long as you're quiet.
<b>provided (that)</b>	vorausgesetzt	I'll come provided it doesn't rain.
<b>in case</b>	für den Fall	Take an umbrella in case it rains.

## 5. Praktische Lerntipps

### Häufige Fehler

- 7 ~~Despite it rained...~~ → ف **Despite the rain... / Although it rained...**
- 7 ~~Although the rain...~~ → ف **Although it rained... / Despite the rain...**
- 7 ~~It was so a nice day.~~ → ف **It was such a nice day.**
- 7 ~~She is such beautiful.~~ → ف **She is so beautiful.**
- 7 ~~Me too. (nach negativ)~~ → ف **Neither do I. / Me neither.**
- 7 ~~I don't like it. — So do I.~~ → ف **I don't like it. — Neither do I.**

### Merkregeln

- although/though + SATZ | despite/in spite of + NOMEN/GERUND
- so + ADJEKTIV/ADVERB | such + (a) + NOMEN
- Positiv → So do I | Negativ → Neither do I
- because + SATZ | because of + NOMEN

Viel Erfolg beim Lernen! **Good luck!**