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The trio of their, there, and theyre can flummox writers of all levels. Its confusing; they are homophones, meaning they have the same pronunciation (sound) but differ in meaning and derivation(origin).In this article, well explain the meanings of their, there, and theyre, how to use each word correctly, and provide example sentences for each term. Well also give some tips on how to remember how each one is spelled. Thereis commonly used to introduce sentences or to indicate where something is, as inIts over there, next to the window. Theiris thepossessiveform of thepersonal pronounthey, essentially meaning belonging to or possessed by them, as in Is that their car, or ours? Theyreis a contraction ofthey are. What is the difference between there, their, andtheyre?These three words serve many functions.There is an adverb that means in or at that place. In this sense, there is essentially the opposite of here. This is whats known as anadverb of place,which answers the question where an action is taking place. Many common adverbs end in-ly, likequickly,usually, andcompletely, but not all adverbs do. There is also used as a pronoun introducing the subject of a sentence or clause: Their is the possessive case of the pronoun they, meaning belonging to them.As in:They left their cell phones at home.Their is generally plural, but it is increasingly accepted in place of the singular his or her after words suchas someone:Someone left their book on the table.Theyre is a contraction of the words they and are.Theyre mastering the differences between three homophones! If you find yourself coming up blank when trying to determine which one to use, take a hint from the spelling of each:Therehas the wordherein it. There is the choice when talking about places, whether figurative or literal.Their has the word heir in it, which can act as a reminder that the term indicates possession.Theyrehas an apostrophe, which means its the product of two words: they are. If you can substitute they are into your sentence and retain the meaning, then theyre is the correct homophone to use. Last Updated July 23, 2025 If its a trouble to explain the difference between these frequently mistaken homophones, theyre, their, and there, then stick around. Chances are, you may need to flex your grammar (with Grammarflex!) Part of speechMeaningSentence exampleThereadverbin, at, or to that place or positionWe went to Paris and stayed there for eleven days.Theirpossessive pronounmeaning belonging to themSomeone lefttheirpurse on the bus.Theyrecontractionthey + areTheyretwo of my favorite books. There (pronounced the-hr) is an adverb of place meaning in or at that place. As in, hey man, dont go over there! Not that place! Or, why do we have to go there? Where there physically is, is usually made clear from the context. Since there refers to a place or location where somethings happening, a trick to remember its meaning is to associate it with the word here, since there shares the same spelling as here, (except for the t, of course).There is often used as a contraction with an apostrophe s, theres.Theres (contracted form) is there + is or there + has:Theres been a lot of snow this week (there + has); Theres food at home (there + is).Sentences with the adverb thereHey man, dont go over there!Theres my phone!Theres been a disturbance. Their is the possessive form of the pronoun they (a third-person plural or gender-neutral pronoun). Their indicates possession, ownership, association, or belonging.Sentences with theirI babysat their kids.Their car is red.I already gave them their coats. Theyre is a contraction of they + are = theyre. Its the easiest of the bunch to get right since its simply a shorthand. Sentences with theyreTheyre here!Theyre my favourite band.I recommend the salad and the soup; theyre the best on the menu.From Old Norse ierra of them.Theyre: is a contraction (smush together two words, use an apostrophe) of they + are = theyre.Their: is the possessive pronoun form of they, and signals that something belongs or is tied to someone.There: is most often used as an adverb of place meaning over there or in that place. According to the post, There is an adverb meaning in, at, or to that place or position. You can remember it by associating it with here. An example is We went to Paris and stayed there. Their is a possessive pronoun indicating belonging. It is the possessive form of they. The post gives examples like Someone left their purse on the bus and I babysat their kids. Theyre is a contraction, which means its a shorthand for the two words they and are combined. The post states its the easiest of the bunch to get right. An example is Theyre two of my. There indicates place (stayed there). Their is possessive (their purse). Theyre is a contraction for they are (Theyre here!). They are frequently mistaken homophones that sound alike. Theres is a contracted form mentioned in the post. It means either there is or there has. Examples provided are Theres been a lot of snow (there + has) and Theres food at home (there. Yash, D. "When is it Correct to Use Their, Theyre, or There?." Grammarflex, Jul 24, 2025, . From grammar and writing to style and clarity, our experts tackle the biggest questions in English and content creation. homesitemapA-Z confused words there, their, or they're? "There," "their," and "they're" sound similar, but they have very different meanings. It is important to understand the difference between these words because using the wrong one is considered a basic mistake. I live there. There are lots of shops. "There" is like "here," which is also a place. This is easy to remember because "there" contains the word "here." I understand their argument. "Their" is just like "my," "his," "her," and "our," which are also used to show possession. Where are the rabbits? They're near the tree. If you cannot expand it to "they are," then you shouldn't be using "they're." Select the right one to fill the gap. "There," "their," and "they're" are common words, and your readers will expect you to use the right one. "They're" is a contraction of "they are." It can always be expanded to "they are." This is a 100% rule! They're not leaving on Saturday now. (Do the expansion test: "They are not leaving on Saturday now.") I cannot believe they're from Boston. (Test: "I cannot believe they are from Boston.") More than 20 people left they're coats in the cloakroom. (Test: "More than 20 people left they are coats in the cloakroom." This is nonsense. Therefore, "they're" is wrong.) My doctor gave me two weeks to live. I hope they're in August. (Comedian Ronnie Shakes) (Test: "I hope they are in August.") Things are only impossible until they're not. (Captain Jean-Luc Picard) (Test: "Things are only impossible until they are not.") "They're" is a contraction. There are two types of contraction: A shortened version of a word (e.g., "cannot" contracts to "can't") One word formed from two words (e.g., "they are" contracts to "they're") Both types of contraction feature apostrophes. In the contraction "they're," the apostrophe replaces the letter "a," and the two words are merged into one.) Remember that a mistake involving one of these words presents a risk to your credibility as a writer. How would you react to this office sign? (It should be "their" not "they're.") "Their" is for possession. It is like "my," "your," "his," "her," "its," and "our." These are called possessive determiners ("possessive adjectives" in traditional grammar). Can you show the guests to their cabins? (Do the "our" test: "Can you show the guests to our cabins?" This sounds okay. Therefore, "their" is correct.) I have seen their footprints before. (Test: "I have seen our footprints before." This sounds okay. Therefore, "their" is correct.) Their all leaving. (Test: "Our all leaving." This is nonsense. Therefore, "their" is wrong. It should be "They're.") Their less likely to cause offence. (Test: "Our less likely to cause offence." This is nonsense. Therefore, "their" is wrong. It should be "They're.") Experience is the name every one gives to their mistakes. (Playwright Oscar Wilde) Here is a little trick to test whether "their" is correct: Use the word "our" instead of "their." If the sentence still makes sense, then "their" is correct. This trick works because "our" and "their" are both possessive determiners used for plurals. "There" is like "here" because it represents a place. ("There" and "here" are both adverbs of place.) "There" has two uses: She is there. There are two apples. The Germans are over there. (In this example, "there" is a specific place.) There is a good reason I'm not attending the party this year. (In this example, it means "a good reason exists.") Here is an example with "they're," "their," and "there." They're unqualified, and their opinions were worthless while they were there. This 5-minute video summarizes "there," "their," and "they're." video lesson Are you a visual learner? Do you prefer video to text? Here is a list of all our grammar videos. You might also like... Help us improve... Was something wrong with this page? Use #gm to find us quicker. Create a QR code for this, or any, page. XYouTubeFacebookmailing listgrammar forum Their vs. ThereThe quick answer is no! They dont mean the same thing. They may sound similar and they may have similar spellings, yet their and there have nothing in common in regard to their definitions.In fact, their'' and there are two different words, and not only do they have completely different meanings and uses in sentences, they also fall into different grammatical categories. One is a pronoun, whereas the other is an adverb. To see all the meanings of each, as well as their grammatical functions, check the two dedicated sections below, where you will be able to find some great illustrative examples.When do we use their?Their is a pronoun, mainly used as a determiner. More exactly, it is used to show belonging or relating to a certain group (of people or animate beings). The same word can also be used for something that belongs or relates to a particular person, when using his or her might be inappropriate, or irrelevant.Example 1: Our friends and their children will join us for dinner tonight. their is a pronoun used to show belonging or relation to a certain group of people.Example 2: Did that person give you their name or their phone number? their may also be preferred in order to avoid using his or her when referring to something belonging or relating to a particular person.When do we use there?While their is a seemingly simple word, with two distinct uses and a clear meaning, there is a little bit more complex, in regard to the contexts where it may appear. To be clear, there is mainly used as an adverb, expressing a location or a particular place.But it can also be used when indicating direction, when pointing or referring towards something in order to bring anothers attention to it; or when referring to something available or present. Sometimes, there may also be used when referring to a certain point or time during an activity or a process.Further, besides functioning as an adverb, there may function as a pronoun in certain contexts. More specifically, in a particular expression. In this case, there is used to show that something exists, or something is happening. Youll definitely get a better understanding of all these explanations by reading the examples below:Example 1: They moved to London because their son decided to settle there. there is mainly used as an adverb, referring to a particular place/location.Example 2: Put the flowers in the vase on that table over there. the same adverb there can also be used to indicate a certain direction in order to make someone else look towards it.Example 3: The money is there for you whenever you need it. there can be used to show availability or presence of something.Example 4: If you feel tired during the game, stop there and dont go for a next round. here, there refers to a certain point during an activity.Example 5: There are two shopping malls in this city. there can also be used as a pronoun, showing that something exists.ConclusionTo sum this all up, although they sound almost perfectly identical, their and there are not synonyms and have nothing in common as to their meanings.Keep in mind that their is always a pronoun expressing belonging or relating to a particular group or person, whereas there can be used both as an adverb expressing location/direction/availability and as a pronoun showing that something exists. Now give yourself a pat on the back for making it through this article! in or at that place (here).at that point in an action, speech, etc..He stopped there for applause.in that matter, particular, or respect.His anger was justified there.into or to that place; thither.(used by way of calling attention to something or someone).in or at that place where you are.(used to introduce a sentence or clause in which the verb comes before its subject or has no complement).that place.He comes from there, too.that point, state, condition, etc..I'll introduce you to her, but you're on your own from there on.(used for emphasis, especially after a noun modified by a demonstrative adjective).(used to express satisfaction, relief, encouragement, approval, consolation, etc.).a combining form meaning wild animal, beast, used in the formation of compound words, usually denoting extinct mammals, as adaptions of zoological taxa ending in -therium or -theria: baluchithere.in, at, or to that place, point, case, or respectwe never go thereI'm afraid I disagree with you thereCollins English Dictionary Complete & Unabridged 2012 Digital Edition William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1979, 1986 HarperCollins Publishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012used as a grammatical subject with some verbs, esp be, when the true subject is an indefinite or mass noun phrase following the verb as complementthere is a girl in that officethere doesn't seem to be any water leftCollins English Dictionary Complete & Unabridged 2012 Digital Edition William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1979, 1986 HarperCollins Publishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012(postpositive) who or which is in that place or position(predicative) having his or her wits about him or her; of normal intelligencean exclamation that usually follows a declaration of refusal or defianceyou can't have any more, so there!on the spot; immediately; instantlythat is the state of affairsan expression used when handing a person something requested or desiredan exclamation of triumphthere you are, I knew that would happen!Collins English Dictionary Complete & Unabridged 2012 Digital Edition William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1979, 1986 HarperCollins Publishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012that placeCollins English Dictionary Complete & Unabridged 2012 Digital Edition William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1979, 1986 HarperCollins Publishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012an expression of sympathy, as in consoling a childCollins English Dictionary Complete & Unabridged 2012 Digital Edition William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1979, 1986 HarperCollins Publishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012In correct usage, the verb should agree with the number of the subject in such constructions as there is a man waiting and there are several people waiting. However, where the subject is compound, it is common in speech to use the singular as in there's a police car and an ambulance outside It is nonstandard usage to place there between a demonstrative adjective and the noun it modifies: that there car. The same is true of here: these here nails. Placed after the noun, both there and here are entirely standard: that car there; these nails here.The verb following there is singular or plural according to the number of the subject that follows the verb: There is a message for you. There are patients in the waiting room. With compound subjects in which all the coordinate words are singular, a singular verb often occurs, although the plural may also be used: There was (or were) a horse and a cow in the pasture. When a compound subject contains both singular and plural words, the verb usually agrees with the subject closest to the verb, although a plural verb sometimes occurs regardless, especially if the compound has more than two elements: There were staff meetings and a press conference daily. There was (or were) a glass, two plates, two cups, and a teapot on the shelf.Origin of there1First recorded before 900; Middle English (adverb), Old English thr, thr, cognate with Dutch daar, Old High German dr; akin to Gothic, Old Norse thar; thatOrigin of there2< New Latin -therium (singular), -theria (plural) < Greek thron, derivative of thr beast of prey; akin to feral 1, fierceOrigin of there1Old English thr; related to Old Frisian thr, Old Saxon, Old High German thr, Old Norse, Gothic tharExamples have not been reviewed.Every day, theres a bombardment of things in the world and in the U.S. that you want to resist.Cartman is called to the principals office for not letting Jesus sit with his group in the cafeteria at lunch, even though there were no empty seats.Riley added Thursday that there are a million reasons why the conferences preferred format should be adopted, but maintaining historic rivalries like USC-Notre Dame might be the most important.And there was this day where kind of everybody was pushing me to move it inside. And she was like, Sophie, you dont want it inside.Liverpool's Grade I-listed Royal Liver Building has been bought by food giant Princes, which has been based in the building since 1982 and employs 400 staff there.Whats the difference between there, their, and they're?There is commonly used to introduce sentences or to indicate where something is, as in Its over there, next to the window. Their is the possessive form of the personal pronoun they, essentially meaning belonging to or possessed by them, as in Is that their car, or ours? They're is a contraction of they are.There are many instances in which theyre confused because their pronunciations are exactly the same. (See what we did there?)There are easy ways to remember which spelling is right, and theyre actually built into each word.When its used to indicate location, there functions a lot like here (even though it can mean the opposite), and the word here is right inside of it.You can remember that their is the one thats used to show possession (like his and her) by remembering that it includes the word heir (a person who inherits possessions).The apostrophe in theyre indicates that its a combination of two words and signals that its the one you want to use when you mean they are.Heres an example of there, their, and they're used correctly in the same sentence.Example: Its hard to work as a team in that environmentwhen theyre in there, theyre their own worst enemies.Want to learn more? Read the full breakdown of the difference between there, their, and they're.Definitions and idiom definitions from Dictionary.com Unabridged, based on the Random House Unabridged Dictionary, Random House, Inc. 2023Idioms from The American Heritage Idioms Dictionary copyright 2002, 2001, 1995 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company.therbligthereaboutBrowse#aabbccddeeffgghhiijjkkllmmnnooppqqrrssttuuvvwwxxyyzzAboutCareersContact usCookies, terms, & privacyHelpFollow usGet the Word of the Day every day! 2025 Dictionary.com, LLC They are among the most commonly confused words. Their, there, and they're are all pronounced the same way. Their is the possessive pronoun that means belonging to them, as in "their car is red"; there is used to refer to a specific place or location as in "get away from there" and "stop right there"; they're is a contraction of "they are," as in "they're getting married." Words that sound the same but have different meanings and spellings can be tricky. Three very common ones in particular often confuse people: there, their, and theyre. There's no need to confuse there, they're, and their. While they're not an easy group of words, with practice you can master their distinctions. "There" Usage There is about location. It has the word here in it, which is helpful, and it often answers the question where? There it is.Put it there.Stay there.We'll be there soon. It's about location in the more abstract sense too: There you go.There is where we disagree.Friends who are always there for you. Its also the one to use in a question or statement that begins with Is there/Are there or There is/There are. There is a nice hotel in the town.There are plenty available.Is there a hotel in the town? Are there many cats in the shelter? "They're" Usage They're is a contraction that means "they are." Apostrophes indicate where one or more letters have been taken out of a word or words. They generally indicate contraction of two words, as in can't = cannot, weve = we have, or hes = he is, or omission of a letter or letters, as in singin' for singing and 'em for them in stick it to 'em. They're (=they are) funny people.They're (=they are) the cutest puppies ever. It can be used of non-living things too: They're (=they are) both really good books.They're (=they are) two of our biggest problems. "Their" Usage The last of this trio, their, is the possessive form of they, so it has to do with what belongs to, relates to, or is made or done by "them". It's their house.We're their neighbors.The trees are losing their leaves. Their also has a long history of being used as a singular pronoun. Associate Editor Emily Brewster explains its usage in this video. And there you go. They're not an easy group of words, but with practice we know you can master their distinctions. In summary:There is the most common. It has the word here in it, which is helpful because it's often about location. They're always means "they are." Their is the possessive form of they. Want More Commonly Confused Words? 'Then' vs. 'Than' 'Who' vs. 'Whom' 'Affect' vs. 'Effect' 'Further' vs. 'Farther' Also found in: Thesaurus, Idioms, Wikipedia. in or at that place: The book is over there. Not to be confused with:their possessive case of they: It is their book. they're they are: Theyre working on a second edition.Abused, Confused, & Misused Words by Mary Embree Copyright 2007, 2013 by Mary Embree (thr)adv.1. At or in that place: sit over there.2. To, into, or toward that place: wouldn't go there again.3. At that stage, moment, or point: Stop there before you make any more mistakes.4. In that matter: I can't agree with him there.5. In a readily accessible or discoverable state: The answer is out there. All we have to do is look for it.pron.1. Used to introduce a clause or sentence: There are numerous items. There must be another exit.2. Used to indicate an unspecified person in direct address: Hello there.adj.1. Used especially for emphasis after the demonstrative pronoun that or those, or after a noun modified by the demonstrative adjective that or those: That person there ought to know the directions to town.2. Nonstandard Used for emphasis between a demonstrative adjective meaning "that" or "those" and a noun: "You see them there handles?" (Cormac McCarthy)."I tell you ... that you buried paving-stones and earth in that there coffin" (Charles Dickens).n. That place or point: stopped and went on from there.interj. Used to express feelings such as relief, satisfaction, sympathy, or anger: There, now I can have some peace!Idioms: be there for (someone) To be available to provide help or comfort to someone in a time of difficulty. out there Extremely unconventional or eccentric.Usage Note: According to the traditional rule, when there precedes a verb such as be, seem, or appear, the verb agrees in number with the following grammatical subject: There is a great Italian deli across the street. There are some boats in the harbor. There appears to be a mistake. There seem to be several problems with the car. In spoken English, however, people often use there's instead of there are with a plural subject, as in There's two slices of pizza left. The Usage Panel dislikes this construction. In our 2014 survey, only 17 percent accepted the sentence There's only three things you need to know about this book (down slightly from 21 percent in 1995). But the results are very different when there's is followed by a compound subject whose first element is singular: 89 percent accepted the sentence In each of us there's a dreamer and a realist. Even more, 95 percent, accepted the sentence When you get to the stop light, there's a gas station on the left and a grocery store on the right. In these sentences, it's possible that the noun phrase following is is considered elliptical: there's a gas station on the left and [there's] a grocery store on the right. The Panel also accepted, but with far more ambivalence (58 percent), a singular verb when the subject is grammatically singular but notionally plural: There's a large number of broken windows in the building.American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fifth Edition. Copyright 2016 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved. () advin, at, or to that place, point, case, or respect: we never go there; I'm afraid I disagree with you there. pronused as a grammatical subject with some verbs, esp be, when the true subject is an indefinite or mass noun phrase following the verb as complement: there is a girl in that office; there doesn't seem to be any water left. adj1. (postpositive) who or which is in that place or position: that boy there did it. 2. all there (predicative) having his or her wits about him or her; of normal intelligence3. so there an exclamation that usually follows a declaration of refusal or defiance: you can't have any more, so there!. 4. there and then then and there on the spot; immediately; instantly5. there it is that is the state of affairs6. there you are a. an expression used when handing a person something requested or desiredb. an exclamation of triumph: there you are, I knew that would happen!. nthat place: near there; from there. interjan expression of sympathy, as in consoling a child[Old English thr; related to Old Frisian thr, Old Saxon, Old High German thr, Old Norse, Gothic thar]Usage: In correct usage, the verb should agree with the number of the subject in such constructions as there is a man waiting and there are several people waiting. However, where the subject is compound, it is common in speech to use the singular as in there's a police car and an ambulance outsideCollins English Dictionary Complete and Unabridged, 12th Edition 2014 HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2014 (r; unstressed r) adv. 1. in or at that place (opposed to here): She is there now. 2. at that point in an action, speech, etc.: He stopped there for applause. 3. in that matter, particular, or respect: Your anger was justified there. 4. into or to that place; thither: We went there last year. 5. (used by way of calling attention to something or someone): There they go. pron. 6. (used in place of a noun of address): Hello, there. 7. (used to introduce a phrase or clause in which the verb comes before its subject): There is no hope. There's someone at the door. n. 8. that place or point: I come from there, too. adj. 9. (used for emphasis, esp. after a noun modified by a demonstrative adjective): Ask that man there. interj. 10. (used to express satisfaction, relief, encouragement, approval, consolation, etc.): There! It's done. [before 900; Middle English (adv.); Old English thr, thr, c. Old Frisian thr, Old Saxon thr, Old High German dr; akin to Old Norse, Gothic thar; compare that] usage: The verb following the pronoun there is singular or plural according to the number of the subject that follows the verb: There is a message for you. There are patients in the waiting room. With compound subjects in which all the coordinate words are singular, a singular verb often occurs, although the plural may also be used: There was (or were) a horse and a cow in the pasture. When a compound subject contains both singular and plural words, the verb usu. agrees with the subject closest to the verb, although a plural verb sometimes occurs regardless, esp. if the compound has more than two elements: There were staff meetings and a press conference daily. There was (or were) a glass, two plates, two cups, and a teapot on the shelf. It is nonstandard usage to place there between a demonstrative adjective and the noun it modifies: that there car. The same is true of here: these here nails. Placed after the noun, both there and here are entirely standard: that car there; these nails here. -there a combining form meaning wild animal, beast, usu. denoting an extinct mammal, as an adaptation of a zoological taxon ending in -therium or -theria: megathere. [< New Latin -therium (singular), -theria (pl.) < Greek thron, derivative of thr beast of prey] Random House Kernerman Webster's College Dictionary, 2010 K Dictionaries Ltd. Copyright 2005, 1997, 1991 by Random House, Inc. All rights reserved.There has two main uses. You use it in front of a verb such as be, or you use it as an adverb to refer to a place.1. used in front of 'be'You use there in front of be to say that something exists or happens, or that something is in a particular place. When there is used like this, it is usually pronounced /e/ or //. In slow or careful speech, it is pronounced /e/.There was a new cushion on one of the sofas.After there, you use a singular form of be in front of a singular noun phrase, and a plural form in front of a plural noun phrase.There is a fire on the fourth floor.There are several problems with this method.In conversation, some people use there's in front of a plural noun phrase. For example, they say 'There's several problems with this method'. This use is generally regarded as incorrect, and you shouldn't use it in formal speech or in writing.Be Careful!Don't use 'there is' or 'there are' with since to say how long ago something happened. Don't say, for example, 'There are four days since she arrived in London'. Say 'It's four days since she arrived in London' or 'She arrived in London four days ago'.It's three months since you were here last.Her husband died four years ago.2. used as an adverbIn its other main use, there is used for referring to a place which has just been mentioned. When there is used like this, it is always pronounced /e/.I must get home. Bill's there on his own.Come into the kitchen. I spend most of my time there now.Be Careful!Don't use 'to' in front of there. Don't say, for example, 'I like going to there'. Say 'I like going there'.My family live in India. I still go there often.Be Careful!Also, don't use 'there' to introduce a subordinate clause. Don't say, for example, 'I went back to the park, there my sister was waiting'. Say 'I went back to the park, where my sister was waiting'.The accident took place in Oxford, where he and his wife lived.3. 'their'Don't confuse there with their, which is also pronounced /e/. You use their to show that something belongs or relates to particular people, animals, or things.What would they do when they lost their jobs?Collins COBUILD English Usage HarperCollins Publishers 1992, 2004, 2011, 2012 Noun1.there - a location other than here; that place; "you can take it from there"location - a point or extent in spacehere - the present location; this place; "where do we go from here?"Adv.1.there - in or at that place; "they have lived there for years"; "it's not there"; "that man there"at that place, in that locationhere - in or at this place; where the speaker or writer is; "I work here"; "turn here"; "radio waves received here on Earth"2.there - in that matter; "I agree with you there"in that respect, on that point3.there - to or toward that place; away from the speaker; "go there around noon!"hither, here - to this place (especially toward the speaker); "come here, please"Based on WordNet 3.0, Farlex clipart collection. 2003-2012 Princeton University, Farlex Inc. tamtamhletev tomto bodvidaderder kan du selv sehvad sagde jeg?sallahallbuenoen ese puntosiellsiihensiinsinne-ll, -ss, -lla, -ssajja, hana naar, arnaar, arna, v efniarnatenanana natatiai itasllknunu, nu!redzi nu!aj vietderder kan du se!detditslaliestarhaver/existirano taktamtamtov tomv tomto bodeoradaoradakiorasorayavarA. [] ADV1. (place) (= there near you) ah; (less precisely) all; (further away) allput it there, on the table ponlo ah, en la mesawhen we left there cuando partimos de allI don't know how to get there no s cmo llegar allthere he is! all est!there's the bus ah viene el autobs, ya viene el autobsthere we were, stuck as que nos encontramos all sin podernos moverto go there and back ir y volver12 kilometres there and back 12 kilmetros ida y vueltawe left him back there at the crossroads lo dejamos all atrs, en el cruceto be there for sb (= supportive) estar al lado de algn, apoyar a algndown there on the floor ah en el suelolet's go down there by the river vamos all por el roI'm going to London, my sister's already down there voy a Londres, mi hermana ya est allit's in there est ah dentroit's over there est ah encimait's over there by the TV est all, junto al televisorthere and then en el acto, en seguidathey're through there in the dining room estn por esa puerta or por ah, en el comedorwhat's the cat doing up there? qu hace el gato ah arriba?he's not all there le falta un tornillo2. (as addition to phrase)hurry up there! menearse!mind out there! cuidado ah!move along there! (on street) retrense!; (in bus, train) muvanse!, no se paren, sigan para atrs!you there! oye, t!, eh, usted! (more frm)5. (= at that point)we'll leave it there for today lo dejaremos aqu por hoycould I just stop you there and say something? puedo interrumpirte para decir algo al respecto?6. (emphasizing, pointing out) there, now look what you've done! desde luego, mira lo que has hecho!there again por otra partethere you are, what did I tell you! ves? es lo que te dije"there you are," - he said, handing the book over -ah lo tienes -dijo, entregando el librothere you go again, upsetting the children vuelta a las andadas, molestando a los nios?, ya estamos otra vez molestando a los nios?it wasn't what I wanted, but there you go no era lo que buscaba, pero qu le vamos a hacer?I'm not going, so there! pues no voy, y fastdiateB. PRON there is; there are haythere will be habrthere were ten bottles haba or (esp LAm) haban diez botellashow many are there? cuntos hay?there will be eight people for dinner tonight seremos ocho para cenar esta nochethere was laughter at this en esto hubo risasthere was singing and dancing se cant y se bailthere has been an accident ha habido un accidenteare there any bananas? hay pltanos?is there any coffee? hay caf?there is no wine left no queda vinothere might be time/room puede que haya tiempo/sitiothere is a pound missing falta una libraC. [] EXCL there, drink this bebe estothere, there (comforting) no te preocupes, no pasa nadabut there, what's the use? pero vamos!, es intilUnlike there is/are , hay, hubo, haba, ha habido do not change to reflect number: There were two kidnappings and a murder Hubo dos secuestros y un asesinato Will there be many students at the party? Habr muchos estudiantes en la fiesta?To translate there must be, there may be, , you can use tiene que haber, debe (de) haber, puede haber, although other constructions will also be possible: There may be a strike Puede haber or Puede que haya huelga There must be all sorts of things we could do Tiene que haber muchas cosas que podamos hacerIf there is/there are is followed by the, you should normally not use hay . Use estar instead: And then there are the neighbours to consider Estn tambin los vecinos, a los que hay que tener en cuenta There is also the question of the money transfer Est tambin la cuestin de la transferencia del dineroHay should only be used to talk about existence and occurrence. Don't use it to talk about location. Use estar instead to say where things are: After the shop there's the bus station Despus de la tienda est la estacin de autobusesDon't use hay to translate phrases like there are four of us, there will be six of them. Instead, use ser in the relevant person: There are four of us Somos cuatro There will be six of them Sern seisRemember to use que in the construction hay algo que hacer (there is sth to do): There is a lot to do Hay mucho que hacer What is there to do? Qu hay que hacer?Collins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1971, 1988 HarperCollins Publishers 1992, 1993, 1996, 1997, 2000, 2003, 2005 [r](STRONG) [r] adv (referring to place, position) l, y before verbPut it there, on the table Mets-le l, sur la table.I want that book there je veux ce livre-l.He went there on Friday Il y est all vendredi.Paris? I've never been there Paris? Je n'y suis jamais all.it's there c'est lin there l-dedanson there l-dessusover there l-basup there l-hautdown there l-basto go there and back faire l'aller-retour (= in existence, available) lThe group of buildings is still there today L'ensemble d'immeubles est encore l aujourd'hui.The book is there for people to readBUT Le livre est la disposition des lecteurs. (to draw attention) there he is! le voil!there they are! les voil!hey, you there! h! Vous l-bas! (= at that point, on that point) (in story, discussion, activity, process) lWe'd better leave it there On ferait mieux d'en rester l.I agree with you thereBUT Je suis d'accord avec vous l-dessus. to be there for sb (= be supportive)He's always been there for me Il a toujours t l quand j'avais besoin de lui. there again adv (= after all) aprs toutCollins English/French Electronic Resource. HarperCollins Publishers 2005 adv (fig: = on this point) da; there you are wrong da irren Sie sich; youve got me there da bin ich berfragt; Ive got you there da or jetzt habe ich Sie (in phrases) there is/are es or da ist/sind; (= there exists/exist also) es gibt; there were three of us wir waren zu dritt; there is a mouse in the room es ist eine Maus im Zimmer; there was once a castle here hier war or stand einmal eine Burg; there is a chair in the corner in der Ecke steht ein Stuhl; there is dancing afterwards danach ist Tanz, danach wird getanzt; is there any beer? ist Bier da?; theres a book I want to read da ist ein Buch, das ich lesen mchte; afterwards there was coffee anschlieend gab es Kaffee; is there any wine left? well, there was ist noch Wein da? gerade war noch welcher da; there isnt any food/time/point, is there? yes there is es gibt wohl nichts zu essen/dazu haben wir wohl keine Zeit/das hat wohl keinen Sinn, oder? doch!; there seems to be no-one at home es scheint keiner zu Hause zu sein; there appears to be a flaw in your argument da scheint ein Fehler in Ihrer Beweisfhrung zu sein; how many mistakes were there? wie viele Fehler waren es?; there is a page missing es or da fehlt eine Seite; there comes a time when es kommt eine Zeit, wo ; there being no alternative solution da es keine andere Lsung gibt; there will be an opportunity for shopping es wird Gelegenheit zum Einkaufen geben; God said: let there be light, and there was light und Gott sprach: es werde Licht! und es ward Licht; hi there! hallo!; there you go again (inf) jetzt gehts schon wieder los; now theres a real woman das ist eine richtige Frau; theres gratitude for you! (iro) da haben Sie Ihren Dank!; now theres a good idea! (das ist) eine gute Idee!; so there! tsch!; there you are (giving sb sth) hier(, bitte)!; (on finding sb) da sind Sie ja!; there you or we are, you see, I knew hed say that na, sehen Sie, ich habe es ja gewusst, dass er das sagen wrde; wait, Ill help you there you are! warten Sie, ich helfe Ihnen, so(, das wrs)!; you press the switch and there you are! Sie brauchen nur den Schalter zu drcken, das ist alles; I cant dance, but there again, I never could ich kann nicht tanzen, aber das habe ich eigentlich noch nie gekonnt interj there! there! na, na!; stop crying now, theres a good boy hr auf zu weinen, na komm; drop it, theres a good dog lass das fallen, komm, sei brav; now theres a good boy, dont tease your sister komm, sei ein braver Junge und rgere deine Schwester nicht; hey, you there! (inf) he, Sie da!; hurry up there (inf) Beeilung!, Tempo, Tempo! (inf); make way there Platz da!, machen Sie mal Platz!; there, take this to your mother da, bring das deiner Mutter; but there, whats the good of talking about it? was solls, es hat doch keinen Zweck, darber zu reden; there! I knew it would break! da! ich habs ja gewusst, dass es kaputtgehen wrde!Collins German Dictionary Complete and Unabridged 7th Edition 2005. William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1980 HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2007 (e) , () adverb1. (at, in, or to) that place. He lives there; Don't go there. daar l tam dort der all seal, sinna tuolla, tuonne, tuossa, siell, sinne y, l ondje, tamo ott; oda di sana ar, arna l, l , , , ten tur di sana daarder, dittaml acolo ; tam tam; tja tamo dr, dit oraya, oras, orada (dng sau gii t) , 2. used to introduce sentences in which a state, fact etc is being announced. There has been an accident at the factory; There seems to be something wrong; I don't want there to be any mistakes in this. daar a (pouit ve vazb there is/are) da der haber (alustab teadet) jossakin on jotain il; il y a, , ima, jest (vminek a ltezst, megtrtntt vezeti be:) volt egy... ada a ci (,) teikuma ievadkonstrukcij nav tulkojams terdapat erdetgoa tam, v tom tu det (indefinite pronoun) var () c 3. at that time; at that point in a speech, argument etc. There I cannot agree with you; Don't stop there tell me what happened next! nou al a te, v tomto bod da der en eso, en esa cuestin; en ese punto siin, siinkohal siin l, , , , , , tu, u tome abban; ott di situ ar, arna, v efni l, l , ia te; aj viet di situ daarderwtedy, w tym miejscu a acolo; n acel punct ; teraz, v tomto bode tukaj tu dr o noktada, orada im 4. (with the subject of the sentence following the verb except when it is a pronoun) used at the beginning of a sentence, usually with be or go, to draw attention to, or point out, someone or something. There she goes now! There it is! daar : l vida, tak da der , ah seal kas niin, no niin voil, eto, eno (figyelemfelkelts) itu ar, arna ecco (,) ! tai, ana lk itu dia daarderotol iat, uite ; tak, pozrime sa tam evo dr be go ite (go, be) y ri (thu ht s ch) go, be 5. (placed immediately after noun) used for emphasis or to point out someone or something. That book there is the one you need. daar, daardie a tamhle da der ah siin tuolla, tuossa -l; l , , ba taj (nyomatkosts) itu arna l, l (,) tai itas lk; nu yg di sana itu daardertama de acolo tamto tisti tam tamo dr oradaki, o ti interjection1. used to calm or comfort. There, now. Things aren't as bad as they seem. toe-toe, komaan ento nu tak na(bitte) s, s ! venga, bueno; ves? nonoh, pole midagi lhn nyt allons - , no lm (csak)! sudahlah svona su, via ( ) na na nu, nu! sudahlah kom, kom s s ... No ... ento gata , !; ! no tak no, no hajde sja!, ses! Bak!, Dinle! ()() , dng d dnh 2. used when a person has been shown to be correct, when something bad happens, or when something has been completed. There! I told you he would do it!; There! That's that job done; There! I said you would hurt yourself! goed, toe : ento! tak vida! da! der kan du selv se; hvad sagde jeg? ! (lo) ves? no ned, ned nd siins net l! voil! , eto ti, sad ti je jasno ugye (ugye)! nah! jja, hana n ecco ( ) ! na, matai! redzi nu! kan zie je wel der kan du se!; se s!; der! A widzisz! ento! uite!, iat! !; ! tak vid! zdaj pa ima! eto dr ser du (ni)!, s dr ja! te!, Bak! ! thy cha (by t s c thng, s phn khch) thereabout(s) adverb approximately in that place, of that number, at that time etc. a hundred or thereabouts; at three o'clock or thereabouts. ongeveer, omtrent, min of meer , por a tak asi so ungefhr deromkring por ah, ms o menos selle mber, umbes niipalju suunnilleen peu prs , [] tu negdje, tu otprilike krl(bell) kira-kira ar grennd; um a leyti; nlgt v (gi di l), (all'incirca); (l vicino) , apie, madaug apmram; aptuveni dekat-dekat ongeveerder omkringmniej wicej por a (cam) aa ceva ; tak asi, pribline priblino tu negde dromkring civarda, ...-e yakn , vng ln cn therefore (efo) adverbthere's (ez) short for there is Kernerman English Multilingual Dictionary 2006-2013 K Dictionaries Ltd. tam der da ah, all, haber -ll, -ss, -lla, -ssa, siell il y a, l-bas tamo ci, l daar der, det nie tumaczy si na jzyk polski w poczeniu z czasownikiem, tam ali, estar, haver/existir , dr, det , orada c, , Multilingual Translator HarperCollins Publishers 2009How do I get there? Jak se tam dostanu? Hvordan kommer jeg dertil? Wie komme ich dorthin? ; Cmo llego all? Miten psen sinne? Comment faire pour y aller ? Kako da doem do tamo? Come posso arrivarci? ? Hoe kom ik daar? Hvordan kommer jeg meg dit? Jak si tam dosta? Como eu chego l? ? Hur tar jag mig dit? ? Oraya nasl gidebilirim? Xin ch cho ti cch n It's over there Je to tamhle Det er derovre Es ist dort drben Est all Se on tuolla C'est l-bas To je tamo laggi Daar is het Det er der borte To jest tam ali Detr dr borta Orada N ng kia Put it down over there, please Postavte to, prosm, tamhle St den derovre, tak Stellen Sie es bitte dort ab , Pngala all, por favor Laittakaa se tuonne, kiitos Posez-le l-bas, s'il vous plat Stavite ovdje, molim vas Lo metta qui, per favore Kunt u het daar neerzetten? Sett den der, er du snill Prosz go tam pooy Coloque al, por favor , Lgg den dr borta, tack uraya koyun ltfen Lm n ng kia What is there to do here? Co se tady d podniknout? Hvad er der at lave her? Was kann man hier unternehmen? ; Qu se puede hacer por aqu? Mit tehtv tll on? Qu'est-ce qu'il y a faire ici ? to se ovdje moe raditi? Cosa si pu fare qui? ? Wat is er hier te doen? Hva kan man finne p her? Co mona tutaj robi? O que tem para fazer aqui? ? Vad finns det att gra hr? ? Burada neler yapabiliriz? y c g lm khng? What is there to do in the evenings? Jak se daj trvit veery? Hvad er der at lave om aftenen? Was kann man hier abends unternehmen? ; Qu se puede hacer aqu por las noches? Mit tekemist tll on iltaisin? Qu'est-ce qu'il y a faire le soir ? to se tu moe raditi naveer? Cosa si fa la sera qui? ? Wat is er 's avonds te doen? Hva kan man finne p om kvelden? Co mona tu robi wieczorami? O que tem para se fazer noite? ? Vad kan man gra p kvllarna? ? Burada akamlar yaplabilecek ne var? Bui ti c g lm khng? What indoor activities are there? Jak jsou tu halov aktivity? Hvilke indendrsaktiviteter er der her? Welche Hallensportarten gibt es hier? ; Qu actividades en pista cubierta hay? Mit sisurheilulajeja tll voi harrastaa? Quelles activits en salle y sont disponibles ? Kakve se aktivnosti nude u zatvorenom? Quali attivit al coperto si possono praticare? ? Welke binnenactiviteiten zijn er? Hvilke muligheter er det for innendrsaktiviteter? Jakiego rodzaju zajcia halowe s dostpne? Quais so as atividades internas? ? Vilka inomhussporter finns det? ? Kapal sport etkinlikleri var m? C nhng hot ng g trong nh? Is ... there? ... Je tam ...? Er ... der? Ist ... da? ...; Est ...? Onko ... paikalla? Est-ce que ... est l ? Je li tamo? C' ...? ... ? Is ... er? Er . der? Czy zastaem...? O ... est? ... ? r ... inne? ....? ... orada m? C ... y khng? ...There's been a misunderstanding Dolo zde k nedorozumn Der er sket en misforstelse Es liegt ein Missverstndnis vor Ha habido un malentendido On tapahtunut vrinksitys C'est un malentendu Krivo smo se razumjeli C' stato un malinteso Er is een misverstand Det har vrt en misforstelse Zaistniao nieporozumienie Aconteceu um mal entendido Det har blivit ett missfrstnd Bir yanl anlama var c s hiu lm There's been an accident! Dolo k nehod! Der er sket en ulykke! Es gab einen Unfall! ! Ha habido un accidente! On tapahtunut onnettomuus! Il y a eu un accident ! Dogodila se nesrea! C' stato un incidente! ! Er is een ongeluk gebeurd! Det har vrt en ulykke! Zdarzy si wypadek! Houve um acidente! ! Det har hnt en olycka! Bir kaza oldu! C tai nn! Collins Multilingual Translator HarperCollins Publishers 2009 Want to thank TFD for its existence? Tell a friend about us, add a link to this page, or visit the webmaster's page for free fun content. Link to this page:

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