

1. Worum geht es in diesem Kapitel?

Das deutsche Verb “bringen” darf man nicht automatisch mit “to bring” übersetzen, weil das häufig zu Germanismen führt. Es folgen Beispiele aus der Unterrichtspraxis des Verfassers, in denen das (unterstrichene und falsche) “bring” jeweils mit der korrekten Form von “take” verbessert wird:

I brought (> took) the flowers to Jamie’s mother and asked her to put them in a vase.

We’ll bring (> take) you to another island if you don’t feel safe here.

We wanted him to bring (> take) us to a better hotel.

After a few weeks we seriously considered bringing (> taking) the cat back to the farm, because it seemed so unhappy in the apartment.

So I had to bring (> take) my cat to the vet.

The money was to be brought (> taken) to Manchester, but it never arrived there.

I must bring (> take) some things to my sister in town.

His mother told him that he would have to bring (> take) the knife back to the shop.

I bring (>take) all spent batteries back to the shop where I bought them.

D’Artagnan brought (> took) a letter from Queen Anne to the Duke of Buckingham.

Finally Anne Frank’s family was brought (> taken) to a concentration camp.

Then their butler brought (> took) me to the library.

My mother told me to bring (> take) my old school books to the loft.

The slaves were captured in Africa, brought (> taken) to the coast and shipped to America.

Finally she sat in the car that would bring (> take) her to the airport.

She has to bring (> take) her children to school every morning.

At 7:30 she brought (> took) him his breakfast.

Our trip brought (> took) us first to the zoo.

First he brought (> took) my friends home, then me.

After the accident my parents brought (> took) me to hospital.

The mother has to bring (> take) the children to school.

That ship was to bring (> take) him to Greenland.

Then I had to bring (> take) the letter to the post office.

Mother told me to bring (> take) out the garbage.

Then the taxi brought (> took) us to our hotel.

Darüber hinaus gibt es noch andere Germanismen mit “bring”, welche aber nicht Gegenstand dieses Artikels sind:

Detective S. had sent many criminals to prison / put many criminals in prison. (*WRONG: Detective S. had brought many criminals to prison*).

Who will take / put the baby to bed? (*WRONG: Who will bring the baby to bed?*)

The waiter led / took us to our table. (*WRONG: The waiter brought us to our table.*)

He put / got me in an embarrassing situation. (*WRONG: He brought me into an embarrassing situation.*)

He was the man who had put her into prison. (*WRONG: He was the man who had brought her into prison.*)

Polls show that people know the public finances must be put in order. (*WRONG: The public finances must be brought in order*)

Don’t worry, they will see / take you home safely. (*WRONG: Don’t worry, they will bring you home safely.*)

2. "To bring" = "herbringen", "to take" = "hinbringen"

Als Faustregel kann man "herbringen" mit "to bring" und "hinbringen" (bzw. "wegbringen") mit "to take" übersetzen. Da im Deutschen für beide Bedeutungen das Verb "bringen" verwendet wird, sind Germanismen unvermeidlich. Am Verblüffendsten für Deutschsprachige ist dabei die Konstruktion "to take + Dativobjekt (O3) + Akkusativobjekt (O4)". Sie wird daher als Einstimmung ins Thema vorweggenommen:

I know it because I have seen with my own eyes the messenger who takes him his food. (C. Doyle) When her uncle came to the house, little Penny was allowed to take him a glass of sherry. Sandra is in hospital, so Sue is going to take her some books. After a few minutes I took them a cup of tea. You took her some money from Harry, didn't you? Where were you after the butler took the colonel his dinner? Take the professor his champagne at once! I took her a bunch of flowers to her room. Sometimes, when I took him tea in the library, he wouldn't even see me. As I knew her tastes, I took her a large box of expensive chocolates. When are you going to take Mrs Bridges her morning tea? One of the servants takes him a cup of tea at seven o'clock every morning. How often did I get up to take a four-year-old his glass of water last night? Perhaps I could take her a message from you. They continued seeing her regularly, sending her flowers if ever she was not well, taking her presents at Christmas-time and on her birthday. Bobby took Judith a bouquet of flowers. I have seen the person who is taking him food. Mary went to Cambridge to spend the evening with her parents; she wanted to take them their Christmas presents. Go down to Mrs Randall's and take her some soup – she's not been feeling well for some days. I took my husband some bread and tomatoes for lunch. Who took him his breakfast? Almost every day I had to take him messages. Show her to the south room, and when lunch is ready, take her a tray. The main object of her visits was to take him food and to cheer him up by making him realize that he was not forgotten. The least he could do when he went home was to take her some candy. Knowing his tastes, I took him a large box of expensive chocolates. I took her chocolates because they were something she could give the others, most of whom did not have regular visitors. (Robertson Davies) Every morning I take him a coffee in his office. What shall I take him?

Für Deutschsprachige ist die Versuchung groß, in den o.a. Beispielen "to bring" zu verwenden.

In der hier zitierten Konstruktion "to take + Dativobjekt (O3) + Akkusativobjekt (O4)" funktioniert die Faustregel "hinbringen" = "to take" sehr gut; die Dinge, die verbracht bzw. transportiert werden, sind durchwegs konkrete Objekte (mit Ausnahme von "message").

3. "To bring" = "herbringen"

3.1. Entscheidend für die Wahl von "bring" oder "take" ist der Bezugspunkt. Der Bezugspunkt von "to bring" ist a) der Sprecher bzw. dessen Umgebung, b) das Subjekt des Satzes bzw. dessen Umgebung oder c) ein bestimmter Ort

Sprecher: And, Watson – there may be some danger, so please bring your gun with you when you come. (C. Doyle) The butler brought me my coffee into the library. (C. Doyle) This afternoon a good lunch was brought me. (C. Doyle) Bring me a bottle of your best champagne! Please bring me some bananas when you come. I saw a short medical film that had been brought over from Russia. Promise not to play the tape before you bring it back. Cooler brought me some money when Harry died. I suppose that if I need other clothes, they can be brought to me. Yesterday morning I was seated in my office when a card was brought to me. He will give you a letter to bring back to me. Perhaps they are bringing us some hot coffee. I've brought an apple for each of us. Send him to me, and tell him to bring his passport with him. Whenever I visit someone in hospital, the smell brings back memories of my experience. What news have you brought me? What news do you bring us this morning? They all brought their grievances to me. We had no proper tools, other than what we had brought with us. Bring me my spectacles, please. When he came he brought me flowers.

Umgebung des Sprechers: During the really bad times, when everybody seemed to have turned against him, he would bring her letters into my room and start reading them out aloud. (B. Obama) My father put my sandwiches on a plate and brought them over to my bunk. (R. Dahl) You brought me here yourself! You ought never to have brought me here. The doctor was kind enough to bring me along here. I asked the people where I could find a doctor, and one good man very kindly brought me here. Why did you bring him here? If you bring these stamps to

my shop I'll look at them. My father put my sandwiches on a plate and brought them over to my bunk. If I bring germs into the house, my family will get sick. When he was gone in Mexico it was better because I could bring friends over to my house.

Die Umgebung des Sprechers kann auch impliziert sein: I'm afraid I forgot to bring my umbrella. You can bring your boyfriend next Sunday when you come to dinner. Could you bring another chair for Mrs Robson, please?

Andere Person(en), die Subjekt des Satzes sind: He would leave their flat early each morning for work after the maid had brought them tea. He gave orders that the prisoners should be brought to him. Then he had me bring the men to his office. She sat down and soon her breakfast was brought to her. There was no objection to prisoners having books brought to them by visitors. (*Hier muss man auf einen Relativsatz zurückgreifen, um zum Subjekt des Satzes zu gelangen: There was no objection to prisoners who had books brought to them by visitors.*)

Umgebung des Satz-Subjekts: He was the first boxer to bring his fiancée to training camp. The general sent word to have us brought to his headquarters. Your company allows employees to bring their own portable electronic devices to the office. In one study, scientists brought 30 young, active men and women to a lab for two experimental sessions. Her job allows her to bring her baby to work. In the meantime, the rubber seeds that Wickham had brought back to England were doing spectacularly well. A Kentucky pastor is inviting people to bring their guns to church to celebrate the Fourth of July. John sent his son upstairs to bring down some pillows for the younger children.

Ort: The experts in Houston tried to find a way to bring the astronauts back safely. Most of San Francisco's water was brought to the city from the country through three great pipes. After the earthquake, water for San Francisco was brought across the sea in ships. Columbus may have brought syphilis to Europe from the New World. Who brought Christianity to Britain? American mink were brought to Britain for the fur trade in 1929. Some believe the art of [whisky] distillation was brought to Scotland by Christian monks. Charles Miller – the man who brought football to Brazil. Around 50,000 women and children are being brought to the United States every year to work as prostitutes or virtual slaves, according to a report published by the CIA. In 1840 Napoleon's body was brought back to Paris from St. Helena. This is the story of how Māui brought fire to the world. How to bring butterflies to your garden. Before George W. Bush brought him to Washington, Bernanke's only political experience was his local school board. Once the formalities were complete, the Webbs were asked to wait in an interview room and Jane was brought in to them. Many hospital patients die from a cause other than what brought them to the hospital. He is bringing his wife to the big event. Did you remember to bring your watercolours to class today? The boy, William Simpson, whom his mother brought on horseback from Maryland, grew up to be the first person in Wilkes county to take out a patent. We just love the park and the added bonus that we can bring the dog with us.

Der Ort kann auch implizit (d.h. aus dem Kontext ersichtlich) sein: At nine o'clock the postman brought some letters. The wind had risen again, but it had brought no snow. The one student without a computer stared at a classmate's screen because she had forgotten to bring her own laptop that day. Some of the plants will be brought directly from tropical climates. Unless he's bringing his wife and some other people, his intentions are NOT innocent.

{Thousands of Westerners are fighting for Islamists in Iraq and Syria. Will they bring this war home?} (TIME) (TIME ist ein amerikanisches Magazin ⇒ "home" bedeutet daher "USA".) The author takes the reader on a journey through the broken promises, false hopes, and injustice that constitute the American dream for the descendants of those Africans forcibly brought to these shores hundreds of years ago. (*Der Hinweis auf den "American dream" macht klar, welches Land mit "these shores" gemeint ist.*)

3.2. Es kommt darauf an, ob zu diesem Bezugspunkt etwas hergebracht wird (= "to bring") oder ob von diesem Bezugspunkt etwas weggebracht wird ("to take"). Diesen Unterschied sieht man besonders gut in Sätzen, in denen beide Verben verwendet werden:

Bring the flowers here and take the champagne over there! They came with a vehicle ready to take me down and bring me back. Please bring rubbish bags, and take all recyclables and rubbish with you when you leave. People who lived miles away used to bring their cars to my father for repair rather than take them to their nearest garage. The bus came every morning to Nan's house and took her to school, and every afternoon it brought her back. BOAC takes you there and brings you back. One day, after taking his animals up the mountains, Muhammad found some green stones; without realizing what they were, he brought them back to the village. Coal had to be brought up from the basement to light the fires and the ashes taken down again. Giveaway Day takes place the first Saturday

of every month: Bring something and take something away! Marty made every effort to bring success to the Panthers and took the team to a Super Bowl and two N.F.C. championship games. Take this book back to the library and bring me one about Scotland.

3.3.1. *Darüber hinaus gibt es aber auch Fälle, wo "to bring" einen sozusagen "empathischen" Bezugspunkt hat: der Sprecher oder Verfasser versetzt sich gedanklich in seinen Gesprächspartner oder in eine andere Person und betrachtet die Dinge von deren Sicht aus:*

"Shall I bring you some tea now?" – *Aus der Sicht des Sprechers handelt es sich um ein "take", weil er ja etwas wegbringt (bzw. zu seinem Gesprächspartner hinbringt); bei sozialen Interaktionen (im weiteren Sinn) nimmt die englischen Sprache jedoch häufig den Standpunkt des Partners ein und verwendet "bring" – deshalb schlägt der Verfasser hier den Terminus "empathischer Bezugspunkt" vor.*

Bezugspunkt Gesprächspartner, aus dessen Sicht etwas hergebracht wird: I have brought you something which is worth all the news in the world. (C. Doyle) What do you want me to bring you when I return? Would you like me to bring a new plate? If you want I can bring you some seeds. Can I bring a friend to your party? I've brought you a cup of tea, Mr Saunders! I'll bring it to you at once. What can we bring you for breakfast? I'm sure that the Lord in his time will bring you another mate. We have been working feverishly in the background to bring you another fabulous issue of your favourite online magazine, The Cryptmag. To avoid students shouting out, ask the teams to write their guesses down and bring them to you. We can bring samples to you or you can come to our show room to view our product. If the breeder won't allow you to come out to his facility, but suggests that he bring a puppy to you or that you meet in a neutral place, that's another red flag. The impression you make through your image can bring customers to you or drive them to your competition. If you would like someone to bring communion to you or to someone you know, please contact Laura at the parish office at 838-2535. The concept is simple – gather a group of guests and their families together in a home for a party and we'll either bring our studio to you or you can bring your party to us! I have an infant boy who will be turning 1 in December and require a caregiver starting December 7th as I will be returning to work; I can bring him to you or have you come into my home. Does your child ever bring objects over to you, to show you something? I brought you what you wanted. I thought I'd rather bring it to you instead. Shall I bring you some coffee now?

Der Gesprächspartner kann auch impliziert sein: Look, I've brought a bottle of wine. We are just waiting to confirm if we can bring the dog with us, can't get a sitter for the day.

Zum Gesprächspartner gehört auch dessen Umgebung: Can I bring a friend to the party? You call the store and they will bring the items to your home. Bring life to your website with JavaScript Editor. How to Use Online Press Releases To Bring Visitors to Your Nonprofit Website.

Bezugspunkt andere Person, aus deren Sicht etwas hergebracht wird:

{A man took his new hunting dog out on a trial hunt. Presently he shot a duck that fell into the lake. The dog walked over the water, picked the duck up and brought it to his master.} *Dies ist der Beginn einer Geschichte, deren Pointe darin besteht, dass der Hund leider nicht schwimmen kann. Die Handlung des Apportierens wird hier – natürlich – nicht aus der Sicht des Hundes gesehen (das wäre "took"), sondern aus der seines "Masters", dem die Ente hergebracht wird.*

I imagined my father sitting at his desk in Nairobi, a big man in government, with clerks and secretaries bringing him papers to sign. (B. Obama) Poirot told Mrs Hubbard that he would order coffee to be brought to her. My father did his best work in the morning; a glass of sherry would be brought to him at half past 12. Towards the end of dinner a servant brought Garcia a note. As we strive to bring our readers a better newspaper, the changes we make sometimes prompt questions. On our radio shows we aim to talk sci fi or comics and let our vibrant presenters bring our listeners fun to make their day more exciting. We continue to enjoy partnering with Warner Bros. to bring our viewers the best in primetime soaps. Each morning her husband brings her breakfast in bed, would you believe it? He couldn't eat much of the food that the waiter brought him. Towards the end of the dinner the servant brought Garcia a note. The best marriages are those that bring satisfaction to the individual. It's only by stepping away from my wife and friends for a few days that I'll have anything useful to bring to them. Breakfast was brought him at the office table. When a woman in a wheelchair asked for help, he brought her a new wheelchair the following day. Ninety-nine percent of people don't dive and probably never will, so we need to bring the oceans to the people. The article brought him much attention. A chair was brought to her from a corner of the room. They divorced a year ago and she brings the children to visit him once a week. You can't try and walk down two different

roads and look to both of them to bring you home. (Song: "Two Different Roads") The other day the postman brought the mailed invitation to her.

Zur "anderen Person" gehört auch deren Umgebung: We finally had all the things we needed and brought them to Jim's cabin.

Die "andere Person" kann auch impliziert sein: Progress brings its own challenges.

3.3.2. Neben einem "empathischen" Bezugspunkt, der aus einem "take" ein "bring" macht, kann selbiges auch durch einen Wechsel zu einem "dramaturgischen" Bezugspunkt geschehen, indem eine Handlung durch eine Verschiebung der Perspektive lebendiger gemacht bzw. gefärbt wird (deshalb der vom Verfasser vorgeschlagene Begriff "dramaturgisch"):

{The first time I saw the Statue of Liberty was 25 years ago, from a noisy ferry that brought me and hundreds of other eager tourists across New York Harbor. Back then I was foreign student, in Manhattan for three days to attend an academic conference on linguistics. I had only one afternoon to devote to sightseeing, and faced with the choice of which landmark to visit, I settled immediately on Ellis Island. The site loomed large in my imagination, likely because of its romantic portrayal in the American movies I had grown up watching. I ambled through the stately inspection room, where original chandeliers cast their pale light, sat for a few minutes on the wooden benches, then went inside the exhibit rooms, filled with artefacts documenting the arrival of immigrants. [...] As I walked around the exhibit rooms at the Ellis Island immigration museum, it never occurred to me that someday I would become an immigrant too, and eventually a citizen. At the time my goal had been to complete a graduate degree in linguistics and return to Morocco. But my life took an unexpected turn when I met and fell in love with an American. I said yes to him and to staying here.} In diesem Text hat die Verfasserin mehrere Bezüge zur Freiheitsstatue und Ellis Island: Die Freiheitsstatue wird gleich im ersten Satz als Thema erwähnt; Ellis Island war ihre erste Wahl für Sightseeing; sie spricht über den Rundgang dort; schließlich spielt das Thema Immigration auch noch eine wichtige Rolle in ihrem eigenen Leben. So ist es mehr als verständlich, dass es hier nicht um den Standpunkt der "ferry" geht (das wäre "took"), sondern um einen dramaturgischen (evtl. auch empathischen) Perspektiven-Wechsel.

In den folgenden Beispielen unterbreitet der Verfasser in seinen Kommentaren seine interpretative Sicht des Gebrauchs des dramaturgischen "bring":

Bezugspunkt andere Person, aus deren Sicht etwas hergebracht wird:

I'd brought him breakfast in bed, and now we were sitting together on top of the duvet munching croissants. (Mit "brought" und "now" setzt der Sprecher den Leser zu sich auf die Bettdecke – dramaturgischer Wechsel der Perspektive.)

When Olga Orloff had brought the wigs to Mr Smiles, he had seen her address on the suitcase in which she carried them. (Aus Olga Orloffs Sicht wäre "had taken" angebracht, der Hauptsatz mit dem Subjekt "he" hat jedoch mehr Gewicht als der Nebensatz – die Kenntnis der Adresse spielt im weiteren Verlauf eine Rolle ⇒ dramaturgischer Wechsel.)

I must talk to her before her tea is brought to her. ("I must talk to her" zeigt an, dass sich der Sprecher gedanklich mit "her" beschäftigt – daher liegt dort der dramaturgische – evtl. auch empathische – Fokus.)

A report was brought to him which alleged that ... (Die Verwendung des Passivs "was brought" ohne Nennung des Verursachers deutet an, dass die Art der Übermittlung – herbringen oder hinbringen – nicht so wichtig ist; es geht mehr um eine neue Information, die der Protagonist bekommt ⇒ eine neue Situation wird geschaffen ⇒ dramaturgischer Wechsel.)

What brought us to our present economic mess? (Thema – und damit dramaturgischer Fokus – ist offenbar die jetzige Situation.)

A phone call brought troubling news to the deputy director. ("Took" wäre hier unmöglich, weil man diesen Satz nicht aus der Sicht des "phone call" interpretieren kann. Vielmehr wird eine neue Situation geschaffen ⇒ dramaturgischer Wechsel.)

Then he returned to England and brought his invention to the great Michael Faraday, who saw at once that it could provide a perfect light for lighthouses. (Bill Bryson) ("Took" wäre hier möglich, aber der berühmte Michael

Faraday als Zentrum für eine neu geschaffene Situation drängt sich auf – noch dazu, wo er durch einen hinzugefügten Relativsatz noch mehr Gewicht bekommt.)

The maid who brought her breakfast found her next morning, still dressed, on top of the bed. (*Dramaturgisch wirkt es stärker, die Leiche in den Vordergrund zu stellen. Man könnte dieses "brought her breakfast" aber auch mit 3.3.1. = empathisch erklären. "Took" wäre hier ungewöhnlich, aber möglich – evtl. in der Form "used to take her breakfast".*)

Anything which will define what made that mark will bring us a long way towards the criminal. (C. Doyle)
(*Ein interessantes Zitat aus einer Sherlock-Holmes Geschichte: "The Adventure of the Lion's Mane". Google gibt für "take us a long way towards" ca. 80.000 Treffer an, für "bring us a long way towards" nur ca. 80 – ein gewaltiger Unterschied. Trotzdem entscheidet sich C. Doyle für "bring", vielleicht weil er den Leser auf die Lösung = Verbrecher neugierig machen will, indem er sie gedanklich bereits vorwegnimmt.*)

Bezugspunkt anderer Ort, aus dessen Sicht etwas hergebracht wird:

In Oklahoma you have to bring your own car to the driving test. (*Das ist eine Bedingung für die Prüfung – Standpunkt daher die Prüfung.*)

Every car seat brought to the market must undergo crash testing to gain federal approval. (*Das ist ein Gesetz – Standpunkt daher die Behörde.*)

Anyone exporting antiques is supposed to bring them to the museum for a certificate. (*Standpunkt der Behörde, weil es sich um eine Vorschrift handelt.*)

Can I bring my own tea and soft drinks into the U.S.A when traveling by car? (*Gefragt wird hier nach den gesetzlichen Bestimmungen, also nach dem Standpunkt des amerikanischen Staates.*)

My puppy is about 15 weeks old, and I was wondering if I could bring her over to the United States of America. (*Es geht um die gesetzlichen Bestimmungen für Tiere in den USA, daher dortiger Standpunkt.*)

You should bring a notebook when you come to the interview. (*Das ist eine Empfehlung der Firma – daher deren Standpunkt.*)

No alcohol is served, and diners are not permitted to bring their own. (*Aus der Sicht des Restaurants.*)

We won't be able to bring everybody to the entrance of every venue site. (*Der Sprecher des Veranstalters nimmt den Standpunkt des Events ein.*)

Evenings in the summer can be cool so be sure to bring a light sweater or jacket when you come to the inn in summer. (= *Empfehlung des Restaurants, daher dessen Standpunkt*)

But it is another matter altogether for cyclists, who are not permitted to bring their bikes on city buses. (*Das ist eine Vorschrift des Busunternehmens, daher dessen Standpunkt*)

Bring your dictionary if you have one. (*Offenbar geht es um eine Situation, wo etwas zu übersetzen ist, und dort braucht man das Wörterbuch.*)

If you can't find a seat at the table bring a folding chair. (= *aus der Sicht des Veranstalters; "take" hätte hier auch einen anderen Sinn: "Nehmen Sie sich einen [der zur Verfügung gestellten] Klappsessel"*).

Antonio coordinates the efforts of 17 local volunteers, who cook pasta and risotto in their own homes and bring it to the church ball in a rota. (*Der Hauptsatz zeigt, dass es um eine Veranstaltung geht, die von Antonio gemanagt wird – daher liegt der Schwerpunkt dort und nicht bei den Zulieferern. Möglich wäre "take" hier aber schon.*)

A lot of hard work was done on the great pipes which used to bring water into the city. (*Aus der Sicht der "pipes" gehörte "take", aber die Sicht der Menschen = "city" hat Vorrang.*)

A funicular takes you to Chain Bridge and a scenic walk along the embankment brings you to the huge parliament building. (*"Takes you to Chain Bridge" ist eine neutrale Aussage, "brings you to the huge parliament*

building“ drückt aus, dass man jetzt endlich am Ziel angekommen ist – vermutlich wird noch mehr die Rede sein von diesem “parliament building”, deshalb dramaturgischer Wechsel der Perspektive.)

A rescue party recovered the remains and brought them back to civilisation. (Dieser Akt der “Repatriierung” verdeutlicht, wo hier der Bezugspunkt liegt.)

One of the first things that President Mandela did was to bring South Africa back into the Commonwealth. (“Take” wäre eine neutrale Aussage, “bring” deutet an, dass wieder zusammenfand, was immer schon zusammengehörte: Südafrika ist wieder im Kreise der Familie angekommen ⇒ dramaturgischer Wechsel der Perspektive.)

We brought his body back to his house in the village, as is the custom. (“As is the custom” verdeutlicht den Bezugspunkt, nämlich die Tradition: eine Leiche muss traditionell zu Hause aufgebahrt werden. “Took” wäre möglich, ist aber neutral und daher nicht “dramaturgisch“.)

Television has brought back murder into the home – where it belongs. (A. Hitchcock) (Mit “taken” ginge die Ironie dieses Satzes verloren – die Unterstellung, dass das traute Heim ein Platz voller Abgründe sei.)

When we moved to Maine for the summer, Father’s trunks would be brought out three days before we left. (Es geht um den Sommerurlaub als Thema und daher Bezugspunkt.)

The pilot brought the aircraft in to the centre of the airport, and the passengers at last were able to disembark. (Die Erleichterung der Passagiere [“at last“] beim Aussteigen als Bezugspunkt erhöht die Dramatik.)

The victors, having taken any prisoners, would bring them over to this shore, where, according to their dreadful customs, being all cannibals, they would kill and eat them. (R. L. Stevenson: Robinson Crusoe) (Mit “to this shore“ ist die Insel Robinson Crusoes gemeint, um den es in diesem Buch geht.)

When the dying general [= Mark Anthony] expressed his wish to pass away alongside his mistress [= Cleopatra], who was hiding in the mausoleum with her ladies, he was hoisted with chains and ropes to the upper floor so he could be brought in through the window. (= Die Sterbe-Szene im Obergeschoss mit Cleopatra als dramaturgischer Höhepunkt)

I walked around the side of the building and could see people that were being brought out of the building who were dead or injured. (“Taken” wäre ein neutraler Bericht im Sinn von “evakuiert” – “brought” ist vom Standpunkt des Berichterstatters aus gesehen ⇒ der Leser bzw. Hörer dieses Satzes nimmt die Situation durch die Augen des Berichterstatters wahr ⇒ dramaturgischer Wechsel.)

By 1860, the railway line from London was bringing 250,000 visitors to Brighton each year. (Dieser Satz stammt aus einem Artikel über Brighton. “Taking” wäre eine neutrale Aussage.)

He continued his journey, hitching a ride on a truck that brought him near the front. (Das Subjekt [= “that“] des Nebensatzes ist zwar der “truck”, aber nicht dessen Standpunkt ist wichtig, sondern der kommende Gang der Ereignisse, die sich an der Front abspielen ⇒ dramaturgischer Wechsel.)

When Obama took office, people thought he would bring a new dynamic to the talks that would favor the Palestinians. (Im Kontext geht es offenbar um diese “talks”. “Take” wäre unmöglich, weil es sich bei “bring a new dynamic to“ um eine fixe Kollokation handelt ⇒ 4. Kapitel.)

Motivational research was brought to Madison Avenue in the 1940s by a cadre of European intellectuals trained at the University of Vienna. (“Madison Avenue“ galt als Zentrum der Werbe-Industrie und ist offenbar der Fokus dieses Textes. In diesem Passivsatz ist auch gar kein Verursacher angeführt, dessen Standpunkt der Leser einnehmen könnte.)

The new challenges have brought us to a turning point. (Interessant ist nicht der Standpunkt der “challenges“, sondern der “turning point“, an dem wir uns jetzt befinden.)

Pitt Rivers also brought to archaeology a devotion to precision. (Es geht hier mehr um die Archäologie als Wissenschaft als um das, was einer ihrer – wenn auch bedeutenden – Vertreter [1827-1900] getan hat.)

You have brought detection as near an exact science as it ever will be brought in this world. (Watson to Sherlock Holmes, C. Doyle) (*Ähnlich dem Beispiel davor liegt der Schwerpunkt der Aussage auf der detektivischen Wissenschaft, nicht auf den Verdiensten Sherlock Holmes'.*)

The next day brought us nearer to the solution of the mystery. (C. Doyle) (*Ein typisch dramaturgischer Standpunkt: Im Zentrum der Geschichte steht ein Geheimnis.*)

The warm weather brought huge crowds to Yankee Stadium. (*"Took" wäre hier unmöglich, denn das Wetter als Verursacher ist nicht interessant – viel aufregender ist das kommende Baseball-Match, welches gedanklich antizipiert wird.*)

The sun was low by the time the smugglers brought the migrants to their third crossing point. (*"Brought" ist vom Endpunkt dieser Etappe aus gesehen, also der Ankunft, daher "herbringen"; mit "took" dagegen würde sich der Fokus auf den Beginn der Etappe verschieben – auf den Aufbruch: "hinbringen".*)

We had been walking briskly during this conversation, and a few more minutes brought us to the hollow in question. (*"In question" zeigt schon an, wo der Schwerpunkt liegt.*)

We turned right and went along a corridor that ran the full length of the house, finally bringing us into a kitchen with an American fridge. (*"Finally" deutet an, dass der Endpunkt erreicht ist = neue dramaturgische Perspektive, vermutlich passiert irgendetwas in dieser Küche.*)

{The aircraft is brought to within a few feet of the runway entirely by radar. Perfect teamwork is essential between pilot and ground controller to make this work.} (*Hier wird die Technik des Landevorganges beschrieben – aus der Sicht des Flughafens, wo das Radargerät steht und der "ground controller" arbeitet.*)

3.3.3. **Manche Beispiele sehen auf den ersten Blick wie Germanismen aus** und zeigen, dass der "dramaturgische" Wechsel des Bezugspunktes sehr weit gefasst werden kann; in den folgenden Beispielen wäre durchwegs auch "to take" möglich:

Henry Ford financed the voyage of the "Oscar II", a ship which brought a group of feminists and pacifists to Scandinavia to work towards ending the war. (*Hier steht das Skandinavien-Projekt im Mittelpunkt der Betrachtung.*)

They crossed the marble floor of the lobby, paused beneath an archway and entered an automatic elevator that brought them to the fourteenth floor. (*Für den Erzähler stehen der fourteenth floor bzw. die [kommenden] Ereignisse dort im – vorweggenommenen – Mittelpunkt des Interesses – deshalb verzichtet er auf das neutrale "took".*)

The government of Prime Minister Costas Simitis took office in 1996 with a pledge to bring Greece into Euroland. (*Hier steht das angestrebte Ziel im Mittelpunkt.*)

We finally had all the things that we needed and brought them to Jim's cabin. (*"Took" wäre normal, "brought" impliziert einen besonderen Fokus auf Jim's cabin und die [kommenden] Ereignisse dort.*)

The doctor said he was going to die when we brought him to hospital. (*Durch die Erwähnung des Arztes am Beginn des Satzes wird der Bezugspunkt im Spital verankert – die Information über den bevorstehenden Tod setzt voraus, dass der Sprecher dort schon anwesend war.*)

My daughter was ill, but they stopped me bringing her to hospital because I didn't have the right papers. (*Offenbar verweigerte man ihr im Spital selber die Aufnahme, daher ist das Spital der Bezugspunkt – "they stopped me taking her to hospital" hätte schon zu Beginn des Transports erfolgen müssen.*)

A day-long pilgrimage in crumbling buses [...] brought us eventually to an opium-shop with a selection of dried pods in varying degrees of disintegration; Jungli bought two kilos of the cheapest and in the evening we made opium tea to cure our cold. (*Man sieht, dass es nicht um die Fahrt – dann wäre "took" angebracht – geht, sondern um deren Ziel, den Einkauf von Opium und dessen weitere Verwendung.*)

Will you go to the cave with me and help to bring the money out? (*An sich wird das Geld von der Höhle weggebracht, aber der Standpunkt des Sprechers befindet sich außerhalb, er will das Geld also zu sich herbringen.*)

Weitere Beispiele mit "to bring", wo man eher "to take" erwarten würde:

I would have told you of their treachery and brought you away safely. (Evelyn Waugh). Ten quick steps brought him to the other side of the room. Bringing his paper to the window so as to catch the last stormy evening light, he resolutely plunged once more into the almost completed record. (G. K. Chesterton) I brought my problem to my chief. I brought my staff to him, rather than having him come by the station. For their own security, Lucknow's European civilians had been brought into the Residency that day. Yet instead of leading me to an execution yard, they brought me back upstairs to the office of my interrogator. Among those lucky enough to have been brought off the field on the evening of the battle was Lieutenant Latham of the Buffs. They brought us in a lorry to a dirt track near the border. He was taken from his jail cell, brought to an execution ground, and shot. During the afternoon, when you were desk clerk, you had to bring milk up to Mrs D., an invalid woman who never gave us a tip. (Richard Feynman) As a child, her father brought her to Communist Party rallies full of music, dancing and fiery speeches. After an hour the wind began to get stronger, and Frank decided it was time to bring the balloon back down. When I was brought to the visitors' room and saw them, I was stunned.

4. Idioms mit "to bring"

Es gibt eine Menge Beispiele, wo die Idiomatik der englische Sprache nur "to bring" zulässt; in vielen davon würde – in Anwendung der Faustregel von "hinbringen" – "to take" nahe liegen. Falsch wäre jedoch zum Beispiel – um gleich den ersten Eintrag zu zitieren – "Why would he have taken the book to the police's attention?"

Bring to attention: Why would he have brought the book to the police's attention? But should you not also bring to the attention of your readers the racism which the British government quietly practices? It brought our struggle to the attention of the world. I think this scandal should be brought to public attention.

Bring into balance: Strong action is necessary to bring things back into balance. Normally, if this happens, the body is able to solve the problem on its own and bring itself back into balance. Natural remedies can bring your colon back into balance.

Bring benefits to: There is no doubt that globalisation has brought significant benefits to American consumers. There is strong evidence that each age group brings great benefits to others. Cruising around in tour buses brings few benefits to locals or tourists alike.

Bring out the best: The Olympics bring out the best and worst of us. Sports might bring out the best in some people, but not in everyone. Bringing out the best in people through teamwork is crucial, he said.

Bring to book: An international environmental court could help citizens bring polluters to book. Unless the government brings the perpetrators to book, these incidents will continue to happen. They need to have mechanisms to seek out wrongdoing and bring it to book.

Bring children into the world: Faith begets hope, he says, and if you have hope for the future, you are more likely to want to bring children into the world. If people bring children into the world, it is their responsibility, not the taxpayers'. You cannot bring children into the world to be orphans, he said.

Bring sth. to a close: The president deserves credit for fulfilling his campaign promise to bring the conflict to a close. The state prosecutor said he was happy to bring the matter to a close. In this instance, Holbrooke's shuttle diplomacy was unable to bring the fighting to a close.

Bring the colour back to: His words brought the colour back to her cheek. Banish any type of routine and do things that make your heart skip a beat, things that bring the colour back into your cheeks. So whether your carpet or upholstery requires a deep clean to bring the colour back, or just a freshen up, we have the experience to make you fall in love with your carpets and upholstery again.

Bring to a conclusion: I am sorry that I have not been able to bring your Majesty's business to a more successful conclusion. (C. Doyle) He gave me several missions of trust, and I always brought them to a successful

conclusion. (C. Doyle) The high court's consideration of the restrictions could have brought the case to a quicker conclusion.

Bring into conflict: This brought him into conflict with members of his party. His announcement will bring him into conflict with green groups. Even then, there will be other forces at work which can bring countries into conflict with each other

Bring into contact: His duties brought him into daily contact with the documents. My father developed an interest in psychic phenomena, which brought us in contact with other eccentric people. The war brought us into contact with many interesting people.

Bring into contempt: All the preposterous theories which bring psychic research into contempt [...] were quite absent from the Press. (C. Doyle) Thomas Cooper, a Republican editor, was charged with attempting to bring Adams "into contempt and disrepute and to excite against him the hatred of the good people of the United States". Hockey was "greatly injured, shunned and avoided and his reputation has been and will be brought into disrepute, odium, ridicule and contempt", his lawyers have argued.

Bring under control: It took several painful years to bring inflation under control. If carbon emissions are not brought under control, no part of the ocean will be able to support coral reefs by 2100. Things are starting to be brought under control.

("To take sth. under control" ist möglich, kommt aber wesentlich seltener vor.)

Bring a curse on sy: The treasure never brought anything but a curse upon the man who owned it. This verse comes at the end of a lengthy passage delineating what kinds of things would bring a curse on the people of Israel: Idolatry, dishonesty, perverted justice or sexual immorality of various types. They claimed that the woman was afflicted by sorcery and would bring a curse on their village.

Bring sy to the difference: This brings us to the difference between doing and thinking. But it should be only a temporary setback – which brings us to the difference between ourselves and Japan. This brings me to the fundamental difference between curry in Bangladesh and here: fish. It brings us to the big difference between fashion and sport: the gender balance.

Bring into disrepute: Hockey was "greatly injured, shunned and avoided and his reputation has been and will be brought into disrepute, odium, ridicule and contempt", his lawyers have argued. The sport I love was brought into disrepute. Supposedly, this was to bring the government into disrepute, by getting officials blamed.

Bring a new dynamic to: And within our own tech company, we see women who came from different backgrounds with no technical experience but who understand what our customers need and bring a new dynamic to the business. It is now necessary to bring a new dynamic to the international negotiation process. She brought a new dynamic to the group – always smiling and laughing even though she was so unfit.

Bring to an end: All this would bring the recession to an end, which would further bolster the confidence of investors, businesses and consumers. He was determined to bring an end to the civil war. That happiness was brought to an abrupt end. [We were] overwhelmed by this sudden and irrevocable disaster which had brought our long and weary labours to so piteous an end. (C. Doyle) It's the only thing which is possible to bring an end to terror, violence and hatred.

Bring an end to: Meanwhile, falling interest rates will bring an end to the slowdown in the emerging world. Could Senegal help bring an end to this horrifying practice? The accord did bring an end to decades of civil war between north and south.

Bring face to face: This was riveting because you were for the first time being brought face to face with a living legend. "When brought face to face with the slaves," she wrote, "it was like the discovery of a new race". Dominique Strauss-Kahn was brought face to face on Thursday with the French writer who has accused him of trying to rape her eight years ago.

Bring sth. into focus: He squinted, trying to bring the trees into focus. Apparently, the grain structure was so fine that the laboratory's microscope couldn't bring the particles into focus. The report's findings are really radical, and probably done to promote debate and bring the issues into focus.

Bring sth. into force: We will move forward with ratification of the test ban treaty, and work with others to bring the Treaty into force so that nuclear testing is permanently prohibited. Many states like Delhi and Rajasthan did not even bring the policy into force, and those states that did showed little will to enforce it on the ground. The faster we bring the climate agreement into force, the faster we can take the action required.

Bring to a halt: Such a fire must bring the airport to a halt. He brought the Landrover to a halt in a cloud of dust. With the outbreak of World War II, the union movement was brought to a halt.

Bring to a head [= etwas auf die Spitze treiben / etwas zur Entscheidung bringen]: It helped to bring the feud to a head, and to ultimately resolve it. A session of parliament, intended to bring the issue to a head, had been postponed for months. This could bring the crisis to a head within days, rather than weeks. Early last week, General Motors decided to bring the situation to a head: it would vote to accept one of the two proposals before the weekend was over.

Bring sth. home to sy [= verdeutlichen, vor Augen führen]: Gender difference was brought home to her in the most traumatic way. This was brought home to me most forcibly by a bottle of rum described on the label as "slightly overproof". This was brought home to Newarkers in the summer of 1981, when the city's water supply was interrupted. The sight of the dead woman has suddenly brought home to him the meaning of war.

Bring to one's knees: How is it that an entire county is being brought to its knees? Venezuela's banks were brought to their knees by a combination of incompetence and fraud. Fear and loathing about the future have shaken me to the very core of my being, and several times a day I'm brought to my knees by soul-crushing despair.

Bring to life: One of the most popular children's stories of all time is to be brought to life with a stage adaptation. In the end our efforts to bring her back to life were successful. {The girl's still dead, isn't she? Nobody's brought her to life, have they?} (J. B. Priestley) The cast brings the movie to life.

Bring sth. to light: Journalists often rely on anonymous sources to bring wrongdoings to light. It's the diversity of talent on a team that matters most, and nothing brings that to light more than the playoffs. The women of Islam continue to bring the stories of their lives to light.

Bring sth. back to normal: We believe the election will bring the situation back to normal. We are working hard to bring the operation back to normal and restore the confidence of our customers. This means the person needs drugs just to bring their levels of dopamine back to normal.

Bring to sy's notice: He sat in judgement upon the cases of misconduct among the prisoners that were brought to his notice. (E. Waugh) Three offences, if brought to the notice of the committee, render the talker liable to expulsion. Some restaurants put stickers in their windows bringing the campaign to their patrons' notice.

Bring to orgasm: Face-to-face copulation is more apt to bring a woman to orgasm. In some cases, the female initially has no idea how to copulate effectively and simply lies passive, expecting the male to bring her to orgasm. Teach this new partner what feels good to you, and allow him to bring you to orgasm in non-penetrative ways first.

Bring sth. into the open: He was the first man to bring the scandal into the open. Bring the problem into the open and see if the other person is mature enough to discuss it. She fights fiercely to bring the issues out into the open.

Bring sth. out: In time for Halloween, Oxford is bringing out a book that provokes a similar sensation. Samsung has already brought out a new generation of products that should avoid the patent issues. In 1997, they brought out a 12-inch version.

Bring sth. to the point: He saw that the conversation must be brought sharply to the point. Mr. Gergiev was relaxed and expansive, never quite answering questions directly but veering into arabesques of discourse before being brought back to the point.

Bring to power: The monopolies brought Hitler to power. They know a deal will bring moderates to power.
Ms. Livni is seen as hoping the government will collapse and new elections will bring her to power.

Bring to reason: I looked him up and down in a manner which brought him to reason. His voice brought the dog instantly to reason. (C. Doyle) Only my sickness brought me to reason.

Bring sy round to: At last I managed to bring him round to the question, and extracted some names from him. They will never bring him round to their way of thinking. But 16 months on the job seems to have brought him round to Mr Halliday's point of view.

Bring to a standstill: This week, farmers and lorry drivers began to bring the United Kingdom to a standstill. A furious rag-bag of anti-globalisation protesters brought the city to a standstill. The uncertainty, political and economic, has brought the economy to a standstill.

Bring to a state: The defences were to be brought to the highest state of readiness. We have permitted fat cats to bring the economy to a state of collapse. Love brought him to a state of sublime happiness.

Bring to the street: Demonstrations that should have brought millions to the street have struggled to mobilise a few thousand. Mr Yanukovich's rampant corruption and his failure to deliver on a promise to bring Ukraine closer to the European Union brought demonstrators to the streets again in late 2013. The BBC's June Kelly looks back at the events that brought horror to the streets of Woolwich last May.

Bring tears to: The letter brought tears to her eyes. Talking about it brings tears to his eyes. Listening to the message brought tears to our eyes.

Bring to tears: Her mother was brought to tears. Actor Chris Pine was among those brought to tears by the Oscar-winning song. You didn't need to understand Spanish to be brought to tears by the emotion in their voices and words. He brought his audience to tears.

Bring together: This drama brought people together. This custom brings people together. The work brings together several of her scientific interests.

Bring into trouble: It is dangerous to tamper with mischief or anything that may bring you into trouble. He thought that it might give rise to gossip and finally bring us into trouble. (C. Doyle) How do we try to change whatever it was that brought someone into trouble with the law?

(Üblicher ist aber "to get sy into trouble".)

Bring to the throne: Equally obscure are the circumstances which brought his successor to the throne. As a young court officer in the 1840s, Suriyawong was a close associate of the modernist prince Mongkut, and he and his father plotted to bring Mongkut to the throne in 1851. Plot and counterplot, harem intrigue, and murder brought Artaxerxes III to the throne in 359 bc.

Bring out the worst: It brings out the worst in everybody. Situations like that can bring out the worst in people. Indeed, the search for Utopia can bring out the worst as well as the best in mankind.

Bring up to date: The early segments become a bit plodding as every character gets the required two-sentence scene that brings viewers up to date. A new introduction brings readers up to date on the two years since the hardback was completed and shows that what he predicted is already starting to come true. The hotel was brought up to date by its present owners in 2003, with classic Scandinavian style prevailing in the 22 bedrooms. I enjoyed bringing them up to date on what I was doing.

Bring sth. to wreck: What brought all his wicked schemes to wreck was your discovery of this man Heidegger's dead body. (C. Doyle) He's brought to wreck and ruin in his prime. (From: Mary Poppins)

Bring sth. to zero: The world's greenhouse gas emissions must be brought close to zero by the end of the century. once carbon emissions have been brought to zero, carbon dioxide could be extracted from the atmosphere to start to cool the planet back down to the 1.5C target. Their mandate is to ensure that activities of insurgents and rebels in these areas are brought to zero level.

Ein besonderer Fall von Idiomen mit "to bring" ist das Muster "to bring + abstrakter Begriff + to / for ...". Solche Kollokationen gibt es in großer Zahl:

I hope this protest will bring attention to animal cruelty. The high rate of suicides in South Korea has brought attention to that nation's bullying corporate culture. This week, more than 120 countries worldwide will take action to bring attention to this issue by celebrating World Breastfeeding Week 2004. It's unfortunate that it took this accident to bring attention to this dangerous condition that has existed for far too long.

Karl Malden brought authenticity to his roles. It's been great fun and helps me bring authenticity to my writing. Voters "like and trust" Johnson because he "brings authenticity to the government".

It was an expensive institution which brought no apparent benefit to the majority of the citizens. These positions of the highest Venezuelan government officials can bring no benefit to the nation. Privately, some residents complain that while the walkers spend money in Wales and Scotland at the start and end of their hikes, they bring no economic benefit to Wasdale.

Car bomb brought carnage to a small town. Security sources said it remains 'possible' that the men were involved in the attempt to bring carnage to London. In the past year, our security services have foiled at least seven terrorism plots that could have brought carnage to UK streets.

2013 will still bring challenges to wind developers around the world. Deregulation also brought challenges to the airline, however. Changes in society also brought challenges to the program.

The Blackberry and cell phone has brought change to how we communicate and work. It takes a hurricane, it seems, to bring change to Cuban-American relations. The Internet is unlikely to bring change to the system.

The runaway cow brought chaos to the city centre. If we bring chaos to other places, it's our image - the Chinese image - that suffers. Moving like "wolves devouring their prey," in the words of one contemporary commentator, the Turks supposedly brought chaos to the Byzantine heartland in Asia Minor.

The Jean Hersholt Humanitarian Award, an Oscar statuette, is given to "an individual in the motion picture industry whose humanitarian efforts have brought credit to the industry." Such openness should also bring credit to Tony Blair. The results of a recent study on the subject have brought credit to this theoretical and clinical approach.

Eve was held responsible for having brought death to the world. The impact of an asteroid 1km-2km across is expected roughly once every million years or so, and some estimate that its effects could be severe enough to bring death to hundreds of millions. 'May Allah bring death to fifty thousand of them!

Be a gentleman and do nothing that will bring discredit to you. Democrats, in turn, bombarded Mr. Gingrich with accusations of ethical impropriety, which led to a \$300,000 fine and a reprimand for bringing discredit to the House. Even when officers are off duty, the police patrol guide states, "Conduct which brings discredit to the department or conduct in violation of law is unacceptable and will result in appropriate disciplinary measures".

I have no wish to bring public disgrace upon you. (C. Doyle) His strong words were echoed in Germany by Chancellor Gerhard Schröder, who said that anti-Semites should never again "be allowed to bring disgrace on our nation". She would bring disgrace on the family.

They claimed that the murder victim had brought dishonour to the family. The girl's father told the BBC that they feared she would bring dishonour on their family. A decree was allegedly issued by tribal elders for them to be killed because it was thought their actions brought dishonour to their community.

The earthquake fault considered most likely to bring destruction to the San Francisco Bay area may actually be incapable of generating a large earthquake on its own, scientists say. The aroused defenders, led by the Polish king Jan Sobieski (ruled 1674-96), not only held out but also built a major European coalition that was to bring destruction to the Ottoman Empire during the 18th century. On Sunday, tornadoes and baseball-sized hail brought destruction to a mobile home park in Shawnee, a suburb of Oklahoma City.

Meanwhile, falling interest rates will bring an end to the slowdown in the emerging world. The accord did bring an end to decades of civil war between north and south. It took another 90 years for those ideas to bring an end to slavery.

Mrs. Bertolone was a teacher who not only cared deeply about her job and brought enthusiasm to the subjects she taught, but who also worked to ensure that the very same enthusiasm translated into the work of her students. He is a science fiction fan, so would no doubt bring enthusiasm to the role. "He's brought enthusiasm to the stadium that I haven't seen in 15, 20 years," one fan said.

The coming of sound brought excitement to motion pictures. These men bring excitement to their less exciting lives. Both candidates should bring excitement to a somewhat tawdry campaign that has yet to capture New Jersey's attention.

As an associate, the faculty member brings expertise to bear on a problem or issue of importance to the community. This resulted in the identification of three broad areas where businesses could bring expertise to support the city's ambitious goals. He brings expertise to the job; he was chief of staff to President Gerald R. Ford and served as Secretary of Defense and as a congressman from Wyoming.

Among the manufacturing enterprises that have brought fame and stability to the city of Buffalo, one of the best known and most influential is ... They hoped that the smaller company's innovations would bring fame and fortune to the entire organization. The writers who brought fame to Concord are an indication of the inspiration of this period.

This tragedy brought the nature of the crisis into sharp focus. He squinted, trying to bring the trees into focus. Neither Ms. Jolie nor the screenwriters manage to bring the character into focus.

Why should world opinion care that the American Administration wants to bring freedom to oppressed peoples? Is this how our military has been trained to bring freedom to the Middle East? How we can claim to bring freedom to Iraq without bringing the pluralism, the respect for the marketplace of ideas and the openness that go with it?

Toyota brings fun to its hybrid cars. We want to bring fun to the community. Nothing would fulfill them more than using their talents to bring fun and heart to our movement.

My son has brought glory to the nation. This is a team that earned its victory and brought glory to its nation by playing intelligent and hard and brave soccer. You might have thought such devastating revelations would have brought glory to the journalist who exposed them, especially among the journalistic community.

At the same time, we can pursue a policy designed to bring a halt to Iran's nuclear weapons program through the UN. What would bring a halt to spiraling rents? The 1995 earthquake devastated Kobe and brought a temporary halt to her college studies.

If I can bring happiness to somebody, or help somebody, I try to do it". It has brought happiness for dozens of infertile couples through its services. It demonstrates the power of sport to bring happiness to others on and off the pitch.

Periods of drought or depressed crop prices sometimes bring hardship to the region. In order to pay greater dividends to their shareholders, they bring hardship to dozens of poor countries and therefore to tens of millions of peasants and their families. The Great Depression of the 1930s brought hardship to Omaha.

If immediately treated, these do not bring harm to you or the baby. In 1990 he began working on the animated series The Simpsons, providing the voice of Sideshow Bob, who frequently tried to bring harm to the Simpson family. If they decide that some actions or statements bring harm to the Russian Federation, then that's enough.

Extremists use social media to bring hate to the mainstream. In the 1950s, the fight over racial mixing brought hate to the community's doorstep. Upon sentencing him, Judge Ryan said: "Your attempt to bring hate to this community, to bring terror to this community, has failed."

April's cyclone brought havoc to vast areas of Bangladesh. That kind of shift could bring havoc to the nation's natural gas supply and delivery system. Global warming will continue to bring havoc to the world's weather systems for decades after reductions are made in greenhouse gas emissions, a new study shows.

I want to win prizes, bring honour to my country and family, even if I know I still have a lot to learn. His appointment would bring honour to the University of Oxford. He has brought honour and attention to a small country.

Such a result, it was hoped, would bring improvements to local infrastructure. This building is just one example of how redevelopment can be for the better - and in this case, bring improvements to the original building. Such changes can bring improvements to the health and happiness of young people in this border region.

Microsoft brought innovation to this area of technology. A few hedge funds do bring innovation to investment management. Its new focus is on bringing innovation to its tired core product: mattresses.

Campbell, a classically trained musician, demonstrates how music can bring joy to a child's life. After losing her 17-year-old daughter Hayley to leukaemia, Lisa set up Hayleys Hugs to bring joy to youngsters with life-threatening illnesses. Happily, playing football brings joy to millions of athletes.

When Churchill saw devastating bombardments eroding his kingdom, he brought new life to his people and inspired a new spirit of determination. The recent arrivals bring new life to the area. Over at New York Theatre Workshop, Denis O'Hare's bringing new life to a very old story, Homer's Iliad.

Gangsters can bring order to a community, but they cannot bring law. Legalisation [of marijuana] was cast partly as a way to bring order to this hazy scene. We want to bring some order to this chaotic situation.

How diplomacy can bring peace to Northern Ireland. Milosevic's removal is the only policy that can bring lasting peace to the Balkans. Other volunteers organized a round table focused on the steps young people can take to bring peace to the region.

Marcel Marceau, who revived the art of mime and brought poetry to silence, has died. He was a teacher who walked away from a cushy university job and into an urban public school to bring poetry to street corners filled with poverty and crime. But I do work on projects to bring poetry into people's lives.

Refugees in growing numbers fled to the coast or to Constantinople, bringing new problems for the government. Yesterday's patch release for GTA IV's PC version brought new problems for some users. The increase in the consumption of electric energy and its reflexes have brought new problems and challenges to engineering.

The extraction of copper will bring prosperity to the poor people of that area. In my opinion, a thousand Facebooks and Googles won't bring prosperity to most people in America. From 1890 to 1920 a regional economic boom based on the production of natural rubber from the tree Hevea brasiliensis brought prosperity to the city.

Yoga exercises can bring relief to back pain. It will be a fine thing, however, if Morrell should from his own terrible experience be able to bring relief to other sufferers. (C. Doyle) Still, the economy is not growing fast enough to bring relief to the roughly 12 million jobless Americans soon.

Nicholas's death will bring sadness to many: at De Montfort, we have lost a colleague we respected and a friend we loved. We could sense the sadness the event brought to everyone. Our cultural, religious, and political differences should not provide the backbone to invoke conflicts that can only bring sadness and destruction to our world.

Samson's inconsistent life brought shame to his father's house just as it brought shame to the name of the Lord. Racism continues to bring shame to the sport, and the authorities have proven inept at tackling it. She was reluctant to tell her parents in Afghanistan and fly home, because, she said, she did not want to bring shame to herself and to them.

Your dog can bring a smile to a HospiceCare patient. Even the smallest changes to your daily routine can bring a smile to your face. Maybe the sight of it will bring a smile to a sulky teenage face at some point.

Look at what happened to those countries where they didn't bring stability to the economy. Mr. Mohamud has broad international support to try to bring stability to his troubled nation. The changes at the top are designed to bring stability to an organisation still reeling from the Jimmy Savile scandal.

I hope he is here in five years because I believe that stability will bring success to the football club, to any football club. It's obviously a long-term plan and can hopefully bring success to the national teams. Carry, who won two Commonwealth golds in 2006, is also hoping he can help bring success to Scotland's swimmers at Glasgow 2014.

Flash floods brought terror for pensioner trapped in her home. Upon sentencing him, Judge Ryan said: "Your attempt to bring hate to this community, to bring terror to this community, has failed." Like Bin Laden, the unsubtle aim of ISIS in bringing terror to Western cities is to force division, foment hatred and spread religious and race war.

Telling the truth will just bring unhappiness to everyone involved. Extremism can only bring unhappiness and division to France. And now hard times like these have brought unhappiness to many again.

5. "To take"

"To take" heißt "hinbringen / wegbringen" und bezeichnet eine Bewegung vom Bezugspunkt weg. Dieser Bezugspunkt ist entweder der Sprecher (= Ich-Form, 1. Person) oder eine andere Person oder aber auch eine Sache:

Bezugspunkt Sprecher (der Sprecher muss nicht unbedingt das Subjekt des Satzes sein, z.B. "Will you take me to the airport tomorrow?"):

{A few weeks after getting married, Anna calls her mother. "We had such a lovely, romantic honeymoon," she says, almost in tears. "But as soon as we got home, Andrew started using the most horrible language, saying really nasty things. All those four-letter words! Please, Mother, come and take me home!" – "Oh, sweetheart!" her mother says. "Is it really that bad? What four-letter words is he using?" – "I tell you, it's horrible," Anna replies. "Words like 'wash', 'cook', 'iron' ..."} }

Dad, can you take me to school in our new car? They took me to a place which I recognized as the police headquarters. In the afternoon Lynn took me to a shopping mall. I'll take you to a nice, quiet place. I am going to take you home now. Will you take me home in your car? "Take me to your leader!" the alien said to the petrol pump. And now take me to my room, please. I took him into the kitchen, where he cleaned himself. I have orders to take you to His Eminence at once. I can take you there in a boat. I can take you round to him myself, he doesn't live far away. It is not far from here – I'll take you tomorrow. May I take you to your room, sir? I will take you to your friends now – they are already waiting. Would you like to take me to the airport tomorrow morning? We waited for the helicopter to take us to the island. I used to take her to the doctor for checkups; in fact I took her to the hospital so that she could have her baby. She once took her father to a new Japanese restaurant where a friend of hers was a chef. Can we take them somewhere else? He would pick up a few of us and take us into Croydon for a few beers at The Greyhound. Four years ago, while I was visiting New York for a literary event, I took my daughter and niece to see the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island. Then Sherlock Holmes hailed a cab and ordered the driver to take us to the address given us by Lestrade. (C. Doyle)

I took tea up for him the next morning. I took up tea to Miss Louise at a quarter to five o'clock, ma'am. (Saki) I took the bicycle to the nearest repairing shop. The letters all arrived at the newspaper office and I had to get a taxi to take them to my hotel. This morning I'm going to take the money to the bank. I took the car to a mechanic and told him to check it out. I hate being a damn girl when taking a car to be fixed. I took the painting to the sale at Sotheby's last Monday. I will take the cheque to the bank myself. On my way to the post office I took a cheque for £200 to Michael. He would give me fruit and vegetables to take home with me. I am encouraged to take my questions directly to the CEO. One night the whole family was seated around the kitchen table, and my dad asked me, "Don, have you taken out the garbage yet?" I will take an unpleasant remembrance back to London with me tomorrow. (C. Doyle) I took my things to a hotel in New Street. (C. Doyle) We had to take our dog to the vet. He was

most anxious that I should take a message to his mother and sister. Waiter, take this steak away. I must take the money to the bank at once. It may take longer, but we have the time, and we can take the dog with us. I am sorry I forgot to take your suit to the cleaner's.

She asked me to take it to my house and look after it. (*Hier ist nicht der Berichterstatter als Sprecher anzusehen, sondern das Subjekt der indirekten Rede = "she".*)

Bezugspunkt andere Person(en):

We got out of the carriage and Mr Merryweather took us down to a small side door. He said that he would go if he could take a friend, and he chose me. The police took him away. He took his injured wife to the local doctor at once. Firuza's parents spent a sleepless night before taking their daughter for a medical examination. In England a policeman is considered useful for taking old ladies across a road. (J. K. Jerome) The three men took poor Vincent away in his pyjamas. He took them downstairs into a sort of study. The page took him up in the lift to a modern room on the fourth floor. Tom took Huck to a place where they could be alone. Fishermen take visitors to local places of interest. They have to drive 30 miles each way to take their kids to school. Tom took him among some trees and said, "Here it is!" The reckoning came when Richard II took himself and an army to Ireland to restore English authority. The cab driver who took the lady to the shop had told Scotland Yard that ... On her first shopping trip to West Berlin she took her kids. His first job took him to a poor village in one of the eastern provinces. My grandmother telephoned a taxi and took me to her house. He said that he would go if he could take a friend, and he chose me. One of the guys took me to the Sheraton, and somebody took me to my room, where I took a bath and fell asleep in the tub. His wife took their son to day care. Others pay smugglers tens of thousands of dollars to take them across the border to Turkey. As a reward, his mother took him to Yosemite National Park. {Uschi used to take dance lessons, and she went to this studio. Her father or mother would take her.}

Barrymore had returned from taking our luggage to our room. (C. Doyle) She said she had a letter to take to his lawyer. She said she was going to take some coffee down to Garlick, too. The next day she took the packet of cornflakes back to the shop where she had bought it. Once each day, an elderly woman takes food up to the old man. John wanted to take his truck over to a place that would repair it. There is something wrong with her car, she will have to take it to the garage. You must take the certificate to my lawyer in New York. Many organic growers take produce straight to local markets. A citizen of Kaliningrad who takes a TV to his daughter in St. Petersburg, for example, has to pay custom duties. She took the cognac to the man sitting in the dark. Every Friday he had to take the money to the bank. She took some of her husband's letters to a psychiatrist. He is 33 years old and lives on his own, but he still takes his dirty laundry to his mother. The porter lifted the trunk on to a barrow to take it to a taxi. At half past eight the butler took his dinner up to him. The good neighbours took cakes to the Randall farm. Her husband looked after her – took all her meals to her, you know, and kept her room in order. We went with the black slaves who took the food to Jim. Jim saw that she had taken the lamp to the table near the window. He took some of the jewellery to a pawnbroker's shop. {Porter! Take Mr Jackson's suitcase to his room!} He prefers to eat at home with his wife, who still makes him do the dishes and take out the trash. He will still have to take out the garbage, feed the family dog and baby-sit his sister. How do you deal with a roommate who doesn't take out the garbage? You can take a horse to the riverbank, but you can't force it to drink the water. In this case customers will eventually take their business elsewhere. Those who had brains and opportunity took their talents elsewhere. He promises to take the party in an entirely new direction. Did you take any messages to Mr Staunton? (C. Doyle) Her maid takes her food to her. (C. Doyle) Victims take their claims to the media. He was the Liberal Democrats' most successful leader, taking the party to its highest number of seats in 2005. The man offered to take a message to the kidnappers. I have a note in my pocket here which you will take to my brother. (C. Doyle)

Die Person, welche jemanden oder etwas an einen anderen Ort verbringt, kann auch impliziert sein, weil in Passivsätzen die handelnde Person oft nicht genannt wird:

The police think that Mr Oldacre was killed in his house and then taken outside. (C. Doyle) The girl was taken to her room, still screaming and sobbing. (C. Doyle) A man fell off a ladder and was taken to hospital. The protesting man was taken outside and shot. The slaves were taken to the coast and sold to work in the tobacco fields of America. He was taken to an inner room. They were given food before being taken home. I thought you said they had been taken away. She was eventually taken to a camp for displaced people.

Analog (weil Verursacher nicht genannt): To take this system to a different level of protection is not going to be a \$100 million exercise; it's going to take billions. This is similar to taking little kids to the dentist. I didn't know that in Germany you always take flowers for the hostess; in England you take a bottle of wine or something.

Auch in Befehlssätzen wird meistens die angesprochene Person nicht genannt:

Take all those flowers over to her! Take the baby into the caravan! I think the disk is faulty – take it back to the store. Take this box to Mary, it belongs to her. Take this to Dr Prouty and ask him to examine it. Please take these notes to Mr Lestrade at Scotland Yard. (C. Doyle) {Where is Hugo now? Take me to him!} Take the man to the police station! Don't be afraid to take your complaint to the top if you aren't getting through to employees and managers. Take these papers to the boss at once!

Bezugspunkt Sache / Ding / Aktivität / Eigenschaft, welche(s) eine Verschiebung (einer Person oder Sache) von A hin nach B bewirkt:

She waited for a tram to take her home. Boris waits for a bus that will take him into town. This bus will take you right to Victoria Station. The CARPATHIA took to New York 705 men and women that had survived the sinking of the TITANIC. The boat took them three miles down the river. A taxi took us to the airport in the morning. The taxi will take you straight to the airport. The car that was supposed to take them to the hotel wouldn't start. I need a car to take me to Guy's Hospital. Transport had been organised to take us to the north of the island. He had been responsible for building narrow-gauge rail lines to take supplies forward to the front line. The idea of mobile libraries was to take books into the hinterlands.

A 15-minute bus trip will take you into the heart of Sliema, the island's prime shopping centre. A few steps took them to the little waterfall. A short walk took us to Saxe-Coburg Square. (C. Doyle) The chase took me into broken and hilly country. My business took us into town at certain seasons. (C. Doyle) It happened that my way took me past the cottage. (C. Doyle) His business activities frequently took him beyond the limits of the Grand Duchy. (Saki) Did your research take you to many different parts of the world?

The smell took me back to a time when I was in the tropics. The swing of his nature took him from extreme languor to devouring energy. (C. Doyle)

6. Kontrastbeispiele für "bring ≠ take"

Es folgen Beispiele dafür, wie "bring" und "take" mit unterschiedlicher Bedeutung bzw. zumindest unterschiedlichen Konnotationen eingesetzt werden können. Die Interpretationen stammen vom Verfasser und sind als Erklärungsvorschläge zu werten – in diesen Gefilden ist das Aufstellen von "Regeln" vermessen.

Man muss sich auch damit abfinden, dass es manchmal einfach keine präzise Erklärung dafür gibt, warum der Verfasser eines bestimmten Satzes das eine und nicht das andere Verb verwendet (meistens gilt das für "bring" anstatt "take").

Ein Wort der Warnung: Der Verfasser verweist bisweilen auf die Frequenz von bestimmten Ausdrücken nach Google. Es scheint aber so zu sein, dass die Anzahl von Google-Treffern aus unerklärlichen Gründen manchmal ganz erheblich differieren kann – von Tag zu Tag. Sollte ein Leser dieser Zeilen also abweichende Google-Ergebnisse erhalten, so liegt das nicht an mir. Ich meine damit nicht nur absolute Zahlen – (dieser Artikel über "bring" und "take" entsteht Anfang 2020, sodass die Trefferzahlen natürlich im Lauf der Jahre wachsen werden), sondern vor allem relative. Mir ist zum Beispiel unverständlich, warum "taken to safety" sich Anfang Jänner 2020 zu "brought to safety" 2 : 1 verhält, und Ende Jänner (in absoluten Zahlen) 80 [!] Treffer zu 4 Millionen Treffern.

Bob Marley took reggae music to America, where he lived for several years. (= Aus der Sicht seines Biografen)
≠ Bob Marley brought reggae music to America. (= Aus der Sicht eines amerikanischen Musikliebhabers)

At Poitiers [= Battle of Poitiers 1356], the English seized King Jean and took him to London, releasing their royal prisoner only in exchange for vast French territories. ("Took" ist die objektive Beschreibung, weil die Schlacht als Bezugspunkt genommen wird; "brought" wäre ebenfalls möglich, weil die Engländer den französischen König zu sich nach Hause brachten, also "herbrachten".)

I can take you home if you want. (= Neutral formuliertes Angebot.)

≠ I brought the others back - I can bring you home too! (= Empathischer Perspektiven-Wechsel)

In the end, he believes Mr. Cayne will take home the glory. Five researchers will take home the 2009 Lasker Awards for basic and clinical medical research. The athletes normally take home the duvets as a souvenir from the Games.

≠ Shirley Hughes's illustrations bring home the loneliness and confusion that war brings to children's lives. The

pictures bring home the savagery of war. But one unambiguous and heartbreaking story can bring home the value of handling food carefully. It would be hardly possible to bring home the guilt to the real murderer. (C. Doyle)
Hier geht es um einen Bedeutungsunterschied: "To take home" im Sinn von "mit nach Hause nehmen" versus "to bring home" im Sinn von "etwas verdeutlichen / klar machen / veranschaulichen".

Lestrade whipped up the horse and brought us in a very short time to our destination. (C. Doyle)
(Natürlich wäre auch ein neutrales "took" möglich, aber Conan Doyle sieht sich schon am nächsten Schauplatz dieses Sherlock-Holmes Abenteuers.)

Ähnlich: A drive of half a mile brought us to The Myrtles. (C. Doyle) A drive of an hour brought us to the picture dealer's establishment. (C. Doyle) A quarter of an hour's drive brought us to Mrs Cecil Forester's. (C. Doyle) A drive of a couple of miles through narrow country lanes brought us to a park gate, which was opened for us by an old lodge-keeper, whose haggard face bore the reflection of some great disaster. (C. Doyle) A cold and melancholy walk of a couple of miles brought us to a high wooden gate, which opened into a gloomy avenue of chestnuts. (C. Doyle) A walk of half a mile [...] brought us to a side-gate opening into the grounds of the Thor Place estate. From there a five-mile drive brought us to a small grey stone building in the middle of the rugged moors. (A. Christie) (C. Doyle) A few minutes' walk brought him to a main road. (Saki) Another half hour's flying brought us to the shore of the North Sea. In Danzig, a streetcar brought me to the pier where the large ocean liners of the Hamburg-America Line had moored for years. A short ride in a Citroen brought me into the ancient walled town of La Rochelle. At a station-stop in the forest, I mounted a horse-drawn sled which brought me to Schoenwald. The ambulance picked me up in the middle of the night and brought me to Connolly's bedside.

Es geht aber auch anders: Every stride of the horses and every turn of the wheels was taking us nearer to our supreme adventure. (C. Doyle) *(Hier befindet sich Autor gedanklich noch auf dem Weg zum Ziel, was man an "every stride of the horses and every turn of the wheels" erkennt; mit "bringing" hätte er das Highlight der Geschichte auch schon dramaturgisch vorwegnehmen können.)* A walk of five minutes took us to Cross Street, where Miss Cushing resided. (C. Doyle) Two steps took me to the open door. (C. Doyle) Then Sherlock Holmes hailed a cab and ordered the driver to take us to the address given us by Lestrade. (C. Doyle)

Look at Rick Perry, whose 27-year political career has taken him to the top of state government in a state known for tough politics. (= Neutrale Beschreibung eines Vorganges)

≠ He is as tenacious as a bulldog, and it is just this tenacity which has brought him to the top at Scotland Yard. (C. Doyle) *(Wechsel des Bezugspunktes: Jetzt ist er an der Spitze, dank seiner Zähigkeit)*

His conviction that the system was in need of reform brought him to the Mental Health Association of New York City. *("Took" wäre ebenfalls möglich, es gibt hier kaum einen Unterschied.)*

What interest could anyone have in bringing me to the doors of a church, and then leaving me? (C. Doyle)
("Taking" wäre ebenfalls möglich, aber in dieser Geschichte geht es um eine verschmähte Braut, die vor der Kirche von ihrem Bräutigam stehen gelassen wurde – deshalb der dramaturgische Wechsel des Standpunktes: Die Berichterstatteerin sieht sich quasi schon am Altar.)

Wait, I'll take her away from here. It was unclear last night why the family decided to take the child away from hospital. We're all so desperate for anything to intrude on our solitude and to take us away from that blank screen. But Jane Austen or Thomas Mann (or even Homer or Chaucer) can as effectively take us away from our daily cares as can Ken Follett or John Grisham. She was once a hairdresser, but had to give up her dream of running a salon when she got married and her husband's work took her away from Rio.

≠ He wanted grads to bring America away from a "culture of fear". Smell can easily trigger memories and the designer plays with this to bring communication away from computer screens and telephones and into the physical environment. The president will bring us away from this time of Corporate Oligarchies and into an enlightened age of small business owners! He brought me away from the feeling of guilt and exposed me to the gay world. His 325ft spacewalk brought him "farther away from the confines and safety of his ship than any previous astronaut [had] ever been".

(Man sollte annehmen, dass "away" nur ein "take" zulassen würde, aber überraschenderweise ist auch "bring" möglich.)

I think most people would leave the car in Dublin and get a new car at Holyhead, because taking a car to a different country can complicate things. (= Neutrale Aussage)

≠ Why the hell are you bringing a CAR to Brazil as a tourist? (Diese Frage wird vermutlich in Brasilien gestellt.)

The boy was expelled for taking a gun to school. (= Zeitungsbericht) The student took the loaded shotgun to school. (= Neutrale Aussage)

≠ The boy was expelled for bringing a gun to school. (= Bericht eines Lehrers dieser Schule)

“Meals on wheels“ takes meals to old people who can’t look after themselves. (Hier überwiegt der technische Aspekt – es wird erklärt, wie die Sache funktioniert. Die Mahlzeiten werden von A nach B hingebbracht.)

≠ “Meals on wheels“ brings meals to old people who can’t look after themselves. (Empathischer Perspektivenwechsel zu den Kunden von “Essen auf Rädern“.)

We took him to our house to die, for we could not think it possible for one with the skull so terribly broken in to recover. (= Neutraler Bericht)

≠ Nan brought him to our house to die of old age in 1929. (= persönlich gefärbt durch “our“, daher Standpunkt des Sprechers)

{I know a Jewish woman whose Orthodox grandparents immigrated to the United States from Poland and took their children back to Poland when they saw them turning into godless Americans. The grandparents and all but one of their children perished in the Holocaust.} (Der Sprecher ist offenbar Amerikaner – kenntlich an der Verwendung des Verbs “immigrated“ anstatt “emigrated“ – und sieht die Dinge aus seiner Sicht: die Kinder wurden weggebracht. Mit “brought“ dagegen würde er einen empathischen Perspektivenwechsel vornehmen: Die Großeltern zogen in ihre alte Heimat zurück, der althergebrachte orthodoxe jüdische Glaube nimmt sie und ihre Kinder wieder auf.)

The innkeeper took them some food. (= neutrale Aussage)

≠ The innkeeper brought food to them. (= aus der Sicht der Gäste)

The butler took them both a drink. (= neutrale Aussage).

≠ The butler brought them both a drink. (= aus der Sicht der Empfänger)

{“He never comes down?“ – “Never – for the past three years. My sister brings his food up to him.“} (Eugene O’Neill) “Takes“ wäre neutral, aber aus dem Kontext sieht man, dass es dramaturgisch um einen Mann geht und nicht um den Standpunkt der Schwester.)

He has a cup of tea taken to him early every morning. (C. Doyle) (Dieses “taken“ ist ungewöhnlich und erklärt sich möglicherweise aus einer “objektivierten“ Sicht der Dinge, wie z.B. in einem Polizeibericht: Die Tasse Tee wird von A nach B hingebbracht.)

≠ Her typical day begins at 7.30 am when she has a cup of tea brought to her in bed. (Das ist die normale Situation “her zum Bezugspunkt“, nämlich der Frau.)

Once a week an aircraft left Stockholm taking people to England. (= neutraler Bericht)

≠ Once a week an aircraft left Stockholm bringing people to England. (= aus englischer Sicht)

She was waiting for the train to take her back to New York. (= neutrale Aussage).

≠ She was waiting for the train to bring her back to New York. (New York ist ihr Heimatort.)

He began an incredible journey that took him eventually to India. (= neutraler Bericht)

≠ He began an incredible journey that brought him eventually to India. (Vermutlich geht die Geschichte mit Ereignissen in Indien weiter, welches daher eine bedeutendere Rolle in diesem Bericht einnimmt ⇨ dramaturgischer Wechsel der Perspektive.)

My best course of action would have been to take the children to a doctor for a physical examination and then contact my attorney. On Monday morning Mum took me to the doctor’s. (= Das ist “hinbringen“ von A ⇨ B.)

≠ They had to promise to bring their children to a doctor for scheduled checkups. (Empathischer Bezugspunkt ist der Arzt als Garant für die Gesundheit der Kinder.) Bill had brought me to the doctor’s but was waiting in the car for me rather than sit in the waiting room with a bunch of pregnant women. (Beim Arzt erfährt die Erzählerin dann,

dass sie mit Zwillingen schwanger ist und berichtet anschließend von den Problemen der Schwangerschaft. Der Fokus liegt also nicht auf dem Transportweg von A hin nach B, sondern auf der Schwangerschaft, für die der Arzt der erste Bezugspunkt ist: dramaturgischer Perspektiven-Wechsel.)

After the accident he was immediately taken to hospital by helicopter. The injured were taken to hospitals throughout the city. He was revived and paramedics took him to hospital. Then he was taken to hospital, where his injured leg was examined. (Dies sind neutrale Aussagen, "hinbringen" von A ⇔ B.)

≠ Late in the afternoon, some eight hours after I had been brought to the hospital, Dr. Meyer shepherded my parents into a vacant office. (Der Sprecher sieht sich selber und seine Eltern in Gedanken im Spital.)

Mr. O'Griffiths was taken ill in Fleet Street this afternoon, and when he was brought to the nearest hospital he was found to be dead. ("He was found to be dead" ist eine Diagnose, die erst im Spital erstellt werden konnte – Standpunkt ist daher das Spital.)

The Flying Doctor Service in Australia brings sick people into hospital when it's necessary. (Das ist keine neutrale Aussage über Transporte – dann stünde "takes" – sondern hier wird das Spital als Ort der medizinischen Versorgung ins Zentrum gestellt: Das Flying Doctor Service garantiert das gesundheitliche Wohlergehen der Bevölkerung – eine typische empathische Perspektive.)

Nach Google beträgt die Verteilung von "taken to hospital" zu "brought to hospital" ca. 10 : 1.

It was full daylight by the time the captain was satisfied with his attack position and he took U160 [= submarine] down to periscope depth to ensure that his attack was not disturbed by the circling aircraft. ("Down" bedeutet "von der Wasseroberfläche = gegenwärtige Position nach unten", also wegbringen von A ⇔ B.)

≠ The captain brought the submarine up to periscope depth. (Das ist die Beobachtungs- bzw. Angriffsposition, d.h. ab jetzt wird es interessant und es beginnt ein neues Kapitel in der Geschichte, welches den dramaturgischen Bezugspunkt darstellt.)

Another captain would never have taken us back into port. (= hätte nie diesen Kurs gewählt)

≠ Another captain would never have brought us back into port. (= hätte es nie geschafft, uns in den rettenden Hafen zurückzubringen) In diesen beiden Beispielen ändert sich der Sinn der Aussage.

The police are supposed to take the runaways back to their families. (= Neutrale Aussage)

≠ The police are supposed to bring the runaways back to their families (= Ausgerissene Kinder werden wieder in den Schoß der Familie überführt, d.h. empathischer Bezugspunkt ist die Familie.)

No one looked after them, no one thought of taking the seventeen prisoners in the upstairs cell any food at all. (= Neutrale Aussage)

≠ No one looked after them, no one thought of bringing the seventeen prisoners in the upstairs cell any food at all. (= Aus der Sicht der Gefangenen, empathischer Bezugspunkt)

It became clear that Ariel Castro, who had offered her a ride, was not taking her home, but to a basement in his own house. (Neutrale Aussage: Hier geht es um "hinbringen", nicht um "herbringen".)

≠ The Missing Persons Helpline publicised a photo of Emma in the hope of locating her and bringing her home. (= In der Hoffnung, sie wieder mit der Familie zu vereinen, d.h. empathischer Bezugspunkt ist die Familie.)

He could not take the dog home, Jill would be appalled. (Es handelt sich um einen streunenden Hund, der soeben aufgelesen wurde, und Jill mag keine Hunde als Hausgenossen.)

≠ He could not bring the dog home, Jill would be appalled. (Der eigene Hund wurde soeben beim Gassigehen von einem Auto angefahren und verletzt, sein leidender Anblick ist Jill nicht zuzumuten.)

Hansel and Gretel and their father took the sled into town and sold all the candy; and they took home so much money that they never went hungry again. (Das erste "took" ist klar – weg von zuhause; das zweite "took" erklärt sich aus der neutralen Rolle des Erzählers, der einfach eine weitere Etappe der – sukzessiven – Ereignisse berichtet: von A ⇔ B ⇔ C usw.)

≠ If I didn't bring home so much money every Saturday night to my father, I used to be well thrashed with a rope's end on my bare back. (Hier versteht sich der Sprecher als Teil der Familie, sein Standpunkt ist "home".)

The people of the U.S. had never been so prosperous; never before had the breadwinner taken home so much money. (Der Reportage-Stil erfordert das neutrale "take" und läßt keine Identifikation mit "home" zu.)

≠ I work just as long and hard as you do, but how do you bring home so much money every day? (= vom Standpunkt der Familie aus gesehen – der [vermutlich] Mann als “breadwinner”)

Two mourners at the grandmother’s funeral took the virus home to their village. (Hier geht es um die Art und Weise der Übertragung des Virus, also um einen objektiven Sachverhalt, den Transport von A ⇒ B, – daher “took”. Möglich wäre aber auch “brought”, weil die Trauergäste ja den Virus zu sich nach Hause hergebracht haben.)

His response to my question about whether he took his wife to the party was “no”. (= neutrale Aussage)

≠ He had brought his wife to the party, but at about 11:30 he left, ostensibly to buy cigarettes. (Dramaturgischer Bezugspunkt ist die Party.)

Finally, 521 of the imperilled passengers and crew were taken to safety. Only after a short truce was agreed were the envoys packed into armoured UN vehicles and taken to safety. The soldiers then put the escapees on barges that took them to safety. It is incredibly lucky the dog and her puppy were found and taken to safety as anything could have happened to them out in the open. Hypothermic, the boy was taken to safety until help arrived. The Marines were eventually taken to safety by a US Naval destroyer. (Das sind neutrale Aussagen, Überführung von A ⇒ B.)

≠ I thanked Providence for having been brought to safety. Just then, firefighters appeared at the window, broke it, and brought him to safety. He was unable to get his footing back onto the trail, and both he and the dog became stuck and had to be harnessed by rescuers who brought them to safety. A fisherman who had sustained a serious leg injury on board a Spanish trawler yesterday was brought to safety by Castletownbere lifeboat this afternoon. Two men described as experienced climbers were brought to safety Tuesday after getting stuck in a blizzard. Those evacuated have been brought to safety to tent camps situated outside the cordoned off area. They arranged for a plane to land and bring us to safety. He had done everything he could to bring us back to safety. (Hier kann man über einen empathischen Perspektivenwechsel spekulieren: “safety” ist der – wünschenswerte – Normalzustand, der zum Glück wieder eintritt.)

“Take to safety” und “bring to safety” scheinen gleichwertige Alternativen zu sein. Nach Google beträgt die Verteilung von “taken to safety” und “brought to safety” ca. 2 : 1. (Siehe jedoch Kommentar zu Google am Beginn dieses Kapitels.)

As soon as he took office, Putin started to weaken each and every possible challenger to his authority: local governors, national television, business tycoons — he took them under control one by one. We were lucky to have taken the crisis under control before things turned worse. In November 2009, the then Labour government took the line under public control because its private operator, National Express, could not afford to run it on the terms it had rashly promised back in 2007.

≠ Firefighters eventually brought the flames under control and worked to protect nearby buildings. Quarantine measures in Hong Kong and Singapore are having an impact, and Vietnam appears to have brought the virus under control. My colleagues brought the situation under control with exceptional courage and professionalism. Nach Google beträgt das Verhältnis von “taken under control” zu “brought under control” etwa 1 : 10. Die Idee, dass Kontrolle – d.h. Ordnung – der Normalzustand sei, führt wohl zu einem dort angesiedelten empathischen Bezugspunkt.

World No 1 Serena Williams was taken to the brink of defeat by little-known Frenchwoman Emilie Loit on Tuesday. Few are likely to switch to New Democracy, which ran the country between 2004 and 2009 and is blamed for running up the huge deficits that took Greece to the brink of bankruptcy. The American International Group received a huge bailout after its trading of financial derivatives took it to the brink of collapse. (= neutrale Aussagen)

≠ The journey took nine hours and brought me to the brink of exhaustion. When the Wehrmacht struck in June 1941, the Soviet forces had to retreat hundreds of miles and were brought to the brink of defeat. England's cricketers were brought to the brink of defeat last night by a brilliant spell of bowling from Zaheer Khan. Canoeing looks easier than it is, and that may be why it quickly brings couples to the brink of battle. The conflict has brought this young country to the brink of civil war. (= Bezugspunkt ist ein dramatisches Ereignis)

Nach Google verhält sich “taken to the brink of” ca. 1 : 1 zu “brought to the brink of”.

“You took me to the limits of my endurance,” she said. The best Giacomettis take you to the limit of your capacity to be moved by art. They take us to the very limits of comprehension and forgiveness. (= *neutrale Aussage*)

≠ In all my chronicles the reader will find no case which brought me so completely to the limits of my power. (C. Doyle) The shutdown “brings networks to the limit of capacity,” the Federal Network Agency, which regulates utilities, said in a report published Friday. Our profligate habits of consumption have brought us to the limits of the world's resources. (= *dramaturgischer Fokus auf ein bedrohliches Ergebnis*)

You can take the country into a war pretty fast, but you can't get out as quickly, and the public needs to know what the risks are. (Senator Chuck Hagel to President Bush, 2002)

≠ The British and French governments warned Hitler that an attack on Poland would bring both countries into the war. 6 December 1941 was the day before the Japanese attacked at Pearl Harbor and brought the United States into the war.

(Bei “take” schwingt die Idee der aktiven Kriegstreiberei mit, während “bring” eher an schicksalshafte Verstrickung denken lässt.)

Boxes of fruit should be properly loaded and secured in refrigerated freight cars or trucks when taken to market. She picked some oranges and took them to market to sell. Suppose a farmer has 100 chickens, and he wants to estimate about how much he will earn if he takes them to market and sells them. With his head bowed, he crawls into the cage and lies down, like a pig being taken to market. In the days when sheep were taken to market everyone who crossed London Bridge with a herd paid a toll but livery men were allowed to cross free of charge.

≠ Prosthetic knee developed by West Palm surgeon is brought to market. Now is a good time to bring this new drug to market. Thousands of tonnes of bushmeat are brought to market every day in sub-Saharan Africa. The company committed \$20 million to building a research center on the university's campus to bring the treatment to market. Bringing these innovations to the market will be tricky. Both tests could be brought to market within two years. Garments are increasingly seen as a “perishable good”, she says, which must be brought to market as quickly as possible. Most successful innovations are born, bred and brought to market entirely within well-established organisations, mainly large companies.

In diesen Fällen geht es nicht um eine bestimmte Perspektive, sondern um einen Bedeutungsunterschied: “take to market” bezeichnet hier einen konkreten Verkaufsvorgang, während “bring to market” die Markteinführung bzw. die Vermarktung allgemein meint.

Some of the Asian boat people had taken to flinging themselves into the water at first sight of land, believing (correctly) that coastguards would usually take them to shore when seeing lives at immediate and grave risk. We watched from Fisherman's Wharf as the GRANDEUR OF THE SEAS' 1,800 passengers debarked from local boats chartered to take them to shore. Carrier boats, which take the catch to shore while the mother boat continues fishing, are now summoned only when there is something to deliver, conserving expensive fuel.

≠ Captains are blocked or fined if they bring stowaways to shore. Costly undersea cables may be needed to bring the power to shore. The fishermen also brought the dead to shore.

Nach Google sind “taken to shore” und “brought to shore” etwa gleichwertig. Bei “take” steht mehr eine aktive Handlung im Vordergrund, der Transport von A ⇒ B, während bei “bring” eher auf das Ergebnis abgestellt wird.

The fishermen take their catch to auction every day. He was caught only after taking to auction a stolen calf with a distinctive barbed-wire scar, which someone noticed. Then on August 9, 2011 they finally took my house to auction.

≠ At the weekends the ranchers brought their cattle to auction. If you want to boost an artist's price you need to bring their work to auction again and again. Last November, a colleague at Christie's brought to auction a Modigliani painting of a voluptuous woman, “Reclining Nude,” which had a presale estimate of a hundred million dollars.

Hier dürften die beiden Formen wohl gleichwertig sein. Nach Google beträgt die Verteilung von “taken to auction” und “brought to auction” 1 : 1.

After 9/11, we invaded Afghanistan – justifiably – to take the fight to our enemies. We are going to do what's necessary to take the fight to this terrorist group. UKIP is now the only political party which we can truly say can take the fight to Labour in the North East. The Chindits took the fight to the supposedly invincible Japanese Imperial Army. Taking the fight to the enemy is the credo of a fighter pilot. Since D-Day, we had been taking the

war to Hitler.

≠ He wanted nothing more than to bring the fight to the enemy. It appears as though the opposition in Syria is now capable of holding ground, that they are able to bring the fight to the government forces. NATO's refusal to back away – and its decision to bring the fight to the skies over Tripoli – helped push Qaddafi cronies to switch sides.

Die beiden Varianten sind offenbar gleichwertig; ungeachtet dessen gibt es auch Fälle, wo ein Unterschied klar ist: I'd rather take the fight to them rather than wait for them to bring the fight to us. (Das ist eindeutig der Standpunkt des Sprechers: einmal teilt er aus, einmal muss er einstecken – "rather than wait for them to take the fight to us" würde die emotionale Kraft des Satzes schwächen.)

He hopped into a truck that took him to freedom. To escape – from the confines of her home in Shropshire, from her strict family – Sarah boards a ship she hopes will take her to freedom in Australia. He has declared, for example, that Egyptians will have to "put their trust in God, the army and the civilian police to take Egypt to freedom, stability and progress". (= Neutrale Aussagen)

≠ Harriet Tubman is rightly famous for how boldly she faced those risks: first when she fled slavery herself; then during the roughly twenty return trips she made to the South to help bring others to freedom. The Israelites were slaves in Egypt, and God redeemed them and brought them to freedom. In the slavery era, songs may have conveyed coded meanings to help bring the slaves to freedom.

"Take sy to freedom" und "bring sy to freedom" dürften gleichwertig sein. Man kann spekulieren über einen empathischen Perspektivenwechsel bei "bring", wenn "freedom" als erstrebenswertes Ziel betrachtet wird.

It has also, incidentally, reduced the need to take new land into cultivation, thus reducing the pressure on biodiversity. A lot of new land was taken into cultivation, and the number of cities multiplied. There is some evidence for the view that this group of potatoes is of a similar status to the cultivated ones, but has in fact never been taken into cultivation.

≠ All told, more than 40.000 hectares of desert were brought into cultivation. These warmer temperatures allowed poorer land to be brought into cultivation and for grapevines to be cultivated relatively far north. More than 100 species of algae have been collected and studied; about 40 of these have been brought into cultivation. *In diesem Fall sind "bring" und "take" gleichwertig.*

{Kossola was only a teenager when his village in what is now Benin was raided and he was taken to the barracoon – the stockades in which captives waited for sale. He and more than 100 others were brought onto the schooner CLOTILDA for the Atlantic crossing, despite the fact that the U.S. had already banned participation in the global slave trade. Upon reaching Alabama in 1860, the CLOTILDA, now implicated in a crime, was burned after delivering its human cargo. This fact was hardly a secret (the New York Times covered the arrival in Mobile Bay), but the men behind the transaction went essentially unpunished.}

"Taken to the barracoon" ist einfach ein neutraler Bericht – "hinbringen" –, dann geht es aber nicht weiter nach dem Muster A ⇒ B ⇒ C mit "taken onto the schooner CLOTILDA", sondern es erfolgt ein dramatischer Perspektivenwechsel, weil in den nächsten beiden Sätzen von der CLOTILDA und ihren Aktivitäten die Rede sein wird.

In juristischen Zusammenhängen scheint es – mit Ausnahme von "to bring to justice" – keinen Unterschied zwischen "to take" und "to bring" zu geben:

I've never regretted my part in bringing that man to justice. (A.Christie) He would not conceal from them anything which would help them in bringing a criminal to justice. (C. Doyle) None of these torturers have been brought to justice. We are not really confident these people will be brought to justice. They want to see him brought to justice. I don't think I'll be able to rest until they are all brought to justice. He could do all this with impunity because he felt certain that he would never be brought to justice.

≠ I want the people responsible to be taken to justice.

Bei "to bring sy to justice" handelt es sich offenbar um einen idiomatischen Ausdruck, weil nach Google der Prozentsatz von "taken to justice" verschwindend gering ist im Vergleich zu "brought to justice".

Man könnte annehmen, dass die Gerechtigkeit einen so zentralen Wert der menschlichen Gesellschaft darstellt, dass fast automatisch ein empathischer Perspektivenwechsel dorthin stattfindet.

The federal prosecutor in Brooklyn took the case to trial in 1999. He took his case to the final court of appeal. When the case was taken to trial, the police had three witnesses. Refusing to offer a plea bargain, the prosecutor took her to trial for a third time in 1978.

≠ Now, more than a decade later, the alleged international terrorist will be brought to trial in New York City. Is there a date when they will be brought to trial? Efforts to bring them to trial have fallen apart repeatedly. *Man sollte meinen, dass sich "to take / bring to trial" und "to take / bring" to justice" (siehe vorangehende Beispiele) analog verhalten, dem ist aber nicht so. Laut Google ist die Häufigkeit von "taken to trial" fast genauso groß wie jene von "taken to justice". Bei "trial" scheint das Verb austauschbar zu sein, wie man an den folgenden Sätzen ersieht:*

You can bring me to trial if you want to, but it will cost you money. He was sent to England in an abortive attempt to bring him to trial. It is not, after all, that we can't bring them to trial — we can, and take our chances. We were brought to trial on a charge of murder. Nicaragua claimed the treaty was invalid, and it later brought the case to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in The Hague. *In diesen Fällen würde man nach der "herbringen-hinbringen" Faustregel "to bring" erwarten.*

They threatened to take me to court for breach of contract. An elderly couple were taken to court by their local council for pruning trees behind their home. The British government threatened to take Spain to court.

≠ San Mateo County already has a girls' drug court where teenage girls in custody are brought to court together so they can hear the cases involving their peers. Few of them were ever brought to court. His relatives don't know when he will be brought to court. The trial took ten months to bring to court. He successfully brought a lawsuit to the country's Supreme Court of Justice.

Zwar kommt laut Google "taken to court" um die Hälfte öfter vor als "brought to court", aber dieser Unterschied ist zu klein, um relevant zu sein; auch hier (so wie bei "to take / bring to trial") scheint das Verb austauschbar zu sein, obwohl nach der "herbringen-hinbringen" Faustregel eigentlich "take" die Norm sein müsste: Authorities charged him as a civilian on Tuesday, but postponed plans to bring him to court. What irked them was that they could drum up no evidence on which to bring him to court. Police had twice tried to bring Knight to court, but each time he had admitted himself to hospital claiming that his condition had suddenly worsened in order to escape standing trial.

They were then blindfolded and taken to the gallows where they were hanged in batches of six. Iraqi state TV showed images of Saddam Hussein, 69, being taken to the gallows in a Baghdad building his intelligence services once used for executions. The guards took him to the gallows to be hanged before he died of his stab wounds.

≠ He is a criminal who cannot be brought to the gallows. At his signal, and with the assembled crowd watching in silence, the four prisoners were brought to the gallows, their hands tied behind their backs. On Christmas day in 2006, Fujinami Yoshio, aged 75, was brought to the gallows in the Tokyo Detention Centre in a wheelchair. *Die Verteilung von "taken to the gallows" und "brought to the gallows" beträgt nach Google 1 : 1; die Verben "bring" und "take" scheinen hier austauschbar zu sein.*

Upon arrest, the criminal defendant is charged with the crime, and taken before a judge to be informed of the charges. The defendant was taken before associate judge Kenneth Govendo yesterday for a bail hearing. Prosecutors have said Mr. Arbabsiar "knowingly and voluntarily" waived his rights to remain silent, to have a lawyer present and to be quickly taken before a judge.

≠ In 2011, Douglas was brought back before the judge, and was given an additional 4.5 years. Article 5.3 stipulates that any person arrested "shall be brought promptly before a judge". In no event shall the juvenile be detained for longer than a reasonable period of time before being brought before a magistrate judge. Brought before the magistrates, he agreed to pay £ 14. On Thursday the prisoners will be brought before the magistrates. (C. Doyle)

Nach Google beträgt die Verteilung von "brought before a judge" zu "taken before a judge" ca. 1 : 3.

Exkurs über “kommen“: “to come“ vs. “to go“ vs. “to get“

Wie wir gesehen haben, hängt die Verwendung von “to bring“ und “to take“ als Übersetzung des deutschen “bringen“ wesentlich vom Bezugspunkt ab: herbringen vs. hinbringen.

Eine analoge Abhängigkeit vom Bezugspunkt finden wir bei “to come“ vs. “to go“ als Übersetzung des deutschen “kommen“. (Dazu tritt noch “to get“.) Deshalb dieser Exkurs.

1. Worum geht es in diesem Exkurs?

Wir beginnen mit typischen Germanismen aus der Unterrichtspraxis des Verfassers. Das falsche “come“ ist unterstrichen und wird durch das korrekte Verb ersetzt:

The 4:30 was the last train for me to come (> get) home.
I missed the bus, so I didn't come (> get) home in time.
The important thing was to come (> get) home before he fainted again.
She was in a hurry and wanted to come (> go / get) home as quickly as possible.
Do bad people really come (> go) to hell when they die?
I don't believe that I'll come (> go) to heaven after my death.
Unfortunately I didn't come (> get) far enough to see the smoke.
If you are so lazy, you won't come (> get) very far.
At first I didn't know what to do when she phoned me, but then I decided to come (> go) to her house.
It took us twelve hours to come (> get) there.
I didn't know how to come (> get) there.
Nobody told us how to come (> get) there.
We came (> went) there every week.
We don't need a car to come (> go / get) there.
How do I come (> get) to the railway station, please?
I asked my friend to come (> go) to the lake with me.
We had to hire a boat to come (> go / get) to the little island.
It was difficult for D'Artagnan to come (go / get) to London and bring / take the diamond pins back to the queen.
When I wanted to come (> go) to my grandparents I had to take the bus.
The thief had to break a window so that he could come (> get) in.
We couldn't come (> get) in through the windows because they were too small.
We couldn't come (> get) into the house because the door was locked.
There was no chance to come (> get) out of this situation.
All my friends are allowed to come (> go) to Susan's party.
Maybe the baby will come (> go) to foster parents.
The thief didn't come (> go) to prison, he only got a suspended sentence.
The police made sure he came (> went) to jail.
The police caught him and he came (> went) to prison.
Then an insect came (> got) in my eye.
The money you donate comes (> goes) to families that need it.
Two men helped us to come (> get) out of the car after the accident.
They had to break the door to come (> get) into the office.
Every time my grandmother goes to the toilet, someone has to come (> go) with her.
I was afraid we would never come (> get) out of the cave.
We had to wait two hours to come (> get) into Mme Tussaud's.
My teacher helped me to come (> get) back on the right way again.

2. "To come" = "herkommen", "to go" = "hinkommen", "to get" = "gelangen"

Dass ein Bezugspunkt darüber entscheidet, welches von zwei (bei "kommen" sind es drei) möglichen Verben verwendet wird, findet man nicht nur bei "bring" vs. "take", sondern auch beim Unterschied zwischen "to come" und "to go" bzw. "to get", wenn es um die Übersetzung des deutschen "kommen" geht.

"To come" bedeutet "herkommen" zu einem Bezugspunkt bzw. dort "ankommen". "To go" hat viele Bedeutungen; in der Bedeutung "kommen" heißt es "hinkommen" zu einem Bezugspunkt bzw. "sich auf den Weg machen" dorthin.

Wenn man im Deutschen "gelangen" sagen kann, dann ist "get" angebracht; hier hängt es nicht vom Bezugspunkt ab – "to get" funktioniert sowohl bei "her" als auch bei "hin".

2.1. "To come" = " zu einem Bezugspunkt her kommen":

I miss you, when are you coming back? (Bezugspunkt ist der Sprecher.) Come and see me tomorrow if you need a job. (Bezugspunkt ist der Sprecher.) I greeted her when she came in. (Bezugspunkt ist der Sprecher.) Can you come to my place? (Bezugspunkt ist der Sprecher.) We do this as a fun night out, and everyone is invited to come bowling with us. (Bezugspunkt ist der Sprecher als Teil von "us".) Will you come with us to see the apartment we have rented for them? (Bezugspunkt ist der Sprecher als Teil von "us".) She's on the phone again and wants you to come immediately! (Bezugspunkt ist das Subjekt des Satzes: "she".) The streets were full of curious neighbours who had come out to see what had happened. (Bezugspunkt ist das Subjekt des Satzes: die Straßen.) It was fall, the aspens [= Espen, Zitterpappeln] had lost their leaves, and the deer and elk hunters had come and gone. (Bezugspunkt ist ein Ort, um den es im Kontext geht.)

Analog zu "to bring" gibt es auch bei "to come":

2.1.1. Empathischer Perspektiven-Wechsel: Also, make sure you tell your guests it's a cocktail reception in the invitation so they won't come to the reception hungry and expecting a full meal. (Von den Gästen aus gesehen wäre es "go" oder "get", aber der Sprecher erteilt einen Ratschlag aus der Sicht der Veranstaltung.) So you are not coming to see the desert park? (Der Sprecher wird auch dort sein, daher ist er der Bezugspunkt und nicht sein Gesprächspartner, obwohl dieser zum desert park hinkommt.) Susan can't come to your birthday party. (Bezugspunkt ist der Gesprächspartner bzw. dessen Party und nicht Susan, obwohl diese ja zur Party hinkommt.) I'm not coming with you tonight, because I am going to the theatre. (Bezugspunkt ist der Gesprächspartner; sobald es ums Theater geht, fällt die empathische Perspektive dieses Gesprächs weg, weil das Theater den Gesprächspartner nicht betrifft, daher: "going" aus der Sicht des Sprechers.)

2.1.2. Dramaturgischer Perspektiven-Wechsel: {¹⁶ Then two women who were harlots came to the king and stood before him. ¹⁷ The one woman said, "Oh, my lord, this woman and I live in the same house; and I gave birth to a child while she was in the house. ¹⁸ It happened on the third day after I gave birth, that this woman also gave birth to a child, and we were together. There was no stranger with us in the house, only the two of us in the house.} (1 Könige 3,16 ff) Dies ist der Beginn der Geschichte über das berühmte Salomonische Urteil: König Salomon steht im Zentrum, daher zu Beginn dramaturgischer Perspektiven-Wechsel zu ihm mittels "came". Die Frauen als Bezugspunkt für "went" wären hier nicht angemessen.

So David and his men came to the city, and, behold, it was burned with fire; and their wives, and their sons, and their daughters, were taken captives.} (1 Samuel 30, 3) Es geht in der Folge um die Stadt, daher einleitend "came" aus dramaturgischer Perspektive.

Andrew came home before dawn Sunday, April 10 to find the front door open and Sarah gone. Offenbar ist zu Hause irgendetwas Außergewöhnliches geschehen, daher tritt dieses Ereignis bzw. dieser Ort ins Zentrum.

2.2. "To go" = "Von einem Bezugspunkt 'A' nach 'B' hinkommen / hingehen", Verschiebung von A ⇒ B:

It looks like rain, we'd better go home. After passing her A-levels, she went to Paris, ostensibly to learn French. He went to prison for the rest of his life. Alice left the bathroom, walking differently than she had when she went in. I took a drive down today, but couldn't find the place – maybe I didn't go far enough. {My dad will be home from work soon. We'd better go back.} We lived with the secret hope of going home soon. But most of the money went to elites in the cities and some was lost through corruption. I didn't see why I couldn't go to Princeton and go to the N.F.L. {I couldn't go to the opening of 'South Pacific.' I was in California, getting married.} She twisted her ankle and couldn't go to Pilates that night.

Eine weitere Bedeutung von "go" im Sinn von "kommen" ist "hingehören": The cups go in the top rack of the dishwasher. The sides of the rack are wood, but the bars where the shoes go are metal. The shirts go in the top drawer. Title Page: The title goes in the upper half of the title page, centred, typed in the same font as the rest of your paper.

Natürlich kann man nicht jedes "go" mit "kommen" übersetzen, aber den Unterschied zu "come" hinsichtlich des Bezugspunkts sieht man schön an Sätzen, wo beide Verben vorkommen:

People came and went but few stayed. Sunday night came and went and nothing happened. Cattle ranchers came and went, and for the past few years the land has been unproductive. It was fall, the aspens [= Espe, Zitterpappel] had lost their leaves, and the deer and elk hunters had come and gone. Other family restaurants in Minot have come and gone, but Charlie's has endured. The midterm election has come and gone, but the results are here to stay.

2.3. "To get" = "gelangen", "vorwärts / voran kommen, Fortschritte machen / etwas schaffen":

The thief had to break a window so that he could get in. The House was set to conclude work by 2:00 pm and Senate at 3:00 pm to give Jewish members time to get home before sundown to begin Passover. I was running errands and happened to miss the last bus, so I had to get home somehow! How did the squirrel get into the house? How do I get to your place? "If this land got in the hands of a developer," he said, "you don't know what could come out of that."

Nice puzzle - my SudokuSolver program, which uses basically the same method proposed by this article, was unable to solve it, or even get very far, on its own. Has he got to the point where he's made enough money? He studied with the great Max Reinhardt, alongside of Oscar Homolka and Joseph Schildkraut, and even got so far as to play Romeo in one of Reinhardt's productions of Romeo and Juliet.

2.4. "Come" und "go" im Sinn von "werden"

Der Vollständigkeit halber sei auch noch auf einen anderen Unterschied zwischen "come" und "go" hingewiesen, den der Verfasser in einem Buch gefunden hat: Frederick T. Wood: Current English Usage, London 1982, p. 61:

Come, when followed by an adjective as a complement, expresses the idea of progression from one state to another (usually to one that is desired: *go* is generally used for one that is not desired: *come clean, come right, come true*, but *go wrong, go bad, go rusty*).

When there is no sense of progression, but merely a statement of the final state or situation that arises, *become* should be used: *become angry, become snile, become anxious*.

3. Kommentierte Kontrast-Beispiele

Why did you come to the party? (*Diese Frage würde auf der Party = Bezugspunkt gestellt. Der Gesprächspartner ist schon dort angekommen, also hergekommen.*)

≠ Why did you go to the party? (*Diese Frage würde nach der Party an einem anderen Ort gestellt: "Warum bist du zur Party = Bezugspunkt hingekommen?"*)

≠ How did you get to the party – by taxi? (*Hier geht es um das Transportmittel. Bei "to get" = "gelangen" kommt es nicht auf den Bezugspunkt – her oder hin – an.*)

≠ Kompliziert wird die Sache dadurch, dass bei "to come" ein empathischer Perspektiven-Wechsel möglich ist so wie bei "to bring": Why did you come to the party? Normalerweise würde so ein Satz wohl, wie schon weiter oben gesagt, direkt auf der Party gesprochen werden. Er wäre aber auch denkbar in einer anderen Situation: Der Veranstalter der Party oder ein anderer Gast könnte seinem Gesprächspartner, der ebenfalls auf der Party zugegen war, diese Frage eine Woche später an einem anderen Ort stellen. Die Party wäre dann noch immer der Bezugspunkt, obwohl beide nicht mehr dort sind – es geht jetzt um ein gemeinsames Erlebnis – eine empathische Perspektive. Obwohl es sich jetzt wegen des geänderten Ortes objektiv gesehen um ein hin und nicht um ein her handelt, steht trotzdem "come".

I listened to some of the spectators talking amongst themselves, hearing them say that Mrs. Foster would never come out of the cave alive. (*Hier sind die Zuschauer der Bezugspunkt – daher "herkommen".*)

≠ Do you think we will ever get out of the cave? (*Dies spricht ein in der Höhle Gefangener zu einem anderen –*

aber hier geht es um keine Bezugspunkt, sondern um die Bedeutung "gelangen": "Meinst du, wir werden es je hinaus schaffen?" bzw. "Meinst du, wir werden irgendeinen Weg hinaus finden?"

Can I come in now? (Der – emphatische – Bezugspunkt ist der Gesprächspartner, der sich drinnen befindet. Aus dessen Sicht komme ich her.)

≠ Can I go in now? (= "Ist jetzt frei?" – Bezugspunkt ist der gegenwärtige Standpunkt des Sprechers außerhalb des Zimmers, in das er hineingehen will.)

≠ How do I get in? (Hier geht es um das Hineingelangen – diese Frage würde man zum Beispiel stellen, wenn ein Schlüssel oder einen Code oder eine Leiter notwendig sind.)

She suggested coming home with me to keep me company. (= Sie lud sich selber zu mir nach Hause ein; ihr empathischer Bezugspunkt bin ich.)

≠ She suggested going home with me, but I didn't have a car. (= Bezugspunkt ist der aktuelle gemeinsame Aufenthaltsort. Es handelt sich um eine objektive Beschreibung einer Verschiebung von A ⇔ B.)

After a lot of wrangling he was able to get his friend moved to another nursing home where he is improving and has some hope of coming home soon. (Empathischer Bezugspunkt ist – vorweg genommen – das Zuhause des Freundes, deshalb "her".)

≠ They lived with the secret hope of going home soon. (Bezugspunkt ist der aktuelle Standpunkt, daher "weg".)

She wanted to come home as quickly as possible. (Sagt z. B. der Ehemann aus der Sicht des gemeinsamen Heims.)

≠ She wanted to go home as quickly as possible. (= Neutrale Aussage: Standpunkt ist der Ort des Aufbruchs, als Übersetzung würde auch passen: "aufbrechen, sich auf den Weg machen".)

≠ She wanted to get home as quickly as possible. (= Es drängte sie nach Hause – kein spezieller Standpunkt)

When did you come home last night? (= Frage z.B. der Eltern an ihr Kind)

≠ When did you get home last night? (= Frage z.B. am Tag nach der Betriebsfeier an einen Arbeitskollegen nach dem Zeitpunkt seiner Ankunft zu Hause)

≠ When did you go home last night? (= Frage z.B. am Tag nach der Betriebsfeier an einen Arbeitskollegen nach dem Zeitpunkt seines Aufbruchs nach Hause – hier würde eine Übersetzung mit "kommen" nicht passen.)

The least he could do when he came home was to kiss her. (Bezugspunkt ist das Heim: Zuhause kann er sie küssen.)

≠ The least he could do when he went home was to take her some candy. (Bezugspunkt ist ein Ort außerhalb, von dem er nach Hause hinkam. Um Süßigkeiten zu besorgen, muss er ja noch unterwegs sein.)

He had come home to see if his family was safe. (Bezugspunkt ist das Heim.)

≠ Carol was substitution for Izzy, who had gone home to see if his family was safe. (Bezugspunkt ist der Arbeitsplatz, an dem Carol Izzy zu vertreten hatte.)

Because of its low cost of living, many immigrants have come to live (= aus amerikanischer Sicht geschrieben, d.h. empathischer Standpunkt) in Nashville - it has the largest Kurdish-born community in the US.

≠ Since the Second World War many immigrants from India and Pakistan have gone to live in Britain. (= objektive Beschreibung einer Migration von Indien ⇔ GB, daher vom Ausgangspunkt aus gesehen)

Are you coming to the United Kingdom to pursue a course of study? (= Frage auf einem britischen Formular)

≠ Are you going to the United Kingdom to pursue a course of study? (= Frage von einem Bezugspunkt außerhalb des UK)

When are you coming back to Shanghai? (Diese Frage wird in Shanghai gestellt.)

≠ When are you going back to Shanghai? (Diese Frage wird irgendwo anders auf der Welt gestellt.)

Toward the end of the day we came to a tiny village. (= Dramaturgischer Wechsel des Bezugspunktes zum Ziel der Reise; vermutlich wird noch über dieses Dorf berichtet werden.)

≠ Not long ago we went to a tiny village that had no electricity and the batteries on my CD player went flat. (= Hier geht es nicht um die Ankunft, also nicht um "her", sondern um die Reise hin an einen Ort von einem Ausgangsort weg, also von A ⇔ B.)

It was difficult to come to London. (= Jetzt ist der Sprecher in London. Möglich auch: Der Sprecher berichtet Jahre später von einem London-Aufenthalt, der den dramaturgischen Bezugspunkt seines Berichtes darstellt.)

≠ It was difficult to go to London. (= Es war schwer, die Reise in Angriff zu nehmen / zu organisieren – Bezugspunkt ist der Beginn.)

≠ It was difficult to get to London. (= Es war schwierig, es bis nach London zu schaffen – bei "gelangen" liegt das Augenmerk auf der Modalität, auf den Reisebedingungen.)

I should emphasise that this cannot happen because the comet does not come far enough into the inner Solar System to reach Earth. (= aus der Sicht der Erde)

≠ He didn't go far enough to find shelter from the wind. (= Bezugspunkt ist der Beginn des Marsches; "far" verlangt ja nach einem Messpunkt, wo man ansetzt.)

≠ I didn't get far enough (= Ich schaffte es nicht weit genug) in school when I was a kid, but I know I can now.

One day when I was eight, I refused to come out of my room when I was called. (= Empathischer Bezugspunkt ist der Standpunkt der Eltern.)

≠ I'm taking the same risk every time I go out of my house, every time I take my daughters to school. (Bezugspunkt ist der Sprecher bzw. dessen Zuhause.)

≠ I got this overwhelming feeling to get out of my room, it was freaking me out. (= Der Sprecher wollte aus dem Zimmer flüchten. Es geht nicht um eine Richtung oder einen Bezugspunkt, sondern um den Drang, etwas zu erreichen, etwas zu schaffen.)

Next time you go, girls, can I come with you? (Die Sprecherin bemüht sich um eine Einladung und nimmt daher – höflicherweise und empathisch – die Position ihrer Gegenüber ein.)

≠ Next time you go, girls, can I go with you? (= Neutrale Fragestellung; üblicher ist "come".)

I asked my friends to come to the lake with me. (= Einladung ⇒ empathischer Bezugspunkt ist der Sprecher)

≠ I asked my friends to go to the lake with me. (= Aufforderung zu einem Ortswechsel von A ⇒ B, Bezugspunkt ist der momentane Aufenthaltsort)

All her pupils came to the wedding. (Das ist die Hochzeit der Lehrerin – empathische Perspektive)

≠ All her pupils went to the wedding. (Das ist irgendeine andere Hochzeit, z.B. die eines Mitschülers – hier aus der Perspektive der "pupils".)

I'm not coming to your graduation ceremony. (= empathische Perspektive, d.h. aus der Sicht des Einladenden gesehen)

≠ I'm not going to your graduation ceremony, I've made other plans for the evening. (Den Zusatz "I've made other plans for the evening" könnte man noch verdeutlichen: I'm not going to your graduation ceremony, I'm going elsewhere. Bezugspunkt ist also der Sprecher.)

I came to the party somewhat later. (Hier ist das Ankommen gemeint – aus der Sicht der Party.)

≠ I went to the party somewhat later. (Hier ist das Hinkommen gemeint im Sinn von "Ich machte mich etwas später auf den Weg.")

≠ I got to the party somewhat later. ("Got" ist hier ein Synonym von "came".)

≠ I went to the party somewhat later. (Hier läßt sich "went" nicht mit "kam" übersetzen, sondern heißt "Ich brach später auf / machte mich später auf den Weg.")

"My parents couldn't speak English that well," she said, "so they couldn't come to school to speak to the principal". None of us could solve the mystery of why they didn't come to school. Don't come to school wearing revealing clothes. (Bezugspunkt ist die Schule.)

≠ We couldn't go to school for five consecutive days. Kids couldn't go to school if it rained because the buses wouldn't go down the roads. In year nine, I got so anxious I couldn't go to school for about a month.

(Diese Beispiele lassen sich besser mit "gehen" als mit "kommen" übersetzen und beschreiben eine Ortsveränderung von A ⇒ B.)

≠ I couldn't get to school quick enough. That was due to the fact that they couldn't get to school in time when the meal was served, or they were too ashamed to accept it in front of their other friends, according to a report

released last year by the Food Research and Action Center. I couldn't get to the school right away.
(*Hier geht es darum, den Schulweg zu schaffen / in die Schule zu gelangen.*)

We have come very far (= implizierter Bezugspunkt ist die Gegenwart, d.h. dramaturgischer Wechsel) from the days of women being a material possession, and when we had no rights and could not even vote.

≠ You don't have to go very far from here to see a different world. (= Bezugspunkt ist "here")

≠ I don't know that we will get very far (= Fortschritte machen) from an either/or approach to the problem of inequitable access to education.

When I come off stage, all I want to do is go in my room, take a shower, and rest my voice. (*Ein subtiler Fall – "to go off-stage" ist im Englischen genauso möglich wie "to come off-stage", aber hier sieht sich der Sprecher in einer Momentaufnahme: von der Bühne bereits abgetreten, aber noch nicht in der Garderobe. Er kommt als von der Bühne her und will zur Garderobe hin.*)

{A great part of the problem was that Ms. Parker felt smothered. "I'll give you an example," she says. "I'd be going to the store to get some bread. He'd say, 'Can I come with you?' I'd say, 'But I'm just going to buy bread.' He'd say, 'Yeah, but can I go with you?'} (*Dieses Beispiel ist eine Überleitung zum letzten Absatz: Idiomatik. Für ein- und denselben Sachverhalt verwendet der Sprecher einmal "come" und einmal "go". Ein Unterschied ist schwer auszumachen.*)

Die Verwendung von "come / go / get" ist bisweilen sehr idiomatisch und lässt sich nicht immer logisch erklären:

The criminal always comes / goes back to the scene of the crime. Half a year later the case came / went to trial. What if a witness refuses to come / go to the hearing? We came home before the boys got home from school. My new cat refused to come out of my room; he mostly spent his time underneath my bed, unless I coaxed him out. We have always got on well with our students, and we often get invitations to go (= Hier würde man eher "come" erwarten – empathische Perspektive) and visit them.

Feb. 2020, 31 pages, ~ 23.000 words