Figure 1: The referential potentials of *du* and *man*:

- **du**
  - Specific second person, cf. 1
  - Generic, cf. 6, 7, 10, 11 and 12
  - Discourse particle, cf. 13

- **man**
  - Specific first person, cf. 8
  - Specific but unknown, cf. 9

Figure 2: Pronouns with generic reference:

- Subject (n=26635)
  - *en* 99.95%
  - *man* 83.45%
  - *du* 16.50%

- Non-subject (n=939)
  - *en* 53.67%
  - *man* 46.33%
  - *du* 0.00%
Figure 3: Pronouns with generic reference, generation 1:

In all the diagrams in this article, the n-values indicate the total number of generically used pronouns.
Figure 5: Pronouns with generic reference, generation 3:

Vinderup 2006-07 (n=1367)  Næstved 2007 (n=2015)

Figure 6: Pronouns with generic reference, Copenhagen:
Figure 7: Pronouns with generic reference, Odder:

Figure 8: Pronouns with generic reference, Næstved:

Figure 9: Pronouns with generic reference, Vinderup:
Figure 10: Pronouns with generic reference, age 35-45 Copenhagen:

![Chart showing pronoun usage from 1987-89 (n=2237) and 2005-06 (n=2530).]

Figure 11: Non-categorical speakers, new recordings:

![Chart showing pronoun usage for groups including and excluding addressee.]

Figure 12: Reference type of generic du’s, non-categorical speakers:

![Chart showing reference type for old and new recordings.]
Figure 13: Non-categorical speakers, new recordings:

Conditional construction (n=3542) Other contexts (n=12003)