

PRONOUNS AND DEMONSTRATIVES

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

	1ST SING			2ND SING		REFLEXIVE
NOM	ego	(I)		tu	(you)	—
GEN	mei	(of me)		tui	(of you)	sui
DAT	mihi	(to/for me)		tibi	(to/for you)	sibi
ACC	me	(me)		te	(you)	se
ABL	me	(by me)		te	(by you)	se
POS. ADJ.	meus, -a, -um	(mine)		tuus, -a, -um	(your)	suus, -a, -um

	1ST PL			2ND PL	
NOM	nos	(we)		vos	(you)
GEN	nostrum	(partitive gen.)	vestrum	(partitive gen.)	
	nostri	(objective gen.)	vestri	(objective gen.)	
DAT	nobis	(to/for us)	vobis	(to/for you)	
ACC	nos	(us)	vos	(you)	
ABL	nobis	(by us)	vobis	(by you)	
POS. ADJ.	noster, -ra, -rum	(our)	vester, -ra, -rum	(your)	

Since the Latin verb always indicates person and number, the NOMINATIVE PERSONAL PRONOUN is used for special emphasis (e.g. *Marcus vidit... , sed ego vidi...*, ‘Marcus saw... , but I (myself) saw...’; *tu iudicem accusas?* ‘are you accusing a judge?’) The GENITIVE PERSONAL PRONOUNS are used as objective genitives (*tuus amor mei*, ‘your love of me’), partitive genitives (*multi nostrum*, ‘many of us’), and with verbs that govern the genitive (*tui meministi*, ‘I remember [am mindful of] you’); however, they are **not** used to indicate **possession**. For that, Latin prefers the POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES (they are all first and second declension adjectives, as noted in the above chart). Hence, ‘my book’ is **not** *liber mei* but *liber meus*, ‘your mother’ **not** *mater tui* but *mater tua*. The exception is the third person: Latin has only a reflexive third person possessive adjective, *suus* (*suum librum habet*, ‘he has his own book’). Thus to express non-reflexive possession, ‘she has his book’ or ‘he sees her mother’, a form of **is**, **ea**, **id** in the genitive case is used: *liber eius habet*, *mater eius videt*. The reflexive pronoun, *se*, has neither gender nor number in itself; it only *reflects* the gender and number of the subject. ‘The women saw themselves’ and ‘The boy saw himself’ would both use same accusative reflexive: *feminae se viderunt*; *puer se vidit*.

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES

	‘this (here)’			‘that (there)’			unemphatic reference		
	M	F	N	M	F	N	M	F	N
NOM	hic	haec	hoc	ille	illa	illud	is	ea	id
GEN	huius	huius	huius	illius	illius	illius	eius	eius	eius
DAT	huic	huic	huic	illi	illi	illi	ei	ei	ei
ACC	hunc	hanc	hoc	illum	illam	illud	eum	eam	id
ABL	hoc	hac	hoc	illo	illa	illo	eo	ea	eo

NOM	hi	hae	haec	illi	illae	illa	ei	eae	ea
GEN	horum	harum	horum	illorum	illarum	illorum	eorum	earum	eorum
DAT	his	his	his	illis	illis	illis	eis	eis	eis
ACC	hos	has	haec	illos	illas	illa	eos	eas	ea
ABL	his	his	his	illis	illis	illis	eis	eis	eis

Like all adjectives, demonstratives agree with the noun they qualify in *case*, *number* and *gender*. And as with other adjectives, though with greater frequency, the demonstratives can be used as substantives. In fact, it is often necessary to translate *is*, *ea*, *id* (the unemphatic demonstrative) as a third person pronoun, ‘he, she, it’ (and this because, properly speaking, Latin has no third person personal pronoun). As noted above, the genitive of the unemphatic pronoun is used as a third person possessive adjective: *Patrem earum videmus*, ‘We see their father’; *Eius librum habeo*, ‘I have his (or her) book.’