

## Caput XI – Personal Pronouns

Review: Pronouns!

Personal Pronouns:

1<sup>st</sup> Person Personal Pronouns: *ego, meī* (sing.); *nōs, nostrum* (pl.), “I”/“me”, “we”/“us”

Case	Singular	Plural
Nom.		
Gen.		
Dat.		
Acc.		
Abl.		

2<sup>nd</sup> Person Personal Pronouns: *tū, tuī* (sing.); *vōs, vestrum* (pl.), “you”/“y’all”

Case	Singular	Plural
Nom.		
Gen.		
Dat.		
Acc.		
Abl.		

Quick Note about the Genitives of the Personal Pronouns:  
*They are never used to show possession! They are only used as partitive and objective genitives.*

What words that we already know does Latin use to show personal possession?

**3<sup>rd</sup> Person Pronoun/Demonstrative: *is, ea, id*, “he”, “she”, “it”, “they”**

- Linguistically: base = *i/* and *e/* (really from two different, but related, origins)
- Being a pronoun, it will follow the pattern of the **pronominal declension!**
  - o Review: the main 3 principles of the pronominal declension
    - 1.
    - 2.
    - 3.
- Ultimately, this pronoun is really a *very weak* demonstrative, which—over time—evolved in use into an approximation of the third person personal pronoun.
- Unlike the 1st and 2nd person personal pronouns, the genitives of *is, ea, id* were used to indicate **possession**.

Case	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
<b>SINGULAR</b>			
<b>Nom.</b>			
<b>Gen.</b>			
<b>Dat.</b>			
<b>Acc.</b>			
<b>Abl.</b>			
<b>PLURAL</b>			
<b>Nom.</b>			
<b>Gen.</b>			
<b>Dat.</b>			
<b>Acc.</b>			
<b>Abl.</b>			

**Demonstrative: *īdem, eadem, idem* “the same”**

- linguistically = *is, ea, id* + (suffix) *-dem*
- Nom. sing. masc. **isdem** > **īdem** (compensatory lengthening)
- A terminal “m” in any form nasalizes “-m/dem” > “-ndem”

Case	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
<b>SINGULAR</b>			
<b>Nom.</b>			
<b>Gen.</b>			
<b>Dat.</b>			
<b>Acc.</b>			
<b>Abl.</b>			
<b>PLURAL</b>			
<b>Nom.</b>			
<b>Gen.</b>			
<b>Dat.</b>			
<b>Acc.</b>			
<b>Abl.</b>			

**Key Terms:**

Personal Pronoun

Demonstrative

Personal Possessive Adj.