### Latin Pronouns

### Demonstrative Pronouns: Is, Ea, Id

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Singular | | | | Plural | | | |
|  | M. | F. | N. |  | M. | F. | N. |
| **NOM.** | is—he | ea—she | id—it | **NOM.** | ei—they | eae—they | ea—they |
| **GEN.** | eius—his | eius—her(s) | eius—its | **GEN.** | eorum—their(s) | earum—their(s) | eorum—their(s) |
| **DAT.** | ei—to/for him | ei—to/for her | ei—to/for it | **DAT.** | eis—to/for them | eis—to/for them | eis—to/for them |
| **ACC.** | eum—him | eam—her | id—it | **ACC**. | eos—them | eas—them | ea—them |
| **ABL.** | eo—him | ea—her | eo—it | **ABL.** | eis—them | eis—them | eis—them |

**Sentence Examples:**

* ***Is feminam amat.* He loves the woman**
* ***Eae statuas amant.* They love the statues.**

**The Demonstratives: Idem, Eadem, Idem**

The demonstrative **idem** meaning **the same,**is a compound of **is** and ***-dem***, with slight changes for pronunciation. If you have memorized the demonstrative **is, ea, id**, you already know **idem**. Just cover up the -dem and see the similarities.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Singular | | | | Plural | | | |
|  | M. | F. | N. |  | M. | F. | N. |
| NOM. | i**dem**—the same (man) | ea**dem**—the same (woman) | i**dem**—the same (thing) | **NOM.** | ei**dem**—the same (men) | eae**dem**—the same (women) | ea**dem**—the same (things) |
| GEN. | eius**dem**—of the same (man) | eius**dem**—of the same (woman) | eius**dem**—of the same (thing) | **GEN.** | eorun**dem**—of the same (men) | earun**dem**—of the same (women) | eorun**dem**—of the same (things) |
| DAT. | ei**dem**—to/for the same (man) | ei**dem**—to/for the same (woman) | ei**dem**—to/for the same (thing) | **DAT.** | eis**dem**—to/for the same (men) | eis**dem**—to/for the same (women) | eis**dem**—to/for the same (things |
| ACC. | eun**dem**—the same (man) | ean**dem**—the same (woman) | i**dem**—the same (thing) | **ACC.** | eos**dem**—the same (men) | eas**dem**—the same (women | ea**dem**—the same (things) |
| ABL. | eo**dem**—by/with the same (man) | ea**dem**—by/with the same (woman) | eo**dem**—by/with the same (thing) | **ABL.** | eis**dem**—the same (men) | eis**dem**—by/with the same (women) | eis**dem**—by/with the same (things) |

Sentence Examples:

* ***Eodem die***, dui exercitus ad Cannas iter fecerunt. On **that same day**, two armies marched towards Cannae.
* ***Eisdem liberis*** damus. We give books **to the same children**.

**The Demonstratives: Hic, Haec, Hoc | Ille, Illa, Illud**00:00

**hic, haec, hoc –this/these**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Singular | | | | Plural | | | |
|  | M. | F. | N. |  | M. | F. | N. |
| NOM. | hic—this (one) | haec | hoc | **NOM.** | hi—these (ones) | hae | haec |
| GEN. | huius—of this (one) | huius | huius | **GEN.** | horum—of these (ones) | harum | horum |
| DAT. | huic—to/for this (one) | huic | huic | **DAT.** | his—to/for these (ones) | his | his |
| ACC. | hunc—this (one) | hanc | hoc | **ACC.** | hos—these (ones) | has | haec |
| ABL. | hoc—this (one) | hac | hoc | **ABL.** | his—these (ones) | his | his |

**Ille, Illa, Illud –that/those**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Singular | | | | Plural | | | |
|  | M. | F. | N. |  | M. | F. | N. |
| NOM. | ille—that (one) | illa | illud | **NOM.** | illi—those (ones) | illae | illa |
| GEN. | illius—of that (one) | illius | illius | **GEN.** | illorum—of those (ones) | illarum | illorum |
| DAT. | illi—to/for that (one) | illi | illi | **DAT.** | illis—to/for those (ones) | illis | illis |
| ACC. | illum—that (one) | illam | illud | **ACC.** | illos—those (ones) | illas | illa |
| ABL. | iIllo—that (one) | illa | illo | **ABL.** | illis—those (ones) | illis | illis |

Sentence examples:

* ***Ille impetus*** *cum Romanis in Trebia erat magna victoria*. **That attack** against the Romans at Trebia was a great victory. Nominative sg. m..
* ***Hae res*** *et illae curae ponderem equalem non habent.* **These matters** and those concerns do not hold equal weight.

**The Reflexive Pronouns**

A reflexive pronoun is a pronoun that refers back to the subject of the sentence.

English examples:

* I bathe myself. (The “myself” is referring back to the subject “I.”)
* You teach yourself. (The “yourself” is referring back to the subject “You.”)
* She wounds herself. (The “herself” is referring back to the subject “She.”)

In Latin, the reflexive pronouns for the first and second persons are identical to the personal pronouns for the 1st and 2nd persons. The only exception is that reflexive pronouns do not have a Nominative case since the reflexive pronoun refers back to the subject of the sentence.

The reflexive pronouns for the 3rd person have their own forms.

* The singular and plural Latin forms are identical.
* The gender for the singular form will depend on the gender of the subject of the sentence.

**The reflexive pronoun for the 1st person**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case | Singular | Translation | Plural | Translation |
| Nominative | ----------- |  | ----------- |  |
| Genitive | mei | of myself | nostrum | of ourselves |
| Dative | mihi | to/for myself | nobis | to/for ourselves |
| Accusative | me | myself | nos | ourselves |
| Ablative | me | by/with myself | nobis | by/with ourselves |

**The reflexive pronoun for the 2nd person**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case | Singular | Translation | Plural | Translation |
| Nominative | ----------- |  | ---------- |  |
| Genitive | tui | of yourself | vestrum | of yourselves |
| Dative | tibi | to/for yourself | vobis | to/for yourselves |
| Accusative | te | yourself | vos | yourselves |
| Ablative | *te* | by/with yourself | *vobis* | by/with yourselves |

**The reflexive pronoun for the 3rd person**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case | Singular | Translation | Plural | Translation |
| Nominative | ----------- |  | ----------- |  |
| Genitive | *sui* | of himself/herself/itself | *sui* | of themselves |
| Dative | *sibi* | to/for himself/herself/itself | *sibi* | to/for themselves |
| Accusative | *se/ sese (for emphasis)* | himself/herself/itself | *se/ sese (for emphasis)* | themselves |
| Ablative | *se/ sese (for emphasis)* | by/with himself/herself/itself | *se/ sese (for emphasis)* | by/with themselves |

Sentence Examples:

* *Pastor* ***se*** *in terram tute iactavit.* The shepherd safely threw **himself** onto the ground.
* ***Vobis*** *bene steteratis.* You all had stood up for **yourselves** well.

**Reflexive, Possessive Adjectives**

Corresponding to ***meus, tuus, noster,*** and ***vester***, there is the reflexive adjective ***suus, a, um*** **(his own, her own, its own, their own).** ***Suus*** **always refers to the subject of the verb.**When his, her, etc., do not refer to the subject, then ***eius, eorum,*** or ***earum***must be used.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Singular | | Plural | |
| Person | **Latin Adjective** | **Person** | **Latin Adjective** |
| 1st | **meus, -a, -um**—my own, mine (declined like bonus, -a, -um) | 1st | **noster, nostra, nostrum**—our, ours (declined like pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum) |
| 2nd | **tuus, -a, -um**—your own, yours (declined like bonus, -a, -um) | 2nd | **vester, vestra, vestrum**—your own, yours (declined like pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum) |
| 3rd | **suus, -a, -um**—his, hers, its own (declined like bonus, -a, -um) | 3rd | **suus, -a, -um**—their own (declined like bonus, -a, -um) |

Sentence Examples:

* ***Cives vestrae*** *imperia sua fregerunt*. **Your own citizens** broke their own commands.
* *Iudicium* ***civitati nostro*** *tempus dedit.* The court granted a time for **our own citizenship.**

**The Intensive Pronouns**

**Ipse, Ipsa, Ipsum --himself, herself, itself, themselves**

Ipse is a compound of the pronoun which we have already learned. It is translated by the compound -self: myself, himself, themselves, etc. It is used in an intensive fashion: I myself saw...

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Singular | | | | Plural | | | |
|  | **M.** | **F.** | **N.** |  | **M.** | **F.** | **N.** |
| NOM. | ipse (himself) | ipsa (herself) | ipsum (itself) | **NOM.** | ipsi (themselves) | ipsae (themselves) | ipsa (themselves) |
| GEN | ipsius (of himself) | ipsius (of herself) | ipsius (of itself) | **GEN** | ipsorum (of themselves) | ipsarum (of themselves) | ipsorum (of themselves) |
| NOM. | ipse (himself) | ipsa (herself) | ipsum (itself) | **NOM.** | ipsi (themselves) | ipsae (themselves) | ipsa (themselves) |
| DAT. | ipsi (to/for himself) | ipsi (to/for herself) | ipsi (to/for itself) | **DAT.** | ipsis (to themselves) | ipsis (to themselves) | ipsis (to themselves) |
| ACC | ipsum (himself) | ipsam (herself) | ipsum (itself) | **ACC** | ipsos (themselves) | ipsas (themselves) | ipsa (themselves) |
| ABL | ipso (with/from/by himself) | ipsa (with/from/by herself) | ipso (with/from/by itself) | **ABL** | ipsis (with/from/by themselves) | ipsis (with/from/by themselves) | ipsis (with/from/by themselves) |

Sentence examples:

* *Res publica Romana****ipsa****ab Hannibale et urbe Carthaginis paene vastata erat.* The Roman Republic **itself** had been almost destroyed by Hannibal and the city of Carthage.
* *Virgines Vestam****ipsam****in templo eius laudant.* The maidens praise Vesta **herself** in her temple.
* *Domus divis patris****ipsius****tria cubicula, unum impluvium, et multas picturas in muris habet.* The house of the rich father **himself** has three bedrooms, one impluvium, and many pictures on the walls.

### Demonstratives: Iste, Ista, Istud --That bad --/ This bad –

Translation:

* That (noun) of yours
* That (bad noun)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Singular | | | Plural | | |
|  | **M.** | **F.** | **N.** | **M.** | **F.** | **N.** |
| **NOM.** | iste (this/that bad man) (this/that of yours) | ista | istud | isti (these/those bad men) (these/those of yours) | istae | ista |
| **GEN.** | istius | istius | istius | istorum | istarum | istorum |
| **DAT.** | isti | isti | isti | istis | istis | istis |
| **ACC.** | istum | istam | istud | istos | istas | istos |
| **ABL.** | isto | ista | isto | istis | istis | istis |

#### Sentence examples:

#### ***Senatus iste****leges bonas rumpet.* **That evil senate** will break the good laws.

#### ***Virtutes istae****populis communibus spes confirmaverunt.* **Those virtues** of yours have established hope for the common people.

#### *Ex aciei****istos****rapuistis.* You all seized **those bad men** from the battle line.

#### *Cum****istis****bibere vos coegeramus.* We had compelled you all to drink **with those bad men.**

### The Interrogatives Pronouns

**Quis, Quid --Who? / What?**

The interrogative pronoun is a pronoun that asks the question “who?” or “what?”

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ****Case**** | ****Singular Masculine/ Feminine**** | ****Singular Neuter**** | ****Case**** | ****Plural Masculine**** | ****Plural Feminine**** | ****Plural Neuter**** |
| NOM. | quis (who?) | quid (what?) | NOM. | qui (who?) | quae (who?) | quae (what?) |
| GEN. | cuius (whose?) | cuius (whose?) | GEN. | quorum (whose?) | quarum (whose?) | quorum (whose?) |
| DAT | cui (to whom?) | cui (to what?) | DAT | quibus (to whom?) | quibus (to whom?) | quibus (to what?) |
| ACC | quem (whom?) | quid (what?) | ACC | quos (whom?) | quas (whom?) | quae (what?) |
| ABL. | quo (with/from/by whom?) | quo (with/from/by what?) | ABL. | quibus (with/from/by whom?) | quibus (with/from/by whom?) | quibus (with/from/by what?) |

#### Sentence examples:

#### *****Quid*** *in cubiculo illa res est?* **What** is that thing in the room?**

#### *Cui fabulam de magna familia Barca narrabo?* To whom will I tell the story about the great Barca family?

#### *Quid virtutes rei publicae sunt?* What are the virtues of the republic?

#### *Quibuscum elephanti trans Alpes passus suos fecit?* With whom did the elephants make their steps across the Alps?

### The Interrogative Adjectives

### Qui, Quae, Quod –Which?/What?

The interrogative adjective asks “which?” or “what?”

Translations: What man? Which book?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Singular | | | Plural | | |
|  | **MASC.** | **FEM.** | **NEUTER** | **MASC.** | **FEM.** | **NEUTER** |
| **NOM.** | qui (whic) | quae (which) | quod (which/what) | qui (which) | quae (which) | quae (which/what) |
| **GEN.** | cuius (of which) | cuius (of which) | cuius (of which) | quorum (which) | quarum (whose) | quorum (of which) |
| **DAT** | cui (to/for which) | cui (to/for which) | cui (to/for which) | quibus (to/for which) | quibus (to/for which) | quibus (to/for which) |
| **ACC.** | quem (which) | quam (whom) | quod (which) | quos (whom) | quas (whom) | quae (which) |
| **ABL.** | quo (with/by/from which) | qua (with/by/from which) | quo (with/from/by which) | quibus (with/by/from which) | quibus (with/by/from which) | quibus (with/from/by which) |

#### Sentence examples:

#### *Qui dies est?* Which day is it?

#### *In quibus domibus Romanis servi et liberi habitant?* In which Roman homes do the slaves and children live?

#### *Quibus pueris Grammaticus linguam latinam docet?* To which boys does the teacher teach the Latin Language?

#### *Quae proelia Hannibal in secondo bello Punico superavit?* Which battles did Hannibal win in the Second Punic War?

**The Relative Pronouns**

**Qui, Quae, Quod**

When a sentence contains two or more subjects and predicates, the separate parts are called ***clauses***. A ***relative clause*** is introduced by a relative pronoun.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Singular | | | | Plural | | |
|  | **MASC.** | **FEM.** | **NEUTER.** | **MASC.** | **FEM.** | **NEUTER.** |
| **NOM.** | qui | quae | quod | qui | quae | quae |
| **GEN.** | cuius | cuius | cuius | quorum | quarum | quorum |
| **DAT.** | cui | cui | cui | quibus | quibus | quibus |
| **ACC.** | quem | quam | quod | quos | quas | quae |
| **ABL.** | quo | qua | quo | quibus | quibus | quibus |

When a sentence contains two or more subjects and predicates, the separate parts are called ***clauses***. A ***relative clause*** is introduced by a relative pronoun.

Sentence Examples:

* *Fluctus,* ***qui*** *sunt magni, naves Troainorum vastaverunt*. The waves, **which** are large, destroyed the ships of the Trojans.
* *Maritus coniungem,* ***quae*** *picturas pulchras pingit, amat.* The husband loves the wife, **who** paints beautiful pictures.