

1st and 2nd person pronouns

	<i>I, me</i>	<i>you (s.)</i>	<i>we, us</i>	<i>you (pl.)</i>
Nom.	ego	tū	nōs	vōs
Acc.	mē	tē	nōs	vōs
Gen.	meī	tuī	nostrum/nostrī	vestrum/vestrī
Dat.	mihi (mī)	tibi	nōbīs	vōbīs
Abl.	mē	tē	nōbīs	vōbīs

Notes

1. The genitive of 1st and 2nd person pronouns is seldom used to show possession. The personal adjective **meus** (*my*), **tuus** (*your s.*), **noster** (*our*) or **vester** (*your pl.*) are used instead.
2. The genitive of these pronouns occurs either in a partitive sense (**magna pars nostrum**, *a great part of us*), or as an objective genitive (**dēsiderium tuī**, *a longing of (for) you*). The genitive forms of **nōs** and **vōs** tend to be **nostrum** and **vestrum** when used partitively, and **nostrī** and **vestrī** when used objectively.
3. The dative of these pronouns may show possession or reference a person in some way:

mihi nova nōbilitās est

For me (i.e. *my*) *high rank is new*

Sallust, *Jugurthine War* 85 [Complete Latin Course 5.6]

sit vōbīs cūra placendī

Let there be to you a care of pleasing (You should have a care to please)

Ovid, *Face Make-up* 1–2, 23–4 [Complete Latin Course 16.9]

oculī, māter tibi coniūnxque et liberī adsunt

Your mother, wife and children are here

Livy, *History of Rome* 2.40 [Complete Latin Course 17.2]

4. The English personal pronoun as subject is represented in Latin by the verb-ending (**amās** = *you love*): Latin 1st and 2nd person pronouns in the nominative are used for emphasis.
5. The use of the nominative ‘tū’ and ‘vōs’ (see 4 above) can at times be considered in effect to be vocative.
6. The preposition **cum** is usually attached to the end of a first or second person pronoun (**mēcum** = *with me*).
7. The final ‘i’ of the dative singular **mihi** and **tibi** is sometimes long (**mihī**, **tibī**).

3rd person pronouns

is: *this, that, he, she, it*

SINGULAR	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nom.	is	ea	id
Acc.	eum	eam	id
Gen.	eius	eius	eius
Dat.	eī	eī	eī
Abl.	eō	eā	eō
PLURAL			
Nom.	eī (iī)	eae	ea
Acc.	eōs	eās	ea
Gen.	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
Dat.	eīs (iīs)	eīs (iīs)	eīs (iīs)
Abl.	eīs (iīs)	eīs (iīs)	eīs (iīs)

Notes

1. **is, ea, id** usually appears as a pronoun (*he, she, him, her, it, they, them, these, those*); but it may also appear as an adjective, in agreement with a noun, e.g. **ea puella** *this girl*, **id vīnum** *that wine*.
2. The 'i' in the genitive singular (**eius**) is voiced as a double consonant (**eiūs**), and so makes the first syllable long even though the 'e' is a short vowel.
3. As well as the ablative of this pronoun, **eō** may instead mean *to that place* or *on that account*, or be intended as the verb **eō** (*I go*).

hic: *this, this man, woman, he, she, it*

SINGULAR	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nom.	hic	haec	hoc
Acc.	hunc	hanc	hoc
Gen.	huius	huius	huius
Dat.	huic	huic	huic
Abl.	hōc	hāc	hōc
PLURAL			
Nom.	hī	hae	haec
Acc.	hōs	hās	haec
Gen.	hōrum	hārum	hōrum
Dat.	hīs	hīs	hīs
Abl.	hīs	hīs	hīs

Notes

1. **hic**, **haec**, **hoc** may appear as an adjective agreeing with a noun (**haec via** *this road*, **hoc vīnum** *this wine*, etc); or appear by itself as a pronoun (*he, she, this*).
2. **hic** is more demonstrative than **is** (*this/that*), meaning ‘this one here’.
3. Distinguish **hic** from **hīc** (*here*) – not so easy where there are no macrons.
4. As well as the ablative of this pronoun, **hōc** may instead mean *to this place, point* (an alternative form of **hūc**).
5. The nominative and accusative forms **hic** and **hoc** are pronounced **hicc** and **hocc**, so making the syllable long even though the ‘o’ is a short vowel.

ille: *that, that man, woman, he, she, it*

SINGULAR	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nom.	ille	illa	illud
Acc.	illum	illam	illud
Gen.	illius	illius	illius
Dat.	illī	illī	illī
Abl.	illō	illā	illō
PLURAL			
Nom.	illī	illae	illa
Acc.	illōs	illās	illa
Gen.	illōrum	illārum	illōrum
Dat.	illīs	illīs	illīs
Abl.	illīs	illīs	illīs

Notes

1. **ille, illa, illud** may appear by itself as a pronoun, or as an adjective agreeing with a noun (**illa porta** *that gate*, **illud oppidum** *that town*, etc).
2. **ille** is more demonstrative than **is** (*this/that*), meaning ‘that one there’.
3. As well as the ablative of this pronoun, **illō** may instead mean *to that place, point* (an alternative form of **illūc**).
4. The second ‘i’ of the genitive singular **illius** is sometimes short.
5. **ille** and **hic** may appear as a pair: *the former ... the latter*. Occasionally the roles are reversed and **hic** = *the former*, where it is the more significant of the two.

iste: *that (near you), that man, woman, he, she, it (near you)*

SINGULAR	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nom.	iste	ista	istud
Acc.	istum	istam	istud
Gen.	istius	istius	istius
Dat.	istī	istī	istī
Abl.	istō	istā	istō
PLURAL			
Nom.	istī	istae	ista
Acc.	istōs	istās	ista
Gen.	istōrum	istārum	istōrum
Dat.	istīs	istīs	istīs
Abl.	istīs	istīs	istīs

Note

iste, ista, istud is very similar in meaning to **ille, illa, illud**. The **-te** suffix gives it a sense of ‘near you’ or ‘of yours’, at times patronising or contemptuous.

īdem: *same*

SINGULAR	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nom.	īdem	eadem	īdem
Acc.	eundem	eandem	īdem
Gen.	eiusdem	eiusdem	eiusdem
Dat.	eīdem	eīdem	eīdem
Abl.	eōdem	eādem	eōdem
PLURAL			
Nom.	īdem (eīdem)	eaedem	eadem
Acc.	eōsdem	eāsdem	eadem
Gen.	eōrundem	eārundem	eōrundem
Dat.	īsdem (eīsdem)	īsdem (eīsdem)	īsdem (eīsdem)
Abl.	īsdem (eīsdem)	īsdem (eīsdem)	īsdem (eīsdem)

Note

As with other pronouns, **īdem, eadem, idem** may appear by itself as a pronoun, or as an adjective agreeing with a noun (**eadem carmina** = *the same poems*)

ipse: *him-, her-, itself, themselves* (emphatic)

SINGULAR	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nom.	ipse	ipsa	ipsum
Acc.	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum
Gen.	ipsius	ipsius	ipsius
Dat.	ipsī	ipsī	ipsī
Abl.	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō

PLURAL

Nom.	ipsī	ipsae	ipsa
Acc.	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsa
Gen.	ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum
Dat.	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs
Abl.	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs

sē: *him-, her-, itself, themselves* (reflexive)

SINGULAR	ALL GENDERS , S.&P.
Nom.	
Acc.	sē
Gen.	suī
Dat.	sibi
Abl.	sē

Notes

1. **ipse, -a, -um** is an emphatic word (*the emperor himself visited our farm*).
2. **sē** is reflexive: it refers to the subject but is never itself the subject, hence no nominative (*the emperor dressed himself*).
3. **ipse, ipsa, ipsum** may appear by itself as a pronoun, or as an adjective agreeing with a noun or pronoun (**Cicerō ipse** = *Cicero himself*; **ego ipse** = *I myself*).
4. The accusative and ablative **sē** sometimes appear as **sēsē**.
5. The second 'i' of the genitive singular **ipsius** is sometimes short.
6. The final 'i' of the dative singular **sibi** is sometimes long (**sibī**).

alius: *other, another*

SINGULAR	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nom.	alius	alia	aliud
Acc.	aliū	aliā	aliud
Gen.	aliūs	aliūs	aliūs
Dat.	aliī	aliī	aliī
Abl.	aliō	aliā	aliō
PLURAL			
Nom.	aliī	aliae	alia
Acc.	aliōs	aliās	alia
Gen.	aliōrum	aliārum	aliōrum
Dat.	aliīs	aliīs	aliīs
Abl.	aliīs	aliīs	aliīs

alter: *one (of two), the other*

SINGULAR	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nom.	alter	altera	alterum
Acc.	alterum	alteram	alterum
Gen.	alterīus	alterīus	alterīus
Dat.	alterī	alterī	alterī
Abl.	alterō	alterā	alterō
PLURAL			
Nom.	alterī	alterae	altera
Acc.	alterōs	alterās	altera
Gen.	alterōrum	alterārum	alterōrum
Dat.	alterīs	alterīs	alterīs
Abl.	alterīs	alterīs	alterīs

Notes

1. **alter,-era,-erum** is generally used when there are two parties: *one ... the other*.
2. The 'i' of the genitive singular **alterīus** is sometimes short.

Relative pronoun: *who, which, what*

SINGULAR	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nom.	quī	quae	quod
Acc.	quem	quam	quod
Gen.	cuius	cuius	cuius
Dat.	cui	cui	cui
Abl.	quō	quā	quō
PLURAL			
Nom.	quī	quae	quae
Acc.	quōs	quās	quae
Gen.	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
Dat.	quibus	quibus	quibus
Abl.	quibus	quibus	quibus

Notes

1. A relative pronoun does not ask a question but introduces more information, relating to its antecedent: *the emperor* (antecedent), *who* was very rich, gave money to all his friends.

2. The relative pronoun takes its gender and number from its antecedent, and its case from its role within the clause it introduces:

imperātor, quī opulentissimus erat, pecūniam amīcīs dedit omnibus

3. The relative pronoun often appears in tandem with another pronoun:

quī sēsē cūrant illōs cūrant deī (*the gods care for those who care for themselves*)

hī quōs hodiē vidētis vōs nōn timent (*these (men) whom you see today do not fear you*)

4. As well as *which*, **quod** may mean *that*, *in that* or, very commonly, *because*. This use is probably formed from the accusative of the neuter pronoun as an accusative of respect: *in respect of which*.

5. As well as feminine *whom* or *which* in the accusative, **quam** may mean *than*, *as* or *how*. With an adverb in the superlative it means *as ... as possible* (**quam celerrimē** = *as quickly as possible*).

6. Note that **quō**, the masculine or neuter ablative singular of **quī**, **quae** **quod**, may also mean *to where*; and **quā** (feminine) may mean *where*, *by which way*, *by any way*.

Interrogative pronoun: *who?, which?, what?*

SINGULAR	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nom.	quis (quī)	quis (quae)	quid
Acc.	quem	quam	quid
Gen.	cuius	cuius	cuius
Dat.	cui	cui	cui
Abl.	quō	quā	quō
PLURAL			
Nom.	quī	quae	quae
Acc.	quōs	quās	quae
Gen.	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
Dat.	quibus	quibus	quibus
Abl.	quibus	quibus	quibus

Notes

1. An interrogative word introduces a question.
2. Alternative forms in brackets are occasional only.
3. The interrogative adjective (e.g. *which horse?*, *what book?*) has forms identical to the relative pronoun **qui**, **quae**, **quod**, e.g.
quae fēmina? (*which woman?*)
quod carmen? (*which song?*)
cui servō? (*to which slave?*)
4. **quid?** means *what?* or *which?*. It also may mean why? (probably the accusative of respect: *in respect of what?*).
5. Note that both relative and indefinite pronouns share many of these forms.

Indefinite pronoun: *any, some (one/thing)*

SINGULAR	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nom.	aliquis / aliquī	aliqua	aliquid / aliquod
Acc.	aliquem	aliquam	aliquid / aliquod
Gen.	alicuius	alicuius	alicuius
Dat.	alicui	alicui	alicui
Abl.	aliquō	aliquā	aliquō
PLURAL			
Nom.	aliquī	aliquae	aliqua
Acc.	aliquōs	aliquās	aliqua
Gen.	aliquōrum	aliquārum	aliquōrum
Dat.	aliquibus	aliquibus	aliquibus
Abl.	aliquibus	aliquibus	aliquibus

Notes

1. **aliquis** and **aliquid** tend to serve as pronouns, while **aliquī**, **aliqua** and **aliquod** are usually adjectives.
2. **aliquō** can mean *to some place, to somewhere*; and **aliquā** *by some way, somehow*.
3. Following certain conjunctions (**sī**, **nē**, **num**, **nisi** and **cum**) the indefinite pronoun **quis** is used for **aliquis** (i.e. without **ali-**). These conjunctions tend to introduce someone or something even vaguer, more hypothetical, who possibly doesn't exist (**sī quis veniat** = *if anyone were to come*).

SINGULAR	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nom.	quis / quī	quae / qua	quid / quod
Acc.	quem	quam	quid / quod
Gen.	cuius	cuius	cuius
Dat.	cui	cui	cui
Abl.	quō	quā	quō
PLURAL			
Nom.	quī	quae	quae, qua
Acc.	quōs	quās	quae, qua
Gen.	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
Dat.	quibus	quibus	quibus
Abl.	quibus	quibus	quibus

4. **quis** and **quid** tend to serve as pronouns, and **quī**, **qua** and **quod** as adjectives.
5. Note that both relative and interrogative pronouns share most of the forms of the indefinite **quis**.

Some more pronouns which include the forms of **quis** or **quī**

quīdam: *someone, a certain person, a certain ...*

quīdam, quaedam, quiddam (quoddam) (The ending **-dam** is fixed)
quemdam, quandam, quiddam (quoddam)
etc

quisquis: *whoever, whatever*

quisquis, quisquis, quicquid/quidquid (Both halves of the word decline)
quemquem, quamquam, quicquid/quidquid
etc

quisque: *each one, each ...*

quisque, quaeque, quidque (quodque) (The ending **-que** is fixed)
quemque, quamque, quidque (quodque)

quisquam: *anyone at all*

quisquam, quidquam/quicquam (The ending **-quam** is fixed)
quemquam, quamquam, quidquam/quicquam

Notes

1. **quīdam** usually refers to an actual person, a nameless extra, typically attendants of some kind or a messenger.
2. The first three pronouns above may be pronouns or adjectives; but **quisquam** is a pronoun only, often used with a negative, much like the corresponding adjective **ūllus, ūlla, ūllum** (*any at all*).