

1st, 2nd, and 3rd Personal Pronouns; Personal Possessives

Personal Pronouns

- Personal pronouns refer to the three persons (I, we, you, he, she, it, they) in all their forms.
- First and second persons do not need separate forms for different genders since the speaker presumably knows the gender of the 1st and 2nd persons. For 3rd person different forms for each gender are needed to more easily differentiate the gender of the person or thing to which the pronoun refers.

1st Person

	<u>Singular</u>	
Nom	ego	I
Gen	meī	of me
Dat	mihi	to/for me
Acc	mē	me
Abl	mē	fwib me

2nd Person

	<u>Singular</u>	
Nom	tū	you
Gen	tuī	of you
Dat	tibi	to/for you
Acc	tē	you
Abl	tē	fwib you

1st Person

	<u>Plural</u>	
Nom	nōs	we
Gen	nostrum/ nostrī	of us
Dat	nōbīs	to/for us
Acc	nōs	us
Abl	nōbīs	fwib us

2nd Person

	<u>Plural</u>	
Nom	vōs	you
Gen	vestrum/ vestrī	of you
Dat	vōbīs	to/for you
Acc	vōs	you
Abl	vōbīs	fwib you

3rd Person

	<u>Singular</u>			<u>Singular</u>	
<u>Masculine</u>			<u>Feminine</u>		<u>Neuter</u>
Nom	is	he	ea	she	id it
Gen	eius	of him/his	eius	of her/her	eius of it/its
Dat	eī	to/for him	eī	to/for her	eī to/for it
Acc	eum	him	eam	her	id it
Abl	eō	fwib him	eā	fwib her	eō fwib it

3rd Person

	<u>Plural</u>					
<u>Masculine</u>			<u>Feminine</u>		<u>Neuter</u>	
Nom	eī	they	eae	they	ea	they
Gen	eōrum	of them	eārum	of them	eōrum	of them
Dat	eīs	to/for them	eīs	to/for them	eīs	to/for them
Acc	eōs	them	eās	them	ea	them
Abl	eīs	fwib them	eīs	fwib them	eīs	fwib them

Ex. **Ea** id *mihi* dat.
She is giving it to me.

Regular Possessives

As adjectives, they must agree in case, number, and gender with the noun they modify.

1 st person singular	meus -a -um	my
1 st person plural	noster, nostram nostrum	our
2 nd person singular	tuus -a -um	your
2 nd person plural	vester, vestra, vestrum	your

3rd person possessives do not change form – they are not adjectives!

3 rd person singular	eius	his, hers, its (of him, of her, of it)
3 rd person plural	eōrum, eārum	their (of them)

Ex. **Our** sister likes *his* brother and your friend.
Soror **nostra** fratrem *eius* et amīcam tuam.

Demonstrative – Is, Ea, Id

As a demonstrative, *is, ea, id* means *this* or *that*. You can tell that this word is acting as a demonstrative when it modifies and agrees in case, number, and gender with a noun.

Ex. Id donum **eī** ab *eā* puellā datur.
That gift is given **to him** by *that* girl.

Id is acting as a demonstrative because it is modifying donum
eī is acting as a personal pronoun because it stands alone
eā is acting as a demonstrative because it is modifying *puellā*.

Deomonstative

	Singular				
<u>Masculine</u>		<u>Feminine</u>		<u>Neuter</u>	
Nom is	this/that	ea	this/that	id	this/that
Gen eius	of this/that	eius	of this/that	eius	of this/that
Dat eī	to/for this/that	eī	to/for this/that	eī	to/for this/that
Acc eum	this/that	eam	this/that	id	this/that
Abl eō	fwib this/that	eā	fwib this/that	eō	fwib this/that

3rd Person

	Plural				
<u>Masculine</u>		<u>Feminine</u>		<u>Neuter</u>	
Nom eī	these/those	eae	these/those	ea	these/those
Gen eōrum	of these/those	eārum	of these/those	eōrum	of these/those
Dat eīs	to/for these/those	eīs	to/for these	eīs	to/for these
Acc eōs	these/those	eās	these/those	ea	these/those
Abl eīs	fwib these/those	eīs	fwib these/those	eīs	fwib these

