

“Is-Ea-Id” Personal Pronouns

-A personal pronoun takes the place of a particular person, place, thing, or idea.

-Personal Pronouns use the letter _____ - before the same ending as the noun which they replace.

**EXCEPT the pronouns highlighted yellow for CAUTION!*

CASE	Masculine SG	Feminine SG	Neuter SG	Masculine PL	Feminine PL	Neuter PL
Nominative						
Accusative						
Genitive						
Dative						
Ablative						

Personal Pronouns

-A personal pronoun takes the place of a particular person, place, thing, or idea.

-Personal Pronouns use the letter e - before the same ending as the noun which they replace.

*EXCEPT the pronouns highlighted yellow for CAUTION!

CASE	Masculine SG	Feminine SG	Neuter SG	Masculine PL	Feminine PL	Neuter PL
Nominative	is	ea	id	eī	eae	ea
	he	she	it	they	they	they
Accusative	eum	eam	id	eōs	eās	ea
	him	her	it	them	them	them
Genitive	eius	eius	eius	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
	of him, his	of her, her	of it, its	of them/ their	of them/ their	of them/ their
Dative	eī	eī	eī	eīs	eīs	eīs
	to/for him	to/for her	to/for it	to/for them	to/for them	to/for them
Ablative	eō	eā	eō	eīs	eīs	eīs
	in/with... him	in/with... her	in/with... it	in/with...them	in/with...them	in/with...them

Relative Pronouns

-A *RELATIVE* pronoun connects a _____ to a sentence.

-*KEY RULES* for using Latin Relative Pronouns:

1. _____ and _____ *RELATE* back & agree with the antecedent.

2. The _____ of the pronoun is from the _____ within the _____.

-*EXCEPTION*: Relative Pronouns can also be used without an antecedent, in which case a demonstrative pronoun may be understood. Ex: Quī tabernam habet... = HE who has a shop...

CASE	Masculine SG	Feminine SG	Neuter SG	Masculine PL	Feminine PL	Neuter PL
Nominative						
Accusative						
Genitive						
Dative						
Ablative						

Relative Pronouns

-A *RELATIVE* pronoun connects a dependent clause to a sentence

-*KEY RULES* for using Latin Relative Pronouns:

1. Gender and Number *RELATE* back & agree with the antecedent.
2. Case of the pronoun is from the context within the clause.

-*EXCEPTION*: Relative Pronouns can also be used without an antecedent, in which case a demonstrative pronoun may be understood. Ex: Quī tabernam habet... = HE who has a shop...

CASE	Masculine SG	Feminine SG	Neuter SG	Masculine PL	Feminine PL	Neuter PL
Nominative	quī <i>who</i>	quae <i>who</i>	quod <i>which</i>	quī <i>who</i>	quae <i>who</i>	quae <i>which</i>
Accusative	quem <i>whom</i>	quam <i>whom</i>	quod <i>which</i>	quōs <i>whom</i>	quās <i>whom</i>	quae <i>which</i>
Genitive	cuius <i>of whom, whose</i>	cuius <i>of whom, whose</i>	cuius <i>of which</i>	quōrum <i>of whom, whose</i>	quārum <i>of whom, whose</i>	quōrum <i>of which</i>
Dative	cui <i>to/for whom</i>	cui <i>to/for whom</i>	cui <i>to/for which</i>	quibus <i>to/for whom</i>	quibus <i>to/for whom</i>	quibus <i>to/for which</i>
Ablative	quō <i>in/with whom</i>	quā <i>in/with whom</i>	quō <i>in/with which</i>	quibus <i>in/with whom</i>	quibus <i>in/with whom</i>	quibus <i>in/with which</i>

Demonstrative Pronouns - hic, haec, hoc

-A demonstrative pronoun _____ or _____ a _____ person, place, thing, or idea.

-They can stand alone as a pronoun (ex: _____ is mine.) or be used as an adjective to modify a noun (ex: _____ book is mine.)

CASE	Masculine SG	Feminine SG	Neuter SG	Masculine PL	Feminine PL	Neuter PL
Nominative						
Accusative						
Genitive						
Dative						
Ablative						

Demonstrative Pronouns - hic, haec, hoc

-A demonstrative pronoun demonstrates or points out a closer person, place, thing, or idea.

-They can stand alone as a pronoun (ex: This is mine.) or be used as an adjective to modify a noun (ex: This book is mine.)

CASE	Masculine SG	Feminine SG	Neuter SG	Masculine PL	Feminine PL	Neuter PL
Nominative	hic <i>this</i>	haec <i>this</i>	hoc <i>this</i>	hī <i>these</i>	hae <i>these</i>	haec <i>these</i>
Accusative	hunc <i>this</i>	hanc <i>this</i>	hoc <i>this</i>	hōs <i>these</i>	hās <i>these</i>	haec <i>these</i>
Genitive	huius <i>of this</i>	huius <i>of this</i>	huius <i>of this</i>	hōrum <i>of these</i>	hārum <i>of these</i>	hōrum <i>of these</i>
Dative	huic <i>to/for this</i>	huic <i>to/for this</i>	huic <i>to/for this</i>	hīs <i>to/for these</i>	hīs <i>to/for these</i>	hīs <i>to/for these</i>
Ablative	hōc <i>in/with... this</i>	hāc <i>in/with... this</i>	hōc <i>in/with... this</i>	hīs <i>in/with..these</i>	hīs <i>in/with..these</i>	hīs <i>in/with..these</i>

Demonstrative Pronouns - ille, illa, illud

-A demonstrative pronoun _____ or _____ a person, place, thing, or idea that is _____.

-They can stand alone as a pronoun (ex: _____ is mine.) or be used as an adjective to modify a noun (ex: _____ book is mine.)

CASE	Masculine SG	Feminine SG	Neuter SG	Masculine PL	Feminine PL	Neuter PL
Nominative						
Accusative						
Genitive						
Dative						
Ablative						

Demonstrative Pronouns - ille, illa, illud

-A demonstrative pronoun demonstrates or points out a person, place, thing, or idea that is further away.

-They can stand alone as a pronoun (ex: That is mine.) or be used as an adjective to modify a noun (ex: That book is mine.)

CASE	Masculine SG	Feminine SG	Neuter SG	Masculine PL	Feminine PL	Neuter PL
Nominative	ille <i>that</i>	illa <i>that</i>	illud <i>that</i>	illī <i>those</i>	illae <i>those</i>	illa <i>those</i>
Accusative	illum <i>that</i>	illam <i>that</i>	illud <i>that</i>	illōs <i>those</i>	illās <i>those</i>	illa <i>those</i>
Genitive	illius <i>of that</i>	illius <i>of that</i>	illius <i>of that</i>	illōrum <i>of those</i>	illārum <i>of those</i>	illōrum <i>of those</i>
Dative	illī <i>to/for that</i>	illī <i>to/for that</i>	illī <i>to/for that</i>	illīs <i>to/for those</i>	illīs <i>to/for those</i>	illīs <i>to/for those</i>
Ablative	illō <i>in/with... that</i>	illā <i>in/with... that</i>	illō <i>in/with... that</i>	illīs <i>in/with..those</i>	illīs <i>in/with..those</i>	illīs <i>in/with..those</i>