

11

Personal Pronouns Ego, Tū, and Is; Demonstratives Is and Īdem

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

A personal pronoun is a word used in place of a noun (remember **prō + nōmen**) to designate a particular person, from the speaker's point of view: the first person pronoun indicates the speaker himself or herself (Lat. **ego/nōs**, *I/me, we/us*), the second person pronoun indicates the person(s) addressed by the speaker (**tū/vōs**, *you*), and the third person indicates the person(s) or thing(s) the speaker is talking about (**is, ea, id**, and their plurals, *he/him, she/her, it, they/them*).

THE FIRST AND SECOND PERSON PRONOUNS Ego/Nōs, Tū/Vōs

While the first and second person pronouns are irregular in form, their declensions are quite similar to one another and are easily memorized; note that there are two different forms for the genitive plural.

1st Person—Ego, I

2nd Person—Tū, You

Singular

Nom.	égo	(I)	tū	(you)
Gen.	mēī	(of me)	tūī	(of you)
Dat.	mīhi	(to/for me)	tībi	(to/for you)
Acc.	mē	(me)	tē	(you)
Abl.	mē	(by/with/from me)	tē	(by/with/from you)

Plural

<i>Nom.</i>	nōs	(we)	vōs	(you)
<i>Gen.</i>	nóstrum	(of us)	véstrum	(of you)
	nóstrī	(of us)	véstrī	(of you)
<i>Dat.</i>	nóbīs	(to/for us)	vóbīs	(to/for you)
<i>Acc.</i>	nōs	(us)	vōs	(you)
<i>Abl.</i>	nóbīs	(by/with/from us ¹)	vóbīs	(by/with/from you)

THE THIRD PERSON/DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN *is, Ea, Id*

The declension of the pronoun **is, ea, id** is comparable to those of **hic** and **ille** (Ch. 9), i.e., the pattern is that of **magnus, -a, -um** (Ch. 4), with the exception of the forms underlined below; note that the base is **e-** in all but four forms (including the alternate nominative plural **īī**).

Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
Singular					
N.	<u>is</u> (he ²)	éa	(she ²)	<u>id</u>	(it ²)
G.	<u>éius</u> ³ (of him, his)	<u>éius</u>	(of her, her)	<u>éius</u>	(of it, its)
D.	<u>éī</u> (tolfor him)	<u>éī</u>	(tolfor her)	<u>éī</u>	(tolfor it)
A.	<u>éum</u> (him)	<u>éam</u>	(her)	<u>id</u>	(it)
A.	<u>éō</u> (by/w.lfr. him)	<u>éā</u>	(by/w.lfr. her)	<u>éō</u>	(by/w.lfr. it)
Plural					
N.	<u>éī, īī</u> (they, masc.)	éae	(they, fem.)	éa	(they, neut.)
G.	<u>eōrum</u> (of them, their)	<u>eārum</u>	(of them, their)	<u>eōrum</u>	(of them, their)
D.	<u>éīs</u> (tolfor them)	<u>éīs</u>	(tolfor them)	<u>éīs</u>	(tolfor them)
A.	<u>éōs</u> (them)	<u>éās</u>	(them)	éa	(them)
A.	<u>éīs</u> (by/w.lfr. them)	<u>éīs</u>	(by/w.lfr. them)	<u>éīs</u>	(by/w.lfr. them)

USAGE

Since these pronouns are employed as substitutes for nouns, they are in general used as their corresponding nouns would be used: as subjects, direct objects, indirect objects, objects of prepositions, and the like.

Ego tibi (vóbīs) librōs dabō, *I shall give the books to you.*

Ego eī (eīs) librōs dabō, *I shall give the books to him or her (to them).*

Tū mē (nōs) nōn capiēs, *you will not capture me (us).*

¹ You will find that a preposition is used in Latin with most ablatives when the noun or pronoun in the ablative indicates a person.

² Also *this/that man, woman, thing.*

³ Pronounced **ei-yus** (cp. **huius**, Ch. 9).

Eī id ad nōs mittent, *they (masc.) will send it to us.*
 Vōs eōs (eās, ea) nōn capiētis, *you will not capture them (them).*
 Eae ea ad tē mittent, *they (fem.) will send them (those things) to you.*

Notice, however, that the Romans used the nominatives of the pronouns (**ego, tū**, etc.) *only* when they wished to stress the subject. Commonly, therefore, the pronominal subject of a Latin verb is not indicated except by the ending.

Eīs pecūniam dabō, *I shall give them money.*
 Ego eīs pecūniam dabō; quid tū dabis? *I shall give them money; what will you give?*

Another point of usage: when **cum** was employed with the ablative of the personal pronouns (as well as the relative and reflexive pronouns, to be studied later), it was generally suffixed to the pronoun, rather than preceding it as a separate preposition: **eōs nōbīscum ibi inveniēs**, *you will find them there with us.*

Notice also that the genitives of **ego** and **tū** (namely **meī, nostrum, nostrī; tuī, vestrum, vestrī**) were *not* used to indicate possession.⁴ To convey this idea, the Romans preferred the possessive pronominal adjectives, which you have already learned:

meus, -a, -um, <i>my</i>	tuus, -a, -um, <i>your</i>
noster, -tra, -trum, <i>our</i>	vester, -tra, -trum, <i>your</i>

English usage is comparable: just as Latin says **liber meus**, not **liber meī**, so English says *my book*, not *the book of me*.

The genitives of **is, ea, id**, on the other hand, *were* quite commonly used to indicate possession. Hence, while **eius** can sometimes be translated *of him/ of her/ of it*, it is very often best translated *his/her/its*; likewise **eōrum/eārum/eōrum** can be rendered *of them*, but its common possessive usage should be translated *their*. Study the possessives in the following examples, in which **mittam** governs all the nouns.

Mittam (*I shall send*)

pecūniam meam (<i>my money</i>).	amīcōs meōs (<i>my friends</i>).
pecūniam nostram (<i>our money</i>).	amīcōs nostrōs (<i>our friends</i>).
pecūniam tuam (<i>your money</i>).	amīcōs tuōs (<i>your friends</i>).

⁴ **Meī** and **tuī** were used as objective genitives (e.g., **timor tuī**, *fear of you*—see S.S., p. 442–43 below) and partitive genitives (or “genitives of the whole,” e.g., **pars meī**, *part of me*—see Ch. 15), **nostrī** and **vestrī** only as objective gens., and **nostrum** and **vestrum** only as partitive gens.

pecūniam vestram (<i>your money</i>).	amīcōs vestrōs (<i>your friends</i>).
pecūniam eius (<i>his, her money</i>).	amīcōs eius (<i>his, her friends</i>).
pecūniam eōrum (<i>their money</i>).	amīcōs eōrum (<i>their friends</i>).
pecūniam eārum (<i>their money</i>).	amīcōs eārum (<i>their friends</i>).

The possessive pronominal adjectives of the first and the second persons naturally agree with their noun in *gender, number, and case*, as all adjectives agree with their nouns. The possessive genitives **eius**, **eōrum**, and **eārum**, being genitive pronouns, remain unchanged regardless of the gender, number, and case of the noun on which they depend.

A last important point regarding possessives is the fact that Latin frequently omits them, except for emphasis or to avoid ambiguity. English, on the other hand, employs possessives regularly, and so you will often need to supply them in translating from Latin (just as you do the articles “a,” “an,” and “the”), in order to produce an idiomatic translation; e.g., **patriam amāmus**, *we love our country*.

Is, Ea, Id AS DEMONSTRATIVE

While commonly serving as Latin's third person pronoun, **is** was also used as a demonstrative, somewhat weaker in force than **hic** or **ille** and translatable as either *this/these* or *that/those*. In general you should translate the word in this way when you find it immediately preceding and modifying a noun (in the same number, gender, and case); contrast the following:

Is est bonus, *he is good*.

Is amīcus est vir bonus, *this friend is a good man*.

Vidēsne eam, *do you see her?*

Vidēsne eam puellam, *do you see that girl?*

DEMONSTRATIVE **īdem**, **Eadem**, **Idem**, *the Same*

The very common demonstrative **īdem**, **eadem**, **idem**, *the same* (*man, woman, thing*), is formed simply by adding **-dem** directly to the forms of **is**, **ea**, **id**, e.g., gen. **eiusdem**, dat. **eīdem**, etc.; besides the singular nominatives **īdem** (masc., for ***isdem**) and **idem** (neut., rather than ***iddem**), the only forms not following this pattern exactly are those shown below, where final **-m** changes to **-n-** before the **-dem** suffix (for the full declension of **īdem**, see the Summary of Forms, p. 449 below).

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular			
<i>Acc.</i>	eūndem ⁵	eāndem	īdem
Plural			
<i>Gen.</i>	eōrūndem ⁵	eārūndem	eōrūndem

Like other demonstratives, **īdem** may function as an adjective or a pronoun: **eōsdem mittō**, *I am sending the same men*; **dē eādem ratiōne cōgitābāmus**, *we were thinking about the same plan*.

VOCABULARY

cáput, cápitis, n., *head; leader; beginning; life; heading; chapter* (cape = headland, capital, capitol, capitulate, captain, chief, chieftain, chef, cattle, chattels, cadet, cad, achieve, decapitate, recapitulate, precipice, occiput, sinciput, kerchief)

cōsul, cōsulis, m., *consul* (consular, consulate, consulship; cp. **cōnsilium**)

nēmō, nūllius,⁶ **nēminī, nēminem, nūllō**⁶ or **nūllā**, m. or f., *no one, nobody*

ēgo, méi, *I* (ego, egoism, egotism, egotistical)

tū, túi, *you*

is, éa, id, *this, that; he, she, it* (i.e. = **id est**, *that is*)

īdem, éadem, ídem, *the same* (id., identical, identity, identify)

amīcus, -a, -um, *friendly* (amicable, amiable, amiably—cp. **amō** and the nouns **amīcus, amīca**, and **amīcitia**).

cārus, -a, -um, *dear* (caress, charity, charitable, cherish)

quod, conj., *because*

néque, nec, conj. *and not, nor*; **néque . . . néque** or **nec . . . nec**, *neither . . . nor*

auté, postpositive conj., *however; moreover*

béne, adv. of **bonus**, *well, satisfactorily, quite* (benediction, benefit, benefactor, beneficent, benevolent)

étiam, adv., *even, also*

intéllegō, intellégere, intellēxī, intellēctum, *to understand* (intelligent, intellegentsia, intelligible, intellect, intellectual; cp. **legō**, Ch. 18)

míttō, mittere, mīsī, mīssum, *to send, let go* (admit, commit, emit, omit, permit, promise, remit, submit, transmit, compromise, demise)

séntiō, sentīre, sēnsī, sēnsū, *to feel, perceive, think, experience* (assent, consent, dissent, presentiment, resent, sentimental, scent)

⁵ Try pronouncing ***eumdem** or ***eōrumdem** rapidly and you will probably end up changing the **-m-** to **-n-** before **-d-**, just as the Romans did.

⁶ The genitive and ablative forms of **nūllus** are usually found in place of **nēminis** and **nēmine**.

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Eum ad eam cum aliō agricolā herī mittēbant.
2. Tū autem filiā beātam eius nunc amās.
3. Propter amīcitiam, ego hoc faciō. Quid tū faciēs, mī amīce?
4. Vōsne eāsdem litterās ad eum mittere crās audēbitis?
5. Dūc mē ad eius discipulam (ad eam discipulam), amābō tē.
6. Post labōrem eius grātiās magnās eī agēmus.
7. Tūne vērītatem in eō librō dēmōnstrās?
8. Audē, igitur, esse semper īdem.
9. Venitne nātūra mōrum nostrōrum ex nōbīs sōlīs?
10. Dum ratiō nōs dūcet, valēbimus et multa bene gerēmus.
11. Illum timōrem in hōc virō ūnō invenīmus.
12. Sine labōre autem nūlla pāx in cīvītatem eōrum veniet.
13. Studium nōn solum pecūniae sed etiam voluptātis hominēs nimium trahit; aliī eās cupiditātēs vincere possunt, aliī nōn possunt.
14. His life was always dear to the whole people.
15. You will often find them and their friends with me in this place.
16. We, however, shall now capture their forces on this road.
17. Since I was saying the same things to him about you and his other sisters, your brother was not listening.

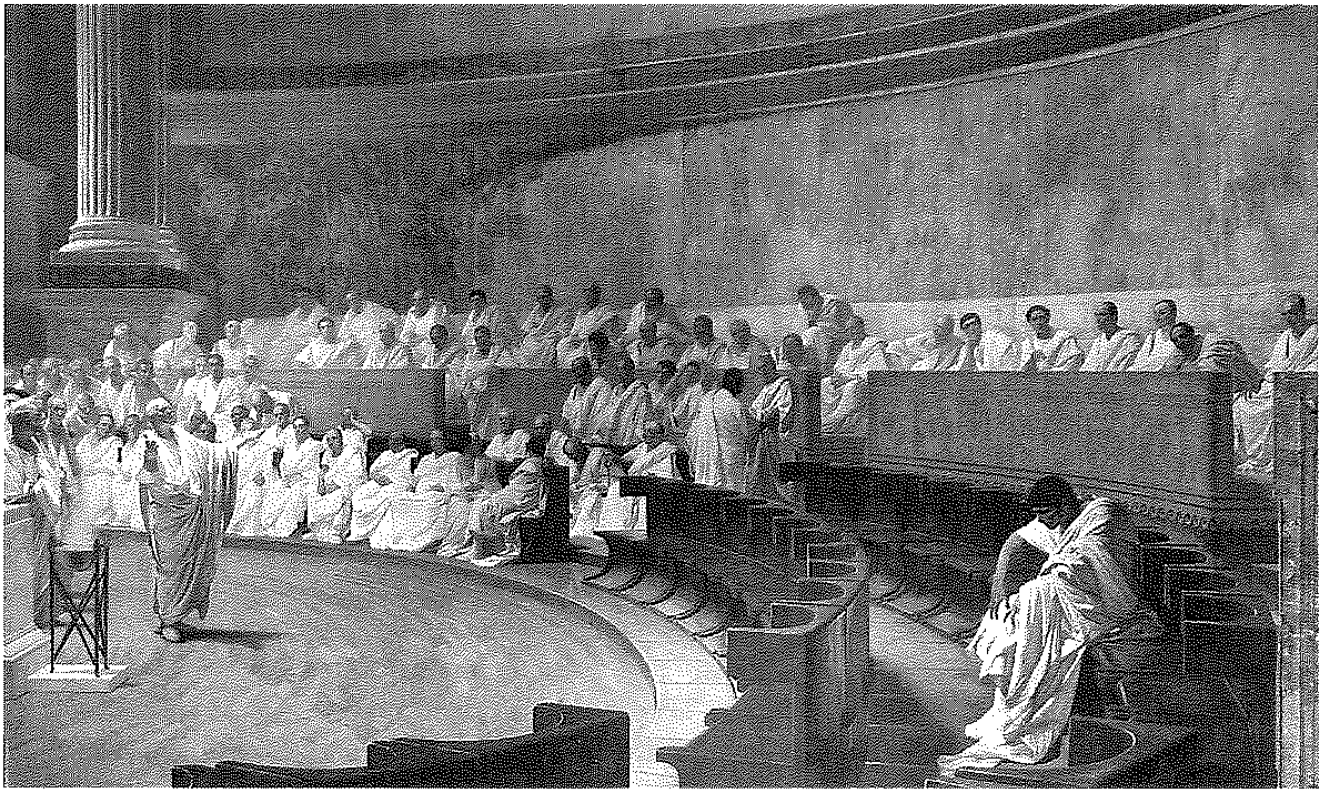
SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Virtūs tua mē amīcum tibi facit. (Horace.)
2. Id solum est cārum mihi. (Terence.—**cārus** and other adjectives indicating relationship or attitude often take the dat., translated *to* or *for*; see Ch. 35).
3. Sī valēs, bene est; ego valeō. (Pliny.—**bene est**, idiom, *it is well*.)
4. Bene est mihi quod tibi bene est. (Pliny.)
5. “Valē.” “Et tū bene valē.” (Terence.)
6. Quid hī dē tē nunc sentiunt? (Cicero.)
7. Omnēs idem sentiunt. (*Cicero.—**omnēs**, *all men*, nom. pl.)
8. Videō nēminem ex eīs hodiē esse amīcum tibi. (Cicero.—The subject of an infinitive is regularly in the acc., hence **nēminem**; add this to your list of acc. case uses, and see Ch. 25.)
9. Hominēs vidēre caput Cicerōnis in Rōstrīs poterant. (Livy.—Antony proscribed Cicero and had the great orator’s head cut off and displayed on the Rostra!—**Rōstra**, **-ōrum**; see Etymology below.)
10. Nōn omnēs eadem amant aut eāsdem cupiditātēs studiaque habent. (Horace.)
11. Nec tēcū possum vīvere nec sine tē (*Martial.)
12. Vērus amīcus est alter īdem. (Cicero.—Explain how **alter īdem** can mean “a second self.”)

CICERO DENOUNCES CATILINE IN THE SENATE

Quid facis, Catilīna? Quid cōgitās? Sentīmus magna vitia īnsidiāsque tuās. Ō tempora! Ō mōrēs! Senātus haec intellegit, cōsul videt. Hic tamen vīvit. Vīvit? Etiam in senātum venit; etiam nunc cōsilia agere audet; oculīs dēsignat ad mortem nōs! Et nōs, bonī virī, nihil facimus! Ad mortem tē, Catilīna, cōsul et senātus dūcere dēbent. Cōsiliū habēmus et agere dēbēmus; sī nunc nōn agimus, nōs, nōs—apertē dīcō—errāmus! Fuge nunc, Catilīna, et dūc tēcum amīcōs tuōs. Nōbīscum remanēre nōn potes; nōn tē, nōn istōs, nōn cōsilia vestra tolerābō!

(Cicero, *In Catilīnam* 1.1.ff. Lucius Sergius Catilina, “Catiline,” masterminded a conspiracy against the Roman government during Cicero’s consulship; this excerpt is adapted from the first oration Cicero delivered against him, before the senate, in 63 B.C. See L.I. 5–6 and the reading passage in Ch. 14 below.—*senātus*, senate.—*dēsignāre*.—*mors*, *mortis*, f., *death*.—*apertē*, adv., *openly*.)



Cicero Denouncing Catiline in the Roman Senate
Cesare Maccari, 19th century
Palazzo Madama, Rome, Italy

ETYMOLOGY

Cārus was sometimes used in the sense of *expensive* just as Eng. “dear” and Fr. **cher** can be used.

In the sentences

9. **Rōstra**, the ramming beaks of captured ships affixed to the speakers' platform in the Roman Forum to attest a victory won in 338 B.C. at Antium (Anzio). These beaks gave their name to the platform. Though the pl. *rostra* is still the regular Eng. form, we sometimes use the sg. *rostrum*. "Cicero Denounces Catiline": senator, senatorial; senile.—designate, designation.—mortal, mortality.—aperture; cp. **aperīre**, *to open*.

Some Romance derivatives from the Lat. personal pronouns follow.

Latin	Italian	Spanish	French
ego, tū	io, tu	yo, tu	je, tu
mihi, tibi	mi, ti		
mē, tē	me, te	me, te	me, moi, te, toi ⁷
nōs, vōs (nom.)	noi, voi	nosotros, vosotros ⁸	nous, vous
nōs, vōs (acc.)		nos, os	nous, vous

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Salvēte, discipulī et discipulae cārae! Notice the ending on that adj. **cārae**?—remember that when adjs. modify two nouns of different gender, the tendency is to have it agree with the one closer to it in the sentence. By the way, now you know the source of Freud's **ego** and **id**, and the meaning of the salutation **pāx vōbiscum/pāx tēcum**. And, you Caesar fans, can you believe that all three of the following have the same translation (well . . . sort of!): **Caesar, Caesar! Caesar eam videt. Caesar, cape eam!** According to tradition, Caesar's last words to the assassin Brutus were **et tū, Brūte?** (To which Brutus hungrily replied, according to the late great Brother Dave Gardner, "Nah, I ain't even et one yet!")

Did you notice in the Vocab. the origin of the abbreviations **i.e.** and **id.**? There are dozens of Latin abbreviations in current usage; for some others, besides those at the end of Ch. 6, see the list below, p. 492–93.

And remember those **-or/-iō** nouns? From the verbs in this Vocab. come **missor, missōris**, m., *a shooter* (of "missiles"—lit., *a sender*) and **missiō, missiōnis**, f., lit. *a sending forth* and used in classical Lat. for *release from captivity, liberation* (itself from **liberāre, to free**), *discharge* (from military service), *dismissal*, and, of course, *mission*; from compounds of **mittō** come a host of Latin nouns with further English derivatives such as "admission," "commission," "emission," "permission," etc. Can you think of others, both the Lat. nouns and the Eng. derivatives, from **mittō**? And how about **sentīō**?

Well, **tempus fugit**, so **pāx vōbiscum et valēte!**

⁷ Fr. **moi, toi** came from accented Lat. **mē, tē**, and Fr. **me, te** came from unaccented Lat. **mē, tē**.

⁸ **-otros** from **alterōs**.

Chapter 11

CICERO DENOUNCES CATILINE IN THE SENATE

What are you doing, Catiline? What are you thinking? We feel great vices and your treachery. O the times! O the customs! The senate understands these, the consul sees. This man lives nevertheless. He lives? Even in the senate he comes; even now he dares to pass judgments; with his eyes he designates us to death! And we, good men, we do nothing! The consul and senate should lead you to death, Catiline! We have a decision and we must act; if we do not act now, we, we – I openly say – we are wrong! Flee now, Catiline, and take with you your friends. You can not remain with us; not you, not *them*, not your judgments will I tolerate!

Chapter 11

CICERO DENOUNCES CATILINE IN THE SENATE

What are you doing, Catiline? What are you thinking? We feel great vices and your treachery. O the times! O the customs! The senate understands these, the consul sees. This man lives nevertheless. He lives? Even in the senate he comes; even now he dares to pass judgments; with his eyes he designates us to death! And we, good men, we do nothing! The consul and senate should lead you to death, Catiline! We have a decision and we must act; if we do not act now, we, we – I openly say – we are wrong! Flee now, Catiline, and take with you your friends. You can not remain with us; not you, not *them*, not your judgments will I tolerate!

