**Personal and Reflexive Pronouns and Possessive Adjectives**

### Personal Pronoun

**First Person (I, me, We, us)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Plural</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nom.</td>
<td>ego</td>
<td>gen.</td>
<td>nostri,</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dat.</td>
<td>nostrum</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>acc.</td>
<td>nos</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>abl.</td>
<td>nobis</td>
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**TO SHOW POSSESSION:**
use one of the following personal possessive adjectives agreeing in case number and gender with the noun possessed:

- meus, a, um: my, mine, my own
- noster, nostra, nostrum: our, ours, our own

### Second Person (You)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Case</th>
<th>Plural</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nom.</td>
<td>Tu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gen.</td>
<td>tui</td>
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<tr>
<td>dat.</td>
<td>tibi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acc.</td>
<td>te</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abl.</td>
<td>te</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**TO SHOW POSSESSION:**
use one of the following personal possessive adjectives agreeing in case number and gender with the noun possessed:

- tuus, a, um: your, yours, your own
- vester, vestra, vestrum: your, yours, your own

### Third Person (He, she, it, her, him, they, them)

Does not exist in Latin
Substitute a demonstrative pronoun instead (that man, this man, that woman, this woman, that thing, this thing, those men, etc) using ille, illa, illud, OR hic, haec, hoc
OR is, ea, id
(see back of page)

### Reflexive

**First Person (me, myself, us, ourselves)**

IDENTICAL to the personal pronoun, except no nominative exists. Refers back to the subject of the main verb, thus the personal pronoun is considered reflexive when it agrees in person with the main verb (1<sup>st</sup> person verb -o, mus; 1<sup>st</sup> person personal pronoun).

**TO SHOW POSSESSION:**
use one of the adjectives given to the right

### Second Person (You, yourself, yourselves)

IDENTICAL to the personal pronoun, except no nominative exists. Refers back to the subject of the main verb, thus the personal pronoun is considered reflexive when it agrees in person with the main verb (2<sup>nd</sup> person verb -s, tis; 2<sup>nd</sup> person personal pronoun).

**TO SHOW POSSESSION:**
use one of the adjectives given to the right

### Third Person (him, himself, her, herself, it, itself, them, themselves)

Does not exist in Latin
Substitute a demonstrative pronoun instead (that man, this man, that woman, this woman, that thing, this thing, those men, etc) using ille, illa, illud, OR hic, haec, hoc
OR is, ea, id
(see back of page)

**TO SHOW POSSESSION:** use the following reflexive possessive adjectives agreeing in case # and gender w/ the noun possessed:

- suus, a, um: his(own), her(own), its(own), their (own)
**Demonstrative Pronouns**

Used to point to objects/people. Can be adjectives if agree in case number and gender with a noun. Can be substituted for the 3rd person personal pronoun since none exists. If it refers back to the subject of the main verb, use the 3rd person reflexive pronoun instead.

HIC, HAEC, HOC: this, these, the latter, (he, she, it, they, him, her, them) — near demonstrative

ILLE, ILLA, ILLUD: that, those, the former, (he, she, it, they, him, her, them) — far demonstrative

IS, EA, ID: this, that, these, those, (he, she, it, they, him, her, them) — weak demonstrative

ISTE, ISTA, ISTUD: that of yours, those of yours, (he, she, it, they, him, her, them) — intermediate distance demonstrative, sometime pejorative.

**TO SHOW POSSESSION: NO POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES**
available, so one must use the genitive pronoun in the appropriate gender and number:
e.g., huius, illius, eius = his, her, its (lit. of that/this man/woman/thing)

horum, illorum, eorum = their (masc or mixed gender or neuter) lit. of those/these men
harum, illarum, earum = their (a group of women) literally of these/those women

One of the points of confusion is that we do not always literally translate things (nor should we). There are just somethings we cannot actually say in Latin, but can only use close substitutes to convey the meaning.

E.g.,

In Latin there is an adjective "my", so if I want to say *She gave me my book* I just say *Dedit mihi meum librum*.

BUT in Latin, there is no adjective “his”, “her”

So if I want to say: *She (Janet) gave me her (Helen’s) book*, I can really only say *This woman gave me the book of that woman: Haec dedit mihi librum illius*.

There is however a Latin adjective “his own” “her own” (i.e., when it refers back to the subject of the main verb).

If I want to say: *She (Janet) gave me her own (Janet’s) book*, I can say *This woman gave me her own book: Haec dedit mihi librum suum*.

The only possessive adjectives are personal and reflexive possessive adjectives (i.e., my, my own, our, our own, your, your own). Everywhere else one must use genitive nouns and pronouns to show possessive (i.e., *the poet’s book = liber poetae* because there is no adjective = poet’s).

There is no third person personal pronoun in Latin, so no third person possessive adjective.

**THERE IS** a third person reflexive pronoun, so there is is a third person reflexive possessive adjective (his own, her own).

Remember,

— it is the nature of adjectives to modify nouns, so they do so automatically when they agree in case number and gender.

— Pronouns and nouns do not by nature modify other nouns and in order to do so must go in a special form or case (’s or “of” in English; the genitive case in Latin)

I hope this helps😊