

PRONOUNS

Pronouns are used as Nouns or as Adjectives. Pronouns have special declension forms, which may vary between substantive and adjectival use. They are divided into seven classes:

Personal Pronouns: as, ego, *I*.

Reflexive Pronouns: as, se, *himself*.

Possessive Pronouns: as, meus, *my*.

Demonstrative Pronouns: as, his, *this*; ille, *that*.

Relative Pronouns: as, qui, *who*.

Interrogative Pronouns: as, quis, *who?*

Indefinite Pronouns: as, aliquis, *some one*.

I. Personal Pronouns:

ego, tu, *I, you*

II. Reflexive Pronouns:

sui, sibi, se, se, *himself, herself, itself*

III. Possessive Pronouns:

meus, tuus, suus, *my, your, his, her, its*
noster, vester, suus, *our, your, their*

IV. Demonstrative Pronouns:

is, ea, id, *he, she, it; this, that*
hic, hace, hoc, *this*
ille, illa, illud, *that*
ipse, ipsa, ipsum (emphatic), *himself, herself, itself*
idem, eadem, idem, *the same*

V. Relative Pronouns:

qui, quae, quod, *who, which*

VI. Interrogative Pronouns:

quis, quid, *who, what?*

VII. Indefinite Pronouns:

aliquis, aliqua, aliquid, *someone, something*

quidam, quaedam, quodam, *a certain*

quisque, quaeque, quodque, *each*

quisquam, quaequam, quodquam, *anyone, anything*

quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque, *whoever, whatever*

quispiam, quaepiam, quodpiam, *someone, something*

uterque, utraque, utrumque, *each (of two)*

unusquisque, unaquaeque, unumquodque, *every single one*