Personal Pronouns and Possessives

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Morphology of Personal Pronouns:

	Singular	Plural
	First Person	
Nominative	**ego**	**nōs**
Genitive	**meī**	**nostrum,** or **nostrī**
Dative	**mihi**	**nōbīs**
Accusative	**mē**	**nōs**
Ablative	**mē**	**nōbīs**
	Second Person	
Nominative	**tū**	**vōs**
Genitive	**tuī**	**vestrum,** or **vestrī**
Dative	**tibi**	**vōbīs**
Accusative	**tē**	**vōs**
Ablative	**tē**	**vōbīs**

Possession in the First and Second Person:

The genitives of these pronouns are **not** used to express possession. They are used in partive expressions "pars meī" "part of me" and objective expressions "amore tuī" "with love of you." To express possession of a noun the Romans used the possessive adjective, agreeing in gender, number and case with the noun possessed. These adjectives are:

meus, -a, -um; my **noster, nostra, nostrum**; our
tuus, -a, -um; your **vester, vestra, vestrum;** your

Notice that these are adjectives; they have all the -us, -a, -um endings. Note also that the English words me (a pronoun) and my (an adjective) are not the same either in use or in form; neither are you and your.

The Third Person:

There is no proper third person pronoun in Latin. Instead, the Romans used the appropriate forms of their demonstrative adjectives: *is, ea, id;* or *hic, haec, hoc;* or *ille, illa, illud* or even *iste ista istud.* The genitives of these words are used to express possession. Thus eius, huius, illīus, or istīus can mean his, her, or its and eōrum, eārum, hōrum, hārum, illōrum, illārum, istōrum and istārum can all mean their. These forms do **not** agree with the noun possessed.