

LATIN PRONOUNS : FORMATION AND USAGE
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THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS

EGO, TU : PERSONAL PRONOUNS AND IS, EA, ID : DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

	Personal Pronouns		Demonstrative Pronouns and Adjectives		
	First Person	Second Person	Third Person		
N	ego. I	tu. you	is. he / this man	ea. she / this woman	id. it / this thing
G	mei. of me	tui. of you	eius. of him	eius. of her / her	eius. of it / this
D	mihi. to / for me	tibi. to / for you	ei. to / for him	ea. to / for her	ei. to / for it
Ac	me. me	te. you	eum. him	eam. her	id. it
Ab	me. by / with / from me	te. by / with / from you	eo. by / with / from him	ea. by / with / from her	eo. by / with from it
V	-	tu. you	-	-	-
N	nos. we	vos. you	ei or ii. they	eam. they	ea. they
G	nostrum. of us nostri. of us	vestrum. of you vestri. of you	eorum. of them / their	earum. of them / their	eorum. of them / their
D	nobis. to / for us	vobis. to / for you	eis. to / for them	eis. to / for them	eis. to / for them
Ac	nos. us	vos, you	eos. them	eas. them	ea. them
Ab	nobis. by / with / in / from us	vobis. by / with / in / from you	eis or iis. by / with / from them	eis or iis. by / with / from them	eis or iis. by / with / from them
V	-	vos. you	-	-	-

MEI, TUI, SUI : REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

	First Person	Second Person	Third Person
N	-	-	-
G	mei. of myself	tui. of yourself	sui. of himself
D	mihi	tibi	sibi
Ac	me	te	se or sese
Ab	me	te	se or sese
N	-	-	-
G	nostri. of ourselves	vestri. of yourselves	sui. of themselves
D	nobis	vobis	sibi
Ac	nos	vos	se or sese
Ab	nobis	vobis	se or sese

SUMMARY OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS AND POSSESSIVE PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES

	Pronouns	How used	Possessive Pronominal Adjectives
First Person	ego. I nos. we	Personal and Reflexive	meus, mea, meum. my, my own noster, nostra, nostrum. our, our own
Second Person	tu. you vos. you		tuus, tua, tuum. your, your own vester, vestra, vestrum. your, your own
	is, ea, id. he, she, it ei, eae, ea. they	Personal only	None available. Use genitive : is, ea, id eius. of him, of her, of it, his, her, its eorum, earum, of them, their
Third Person	sui. of himself sibi. of herself se. of itself se. of themselves	Reflexive only	suus, sua, suum } his own her own its own their own

pecuniam eis habet He has money for them

eam nobiscum venire cogit He compels her to come with us

Reflexive pronouns of the first and second persons have the same forms as the personal pronouns. Example :

me armo I am arming myself

vos armatis You are arming yourselves

The reflexive pronouns of the third person, singular and plural are, genitive **sui**, dative **sibi**, accusative **se** or **sese**, and ablative **se** or **sese**. Example :

sui Genitive **se** or **sese** Accusative

sibi Dative **se** or **sese** Ablative

The direct reflexive, the reflexive pronoun may refer to the subject of its own clause. Example :

se dediderunt They surrendered themselves

imperavit ut se dederent He ordered them to surrender themselves

The indirect reflexive, the reflexive in a subordinate clause may refer to the subject, main clause. Applicable if the thought or will of the subject in the main clause is expressed, such as, indirect discourse or a purpose clause. Example :

Caesar intellexit eos sibi subventuros esse Caesar saw that they would come to his aid

quaesivit qui sibi subventuri essent He asked who would come to his aid

eis multa pollicitus est ut sibi subvenirent He made them many promises that they might come to his aid

The possessive pronominal adjectives of the first and second persons. Example :

meus, mea, meum my, mine tuus, tua, tuum your, yours

noster, nostra, nostrum our, ours vester, vestra, vestrum your, yours

The reflexive possessive adjective of the third person. Example :

suus, sua, suum his, hers, its, theirs

The possessive adjective is usually omitted, the exception is for clarity or emphasis. Example :

uxorem amat He loves his wife patrem meum novisti You know my father

uxores amat They love their wives librum meum habeo I have my own book

patrem tuum novi I know your father libros tuos habes You have your own books

The reflexive possessive adjective **suus** is sometimes equivalent to the English, proper, peculiar. Example :

suo loco In the proper place

suo tempore At the right time

The intensive pronoun, ipse, ipsa, ipsum may be used in lieu of a reflexive pronoun to avoid ambiguity. Example :

Caesar quaesivit cur de ipsius diligentia desperarent Caesar asked why they despaired of his competence

Nota bene : The phrase, de sua diligentia may be interpreted as, of their own competence

The pronouns his, hers, its when not reflexive, are expressed by eius and their by eorum or earum. Example :

Caesar et copiae eius a Britannia redierunt Caesar and his army have returned from Britain
[Caesar cum copiis suis rediit]

Helvetii in fines Haeduum pervenerant eorumque agros populabantur The Helvetii had reached the territories of the Haedui and were laying waste their lands

Reciprocal ideas, **each other** or **one another** are expressed, **inter nos**, **inter vos**, **inter se**. Example :

inter nos amamus

We love each other

Belgae obsides inter se dant

The Belgians exchange hostages

THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN AND ADJECTIVE

HIC, HAEC, HOC : THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN AND ADJECTIVE THIS (POINTS OUT WHAT IS NEAR THE SPEAKER IN POSITION OR IN THOUGHT)

	MASCULINE	SINGULAR FEMININE	NEUTER	MASCULINE	PLURAL FEMININE	NEUTER
N	hic	haec	hoc	hi	hae	haec
G	huius	huius	huius	horum	harum	horum
D	huic	huic	huic	his	his	his
Ac	hunc	hanc	hoc	hos	has	haec
Ab	hoc	hac	hoc	his	his	his

ILLE, ILLA, ILLUD : THE DEMONSTRATIVE, PRONOUN AND ADJECTIVE THAT (POINTS OUT WHAT IS REMOTE FROM THE SPEAKER, MAY BE USED EITHER AS COMPLIMENT OR ABUSE)

	MASCULINE	SINGULAR FEMININE	NEUTER	MASCULINE	PLURAL FEMININE	NEUTER
N	ille	illa	illud	illi	illae	illa
G	illius	illius	illius	illorum	illarum	illorum
D	illi	illi	illi	illis	illis	illis
Ac	illum	illam	illud	illos	illas	illa
Ab	illo	illa	illo	illis	illis	illis

ISTE, ISTA, ISTUD : THE DECLENSION, DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN THAT (THAT OF YOURS, THAT NEAR YOU, THAT IN WHICH YOU ARE INTERESTED)

	MASCULINE	SINGULAR FEMININE	NEUTER	MASCULINE	PLURAL FEMININE	NEUTER
N	iste	ista	istud	isti	istae	ista
G	istius	istius	istius	istorum	istarum	istorum
D	isti	isti	isti	istis	istis	istis
Ac	istum	istam	istud	istos	istas	ista
Ab	isto	ista	isto	istis	istis	istis

IDEM, EADEM, IDEM : THE DECLENSION, DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN (THE SAME, -MAN, -WOMAN, -THING. MAY FUNCTION EITHER AS AN ADJECTIVE OR A PRONOUN)

	MASCULINE	SINGULAR FEMININE	NEUTER	MASCULINE	PLURAL FEMININE	NEUTER
N	idem	eadem	idem	eidem	eaedem	eadem
G	eiusdem	eiusdem	eiusdem	eorundem	earundem	eorundem
D	eidem	eidem	eidem	eisdem	eisdem	eisdem
Ac	eundem	eandem	idem	eosdem	easdem	eadem
Ab	eodem	eadem	eodem	eisdem	eisdem	eisdem

Nota bene : **idem** is constituted from **is**, **ea**, **id**, plus **-dem**. Where **-m-** occurs before **-dem**, it becomes **-n-**, as in **eundem** (from **eum** plus **-dem**. The forms **idem** and **idem** are irregular

USAGE EXAMPLES *THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS*

hic, haec, hoc with the sense of **this** points to what is near the speaker in position or thought. **hic** may be translated by the phrase, **the following**. Example :

haec patria	This country of ours
his viginti diebus	Within the last twenty days
his rebus cognitis	After learning this
ad hunc modum locutus est	He spoke as follows
hi ab oppido discedent	These [men] will leave town
tibi hos libros do	These books I give to you

ille, illa, illud with the sense of **that** points to what is remote from the speaker in position or thought. **ille** may be used as a term of **compliment** or of **abuse**. Example :

ille rex Neptunus	That famous / well-known king Neptune
illa puella erat pulchrior hac or quam haec	That girl was prettier than this [one]
illud bellum erat clarum	That was a famous war
ille mons	Yonder mountain
illis temporibus	In those days
illud scelus	That notorious crime
provincia mea haec est, illa vestra	This is my province, that is yours

ille is used to denote a change of subject. Example :

filiam discedere iussit. Illa non paruit	He ordered his daughter to leave. She did not obey
Caesar Gallos obsides dare iussit, illi non paruerunt	Caesar ordered the Gauls to give hostages, they [the Gauls] did not obey
exercitus Caesaris est maior quam Gallorum	Caesar's army is larger than that of the Gauls

hic...ille may express **the latter...the former**. Example :

Marcus et Balbus erant cives Romani, ille erat clarus, hic non [erat]	Marcus and Balbus were Roman citizens. The former was famous, the latter was not
Cicero et Vergilius erant Romani praeclari, hic erat poeta, ille orator	Cicero and Vergil were celebrated Romans, the latter was a poet, the former an orator

iste, ista, istud with the sense of **that of yours, that near you, that in which you are interested**. In the Roman law court **iste** was equivalent to **your client, the prisoner, the defendant**. Sometimes the pronoun had a contemptuous force. Example :

iste homo	The miserable fellow
ista ira	That awful anger of yours
Iste tyrannus	That despicable tyrant

This final section focuses on the dynamic use and interplay between **hic, haec, hoc, this** and **ille, illa, illud, that** as **emphatic adjectives**. Since Latin, as already stated, lacks the third person pronoun **is, ea, id** acts as both **demonstrative pronoun** and **adjective**. **hic** and **ille** are **emphatic**, **is** with the sense of either **this** or **that** is **unemphatic**. Example :

hunc / illu / eum virum vides	You see this / that / this or that man
cum hoc / illo / eo viro ambulas	You walk with this / that / this or that man

vidnesne hoc / illud / id donum?

Do you see this / that / this or that gift?

The sense distinction between **hic**, **ille** and **is** illustrated. Example :

hunc librum optas?

Do you want this book (i.e., here, as opposed to that book there)? [emphatic demonstrative]

illum librum optas?

Do you want that book (i.e., there, as opposed to this book here)? [emphatic demonstrative]

eum librum optas?

Do you want this (that) book (i.e., the one just referred to)? [unemphatic demonstrative]

hic, **ille** and **is** are often used **substantively**. Example :

hunc / illum / eum vides

You see this / that / this or that man

cum hoc / illo / eo ambulas

You walk with this / that / this or that man

vidnesne hoc / illud / id ?

Do you see this / that / this or that thing?

In English translation, it is often convenient to translate **is**, **ea**, **id**, when acting substantively, as a pronoun. The last two sentences **is**, **ea**, **id** are translated as a possessive adjective. Example :

eum vides

You see this / that man or you see him

cum eo ambulas

You walk with this / that man or you walk with him

vidnesne id?

Do you see this / that thing? or Do you see it?

eius librum habeo

I have the book of this / that man / woman or I have the book of him / her or I have his / her book

patrem earum videmus

We see the father of these / those women or We see the father of them or We see their father

idem, **eadem**, **idem** with the sense of the **same**, **-man**, **-woman**, **-thing** acts as either an **adjective** or **pronoun**. Example :

eosdem mitto

I am sending the same man

haec est eadem puella

This is the same girl

de eadem ratione cogitabamus

We were thinking about the same plan

The English phrase **the same as** is translated **idem qui**. Example :

sum idem qui semper fui

I am the same as I have always been

res, **rei** the translation and sense of the noun referring to **things**. Example :

RES, REI. FIFTH DECLENSION FEMININE NOUN. THING, OBJECT, STUFF			
	HAEC : THIS, THESE THINGS	ILLA : THAT, THOSE THINGS	EADEM : THE SAME THINGS
N	haec (neuter plural)	illa (neuter plural)	eadem (neuter plural)
G	harum rerum	illarum rerum	earundem rerum
D	his rebus	illis rebus	eisdem rebus
Ac	haec (neuter plural)	illa (neuter plural)	eadem (neuter plural)
Ab	his rebus	illis rebus	eisdem rebus

Nota bene : **haec**, **illa**, and **eadem** are neuter plurals. The translation of **things** is suggested by their gender. Latin favours the **neuter plural**, when English uses the singular

THE INTENSIVE-EMPHATIC PRONOUN

<i>IPSE, IPSA, IPSUM : THE INTENSIVE-EMPHATIC PRONOUN MYSELF / OURSELVES (1ST PERSON), YOURSELF / YOURSELVES (2ND PERSON), HIMSELF / HERSELF / ITSELF / THEMSELVES (3RD PERSON) AND THE VERY AND THE ACTUAL</i>						
	MASCULINE	SINGULAR FEMININE	NEUTER	MASCULINE	PLURAL FEMININE	NEUTER
N	ipse	ipsa	ipsum	ipsi	ipsae	ipsa
G	ipsius	ipsius	ipsius	ipsorum	ipsarum	ipsorum
D	ipsi	ipsi	ipsi	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis
Ac	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum	ipsos	ipsas	tpsa
Ab	ipso	ipsa	ipso	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis

USAGE EXAMPLES THE INTENSIVE-EMPHATIC PRONOUN

ipse, ipsa, ipsum with the sense of **self** is an intensive-emphatic pronoun used for emphasis only and is in apposition to some other word, such as **domina ipsa, the lady herself**. The intensive pronoun may be omitted without destroying the sense of the sentence. Example :

ego ipse regem vidi

I myself saw the king [The intensive-emphatic pronoun may be eliminated, with the sentence's sense maintained]

me vidi

I saw myself [Reflexive pronoun, necessary for sense]

Cited below are additional examples of the usage of the intensive and reflexive pronouns. Example :

ipse dux exercitum cum eo misit

The leader **himself** sent an army with **him** [with someone else]

ipse dux exercitum secum habuit

The leader **himself** had an army with **him**

ipsa femina eos de se dicere iussit

The woman **herself** told them to talk about **her** [about herself]

ipsi milites ducem secum duxerunt

The soldiers **themselves** brought their leader with **them**

Claudia amicis suis litteras scripsit

Claudia wrote a letter to her [own] friends

Balbus amicum suum laudavit

Balbus praised his [own] friend

ipse, self also emphasizes **nouns** and **pronouns** of any person. In English, emphasis is indicated by the suffix **-self** and **-selves**, as in **myself** and **ourselves**; by the use of such words as **very, mere, actual, right**; and by phrases such as **in person, of one's own accord, with one's own eyes**. Example :

illo ipso die regina ipsa nos misit

On that very day the queen herself sent us

ipse venerat, adventu ipso hostes perterruit

He came in person, by his mere arrival he frightened the enemy

hoc ipsi fecimus

We did this of our own accord

ego ipse Gallum in ipso fluminis vado vidi

With my own eyes I saw a Gaul right at the ford of the river

The genitive **ipsius** and **ipsorum** may be used in apposition to the **genitive** implied in a **possessive adjective**. Example :

mea ipsius salus

My own safety

nostra ipsorum mater

Our own mother

THE RELATIVE, INTERROGATIVE, AND INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

<i>QUI, QVAE, QUOD : THE RELATIVE PRONOUN (RELATIVE) WHO, WHICH, THAT (INDEFINITE AFTER : SI, NISI, NUM, NE) ANYONE, ANY</i>						
	MASCULINE	SINGULAR FEMININE	NEUTER	MASCULINE	PLURAL FEMININE	NEUTER
N	qui who	quae who	quod which / that	qui	quae	quae
G	cuius	cuius of whom, whose	cuius	quorum	quarum	quorum
D	cui	cui to / for whom	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
Ac	quem	quam whom	quod	quos	quas	quae
Ab	quo	qua from / with / in / by whom	quo	quibus	quibus	quibus

<i>QUIS, QVAE, QUID : THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN (WHO? / WHOSE? / WHOM? / WHAT? / WHICH? ASKS FOR THE IDENTITY OF A PERSON OR THING)</i>						
<i>QUI, QVAE, QUOD : THE INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVE (WHICH...? / WHAT...? / WHAT KIND OF...? ASKS FOR SPECIFIC IDENTIFICATION OF A PERSON OR THING)</i>						
	MASCULINE	SINGULAR FEMININE	NEUTER	MASCULINE	PLURAL FEMININE	NEUTER
N	quis / qui adj	quae	quid / quod adj	qui	quae	quae
G	cuius	cuius	cuius	quorum	quarum	quorum
D	cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
Ac	quem	quam	quid / quod adj	quos	quas	quae
Ab	quo	qua	quo	quibus	quibus	quibus

<i>QUIS, QUIS, QUID : THE INDEFINITE PRONOUN SOMEONE, ANYONE</i>						
	MASCULINE	SINGULAR FEMININE	NEUTER	MASCULINE	PLURAL FEMININE	NEUTER
N	quis	quis	quid	qui	qui	qua / quae
G	cuius	cuius	cuis	quorum	quorum	quorum
D	cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
Ac	quem	quem	quid	quos	quos	qua / quae
Ab	quo	quo	quo	quibus	quibus	quibus

USAGE EXAMPLES THE RELATIVE, INTERROGATIVE, AND INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

qui, quae, quod, the **relative pronoun**, with the sense of **who** usually introduces a subordinate clause and refers back to the **antecedent**, either a noun or pronoun. The relative clause itself has an adjectival function, providing descriptive information about the **antecedent**, e.g.; **the tribesman who was from Gaul**, the man is a **Gaul**

The **relative pronoun** agrees in **gender** and **number** with its **antecedent**. The pronoun's **case** is determined by its use in its own clause

qui, quae, quod may also act adjectivally, with the sense of **some, any**

The **preposition cum**, suffixed to the relative pronoun in the ablative, is **with whom, quocum, quacum** and **quibuscum** depending on the antecedent. Model sentences cited below illustrate the relative pronoun in accordance with gender and number referring to the antecedent and, case to the pronoun's role in the sentence. Example :

N	Balbus qui dicit est fortis	Balbus who speaks is resolute
G	Balbus cuius mater venit est fortis	Balbus whose mother came is resolute
D	Balbus cui pecuniam est fortis	Balbus to whom we gave the money is resolute
Ac	Balbus quem vides est fortis	Balbus whom you see is resolute
Ab	Balbus quocum pugnabat est fortis	Balbus with whom he used to quarrel is resolute

Four sample sentences which highlight the relative pronoun. Example :

flumen est Arar, quod in Rhodanum influit	There is a river Arar, which flows into the Rhone
equitatus, quem ex omni provincial coegerat, praemissus est	The cavalry, which he had raised from the whole Province, was sent on ahead
principes eorum convocavit, quorum magnam copiam in castris habebat	He summoned together their chiefs, of whom he had a great number in his camp
is sum qui feci	I am the man who did it

qui, quae, quod may act as a **co-ordinating relative**. The pronoun is placed at the beginning of a sentence to connect with the following sentence. Example :

dux copiis imperabat. cui non parebant	The leader gave orders to his troops. To him [to whom] they were not obedient
me venire iussit. quod feci	He ordered me to come. This [which] I did

The co-ordinating connecting relative pronoun may be variously rendered by **this, these, that, those, which** or a **personal pronoun** according to sense

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE EXPRESSION, 'THE SAME AS'

The English language expression **the same as**, is translated by, **idem qui**. Example :

sum idem qui semper fui	I am the same as I have always been
eosdem legatos, quos antea, misit	He sent the same envoys as [he had sent] before

quis, quae, quid, the **interrogative pronoun**, and **qui, quae, quod**, the **interrogative adjective**, differ in the singular but are identical in the plural

The **interrogative pronoun**, Who?, Whose?, Whom?, What?, Which? asks for the identity of a person or thing

Example : **quid vides? What do you see?** and **quis consilium habet? Who has a plan?**

The **interrogative adjective**, Which...?, What...?, What kind of...? asks for specific identification of a person or thing

Example : **quod signum vides? What sign do you see?** and **quae femina consilium habet? Which woman has a plan?**

Nota bene : The interrogative adjective and the relative pronoun decline identically



ALIUS, ALTER, RELIQUUS, CETERUS
THE INDEFINITE PRONOUN AND ADJECTIVE

The **Indefinite Pronoun** is a pronoun that does *not* refer to any specific person or thing in particular, such as, **anything, something, anyone, everyone**. It may also act as an **adjective**

ALIUS, ALIA, ALLUD : THE INDEFINITE PRONOUN AND ADJECTIVE
OTHER OR ANOTHER (OF MORE THAN TWO PERSONS OR THINGS)

	MASCULINE	SINGULAR FEMININE	NEUTER	MASCULINE	PLURAL FEMININE	NEUTER
N	alius	alia	aliud	alii	aliae	alia
G	alterius	alterius	alterius	aliorum	aliorum	aliorum
D	alii	alii	alii	aliis	aliis	aliis
Ac	alium	aliam	allud	alios	alias	alia
Ab	alio	alia	alio	aliis	aliis	aliis

ALTER, ALTERA, ALTERUM : THE INDEFINITE PRONOUN AND ADJECTIVE
THE OTHER (OF TWO), (THE) ONE...THE OTHER, THE ONE PARTY...THE OTHER; ENUMERATION : THE SECOND

	MASCULINE	SINGULAR FEMININE	NEUTER	MASCULINE	PLURAL FEMININE	NEUTER
N	alter	altera	alterum	alteri	alterae	altera
G	alterius	alterius	alterius	alterorum	alterarum	alterorum
D	alteri	alteri	alteri	alteris	alteris	alteris
Ac	alterum	alteram	alterum	alteros	alteras	altera
Ab	altero	altera	alterum	alteris	alteris	alteris

RELIQUUS, RELIQUA, RELIQUUM : THE INDEFINITE PRONOUN AND ADJECTIVE
THE OTHER (SENSE THE REST), THOSE REMAINING (WITHOUT INSISTING COMPLETENESS AS DOES CETERI)

	MASCULINE	SINGULAR FEMININE	NEUTER	MASCULINE	PLURAL FEMININE	NEUTER
N	reliquus	reliqua	reliquum	reliqui	reliquae	reliqua
G	reliqui	reliquae	reliqui	reliquorum	reliquarum	reliquorum
D	reliquo	reliquae	reliquo	reliquis	reliquis	reliquis
Ac	reliquum	reliquam	reliquum	reliquos	reliquas	Reliqua.
Ab	reliquo	reliqua	reliquo	reliquis	reliquis	reliquis

CETERUS, CETERA, CETERUM : THE INDEFINITE PRONOUN AND ADJECTIVE
THE REST, ALL THE OTHERS

	MASCULINE	SINGULAR FEMININE	NEUTER	MASCULINE	PLURAL FEMININE	NEUTER
N	ceterus	cetera	ceterum	ceteri	ceterae	cetera
G	ceteri	ceterae	ceteri	ceterorum	ceterarum	ceterorum
D	cetero	ceterae	cetero	ceteris	ceteris	ceteris
Ac	ceterum	ceteram	ceterum	ceteros	ceteras	cetera
Ab	cetero	cetera	cetero	ceteris	ceteris	ceteris

USAGE EXAMPLES
ALIIUS, ALTER, RELIQUUS, CETERUS
THE INDEFINITE PRONOUN AND ADJECTIVE

alius, alia, aliud means **the other** or **another** (of more than two persons or things). The regular genitive singular **alius** is rare, being normally supplied by **alterius**, the genitive of **alter** instead

alius has a number of well-known constructions. Example :

- When used in pairs : **alius...alius** May function like the English, **one...another**
ali...ali **some...others**
- In an **affirmative** sentence, **alius** is followed by an **ablative**, means, **other than**
- In a **negative** sentence, **alius** with an **ablative** means, **nothing else but** or **nothing other than**
- **alius** can also mean **different** when the word is **written twice**, with the second **alius** being in the ablative case, **alius alio**

Cited usage sentences below. Example :

nullum alium ducem sequemur	We shall follow no other leader
alius miles vulneratur, alius interficitur	One soldier is wounded, another killed
aliud loquitur, aliud sentit	He says one thing and thinks another
alius alium exspectantes cunctamini	You linger, waiting one for another
alii pugnant, alii fugiunt	Some are fighting, others fleeing

Where English says, **one man does one thing, another another** or **different men do different things**, Latin says **alius aliud facit**

alter, altera, alterum means the other (of two), **the one party...the other**. In an enumeration, **alter** is the **second**. Example :

alter consul occisus est	The other consul was slain
consules vulnerati sunt, alter capite, alter brachio	The consuls have been wounded, one in the head, the other in the arm
alteri se in montem receperunt, alteri ad carros suos se contulerunt	One division retired to the height, the other concentrated upon their carts
dies unus, alter, plures	One day [passed], the second, several days

reliquus, reliqua, reliquum means **the other** (sense, the rest), **those remaining** (without insisting on completeness as does **certeri**). Example :

ipse imperat reliquis civitatibus obsides	He for his part requisitioned hostages from the other states [the states that remained]
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ceterus, cetera, ceterum means **the rest, all the others**. Example :

ceteris praestant	They are superior to all the others
--------------------------	--



QUIS, ALIQUIS, NONNULLUS, QUIDAM INDEFINITE PRONOUN AND QUI INDEFINITE ADJECTIVE
THE INDEFINITE PRONOUN AND ADJECTIVE

	QUIS, QUIS, QUID : INDEFINITE PRONOUN SOMEONE, SOMETHING, ANYONE, ANYTHING			QUI, QUA (QUAE), QUOD : INDEFINITE ADJECTIVE SOME, ANY		
N	quis	quis	quid	qui	qua / quae	quod
G	cuius	cuius	cuius	cuius	cuius	cuius
D	cui	cui	cui	cui	cui	cui
Ac	quem	quem	quid	quem	quam	quod
Ab	quo	quo	quo	quo	qua	quo
N	qui	qui	qua / quae	qui	quae	qua / quae
G	quorum	quorum	quorum	quorum	quarum	quorum
D	quibus	quibus	quibus	quibus	quibus	quibus
Ac	quos	quos	qua / quae	quos	quas	qua / quae
Ab	quibus	quibus	quibus	quibus	quibus	quibus

Nota bene : **qua** is preferred to **quae** except in the nominative plural feminine

Nota bene : **quisquam, quisquam, quidquam** indefinite pronoun **someone, something, anyone, anything, any, some** is used as a pronoun only. Declines similarly as **quis, quis, quid** plus the suffix **quam**. Used only in the singular. Finally, **quisquam** is *not* used as an adjective. For the adjectival function **ullus, ulla, ullum** : The pronominal adjective **any**. **ullus** cited in the singular only

	ULLUS, ULLA, ULLUM : PRONOMINAL PRONOUN ANY					
	MASCULINE	SINGULAR FEMININE	NEUTER	MASCULINE	PLURAL FEMININE	NEUTER
N	ullus	ulla	ullum	-	-	-
G	ullius	ullius	ullius	-	-	-
D	ulli	ulli	ulli	-	-	-
Ac	ullum	ullam	ullum	-	-	-
Ab	ullo	ulla	ullo	-	-	-

	ALIQUIS, ALIQUIS, ALIQUID : PRONOUN & ADJECTIVE SOMEONE (OR OTHER), SOMETHING, ANYONE			NONNULLUS, NONNULLA, NONNULLUM : ADJECTIVE SOME, SOME FEW, A FEW		
N	aliquis	aliquis	aliquid	nonnulli	nonnullae	nonnulla
	aliqui adj	aliqua adj	aliquod adj			
G	alicuius	alicuius	alicuius	nonnullorum	nonnullarum	nonnullorum
D	alicui	alicui	alicui	nonnullis	nonnullis	nonnullis
Ac	aliquem	aliquem	aliquid	nonnullos	nonnullas	nonnulla
Ab	aliquo	aliquam adj	aliquod adj	nonnullis	nonnullis	nonnullis
		aliquo	aliquo			
		aliqua adj				

Nota bene : **aliquis, aliquis, aliquid**, the indefinite pronoun, **someone (or other), something, anyone** declines similarly to **quis, quis, quid** except that **aliqua** is always used for **aliquae**. Little used in the plural

Nota bene : **aliqui, aliqua, aliquod**, the indefinite adjective, **someone (or other), something, anyone** declines similarly to **quis, quis, quid** except that **aliqua** is always used for **aliquae** except in the nominative plural feminine. Little used in the plural

Nota bene : **nonnulli, nonnullae, nonnulla**, the indefinite adjective, **some, some few, a few**. Used for the plural of **aliqui**

<i>QUIDAM, QUAEDAM, QUIDDAM : INDEFINITE PRONOUN</i>						
<i>A CERTAIN (PERSON OR THING NOT NAMED BUT KNOWN TO THE SPEAKER OR WRITER)</i>						
	MASCULINE	SINGULAR FEMININE	NEUTER	MASCULINE	PLURAL FEMININE	NEUTER
N	quidam	quaedam	quiddam quoddam adj	quidam	quaedam	quaedam
G	cuiusdam	cuiusdam	cuiusdam	quorundam	quarundam	quorundam
D	cuidam	cuidam	cuidam	quibusdam	quibusdam	quibusdam
Ac	quendam	quandam	quiddam quoddam adj	quosdam	quasdam	quaedam
Ab	quodam	quadam	quodam	quibusdam	quibusdam	quibusdam

USAGE EXAMPLES
QUIS, QUISQUAM, ALIQUIS, NONNULLUS, QUIDAM
THE INDEFINITE PRONOUN

The **interrogative adjective**, **which?**, **what?** is identical in form to the **relative pronoun**. Example :

quem virum vides?	Which (what) man do you see?
cum quo viro ambulas?	With which (what) man are you walking?
quod donum vides?	Which (what) gift do you see?

The **interrogative pronoun** is identical to the **interrogative adjective** in the **plural**, in the **singular**, the following pronoun forms are used. Example :

	M / F	N
N	quis	quid
G	cuius	cuius
D	cui	cui
Ac	quem	quid
Ab	quo	quo

quem vides?	Whom do you see?
quocum ambulas?	With whom are you walking?
quid vides?	What do you see?

Nota bene : **Personal pronouns** in the **ablative** case take **cum**, the same requirement exists for the **interrogative pronoun**. Observe, **cum** is attached as a **suffix**, instead of preceding the **pronoun**

Nota bene : To consolidate and review, compare the usage between pronominal and adjectival usage. Example :

Pronoun	cui taedam dedisti?	To whom [to which one] did you give the torch?
Adjective	cui feminae taedam dedisti?	To which [what] woman did you give the torch?
Pronoun	quis taedam tibi dedit?	Who gave the torch to you?
Adjective	quae femina taedam tibi dedit?	Which [what] woman gave the torch to you?

quis, quis, quid, the indefinite pronoun, **someone, something, anyone, anything**. The indefinite **quis** is used only in a clause introduced by, **si, nisi, ne, non**. Example:

si quis venerit, videbitur	If anyone comes, he will be seen
nisi quid vis, abi	Unless you wish something, go away
rogat num quis audiat	He asks whether anyone is listening

Nota bene : In the last cited sentence above, **num**, not **-ne** is the regular usage

quisquam, quisquam, quidquam, the indefinite pronoun, **someone, something, anyone, anything, any, some** is used as a pronoun and **ullus** as an **adjective** in sentences which contain any kind of negative except **ne** and **nisi**; such as, **non, neque, noli, nego, veto, vix, aegre, sine**. Example :

negat se cuiquam nocere	He denies that he is injuring anyone or He says he is injuring no one
vix quidquam dixisti	You said scarcely anything
sine ullo vulnere fugit	He fled without any wound

aliquis, aliquis, aliquid, the indefinite pronoun, **someone (or other), something, anyone** and **nonnulli, nonnullae, nonnulla**, indefinite adjective. **Some, some few, a few**

aliquis is generally used in the **singular** to mean **some** or **other** as opposed to **none**, but is indefinite. **nonnulli** has the sense of **some few**, and is used in the plural of **aliquis**. Example :

aliquis huc venit	Someone [or other] came here
aliquid dixisti	You said something [or other]
nonnullae ex urbibus deletae sunt	Some few of the cities were destroyed

quidam, quaedam, quiddam, indefinite pronoun, **a certain** (person or thing not named but known to the speaker or writer). Example :

quosdam ex pueris domum miserunt	They sent certain of the boys home
quidam nuntius quadam nocte venit	A certain messenger came on a certain night

