

Personal Pronouns

1. Summary of Use
 - 1.1. The personal pronouns are **ego** / **nōs** and **tū** / **vōs**.
 - 1.2. “Personal pronouns of the third person—he, she, it—are wanting in Latin” (AG 142)
 - 1.3. Subject pronouns are rare, except for emphasis and clarification
 - 1.3.1. Direct and indirect object pronouns are common
 - 1.4. Personal pronouns will often group together in a sentence
2. Notes on Particular Forms
 - 2.1. **Nōs** will often appear for **ego** (the ‘royal we’), but **vōs** will never appear for **tū**
 - 2.1.1. O gods, let me see his face: **superī, nōbis videat suam ōs licet!**
 - 2.2. The forms of the genitive personal pronouns (**meī, tuī, suī, nostrī, vestrī**) are really the genitive singular neuter possessives
 - 2.2.1. The same is true of **nostrum** and **vestrum** as plural neuter possessives
 - 2.3. Whereas **nostrum** and **vestrum** are typically partitive, **meī, tuī, suī, nostrī, and vestrī** are typically objective
 - 2.3.1. He spoke to each one of us: **ūnuscuīque nostrum legāvit.**
 - 2.3.2. You are mindful of us: **memor nostrī es.**
3. Notes on Enclitic Constructions
 - 3.1. The emphatic **-met** may be attached to any pronoun: **egomet, nōsmet, vōsmet** (but note: **tūte** and **tūtemet**)
 - 3.2. The personal pronouns may work enclitically with **cum**.
 - 3.2.1. He talks with you: **vōscum loquitur.**
4. Additional Exempla
 - 4.1. *You* are dear to me: **tūte cara mihi es.**
 - 4.2. What you tell me is not true: **nōn verum quod mihi dicis est.**
 - 4.3. We have come with you to learn: **discere nōs tēcum venivīmus.**

The Essential AG: 143

Famous Phrase: **tū fuī egō eris** (I was you; you will be me) [written on gravestones]