

Summary of Demonstrative Pronouns (p1/3)

1. Summary of Use
 - 1.1. “Demonstrative pronouns are use either adjectively or substantively” (AG, 296)
 - 1.2. As pronominal **adjectives**, the **agree** with their corresponding noun
 - 1.2.1. With this battle fought, he went out: **hōc proeliō factō, proficiscēbātur**
 - 1.2.2. They died in the same battle: **eōdem proeliō periērunt.**
 - 1.3. In moments of apposition, the pronoun agrees with the appositive, not the antecedent
 - 1.3.1. This was the head of things, this the source: **rērum caput hōc erat, hīc fōns**
 - 1.4. As **substantives**, they are personal pronouns, frequently in the **oblique cases**
 - 1.4.1. Hostages ought to be given by them: **Obsidēs ab eīs dandī sunt.**
 - 1.4.2. Those men are the first across the Rhone: **hī sunt extrā prōvinciam trāns Rhodanum prīmī**
2. **Hīc, Haec, Hōc**
 - 2.1. **Hīc, Haec, Hōc** is referred to as the ‘demonstrative of first person,’ and implies something near the speaker
 - 2.1.1. It should be translated **this** or **these**
 - 2.1.2. These are cats she was seeking: **hīs sunt gattī, quōs petēbat.**
 - 2.1.3. This standard is our own: **hōc signum nostrum est.**
 - 2.2. **Hīc, Haec, Hōc** originally developed from the stem **ho-** and the enclitic **-ce**, hence the ‘c’ in many forms of its declension
 - 2.3. **Hīc, Haec, Hōc** may refer to the speaker himself
 - 2.3.1. I, this man, am unwilling: **hīc nolō.**
 - 2.4. **Hīc, Haec, Hōc** generally refers to ‘the former,’ when two things are apposite in a piece of writing, since ‘the former’ denotes what is “nearer the speaker in time, place or thought; often it refers to that which has just been mentioned” (AG, 297a)
 - 2.4.1. You did the former and set the latter aside: **hōc fēcistī, illud reservāvistī**
 - 2.5. **Hīc** may also scan short (**hic**) in poetry
 - 2.6. **Hīc**, ‘**this one**,’ should be carefully distinguished from the adverb **hīc**, ‘**here**’
 - 2.6.1. These words have the same etymology, but different syntax
 - 2.6.1.1. Adverbs don’t decline, and vary more widely in word order
3. **Ille, Illa, Illud**
 - 3.1. **Ille** is attached to objects remote from the speaker, and is referred to as the ‘demonstrative of third person’
 - 3.1.1. It should be translated **that** or **those**
 - 3.1.2. That man is guilty: **ille obnōxius est.**
 - 3.1.3. Those women were washing at the spring: **illae in fontem sē lavābant.**
 - 3.2. **Ille** often appears as **that famous** or **that well-known**
 - 3.2.1. That famous archer appeared: **ille Architenens adfuit.**
 - 3.3. **Ille** generally refers to ‘the latter,’ paired with **hīc, haec, hōc**, as above
 - 3.3.1. You did the former and set the latter aside: **hōc fēcistī, illud reservāvistī**
 - 3.4. The neuter **illud** may mean ‘the following’
 - 3.4.1. I told him the following thing: **eī narrābō illud.**
 - 3.5. A redundant **ille** may be attached to relative pronouns in colloquial language
 - 3.5.1. He who carefully guards, may long enjoy what he has well obtained: **ille quī cōsultē cavet, diūtīnē ūtī licet partum bene.**

The Essential AG: 146, 296, 297a-b

Famous Phrase: **in hōc sensū / in sensū hōc / s.h.** (in this sense)
[an emerging academic notation]