

Personal Pronouns

1 st person	singular	plural
nom	ego – I	nos – we
gen	mei – of me (myself)	nostrum - of us (ourselves)
dat	mihi – to/ for me (myself)	nobis – to/for us (ourselves)
acc	me – me (myself)	nos - us (ourselves)
abl	me – me (myself)	nobis – us (ourselves)

2 nd person	singular	plural
nom	tu – you	vos – you
gen	tui – of you (yourself)	vestrum – of you (yourselves)
dat	tibi – to/for you (yourself)	vobis – to/ for you (yourselves)
acc	te – you (yourself)	vos – you (yourselves)
abl	te – you (yourself)	vobis - you (yourselves)

When these pronouns are used with the preposition *cum*. The preposition is attached to the end of the pronoun.

mecum – with me, *tecum*-with you, *nobiscum*-with us, *vobiscum*-with you

The pronouns above may also be used in a reflexive manner. This happens when the pronoun refers back to the subject.

Me rideo – I am laughing at myself

Tibi nocebis – You will do harm to yourself.

The 3rd person personal pronoun chart is bit more complicated.

We will begin by looking at only the **accusative** forms.

masculine singular	feminine singular	neuter singular
eum – him, it	eam – her, it	id – it

masculine plural	feminine plural	neuter plural
eos – them	eas – them	ea – them

Notice that the masculine and feminine forms may be translated as *it*.

Here is an example of when the feminine form would be translated as *it*.

Pecuniam habui, sed eam cepisti. I had money, you took it.

Money is a feminine noun in Latin. So, when it is replaced with a pronoun, the pronoun must be feminine. In English, we do not refer to **money** as **her** so **it** is the best translation of the feminine form of **eam** in this case.