

## NUMERALS

132. The Latin Numerals may be classified as follows: —

## I. NUMERAL ADJECTIVES:

1. Cardinal Numbers, answering the question *how many?* as, *ūnus, one; duo, two*, etc.

2. Ordinal Numbers,<sup>1</sup> adjectives derived (in most cases) from the Cardinals, and answering the question *which in order?* as, *prīmus, first; secundus, second*, etc.

3. Distributive Numerals, answering the question *how many at a time?* as, *singulī, one at a time; binī, two by two*, etc.

II. NUMERAL ADVERBS, answering the question *how often?* as, *semel, once; bis, twice*, etc.

## Cardinals and Ordinals

133. These two series are as follows: —

CARDINAL	ORDINAL	ROMAN NUMERALS
1. ūnus, ūna, ūnum, <i>one</i>	prīmus, -a, -um, <i>first</i>	I
2. duo, duae, duo, <i>two</i>	secundus (alter), <i>second</i>	II
3. trēs, tria, <i>three</i>	tertius, <i>third</i>	III
4. quattuor	quārtus	III <i>or</i> IV
5. quinque	quīntus	V
6. sex	sextus	VI
7. septem	septīmus	VII
8. octō	octāvus	VIII
9. novem	nōnus	VIII <i>or</i> IX
10. decem	decīmus	X
11. ūndecim	ūndecīmus	XI
12. duodecim	duodecīmus	XII
13. tredecim (decem (et) trēs)	tertius decimus (decimus (et) tertius)	XIII
14. quattuordecim	quārtus decimus	XIII <i>or</i> XIV
15. quindecim	quīntus decimus	XV
16. sēdecim	sextus decimus	XVI
17. septendecim	septīmus decimus	XVII
18. duodēvigintī (octōdecim)	duodēvicēsimus (octāvus decimus)	XVIII

<sup>1</sup> The Ordinals (except *secundus, tertius, octāvus, nōnus*) are formed by means of suffixes related to those used in the superlative and in part identical with them. Thus, *decimus* (compare the form *īnfīmus*) may be regarded as the last of a series of ten; *prīmus* is a superlative of a stem akin to *prō*; the forms in *-tus* (*quārtus, quīntus, sextus*) may be compared with the corresponding Greek forms in *-ros*, and with superlatives in *-σ-ρο-ς*, while the others have the superlative ending *-timus* (changed to *-simus*). Of the exceptions, *secundus* is a participle of *sequor*; *alter* is a comparative form (compare *-ρεος* in Greek), and *nōnus* is contracted from *īnovenos*. The cardinal multiples of ten are compounds of *-gint-* 'ten' (a fragment of a derivative from *decem*).

☞ CARDINAL	ORDINAL	ROMAN NUMERALS
19. ūndēvigintī (noventecim)	ūndēvicēnsimus (nōnus decimus)	XVIII or XIX
20. vīgintī	vicēnsimus (vigēnsimus)	XX
21. vīgintī ūnus (or ūnus et vīgintī, etc.)	vicēnsimus primus (ūnus et vicēnsimus, etc.)	XXI
30. trīgintā	tricēnsimus	XXX
40. quadrāgintā	quadrāgēnsimus	XXXX or XL
50. quinquāgintā	quinquāgēnsimus	↓ or L
60. sexāgintā	sexāgēnsimus	LX
70. septuāgintā	septuāgēnsimus	LXX
80. octōgintā	octōgēnsimus	LXXX
90. nōnāgintā	nōnāgēnsimus	LXXXX or XC
100. centum	centēnsimus	C
101. centum (et) ūnus, etc.	centēnsimus primus, etc.	CI
200. ducentī, -ae, -a	ducentēnsimus	CC
300. trecentī	trecentēnsimus	CCC
400. quadringentī	quadringentēnsimus	CCCC
500. quingentī	quingentēnsimus	D
600. sescentī	sescentēnsimus	DC
700. septingentī	septingentēnsimus	DCC
800. octingentī	octingentēnsimus	DCCC
900. nōngentī	nōngentēnsimus	DCCCC
1000. mille	millēnsimus	∞ (C) or M
5000. quīnque milia (millia)	quīnquiēns millēnsimus	1500
10,000. decem milia (millia)	decīēns millēnsimus	CC1000
100,000. centum milia (millia)	centīēns millēnsimus	CCC1000

NOTE 1. — The forms in -ēnsimus are often written without the n: as, vicēsīmus, etc.

NOTE 2. — The forms octōdecim, noventecim are rare, duodēvigintī (*two from twenty*), ūndēvigintī (*one from twenty*), being used instead. So 28, 29; 38, 39; etc. may be expressed either by the subtraction of *two* and *one* or by the addition of *eight* and *nine* respectively.

#### Declension of Cardinals and Ordinals

134. Of the Cardinals only ūnus, duo, trēs, the *hundreds* above one hundred, and mille when used as a noun, are declinable.

*a.* For the declension of ūnus, see § 113. It often has the meaning of *same* or *only*. The plural is used in this sense; but also, as a simple numeral, to agree with a plural noun of a singular meaning: as, ūna castra, *one camp* (cf. § 137. *b*). The plural occurs also in the phrase ūnī et alterī, *one party and the other* (the ones and the others).

*b.* Duo,<sup>1</sup> two, and trēs, three, are thus declined: —

<sup>1</sup> The form in -o is a remnant of the *dual number*, which was lost in Latin, but is found in cognate languages. So in ambō, *both*, which preserves -ō (cf. δῶω and § 629. *b*).

	M.	F.	N.	M., F.	N.
NOM.	duo	duae	duo	trēs	tria
GEN.	duōrum	duārum	duōrum	trium	trium
DAT.	duōbus	duābus	duōbus	tribus	tribus
ACC.	duōs (duo)	duās	duo	trēs (triā)	tria
ABL.	duōbus	duābus	duōbus	tribus	tribus

NOTE.—*Ambō*, *both*, is declined like *duo*.

*c.* The hundreds, up to 1000, are adjectives of the First and Second Declensions, and are regularly declined like the plural of *bonus*.

*d.* *Mille*, *a thousand*, is in the singular an indeclinable adjective:—

*mille modis*, *in a thousand ways*.

*cum mille hominibus*, *with a thousand men*.

*mille trahēus variōs colōrēs* (Aen. iv. 701), *drawing out a thousand various colors*.

In the plural it is used as a neuter noun, and is declined like the plural of *sedīle* (§ 69): *mīlia*, *mīlium*, *mīlibus*, etc.

NOTE.—The singular *mille* is sometimes found as a noun in the nominative and accusative: as, *mille hominum mīsit*, *he sent a thousand (of) men*; in the other cases rarely, except in connection with the same case of *mīlia*: as, *cum octō mīlibus peditum*, *mille equitum*, *with eight thousand foot and a thousand horse*.

*e.* The ordinals are adjectives of the First and Second Declensions, and are regularly declined like *bonus*.

**135.** Cardinals and Ordinals have the following uses:—

*a.* In numbers below 100, if units precede tens, *et* is generally inserted: *duo et vīgintī*; otherwise *et* is omitted: *vīginti duo*.

*b.* In numbers above 100 the highest denomination generally stands first, the next second, etc., as in English. *Et* is either omitted entirely, or stands between the two highest denominations:—*mille (et) septingentī sexāgintā quattuor*, 1764.

NOTE.—Observe the following combinations of numerals with substantives:—

*ūnus et vīgintī mīlitēs*, or *vīgintī mīlitēs (et) ūnus*, 21 soldiers.

*duo mīlia quīngentī mīlitēs*, or *duo mīlia mīlitum et quīngentī*, 2500 soldiers.

*mīlitēs mille ducentī trīgintā ūnus*, 1231 soldiers.

*c.* After *mīlia* the name of the objects enumerated is in the genitive:

*duo mīlia hominum*, *two thousand men*.<sup>1</sup>

*cum tribus mīlibus mīlitum*, *with three thousand soldiers*.

*mīlia passuum tria*, *three thousand paces* (three miles).

*d.* For *million*, *billion*, *trillion*, etc., the Romans had no special words, but these numbers were expressed by multiplication (cf. § 138. *a*).

<sup>1</sup> Or, in poetry, *bis mille hominēs*, *twice a thousand men*.

*e.* Fractions are expressed, as in English, by cardinals in the numerator and ordinals in the denominator. The feminine gender is used to agree with *pars* expressed or understood: — *two-sevenths*, *duae septimae* (sc. *partēs*); *three-eighths*, *trēs octāvae* (sc. *partēs*).

*One-half* is *dīmidia pars* or *dīmidium*.

NOTE 1. — When the numerator is *one*, it is omitted and *pars* is expressed: *one-third*, *tertia pars*; *one-fourth*, *quārta pars*.

NOTE 2. — When the denominator is but one greater than the numerator, the numerator only is given: *two-thirds*, *duae partēs*; *three-fourths*, *trēs partēs*, etc.

NOTE 3. — Fractions are also expressed by special words derived from *as*, a pound: *as*, *triēns*, a *third*; *bēs*, *two-thirds*. See § 637.

### Distributives

136. Distributive Numerals are declined like the plural of *bonus*.

NOTE. — These answer to the interrogative *quotēnī*, *how many of each?* or *how many at a time?*

1. <i>singulī</i> , <i>one by one</i>	18. <i>octōnī dēnī</i> or <i>duo-</i>	100. <i>centēnī</i>
2. <i>bīnī</i> , <i>two by two</i>	<i>dēvīcēnī</i>	200. <i>duccēnī</i>
3. <i>ternī</i> , <i>trīnī</i>	19. <i>novēnī dēnī</i> or <i>īn-</i>	300. <i>trecēnī</i>
4. <i>quaternī</i>	<i>dēvīcēnī</i>	400. <i>quadrīngēnī</i>
5. <i>quīnī</i>	20. <i>vīcēnī</i>	500. <i>quīngēnī</i>
6. <i>sēnī</i>	21. <i>vīcēnī singulī</i> , etc.	600. <i>sescēnī</i>
7. <i>septēnī</i>	30. <i>tricēnī</i>	700. <i>septīngēnī</i>
8. <i>octōnī</i>	40. <i>quadrāgēnī</i>	800. <i>octīngēnī</i>
9. <i>novēnī</i>	50. <i>quīnquāgēnī</i>	900. <i>nōngēnī</i>
10. <i>dēnī</i>	60. <i>sexāgēnī</i>	1000. <i>millēnī</i>
11. <i>īndēnī</i>	70. <i>septuāgēnī</i>	2000. <i>bīna mīlia</i>
12. <i>duodēnī</i>	80. <i>octōgēnī</i>	10,000. <i>dēna mīlia</i>
13. <i>ternī dēnī</i> , etc.	90. <i>nōnāgēnī</i>	100,000. <i>centēna mīlia</i>

137. Distributives are used as follows:—

*a.* In the sense of *so many apiece* or *on each side*: *as*, *singula singulīs*, *one apiece* (one each to each one); *agrī septēna iūgera plēbī dīvisa sunt*, i.e. *seven jugera to each citizen* (seven jugera each), etc.

*b.* Instead of cardinals, to express simple number, when a noun plural in form but usually singular in meaning is used in a plural sense: *as*, *bīna castra*, *two camps* (*duo castra* would mean *two forts*). With such nouns *trīnī*, not *ternī*, is used for *three*: *as*, *trīna* (not *terna*) *castra*, *three camps*; *terna castra* means *camps in threes*.

*c.* In multiplication: *as*, *bis bīna*, *twice two*; *ter septēnis diēbus*, *in thrice seven days*.

*d.* By the poets instead of cardinal numbers, particularly where *pairs* or *sets* are spoken of: *as*, *bīna hastilia*, *two shafts* (two in a set).

## Numeral Adverbs

138. The Numeral Adverbs answer the question *quotiēns* (*quotiēs*), *how many times? how often?*

1. <i>semel, once</i>	12. <i>duodeciēns</i>	40. <i>quadrāgiēns</i>
2. <i>bis, twice</i>	13. <i>terdeciēns</i>	50. <i>quīnquāgiēns</i>
3. <i>ter, thrice</i>	14. <i>quaterdeciēns</i>	60. <i>sexāgiēns</i>
4. <i>quater</i>	15. <i>quīndeciēns</i>	70. <i>septuāgiēns</i>
5. <i>quīnquiēns (-ēs)</i> <sup>1</sup>	16. <i>sēdeciēns</i>	80. <i>octōgiēns</i>
6. <i>sexiēns</i>	17. <i>septiēndeciēns</i>	90. <i>nōnāgiēns</i>
7. <i>septiēns</i>	18. <i>duodēviciēns</i>	100. <i>centiēns</i>
8. <i>octiēns</i>	19. <i>trīdēviciēns</i>	200. <i>ducentiēns</i>
9. <i>noviēns</i>	20. <i>viciēns</i>	300. <i>trecentiēns</i>
10. <i>deciēns</i>	21. <i>semel viciēns</i> , <sup>2</sup> <i>etc.</i>	1000. <i>miliēns</i>
11. <i>ūndeciēns</i>	30. <i>trīciēns</i>	10,000. <i>deciēns miliēns</i>

*a.* Numeral Adverbs are used with *mille* to express the higher numbers :

*ter et trīciēns* (*centēna milia*) *sēstertium*, 3,300,000 *sesterces* (three and thirty times a hundred thousand *sesterces*).

*viciēs ac septiēs miliēs* (*centēna milia*) *sēstertium*, 2,700,000,000 *sesterces* (twenty-seven thousand times a hundred thousand).

NOTE. — These large numbers are used almost exclusively in reckoning money, and *centēna milia* is regularly omitted (see § 634).

## Other Numerals

139. The following adjectives are called Multiplicatives: —

*simplex, single*; *duplex, double, twofold*; *triplex, triple, threefold*; *quadruplex, quinquplex, septemplex, decemplex, centuplex, sēsquplex* ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ ), *multiplex* (*manifold*).

*a.* Proportionals are: *duplus, triplus, quadruplus, octuplus, etc., twice as great, thrice as great, etc.*

*b.* Temporals: *bīmus, trīmus, of two or three years' age*; *biennis, triennis, lasting two or three years*; *bimēstris, trimēstris, of two or three months*; *bīduum, a period of two days*; *biennium, a period of two years.*

*c.* Partitives: *bīnārius, ternārius, of two or three parts.*

*d.* Other derivatives are: *ūniō, unity*; *bīniō, the two* (of dice); *prīmānus, of the first legion*; *prīmārius, of the first rank*; *dēnārius, a sum of 10 asses*; *bīnus* (*distributive*), *double, etc.*

<sup>1</sup> Forms in -ns are often written without the n.

<sup>2</sup> Also written *viciēns et semel* or *viciēns semel, etc.*

## PRONOUNS

140. Pronouns are used as Nouns or as Adjectives. They are divided into the following seven classes: —

1. Personal Pronouns: as, *ego*, *I*.
2. Reflexive Pronouns: as, *sē*, *himself*.
3. Possessive Pronouns: as, *meus*, *my*.
4. Demonstrative Pronouns: as, *hic*, *this*; *ille*, *that*.
5. Relative Pronouns: as, *quī*, *who*.
6. Interrogative Pronouns: as, *quis*, *who?*
7. Indefinite Pronouns: as, *aliquis*, *some one*.

141. Pronouns have special forms of declension.

NOTE. — These special forms are, in general, survivals of a very ancient form of declension differing from that of nouns.

## Personal Pronouns

142. The Personal pronouns of the *first person* are *ego*, *I*, *nōs*, *we*; of the *second person*, *tū*, *thou* or *you*, *vōs*, *ye* or *you*. The personal pronouns of the *third person* — *he*, *she*, *it*, *they* — are wanting in Latin, a demonstrative being sometimes used instead.

143. *Ego* and *tū* are declined as follows: —

## FIRST PERSON

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
NOM.	<i>ego</i> , <i>I</i>	<i>nōs</i> , <i>we</i>
GEN.	<i>meī</i> , <i>of me</i>	<i>nostrum</i> , <i>nostrī</i> , <i>of us</i>
DAT.	<i>mihi</i> ( <i>mī</i> ), <i>to me</i>	<i>nōbīs</i> , <i>to us</i>
ACC.	<i>mē</i> , <i>me</i>	<i>uōs</i> , <i>us</i>
ABL.	<i>mē</i> , <i>by me</i>	<i>nōbīs</i> , <i>by us</i>

## SECOND PERSON

NOM.	<i>tū</i> , <i>thou</i> or <i>you</i>	<i>vōs</i> , <i>ye</i> or <i>you</i>
GEN.	<i>tuī</i> , <i>of thee</i> or <i>you</i>	<i>vestrum</i> , <i>vestrī</i> ; <i>vostrum</i> (-trī)
DAT.	<i>tibi</i>	<i>vōbīs</i>
ACC.	<i>tē</i>	<i>vōs</i>
ABL.	<i>tē</i>	<i>vōbīs</i>

α. The plural *nōs* is often used for the singular *ego*; the plural *vōs* is never so used for the singular *tū*.

NOTE.—Old forms are genitive *mīs, tis*; accusative and ablative *mēd, tēd* (cf. § 43. n. 1).

*b.* The forms *nostrum, vestrum, etc.*, are used *partitively*:—

*ūnusquisque nostrum, each one of us.*  
*vestrum omnium, of all of you.*

NOTE.—The forms of the genitive of the personal pronouns are really the genitives of the possessives: *meī, tuī, suī, nostrī, vestrī*, genitive singular neuter: *nostrum, vestrum*, genitive plural masculine or neuter. So in early and later Latin we find *ūna vestrārum, one of you (women)*.

*c.* The genitives *meī, tuī, suī, nostrī, vestrī*, are chiefly used *objectively* (§ 347):—

*memor sis nostrī, be mindful of us (me).*  
*mē tuī pudet, I am ashamed of you.*

*d.* Emphatic forms of *tū* are *tūte* and *tūtemet (tūtimet)*. The other cases of the personal pronouns, excepting the genitive plural, are made emphatic by adding *-met*: *as, egomet, vōsmet*.

NOTE.—Early emphatic forms are *mēpte* and *tēpte*.

*e.* Reduplicated forms are found in the accusative and ablative singular: *as, mēmē, tētē*.

*f.* The preposition *cum, with*, is joined enclitically with the ablative: *as, tēcum loquitur, he talks with you*.

### Reflexive Pronouns

**144.** Reflexive Pronouns are used in the Oblique Cases to refer to the subject of the sentence or clause in which they stand (see § 299): *as, sē amat, he loves himself*.

*a.* In the *first* and *second* persons the oblique cases of the Personal pronouns are used as Reflexives: *as, mē videō, I see myself; tē laudās, you praise yourself; nōbīs persuādēmus, we persuade ourselves*.

*b.* The Reflexive pronoun of the *third* person has a special form used only in this sense, the same for both singular and plural. It is thus declined:—

GEN.	<i>suī, of himself, herself, itself, themselves</i>
DAT.	<i>sibi, to himself, herself, itself, themselves</i>
ACC.	<i>sē (sēsē), himself, herself, itself, themselves</i>
ABL.	<i>sē (sēsē), [by] himself, herself, itself, themselves</i>

NOTE 1.—Emphatic and reduplicated forms of *sē* are made as in the personals (see § 143. *d, e*). The preposition *cum* is added enclitically: *as, sēcum, with himself, etc.*

NOTE 2.—An old form *sēd* occurs in the accusative and ablative.

## Possessive Pronouns

145. The Possessive pronouns are: —

FIRST PERSON.	meus, <i>my</i>	noster, <i>our</i>
SECOND PERSON.	tuus, <i>thy, your</i>	vester, <i>your</i>
THIRD PERSON.	suus, <i>his, her, its</i>	suus, <i>their</i>

These are really adjectives of the First and Second Declensions, and are so declined (see §§ 110–112). But *meus* has regularly *mī* (rarely *meus*) in the vocative singular masculine.

NOTE. — *Suus* is used only as a reflexive, referring to the subject. For a possessive pronoun of the third person not referring to the subject, the genitive of a demonstrative must be used. Thus, *patrem suum occidit*, *he killed his (own) father*; but *patrem eius occidit*, *he killed his (somebody else's) father*.

a. Emphatic forms in *-pte* are found in the ablative singular: *suōpte*.

b. A rare possessive *cūius* (*quōius*), *-a, -um, whose*, is formed from the genitive singular of the relative or interrogative pronoun (*quī, quis*). It may be either interrogative or relative in force according to its derivation, but is usually the former.

c. The reciprocals *one another* and *each other* are expressed by *inter sē* or *alter . . . alterum*: —

*alter alterius ova frangit*, *they break each other's eggs* (one . . . of the other).  
*inter sē amant*, *they love one another* (they love among themselves).

## Demonstrative Pronouns

146. The Demonstrative Pronouns are used to *point out* or designate a person or thing for special attention, either *with nouns* as Adjectives or *alone* as Pronouns. They are: — *hic, this; is, ille, iste, that*; with the Intensive *ipse, self*, and *idem, same*;<sup>1</sup> and are thus declined: —

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
NOM.	hīc	haec	hōc	hī	hae	haec
GEN.	hīius	hūius	hūius	hōrum	hārum	hōrum
DAT.	huic	huic	huic	hīs	hīs	hīs
ACC.	hunc	hanc	hōc	hōs	hās	haec
ABL.	hōc	hāc	hōc	hīs	hīs	hīs

<sup>1</sup> These demonstratives are combinations of *o-* and *i-* stems, which are not clearly distinguishable.

NOTE 1.—*Hic* is a compound of the stem *ho-* with the demonstrative enclitic *-ce*. In most of the cases final *e* is dropped, in some the whole termination. But in these latter it is sometimes retained for emphasis: as, *hūius-ce*, *hīs-ce*. In early Latin *-c* alone is retained in some of these (*hōrunc*). The vowel in *hīc*, *hōc*, was originally short, and perhaps this quantity was always retained. *Ille* and *iste* are sometimes found with the same enclitic: *illic*, *illaec*, *illuc*; also *illoc*. See *a*, p. 67.

NOTE 2.—For the dative and ablative plural of *hic* the old form *hibus* is sometimes found; *haec* occurs (rarely) for *hae*.

	<i>is, that</i>					
	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
NOM.	is	ea	id	eī, iī (ī)	eae	ea
GEN.	ēius	ēius	ēius	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
DAT.	eī	eī	eī	eis, iīs (īs)	eis, iīs (īs)	eis, iīs (īs)
ACC.	eum	eam	id	eōs	eās	ea
ABL.	eō	eā	eō	eis, iīs (īs)	eis, iīs (īs)	eis, iīs (īs)

NOTE 3.—Obsolete forms are *eae* (dat. fem.), and *eābus* or *ībus* (dat. plur.). For dative *eī* are found also *ēi* and *ēi* (monosyllabic); *ēi*, *ēos*, etc., also occur in the plural.

	<i>ille, that</i>					
	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
NOM.	ille	illa	illud	illī	illae	illa
GEN.	illius	illius	illius	illōrum	illārum	illōrum
DAT.	illi	illī	illī	illis	illis	illis
ACC.	illum	illam	illud	illōs	illās	illa
ABL.	illō	illā	illō	illis	illis	illis

*Iste, ista, istud, that* (yonder), is declined like *ille*.

NOTE 4.—*Ille* replaces an earlier *ollus* (*olle*), of which several forms occur.

NOTE 5.—*Iste* is sometimes found in early writers in the form *ste* etc. The first syllable of *ille* and *ipse* is very often used as short in early poetry.

NOTE 6.—The forms *illī*, *istī* (gen.), and *illae*, *istae* (dat.), are sometimes found; also the nominative plural *istaecce*, *illaecce* (for *istae*, *illae*). See *a*, p. 67.

	<i>ipse, self</i>					
	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
NOM.	ipse	ipsa	ipsum	ipsī	ipsae	ipsa
GEN.	ipsius	ipsius	ipsius	ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum
DAT.	ipsī	ipsī	ipsī	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis
ACC.	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsa
ABL.	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis

NOTE 7. — Ipse is compounded of is and -pse (a pronominal particle of uncertain origin: cf. § 145. a), meaning *self*. The former part was originally declined, as in *reāpse* (for *rē eāpse*), *in fact*. An old form *ipsus* occurs, with superlative *ipsissimus*, *own self*, used for comic effect.

NOTE 8. — The intensive -pse is found in the forms *eapse* (nominative), *eumpse*, *eampse*, *eōpse*, *eāpse* (ablative).

īdem, the same						
	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
NOM.	īdem	eādēm	īdem	īdem (eī-)	eaedem	eādēm
GEN.	ēiusdem	ēiusdem	ēiusdem	eōrundem	eārundem	eōrundem
DAT.	eīdem	eīdem	eīdem	eīsdem or īsdem		
ACC.	eundem	eandem	īdem	eōsdem	eāsdem	eādēm
ABL.	eōdem	eādēm	eōdem	eīsdem or īsdem		

NOTE 9. — *īdem* is the demonstrative *is* with the indeclinable suffix -dem. The masculine *īdem* is for *īsdem*; the neuter *īdem*, however, is not for *īsdem*, but is a relic of an older formation. A final *m* of *is* is changed to *n* before *d*: as, *eundem* for *eumdem*, etc. The plural forms *īdem*, *īsdem*, are often written *īdem*, *īsdem*.

a. *Ille* and *iste* appear in combination with the demonstrative particle -c, shortened from -ce, in the following forms: —

SINGULAR						
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
NOM.	illic	illaec	illuc (illoc)	istic	istaec	istuc (istoc)
ACC.	illunc	illanc	illuc (illoc)	istunc	istanc	istuc (istoc)
ABL.	illōc	illāc	illōc	istōc	istāc	istōc

PLURAL						
N., ACC.	—	—	illaec	—	—	istaec

NOTE 1. — The appended -ce is also found with pronouns in numerous combinations: as, *hūiusce*, *hunce*, *hōrance*, *hārance*, *hōsce*, *hīsce* (cf. § 146. n. 1), *illiusce*, *isce*; also with the interrogative -ne, in *hōcine*, *hōscine*, *istucine*, *illicine*, etc.

NOTE 2. — By composition with *ecce* or *em*, *behold!* are formed *eccum* (for *ecce eum*), *eccam*, *eccōs*, *eccās*; *eccillum* (for *ecce illum*); *ellum* (for *em illum*), *ellam*, *ellōs*, *ellās*; *eccistam*. These forms are dramatic and colloquial.

b. The combinations *hūiusmodī* (*hūiuscemodī*), *ēiusmodī*, etc., are used as indeclinable adjectives, equivalent to *tālis*, *such*: as, *rēs ēiusmodī*, *such a thing* (a thing of that sort: cf. § 345. a).

For uses of the Demonstrative Pronouns, see §§ 296 ff.

## Relative Pronouns

147. The Relative Pronoun *quī*, *who, which*, is thus declined :—

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
NOM.	quī	quae	quod	quī	quae	quae
GEN.	cūius	cūius	cūius	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
DAT.	cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
ACC.	quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās	quae
ABL.	quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus

## Interrogative and Indefinite Pronouns

148. The Substantive Interrogative Pronoun *quis*, *who?* *quid*, *what?* is declined in the Singular as follows :—

	M., F.	N.
NOM.	quis	quid
GEN.	cūius	cūius
DAT.	cui	cui
ACC.	quem	quid
ABL.	quō	quō

The Plural is the same as that of the Relative, *quī*, *quae*, *quae*.

*a.* The singular *quis* is either masculine or of indeterminate gender, but in old writers it is sometimes distinctly feminine.

*b.* The Adjective Interrogative Pronoun, *quī*, *quae*, *quod*, *what kind of? what? which?* is declined throughout like the Relative :—

SUBSTANTIVE	ADJECTIVE
quis vocat, <i>who calls?</i>	quī homō vocat, <i>what man calls?</i>
quid vidēs, <i>what do you see?</i>	quod templum vidēs, <i>what temple do you see?</i>

NOTE.—But *quī* is often used without any apparent adjective force; and *quis* is very common as an adjective, especially with words denoting a person: as, *quī nōminat mē? who calls my name? quis diēs fuit? what day was it? quis homō? what man?* but often *quī homō? what kind of man? nesciō quī sis, I know not who you are.*

*c.* *Quisnam*, *pray, who?* is an emphatic interrogative. It has both substantive and adjective forms like *quis*, *quī*.

149. The Indefinite Pronouns *quis*, *any one*, and *quī*, *any*, are declined like the corresponding Interrogatives, but *qua* is commonly used for *quae* except in the nominative plural feminine :—

SUBSTANTIVE:	<b>quis</b> , <i>any one</i> ; <b>quid</b> , <i>anything</i> .
ADJECTIVE:	quī, qua ( <i>quae</i> ), quod, <i>any</i> .

- a.** The feminine forms **qua** and **quae** are sometimes used substantively.  
**b.** The indefinites **quis** and **quī** are rare except after **sī**, **nisi**, **nē**, and **num**, and in compounds (see § 310. *a, b*).

NOTE. — After these particles **quī** is often used as a substantive and **quis** as an adjective (cf. § 148. *b. x*).

#### Case-Forms of *quī* and *quis*

150. The Relative, Interrogative, and Indefinite Pronouns are originally of the same stem, and most of the forms are the same (compare § 147 with § 148). The stem has two forms in the masculine and neuter, **quo-**, **qui-**, and one for the feminine, **quā-**. The interrogative sense is doubtless the original one.

- a.** Old forms for the genitive and dative singular are **quōius**, **quoi**.  
**b.** The form **quī** is used for the ablative of both numbers and all genders; but especially as an adverb (*how, by which way, in any way*), and in the combination **quicum**, *with whom*, as an interrogative or an indefinite relative.  
**c.** A nominative plural **quēs** (stem **qui-**) is found in early Latin. A dative and ablative **quis** (stem **quo-**) is not infrequent, even in classic Latin.  
**d.** The preposition **cum** is joined enclitically to all forms of the ablative, as with the personal pronouns (§ 143. *f*): as, **quōcum**, **quicum**, **quibuscum**.

NOTE. — But occasionally **cum** precedes: as, **cum quō** (Liv. iv. 9).

#### Compounds of *quis* and *quī*

151. The pronouns **quis** and **quī** appear in various combinations.

- a.** The adverb **-cumque** (*-cunque*) (cf. **quisque**) added to the relative makes an indefinite relative, which is declined like the simple word: as, **quicumque**, **quaccumque**, **quodcumque**, *whoever, whatever*; **cūiscumque**, etc.

NOTE. — This suffix, with the same meaning, may be used with any relative: as, **quāiscumque**, *of whatever sort*; **quandōcumque** (also rarely **quandōque**), *whenever*; **ubicumque**, *wherever*.

- b.** In **quisquis**, *whoever*, both parts are declined, but the only forms in common use are **quisquis**, **quidquid** (**quicquid**) and **quōquō**.

NOTE 1. — Rare forms are **quemquem** and **quibusquibus**; an ablative **quīquī** is sometimes found in early Latin; the ablative feminine **quāquā** is both late and rare. **cuicui** occurs as a genitive in the phrase **cuicui modī**, *of whatever kind*. Other cases are cited, but have no authority. In early Latin **quisquis** is occasionally feminine.

NOTE 2. — **Quisquis** is usually substantive, except in the ablative **quōquō**, which is more commonly an adjective.

*c.* The indefinite pronouns *quīdam*, *a certain (one)*; *quīvis*, *quīlibet*, *any you please*, are used both as substantives and as adjectives. The first part is declined like the relative *quī*, but the neuter has both *quīd-* (adjective) and *quod-* (substantive):—

quīdam	quaedam	quiddam (quoddam)
quīvis	quaevis	quīdvīs (quodvīs)

*Quīdam* changes *m* to *n* before *d* in the accusative singular (*quendam*, *m.*; *quandam*, *f.*) and the genitive plural (*quōrundam*, *m., n.*; *quārundam*, *f.*).

*d.* The indefinite pronouns *quispiam*, *some, any*, and *quisquam*, *any at all*, are used both as substantives and as adjectives. *Quispiam* has feminine *quae-piam* (adjective), neuter *quīdpiam* (substantive) and *quōdpiam* (adjective); the plural is very rare. *Quisquam* is both masculine and feminine; the neuter is *quīdquam* (*quicquam*), substantive only; there is no plural. *Ūllus*, *-a, -um*, is commonly used as the adjective corresponding to *quisquam*.

*e.* The indefinite pronoun *aliquis* (substantive), *some one*, *aliquī* (adjective), *some*, is declined like *quis* and *quī*, but *aliqua* is used instead of *aliquae* except in the nominative plural feminine:—

SINGULAR			
	M.	F.	N.
NOM.	aliquis (aliquī)	aliqua	aliquid (aliquod)
GEN.	alicūius	alicūius	alicūius
DAT.	alicui	alicui	alicui
ACC.	aliquem	aliquam	aliquid (aliquod)
ABL.	aliquō	aliquā	aliquō

  

PLURAL			
NOM.	aliquī	aliquae	aliqua
GEN.	aliquōrum	aliquārum	aliquōrum
DAT.	aliquibus	aliquibus	aliquibus
ACC.	aliquōs	aliquās	aliqua
ABL.	aliquibus	aliquibus	aliquibus

NOTE.—*Aliquī* is sometimes used substantively and *aliquis* as an adjective.

*f.* The indefinite pronoun *ecquis* (substantive), *whether any one*, *ecquī* (adjective), *whether any*, is declined like *aliquis*, but has either *ecquae* or *ecqua* in the nominative singular feminine of the adjective form.

NOTE.—*Ecquis* (*ecquī*) has no genitive singular, and in the plural occurs in the nominative and accusative only.

*g.* The enclitic particle *-que* added to the interrogative gives a *universal*: as, *quisque*, *every one*; *uterque*, *each of two, or both*. *Quisque* is declined

like the interrogative *quis*, *quī*:— substantive, *quisque*, *quidque*; adjective, *quīque*, *quaeque*, *quodque*.

In the compound *ūnusquisque*, *every single one*, both parts are declined (genitive *unūscūiusque*), and they are sometimes written separately and even separated by other words:—

*nē in unō quidem quōque* (Lael. 92), *not even in a single one*.

*h.* The relative and interrogative have rarely a possessive adjective *cūius* (-a, -um), older *quōius*, *whose*; and a patial *cūiās* (*cūiāt*-), *of what country*.

*i.* *Quantus*, *how great*, *quālis*, *of what sort*, are derivative adjectives from the interrogative. They are either interrogative or relative, corresponding respectively to the demonstratives *tantus*, *tālis* (§ 152). Indefinite compounds are *quantuscumque* and *quālescumque* (see § 151. *a*).

#### Correlatives

152. Many Pronouns, Pronominal Adjectives, and Adverbs have corresponding *demonstrative*, *relative*, *interrogative*, and *indefinite* forms. Such parallel forms are called Correlatives. They are shown in the following table:—

DEMON.	REL.	INTERROG.	INDEF. REL.	INDEF.
<i>is</i>	<i>quī</i>	<i>quis?</i>	<i>quisquis</i>	<i>aliquis</i>
<i>that</i>	<i>who</i>	<i>who?</i>	<i>whoever</i>	<i>some one</i>
<i>tantus</i>	<i>quantus</i>	<i>quantus?</i>	<i>quantuscumque</i>	<i>aliquantus</i>
<i>so great</i>	<i>how (as) great</i>	<i>how great?</i>	<i>however great</i>	<i>some</i>
<i>tālis</i>	<i>quālis</i>	<i>quālis?</i>	<i>quālescumque</i>	—
<i>such</i>	<i>as</i>	<i>of what sort?</i>	<i>of whatever kind</i>	
<i>ibi</i>	<i>ubi</i>	<i>ubi?</i>	<i>ubiubi</i>	<i>alicubi</i>
<i>there</i>	<i>where</i>	<i>where?</i>	<i>wherever</i>	<i>somewhere</i>
<i>eō</i>	<i>quō</i>	<i>quō?</i>	<i>quōquō</i>	<i>aliquō</i>
<i>thither</i>	<i>whither</i>	<i>whither?</i>	<i>whithersoever</i>	<i>(to) somewhere</i>
<i>eā</i>	<i>quā</i>	<i>quā?</i>	<i>quāquā</i>	<i>aliquā</i>
<i>that way</i>	<i>which way</i>	<i>which way?</i>	<i>whithersoever</i>	<i>(to) anywhere</i>
<i>inde</i>	<i>unde</i>	<i>unde?</i>	<i>undecumque</i>	<i>alicunde</i>
<i>thence</i>	<i>whence</i>	<i>whence?</i>	<i>whencesoever</i>	<i>from somewhere</i>
<i>tum</i>	<i>cum</i>	<i>quandō?</i>	<i>quandōcumque</i>	<i>aliquandō</i>
<i>then</i>	<i>when</i>	<i>when?</i>	<i>whenever</i>	<i>at some time</i>
<i>tot</i>	<i>quot</i>	<i>quot?</i>	<i>quotquot</i>	<i>aliquot</i>
<i>so many</i>	<i>as</i>	<i>how many?</i>	<i>however many</i>	<i>some, several</i>
<i>totiēns</i>	<i>quotiēns</i>	<i>quotiēns?</i>	<i>quotiēnscumque</i>	<i>aliquotiēns</i>
<i>so often</i>	<i>as</i>	<i>how often?</i>	<i>however often</i>	<i>at several times</i>