

Personal Pronoun

1. Personal Pronoun *is, ea, id* (he, she, it):

	Singular			Plural		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	is	ea	id	eī (īī)	eae	ea
Gen.	eius	eius	eius	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
Dat.	eī	eī	eī	eīs (īīs)	eīs (īīs)	eīs (īīs)
Acc.	eum	eam	id	eōs	eās	ea
Abl.	eō	eā	eō	eīs (īīs)	eīs (īīs)	eīs (īīs)

The form of the personal pronoun is governed by its use in the sentence and will show number, gender and case, as appropriate:

Puer eam pulsat.	<i>The boy beats her.</i>	(Direct Object Accusative)
Puella eum pulsat.	<i>The girl beats him.</i>	(Direct Object Accusative)
Puella eos pulsat.	<i>The girl beats them.</i>	(Direct Object Accusative)

Imperative Mood

The imperative mood is used for commands and corresponds to our use of *go!, look!, come!*, etc. Like English, the imperative mood does not show person or (generally) tense; but, unlike English, number is distinguished between singular and plural.

The singular imperative is formed by dropping the *-re* from the infinitive:

vocāre, <i>to call</i>	docēre, <i>to teach</i>	discēdere, <i>to leave</i>	venīre, <i>to come</i>
vocā, <i>call!</i>	docē, <i>teach!</i>	discēde, <i>leave!</i>	venī, <i>come!</i>

The plural is formed as follows (note the third conjugation in particular):

vocāte, <i>call!</i>	docēte, <i>teach!</i>	discēdite, <i>leave!</i>	venīte, <i>come!</i>
----------------------	-----------------------	--------------------------	----------------------