SECTION 4. DEFINITION AND PROPERTIES OF PRONOUNS

A *pronoun* is a word that is used in the place of a noun. Pronouns, like nouns, adjectives and articles, have number, gender and case. Pronouns can be used in both main and subordinate clauses, and they have a multitude of functions in both clause types. The noun which they represent and depend on is called the '*antecedent*'.

Example: '*Hatshepsut* was a woman; *she* became pharaoh.'
The word *Hatshepsut* is the noun. The word *she* is used in its place in the next clause. *She* is the personal pronoun. Both the noun and pronoun are nominative, singular and feminine.

Pronouns will always agree with the noun which they represent in gender and number, but the case they take depends on their function in their clause.
Example: '*Hatshepsut* was a woman and *she* had a tomb.'
　　　　'*Hatshepsut* was a woman and the Egyptians built a tomb *for her*.'

In the first example, both '*Hatshepsut*' and '*she*' are nominative, singular and feminine, as each is the subject of its clause. In the second example '*Hatshepsut*' and '*for her*' are not in the same case, but the pronoun '*for her*' refers to '*Hatshepsut*'. '*Hatshepsut*' is nominative, singular and feminine, while the pronoun '*for her*' is dative, singular, and feminine. The important information is that they are both singular and feminine: thus, they '*agree*'. This means that the second sentence essentially says '*Hatshepsut* was a woman and the Egyptians built a tomb *for Hatshepsut*'. Like the pronoun '*for her*', '*for Hatshepsut*' is dative, singular, and feminine and agrees with '*Hatshepsut*,' which is singular and feminine.

He, mine, whom, those, herself, anyone, each, are all examples of pronouns.

SECTION 4.1. TYPES OF PRONOUNS

SECTION 4.1.1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Personal pronouns are words that are used in the place of people, places or things. In ancient languages, personal pronouns can represent all nouns in all cases, numbers and genders. There are different sets of personal pronouns to represent the first person (I, we), the second person (you, you), and the third person (he/she/it, they). The following table shows the personal pronouns used in English. For revision of the cases see the section on nouns and case.

Singular	First person	Second person	Third person
Nominative	I	you	he; she; it
Accusative	me	you	him; her; it
Genitive	of me, mine	of you, yours	of him, his; of her, hers; of it, its
Dative	for/to me	for/to you	for/to him; for/to her; for/to it
Ablative	from me	from you	from him; from her; from it
Locative	-	-	at it
Instrumental	by me	by you	by him; by her; by it
Plural			
Nominative	we	you	they
Accusative	us	you	them
Genitive	of us, ours	of you, yours	of them, theirs
Dative	for/to us	for/to you	for/to them
Ablative	from us	from you	from them
Locative	-	-	among them
Instrumental	by means of us	by means of you	by them

Some examples of personal pronouns in clauses are:

Nominative: *He* works in the fields.
Accusative: The lion chased *her*.
Genitive: The dog was afraid *of him*; the dog was *his*.
Dative: The mother bought the cloak *for him*, then she gave the cloak *to him*.
Ablative: The slaves fled *from them*.
Locative: The priests prayed *at the temple*.
Instrumental: The scholar read the book and was impressed *by it*.

Note: The ablative, locative and instrumental are often absorbed into and subsequently expressed by other cases. The locative is always very rare. Depending on the preposition with the pronoun, cases can also have multiple meanings.
The genitive of the personal pronouns should not be confused with the possessive adjectives, which are, in singular, 'my; your; his, her, its,' and in plural, 'our; your; their'.
Compare, for example, 'the book is mine' and 'my book'. The difference is that 'mine' in the first sentence is the genitive of the personal pronoun, whereas 'my' in the second sentence is a possessive adjective.

Section 4.1.2. Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns relate to a noun or pronoun in the main clause. Their clause type is thus subordinate, and is also called '*the relative clause*'. The noun or pronoun they relate to is called an '*antecedent*'. The relative pronoun has to agree with its antecedent in the main clause in both number and gender, but will take its case from its function in the relative clause. In English, the relative pronouns decline in the same manner in both singular and plural, as illustrated on the table below:

Singular and Plural	Masculine, Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	who	which, that
Accusative	whom	which, that
Genitive	of whom, whose	of which
Dative	for/to whom	for/to which
Ablative	from whom	from which
Locative	-	at which, among whom
Instrumental	by means of whom	by means of which

In regard to the translation of masculine, feminine and neuter relative pronouns, the gender of the pronoun in an ancient language would mean that a statement such as 'the house *from which* we fled was burning' would literally translate as 'the house *from whom* we fled.' It is perfectly acceptable to translate this into natural-sounding English, '*from which*'.

Relative pronoun examples in clauses:

Nominative: The consul was the man *who* made the law.
Accusative: The poet could not decide *whom* he loved.
Genitive: The king is the man *of whom* you are afraid.
       That is the man *whose* house burned down.
Dative: The shop *for which* you are looking is down the road.
       The magistrate *to whom* you must report has gone.
Ablative: The master, *from whom* the slaves fled, chased the slaves.
Locative: The temple *at which* we pray is grand.
       The people *among whom* we lived were kind to us.
Instrumental: We found the arrow *with which* the soldier was killed.

Section 4.1.3. Interrogative Pronouns

Interrogative pronouns are used when asking questions. Questions can be either a main clause or a subordinate clause, either a direct question or an indirect question. In both clause types interrogative pronouns are used. In English, the relative pronoun forms are the same as the interrogative pronouns. In ancient languages this is not necessarily the case.

Examples of interrogative pronouns in clauses:

Nominative: *Who* was that man?
Accusative: *Whom* do you love?
Genitive: You are the son *of whom*?
　　　　Whose son are you?
Dative: *For whom* do you fight?
　　　　To whom is the letter addressed?
Ablative: *From which* town do you come?
Locative: *At which* temple did you pray?
　　　　Among whom did you live?
Instrumental: *By whom* were you sent?

In English, if an interrogative pronoun is followed by a noun, they become *interrogative adjectives* or *pronominal adjectives*. In ancient languages the word order does not change the pronoun to an adjective as word endings determine the meaning of the clause.

SECTION 4.1.4. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Demonstrative pronouns are used to demonstrate and differentiate one noun from another, as in differentiating *this* man from *that* man. The demonstrative pronouns are:

	Masculine, Feminine	**Neuter**
Nominative, Singular	this	that
Nominative, Plural	these	those

They decline in English with the use of prepositions. In English, if demonstrative pronouns are followed by a noun, they become *demonstrative adjectives* or *pronominal adjectives*. As with interrogative pronouns and adjectives, this is not the case with ancient languages.

SECTION 4.1.5. REFLEXIVE PRONOUN

Reflexive pronouns are used when the action of the verb is done by the subject to itself; the action is reflected back onto the subject.

	First Person	**Second Person**	**Third Person**
Nominative, Singular	myself	yourself	himself, herself, itself
Nominative, Plural	ourselves	yourselves	themselves

They decline in English with the use of prepositions.

Examples of reflexive pronouns in clauses:

Nominative: the reflexive pronoun is only found in the oblique cases since it is the
        object of the verb; therefore there is no Nominative form.
Accusative: The man saved *himself.*
Genitive: You are afraid *of yourself.*
Dative: He did it *for himself.*
        She sent the letter *to herself.*
Ablative: They got it *from themselves.*
Locative: logically there can be no locative reflexive pronoun.
Instrumental: We did it *by ourselves.*

SECTION 4.1.6. EMPHATIC PRONOUNS

Emphatic pronouns are used to place emphasis onto the noun with which they agree.
The emphatic pronoun can be the subject or an object of the verb and is there to
emphasise its noun as the focus of the clause.

In English the emphatic pronouns decline in the same manner as reflexive pronouns;
however, in ancient languages this will certainly not be the case.

	First Person	Second Person	Third Person
Nominative, Singular	myself	yourself	himself, herself, itself
Nominative, Plural	ourselves	yourselves	themselves

These pronouns decline in English with the use of prepositions.

Examples:

Nominative: I *myself* conquered Gaul.
Accusative: He killed the lion *itself.*
Genitive: She was the daughter *of* the man *himself.*
Dative: The decision was made *for* us *ourselves.*
        The coins were given *to* them *themselves.*
Ablative: It was taken *from* me *myself.*
Locative: The murder was *at* Rome *itself.*
Instrumental: The law should be made *by* you *yourselves.*

SECTION 4.1.7. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

Indefinite pronouns do not refer to any particular antecedent or stand for any person,
place or thing in particular.

Some *indefinite pronouns* are:

Masculine and Feminine		Neuter
anyone	anybody	anything
someone	somebody	something
everyone	everybody	everything
no one	nobody	nothing

SECTION 4.1.8. DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUNS

Distributive pronouns refer to separate, particular things. The action of the verb is distributed to the nouns it affects.

The distributive pronouns are 'each, either, neither'.

Examples of distributive pronouns in clauses are:

Each received a splendid burial.
The writings *of either* are adequate.
I would take food *from neither*.

In English, if a *distributive pronoun* is followed by a noun, they become *distributive adjectives* or *pronominal adjectives*, but this is not the case in ancient languages.

SECTION 4.1.9. RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS

Reciprocal pronouns are used when multiple nouns are both the subject and object of the verb.
This can be best explained by the sentence; 'The soldiers respected *each other*,' where 'each other' is the reciprocal pronoun in English.

Since Noun A and Noun B respected each other, it means that Noun A respected Noun B, and Noun B respected Noun A. When broken into its parts of speech, the sentence becomes: since Noun A (subject)/ respected (verb)/ Noun B (object),/ and Noun B (subject)/ respected (verb)/ Noun A (object),/ Nouns A and B (subjects)/ respected (verb)/ each other (object).

The action of the subjects is reciprocated, thus making both subjects objects also.