

# DEMONSTRATIVE CASES

## (-ius -i) adjectives:

(-ius -i) adjectives, such as *alius*, *alia*, *aliud*, have the same endings as -us -a -um adjectives with just a few differences: 1) the nominative and accusative neuter singular form sometimes ends in -ud instead of -um; 2) the genitive singular ends in -ius for all three genders; and the dative singular ends in -i for all three genders. A few also have -e in the nominative masculine singular instead of -us.

Consider the following chart:

	Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
	sg.	pl.	sg.	pl.	sg.	pl.
Nominative	-us/-e	-i	-a	-ae	-um/-ud	-a
Accusative	-um	-os	-am	-as	-um/-ud	-a
Genitive	<b>-ius</b>	-orum	<b>-ius</b>	-arum	<b>-ius</b>	-orum
Dative	<b>-i</b>	-is	<b>-i</b>	-is	<b>-i</b>	-is
Ablative	-o	-is	-ā	-is	-o	-is

The five demonstrative adjectives (*hic*, *ille*, *is*, *iste*, and *ipse*) all follow the (-ius -i) adjective pattern.

## *ille*, *illa*, *illud*:

*ille*, *illa*, *illud* follows the (-ius -i) pattern consistently: it receives both the -e in the masculine nominative singular and the -ud in the nominative and accusative neuter singular.

	Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
	sg.	pl.	sg.	pl.	sg.	pl.
Nominative	ill-e	ill-i	ill-a	ill-ae	ill--ud	ill-a
Accusative	ill-um	ill-os	ill-am	ill-as	ill--ud	ill-a
Genitive	ill-ius	ill-orum	ill-ius	ill-arum	ill-ius	ill-orum
Dative	ill-i	ill-is	ill-i	ill-is	ill-i	ill-is
Ablative	ill-o	ill-is	ill-ā	ill-is	ill-o	ill-is

***is, ea, id:***

*is, ea, id* follows the (-*ius -i*) pattern but the masculine nominative singular form is irregular (*is*) and the nominative and accusative singular drops the *u* in *-ud*. Also, the stem of this pronoun varies between *e-* and *i-*.

	Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
	sg.	pl.	sg.	pl.	sg.	pl.
Nominative	<b>is</b>	i-i	e-a	e-ae	i- <b>d</b>	e-a
Accusative	e-um	e-os	e-am	e-as	i- <b>d</b>	e-a
Genitive	<b>e-ius</b>	e-orum	<b>e-ius</b>	e-arum	<b>e-ius</b>	e-orum
Dative	<b>e-i</b>	e-is/i-is	<b>e-i</b>	e-is/i-is	<b>e-i</b>	e-is/i-is
Ablative	e-o	e-is/i-is	e-ā	e-is/i-is	e-o	e-is/i-is

***hic, haec, hoc:***

*hic, haec, hoc* does follow the (-*ius -i*) pattern, but it can be difficult to recognize. 1) the letter *-c*, which is left over from an ancient word *-ce* obscures the pattern and in some cases causes spelling changes. 2) In the genitive and dative singular, the stem is *hu-* instead of *h*.

	Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
	sg.	pl.	sg.	pl.	sg.	pl.
Nominative	<b>hic</b>	h-i	h-aec	h-ae	h- <b>oc</b>	h-aec
Accusative	h- <b>unc</b>	h-os	h- <b>anc</b>	h-as	h- <b>oc</b>	h-aec
Genitive	hu- <b>ius</b>	h-orum	hu- <b>ius</b>	h-arum	hu- <b>ius</b>	h-orum
Dative	hu- <b>ic</b>	h-is	hu- <b>ic</b>	h-is	hu- <b>ic</b>	h-is
Ablative	h- <b>oc</b>	h-is	h- <b>ac</b>	h-is	h- <b>oc</b>	h-is