

6. Pronouns

6.1. About the Pronouns

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

1. Personal Pronouns: as, **eg**, *I*.
2. Reflexive Pronouns: as, **se**, *himself*.
3. Possessive Pronouns: as, **mos**, *my*.
4. Demonstrative Pronouns: as, **so**, *this*; **i**, *that*.
5. Relative Pronouns: as, **qi**, *who*.
6. Interrogative Pronouns: as, **qi?**, *who?*
7. Indefinite Pronouns: as, **aliqi**, *some one*.

6.1.2. Pronouns have a special declension.

6.2. Personal Pronouns

6.2.1. The Personal pronouns of the first person are **eg**, *I*, **we**, *we*; of the second person, **tu**, *thou* or *you*, **ju**, *you*. The personal pronouns of the third person - *he*, *she*, *it*, *they* - are wanting in Europaio, an anaphoric (or even a demonstrative) being used instead.

NOTE. IE III had no personal pronouns for the third person, like most of its early dialects. For that purpose, a demonstrative was used instead. It is this system the one used in Europaio; although no unitary form was chosen in IE III times, the general pattern (at least in the European or Northern dialects) is obvious.

6.2.3. The Personal Pronouns (Non-Reflexive) are declined as follows:

FIRST PERSON

	<i>Singular eg-, me-</i>	<i>Plural we-, ns-</i>
NOM.	<i>eg, I</i>	<i>wei, we; we</i>
ACC.	<i>me, me</i>	<i>nos, nsme, us</i>
GEN	<i>mene, mei, of me</i>	<i>nso, of us</i>
OBL.	<i>meghi, moi</i>	<i>nsmei, nsmi</i>

SECOND PERSON

	<i>Singular tu-, te-</i>	<i>Plural ju-, ws-</i>
NOM.	<i>tu, thou</i>	<i>ju, you</i>
ACC.	<i>te, thee</i>	<i>wos, usme, you</i>
GEN	<i>tewe, tei, of thee</i>	<i>juso, of you</i>
OBL.	<i>tebhi, toi</i>	<i>usmei, usmi</i>

For the Personal Pronouns of the third person singular and plural the demonstrative **i** is used. See §6.5 for more details on its use and inflection.

a. The plural **we** is often used for the singular **eg**; the plural **ju** can also be so used for the singular **tu**. Both situations happen usually in formal contexts.

b. The forms **nso**, **juso**, etc., can be used partitively:

oinosqiqe nso, *each one of us*.

juso omniom, *of all of you*

c. The genitives **mei**, **tei**, **nso**, **juso**, are chiefly used objectively:

es mnamon nso, *be mindful of us*

6.3. Reflexive Pronouns

6.3.1. Reflexive Pronouns are used in the Oblique Cases to refer to the subject of the sentence or clause in which they stand: as, (i) se leubhet, *he loves himself*.

a. In the first and second persons the oblique cases of the Personal pronouns are used as Reflexives: as, eg me widemi, *I see myself*; tu te pretias, *you praise yourself*; we nos perswademos, *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:

ACC.	s(w)e, <i>himself, herself, itself, themselves</i>
GEN.	sewe, <i>of himself, herself, itself, themselves</i>
OBL.	sebhi, <i>soi, to/in/with/by himself, herself, itself, themselves</i>

6.4. Possessive Pronouns

6.4.1. The modern Possessive pronouns are:

FIRST PERSON	mos , <i>my</i>	nsos , <i>our</i>
SECOND PERSON	twos , <i>thy, your</i>	usos , <i>your</i>
REFLEXIVE	swos , <i>his, her, its</i>	swos , <i>their</i>

These are really adjectives of the first type (**-os**, **-a**, **-om**), and are so declined.

NOTE 1. **swos** 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, (i) swom paterm clioti, (*he*) kills his [own] father; but (i) paterm eso clioti, (*he*) kills his [somebody (m.) else's] father.

NOTE 2. There are older Oblique singular forms which were assimilated to the thematic inflection by some Europaio-derived languages: *moi, toi, soi* (and its derivatives, with *-s, -os, -w-*, etc); they are, however, not generalized in our system.

NOTE 3. The modern forms with the adjective suffixes *-teros* and *-eros* are not systematized in this Europaio either, as they are not general to the IE III (but newer), although the forms are common to many European languages: *nseros/nsteros, useros/usteros*, etc.

6.4.3. Other forms are the following:

a. A possessive **qosos**, **-a**, **-om**, *whose*, is formed from the genitive singular of the relative or interrogative pronoun (**qi/qo**). It may be either interrogative or relative in force according to its derivation, but is usually the former.

b. The reciprocals *one another* and *each other* can be expressed by **enter se** or **alteros...alterom**:

ei deukont alteros alterj automs (ei deukont oinos alterj automs), *they drive each other's cars (one... of the other)*.

ei leubhont enter se (ei leubhont alteros alterom), *they love one another (they love among themselves)*.

6.5. Anaphoric Pronouns

6.5.1. Anaphora is an instance of an expression referring to another, the weak part of the deixis. In general, an anaphoric is represented by a pro-form or some kind of deictic. They usually don't have adjectival use, and are only used as mere abbreviating substitutes of the noun.

NOTE. The old anaphorics are usually substituted in modern Europaio-derived languages by demonstratives.

They are usually integrated into the pronoun system with gender; only occasionally some of these anaphorics have been integrated into the Personal Pronouns system in the IE derived languages.

6.5.2. Europaio has a general anaphoric pronoun based on a root *i*. It can also be added to old *e* forms, hence *ei*.

NOTE. This root *i* is also the base for the relative *jo*.

6.5.3. The other demonstrative, *so/to*, also functions as anaphoric but tends to appear leading the sentence, being its origin probably the relative.

These forms are also used for the second term in comparisons.

NOTE. Modern IE languages have sometimes mixed both forms to create a single system, while others maintain the old differentiation.

6.6. Demonstrative Pronouns

6.6.1. 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: *so*, *this*, and *i*, *that*, and are thus declined:

so / to this

	<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>		
	M.	N.	F.	M.	N.	F.
NOM.	so	to <u>d</u>	sa <u>̄</u>	toi	ta <u>̄</u>	sa <u>̄</u> i
ACC.	tom	to <u>d</u>	ta <u>̄</u> m	toms	ta <u>̄</u>	ta <u>̄</u> ms
GEN.	tosio		tesa <u>̄</u> s	tesom		tesom
OBL.	tosmo <u>̄</u> i, tosmi		tesia <u>̄</u> ei, tesia <u>̄</u> i	toibhis, -mis, -si		tabhis, -mus, -si

i, that

	<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>		
	M.	N.	F.	M.	N.	F.
NOM.	i	id	i	ei	i <u>̄</u>	ies
ACC.	im	id	i <u>̄</u> m	ims	i <u>̄</u>	i <u>̄</u> ms
GEN.	eso		esas	esom		esom
OBL.	esmoi, esmi		esia <u>̄</u> ei, esia <u>̄</u> i	eibhis, -mis, -si		i <u>̄</u> bhis, -mis, -si

There are three particles/adverbs with which the meaning of the above pronouns can be further determined:

ko, ki, *here*.

en, eno, *there*.

awo, *away, again*.

6.7. Interrogative and Indefinite Pronouns

6.7.1. Introduction

1. There are two forms of the Interrogative-Indefinite Pronoun in Europaio, and each one corresponds to one different class in our system, **qi** to the Substantive, and **qo** to the Adjective pronouns.

<i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>	<i>ADJECTIVE</i>
qi bhereti? , <i>who carries?</i>	qo wiros bhereti? , <i>what man carries?</i>
qim wides? , <i>what/who do you see?</i>	qom autom wides? , <i>which car do you see?</i>

NOTE 1. In the origin, **qo** and **qi** were possibly nouns which meant *the unknown*, and its interrogative/indefinite sense depended on the individual sentences. It was not until the IE II that both became pronouns with gender, thus functioning as interrogatives (stressed) or as indefinites (unstressed).

NOTE 2. The form **qi** is probably the original independent form (hence our adjective-substantive choice for the system), for which the adjective form is the o-stem **qo**. Some Europaio-derived dialects have chosen the o-stem only, as the Germanic, while some others have mixed them together in one paradigm, as the Indo-Iranian, Baltoslaviv or Italic dialects.

2. The Substantive Interrogative Pronoun **qi?**, *who?*, *what?*, is declined in the Singular as follows:

	<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
NOM.	qi		qid	qei		qi
ACC.	qim			qims		
GEN.	qiso			qisom		
OBL.	qesmei, qesmi			qeibhis, -mis, -si		

3. The Adjective Interrogative Pronoun, **qo?**, *who (of them)? what kind of? what? which?* is declined throughout like the Relative:

	<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
NOM.	qo	q <u>a</u>	qod	qoi	q <u>a</u> es	qa
ACC.	qom			qoms		
GEN.	qoso			qosom		
OBL.	qosm <u>o</u> i, qosmi			qoibhis, -mis, -si		

Qoteros?, *who of two?* is derived from the stem **qo** with the suffix **-tero**.

3. The Indefinite Pronouns **qi/qo**, *any one, any*, are declined like the corresponding Interrogatives.

<i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>	qi , <i>any one</i> ; qid , <i>anything</i>
<i>ADJECTIVE</i>	qo , q<u>a</u> , qod , <i>any</i>

6.7.2. Compounds

1. The pronouns **qi** and **qo** appear in various combinations.

a. The forms can be repeated, as in substantive **qiqi**, **qidqid**, or adjective **qoqo**, **qaqa**, **qodqod**; with an usual meaning *whatever, whoever, whichever*, etc.

b. In some forms the copulative conjunction **qe** is added to form new pronouns (both as substantives and as adjectives), usually *universals*; as, **qiqe**, *every one*: **qoterqe**, *each of two, or both*. **Qiqe** is declined like the interrogative **qi**: substantive, **qiqe**, **qidqe**, adjective, **qoqe**, **qaqe**, **qodqe**

c. Other forms are those -more modern- with prefixes, like **aliqi** (substantive), *some one*, **aliqod** (adjective), *some*.

d. Forms with the numerals **oino-**, **sem-**, *one*, are also frequently pronouns; as in **oinos**, **sems**, (both adjective) *some, somebody, someone*.

oinosqiqe, *each one*

c. The negatives are usually composed with the simple (**ne**) or modal (**me**) negation particles. As in **neqi**, **neqo**, **meqi**, **n(e)oinos** (cf. eng. *none*, ger. *nein*), **noin(o)los** (lat. *nullus*).

In the compound **oinosqiqe**, *each one, every single one*, both parts are declined (genitive **oiniqisoqe**), and they are sometimes even separated by other words:

ne en **oino qiqi qoqe**, *not even in a single one*.

h. The relative and interrogative have a possessive adjective **qosos** (**-a**, **-om**), *whose*.

i. Other Latin forms are **qamtos**, *how great*, and **qalis**, *of what sort*, both derivative adjectives from the interrogative. They are either interrogative or relative, corresponding respectively to the demonstratives **tamtos**, **talis**. Indefinite compounds are **qamtoskomqe** and **qaliskomqe**.

6.7.3. Correlatives

1. Many Pronouns, Pronominal Adjectives and Adverbs have corresponding demonstrative, relative, interrogative, and indefinite forms. Such parallel forms are called Correlatives. Some of them (taken mainly from Latin and Germanic) are shown in the following table:

DEMONSTRATIVE	RELATIVE	INTERROG.	INDEF. REL.	INDEFINITE
i	qi	qi?	qiqi	aliqi
<i>that</i>	<i>who?, what?</i>	<i>who?, what?</i>	<i>whoever, whatever</i>	<i>some one, something</i>
tantos	qantos	qantos?	qantoskomqe	aliqantos
<i>so great</i>	<i>how (as) great</i>	<i>how great?</i>	<i>however great</i>	<i>some</i>
talis (swo)	qalis	qalis?	qaliskomqe	-
<i>such, so, this way</i>	<i>as</i>	<i>of what sort?</i>	<i>of whatever kind</i>	-
toeno	qien	qien?	eneno	aliqeno
<i>then ('this there')</i>	<i>when</i>	<i>when?</i>	<i>whenever</i>	<i>at some time</i>
totero*	qitero	qitero?	qiterqiter	aliqiter
<i>thither</i>	<i>whither</i>	<i>whither?</i>	<i>whithersoever</i>	<i>(to) somewhere</i>
i	qa	qa?	qaqa	aliqa
<i>that way</i>	<i>which way</i>	<i>which way?</i>	<i>whithersoever</i>	<i>(to) anywhere</i>
toendes	qiendes	qiendes?	qiendekomqe	aliqiende
<i>thence</i>	<i>whence</i>	<i>whence?</i>	<i>whencesoever</i>	<i>from somewhere</i>
toko	qiko	qiko?	qikoqiqe	aliqiko
<i>there ('this here')</i>	<i>where</i>	<i>where?</i>	<i>wherever</i>	<i>somewhere</i>
tot	qot	qot?	qotqot	aliqot
<i>so many</i>	<i>as</i>	<i>how many?</i>	<i>however many</i>	<i>some, several</i>
totient	qotient	qotient?	qotientkomqe	aliqotient
<i>so often</i>	<i>as</i>	<i>how often?</i>	<i>however often</i>	<i>at several times</i>
so	qo	qo	qoqo	aliqo
<i>this</i>	<i>who?, which?</i>	<i>who?, which?</i>	<i>whoever, whichever</i>	<i>some (of them)</i>

6.8. Relative Pronouns

6.8.1. There are two general pronominal stems used as relative pronouns, one related to the anaphorics and one to the interrogative-indefinites.

6.8.2. Relative Pronoun **jo-**, the *o-stem* derived from *i-*. It is inflected like **so**, **to** and **qo-**

	<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>		
	M.	N.	F.	M.	N.	F.
NOM.	jo	jod	ja	joi	ja	sai
ACC.	jom	jod	jam	joms	ja	jams
GEN.	josio		jesas	jesom		jesom
OBL.	josmoj, josmi		jesiaei, jesiai	joibhis, -mis, -si		jabhis, -mis, -si

6.8.3. **qo/qi**, *who*, *which*, has its origin in the interrogative pronouns, and are thus declined alike.

6.9. Identity Pronouns

6.9.1. With Identity pronoun we are referring to the English *self*, which is formed differently in each Europaio-derived dialect. The different possibilities are:

1. Those which come from a Pronoun, which are only valid for the third person, formed basically by the anaphoric pronoun lengthened with another particle:

a. Greek **autos**, from **au-** (adverb), *newly*, and the anaphoric **to**.

b. Latin identity **idem** from **id** plus a common Europaio ending, **-em**.

2. Those formed from a Noun, with the sense *equal*, *same*, able to modify demonstrative or personal pronouns, and even having an autonomous pronominal use, with a pronoun declension:

The common Europaio form is derived from the adjective **somos**, *same*, *similar* (in turn derived from the root *sem/som/sm*) in zero-grade, which forms **smo**.

6.10. Oppositive Pronouns

6.10.1. There are two forms to express the opposition of two deictic or anaphoric pronouns.

6.10.2. The first type of opposition is made with the same word, meaning *what is different*. This is the same as the English *either...either* sentences.

6.10.3. Europaio has also terms itself oppositives, apart from the correlation sentences:

a. Derived from the oppositive suffix **-tero**:

semteros, *different*, from which the Greek *heteros*, *different*, from the Stem **sem-**.

quteros, *either (of two)*, as in Latin *uter*, with adverb **qu-** (from interrogative-indefinites **qi**, **qo**). It is also given in Latin *neuter*, from Europaio **nequteros**, *neither one nor the other*.

NOTE. The older interrogative form is **qoteros?**, *who of two?*, which appears also in other languages.

alteros, *another*

NOTE. Another form is that of the deictic **en-/eno-** and **-teros**, **enteros** (in ger. and bsl.), which in this system means usually *second*.

b. The Stem **al-**, **ali-** is very common in Europaio, the **-i** being a characteristic lengthening of the pronouns and not an adjectival one. Some usual forms are **alios**, **alibhi**, **aliqui**, etc.