

**THE LATIN PRONOUNS IS,
HIC, ISTE, IPSE: A
SEMASIOLOGICAL STUDY**

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The Latin Pronouns Is, Hic, Iste, Ipse: A Semasiological Study by Clarence Linton Meader

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A SEMASIOLOGICAL STUDY

BY

CLARENCE LINTON MEADER, PH.D.,
INSTRUCTOR IN LATIN IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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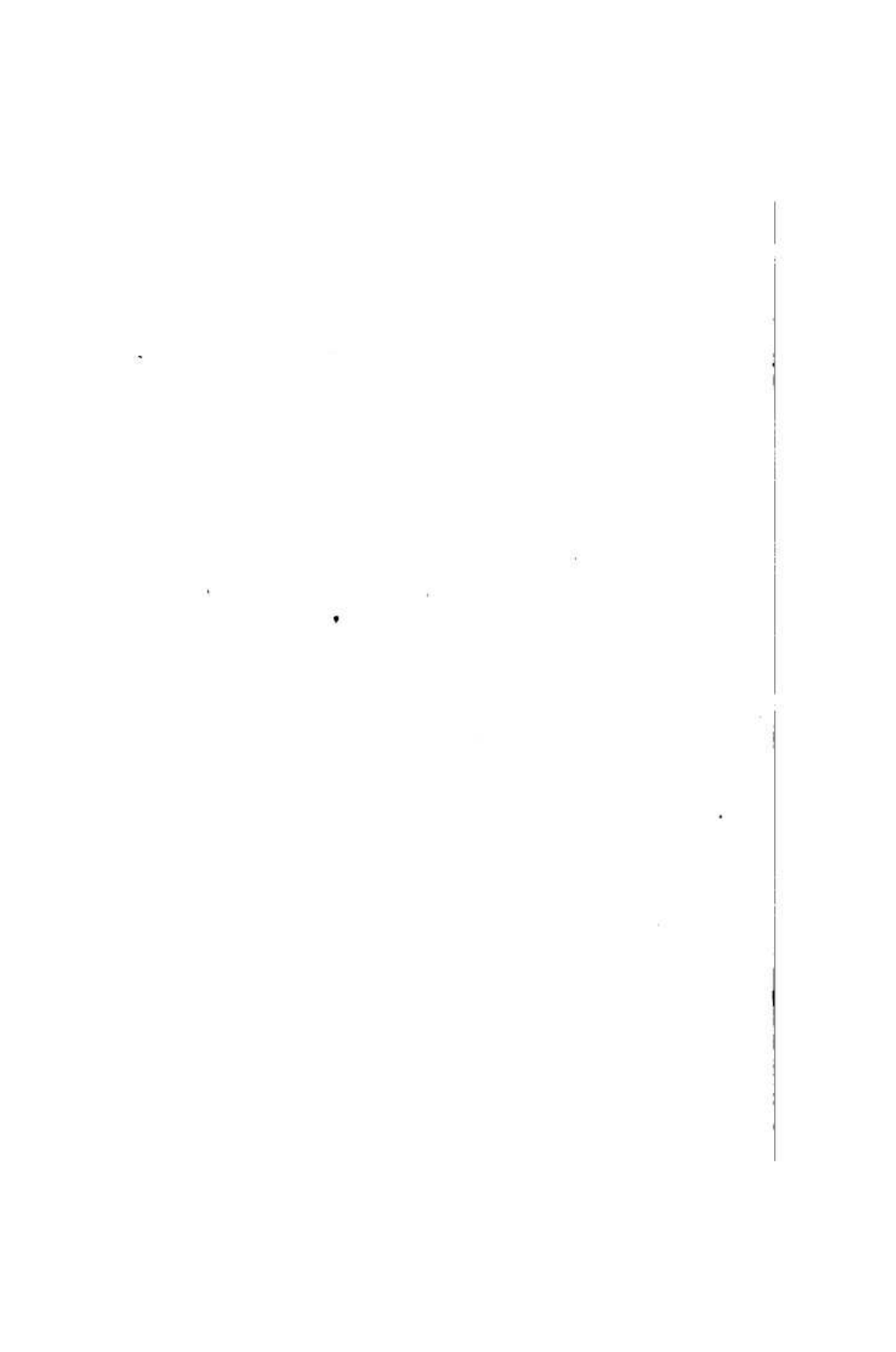
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TO
PROFESSOR EDUARD VON WOELFFLIN
THIS WORK IS
RESPECTFULLY AND GRATEFULLY
DEDICATED.



PREFACE.

The general plan of the following book¹ was outlined and the collection of material begun in Munich, in the summer of 1898. By June 1899 such progress had been made, that I found it possible to state my results in a form sufficiently definite to enable Professor Wölfflin to make an abstract of the same for publication in the eleventh volume of the *Archiv für lateinische Lexikographie und Grammatik*. Since my return to America in the fall of 1899, I have devoted such spare time as the duties of my position have allowed, to the further investigation of the subject, and have been able not only to add important new results to those already obtained, but to extend and illustrate still more fully by varied citations the results set forth in the printed abstract.

The original plan of the work provided for a chapter on *ille* and one on *idem*. These would have formed chapters II and III, the present chapters II, III, IV and V becoming IV, V, VI and VII. As they are not yet in a suitable form for printing, they are omitted for the present. The results thus far obtained in the study of the two pronouns are partly given in chapter V.

¹ In the summer of 1900 chapter I and Section A. of chapter II were submitted to the classical faculty of the University of Michigan as a thesis for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

The present work contains the results of a line of investigation, in the conduct of which the historical method has been followed. In this particular it differs from all others that have been written on the subject. The most important of the modern treatises, that of Joseph Bach, extensive as it is (270 pages), makes no effort to discuss the pronouns from this point of view. It is confined almost entirely to the usage of the ante-classical period, and has for its main object the establishment of the thesis, that in the *scriptores prisci* the three demonstratives *hic, iste* and *ille* correspond to the three persons of the verb respectively. The only attempts of a historical nature that have hitherto been made are in the form of brief notices, to be found, for example, in Schmalz's *Lateinische Syntax* and in various monographs on the Latinity of particular writers. These rarely exceed a page or two in extent, and from the nature of the case make no claim to being anything else than fragments. Such works are, to be sure, of very great value, and without them an historical grammar in the proper sense of the word would be impossible. Yet they have their limitations and necessarily lack the perspective gained by following the changing meanings of the words through several centuries and by observing their relationships to each other and to synonymous expressions.

The selection of Latin texts from which the material for the present work was taken, is very full and representative, and covers every period of the development of the Latin language from *Plautus* to *Isidore*, as may be seen from the list of sources printed at the end of the volume.

In the statement of the deductions made from this collection of data, my object has been to adduce the evidence for the existence of each usage, to trace as far as possible its gradual development through all the periods in which it is found, and to illustrate its various aspects by typical examples. While attention has been directed mainly to the post-classical usages, some parts of the volume deal quite fully with usages of the pronouns that are distinctively classical; and it is hoped that the remaining chapters contain much that will prove of interest and value for the full understanding of the Ciceronian and Augustan Latinity. Throughout the entire work, the so called "regular" or "classical" meanings of the words have been treated, whenever some discussion of them was necessary to the understanding of the later meanings; and no pains have been spared to search out in the classical writers the beginnings of the later changes, or the conditions out of which they grew.

The following chapters, however, are by no means to be regarded as a complete history of the pronouns under discussion. The changes dealt with have been set forth in broad general lines; and, although the development of each meaning is traced from its first appearance as far downward as possible, a detailed analysis of the questions treated or of the passages cited has rarely been entered upon. The forms of the words have received attention, only when they have materially affected the meaning. The magnitude of the entire investigation has made it necessary to omit the discussion of such questions as the psychological nature of the changes involved, the special conditions