

Early Modern English Grammar[®]

The Second Person Familiar

Modern English has dropped a set of pronouns and verbs called the "familiar" or "thee and thou" forms once used among close friends and family and to children, inferiors, animals, and inanimate objects. These old forms did, though, survive into Elizabethan England and appear frequently in Shakespeare. They correspond roughly to the *tu* forms of the Romance languages, the *ty* forms of the Slavic languages, the *su* forms of Greek, and the *kimi* forms of Japanese. Shakespeare will have characters shift from the 'you' to the 'thou' forms with purpose.

	Singular			Plural		
	<i>1st</i>	<i>2nd</i>	<i>3rd</i>	<i>1st</i>	<i>2nd</i>	<i>3rd</i>
Subject [nominative]	I	thou	he/she/it	we	you	they
Object [accusative]	me	thee	him/her/it	us	you	them
Possessive adjective [genitive]	my <i>mine</i> *	thy <i>thine</i> *	his/her/its	our	your	their
Possessive pronoun	mine	thine	his/hers/its	ours	yours	theirs

*Substitute forms used before a noun beginning with a vowel

Second person familiar verb inflections

Second person singular (familiar): adds the ending **-est**, **-st**, or **-st**.

Examples: thou giv**est**, thou sing'**st**
irregular example: thou **wilt** hear

Some irregular verbs:

<i>present:</i>	you	<i>are</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>will</i>	<i>can</i>	<i>shall</i>	<i>do</i>
	thou	art	hast	wilt	canst	shalt	dost
<i>past:</i>	you	<i>were</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>would</i>	<i>could</i>	<i>should</i>	<i>did</i>
	thou	wast	hadst	wouldst	couldst	shouldst	didst

The negative of the second person familiar is often formed by adding the word *not* after the verb.

Examples: thou art not, thou canst not, thou couldst not

Third person singular verb inflections

The third person singular often substitutes *-th* for more modern *-s*.

Examples: she giv**eth** (for she gives),
it rain**eth** every day (for rains).