

Distinguishing between *ille* and *ipse* as demonstratives, definite articles and personal pronouns in Late Latin

Whereas Latin originally had neither a definite article nor a third person personal pronoun, all the modern Romance languages do. Most Romance varieties have definite articles and third person pronouns derived from the distal demonstrative *ille*, but in some varieties of Romance *ipse*, originally an intensifier with the meaning ‘(him)self’ or ‘(the) very’, has given rise to the definite article and third person pronouns.

I am concerned with the use of *ille* and *ipse* in two Late Latin texts, namely the Vulgate translation of the New Testament and the *Peregrinatio Aetherae*. I try to determine whether *ille/ipse* in each case is a demonstrative, a third person pronoun or a definite article on the basis of the following criteria:

- Cooccurrence with a noun or not
- The information status of the referent
- The topicality of the referent
- The cognitive status of the referent
- The number of times the referent has been mentioned before
- The relative order of *ille/ipse* and the noun
- Discontinuity in the noun phrase