

Italian personal seem a word class which is easy to identify from stand-point of morphology and also when taking into account rules of usage. In fact these represent quite a wide structural system which could be influenced by other word class functions and there could be recognized new tendencies and changes within the past decades. Even all of grammarians have not the same opinion about particular observable facts. I have tried to compare the most widely known grammars of Italian language (Dardano-Trifone, Serianni, Lepschy, Renzi, Salvi-Vanelli, Hamplová) and present a brief view over the system of Italian personal pronouns in which I dealt with some of the problematic essentials. The most important was the present state - the point of synchronism. The history is mentioned in a few occasional notices. The only exception with meaning to present is the section concerning vocative pronouns in Manzoni's novel *The Betrothed* (*I Promessi Sposi*).

Subsequently I have considered subject pronouns, direct and indirect object pronouns, strong (accented) and clitic (unaccented) ones. Following sections are dedicated to combined indirect and direct object pronouns, to indirect object form *loro*, to pronoun *lo* with a neuter character, to pronominal particles *ne* and *ci* and to reflexive and demonstrative pronouns with a function of personal pronouns. The last large section is concerning vocative pronouns and person deixis. I have taken a notice of some variations in description and setting rules in operation while using by different authors as well as differentials among rules and real usage.