

CHAPTER XLII.

PRONOUNS.

§192. It may be laid down as a general rule that all pronouns capable of expressing gender must agree in gender and number with the substantive which they represent; but their case depends upon the structure of the clause in which they occur—e.g.:

Bellum, quod Caesar contra Gallos gessit.

The war, which Caesar waged against the Gauls.

Jason navem aedificat, quae Argo nominata est, et in eam ascendit.

Jason built the ship, which was called Argo, and in it he embarked.

§193. In the personal pronouns, gender cannot be distinguished, except in that of the third person, where we have *is, ea, id*, he, she, it.

The nominative of the personal pronouns is generally not expressed in Latin, being already represented by the terminations of the verb; but when the pronouns are emphatic they must be expressed, as:

Ego te invitavi, sed tu non venisti.

I invited you, but you did not come.

Nos, nos consules desumus.

We, we the consuls are wanting in doing our duty.

NOTE 1.—In Latin, as in English, a writer often uses *we (nos)* instead of *I (ego)*, which may be viewed as a modest way of speaking, the writer not wishing to intrude his own person on his readers. In the same way the possessive pronoun *noster* is often used for *meus*.

NOTE 2.—The student must carefully distinguish between the form *nostrum, vestrum*, and *nostri, vestri*, which are generally regarded as the genitives of *nos* and *vos*. But *nostrum* and *vestrum* are the only real genitives plural, and are used only in a partitive sense, while *nostri, vestri* are the genitive singular of the neuter possessive *nostrum, vestrum*, as: *quis vestrum?* which of you? *utroque nostrum*, each of us; *omnium vestrum voluntas*, the wish of all of you; but *meminit vestri*, he remembers you; *memor nostri*, mindful of us.

§194. The reflexive pronoun of the third person, *sui, sibi, se*, and the possessive *suus, a, um*, are used as a rule