

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Give the Latin for the following: *he is, he was, he will be; I am, I was, I shall be; he is fierce, he is warned; she will be happy, she will be praised.* 2. Conjugate *imperō* and *habeō* in the future active. 3. Decline in full the adjective *ferus*.

LESSON XXX

POSSESSIVES OF THE THIRD PERSON

THE USE OF *SUUS*

194. In the sentences *The boy praises his friends* and *The boys praise their friends* the words *his* and *their* refer to the subjects of the sentences in which they stand. That is, the "possessors" are the same persons as the subjects. The Latin word which translates *his, her, its, or their* when thus used is *suus*, which is an adjective, declined like *meus* and *tuus*. The two sentences given above are in Latin:

- (1) *Puer amicōs suōs laudat.*
- (2) *Puerī amicōs suōs laudant.*

It is possible to decide whether *his* or *their* will be used to translate *suōs* in these sentences by observing whether the subject is singular or plural.

If the subject is feminine *suus* will be translated *her*. Thus, *Puella amicōs suōs laudat* means *The girl praises her friends*.

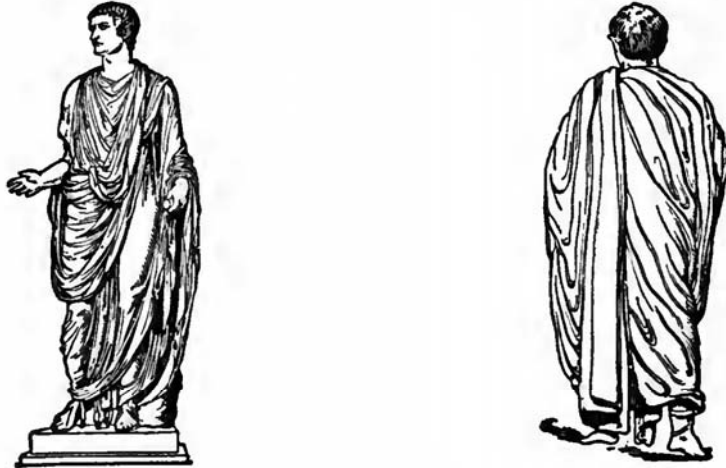
DISTINCTION BETWEEN *SUUS* AND *EJUS*

195. In the sentences *They praise his friends* and *He praises their friends* the words *his* and *their* do not refer to the subjects of the sentences in which they stand. That is, the "possessors" are not the same persons as the subjects. When *his, her, its* are thus used they are translated by *ejus*, the genitive singular of *is*, and *their* similarly used is translated by *eōrum* (or *eārum*), the genitive plural of *is*.

It must be remembered that **suus** is an adjective, and takes the same gender, number, and case as the word denoting the thing possessed. Thus in the sentence above, **suōs** is masculine accusative plural to agree with **amicōs**. The words **ejus** and **eōrum** (**eārum**) are pronouns, and do not change their forms to agree with the noun which they modify.

a. Sometimes possessive words are omitted in Latin when the meaning is quite clear, even though the corresponding English sentence requires that possessives be used. They are to be supplied in translation whenever the sense requires.

Fēmina filiā amat, the woman loves her daughter.



MANNER OF WEARING THE TOGA

READING EXERCISE

196. 1. Hic vir filium suum semper laudat. Sed filius ejus nōn est impiger, neque habet multōs amicōs.

2. Hī virī filiōs suōs laudant. Sed filiī eōrum nōn sunt impigrī, neque bene labōrant. Quamquam laudantur, puerī bonī nōn sunt.

3. Cornēlia filiā suā amat, sed filiā amicī meī nōn amat. Fīlia ejus ad tēctum amicī meī nōn saepe invitātur.

4. Illī barbarī sunt perfidī, et castra nostra oppugnāre parant. Igitur arma nostra parāta sunt. Sī castra oppugnābunt, statim eōs in fugam dabimus.