

Relative Pronouns and Clauses

Relative Pronoun Forms:

| Case | Singular | | | Translation | Plural | | |
|------|----------|-------|-------|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | M | F | N | | M | F | N |
| Nom. | quī | quae | quod | who (m/f), which (n) | quī | quae | quae |
| Gen. | cuius | cuius | cuius | of whom, whose | quōrum | quārum | quōrum |
| Dat. | cuī | cuī | cuī | to/for whom, which | quibus | quibus | quibus |
| Acc. | quem | quam | quod | whom, which | quōs | quās | quae |
| Abl. | quō | quā | quō | by, with from whom | quibus | quibus | quibus |

Relative Clauses:

*Relative clauses are descriptive clauses that modify nouns or pronouns (i.e. relative clauses provide further information about a noun or pronoun.)

*Relative clauses need at least:

- a relative pronoun
- a subject (may or may not be the relative pronoun)
- a verb (may or may not have the subject within).

* To find a relative clause, place a parenthesis before the form of qui, quae quod, then close off the parentheses when you come to the first finite verb (verb with personal ending). (**Often commas will help**)

Ex. Davus servos qui in villā laborant in aream venire iubebat.
 Davus servos (qui in villā laborant in aream venire iubebat.
 Davus servos (qui in villā laborant) in aream venire iubebat.
 first verb ← second verb

clause A **Clause B** clause A again
 Davus servos (**qui in villā laborant**) in aream venire iubebat.

If you go to the next verb and it doesn't make sense keep moving one word at a time until it does.

*** Relative pronouns take the **gender** and **number** from their **antecedent** (the noun or pronoun it refers to from the clause before), but their **case** from their **function** within its **own clause**.

*Relative pronouns often follow directly after the antecedent both in Latin and in English

Exempli gratiā:

I see the man, (who is running in the street.) () = relative clause

who refers to man, therefore man is the **antecedent** of who

m. s. → m. s.

I see the man, (who is running in the street.)

man is masculine, singular, therefore who is masc. singular

I see the man, (who is running in the street.)

Acc/ DO X Nom/ Sub

who is functioning as the **subject** of its own clause and therefore is **Nom.**

translation:

virum (qui in viā currit) video.

Exempli gratiā:

mercator cuius glires sunt optimi me ad cenam invitavit.

Find the clause:

↓ first verb. but clause doesn't make sense so move one more until it does

mercator (cuius glires sunt optimi me ad cenam invitavit.

mercator (cuius glires sunt optimi) me ad cenam invitavit.

m/s — m/s

the antecedent of cuius must be mercator, therefore cuius is masc. singular

A

B

A

mercator (**cuius glires sunt optimi**) me ad cenam invitavit.

gen

cuius is **genitive** because it shows **possession** of the dormice

Translation:

The merchant, whose dormice are the best, invited me to dinner.