

## Latin 102

### Relative Pronoun Review

#### Forms

| case            | masculine | feminine | neuter | usual meaning  |
|-----------------|-----------|----------|--------|----------------|
| <b>Singular</b> |           |          |        |                |
| <b>nom.</b>     | quī       | quae     | quod   | who, which     |
| <b>gen.</b>     | cuius     | cuius    | cuius  | whose          |
| <b>dat.</b>     | cui       | cui      | cui    | to/for whom    |
| <b>acc.</b>     | quem      | quam     | quod   | whom, which    |
| <b>abl.</b>     | quō       | quā      | quō    | whom           |
| <b>Plural</b>   |           |          |        |                |
| <b>nom.</b>     | quī       | quae     | quae   | who, which     |
| <b>gen.</b>     | quōrum    | quārum   | quōrum | whose, of whom |
| <b>dat.</b>     | quibus    | quibus   | quibus | to/for whom    |
| <b>acc.</b>     | quōs      | quās     | quae   | whom           |
| <b>abl.</b>     | quibus    | quibus   | quibus | whom           |

- **Meaning:** who, which, whom, whose, to whom (depending on gender and case)
  - **ille est vir qui me iuvit** He is the man who helped me.
  - **ille est vir quem puellae iuverunt.** He is the man whom the girls helped.
- **Clauses:** they begin clauses that have their own verb.
  - **ille est vir (qui me iuvit).** He is the man (who helped me).
  - **ille est vir (quem puellae iuverunt).** He is the man whom the girls helped.
  - **puellae virum (quem iuverunt) amant.** The girls love the man whom they helped.
- **Agreement:** the relative pronoun agrees with the noun it substitutes for (the antecedent) in gender and number.
- **Case:** the relative pronoun takes the case required by its clause.
  - English: The man whom I saw is a good friend.
  - Latin: **vir quem vidi est bonus amicus.** **quem** agrees with the antecedent, **vir**, in gender (masculine) and number (singular). It is accusative because in its clause it is the direct object.

#### Antecedent:

can be any gender, number or case

- **Nominative:** **puerī (quī diligenter labōrābant) nunc doctī sunt.** The boys (who worked hard) are now educated.

- **Genitive:** amīcī puerōrum (quī diligenter labōrābant) saepe eōs laudant. *The friends of the boys (who worked hard) often praise them.*
- **Dative:** puerīs (quī diligenter labōrābant) dona damus. *We give gifts to the boys (who worked hard).*
- **Accusative:** puerōs (quī diligenter labōrābant) laudāvimus. *We praised the boys (who worked hard).*
- **Ablative:** cum puerīs (quī diligenter labōrābant) manēmus. *We are staying with the boys (who worked hard).*

## Relative pronoun in clauses:

the relative pronoun is whatever case its clause requires and agrees with its antecedent in gender and number

- **Nominative:** māter (quae mē amat) est bona fēmina. *The mother (who loves me) is a good woman.*
- **Genitive:** māter (cuius filium amō) est bona fēmina. *The mother (whose son I love) is a good woman.*
- **Dative:** māter (cui dona dabāmus) est bona fēmina. *The mother (to whom we gave gifts) is a good woman.*
- **Accusative:** māter (quam amāmus) est bona fēmina. *The mother (whom I love) is a good woman.*
- **Ablative:** māter (sine quā vivere nōn possum) est bona fēmina. *The mother (without whom I cannot live) is a good woman.*

## Examples from Latin Praxis site: (for translations go [here](#))

### Nominative antecedents:

1. Puer (quī cecidit) frāter meus est.
2. Puer (cuius pater crās veniet) nōn valet.
3. Puer (cui librum dedī) tē vocat.
4. Puer (quem puellae vītant) stultus est.
5. Puer (ā quō illae currunt) ibi stat.

### Genitive antecedents:

1. Ibi est dōnum puerī (quī meus frāter est.)
2. Quid est nōmen puerī (cuius pater crās veniet)?
3. Hoc est dōnum puerī (cui librum herī dedī).
4. Ea est amīca puerī (quem herī vīdimus).
5. Hoc est dōnum puerī (dē quō illa puella semper cōgitat).

### Dative antecedents:

1. Da signum puerō quī stat in agrō.
2. Da aquam puerō cuius frātrēs vīdimus.
3. Da tuum librum puerō cui meam pecūniam commīsī.
4. Da grātiās puerō quem hodiē invēnimus.

5. Da glōriam puerō quōcum cīvītātem servāvērunt.

**Accusative antecedents:**

1. Puerum quī tē saepe laudat illa puella semper culpat.
2. Puerum cuius pater crās veniet nēmō adiuvābit.
3. Puerum cui pecūniam commīsī ad Asiam mittent.
4. Puerum quem herī vīdī nunc nōn videō.
5. Puerum quō cum nunc remanēs ad urbem crās dūcent.

**Ablative antecedents:**

1. Dē puerō quī animālia timet medica cōgitat.
2. Prō puerō cuius labor patriam servāvit faciēmus multa bona.
3. Cum puerō cui grātiās ēgimus eam rēgīna mittet.
4. Â puerō quem timet currit illa puella.
5. Dē puerō quō cum sē iunxerat mihi multa dīxit.

**Practice:** Note the relative clause and the antecedent.

1. equus quī trāns agrōs currit est celer.
2. pauperēs quos rēx iuvit fuerant miserī.
3. illum senem laudāmus cuius philosophiam intellēgimus.
4. filia rēgis quī illam terram rexit est iucunda pulchraque.
5. vītā vīxērunt quae gravis difficilisque erat.
6. Puella cui pecūniam herī dedī hodiē mē vidēbit.
7. Habēre illum libellum quem scrīpsit dēsīderō.
8. Amor quem sentiō perpetuus erit.
9. Mōrēs illius vīrī quem laudō nōn semper bonī sunt
10. Puer cui signum agricola dedit cōpiās ad mare dūxit.
11. Urbs quam Rōma dēlēre diū cupiēbat nunc eī est amīca.
12. Mātrēs quārum filīi ad Graeciam nāvigerant tristēs sunt.