

Relative Clauses

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Morphology:

Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	quī	quae	quod
Genitive	cuius	cuius	cuius
Dative	cui	cui	cui
Accusative	quem	quam	quod
Ablative	quō	quā	quō
Plural			
Nominative	quī	quae	quae
Genitive	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
Dative	quībus	quībus	quībus
Accusative	quōs	quās	quae
Ablative	quībus	quībus	quībus

Notes on Relative Clauses:

1. The relative pronoun must agree in **gender** and **number** with the antecedent. It need not agree in case.
2. Unlike Latin, English requires the relative clause to follow immediately after its antecedent.
3. When there is no antecedent, not even an understood one, for the relative pronoun to agree with, use such phrases as “the one who ...”, “the man who”, “the woman who”, “the things which”, etc., making sure to make it agree in gender and number with the relative pronoun.
4. The **case** of the relative pronoun tells you about its function in the relative clause.
 - 4a. If the relative is in the nominative, it is the subject of the relative clause, so the English translation must have the verb right after the relative pronoun. Thus “... puerum qui ...”, means “the subject verbs **the boy who** verbs an object”
 - 4b. If the relative pronoun is not in the nominative, it is not the subject, so the English translation must have the relative pronoun (and any case sign) followed by the subject, then the verb. Thus, “... puer cui”, means “**the boy, to whom** the subject verbs an object, verbs an object.”