

# CHAPTER 19

## The Pronoun: Part 4 Relative Pronouns Dependent Clauses (2) Adjectival Noun

The last chapter introduced dependent clauses which were used like adverbs and marked by indeclinable words such as **cum**, **dum** and **ubi**. This chapter introduces dependent clauses which are used like adjectives or nouns and whose clause markers do decline. These clause markers are relative pronouns.

### 77. Relative Pronoun

The **Relative Pronouns** in English are: who, which, that; whom is the objective (accusative) case of who, and whose is the possessive. In Latin the Relative Pronoun is declined as follows:

SINGULAR	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
<i>Nominative</i>	quī	quae	quod
<i>Genitive</i>	cūius	cūius	cūius
<i>Dative</i>	cuī	cuī	cuī
<i>Accusative</i>	quem	quam	quod
<i>Ablative</i>	quō	quā	quō
PLURAL	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
<i>Nominative</i>	quī	quae	quae
<i>Genitive</i>	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
<i>Dative</i>	quibus	quibus	quibus
<i>Accusative</i>	quōs	quās	quae
<i>Ablative</i>	quibus	quibus	quibus

Note:

- The plural forms are identical to those of the **Interrogative Pronoun** (§54) which you learned in Chapter 13. The singular forms are almost identical.

- When the Ablative of these pronouns is used with **cum**, the preposition is written after the pronoun in one word: **quōcum**, **quācum**, **quibuscum**.

## 78. Relative Clause - Adjectival Use

Most relative clauses modify a noun in the main clause, playing the same role a simple adjective plays. Compare the following English examples:

*Big* monsters scare me.                      Monsters *which are big* scare me.

EXERCISE 119. Rewrite the following sentences replacing the first adjective with a relative clause.

1. Big monsters are often green.
2. The claws of green monsters are huge.
3. I like purple monsters better.
4. Once I gave my supper to a purple monster.

In English, the relative clause comes immediately after the noun it modifies — this noun is often called its *antecedent*. In Latin this is not necessarily true, but the **antecedent will ALWAYS have the same gender and number as the relative pronoun**. Because the case of a word identifies its function in its own clause, and because a relative pronoun is in a different clause from its antecedent, the cases of the two words are likely to be different. Compare the following examples and identify the case and use of the relative pronoun in each *Example*:

Virum **quī** currit vidēmus.

We see the man **who is running**.

Vir **cuius** librum puer amīsīt  
irātus est.

The man **whose book the boy lost** is angry.

The man **to whom I gave the book** praises  
me.

Vir **cui** librum dedī mē laudat.

We see the man **whom they advised**.

Virum **quem** monuērunt vidēmus.

We see the man **by whom we are praised**.

Virum **ā quō** laudāmur vidēmus.

As with the dependent clauses you learned in the last chapter, once the relative clause starts, the main clause does not interrupt it. Even if one dependent clause interrupts another in a sentence, the interrupting clause must finish before the interrupted clause can continue:

We elected the man [**who saved the state** <which Romulus founded>] consul.

It remains a good practice, therefore, to bracket each dependent clause as you read the sentence from left to right. Then concentrate on what the MAIN clause means, before you try to fit the relative clause into your translation.

EXERCISE 120. Bracket all the DEPENDENT clauses in the following passage, and then translate the core items of the MAIN clause only.

Intereā eā legiōne, quam sēcum habēbat, militibusque, quī ex prōvinciā convēnerant, ā lacū Lemannō, quī in flūmen Rhodānum īfluit, ad montem Iūram, quī finēs Sequanōrum ab Helvetiīs dīvidit, mīlia passuum XIX mūrū in altitūdinem pedum XVI fossamque perdūcit. [Caesar BG 1.8.1]

VOCABULARY:

<i>intereā</i>	meanwhile	<i>īfluō, -ere</i>	to flow into
<i>legiō, -iōnis, f.</i>	legion	<i>mūrū, -ī, n.</i>	wall
<i>conveniō, -īre, -vēnī</i>	to gather	<i>fossa, -ae, f.</i>	ditch
<i>lacus, -ūs, m.</i>	lake	<i>perdūcō, -ere</i>	to construct, extend

EXERCISE 121. Draw an arrow from the DEPENDENT clause at the right to the noun in the main clause that it modifies. Then translate the whole sentence.

- |                                  |                          |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Epistulam virō dedī.          | [quī ad rēgem vēnit]     |
| 2. Epistulam virō dedī.          | [quam ad rēgem mīsistī]  |
| 3. Epistulam virō dedī.          | [quem ad rēgem mīsistī]  |
| 4. Nautae ā nāvibus discēdēbant. | [quōs amāmus.]           |
| 5. Nautae ā nāvibus ambulābant.  | [quī eās aedificāverant] |
| 6. Nautae ā nāvibus discēdēbant. | [quae frangēbantur]      |

EXERCISE 122. Translate the underlined words into Latin.

- The laws which that man wrote are good.
- We left the city in which many people were working.
- I know a man whose name is Caesar.
- The woman whom the boys saw was making dinner.
- The girl to whom I used to give roses was pretty.
- He sees the soldiers who are fighting.
- You who are my sister are beautiful.
- I who am your mother will always love you.

## 79. Relative Clause - Noun Use

Just as a regular adjective can be used without an accompanying noun (Ch. 5, §25), so too the antecedent of the relative clause may not always be expressed. In this situation, the relative clause itself functions as a noun in the main clause. Compare the examples below.

[AS A SUBJECT]

**Vir** est fortis. The **man** is strong.  
**Quī in agrō labōrat** fortis est. **Whoever / (He) who works in the field** is strong.

[AS A DIRECT OBJECT]

**Fortēs** laudāmus. We praise the brave (men).  
**Quōs Caesar amāvit** laudāmus. We praise **those whom Caesar loved**.

When the relative clause has no expressed antecedent, it is often called an **Indefinite Relative Clause**. When you translate the clause into English, you will need to supply an antecedent (he who... / those who ...) or use the English indefinite form (whoever ...).

EXERCISE 123. Translate each of the following sentences.

1. Paucī Trōiānōrum suās nāvēs incendērunt.
2. Quī hoc scelus fēcit ab militibus capiētur.
3. Quī dolōre caret fēlix est nam nātūra mortālibus mala saepe facit.
4. Lēgātus cūius equus āmittēbātur Rōmam ambulāvit.
5. Ad ducem, cūius militēs in flūminī pro-pinquō locō castra pōnēbant, cucurrērunt.
6. Quī semper vērītātem dīcit sapiēns est.
7. Quibus librōs dedistī quōs scripseram?
8. Cōsul cū erant magnae aurēs nōn pulcher erat.
9. Ego quae tua māter sum tē semper amābō.
10. Caelum in quō ventī nūbēs agunt spectāmus.

EXERCISE 124. Translate into Latin.

1. I used to love the man who was speaking.
2. We praise the girls who found the gold.
3. The part of the city which is near the river was being attacked by the army.
4. The farmers by whom the house was being built were Greek.
5. Did you see the women to whom I gave the money?
6. The boy who did this will be found.
7. The sailors whose ship is wrecked died.
8. The man with whom we used to sail did not like [use *āmō*] the heat.
9. Her sister, whom we left in the country, had always been faithful to the state.
10. Whoever built these ships has great skill, but needs money.

READING 21 (*adapted*)

*Caesar describes a disaster at sea with his transport ships.*

Eādem nocte cum erat lūna plēna, is diēs, quī **maritimōs** aestūs maximōs in **ōceanō** efficere cōsuēvit, vēnit nostrisque id erat **incognitum**. ita ūnō tempore et longās nāvēs, quibus Caesar exercitum trānsportāverat quāsque in **āridum** subdūxerat, aestus complēbat, et eās <nāvēs>, quae ad **ancorās** erant dēligātae, tempestās adffictābat, neque ūllum nostris auxilium dabātur. multae nāvēs frangēbantur et reliquae, postquam fūnēs, **ancorae**, reliquaque armāmenta āmittēbantur, nāvigare nōn poterant. magna, id quod **nesesse** erat, tōtius exercitūs perturbātiō fuit. neque enim nāvēs erant aliae, quibus portārī poterant.

## VOCABULARY:

<i>eādem</i>	the same	<i>erant dēligātae</i>	“had been fastened”
<i>maritimus, -a, -um</i>	of the sea, marine	<i>adffictō, -āre, -āvī</i>	to knock about
<i>maximus, -a, -um</i>	greatest	<i>fūnis, -is, m.</i>	rope
<i>ōceanus, -ī, m.</i>	ocean	<i>armāmenta, -ōrum, n.</i>	equipment
<i>cōnsuescō, -ere, -ēvī (+ inf.)</i>	to be accustomed (to), usually ____	<i>nesesse</i>	necessary, inevitable
<i>incognitus, -a, um</i>	unknown	<i>perturbātiō, -iōnis, f.</i>	disturbance, commotion
<i>āridum, -ī, n.</i>	dry land		
<i>subdūcō, -ere, -dūxī</i>	to pull up, haul		
<i>compleō, -ēre, -ēvī</i>	to fill		
<i>ancora, -ae, f.</i>	anchor		

## PRACTICE SENTENCES

Identify the case and use of the underlined words, then translate.

1. Dum haec in Venetīs geruntur, Q. Titūrius (Caesar)  
Sabīnus cum eīs copiīs, quās ā Caesare accēperat,  
in finēs Venellōrum pervēnit.
2. Erant itinera duo, quibus domō exīre poterant. (Caesar - adapted; *the*  
*Helvetii consider how to leave*  
*their territory*)
3. Nunc tē patria, quae **commūnis** est **parēns** (Cicero; *trying to convince*  
omnium nostrum, ōdit ac metuit. *Catiline to leave Rome*)
4. Condidit urbem Rōmulus quam ex nōmine suō (Eutropius)  
Rōmam vocāvit.
5. Nōn omnēs quī habent citharam sunt (Varro)  
citharoedī.
6. Quis est quī mē vocat? (Plautus)
7. Ante mare et terrās et quod tegit omnia caelum (Ovid; *describing the very*  
ūnus erat totō nātūrae vultus in orbe, quem *beginning of the universe*)  
dīxēre “chaos”.

## VOCABULARY:

<i>Venetī, -ōrum</i>	Veneti (a tribe in Gaul)	<i>commūnis, -e</i>	common
<i>Q. Titūrius</i>	Quintus Titurius Sabinus	<i>parēns, -entis, m.</i>	parent
<i>Sabīnus</i>	(a Roman general)	<i>ōdī, -isse (has only</i> <i>Perfect forms)</i>	to hate
<i>Venellī, -ōrum</i>	Venelli (another tribe in Gaul)	<i>condō, -ere,</i>	to found
<i>perveniō, -īre,</i> <i>pervēnī</i>	to come into, reach, arrive	<i>condidī, conditus</i>	
<i>exīre</i>	to go forth (from)	<i>cithara, -ae, f.</i>	cithara, lyre
		<i>citharoedus, -ī, m.</i>	lyre player
		<i>tegō, -ere</i>	cover
		<i>orbis, orbis, m.</i>	circle; universe

## Chapter 19 Vocabulary

### Nouns

aestus, aestūs, m.	heat; tide
auris, auris, f.	ear
auxilium, auxiliī, n.	aid, help; <i>in pl. often</i> auxiliary troops
Caesar, Caesaris, m.	Caesar
equus, equī, m.	horse
Graecia, Graeciae, f.	Greece
memoria, memoriae, f.	memory, recollection
nāvis, nāvis, f.	ship
nūbēs, nūbis, f.	cloud
Rōma, Rōmae, f.	Rome
soror, sorōris, f.	sister
Trōia, Trōiae, f.	Troy

### Verbs

careō, carēre, caruī, caritūrus (+ abl.)	to be without, free from; need, miss
efficiō, efficere, effēcī, effectus	to bring about, produce
frangō, frangere, frēgī, frāctus	to break, wreck
vertō, vertere, vertī, versus	to turn; turn around, destroy

### Adjectives

Graecus, Graeca, Graecum	Greek
levis, leve	light, easy
propinquus, propinqua, propinquum	near (to), neighboring, related (to)
Trōiānus, Trōiāna, Trōiānum	Trojan

### Conjunction / Pronoun

quī, quae, quod	who, which, what
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