

## Relative Pronoun

Below is the list of all relative pronouns

	singular			plural		
	m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.
nom.	quī	quae	quod	quī	quae	quae
gen.	cuius	cuius	cuius	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
dat.	cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
acc.	quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās	quae
abl.	quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus

Main points:

1. relative pronouns are used to modify a word(noun) in the main clause
2. relative pronouns agree with its antecedent (the word it modifies) in gender and number
3. the case of relative pronoun is unrelated to its antecedent. The case is determined by the relative pronoun's role in the relative clause.

Let's look at some examples:

1. Horace who always helps his mother is a good boy.

In this sentence, we know that "who" is the relative pronoun, and its antecedent is Horace. Because Horace is singular masculine, the relative pronoun has to be singular masculine. And the relative pronoun is the subject of the relative clause "who always helps his mother", so it should be nominative case. Thus, we need to use quī as the relative pronoun.

2. The man whom I see on the road kindly greets me.

In this sentence, we know that "whom" is the relative pronoun, and its antecedent is "the man". Because the antecedent is singular masculine, the relative pronoun has to be singular masculine. And the relative pronoun is the object of the relative clause "whom I see on the road", so it should be accusative case. Thus, we need to use quem as the relative pronoun.

Exercises:

Questions:

1. Describe the relationship between the antecedent and the relative pronoun.

2. What determines the case of relative pronouns?

Translate

1. The boy who loves his mother always help her.

2. The farmers, whom the queen sees, greet her.

3. puella cuius manum teneō soror mea est.