## **Relative Pronoun Nominative Only**

Below are the forms for the nominative.

NOTA BENE: Since the neuter nominative and accusative always look the same, you also have the **neuter accusative** forms.

## qui- whomasculine singular and pluralquae- whofeminine singular and pluralquod- whichneuter singular (nom. and acc.)quae- whichneuter plural (nom. and acc.)

Please note that in the masculine and feminine forms you can only use these forms as the SUBJECT of the clause because they are in the NOMINATIVE

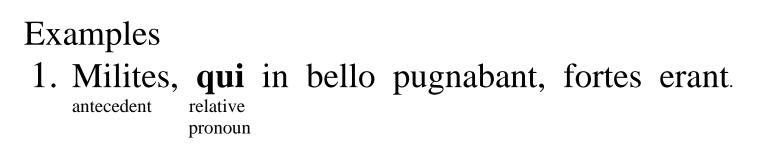
Meus frater qui est iuvenis legere non potest My brother who is young is not able to read

Meus frater qui amo iuvenis est My brother who Hove is young **This is wrong** In this sentence the *who* is functioning as the direct object (and should actually be expressed with *whom* in English) The relative pronoun refers back to another word in the sentence.

The **antecedent** is the name of the word to which the relative pronoun refers.

## The **relative pronoun agrees** with the **antecedent** in **gender** and **number**

The **case** of the relative pronoun depends on how it **functions** in its own clause. For now the function will be subject for masculine and feminine. The neuter forms can also be direct object



qui in bello pugnabant is the relative clause

qui is masculine and plural because milites is masculine and plural qui is nominative because it is the subject of pugnabant

## 2. Ego iuvabo ancillas quae in culinā laborant

relative pronoun

quae in culinā laborant is the relative clause

quae is feminine and plural because ancillas is feminine and plural quae is nominative because it is the subject of laborant

latin 2 relative pronoun nom notes