

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- who masculine singular and plural

quae- who feminine singular and plural

quod- which neuter singular (nom. and acc.)

quae- which neuter 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 I love 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

Examples

1. **Milites, qui** in bello pugnabant, fortes erant.

antecedent

relative
pronoun

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

antecedent

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