

Chapter 28 Notes: Relative Pronouns and Relative Clauses

Relative pronoun:

English: *who, whom, whose, which, that*

Latin: *quī, quae, quod* chart

Clause:

A group of words with a subject and a verb (although in Latin the subject of a clause may be implied by the ending of the verb instead of a separate word)

Main (Independent) Clause:

The main sentence; a clause that can stand on its own

Relative clause:

A type of subordinate (dependent) clause that begins with a relative pronoun and provides more information about a noun in the main clause (this noun is called the antecedent). A relative clause has a subject and a verb but would not make sense as a complete statement all by itself.

Antecedent:

The noun in the main clause to which the relative pronoun refers

Gender of the Latin Relative Pronoun:

Same as the gender of the antecedent

Number of the Latin Relative Pronoun:

Same as the gender of the antecedent

Case of the Latin Relative Pronoun:

Depends on how the relative pronoun is used in its clause

- nominative if it is the subject of the verb in the relative clause
- genitive if it is possessive or partitive
- dative if it is an indirect object or if the verb in the relative clause requires a dative object
- accusative if it is the direct object of the verb in the relative clause or if it follows an accusative preposition
- ablative if it follows an ablative preposition or if it shows means/instrument, time, etc.
- no such thing as a vocative relative pronoun