

Jenney's First Year Latin

Lesson 27

1. Lesson 27 Vocabulary
2. Sentences & Clauses in English
 1. Main/Independent vs. Subordinate/Dependent Clauses
 2. Types of Sentences: Simple, Compound, Complex
 3. Complex Sentences: Main & Subordinate Clauses
3. Relative Clauses in English
4. The Relative Pronoun – *Qui, Quae, Quod*
 5. Relative Clauses in Latin

Lesson 27 Vocabulary

cīvitās, cīvitātis, f.

citizenship, citizenry, state

homō, hominis, m.

man, human being

hortus, hortī, m.

garden

labor, labōris, m.

difficulty, hardship; work

l̄ex, l̄egis, f.

law

multitūdō, multitūdinis, f.

crowd, great number

pars, partis, f.

part, direction

pes, pedis, m.

foot

virtūs, virtūtis, f.

manliness, bravery, courage

quī, quae, quod

who, which

Sentences & Clauses

Sentences & Clauses

- Sentences are made up of **main/independent clauses** and **subordinate/dependent clauses**
 - **Main/Independent Clause:**
 - contains a subject and verb; expresses a complete thought
 - may stand alone and be a complete sentence; is not dependent upon anything else in the sentence for meaning
 - **Subordinate/Dependent Clause:**
 - contains a subject and a verb, but cannot stand alone as a complete sentence
 - introduced by a subordinating word (e.g. who, which, if, because, when, etc.)

Sentences & Clauses

Main/Independent vs. Subordinate/Dependent Clauses

- He saw her.
- The girl was walking to school.
- When she was walking to school, he saw her.
- He saw her because she was walking to school.
- If she walks to school, he will see her.

So, sentences are a combination of main and subordinate (or independent and dependent) clauses.

Types of Sentences

Types of Sentences

- In Latin, as in English, there are THREE types of sentences:
 - **Simple Sentences**
 - **Compound Sentences**
 - **Complex Sentences**
- **Simple Sentences:**
 - consist of ONE subject + verb + predicate.
 - e.g.: *Caesar in Galliā bellum gessit.*
 - simple sentences contain **only** an independent clause.

Types of Sentences

- Compound Sentences:

- consist of more than one subject + verb + predicate connected by a coordinating conjunction (and, or, nor, for, but)

- Latin Coord. Conjunctions: **et, -que, atque/ac, sed**

- e.g.: *Caesar in Galliā bellum gessit et Gallōs vīcit.*

- compound sentences contain **only** independent clauses.

Types of Sentences

- Complex Sentences:

- consist of at least one main clause and a subordinate clause linked by a subordinating word (who, which, because, when, if etc.)
 - Latin Subord. Words: *quī, quae, quod; quod; ubi; sī*
- e.g. *Caesar in Galliā bellum gessit quod Gallī erant hostēs.*
- complex sentences contain both main and subordinate clauses
- we will use the terms **MAIN CLAUSE** and **SUBORDINATE CLAUSE** (not independent and dependent)

Complex Sentences & Subordinate Clauses

- within complex sentences, there are various types of subordinate clauses
- we have seen **causal**, **temporal**, and **conditional clauses** already:
 - **Causal**: introduced by “because” (quod)
 - Caesar contrā Gallōs bellum gessit quod hostēs erant.
 - **Temporal**: introduced by “when, after” (ubi, postquam)
 - Ubi ea ad ludum ambulābat, is eam vīdit.

Complex Sentences & Subordinate Clauses

- within complex sentences, there are various types of subordinate clauses
- we have seen **causal**, **temporal**, and **conditional clauses** already:
 - **Conditional**: introduced by “if” (sī)
 - Sī vōs oppugnābimus, urbem vestram capiēmus.
- another *very* common type of subordinate clause is the **relative clause**

Relative Clauses in English

Relative Clauses

- relative clauses are subordinate clauses that qualify/describe an antecedent
 - **antecedent**: a word that “goes before”
- relative clauses are introduced by the relative pronoun: who, which
 - in English, we also use “that” to introduce some relative clauses
- relative clauses have their own verb, separate from the verb in the main clause

Relative Clauses in English – Examples

- Caesar, who was a Roman general, was loved by his men.

Relative Clauses in English – Examples

- Caesar, who was a Roman general, was loved by his men.

Relative Clauses in English – Examples

- Caesar, who was a Roman general, was loved by his men.
- The girl read the book, which was given to her.

Relative Clauses in English – Examples

- Caesar, who was a Roman general, was loved by his men.
- The girl read the book, which was given to her.

Relative Clauses in English – Examples

- Caesar, who was a Roman general, was loved by his men.
- The girl read the book, which was given to her.
- Is this the house in which the money was found?

Relative Clauses in English – Examples

- Caesar, who was a Roman general, was loved by his men.
- The girl read the book, which was given to her.
- Is this the house in which the money was found?

Relative Clauses in English – Examples

- Caesar, who was a Roman general, was loved by his men.
- The girl read the book, which was given to her.
- Is this the house in which the money was found?
- I cannot find the girl for whom I have a message.

Relative Clauses in English – Examples

- Caesar, who was a Roman general, was loved by his men.
- The girl read the book, which was given to her.
- Is this the house in which the money was found?
- I cannot find the girl for whom I have a message.

Relative Clauses in English – Examples

- Caesar, who was a Roman general, was loved by his men.
- The girl read the book, which was given to her.
- Is this the house in which the money was found?
- I cannot find the girl for whom I have a message.
- Those are the friends with whom I walk to school.

Relative Clauses in English – Examples

- Caesar, who was a Roman general, was loved by his men.
- The girl read the book, which was given to her.
- Is this the house in which the money was found?
- I cannot find the girl for whom I have a message.
- Those are the friends with whom I walk to school.

Relative Clauses in English – Examples

- Caesar, who was a Roman general, was loved by his men.
- The girl read the book, which was given to her.
- Is this the house in which the money was found?
- I cannot find the girl for whom I have a message.
- Those are the friends with whom I walk to school.
- Those are the things that good people do.

Relative Clauses in English – Examples

- Caesar, who was a Roman general, was loved by his men.
- The girl read the book, which was given to her.
- Is this the house in which the money was found?
- I cannot find the girl for whom I have a message.
- Those are the friends with whom I walk to school.
- Those are the things that good people do.

Relative Clauses in English – Examples

- Caesar, who was a Roman general, was loved by his men.
- The girl read the book, which was given to her.
- Is this the house in which the money was found?
- I cannot find the girl for whom I have a message.
- Those are the friends with whom I walk to school.
- Those are the things that good people do.
- Hannibal was the general whose elephants were killed.

Relative Clauses in English – Examples

- Caesar, who was a Roman general, was loved by his men.
- The girl read the book, which was given to her.
- Is this the house in which the money was found?
- I cannot find the girl for whom I have a message.
- Those are the friends with whom I walk to school.
- Those are the things that good people do.
- Hannibal was the general whose elephants were killed.

Relative Clauses in English – Examples

- Caesar, who was a Roman general, was loved by his men.
- The girl read the book, which was given to her.
- Is this the house in which the money was found?
- I cannot find the girl for whom I have a message.
- Those are the friends with whom I walk to school.
- Those are the things that good people do.
- Hannibal was the general whose elephants were killed.
- I, who am speaking to you, am your teacher.

Relative Clauses in English – Examples

- Caesar, who was a Roman general, was loved by his men.
- The girl read the book, which was given to her.
- Is this the house in which the money was found?
- I cannot find the girl for whom I have a message.
- Those are the friends with whom I walk to school.
- Those are the things that good people do.
- Hannibal was the general whose elephants were killed.
- I, who am speaking to you, am your teacher.

The Relative Pronoun:

Qui, Quae, Quod

Relative Pronoun – Forms

	Singular		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>			
<i>Gen.</i>			
<i>Dat.</i>			
<i>Acc.</i>			
<i>Abl.</i>			

Relative Pronoun – Forms

	Singular		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	quī	quae	quod
<i>Gen.</i>			
<i>Dat.</i>			
<i>Acc.</i>			
<i>Abl.</i>			

Relative Pronoun – Forms

	Singular		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	quī	quae	quod
<i>Gen.</i>	cuius	cuius	cuius
<i>Dat.</i>			
<i>Acc.</i>			
<i>Abl.</i>			

Relative Pronoun – Forms

	Singular		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	quī	quae	quod
<i>Gen.</i>	cuius	cuius	cuius
<i>Dat.</i>	cui	cui	cui
<i>Acc.</i>			
<i>Abl.</i>			

Relative Pronoun – Forms

	Singular		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	quī	quae	quod
<i>Gen.</i>	cuius	cuius	cuius
<i>Dat.</i>	cui	cui	cui
<i>Acc.</i>	quem	quam	quod
<i>Abl.</i>			

Relative Pronoun – Forms

	Singular		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	quī	quae	quod
<i>Gen.</i>	cuius	cuius	cuius
<i>Dat.</i>	cui	cui	cui
<i>Acc.</i>	quem	quam	quod
<i>Abl.</i>	quō	quā	quō

N.B.: in the ablative of accompaniment, *cum* is attached to the pronoun (just like with 1st & 2nd person pronouns) – i.e. **quōcum**, **quācum** [not *cum quō* or *cum quā*]

Relative Pronoun – Forms

	Plural		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>			
<i>Gen.</i>			
<i>Dat.</i>			
<i>Acc.</i>			
<i>Abl.</i>			

Relative Pronoun – Forms

	Plural		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	quī	quae	quae
<i>Gen.</i>			
<i>Dat.</i>			
<i>Acc.</i>			
<i>Abl.</i>			

Relative Pronoun – Forms

	Plural		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	quī	quae	quae
<i>Gen.</i>	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
<i>Dat.</i>			
<i>Acc.</i>			
<i>Abl.</i>			

Relative Pronoun – Forms

	Plural		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	quī	quae	quae
<i>Gen.</i>	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	quibus	quibus	quibus
<i>Acc.</i>			
<i>Abl.</i>			

Relative Pronoun – Forms

	Plural		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	quī	quae	quae
<i>Gen.</i>	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	quibus	quibus	quibus
<i>Acc.</i>	quōs	quās	quae
<i>Abl.</i>			

Relative Pronoun – Forms

	Plural		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	quī	quae	quae
<i>Gen.</i>	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	quibus	quibus	quibus
<i>Acc.</i>	quōs	quās	quae
<i>Abl.</i>	quibus	quibus	quibus

N.B.: in the ablative of accompaniment, *cum* is attached to the pronoun (just like with 1st & 2nd person pronouns) – i.e. **quibuscum** [not *cum quibus*]

Relative Pronoun – Translations

N.B.: The translation of the relative pronoun depends on whether the antecedent is a word describing a person or a thing

	Singular & Plural	
	<i>People</i>	<i>Things</i>
<i>Nom.</i>		
<i>Gen.</i>		
<i>Dat.</i>		
<i>Acc.</i>		
<i>Abl.</i>		

Relative Pronoun – Translations

N.B.: The translation of the relative pronoun depends on whether the antecedent is a word describing a person or a thing

	Singular & Plural	
	<i>People</i>	<i>Things</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	who	which
<i>Gen.</i>		
<i>Dat.</i>		
<i>Acc.</i>		
<i>Abl.</i>		

Relative Pronoun – Translations

N.B.: The translation of the relative pronoun depends on whether the antecedent is a word describing a person or a thing

	Singular & Plural	
	<i>People</i>	<i>Things</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	who	which
<i>Gen.</i>	whose, of whom	of which
<i>Dat.</i>		
<i>Acc.</i>		
<i>Abl.</i>		

Relative Pronoun – Translations

N.B.: The translation of the relative pronoun depends on whether the antecedent is a word describing a person or a thing

	Singular & Plural	
	<i>People</i>	<i>Things</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	who	which
<i>Gen.</i>	whose, of whom	of which
<i>Dat.</i>	to/for whom	to/for which
<i>Acc.</i>		
<i>Abl.</i>		

Relative Pronoun – Translations

N.B.: The translation of the relative pronoun depends on whether the antecedent is a word describing a person or a thing

	Singular & Plural	
	<i>People</i>	<i>Things</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	who	which
<i>Gen.</i>	whose, of whom	of which
<i>Dat.</i>	to/for whom	to/for which
<i>Acc.</i>	whom	which
<i>Abl.</i>		

Relative Pronoun – Translations

N.B.: The translation of the relative pronoun depends on whether the antecedent is a word describing a person or a thing

	Singular & Plural	
	<i>People</i>	<i>Things</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	who	which
<i>Gen.</i>	whose, of whom	of which
<i>Dat.</i>	to/for whom	to/for which
<i>Acc.</i>	whom	which
<i>Abl.</i>	bwf whom	bwioaf which

Relative Clauses in Latin

Relative Clauses in Latin

- relative clauses are subordinate clauses that qualify/describe an antecedent
- relative clauses are introduced by the relative pronoun: *quī, quae, quod* (who, which)
- relative clauses have their own verb, separate from the verb in the main clause

Rule of Agreement for Relative Pronouns

- a relative pronoun gets its **gender and number** from its **antecedent**
- a relative pronoun gets its **case** from its use in its own clause
- this is just like the rule of agreement for 3rd person pronouns

Rule of Agreement for Relative Clauses

- Puellās [quae in campīs ambulābant] vīdī.
- I saw the girls [who were walking in the fields].
 - Puellās = fem. pl. acc. (b/c it's the D.O. in main clause)
 - quae = fem. pl. nom. (b/c it's the SUBJ. in relative clause)
- Rēx [ā quō regnum habitum erat] necātus est.
- The king [by whom the kingdom had been held] was killed.
 - Rēx = masc. sg. nom. (b/c it's the SUBJ. in main clause)
 - ā quō = masc. sg. abl. (b/c it's the AGENT in relative clause)

Personal Pronouns as Antecedents

- personal pronouns can also be the antecedent of a RC
- when a personal pronoun is the antecedent, the gender will sometimes be indeterminable
- use context clues in the rest of the sentence (or sometimes in the rel. pronoun) to figure out gender where possible
- **Egō** [**cui** dīcis] magister tuus sum.
- I [**to whom** you are speaking] am your teacher.
 - **Egō** = **masc. sg. nom.** (b/c it's the SUBJ. in main clause)
 - N.B.: We know *egō* is masc. here because of “magister tuus”
 - **cui** = **masc. sg. dat.** (b/c it's the I.O. in relative clause)

Personal Pronouns as Antecedents

- personal pronouns can also be the antecedent of a RC
- when a personal pronoun is the antecedent, the gender will sometimes be indeterminable
- use context clues in the rest of the sentence (or sometimes in the rel. pronoun) to figure out gender where possible
- Tū [cuius corpus petitum erat] interfecta es.
- You [whose body had been attacked] are being killed.
 - Tū = fem. sg. nom. (b/c it's the SUBJ. in main clause)
 - N.B.: We know *tū* is fem. here because of “interfectā es”
 - cuius = fem. sg. gen. (b/c it's the POSS. in relative clause)

Personal Pronouns as Antecedents

- when a 3rd person pronoun is the antecedent, it is often omitted in Latin, e.g.:
 - *Quī* regnum regit rēx est. [cf. *is quī...*]
 - He *who* rules the kingdom is king.
 - *Quae* regna regunt rēgīnae sunt. [cf. *ae quae...*]
 - They *who* rule the kingdoms are queens.