Relative Pronouns Qui, Quae, Quod... (singular) Qui, Quae, Quae... (plural)

	masculine	feminine	neuter	usual translation
nom. sg.	quî	quae	quod	who, which, what, that
gen. sg.	cuius	cuius	cuius	whose, of whom, of which
dat. sg.	cui	cui	cui	to/for whom; to/for which
acc. sg.	quem	quam	quod	whom, which, that
abl. sg.	quô	quâ	quô	by whom; by which
nom. pl.	quî	quae	quae	who, which, what, that
gen. pl.	quôrum	quârum	quôrum	whose, of whom, of which
dat. pl.	quibus	quibus	quibus	to/for whom; to/for which
acc. pl.	quôs	quâs	quae	whom, which, that
abl. pl.	quibus	quibus	quibus	by whom; by which

Be able to reproduce this chart mentally or orally sine mora.

Rules to Remember:

1. The <u>CASE</u> comes from the (relative) <u>CLAUSE</u>.

2. The <u>GENDER and NUMBER</u> come from the <u>ANTECEDENT</u>.

The case of the relative pronoun derives from its use in its own, dependent clause:

I liked the book **that** she gave me. Mihi placebat liber **<u>guem</u>** mihi dedit.

- 1. The dependent clause is "**that she gave me**." The relative word <u>that</u> is in the accusative case because it is the object in its own clause: She gave what? She gave <u>that</u>.
- 2. The gender and number of **<u>quem</u>** must be masculine and singular because the antecedent <u>**liber**</u> is masculine and singular.

Further examples:

The man who wrote the book is working hard.	Vir <u>qui</u> librum scripsit diligenter laborat.
The woman who is running toward the field is his sister.	Femina <u>quae</u> ad agrum currit soror ei est.
He will see the river whose waters are dangerous.	Flumen videbit <u>cuius</u> aquae periculosae sunt.
The tyrant is a person for whom no leisure is safe.	Tyrannus est homo <u>cui</u> nullum otium tutum est.
He gave a gift to the woman whom we saw there.	Donum dedit feminae <u>guam</u>ibi vidimus .
Caesar, about whom this book says many things, has died.	Mortuus est Caesar, de <u>quo</u> hic liber multa dicit .