

Week 32 Chapter 17 The Relative Pronoun; "That" Statements; Julia Reading Test Ch 11 - 14
Monday Notes

1. <i>amicitia, amicitiae, f.</i> - friendship	11. <i>pauper, pauperis, adj.</i> - poor
2. <i>libertas, libertatis, f.</i> - liberty, freedom	12. <i>primus, prima, primum, adj.</i> - (ordinal) first
3. <i>miseria, miseriae, f.</i> - misfortune, misery, distress	13. <i>deleō, deleōre, delēvō</i> - I destroy, wipe out, erase
4. <i>timor, timoris, m.</i> - fear, dread	14. <i>exēō, exire, exit, irregular (ex + eō)</i> - I exit, depart
5. <i>veritas, veritatis, f.</i> - truth	15. <i>incipiō, incipere, incipō</i> - I begin
6. <i>quī, quae, quod, relative pronoun</i> - who, which, what, that	16. <i>neglegō, neglegere, neglēvō</i> - I neglect, disregard
7. <i>clementis, clementis, adj.</i> - merciful, lenient, gentle	17. <i>negō, negāre, negāvō</i> - I deny
8. <i>fidēlis, fidēle, adj.</i> - faithful, loyal	18. <i>praenuntiō, praenuntiāre, praenuntiāvō</i> - I foretell, predict
9. <i>ingens, ingentis, adj.</i> - huge	19. <i>regō, regere, rēvō</i> - I rule, govern
10. <i>novus, nova, novum, adj.</i> - new	20. <i>tangō, tangere, tetigō</i> - (transitive) I touch, grasp

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What we will learn:

- The form and use of The Relative Pronoun, *quī, quae, quod*
- How to translate "that" statements with an accusative plus an infinitive.

The Relative Pronoun

There are many forms of the relative pronoun, so immediate memorization is in order. The endings of the genitive, *cuius*, and dative, *cui*, are related to *illius* and *illi*. While the rest are a mix of different declensions, it is easy to tell their case, number, and often their gender.

Case	The Relative Pronoun <i>quī, quae, quod</i> - who, which, what, that		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular			
Nominative	<i>quī</i> - who	<i>quae</i> - who	<i>quod</i> - which, what, that
Genitive	<i>cuius</i> - whose, of whom	<i>cuius</i> - whose, of whom	<i>cuius</i> - whose, of which
Dative	<i>cui</i> - to/for whom	<i>cui</i> - to/for whom	<i>cui</i> - to/for which
Accusative	<i>quem</i> - whom	<i>quam</i> - whom	<i>quod</i> - which, what, that
Ablative	<i>quō</i> - by/with/from whom	<i>quā</i> - by/with/from whom	<i>quō</i> - by/with/from which
Plural			
Nominative	<i>quī</i> - who	<i>quae</i> - who	<i>quae</i> - which, what, that
Genitive	<i>quōrum</i> - whose, of whom	<i>quārum</i> - whose, of whom	<i>quōrum</i> - whose, of which
Dative	<i>quibus</i> - to/for whom	<i>quibus</i> - to/for whom	<i>quibus</i> - to/for which
Accusative	<i>quōs</i> - whom	<i>quās</i> - whom	<i>quae</i> - which, what, that
Ablative	<i>quibus</i> - by/with/from whom	<i>quibus</i> - by/with/from whom	<i>quibus</i> - by/with/from which

Use and Agreement of The Relative Pronoun

The relative pronoun introduces a subordinate clause which modifies a preceding noun or pronoun in the main clause. To determine which relative pronoun form to use, consider:

1. The woman whom you love is beautiful.

Main clause: The woman...is beautiful; *Mulier...est pulchra*.

2. 'Whom' introduces a subordinate, relative clause modifying 'woman'.
3. "Woman" *mulier* stands before the relative 'whom' and so is the antecedent of 'whom'.
4. 'Whom' has two loyalties: (1) to its antecedent 'woman' and (2) to the subordinate clause in which it stands.
 - a. The antecedent *mulier* is feminine and singular, so 'whom' in Latin will be feminine and singular
 - b. In the subordinate clause 'whom' is the direct object of 'you love' *amās*, so it must be in the accusative case. So feminine, singular, accusative: *quam*

Complete sentence: *Mulier quam amās est pulchra*. The woman whom you love is beautiful.

- The rule for forming the Relative Pronoun: the gender (m, f, n) and the number (s, pl) agree with the gender and number of the antecedent; the case (N, G, D, Ac, Ab) agrees with its use in its own clause.

Example Sentences

1. *Amō puellam quae ex Italia vēnit*. I love the girl who came from Italy. (f, s, N)
2. *Vir dē quō dicitur est stultus*. The man about whom you were speaking is foolish. (m, s, Ab)
3. *Nūntius cui librum dedit est celer*. The messenger to whom he gave the book is swift. (m, s, D)
4. *Puer cuius patrem adiuvābāmus est beātus*. The boy whose father we used to help is fortunate. (m, s, G)
5. *Vitam meam committam eīs virīs quōrum virtutem laudābās*. I shall entrust my life to those men whose courage you used to praise. (m, pl, G)
6. *Timeō idem periculum quod timētis*. I fear the same danger which you (all) fear. (n, s, Ac)

Practice Sentences

1. *Vir quī librum scripsit numquam laborat*.
2. *Femina quae ad agrum currit eī soror est*.

3. *Vidēbit flūmen cuius aquae per Tulosae sunt.*
4. *Puer cuius patrem adiuvābāmus est beātus.*
5. *Tyrannus est vir cui nōllum otium facile est.*
6. *Timeō idem per Tulum quod timētis.*
7. *Dōnum dedit feminae quam ibi vīdimus.*
8. *Cāesar, dē quō hic liber multa dicit, erat potēns.*

Tuesday Notes

“That” Statements with Accusative plus Infinitive

Dicit hunc virum esse ducem. Word for word: I say that man to be the leader. In regular English: I say that this man is the leader.

Again: *Scio legatum ducere copias.* Word for word: I know the officer to lead the troops. In regular English: I know that the officer leads/is leading the troops.

Once again: *Nuntiavit regem mittere nuntium.* Word for word: He announced the queen to send/to be sending a messenger. In regular English: He announced that the queen was sending a messenger. Note tense of infinitive.

This is ‘reported’ or ‘indirect’ speech. In English, verbs of saying, thinking, knowing, reporting, feeling (what comes from mouth, mind, or heart) THAT something is the case. In Latin there is no obvious that to give it away. In Latin, the that clause has a subject in the ACCUSATIVE followed by the verb in the INFINITIVE and the object of the verb again in the usual accusative.

Generally the first accusative is the subject if there is any doubt about which accusative is the subject.

So first translate literally, then change the sentence into a ‘that’ statement.

Also observe: *Marius negat se esse ducem.* Word for word: Marius denies himself to be the leader. As a ‘That’ statement: Marius denies that he (himself) is the leader.

Note: Latin does not use *dicit ... non - Marius dicit se non esse ducem*, but *negat, Marius negat se esse ducem*.

Practice Sentences

1. *Sentiō vīritātem superāre timōrem.*
2. *Nuntius nuntiat copias oppugnāre inimicum.*
3. *Scimus tē amāre libertātem.*
4. *Rex negat se regere Romanos.*
5. *Mulierēs viderunt regem esse clementem.*
6. *Cogitavit hunc virum ferre pecuniam.*
7. *Dux scit illas copias esse sibi fidelēs.*
8. *Regina negat eum ducere novos milites.*
9. *Intellego eam probare consilium.*
10. *Legatus negaverunt se neglegere nuntium ducis.*

Block Notes

<i>procul</i> - far; at a distance <i>Pompeius, Pompeius, m.</i> - Pompey <i>Catiline, Catiline, m.</i> - Catiline <i>coniuratio, coniuratio, f.</i> - a conspiracy, plot	<i>Cāesar, Cāesaris, m.</i> - Julius Caesar <i>iuvenis, iuvenis, m. f.</i> - young man/woman <i>Cicerō, Cicerōnis, m.</i> - Cicero, a great statesman and orator
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(1) *Procul Romanā, Pompeius multas terras vincēbat. Eodem tempore Catiline, hostis Romanae, coniurationem ducēbat. (2) Multi pauperes iuvenes prope Romanam Catiline erant fideles et eum in coniuratione iunxerunt. Dilectus erat consilium eorum. (3) Vt tangere pecuniam omnem Romanae cupiverunt. Sed ante coniurationem incipere poterat, Cicero officium suum non neglexit et cum veritate de Catiline dicitur. (4) Senatibus nuntiavit: “Scio istum virum, Catiline, esse ducem coniurationis contra Romanam. Propter vitium tuum, Catiline, fuge Romanam!” (5) Catiline eum corrigere temptavit: “O Senatores, nego me ducere illam coniurationem contra civitatem. (6) Iste vir, Cicero, me non intellegit.*

Cicerō est homō novus sine nōmine familiæ bonæ. Rōmæ semper amīcitia mea erat et erit. (7) Autem sī ego cadō, mēcum etiam Rōma cadet.” Mox Catilīna Rōmā excessit. (8) Ad cōpiās coniūrātiōnis properāvit. Illō tempore, pauci viri coniūrātiōnis litterās mīsērunt ad aliōs quī coniūrātiōnem iungere cupivērunt. (9) Sed fidēlis Rōmānus nūntium cum litterīs cēpit. Cæsar senātōribus ōrāvit: “Sentiō hōs virōs esse Rōmæ fidēlēs. Clēmētēs eīs esse dēbēmus.” (10) Cicerō ōrāvit: “Vidētis vitia istōrum virōrum esse magna. Vestrum officium negligere nōn potestis. (11) Nunc eōs qui hostēs civitātis sunt necāre dēbēmus. Hoc agere dēbēmus ante alīi coniūrātiōnis oppugnant.” (12) Sicut celeriter id ōgērunt. Mox in praeliō Catilīna prō cōpīs suis cecidit. Coniūrātiō eius nōn iam vīvēbat.

Monday Homework. In English:

1. *Mulier quæ librōs scripsit adhuc vivit.*
2. *Nūntius qui ab locō exit sonum novum audit.*
3. *Neglegimus sociōs quōrum amicitia difficilis est.*
4. *Puella cuius matrem adiuvābunt est beatus.*
5. *Tyrannus est vir cui nūlla prōvincia fidelis est.*
6. *Timet eandem miseriam quam timēmus.*
7. *Vēritatem nūntiō mulierī quæ eum diligit.*
8. *Cæsar, dē quō hic liber nihil dicit, erat clēmēns.*

Tuesday Homework

Translate.

1. *Sentiō factum prænūntiāre miseriam.*
2. *Nūntius nūntiat rēginam incipere bellum.*
3. *Lēgātus scit mē amāre vēritatem.*
4. *Rēx negat sē dēlēre libertatem.*
5. *Mulier vidit virum esse fidēlem.*
6. *Cōgitāvistī socium negligere amicitiam tuam.*
7. *Dux scit illās cōpiās esse semper prīmās in praelium.*
8. *Rēgina negat eōs scire vēritatem.*
9. *Intellegō eum negāre memoriam.*
10. *Mulierēs negāvērunt sē negligere amicitiam senātōris.*

Block Homework (*due Monday*) Study for Reading Test for Friday

In English:

1. In (1), where was Pompey conquering many lands?
2. In (1), when was Catiline leading a conspiracy?
3. In (2), Many _____ young men near _____ were _____ to Catiline...
4. In (2), what was their plan?
5. In (3), with _____ they desired _____ grasp _____ the money of _____.
6. In (3), But _____ the conspiracy was _____ to _____,...
7. In (3), what did Cicero not neglect?
8. In (3), ...and came _____ with the _____ about _____.
9. In (4), “I _____ that this _____, Catiline, _____ the _____ of a _____ against _____.”
10. In (4), “Because of _____ crime, Catiline, _____ _____ Rome.
11. In (5), Catiline attempted to _____.
12. In (5), “O Senators, I _____ that _____ am _____ a conspiracy _____ the _____.”
13. In (6), “That man, Cicero, does not _____ me.”
14. In (6), “Cicero is a _____ man without the _____ of a good _____.”
15. In (6), “Rome always _____ and _____ have my _____.”
16. In (7), However if I _____, _____ me Rome _____ fall.”

17. In (7), what did Catiline do soon?
18. In (8), he hastened toward?
19. In (8), a ____ men of the conspiracy sent a _____ to _____ who desired to _____ the conspiracy.
20. In (9), who captured the messenger?
21. In (9), Caesar pleaded to the Senators: "I _____ these _____ are _____ to _____."
22. In (9), Caesar said we should be what to them?
23. In (10), Cicero pleaded: " ____ see _____ the _____ of those men are _____."
24. In (10), "You are not ____ to _____ your duty.
25. In (11), Now ____ must _____ them _____ are _____ of the state."
26. In (11), ____ we must do _____ the _____ of conspiracy _____.
27. In (12), How did they do it?
28. In (12), where in the battle did he fall?