

## Relative Clauses of Characteristic

The relative pronoun *quī, quae, quod* plus the subjunctive can be used to describe its antecedent in terms of general qualities or characteristics of the group to which the antecedent belongs. The verb of the clause is put into the subjunctive.

Ex. He is **a** (the kind of) man who runs fast.  
Is est *quī celeriter currat*.

\*This clause characterizes its antecedent in terms of general qualities of the larger group to which the antecedent belongs- the group of men who run fast.

The relative clause, however, with its verb in the indicative describes a particular antecedent.

Ex. He is **the** man who runs fast.  
Is est *quī celeriter currit*.

These clauses often have general or indefinite antecedents such as:

|                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| est <i>quī</i>         | he is one who         |
| sunt <i>quī</i>        | there are those who   |
| nihil est <i>quod</i>  | there is nothing that |
| nēmō est <i>quī</i>    | there is no one who   |
| quis est <i>quī</i> ?  | who is there who?     |
| quid est <i>quod</i> ? | what is there that?   |

Some clauses have more definite antecedents but they characterize or generalize about some attribute.

|                       |                                   |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| sōlus est <i>quī</i>  | he is the only (kind of) man who  |
| is est <i>quī</i>     | he is a man who                   |
| Cicerō est <i>quī</i> | Cicero is a (the kind of) man who |

Relative clauses of characteristic may be translated using words such as **kind of** and **sort of** and usually the verb can be translated as an indicative verb but sometimes words such as **would** and **could** are useful.

Ex. Sōlus est *quī* hoc nesciat.  
He alone is *the kind of person who* does not know this.  
or He is the *only one who would* not know this.

## Comparison of Relative Clauses and Relative Clauses of Characteristic

|     |                                                 |                                                                                        |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ex. | Vīdī nihil quod timēbat.                        | <i>I saw nothing which I was fearing.</i>                                              |
|     | vs.                                             |                                                                                        |
|     | Vīdī nihil quod <u>timērem</u> .                | <i>I saw nothing of the type which I would fear / I saw nothing that I would fear.</i> |
| Ex  | Plinius est quem Traiānus saepe laudat.         | <i>Pliny is a man whom Trajan often praises.</i>                                       |
|     | vs.                                             |                                                                                        |
|     | Plinius est quem Traiānus saepe <u>laudat</u> . | <i>Pliny is the sort of man that Trajan would often praise.</i>                        |

## Practice

1. Est quī matrem amat.
2. Est quī matrem amet.
3. Quis est quī huic crēdat?
4. Nēmō erat quī hoc scīret.
5. Sunt quī hoc faciant.
6. Quid est quod optimum fortissimumque terreat.
7. Amīcus meus quī cōsulem dēfendit erat vir clārissimus.
8. At nēmō erat quī istum hominem turpem dēfenderet. (at - but; iste, ista, istud - such)
9. Quid est quod virī plūs metuant quam tyrannum?
10. Quis est quī inter lībertātem et imperium tyrannī dubitet? (dubitō (1) - to waver, doubt)
11. Rōmae antiquae erant quī pecūniam plūs quam rem pūblicam amārent. (Rōmae antiquae - locative)
12. Catilīna, quī tantās īnsidiās contrā rem pūblicam fēcerat, ex urbe ā Cicerōne expulsus est.

## Dative of Reference or Interest

The dative of reference indicates to whom the statement refers, to whom it is of special interest, or from whom the perspective is true. It may be translated using the word *to, for, as it seems to, to (my, your, his, etc) way of thinking*.

Ex. Claudia est sapiens multīs.  
Claudia is wise to many people (as it seems to many people).

Ex. Si quis metuens vivet, liber mihi non erit umquam.  
If anyone lives in fear, he will never be free, to my way of thinking (to me).

## Supines

The supine is a defective 4th declension verbal noun that was used only in its accusative and ablative forms, created from the 4th principle part. Supines are able to take constructions that other verbs can take such as direct objects, datives, etc.

|       |        |       |        |
|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| amō   | amatum | sciō  | scītum |
|       | amatū  |       | scītū  |
| videō | visum  | faciō | factum |
|       | visū   |       | factū  |
| dīcō  | dictum |       |        |

dictū

The accusative is used with verbs of motion to indicate purpose.

Ex. They came to Syracuse to seek money.  
Syracūsās vēnērunt petitum pecūniam.

The ablative is used with the neuter form of certain adjectives as an ablative of respect. It describes with respect to what a particular quality is applicable.

Ex. Hic liber facile est lectū.  
This book is easy to read /with respect to reading.