

(1) Limiting nouns.

(2) Relative clauses.

17. *Limiting Nouns*.—A noun limiting the meaning of another noun is put,

(1) In the same case as that noun, when it denotes the same person or thing; e. g., *Lātīnūs rex*, *Latinus the king*.

(2) In the genitive, when it denotes a different person or thing; e. g., *Rēgis filiūs*, *the king's son*; except,

(a) When it denotes *character or quality*; it is then accompanied by an adjective, and is put either in the genitive or ablative; e. g., *Puēr eximīae pulchritūdīnī*, or *Puēr eximīā pulchritūdīnē*, *a boy of remarkable beauty*.

18. *Relative Clauses*.—The relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in *gender and number*; e. g., *Puēr qui lūdīt*, *the boy who plays*.

19. The predicate of a relative clause is sometimes in the *indicative* and sometimes in the *subjunctive*. It may be observed, however, that the *subjunctive* is used,

(1) To express *purpose or result*; e. g., *Lēgātōs mīsserunt qui dīcerent*, *they sent ambassadors to say* (lit., *who might say*).

(2) To define an *indefinite antecedent*; e. g., *Sunt qui pūtent*, *there are (some) who think*.

SECTION III.—MODIFIERS OF ADJECTIVES.

20. Adjectives may be modified,

I. By adverbs.

II. By words (generally the oblique cases of nouns) used with the force of adverbs.

21. I. Adjectives may be modified by adverbs; e. g., *Haud difficilis*, *not difficult*.

22. *Adverbs*.—Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs; e. g., *Haud difficilis*, *not difficult*; *mīlēs fortītēr pūgnāt*, *the soldier fights bravely*.

23. II. Adjectives may be modified by words (generally the oblique cases of nouns) used with the force of adverbs. These are,