

INDIRECT STATEMENT

NAME _____

You will be tested on Thursday.
I don't eat candied grasshoppers.
The *Aeneid* is an epic poem.

The sentences above are all direct statements.

When what someone says, thinks, knows and perceives is reported by someone else, it is an

Mrs. Lynch said that you would be tested on Thursday.
My children assert that they don't eat candied grasshoppers.
The professor pointed out that the *Aeneid* is an epic poem.

Verbs which express actions that take place in the head, such as _____

_____ often introduce an **indirect statement**. The original speaker's ideas, words or feelings are reported by someone else. The words of the indirect statement do not have to be the exact same words of the original speaker.

Some verbs which introduce indirect statement are,

arbitror	audio	cognosco	credo	dico
disco	existimo	ferunt, they say	ignoro	intellego
iuro	minor	narro	nego	nuntio
nescio	polliceor	promitto	puto	respondeo
scio	scribo	sentio	spero	video

Indirect statements may be introduced by verbs of

1. _____, such as

dico, to say
nego, to deny, to not say
nuntio, to report

2. _____, such as

puto, to think
credo, to believe

3. _____, such as

scio, to know
nescio, to not know
intellego, to understand

4. _____, such as

sentio, to feel
video, to see
audio, to hear

These verbs are sometimes called _____ verbs, for _____ and _____.

In English, indirect statements usually are introduced by the word _____ following one of these mind and mouth verbs.

Mrs. Lynch said *that* you would be tested on Thursday.
My children assert *that* they don't eat candied grasshoppers.
The professor pointed out *that* the *Aeneid* is an epic poem.

In Latin, the indirect statement is expressed by an infinitive and a subject accusative.

Cicero says that he saw Clodius in Rome.
Cicero dicit se vidisse Clodium Romae.

I know that you live in Italy.
Scio te in Italia habitare.

The students will learn that Troy was conquered by the Greeks.
Discipuli discent Troiam a Graecis victam esse.

In indirect statement, the subject of the verb in the direct statement is put into the _____ case and the verb of the direct statement becomes an _____.

The tense of the infinitive functions according to the same principles as the participles.

In indirect statement the tense of the infinitive is _____ to that of the main verb.

The **present infinitive** is used for action _____ to that of the main verb.

Contemporaneous action is action happening _____ as the action of the main verb.

The **perfect infinitive** is used for action _____ to the action of the main verb.

Prior action is action which has happened _____ the action of the main verb.

The **future infinitive** is used for action _____ to the action of the main verb.

Subsequent action is action that happens _____ the action of the main verb.

Omnes sciunt Caesarem Cleopatram amare.

In the sentence above the main verb is _____, a verb of _____, which introduces an indirect statement.

Amare is a _____ infinitive. The action of the *amare* is happening _____ as the action of the main verb *sciunt*.

This kind of action is called _____ action.

The subject of *amare* is _____, which is in the _____ case because the subject of an infinitive is put in the accusative case.

Cleopatram is the _____ case because it is the _____ object of the infinitive *amare*.

The sentence above translates into English as _____.

Omnes sciunt Caesarem Cleopatram amavisse.

Amavisse is a _____ infinitive. The action of the *amavisse* happened _____ the action of the main verb *sciunt*.

This kind of action is called _____ action.

The sentence above translates into English as _____.

Omnes sciunt Caesarem Cleopatram amaturum esse.

Amaturum esse is a _____ infinitive. The action of the *amaturum esse* happens _____ the action of the main verb *sciunt*.

This kind of action is called _____ action.

The sentence above translates into English as _____.

Audax canis pessimus est. Audax is a very bad dog.

Audax canis pessimus erat. Audax was a very bad dog.

Audax canis pessimus erit. Audax will be a very bad dog.

Translate into Latin the ff. sentences:

1. We see that Audax is a very bad dog.

2. We saw that Audax was being a very bad dog.

3. We see that Audax will be a very bad dog.

4. We saw that Audax would be a very bad dog.

5. We see that Audax was a very bad dog.

6. We saw that Audax had been a very bad dog.

7. We shall see that Audax had been a very bad dog.

N.B.

In Latin, rather than saying ,

Everyone says that Cicero does not love Antony,

Omnes dicunt Ciceronem non amare Antonium

you would say,

Everyone denies that Cicero loves Antony.

Omnes negant Ciceronem Antonium amare.

In a Latin indirect statement, the negative is put on the main verb, not within the indirect statement.
One does not say (or denies) that . . . , rather than One says that not . . .