

## Indirect Statement Review

### Step 1: Head verb in the indicative

- an action that occurs with your head
- See, announce, tell, hear, feel, think, show,

### Step 2: Accusative subject

- put the subject of the indirect speech in the accusative case
- usually a pronoun (is, ea, id)
- can be a reflexive pronoun (me, te, se) these will reflect the subject (i.e the me/te/se will be the same person as the subject of the head verb
  - \*se can be used for singular or plural (she, he, they (sg.) they (pl.))

### Step 3: Infinitive

- See chart below
- Present infinitive = both verbs are occurring at the SAME TIME
- Perfect infinitive = the infinitive verb action occurs BEFORE the head verb
- Future infinitive = the infinitive verb action occurs AFTER the head verb

Present infinitive	Perfect infinitive	Future infinitive
<b>SAME TIME</b> Same tense as head verb	<b>TIME BEFORE</b> “Had ____”	<b>TIME AFTER</b> “Will ____”
2nd p.p. are ere ire	3rd p.p. + isse	4th p.p. + ūrus esse * use 1st/2nd declension endings -us, -a, -um
Lacrimāre	Lacrimāvisse	lacrimātūram esse

Examples:

**1. Ille nūntiābat sē pugnāvisse**

Time before (perfect infinitive)

*He was announcing that he had fought*

**2. Scīs magistrōs eam ad Italiam dūcere.**

Same time (present infinitive so both verbs take the tense of the head verb which is present)

*You know that the teachers are leading her to Italy*

**3. Dīcēbam custōdem ad magnum triclinium festīnāre.**

Same time (present infinitive so both verbs occur in the tense of the head verb which is imperfect)

*I was saying that the guard was hurrying to/toward the big dining room.*

**4. Iūnō spērāvit senātōrēs clēmētiam mātrī dīligentī ostentūrōs esse.**

*Juno hoped that the senators will show mercy to the diligent mother.*