

Indirect statement

In English

- 1) I say that the judge *is coming*
- 2) I said that the judge *was coming*

- 3) I say that the judge *has come*
- 4) I said that the judge *had come*

- 5) I say that the judge *will come*
- 6) I said that the judge *would come*

English uses a ‘that’ clause, Latin does not use ‘that’, but 1) puts the subject of the ‘that’ clause in the accusative 2) puts the verb in the infinitive.

- Equivalent in English ‘she knows *me to be* intelligent’

The tense of the infinitive (*present, perfect, future*) reflects the tense of the original sentence.

Verbs of *saying, knowing, reporting, announcing* (verbs of the head, which encompass the thing done from the head: thinking, hearing, speaking, sensing and so on).

So, in Latin:

- 1) *Dico iudicem uenire*
- 2) *Dixi iudicem uenire*

- 3) *Dico iudicem uenisse*
- 4) *Dixi iudicem uenisse*

- 5) *Dico iudicem uenturum esse*
- 6) *Dixi iudicem uenturum esse*

Two important things

- Latin uses the reflexive (*sē, suus*) to refer in the ‘that’ clause to the *subject of the main verb*.
- The **negative** of the indirect speech is *nego* (‘I deny’) + acc. + infinitive (*nego iudicem uenturum esse*; ‘I deny that the judge will come’).

Please make sure you read pp.150-152 of the *Grammar & Exercises* for other important notes on the construction of the Indirect Speech. The most important thing is to be able to form the infinitives in Latin.

