**Composing with Indirect Statements in Latin**

Follow these steps to help you write a sentence using an Indirect Statement in Latin:

• Write the sentence in English first, using simple grammar.

• Bracket off the main sentence and the Accusative–Infinitive clause.

**Part I: Compose the Main Sentence:**

1. Find the subject of the sentence: Could be a noun **or** a verb
   1. **Noun subject**: Write this subject in the **nominative** case. Check your noun declining charts for the correct noun form. Example: The man loves the woman. “The man” is the subject of the sentence and would need to be in the Nominative case.

i. Write the subject as the first word in your composed sentence.

* 1. **Sensory verb subject**: Check your verb conjugating charts for correct verb form. Example: We will love the woman. The pronoun “we” is represented in Latin by the personal ending, -mus in the verb. Therefore, the verb is the subject of the sentence. Note: A 1st **or** 2nd person verb is **always** the subject of the sentence.
     + For these sentences, in English, the verb introducing the adjective-noun clause will be a verb of thinking, knowing, hearing, perceiving, etc.*,* if words are not quoted directly (direct statement), a clause is often introduced by *that* (indirect statement).
       - For example: *He says, "The boys are working."* (direct statement) versus *He says that the boys are working. (indirect statement).*
     + Note that in the second sentence there are two clauses: "He says" (independent clause because it can stand by itself) and "that the boys are working" (dependent clause-makes no sense without the first clause).

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| * Some Latin verbs that introduce indirect statement are as follows: |

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| audio --I hear | sentio --I feel | video -- I see |
| scio -- I know | dico -- I say | cerno -- I discern |
| (cog)nosco --I recognize | ostendo -- I show | monstro -- I show, demonstrate |
| puto -- I think | spero -- I hope | insto -- I threaten |

* 1. Write the verb in Latin, if you haven’t done so already. Check your verb conjugating charts for correct verb form.
     1. If you have a **noun subject**, use 3rd singular or 3rd plural.
     2. If you have a **verb subject**, you already took care of the verb in Step 2.
        1. Write the verb as the last word in your composed sentence.
  2. Any remaining words: Identify the function of remaining words (Possessor, Indirect Object, Prepositional Phrase, Adverb) and write those words in their correct cases.

**Part II: Compose the Accusative-Infinitive clause**

To understand indirect statement, you must put four pieces of a puzzle together to get the entire picture. Take each puzzle piece slowly and completely, and then it becomes easy. In this lesson you will do the following:

1. Write the subject of the Accusative-Infinitive clause in the Accusative case.
2. Write the verb of the Accusative-Infinitive clause in the Infinitive form based upon the following examples.

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| **Indirect Statement Examples** | | |  |
| **Tense of Main Verb** | **Tense of Infinitive** | **Translation of Infinitive** | **Time of Infinitive** |
| Present | Present | is verbing | Same Time |
| Present | Perfect | (verb) -ed | Time Before |
| Present | Future | will (verb) | Time After |
| Imperfect/ Perfect | Present | (verb) -ed | Same Time |
| Imperfect/ Perfect | Future | had (verb) -ed | Time Before |
| Imperfect/ Perfect | Future | would (verb) | Time After |
| Future | Present | is verbing | Same Time |
| Future | Perfect | (verb) -ed | Time Before |
| Future | Future | will (verb) | Time After |

1. Write the direct object of the indirect statement in the accusative case.
2. Any remaining words: Identify the function of remaining words (Possessor, Indirect Object, Prepositional Phrase, Adverb) and write those words in their correct cases.

Example Sentences:

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| Example: | Four puzzle pieces: |
| I *know* that Aurelia *sees* the dog.  Scio Aureliam canem videre. | 1. Introduced by the "thinking" verb "Scio" 2. The tense of the main verb is Present –"I know…" 3. "Aureliam" is the Accusative subject –"I know *that* Aurelia…" 4. The infinitive is Present tense = same time as the main verb –"I know… Aurelia sees…" |
| I *knew* that Aurelia *saw* the dog.  Scivi Aureliam canem videre. | 1. Introduced by the "thinking" verb "Scivi" 2. The tense of the main verb is Perfect –"I knew…" 3. "Aureliam" is the Accusative subject –"I knew *that* Aurelia…" 4. The infinitive is Present tense = same time as the main verb –"I knew… Aurelia saw…" |
| I *know* that Aurelia *saw* the dog.  Scio Aureliam canem vidisse. | 1. Introduced by the "thinking" verb "Scio" 2. The tense of the main verb is Present –"I know…" 3. "Aureliam" is the Accusative subject –"I know *that* Aurelia…" 4. The infinitive is Perfect tense = time before the main verb –"I know… Aurelia saw…" |
| I *knew* that Aurelia *had seen* the dog.  Scivi Aureliam canem vidisse | 1. Introduced by the "thinking" verb "Scivi" 2. The tense of the main verb is Perfect –"I knew…" 3. "Aureliam" is the Accusative subject –"I knew *that* Aurelia…" 4. The infinitive is Perfect tense = time before the main verb –"I knew… Aurelia had seen…" |
| I *know* that Aurelia *will see* the dog.  Scio Aureliam canem visuram esse. | 1. Introduced by the "thinking" verb "Scio" 2. The tense of the main verb is Present –"I know…" 3. "Aureliam" is the Accusative subject –"I know *that* Aurelia…" 4. The infinitive is Future tense = time before the main verb –"I know… Aurelia will see…" |
| I *knew* that Aurelia *would see* the dog.  Scivi Aureliam canem visuram esse. | 1. Introduced by the "thinking" verb "Scivi" 2. The tense of the main verb is Perfect –"I knew…" 3. "Aureliam" is the Accusative subject –"I knew *that* Aurelia…" 4. The infinitive is Future tense = time before the main verb –"I knew… Aurelia would see…" |