**Indirect Statements – Into**

**Direct Statement:** e.g. “The enemy are approaching” *hostis approquinat*

**Indirect Statements:** e.g. “Then centurion **says that** the enemy are approaching”

*centurio dicit hostem oppugnare*

The subject of the reported statement is **accusative**, not nominative

The verb of the reported statement is **infinitive**

The word “that” **is not translated in Latin**

**Examples**

~ Senex dicit **[liberos timere]** accusative, infinitive

*The old man said that* **[***the freed men are afraid***]**

~ Cur **[**hunc servum stultum esse**]** dicis?

*Why do you say that this slave is stupid?*

~ nuntius dicit milites nostros nunc bene pugnare

*The messenger said that our soldiers are fighting well*

**Sequence of Tenses**

“If the introductory verb is past tense, **…**”

[present] is / are 🡪 was / were

[perfect] has/have 🡪 has

[future] will 🡪 would

**Examples**

~ dominus dicit servos bene laboravisse 🡨 perfect active infin.

*The master says that the slaves have worked well*

~ dominus **dixit** servos bene laboravisse 🡨 SOT as “dixit” is past – **have** goes to **had**

*The master* ***said*** *that the slaves* ***has*** *worked well*

Next: see “tense infinitives”