

The first 3 uses of the infinitive we have learned are:

- Subjective-infinitive acts as the subject – To cheat is wrong
- Objective-acts as direct object- I love to read
- Complementary-completes another verb- We want to finish this

REMEMBER these USES OF THE INFINITIVE tend to use the translation that starts with “to...”

The 4th use of the infinitive is:

- **Indirect Statement**
- In English indirect statement is introduced by words like *say, hear, know, think*.

I know you are a really nice person.

The speaker has taken the sentence *you are a really nice person* and turned it into an indirect statement by using the introductory *I know*.

The sentence is stating what someone **knows** rather than stating something directly.

- In Latin indirect statement is also introduced by certain verbs. The vocabulary list includes several of these.
- These verbs can be summarized as **verbs of thinking, knowing, feeling, perceiving.**
- In Latin one of these verbs will introduce an indirect statement. **This does not mean that it will be written 1st in the sentence.**
- Notice in the English example nothing changes in the sentence *you are a really nice person* after the verb *I know* is added.

You are a really nice person

I know you are a really nice person

In the second sentence the sentence *I know* is the main clause

The sentence *you are a really nice person* is now a subordinate clause

- In Latin the original sentence DOES CHANGE. **The subject is put in the accusative and the verb is put into an infinitive form.**
- Here is an example:

The farmer is walking across the field.

Agricola trans agrum ambulat.

I know the farmer is walking across the field.

Agricolam trans agrum ambulare scio.

- notice the difference in the two Latin sentences

agricola trans agrum ambulat

agricol**am** trans agrum ambulare **scio**

To summarize indirect Statement

1. introduced by a verb of thinking feeling, perceiving
2. verb in the subordinate clause is put in an infinitive form
3. the subject of the subordinate clause is put in the accusative.

Example:

original sentence: *Agricola trans agrum ambulat*

Indirect statement: *Agricol**am** trans agrum ambulare scio*

subordinate clause

main clause