

FORMS OF INFINITIVES		
	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT	laudare monere ponere -re capere sentire	laudari moneri -ri poni -i capi sentiri
PERFECT	laudavisse 3pp + -isse	laudatum esse 4 th principal part and esse (the ending of the 4 th principal part is subject to change depending on how the infinitive is used)
FUTURE	laudaturum esse 4 th principal part drop the -us or -um add -ur- add -um and esse (as a separate word) -ur-	

USES OF THE INFINITIVE
subjective – acts as subject of the sentence
objective – acts as direct object of sentence
complementary – completes another verb
indirect statement – used as the verb in an indirect statement <i>nota bene: when the infinitive is used in indirect statement the translation changes to that of a finite verb. the “to...” is no longer used.</i> in indirect statement the tense of the infinitive is relative to the main verb. this means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • present happens at the same time as the main verb • perfect happens before the main verb • future happens after the main verb

INDIRECT STATEMENT

- introduced by a verb of thinking, knowing, feeling, perceiving, etc
- the subject of the indirect statement is put in the accusative
- the verb of the indirect statement is put in the infinitive
- the tense of the infinitive is relative to the main verb this means:
 - present tense happens at the same time as the main verb
 - perfect tense happens before main verb
 - future happens after the main verb

examples

The citizens said the king had been captured.

Cives regem captum esse dixerunt.

subject	subject	verb indirect	main verb
main	indirect	statement	
clause	statement		

Note *captum esse* is in the perfect tense. In the translation the *capturing* sounds as if it took place *before* the *saying*.

captum ends in *-um* because it agrees with *regem*

The boys believe the girls will bring the food.

Pueri puellas cibum portaturas esse credunt.

subject	subject	direct obj	verb indirect	main verb
main	indirect	indirect	statement	
clause	statement	statement		

Note *portaturas esse* is in the future tense. In the translation the *bringing* sounds as if it takes place *after* the *saying*.

portaturas ends in *-as* because it agrees with *puellas*

The teacher knew the students were lying.

Magistra discipulos fallere scivit.

subject m.c	subject	ind. st.	verb	main verb
			ind. st.	

Note *fallere* is in the present tense. In the translation the *capturing* sounds as if it took place *at the same time as the saying*.

Reflexive pronouns (---, sui, sibi, se, se) when used in indirect statement usually refer back to the subject of the main clause.

Hercules said he (Hercules) would undertake the task – *Hercules se negotium suscepturum esse dixit.*

Indirect statement may be introduced by a participle form.

Hecules believing he was the strongest man undertook the difficult task.

Hercules se esse fortissimum credens difficile negotium suscepit.

Note the word order. The indirect statement is sandwiched to help clarify the sentence.

PRACTICE-ON A SEPARATE PAGE TRANSLATE INTO LATIN

1. Alcmena did not know the snakes had come into the bedroom

2. Alcmena's husband saw that Hercules was holding the snakes

3. Juno does not know that Hercules will kill the snakes

4. Hercules sees that the snakes are approaching the shield

5. Iphicles hopes that Hercules will kill the snakes