

CHAPTER 22

Review of Infinitive Forms

Future Infinitives (Active and Passive)

Infinitive Noun Clauses (2): Indirect Statement

Tenses of the Infinitive in Indirect Statement

This chapter provides a review of infinitive forms and introduces the future infinitive. It also introduces another infinitive noun clause called the indirect statement.

88. Infinitive Forms

In previous chapters (1, 8, 9, 13, 16 and 20) you have learned all the regular infinitive forms except the future infinitive. The formation of these infinitives is very regular and therefore predictable:

<i>present active infinitive</i>	=	present stem + -re:	amāre
<i>present passive infinitive</i>	=	present stem + -rī:	amārī
(except third conj.)	>	present stem + -ī:	capī
<i>perfect active infinitive</i>	=	perfect stem + -isse:	amāvisse
<i>perfect passive infinitive</i>	=	participial stem* + -us, -a, -um + esse:	amātus esse

* the fourth principal part provides the participial stem

future active infinitive = participial stem + **-ūr + -us, -a, -um + esse:** **amātūrus esse**

The future passive infinitive is very rare and its form is given in the chart of endings below only for reference.

Review of infinitive endings:

	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
<i>Present</i>	-re	to _____	-rī (-ī)	to be _____ed
<i>Perfect</i>	-isse	to have _____ed	-us esse*	to have been _____ed
<i>Future</i>	-ūrus esse*	to be about to _____	[-um īrī] <i>very rare</i>	[to be about to be _____ed]

*Special Note: **esse** is sometimes omitted from the infinitive in these forms. In those cases, depend on the context to alert you to the possibility that you may have an infinitive form.

Here is a review of the infinitive forms for each conjugation:

	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
<i>Present</i>	1	amāre	1	amārī
	2	docēre	2	docērī
	3	regere	3	regī
	4	audīre	4	audīrī
<i>Perfect</i>	1	amāvisse	1	amātus (-a, -um) esse
	2	docuisse	2	doctus (-a, -um) esse
	3	rēxisse	3	rēctus (-a, -um) esse
	4	audīvisse	4	audītus (-a, -um) esse

Future infinitive forms:

	ACTIVE		PASSIVE
<i>Future</i>	1	amātūrus (-a, -um) esse	-----
	2	doctūrus (-a, -um) esse	
	3	rēctūrus (-a, -um) esse	
	4	audītūrus (-a, -um) esse	

The infinitives of **sum** are:

<i>Present</i>	esse
<i>Perfect</i>	fuisse
<i>Future</i>	futūrus esse <i>or</i> fore

EXERCISE 140. Write the principal parts and give all the infinitive forms (except the future passive) for the following verbs:

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. vītō | 5. caedō |
| 2. pōnō | 6. aperiō |
| 3. iubeō | 7. dīcō |
| 4. capiō | 8. spērō |

89. Noun Clause: Indirect Statement

In the previous chapter, you learned that an infinitive with an accusative subject can be expected after verbs of ordering, wishing, and the like. A similar clause can also be expected after verbs of saying, thinking, and perceiving. This clause is called an **indirect statement** (sometimes also indirect discourse, or *ōrātiō obliqua*). Unlike the infinitives in the previous chapter, however, those in indirect statement are often best translated by a finite form in English:

Videt tē manēre.	He sees (that) you are staying.
Gaudent nōs venīre.	They are glad (that) we are coming.
Crēdimus eōs pugnāre.	We believe (that) they are fighting.

Notice that in the translations above, the indirect statements can use the clause marker “that” in English even though Latin has no clause marker.

Here are some verbs which may be followed by an indirect statement:

VERBS OF SAYING, SPEAKING, TELLING:

dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dictus	to say
moneō, monēre, monuī, monitus	to warn, advise
nārrō, nārrāre, nārrāvī, nārrātus	to tell
negō, negāre, negāvī, negātus	to deny, say that ... not
nūntiō, nūntiāre, nūntiāvī, nūntiātus	to announce, report
respondeō, respondēre, respondi, respōnsus	to answer, reply
trādō, trādere, trādīdī, trādītus	to report

VERBS OF THINKING:

cōgitō, cōgitāre, cōgitāvī, cōgitātus	to think
iūdicō, iūdicāre, iūdicāvī, iūdicātus	to judge, decide
putō, putāre, putāvī, putātus	to think, consider
spērō, spērāre, spērāvī, spērātus	to hope

VERBS OF KNOWING, BELIEVING:

cognōscō, cognōscere, cognōvī, cognitus	to know, recognize, understand
crēdō, crēdere, crēdidī, crēditus	to believe
nesciō, nescīre, nescīvī, nescītus	not to know
sciō, scīre, scīvī, scītus	to know

VERBS OF PERCEIVING:

audiō, audīre, audīvī or audīī, audītus	to hear
cernō, cernere, crēvī, crētus	to see, discern, perceive, decide
intelligō, intelligere, intelligēxī, intelligētus	to understand, perceive, realise
sentiō, sentīre, sēnsī, sēnsus	to feel, perceive
videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus	to see

OTHERS:

gaudeō, gaudēre, gāvīsus sum	to rejoice, be glad
ostendō, ostendere, ostendī, ostentus/ostēsus	to show, reveal
petō, petere, petīvī or petī, petītus	to seek; ask; attack
scribō, scribere, scrīpsī, scrīptus	to write

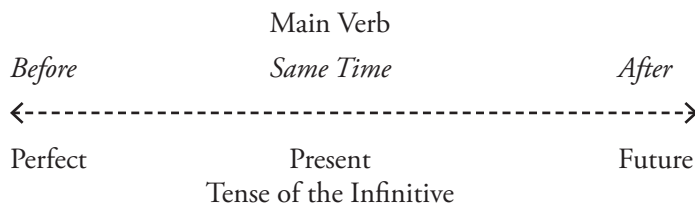
EXERCISE 141. Translate each of the following into Latin

1. I say that all men love the gods.
2. He writes that we are coming.
3. The leaders know the men are brave.
4. We see that those boys run.
5. Do you think the ship is wrecked?
6. The messenger announces that the king is preparing to rule.

90. Tenses of the Infinitive in Indirect Statement

Sometimes the action of the the infinitive and that of the main verb happen at different times. In all the sentences above, the action of the infinitive happened at the same time as that of the main verb and was expressed in Latin by a present infinitive. If the action of the infinitive had happened before that of the main verb, Latin would have used a perfect infinitive; if the action was expected, but hadn't happened yet, Latin would have used a future infinitive.

This pattern showing the relation between the *time* of the main verb and the *tense* of the infinitive is very regular and predictable:



Study the following examples:

TIME OF MAIN VERB

<i>Present</i>	Dīcō eum vēnisse .	I say that he came.
	Dīcō eum venīre .	I say that he is coming.
	Dīcō eum ventūrum esse .	I say that he will come.
<i>Past</i>	Dīxī eum vēnisse .	I said that he had come.
	Dīxī eum venīre .	I said that he was coming.
	Dīxī eum ventūrum esse .	I said that he would come.

EXERCISE 142. Translate each of the following into Latin

1. We say that all men used to love the gods.
2. He says that all men will love the gods.
3. They said that all men used to love (= had loved) the gods.
4. She said that all men would love the gods.
5. You (sg.) deny that the war was fought there.
6. I denied that the war had been fought there.
7. He answered that the women would take the water.
8. He answered that the women were being taken.
9. He answered that the women had been taken.
10. They thought the citizens were appointing a new leader.
11. Do you think the leaders are ruling well?
12. He thinks that consul will rule well.
13. The envoy believes that we are burning the city.
14. The envoy believed that you (pl.) were burning the city.
15. The enemy will report that they burned the city.

EXERCISE 143. Translate each of the following sentences.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Virī hostēs arma trādere postulābant. | 7. Putant id esse aurum, sed nōn est. |
| 2. Virī dīxerunt hostēs arma trādidisse. | 8. Poēta dīcēbat montēs verbīs suis mōtōs esse. |
| 3. Servus negāvit sē dominum suum cōnfēcisse. | 9. Intellegō ratiōnem mentem sed gaudium timōremque pectus regere. |
| 4. Epistula senātuī nūntiāvit Galliam ā Caesare superātam esse. | 10. Māter facile docet liberōs haec facere. |
| 5. Senēs spērant puerōs matrēs patrēsque auditūrōs esse. | |
| 6. Caesar dīxit sē ducem copiīs fore.* | |

* see §88

EXERCISE 144. Translate into Latin.

1. The boy's father said he was brave.
2. The god of the sea said he would help the Roman sailors.
3. After he read our letter, he wrote that he would come home in three days.
4. Those who are wise warn that money is produced by work, not luck.
5. The farmer, whose house had been burned by the soldiers, wants to build a new house.
6. Children should be seen and not heard.
7. When the enemy attacked, the people believed the gods would save them.
8. I know that you (sg.) listen to the plan of the consuls.
9. I hope that you (pl.) are willing to fight on behalf of the state.
10. The soldier reported to his commander that the troops were delayed [hindered] for five days.

READING 24 (*adapted*)

Cornelius Nepos (c. 99-24 B.C.) writes about Themistocles' trip to Asia, preferring the Greek historian Thucydides as a source about whether Themistocles made the trip during the reign of the Persian ruler Xerxes or Artaxerxes.

Sciō multōs scripsisse Themistoclen dum Xerxēs **rēgnābat** in Asiam trānsisse. Sed egō potissimum Thucydidī crēdō, quod aetate proximus dē iis quī illōrum temporum **historiam** reliquērunt, et eiusdem cīvitātis fuit. Is ait ad Artaxerxen eum vēnisse atque hīs verbīs epistulam mīsisse: Themistoclēs vēnī ad tē, quī plūrima mala omnium Graecōrum in domum tuam intulī quam diū mihi necesse fuit adversum patrem tuum **bellāre** patriamque meam **dēfendere**.

VOCABULARY:

Themistoclen = <i>Greek acc. form</i>	Themistocles	eiusdem (gen.)	the same
rēgnō, -āre	to reign, to rule	plūrimus, -a, -um	most
trānsēō, trānsīre, trānsiī	to cross, go across	īnferō, īnferre, intulī	to bring
potissimum (adv.)	above all, chiefly	quam diū	as long as
proximus, -a, -um	closest, nearest	adversum (+ acc.)	against
dē (+ abl.)	among	bellō, -āre	to fight a war
historia, -ae <i>f.</i>	history	dēfendō, -ere	to defend

PRACTICE SENTENCES

Identify the form and use of the underlined words, then translate.

1. Tamen putābat causam calumniae sē reptūrūm. (Cicero - adapted; *explaining one of Verres' schemes*)
2. "Omnēs" inquit "iūrānt esse mē Iovis filium, sed vulnus hoc hominem esse mē clāmat" (Seneca; *quoting Alexander*)
3. Lāocoōn **dēcurrīt** ab arce et procul: "ō miserī cīvēs, crēditis āvectōs [esse] hostēs? Aut ūlla putātis dōna carēre dolīs Danaum?" (Vergil - adapted; *Laocoon was the only Trojan to warn against accepting the Trojan Horse*)
4. "Aiō tē, Aiacida, Rōmānōs vincere posse." (Ennius; *quoting a famously ambiguous oracle*)
5. Fortibus est fortūna virīs data. (Ennius)
6. Eō annō - nec trāditur causa - interrēgnūm initum. (Livy)
7. Brevis ā natūrā vīta nōbis data est; at memoria bene redditae vītae sempiterna. (Cicero)

VOCABULARY:

calumnia, -ae <i>f.</i>	false charge
reperiō, -īre, repperī, repertus	to discover, find
iūrō, -āre	to swear
Iuppiter, Iovis <i>m.</i>	Jupiter, Jove (king of the Roman gods)
dēcurrō, -ere = dē + currō	to run down (from)
āvehō, -ere, -vēxī, -vectus	to carry away; (<i>passive</i>) sail away, be carried
Danaum = Graecōrum	
Aiacida (= Greek acc. form)	descendant of Aeacus (i.e. Achilles' son, Pyrrhus) *Pyrrhus asked the Delphic oracle if he should fight the Romans
interrēgnum, -ī <i>n.</i>	interregnum (the time between the death of one leader and the election of the next)
initum (est)	“was begun”
reddō, -ere, -didī, -ditus	to spend
sempiternus, -a, -um	everlasting

Chapter 22 Vocabulary

Nouns

artus, artūs <i>m.</i>	limb, joint
liberī, liberōrum <i>m.</i> (pl.)	children
modus, modī <i>m.</i>	manner, way, method
orbis, orbis <i>m.</i>	circle, orb
orbis terrārum	world

Verbs

ait, aiunt; aiō	he says, they say; I say
cōgitō, cōgitāre, cōgitāvī, cōgitātus	to think, consider
gaudeō, gaudere, gāvīsus sum	to rejoice, be glad; delight in (+ abl.)
inquit	he said (<i>introduces a direct quotation</i>)
negō, negāre, negāvī, negātus	to deny, say that ... not
nesciō, nescīre, nescīvī, nescītus	not to know
ostendō, ostendere, ostendī, ostentus/ostēnsus	to show, reveal
putō, putāre, putāvī, putātus	to think, consider; suppose
respondeō, respondere, respondi, respōnsus	to answer, reply; correspond to
spērō, spērāre, spērāvī, spērātus	to hope, hope for (<i>often + future inf.</i>)
trādō, trādere, trādīdī, trādītus	to hand over, surrender; hand down, report

Adjectives

imprūdēns, imprūdentis
prūdēns, prūdentis

unwise; unaware, ignorant (of)
wise, prudent, knowing; skilled

Adverbs

bene
hodiē
ibi

well
today
there

(20)