

**Wheelock Chapter 25**  
**Indirect Statement**

Learn the *infinitives, active and passive, present, perfect and future* of the following verbs:

- audiō, audīre, audīvī, auditum:** *to hear*
- capiō, capere, cēpī, captum:** *to capture*
- dō, dare, dedī, datum:** *to give*
- moneō, monēre, monuī, monitum:** *to warn*
- scrībō, scrībere, scrīpsī, scriptum:** *to write*

Give the *infinitives of the following verbs.*

‘to hear’

	<u>Active</u>	<u>Passive</u>
Present	_____	_____
Perfect	_____	_____
Future	_____	////////////////////

‘to capture’

	<u>Active</u>	<u>Passive</u>
Present	_____	_____
Perfect	_____	_____
Future	_____	////////////////////

‘to give’

	<u>Active</u>	<u>Passive</u>
Present	_____	_____
Perfect	_____	_____
Future	_____	////////////////////

‘to warn’

	<u>Active</u>	<u>Passive</u>
Present	_____	_____
Perfect	_____	_____
Future	_____	////////////////////

‘to write’

	<u>Active</u>	<u>Passive</u>
Present	_____	_____
Perfect	_____	_____
Future	_____	////////////////////

### *Indirect Discourse ('Oratio Obliqua')*

Latin uses a system of infinitives to represent action in reported speech. The verb of the reported statement is represented by an infinitive, and the subject of the original verb stands in the accusative case, construed as the subject of the infinitive phrase. (English uses this construction to a limited extent after verbs of thinking or believing: “We believe him to be mistaken”, for an original “He is mistaken”.)

To support this idiom, Latin uses different aspects of the infinitive to represent original verbal tense; infinitives also have voice, active or passive. The three aspects are imperfective, perfective and prospective, which correspond to present, past and future tenses of the conjugated verb, respectively. Note that any of the three past tenses (imperfect, perfect, pluperfect) must be represented by the so-called perfect infinitive. Represented schematically, the system appears thus:

	<u>Active</u>	<u>Passive</u>
<b>‘Present’</b>	<b>portāre</b> (‘to carry’)	<b>portārī</b> (‘to be carried’)
<b>‘Past’</b>	<b>portāvisse</b> (‘to have carried’)	<b>portātum esse</b> (‘to have been carried’)
<b>‘Future’</b>	<b>portātūrum esse</b> (‘to be about to carry’)	<b>[portātum īrī]</b> (‘to be going to be carried’)

Examples:

*original:* **ignem videō.** “I see a fire.” [*present*]  
*reported:* **credō mē ignem vidēre.** “I think that I see a fire.”  
**dīxistī mē ignem vidēre.** “You said that I saw (was seeing) a fire.”

*original:* **ignem vīdimus.** “We saw a fire.” [*perfect*]  
*reported:* **credimus nōs ignem vidisse.** “We believe that we saw a fire.”  
**credidērunt nōs ignem vidisse.** “They believed that we had seen a fire.”

*original:* **ignem vidēbis.** “You will see a fire.” [*future*]  
*reported:* **spērās tē ignem vīsūrum esse.** “You hope that you will see a fire.”  
**expectābant tē vīsūrum esse.** “They were expecting you would see a fire.”

The present infinitive represents action contemporaneous with that of the principal verb; the perfect infinitive represents action anterior to the action of the principal verb; the future infinitive represents action posterior to that of the principal verb.

The future passive infinitive is very seldom used (literally **vīsūrum īrī** means “to be (being) gone to see”, where **vīsūrum** is a supine expressing purpose); in its place are used various periphrases with subjunctive clauses: **credō eventūrum esse ut servātūrus sīt** = “I believe it will turn out that he will be saved.”

### *Formation of Infinitives*

#### Present Active:

*First, Second & Fourth conjugations:*

Present Stem + Theme Vowel + **-re**

**laudāre, vidēre, pūnīre**

(= *second principal part*)

*Third conjugation (including i-stems):*

Present Stem + **-e-** + **-re**

**dūcere, capere**

(= *second principal part*)

#### Present Passive:

*First, Second & Fourth conjugations:*

Present Stem + Theme Vowel + **-rī**

**laudārī, vidērī, pūnīrī**

*Third conjugation (including i-stems):*

Present Stem + **-ī**

**dūcī, capī**

#### Perfect Active:

*All conjugations:*

Perfect Active Stem + **-isse**

**laudāvisse, dūxisse**

(*perf. act. stem = 3rd principal part minus -ī*)

#### Perfect Passive:

*All conjugations:*

Perfect Passive Participle\* with **esse**

**laudātum esse, ductum esse**

(*perf. pass. part. from 4th principal part*)

#### Future Active:

*All conjugations:*

Future Active Participle\* with **esse**

**laudātūrum esse, ductūrum esse**

(*fut. act. part. from 4th principal part*)

#### Future Passive<sup>†</sup>:

*All conjugations:*

Supine with **īrī**

**laudātum īrī, ductum īrī**

(*Supine = the 4th principal part in -um*)

\**In the accusative case.*

<sup>†</sup>*The future passive infinitive will not be used on this quiz.*

**Worksheet**Paradigm

	<u>Active</u>	<u>Passive</u>
<i>Present</i>	<b>portāre</b> (‘to carry’)	<b>portārī</b> (‘to be carried’)
<i>Perfect</i>	<b>portāvīse</b> (‘to have carried’)	<b>portātum esse</b> (‘to have been carried’)
<i>Future</i>	<b>portātūrum esse</b> (‘to be about to carry’)	<b>[portātum īrī]</b> (‘to be going to be carried’)

Vocabulary

**audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītum:** *to hear*

**capīō, capere, cēpī, captum:** *to capture*

**dō, dare, dedī, datum:** *to give*

**moneō, monēre, monuī, monitum:** *to warn*

**scribō, scribere, scrīpsī, scriptum:** *to write*

Complete the Latin sentence with the correct form of the infinitive.

(Assume that the subject of the infinitive is masculine singular.)

- “They say that the women heard the cry.”  
**dīcunt fēminās clāmōrem** \_\_\_\_\_.
- “We heard that the king had been captured in the battle.”  
**audīvimus rēgem in proeliō** \_\_\_\_\_.
- “The messenger said that he would warn the soldiers.”  
**nūntius dīxit sē mīlitēs** \_\_\_\_\_.
- “I believe that the son himself wrote this letter.”  
**credō filius ipsum hās litterās** \_\_\_\_\_.
- “I thought that you were giving me a gift.”  
**credidī tē mihi dōnum** \_\_\_\_\_.
- “He did not know that the slave was listening.”  
**nesciēbat servum** \_\_\_\_\_.
- “I understood that the letter was being written by him.”  
**intellēxī litterās ab eō** \_\_\_\_\_.
- “He knows that I am listening.”  
**scit mē** \_\_\_\_\_.

9. "He believed that the woman had given the money."  
**credidit fēminam pecūniam** \_\_\_\_\_.
10. "We did not believe that he would warn the king."  
**nōn credidimus eum rēgem** \_\_\_\_\_.
11. "We did not know that he would captured the city."  
**nesciēbāmus eum urbem** \_\_\_\_\_.
12. "He said that he wrote this book."  
**dīxit sē hunc librum** \_\_\_\_\_.
13. "I believe that you are writing a letter."  
**credō tē epistolam** \_\_\_\_\_.
14. "He believed that he was giving help to them."  
**credidit sē auxilium eīs** \_\_\_\_\_.
15. "He promised that he would give us many gifts."  
**prōmīsīt sē nōbīs multa dōna** \_\_\_\_\_.
16. "They say that the leader has been captured by the enemy"  
**dīcunt dūcem ab hostibus** \_\_\_\_\_.
17. "We see that many many fools are caught by their own foolishness."  
**vidēmus multōs stultitiā suā** \_\_\_\_\_.
18. "He believed that he had been heard by all."  
**credidit sē ab omnibus** \_\_\_\_\_.
19. "He said that he would give the woman money."  
**dīxit sē pecūniam fēminae** \_\_\_\_\_.
20. "I did not know that the king was being warned at that time."  
**nesciēbam rēgem eō tempore** \_\_\_\_\_.
21. "We believe that the Romans have captured him."  
**credimus Rōmānōs eum** \_\_\_\_\_.
22. "They say that this book was written by a philosopher."  
**dīcunt hunc librum ā philosophō** \_\_\_\_\_.
23. "I saw that the slave was writing a letter."  
**vīdī servum epistolam** \_\_\_\_\_.

Generate the correct form of the infinitive as required.

*(Assume that the subject of the infinitive is masculine singular.)*

	<i>Verb</i>	<i>Tense</i>	<i>Voice</i>	<i>Form</i>
1.	DO:	PRES.	ACT.	_____
2.	SCRIBO:	FUT.	ACT.	_____
3.	CAPIO:	PERF.	ACT.	_____
4.	MONEO:	PRES.	PASS.	_____
5.	AUDIO:	PRES.	ACT.	_____
6.	DO:	PERF.	ACT.	_____
7.	SCRIBO:	PRES.	PASS.	_____
8.	CAPIO:	FUT.	ACT.	_____
9.	MONEO:	PERF.	ACT.	_____
10.	AUDIO:	PERF.	ACT.	_____
11.	DO:	FUT.	ACT.	_____
12.	SCRIBO:	PERF.	ACT.	_____
13.	CAPIO:	PRES.	PASS.	_____
14.	MONEO:	PERF.	PASS.	_____
15.	AUDIO:	PERF.	PASS.	_____
16.	DO:	PRES.	PASS.	_____
17.	SCRIBO:	PERF.	PASS.	_____
18.	CAPIO:	PERF.	PASS.	_____
19.	MONEO:	PRES.	ACT.	_____
20.	AUDIO:	FUT.	ACT.	_____