Basic information on Infinitives and Indirect Statements:

An infinitive can be used THREE ways:

(1) to complement <u>potest</u>, <u>conātur</u>, <u>vult</u>, <u>incipit</u>, etc.: functions as a direct **object**, telling what one is able to do, tries to do, wants to do, etc. Usually a present tense infinitive

(2) to complement <u>necesse est</u>, <u>facile est,</u> <u>turpe est</u>, etc.: functions as a **subject**, telling what is necessary, easy, or awful, etc. Usually a present infinitive.

(3) with an accusative and a head verb ("see, think, know, hear, understand, write, promise, say, deny, admit, believe," etc.) in an **Indirect Statement**. Can be ANY tense infinitive.
>   DIRECT STATEMENT: Medicus dīcit: "QuīntUS aegrotat."
>   INDIRECT STATEMENT: Medicus QuīntUM aegrotĀRE DĪCIT.

Infinitives can be formed in active and passive.
You now know TWO tenses:

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT	____RE	_____RĪ (or just -Ī)
PERFECT	____ISSE	_____UM ESSE

 In chapter XXI, we are introduced to Indirect Statements with perfect active and perfect passive infinitives. The "has/have" translation continues to follow when the infinitives are perfect tense:

Sentence Pattern for an Indirect Statement: NOM + ACC + INF + Head Verb

The translation and sentence pattern does not change although the tense of the infinitive has changes:
>   Line 75: Porcum per ōstium **intrāvisse** aiō.   I say that a pig **HAS ENTERED** through the door.

>   Line 76: Bovem irātum cornibus eum **pulsāvisse** putō.   I think that an angry bull **HAS HIT** him with horns.

Lines 79-80: …at nōn dīcit eum ā Sextō **pulsātum esse** neque eum humī **iacuisse.**

…but he does not say that he **has been hit** by Sextus and he does not say that **he has been lying** on the ground.