

More examples:

- ⇒ Direct statement: *Caesar Gallos vincet* CAESAR WILL DEFEAT THE GAULS.
- ⇒ Indirect statement: *Dico Caesarem Gallos victurum esse* I SAY THAT CAESAR WILL DEFEAT THE GAULS.
- ✧ The indirect statement uses the *future infinitive* because *vincet* in the direct statement was a future tense.

- *Metellum in Capitolium venisse dixit* HE SAYS THAT METELLUS HAD COME TO THE CAPITOLIUM (Gellius, *Noctes Atticae*).
 - ✧ In some cases the translation into English can be flexible. For instance, in this example we could have said *CAME* instead of *HAD COME*.

2/ Now let's see two examples worked backwards:

a/ First example

- ... *tribus istis clarissimis philosophis, quos Romam venisse dixisti* ... THESE THREE VERY FAMOUS PHILOSOPHERS, WHOM YOU SAID HAD COME TO ROME (Cicero, *De Oratore*).
 - ⇒ It seems that somebody said at some point something like this:
 - *Clarissimi philosophi Romam venerunt* THREE VERY FAMOUS PHILOSOPHERS HAVE COME TO ROME.
 - ⇒ As the direct statement uses a perfect tense (*venerunt*), in the indirect statement we must use a *perfect infinitive*.

b/ Second example

- *P. Clodium meo consilio interfectum esse dixisti* YOU SAID THAT P. CLODIUS HAD BEEN KILLED BY MY CONTRIVANCE (Cicero, *Philippicae*).
 - ⇒ The direct statement said by the person Cicero is addressing was probably something like this:
 - *P. Clodius tuo consilio interfectus est* P. CLODIUS HAS BEEN KILLED BY YOUR CONTRIVANCE.
 - ⇒ *Interfectus est* is passive and perfect, so the infinitive in the indirect statement must be *passive and perfect*.

3. Where there is no change of subject

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a/ If the subject of the infinitive happens to be the same as that of the main verb and the infinitive has a predicative object, it is not necessary to add an accusative as subject of the infinitive; in this case, the predicative object, if any, will be in nominative:

- *Bonus volo iam ex hoc die esse* I WANT TO BE A GOOD PERSON NOW FROM THIS DAY ON (Plautus, *Persa*).
 - ✧ The subject of *esse* is the same as the subject of *volo* (I), so there is no need to put the accusative *me* as subject of *esse* (in the same way as if we want to say I WANT TO EAT we will just say *Volo edere*, we do not need to say *Volo me edere*), and the predicative object *bonus* will be in *nominative*.

b/ But if the subject is mentioned, even if it is the same subject as the main verb, it must be in *accusative*, and the predicative object also:

- *Cupio ... me esse clementem* I WANT TO BE MERCIFUL (Cicero, *In Catilinam*).
 - ✧ In other words: If Cicero had skipped the *me*, the predicative object would have been in nominative (there would have been no *me* with which to agree in case), and the sentence would have been *Cupio esse clemens*.