

sentences. It is probable that the subjunctive in indirect questions (§ 574), in informal indirect discourse (§ 592), and in clauses of the integral part (§ 593) represents the earliest steps of a movement by which the subjunctive became in some degree a mood of subordination.

The Subjunctive standing for hortatory forms of speech in Indirect Discourse is simply the usual hortatory subjunctive, with only a change of person and tense (if necessary), as in the reporter's style.

578. A Direct Quotation gives the exact words of the original speaker or writer (*Ōrātiō Rēcta*).

An Indirect Quotation adapts the words of the speaker or writer to the construction of the sentence in which they are quoted (*Ōrātiō Obliqua*).

NOTE.—The term Indirect Discourse (*ōrātiō obliqua*) is used in two senses. In the wider sense it includes all clauses—of whatever kind—which express the words or thought of any person *indirectly*, that is, in a form different from that in which the person said the words or conceived the thought. In the narrower sense the term Indirect Discourse is restricted to those cases in which some *complete proposition* is cited in the form of an Indirect Quotation, which may be extended to a narrative or an address of any length, as in the speeches reported by Cæsar and Livy. In this book the term is used in the restricted sense.

### FORMAL INDIRECT DISCOURSE

579. Verbs and other expressions of *knowing, thinking, telling, and perceiving*,<sup>1</sup> govern the Indirect Discourse.

NOTE.—*Inquam, said I* (etc.) takes the Direct Discourse except in poetry.

### Declaratory Sentences in Indirect Discourse

580. In Indirect Discourse the *main clause* of a Declaratory Sentence is put in the Infinitive with Subject Accusative. All *subordinate clauses* take the Subjunctive:—

sciō mē paene incredibilem rem pollicērī (B. C. iii. 86), *I know that I am promising an almost incredible thing.* [Direct: polliceor.]

nōn arbitror tē ita sentire (Fam. x. 26. 2), *I do not suppose that you feel thus.* [Direct: sentis.]

spērō mē liberātum [esse] dē metū (Tusc. ii. 67), *I trust I have been freed from fear.* [Direct: liberātus sum.]

<sup>1</sup> Such are: (1) *knowing*, sciō, cōgnōscō, compertum habēō, etc.; (2) *thinking*, putō, existimō, arbitror, etc.; (3) *telling*, dicō, nūntiō, referō, polliceor, prōmittō, certiōrem faciō, etc.; (4) *perceiving*, sentiō, comperiō, vidēō, audiō, etc. So in general any word that denotes thought or mental and visual perception or their expression may govern the Indirect Discourse.

[dicit] *esse nōn nullōs quōrum auctōritās plūrimum valeat* (B. G. i. 17), *he says there are some, whose influence most prevails*. [Direct: *sunt nōn nulli . . . valet.*]

*nisi iūrasset, scelus sē factūrum* [*esse*] *arbitrābātur* (Verr. ii. 1. 123), *he thought he should incur guilt, unless he should take the oath*. [Direct: *nisi iūrāverō, faciam.*]

*a.* The verb of *saying* etc. is often not expressed, but implied in some word or in the general drift of the sentence:—

*cōsulis alterius nōmen invisum civitātī fuit: nimium Tarquiniōs rēgnō adsuēsse; initium ā Priscō factum; rēgnāsse dein Ser. Tullium, etc.* (Liv. ii. 2), *the name of the other consul was hateful to the state; the Tarquins (they thought) had become too much accustomed to royal power, etc.* [Here *invisum* implies a thought, and this thought is added in the form of Indirect Discourse.]

*ōrantēs ut urbibus saltem — iam enim agrōs dēplōrātōs esse — opem senātus ferret* (id. xli. 6), *praying that the senate would at least bring aid to the cities — for the fields [they said] were already given up as lost*.

*b.* The verb *negō*, *deny*, is commonly used in preference to *dicō* with a negative:—

[Stōicī] *negant quidquam* [*esse*] *bonum nisi quod honestum sit* (Fin. ii. 68), *the Stoics assert that nothing is good but what is right*.

*c.* Verbs of *promising, hoping, expecting, threatening, swearing*, and the like, regularly take the construction of Indirect Discourse, contrary to the English idiom:—

*minātur sēsē abire* (Pl. Asin. 604), *he threatens to go away*. [Direct: *abeō, I am going away.*]

*spērant sē maximum fructum esse captūrōs* (Lael. 79), *they hope to gain the utmost advantage*. [Direct: *capiēmus.*]

*spērat sē absolutum iri* (Sull. 21), *he hopes that he shall be acquitted*. [Direct: *absolvar.*]

*quem inimicissimum futurum esse prōmittō ac spondeō* (Mur. 90), *who I promise and warrant will be the bitterest of enemies*. [Direct: *erit.*]

*dolor fortitudinem sē dēbilitātūrum minātur* (Tusc. v. 76), *pain threatens to wear down fortitude*. [Direct: *dēbilitābō.*]

*cōnfidō mē quod velim facile ā tē impetrātūrum* (Fam. xi. 16. 1), *I trust I shall easily obtain from you what I wish*. [Direct: *quod volō, impetrābō.*]

NOTE.—These verbs, however, often take a simple Complementary Infinitive (§ 456). So regularly in early Latin (except *spērō*):—<sup>1</sup>

*pollicentur obsidēs dare* (B. G. iv. 21), *they promise to give hostages*.

*prōmisi dōllum vini dare* (Pl. Cist. 542), *I promised to give a jar of wine*.

<sup>1</sup> Compare the Greek aorist infinitive after similar verbs.

*d.* Some verbs and expressions may be used either as verbs of *saying*, or as verbs of *commanding*, *effecting*, and the like. These take as their object either an Infinitive with subject accusative or a Substantive clause of Purpose or Result, according to the sense.

1. Infinitive with Subject Accusative (Indirect Discourse):—

laudem sapientiae statuō esse maximam (Fam. v. 13), *I hold that the glory of wisdom is the greatest.* [Indirect Discourse.]

rēs ipsa monēbat tempus esse (Att. x. 8. 1), *the thing itself warned that it was time.* [Cf. monēre ut, *warn to do something.*]

fac mihi esse persuāsum (N. D. i. 75), *suppose that I am persuaded of that.* [Cf. facere ut, *bring it about that.*]

hōc volunt persuādere, nōn interire animās (B. G. vi. 14), *they wish to convince that souls do not perish.*

2. Subjunctive (Substantive Clause of Purpose or Result):—

statuunt ut decem milia hominum mittantur (B. G. vii. 21), *they resolve that 10,000 men shall be sent.* [Purpose clause (cf. § 563).]

huic persuādet utī ad hostīs trāseat (id. iii. 18), *he persuades him to pass over to the enemy.*

Pompēius suis praedixerat ut Caesaris impetum exciperent (B. C. iii. 92), *Pompey had instructed his men beforehand to await Caesar's attack.*

dēnūntiāvit ut essent animō parātī (id. iii. 86), *he bade them be alert and steadfast (ready in spirit).*

NOTE.—The infinitive with subject accusative in this construction is Indirect Discourse, and is to be distinguished from the simple infinitive sometimes found with these verbs instead of a subjunctive clause (§ 563. *d*).

581. The Subject Accusative of the Infinitive is regularly expressed in Indirect Discourse, even if it is wanting in the direct:

ōrātor sum, *I am an orator*; dicit sē esse ōrātōrem, *he says he is an orator.*

NOTE 1.—But the subject is often omitted if easily understood:—

ignoscere imprudentiae dixit (B. G. iv. 27), *he said he pardoned their rashness.*

eadem ab aliis quaerit: reperit esse vērā (id. i. 18), *he inquires about these same things from others; he finds that they are true.*

NOTE 2.—After a relative, or quam (*than*), if the verb would be the same as that of the main clause, it is usually omitted, and its subject is attracted into the accusative:—

tē suspicor eisdem rēbus quibus mē ipsum commovērī (Cat. M. 1), *I suspect that you are disturbed by the same things as I.*

cōnfidō tamen haec quoque tibi nōn minus grāta quam ipsōs librōs futūra (Plin. Ep. iii. 5. 20), *I trust that these facts too will be no less pleasing to you than the books themselves.*

NOTE 3.—In poetry, by a Greek idiom, a Predicate Noun or Adjective in the indirect discourse sometimes agrees with the subject of the main verb:—

vir bonus et sapiēns ait esse parātus (Hor. Ep. i. 7. 22), *a good and wise man says he is prepared, etc.* [In prose: ait sē esse parātum.]

sēnsit mediōs dēlāpsus in hostīs (Aen. ii. 377), *he found himself fallen among the foe.* [In prose: sē esse dēlāpsum.]

582. When the verb of *saying* etc. is *passive*, the construction may be either Personal or Impersonal. But the Personal construction is more common and is regularly used in the tenses of incomplete action:—

beātē vixisse videor (Lael. 15), *I seem to have lived happily.*

Epaminōndās fidibus praeclārē cecinisse dicitur (Tusc. i. 4), *Epaminondas is said to have played excellently on the lyre.*

multī idem factūrī esse dicuntur (Fam. xvi. 12. 4), *many are said to be about to do the same thing.* [Active: dicunt multōs factūrōs (esse).]

primī trāduntur arte quādam verba vīxisse (Or. 40), *they first are related to have joined words with a certain skill.*

Bibulus audiebātur esse in Syriā (Att. v. 18), *it was heard that Bibulus was in Syria* (Bibulus was heard, etc.). [Direct: Bibulus est.]

cēterae Illyrici legiōnēs secūtūrae spērābantur (Tac. H. ii. 74), *the rest of the legions of Illyricum were expected to follow.*

vidēmur enim quiētūrī fuisse, nisi essēmus lacessitī (De Or. ii. 230), *it seems that we should have kept quiet, if we had not been molested* (we seem, etc.).

[Direct: quiēssēmus . . . nisi essēmus lacessitī.]

NOTE.—The poets and later writers extend the personal use of the passive to verbs which are not properly *verba sentiendī* etc.: as, — colligor dominae placuisse (Ov. Am. ii. 6. 61), *it is gathered* [from this memorial] *that I pleased my mistress.*

a. In the compound tenses of verbs of *saying* etc., the impersonal construction is more common, and with the gerundive is regular:—

trādītum est etiam Homērum caecum fuisse (Tusc. v. 114), *it is a tradition, too, that Homer was blind.*

ubi tyrannus est, ibi nōn vitīōsam, sed dicendum est plānē nullam esse rem publicam (Rep. iii. 43), *where there is a tyrant, it must be said, not that the commonwealth is evil, but that it does not exist at all.*

NOTE.—An indirect narrative begun in the personal construction may be continued with the Infinitive and Accusative (as De Or. ii. 299; Liv. v. 41. 9).

### Subordinate Clauses in Indirect Discourse

583. A Subordinate Clause *merely explanatory*, or containing statements which are regarded as true independently of the quotation, takes the Indicative:—

quis neget haec omnia quae vidēmus deōrum potestāte administrārī (Cat. iii. 21), *who can deny that all these things we see are ruled by the power of the gods?*

cūius ingeniō putābat ea quae gesserat posse celebrārī (Arch. 20), *by whose genius he thought that those deeds which he had done could be celebrated.* [Here the fact expressed by quae gesserat, though not explanatory, is felt to be true without regard to the quotation: quae gessisset would mean, what Marius claimed to have done.]

NOTE.—Such a clause in the indicative is not regarded as a part of the Indirect Discourse; but it often depends merely upon the feeling of the writer whether he shall use the Indicative or the Subjunctive (cf. §§ 591–593).

a. A subordinate clause in Indirect Discourse occasionally takes the Indicative when the *fact* is emphasized:—

factum eius hostis periculum . . . cum, Cimbris et Teutonibus . . . pulsus, non minorem laudem exercitus quam ipse imperator meritus videbatur (B. G. i. 40), *that a trial of this enemy had been made when, on the defeat of the Cimbri and Teutoni, the army seemed to have deserved no less credit than the commander himself.*

b. Clauses introduced by a relative which is equivalent to a demonstrative with a conjunction are not properly subordinate, and hence take the Accusative and Infinitive in Indirect Discourse (see § 308. f):—

Marcellus requisisse dicitur Archimēdem illum, quem cum audisset interfectum permolestē tulisse (Verr. iv. 131), *Marcellus is said to have sought for Archimedes, and when he heard that he was slain, to have been greatly distressed.* [quem = et eum.]

cēnsent unum quemque nostrum mundi esse partem, ex quō [= et ex eō] illud naturā cōsequi (Fin. iii. 64), *they say that each one of us is a part of the universe, from which this naturally follows.*

NOTE.—Really subordinate clauses occasionally take the accusative and infinitive: as,—quem ad modum si nōn deditur obses pro rupto foedus se habiturum, sic deditam inviolatam ad suos remissurum (Liv. ii. 13), [he says] *as in case the hostage is not given up he shall consider the treaty as broken, so if given up he will return her unharmed to her friends.*

c. The infinitive construction is regularly continued after a comparative with *quam*:—

addit se prius occisum iri ab eo quam me violatum iri (Att. ii. 20. 2), *he adds that he himself will be killed by him, before I shall be injured.*

nōme affirmavi quidvis me potius perpersurum quam ex Italiā exiturum (Fam. ii. 16. 3), *did I not assert that I would endure anything rather than leave Italy?*

NOTE.—The subjunctive with or without ut also occurs with *quam* (see § 535. c).

#### Tenses of the Infinitive in Indirect Discourse

584. The Present, the Perfect, or the Future Infinitive<sup>1</sup> is used in Indirect Discourse, according as the time indicated is *present*, *past*, or *future* with reference to the verb of *saying* etc. by which the Indirect Discourse is introduced:—

<sup>1</sup> For various ways of expressing the Future Infinitive, see § 164. 3. c.