

## Indirect Statement

1	2	3
A verb of thinking, saying, or perceiving	An accusative	An infinitive
<i>Sciō</i>	<i>canem</i>	<i>dormīre.</i>
(I know)	(the dog)	(to sleep)
I know	that the dog	is sleeping
Verb of knowing	Accusative	Infinitive

**Note 1:** In an indirect statement, the accusative pronoun *sē* refers to the subject of the main verb. Translate *sē* as “he/she/it/they” according to context.

Examples:

*Servī dīcunt sē strēnuē labōrāre.*

The slaves say that they are working hard.

*Cornēlia dīcit sē dēfessam esse.*

Cornēlia says that she is tired.

*Marcus dīcit sē ad urbem īre velle.*

Marcus says that he wants to go to the city.

**Note 2:** The verb *esse* is a linking verb and links two words in the same case. When *esse* occurs in indirect statement, it will link the accusative subject to an accusative noun or adjective.

Examples (note that the words in boldface are accusative, joined together by *esse*):

*Sciō **patrem esse irātum.***

I know that the father is angry.

*Putō vōs esse **molestissimōs hodiē.***

I think that you are very troublesome today.

*Cornēlia dīcit sē esse **dēfessam.***

Cornēlia says that she is tired.