

Hoc vere dicitur parva esse ista. This is said with truth that those things are small.
Traditum est Homerum caecum fuisse. It has been reported that Homer was blind.

§ 242. The nominative with the infinitive is used with the passive of the verbs of saying, thinking, believing. This is always the case with *videor* (I seem), and generally with *dicor* (I am said) and *putor* (I am thought), and the passive forms *fertur*, *feruntur*, *traditur*, *traduntur*, and others of a similar meaning:

Graeci dicuntur victi esse. The Greeks are said to have been conquered.
Non videmur esse victuri. We do not seem likely to conquer.
Ennius in sepulcro Scipionum putatur esse constitutus e marmore. Ennius is believed to have been placed in the form of a marble statue in the tomb of the Scipios.
Regnante Tarquinio in Italiam Pythagoras venisse reperitur. Pythagoras is found to have come into Italy in the reign of Tarquinius.

NOTE.—The nominative with these verbs is the predicate, for they are of a copulative nature (see § 133), and in reality only modifications of the verb *esse*; so that *videor* = I am in appearance; *nominor* = I am in name; *judicor* = I am in the judgment; *putor* = I am in the opinion of some one.

§ 243. The passives of the above mentioned and similar verbs are sometimes used impersonally, especially in compound tenses, when they are intended to be emphatic. When so used they are followed by the accusative with the infinitive, as:

Dicitur eo tempore matrem Pausaniae vixisse. It is said that at that time the mother of Pausanias was alive.
Nuntiatum est piratarum esse naves in portu. It was reported that ships of pirates were in the harbour.
Memoriae proditum est Latonam deam confugisse Delum. There is a tradition that the goddess Latona fled to Delos.

NOTE.—In all these cases the whole clause expressed by the accusative with the infinitive is virtually the subject of the passive verb.

§ 244. The active of the above passive verbs is followed -