A. With a primary tense (e.g. present, future) introductory verb.

οἱ λόγιοι Περσέων λέγουσι (the "storytellers" of the Persians say):

1. that the Phoenicians came to (arrived at) this sea. (ὡς Φοίνικες ἵκοντο ἐπὶ τήνδε θάλασσαν).
2. that these men settled this city. (ὅτι οἱ οὗτοι ὕκησαν τὴν πόλιν).
3. that a Phoenician will settle this city (ὅτι Φοίνιξ οἰκήσει τὴν πόλιν.)
4. that these men are coming to Argos (ὅτι οὗτοι ικνέονται ἐς Ἁργος).
5. that the Phoenicians are responsible for this war (ὡς Φοίνικες αἴτιοι τοῦ πολέμου ἐγένοντο).
6. that the daughter of the king came to the sea (ὅτι θυγάτηρ βασιλῆς ἤλθε ἐπὶ θάλασσαν).
7. that these Phoenicians will attack these (girls). ὡς οἱ Φοίνικες ἐποιχήσονται ἐπὶ τὰς.

B. When the introductory verb is in a secondary (past) tense, often Greek does not change the verb of indirect statement. But when it does, the verb changes to the corresponding tense of the optative.

N.B. English often retains the original tense rather than shift to a pluperfect.

οἱ λόγιοι Περσέων εἶπον (the "storytellers" of the Persians said):

1. that the Phoenicians had come... (ὅτι Φοίνικες ἱκοίατο (or ἵκοντο) ἐπὶ τήνδε θάλασσαν).
2. that the Phoenicians had settled... (ὅτι Φοίνικες οἰκήσαε (οἰκήσαε) τήν πόλιν).
3. that a Phoenician would settle ... (ὅτι Φοίνιξ οἰκήσοι τήν πόλιν).
4. that these men would come (ὅτι οὗτοι ιζοίατο (Ιζοίντο) ἐς Ἁργος).
5. that Chryses had freed... (ὡς Χρύσης λύσαι (λύσει) τὴν παιδα φίλην).
6. that the daughter of the king had come... (ὡς θυγάτηρ βασιλῆς ἦλθοι ἐπὶ θάλασσαν).
7. that the Danaans had requited ... (ὅτι Δανααοί τίσειαν (τίσει) δάκρυα ἱερῆος.)
8. that the Danaans would requite (ὅτι Δανααοί τίσοιεν δάκρυα ἱερῆος).
9. that the Danaans were requiting (ὅτι Δανααοί τίνοιεν δάκρυα ἱερῆος)