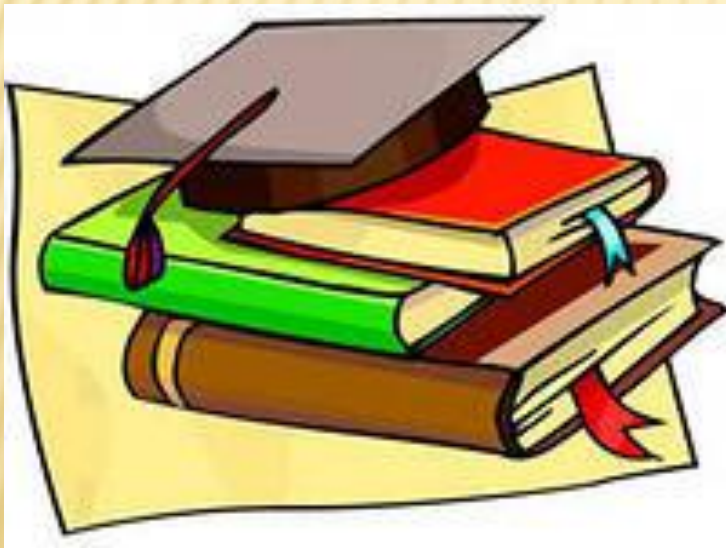


***“THE REPORTED SPEECH
(GENERAL INFORMATION)”
(9 КЛАСС)***



The 5th of October

Речь какого-нибудь лица, передаваемая буквально так, как она была произнесена, называется прямой речью (**direct speech**).

Речь, передаваемая не слово в слово, а только по содержанию, в виде дополнительных придаточных предложений, называется косвенной речью (**reported speech**).

Direct Speech

She *says*, "I **phone** my friends every day". (утвердительное предложение)

Reported Speech

She *says* (that) she **phones** her friends every day.

Direct Speech

The grandfather *says* to Mary, “What mark **did** you **get** at school?”

(вопросительное предложение)

Reported Speech

The grandfather asks Mary what mark she **had got** at school.

Direct Speech

The teacher said to the pupils, "**Don't open** your books." (просьба / приказ)

Reported Speech

The teacher *told* the pupils **not to open** your books.“

**При переводе предложения из
прямой речи в косвенную
соблюдаются следующие правила:**

1. Запятая, отделяющая слова, вводящие прямую речь, опускается. Кавычки не употребляются.

2. Все личные и притяжательные местоимения изменяются по смыслу.

Direct Speech

Bob said, “**I** *am learning* Spanish.”

Reported Speech

Bob said (that) **he** *was learning* Spanish.

Direct Speech

He *said*, "**I** *don't like* to watch cartoons."

Reported Speech

He *said* (that) **he** *didn't like* to watch cartoons.

Direct Speech

The manager *says* to Mike: “*Does your father work at a factory?*”

Reported Speech

The manager *asks* Mike if *his* father *works* at a factory.

Direct Speech

Kate *said to* her grandmother, "*Help me* to cook the soup, please!"

Reported Speech

Kate *asked* her grandmother *to help her* to cook the soup.

3. При переводе из прямой речи в косвенную в первую очередь следует обращать внимание на грамматическое время глагола в главном предложении.

(*She says.../ She said...*)

а) Если глагол, вводящий косвенную
речь, стоит в одном из настоящих
или будущих времен,
грамматическое время глагола в
косвенной речи не меняется.

Direct Speech

He **says**, "I *can't* remember where I've put the tickets. (Present Simple)

Reported Speech

He **says** (that) he *can't* remember where he's put the tickets."
(Present Simple)

Direct Speech

He **has** already **said**, "I *can't* remember where he's put the tickets. (Present Perfect)

Reported Speech

He **has** already **said** (that) he *can't* remember where I've put the tickets."
(Present Perfect)

Direct Speech

If you ask him about the tickets, he **will say**,
"I *can't* remember where I've *put* the tickets."

(Future Simple)

Reported Speech

If you ask him about the tickets, he **will say** (that)
he *can't* remember where he's *put* the tickets.

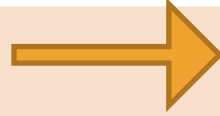
(Future Simple)

б) Если глагол, вводящий косвенную речь, стоит в одном из прошедших времен, глагол в придаточном предложении косвенной речи употребляется обязательно в одном из прошедших времен. При этом соблюдается правило согласования времен.

Direct Speech

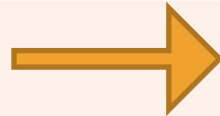
Reported Speech

Present Simple



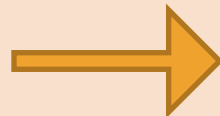
Past Simple

Past Simple



Past Perfect

Future



Future-in-the-Past

Present Continuous



Past Continuous

Past Continuous



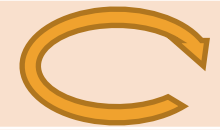
Past Perfect Continuous

Present Perfect



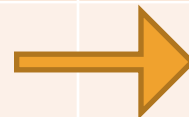
Past Perfect

Past Perfect



Past Perfect

Present Perfect Continuous



Past Perfect Continuous

Past Perfect Continuous



Past Perfect Continuous

go



went

went



had gone

have / has been going



had been going



had been going

am / is / are going



was / were going

have / has gone



had gone

shall / will go



should / would go



had gone

Direct Speech

Tom *said* to the boys, “Who **has** tickets for “Hamlet”? (Present Simple)

Reported Speech

Tom *asked* the boys who **had** tickets for “Hamlet”. (Past Simple)

Direct Speech

Mary said, “**I will do** it after *my* arrival”. (Future Simple)

Reported Speech

Mary said (that) *she would do* it after *her* arrival”.

(Future-in-the-Past Simple)

Direct Speech

Sam said, “He **didn’t get on** with his stepma”. (Past Simple)

Reported Speech

Sam said (that) he **hadn’t got on** with his stepma. (Past Perfect)

Правило согласования времен

не действует в следующих случаях:

1) Если сказуемое в придаточном предложении выражает общеизвестное положение или факт:

The teacher *told* the children that the Earth **is** round. – Учитель сказал детям, что земля круглая.

Правило согласования времен

не действует в следующих случаях:

2) Если в придаточном предложении указано время совершения действия:

Linda *said* (that) she *called* her doctor **two hours ago**. – Линда сказала, что она звонила доктору два часа назад.

Правило согласования времен

не действует в следующих случаях:

3) В предложениях, в придаточных
которых употребляется
сослагательное наклонение:

He *said* that if he **had time** he **would go** to the pictures. – Он сказал, что, если бы у него было время, он сходил бы в кино.

4. При переводе прямой речи в косвенную меняются также слова, обозначающие место и время действия.

Direct Speech		Reported Speech
now	→	then
today	→	that day
tomorrow	→	the next day
the day after tomorrow	→	two days later
yesterday	→	the day before
the day before yesterday	→	two days before
ago	→	before
next year	→	the next year/ the following year
last year	→	the year before/ the previous year
here	→	there
this	→	that
these	→	those
tonight	→	that night

Direct Speech

She said, "I *left* Natalie a message an hour **ago**".

Reported Speech

She said (that) she *had left* Natalie a message an hour **before**".

Direct Speech

The teacher said, "*Did you read an English book **last year**?*"

Reported Speech

The teacher asked me if I *had read* an English book **the year before**?"

Direct Speech

The boyfriend said, “*Take **this** book, please*”.

Reported Speech

The boyfriend asked her girl *to take **that** book*.

5. Если в предложении содержатся модальные глаголы, то они подвергаются изменениям при переводе прямой речи в косвенную в случае, если глагол в главном предложении употреблен в прошедшем времени и если данный модальный глагол имеет форму прошедшего времени.

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
can	could
could	had been able to
may	might
might	might
had to	had to
shall/ will	should/ would
should	should
ought to	ought to
need	needed

Direct Speech

Ann: "*I* **can't** skate."

Reported Speech

Ann *says* (that) *she* **can't** skate.

Ann *said* (that) *she* **couldn't** skate.

Direct Speech

The teacher said, “*You* **ought to** be very serious about *your* homework.”

Reported Speech

The teacher said to me (that) *I* **ought to** be very serious about *my* homework.



Запомни!

Глагол **must** заменяется в косвенной речи глаголом **had**, только когда **must** выражает необходимость совершения действия в силу определенных обстоятельств.

1. Direct Speech

My mother said, “*You* **must** consult a doctor”.

Reported Speech

My mother said (that) *I* **must** consult a doctor.

2. Direct Speech

She said, "*I* **must** send him a telegram at once."

Reported Speech

She said (that) *she* **had to** send him a telegram at once.

- Work with book Ex 1 p 20

Practical task

Work with the book

Ex 2 p 20

Theme / Taking the racing world by storm

Homework Ex 3 p 20