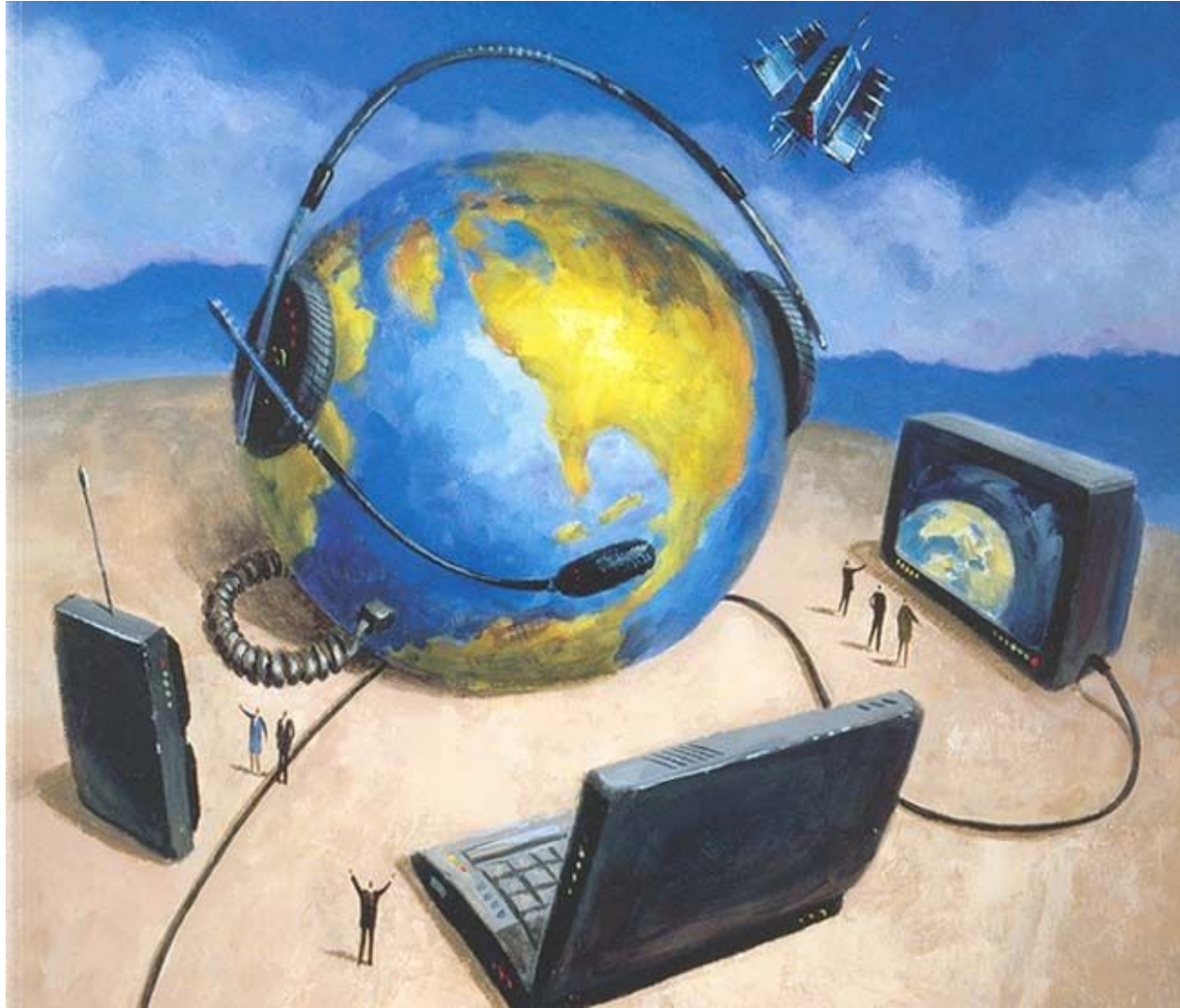


Reported Speech



Прямая речь –это речь, переданная дословно,
без изменений.

Tom tells his friends, "I work in London."
"Who are you?" she cried. "What do you want?"

Косвенная речь – это передача содержания
прямой речи в форме пересказа.

He says to Lena, "I see my friends every day."

He **says** to Lena that **he** sees his friends every day.

При этом при переводе прямой речи в косвенную местоимения изменяются согласно требованиям логики.

He tells them. "I can help you."

He tells them that he can help them.

I → he, she, I (редко)

we → they, we (редко)

you → he, she, they

Согласование времён – это зависимость времени глагола-сказуемого придаточного предложения от времени глагола-сказуемого главного предложения.

S_1 says
 S_1 tells S_2
 S_1 says to S_2

время не
изменяется

She says, "I am fine".
She says that she is fine.

S_1 said
 S_1 told S_2
 S_1 said to S_2

время изменяется

She said that she was fine.

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Present Simple V, Vs <i>write</i>	Past Simple V2, Ved <i>wrote</i>
Past Simple V2, Ved <i>wrote</i>	Past Perfect had V3 <i>had written</i>
Future Simple will V <i>will write</i>	Future in the Past would V <i>would write</i>
Present Progressive is am Ving are <i>is writing</i>	Past Progressive was were Ving <i>was writing</i>
Past Progressive was were Ving <i>was writing</i>	Past Progressive was were Ving <i>was writing</i>
Present Perfect have has V3 <i>have written</i>	Past Perfect had V3 <i>had written</i>
Past Perfect had V3 <i>had written</i>	Past Perfect had V3 <i>had written</i>
Future Perfect will have V3 <i>will have written</i>	Future perfect in the Past would have V3 <i>would have written</i>
Present Perfect Progressive have has been Ving <i>have been writing</i>	Past Perfect Progressive had been Ving <i>had been writing</i>
Past Perfect Progressive had been Ving <i>had been writing</i>	Past Perfect Progressive had been Ving <i>had been writing</i>



Прямая речь

now

today

here

yesterday

ago

last...

tomorrow

next ...

this

these

the day after tomorrow

the day before yesterday

Косвенная речь

then

that day

there

the day before

before

the previous ...

the next day

the following ...

that

those

two days later

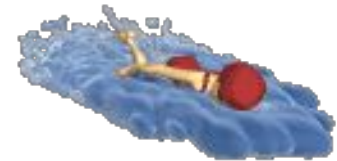
two days before



Утверждения переводятся в косвенную речь следующим образом:

S_1 said/said to S_2 /told S_2 that подлежащее + сказуемое

Союз that можно не употреблять.



"I enjoy swimming," Louisa said.

Louisa said that she enjoyed swimming.

S_1 said/said to S_2 /told S_2 that S V.

1) Tom said, "I'm awfully tired".
Tom said that he was awfully tired.

2) I said to Mary, "I'll be in London tomorrow".
I said to Mary that I would be in London
the next day.

3) Jim said, "I haven't seen Alice today".
Jim said that he hadn't seen Alice that
day.

4) Ann said to Tom, "I didn't know this girl".
Ann told Tom that she hadn't known that girl.



Перевод вопросительных предложений в косвенную речь

а) Общие вопросы

asked (S ₂)	
S ₁ wondered	if подлежащее + сказуемое (прямой порядок слов)
wanted to know	
interested	

“Have you been crying?” mum asked.

Mum asked **if I had been crying.**

При **прямом** порядке слов **глагол-сказуемое** следует за подлежащим. (Утвердительные и отрицательные предложения).

При **обратном** порядке слов глагол-сказуемое стоит перед подлежащим. (Вопросительные предложения).

b) Специальные вопросы

S ₁	asked (S ₂)		
	wondered	wh	подлежащее + сказуемое (прямой порядок слов)
	wanted to know	ли	

Jim asked, "What are doing now, Mary?"

Jim asked Mary **what** she was doing then

c) Вопрос к подлежащему

В вопросе к подлежащему в косвенной речи порядок слов не меняется.

He asked, "Who likes pop-music?"

He asked who liked pop-music.

Robert asked if it often rained there ?

Helen asked Peter if he had seen that film,

Sam asked the boys: Who is knocking?

Sam asked the boys who was knocking.

John: What is your phone number, Bob?

John asked Bob what was his phone number.



Перевод просьб и приказаний из прямой речи в косвенную

Если в прямой речи содержится просьба или приказание, то при переводе в косвенную речь перед ней:

- ставятся слова автора – to ask smb или to tell smb;
- глагол в косвенной речи ставится в форме инфинитива.

S₁ asked **S₂** to **V**
S₁ told **S₂** to **V**

Kate said to her sister, "Please, tell me the truth."

Kate asked her sister to tell her the truth.

При пересказе запретов используется отрицательный инфинитив.

S₁ asked **S₂** not to **V**
S₁ told **S₂** not to **V**

The mother said to her son, "Don't watch this film."

The mother told her son not to watch that film.

Choose the right variant

1. *John said, "I'm sorry to disturb you, Eliza".*

A John told that he was sorry to disturb Eliza.

B John told Eliza that he was sorry to disturb her.

C John said to Eliza that he had been sorry to disturb her.

2. He said, "Where is Jill going?"

A He asked where was Jill going.

B He asked where Jill went.

C He asked where Jill was going.

3. Robby asked, "Bobby, help me, please!"

A Robby asked Bobby to help him.

B Robby asked Bobby that he helped him.

C Robby asked Bobby that he would help him.

4. The doctor asked, "How do you feel?"

A The doctor asked how did I feel.

B The doctor asked how I felt.

C The doctor asked how I had felt.

5. Colin asked Richard, "Will you be free tomorrow?"

A Richard asked would Colin be free the next day.

B Colin asked Richard if he would be free the next day.

C Colin asked if Richard will be free tomorrow.

6. Sam asked, "Where were you yesterday, Tom?"

A Sam asked where he was Tom yesterday.

B Sam asked Tom where was Tom the day before.

C Sam asked Tom where he had been the day before.

7. Ann asked me, "Don't make so much noise, please."

A Ann asked me that I not make so much noise.

B Ann asked me if I not made so much noise.

C Ann asked me not to make so much noise.

8. The teacher said, "You can have a rest, children".

A The teacher told the children that they could have a rest.

B The teacher said to children that they can have a rest.

C The teacher said that they could have a rest, children.

Change the sentences into reported speech.

1. I said to her, "I have something to tell you."
2. Mr Smith said, "I am going to call you tomorrow."
3. Sally asked, "Why did you decide to go to Egypt?"
4. My cousin said, "We moved to a new flat two days ago."
5. He asked, "Who will do this task?"
6. He said, "My mother has just come."
7. She said, "I'll come to you , Steve."
8. The teacher asked, "What are you going to do, Peter?"

Check yourselves

1. I told her that I had something to tell her.
2. Mr Smith said that he was going to call me the next day.
3. Sally asked why he (she) had decided to go to Egypt.
4. My cousin said that they had moved to a new flat two days before.
5. He asked who would do that task.
6. He said that his mother had just come.
7. She told Steve that she would come to him.
8. The teacher asked Peter what he was going to do.