

# Reported speech



прямая речь

Mary said: 'I like tomatoes.'



## косвенная речь

Mary said, **that** she liked **ed** tomatoes.





- I **am** tired.



He said that he **was** tired.



- I **have** no money.



She told me that she **had** no money.

# Direct and Reported speech

**Direct speech  
(Прямая речь)**

**Reported speech  
(Косвенная речь)**

**буквальная  
передача чьего-  
либо  
высказывания**

**передача прямой  
речи в виде  
пересказа**

"I work here as a waiter," John *said*.

Jack said that he worked there as a waiter.

She says: "I phone my friends every day".

She says that she phones her friends every day.

## Первое правило

- Если глагол **главного предложения** (слова автора) употреблен в настоящем (Present) или будущем (Future) времени, то глагол придаточного предложения в косвенной речи остается в том же времени, в каком

He **says**, "I have your T-shirt." –

Он говорит: «У меня твоя футболка».

John **says**: "I live in New York."

Bob **says**: "I am learning French."

He **says** that he has my T-shirt. –

Он говорит, что у него моя футболка.

John **says** (that) he live in New York.

Bob **says** he is learning French.

## Второе правило

- Если глагол **главного предложения (слова автора)** употреблен в прошедшем времени (*Past*), то время глагола придаточного предложения прямой речи заменяется косвенной речью и действует **правило согласования времен**.

Boris said, "Ann, I want to have a rest." — Борис сказал: «Анна, я хочу отдохнуть».

Boris told Ann that he wanted to have a rest. — Борис сказал Анне, что он хочет отдохнуть.

Mother said, "I go to work every day"

Mother said that she went to work every day.

## времен

- Глаголы в прямой речи в форме *Present Tense* употребляются в косвенной речи в форме *Past Tense*.

**Present Simple → Past Simple**

**Present Continuous → Past Continuous**

**Present Perfect → Past Perfect**

**Present Perfect Continuous → Past Perfect Continuous**

"I always drink coffee", she said.

«Я всегда пью кофе», – сказала она

She said that she always drank coffee.

Она сказала, что она всегда пьет кофе

"I **am reading** a book", he explained. «Я читаю книгу», – пояснил он.

He explained that he **was reading** a book. Он пояснил, что он читает книгу.

Kevin said: "I have been coughing for a week.

" Kevin explained he had been coughing for a week.



# Правило согласования

## времен

- Глаголы в прямой речи в форме Past Tense употребляются в косвенной речи в форме Past Perfect (или могут не употребляться).

**Past Simple → Past Perfect**

**Past Continuous → Past Perfect**

**Continuous Past Perfect Continuous →**

**“Bill arrived on Saturday”, he said.  
«Билл приехал в субботу», – сказал он.**

**He said that Bill had arrived/ arrived on Saturday.  
Он сказал, что Билл приехал в субботу.**

# Правило согласования

## времен

- Глаголы в прямой речи в форме Past Perfect не изменяются.

**Past Perfect → Past Perfect**

He said, "We **had finished** our work by five o'clock."

Он сказал: «Мы окончили свою работу к пяти часам».

He said that they **had finished** their work by five o'clock.

Он сказал, что они окончили свою работу к пяти часам.

# Правило согласования

## времен

- Глаголы в прямой речи в любом будущем времени переходят в соответствующее ему будущее в прошедшем в косвенной речи.

**Future Simple → Future Simple in the Past**

**Future Continuous → Future**

“She **will** come soon.”  
«Она скоро придет».

They told me that she **would** come in soon time.

Они сказали мне, что она скоро придет.

## Reported Statements — Высказывания в косвенной речи

- В косвенной речи личные/притяжательные местоимения изменяются соответственно значению предложения. *Pete said, "I've lost my watch."* (прямая речь) *Pete said (that) he had lost his watch.* (косвенная речь)
- Если глагол в главном предложении употребляется в Present Simple, то в придаточном изъяснительном форма грамматического времени не меняется (сохраняется, как в прямой речи).
- Если глагол в главном предложении употребляется в Past Simple, то в придаточном изъяснительном времена изменяются следующим образом:

ПРЯМАЯ РЕЧЬ	КОСВЕННАЯ РЕЧЬ
Present Simple	Past Simple
<i>"I like playing tennis."</i>	<i>He said that he liked playing tennis.</i>
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
<i>"We are having dinner."</i>	<i>They said (that) they were having dinner.</i>
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
<i>"He has been to Rome."</i>	<i>She said (that) he had been to Rome.</i>
Past Simple	Past Perfect
<i>"We lost our cat"</i>	<i>They said (that) they had lost their cat.</i>
Past Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous or Past Continuous
<i>"I was listening to music."</i>	<i>He said he had been listening/he was listening to music.</i>
Will	Would
<i>"I will buy a CD."</i>	<i>She said she would buy a CD.</i>

## 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.



# Модальные глаголы

- В форме Past Tense меняются:

**shall → should**

**will → would**

**can → could**

**may → might**

**must → had to**

Но формы Past Tense от модальных глаголов **could, would, should, might** в

"We **will** go home."  
«Мы **придем** домой».

She said that they **would** go home.  
Она сказала, что они **придут** домой.

She said, "You **could** help my sister."

She said that I **could** help her sister.





## 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.

**УКАЗАТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ И НАРЕЧИЯ ВРЕМЕНИ И МЕСТА В ПРЯМОЙ РЕЧИ ЗАМЕНЯЮТСЯ В КОСВЕННОЙ РЕЧИ ПО СМЫСЛУ ДРУГИМИ СЛОВАМИ, КАК И В РУССКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ.**

<b>today</b>	<b>that day</b>
tonight	that night
yesterday	the day before/the previous day
tomorrow	the next day/the following day
ago	ago before
next Monday	the following Monday
last Friday	the previous Friday
the day before yesterday	two days before/two days earlier
now	then
this	that
these	those
here	there

**say** (said; said)

говорить, сказать; заявлять

**tell** (told; told)

говорить, рассказать;  
приказать

**say** - сказать

**tell** - рассказать

Гла  
реч...

нную

told  
said to

me - мне

you - тебе, вам

him - ему

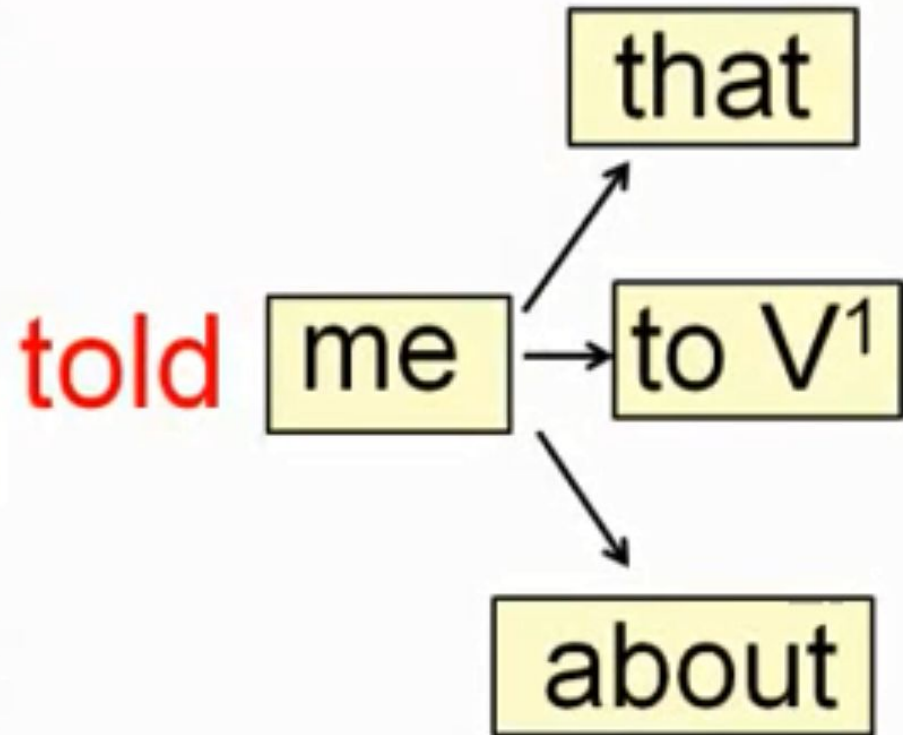
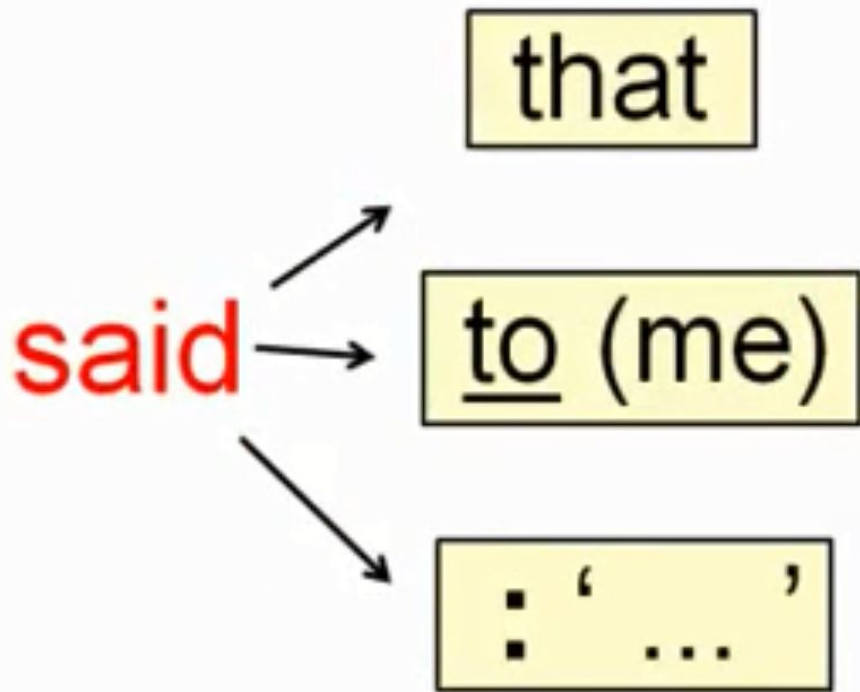
her - ей

them - им

us - нам

Peter said, "I've lost my watch."

Peter said (that) he had lost his  
watch



# Say или tell

- **SAY** – при отсутствии личного дополнения

Jack **said** (that) he felt tired.

- **SAY + to + дополнение, обозначающее адресата**

Jack **said to us** (that) he felt tired.

- **TELL + косвенное дополнение (кому)**
- Jack **told us** (that) he felt tired



I told -----



I told him ...



- I **have** a car.



I told him that I **had** a car.

- The hotel **isn't** very good.



They told us that the hotel **wasn't** very good.

- I **am** working.



She said **that** she **was** working.

- The shops **are** open.



I said that the shops **were** open.

- I **can't** come to the party.



Tom said that he **couldn't** come to the party.



- The exam **will** be easy.



My friends told me that the exam  
**would** be easy.

- I **don't** know your address.



He said that he **didn't** know my  
address.



- We often **go** to the cinema.



They said that they often **went** to the cinema.



He said that he was tired.

He said ~~me~~ that he was tired.

that

said

to (me)



➔ He **said** that he was tired.

He said ~~me~~ that he was  
tired.

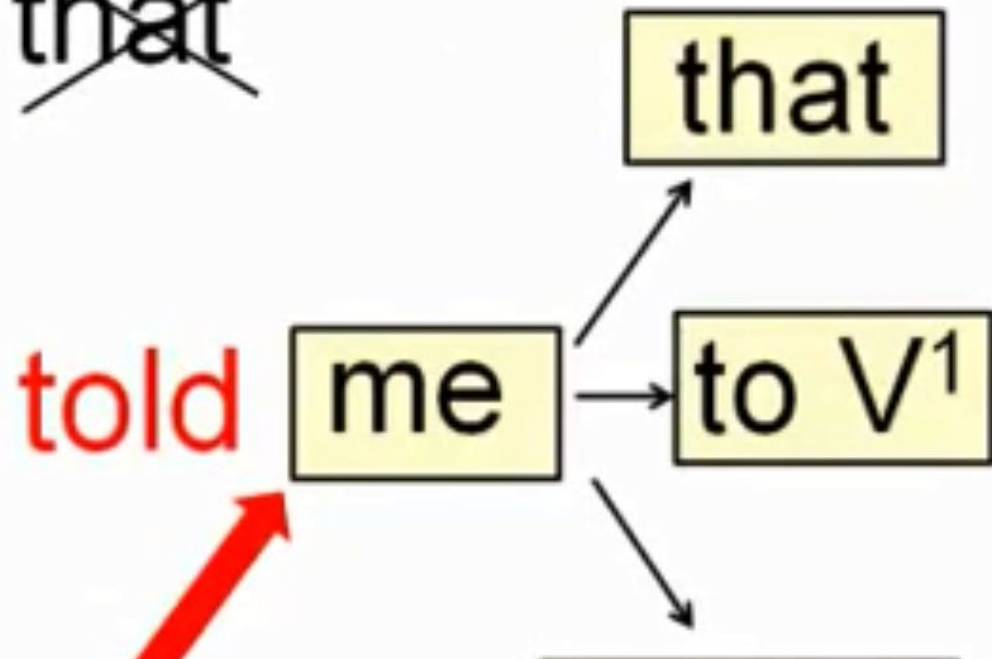
➔ He **said** to me that he was  
tired.

He told me that he was tired.



He told me that he was tired.

He **told** ~~to me~~ ~~that~~ he was tired.



# Запомнить!!!!

SAY

hello, good morning/afternoon etc, something/  
nothing, so, a prayer, a few words, no more, for  
certain/sure

TELL

the truth, a lie, a story, a secret, a joke, the  
time, the difference, one from another,  
someone's fortune

ASK

a question, a favour, the price, after somebody,  
the time, around, for something/somebody



He said (that) he was tired.

=

He said he was tired.

# WAS OR WERE?

We **are** going to buy a house.



Sarah and Tim said that they **were** going to buy a house.

**e**



CONTINUE:

I have to go early.



Peter said that he had to go early.

I **can't** find a job.



Ann said that she couldn't find a job.

I'll phone you.



Steve said that he        phone me.

said или told ?



I \_\_\_\_ her that it was important.



I **told** her that it was important.

said или told ?



She \_\_\_\_ she didn't like Peter.



She **said** (that) she didn't like Peter.

said или told ?



I \_\_\_\_ to you: 'Phone me later.'



I **said** to you: 'Phone me later.'

## *Примеры:*

He said, "I will do it tomorrow."

- *He said that he would do it the next day.*

They say: «Annie, we read a lot of books».

- *They tell Annie that they read a lot of books.*

Mark says:» I don't like computer games».

- ***Mark says that he doesn't like computer games.***

Melissa says: "I am a good cook".

- *Melissa says that she is a good cook.*