

# DIRECT AND REPORTED SPEECH

# DIRECT AND REPORTED SPEECH

(ПОНЯТИЕ ПРЯМОЙ И КОСВЕННОЙ РЕЧИ)

- ▶ Прямая речь - это речь переданная дословно, без изменений. Перед прямой речью или после нее стоит предложение, вводящее в прямую речь:
  - ▶ Том говорит Бену: «Я хочу обедать»
  - ▶ Tom tells Ben, "I want to have lunch"
- ▶ Косвенная речь - это способ передачи чужой речи. Она представляет собой придаточное предложение, которому предшествует главное или следует за ним:
  - ▶ Том говорит Бену что хочет обедать.
  - ▶ Tom tells Ben that he wants to have lunch.

В прямой речи время глагола не зависит от времени в водной части, так как полностью сохраняется форма высказывания чужой речи:

⦿ *He said, "I don't know."*

⦿ *He says, "I don't know."*

⦿ *He will say, "I don't know."*

Если глагол вводной части находится в форме настоящего времени или указывает на действие в будущем, то при преобразовании прямой речи в косвенную, время глагола чужой речи остается неизменным.

- *He says, "I don't know." → He says he doesn't know.*
- *He will say, "I don't know." → He will say he doesn't know.*
- *He says, "I didn't know." → He says he didn't know.*
- *He will say, "I didn't know." → He will say he didn't know.*

Если глагол вводной части находится в форме прошедшего времени, то при преобразовании прямой речи в косвенную учитывается правило согласования времен.

- ▶ *He said, "I know." → He said he knew.*
- ▶ *He said, "I must know." → He said he had to know.*
- ▶ *He said, "I will know." → He said he would know.*
- ▶ *He said, "I knew." → He said he had known.*

Direct speech		Reported speech
<b>Present Simple</b> <i>He said, "I want to watch a film."</i>	→	<b>Past Simple</b> <i>He said (that) he wanted to watch a film.</i>
<b>Present Continuous</b> <i>He said , "Jane is sleeping."</i>	→	<b>Past Continuous</b> <i>He said (that) jane was sleeping.</i>
<b>Present Perfect</b> <i>She said, "I have bought a new dress."</i>	→	<b>Past Perfect</b> <i>She said (that) she had bought a new dress.</i>
<b>Past Simple</b> <i>Alex said, "I finished my homework."</i>	→	<b>Past Perfect</b> <i>Alex said (that) he had finished his homework.</i>
<b>Will</b> <i>She said, "I will always love Tom."</i>	→	<b>Would</b> <i>She said (that) she would always love Tom.</i>
<b>Can</b> <i>Tom said , "I can carry 50 kg."</i>	→	<b>Could</b> <i>Tom said (that) he could carry 50 kg.</i>
<b>May</b> <i>Mary said, "It may rain."</i>	→	<b>Might</b> <i>Mary said (that) it might rain.</i>
<b>Must</b> <i>He said, "Everybody must obey the rules."</i>	→	<b>Had to</b> <i>He said (that) everybody had to obey the rules.</i>
<b>Have to</b> <i>He said, "I have to go home."</i>	→	<b>Had to</b> <i>He said (that) he had to go home.</i>

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 (Прямая речь)	Reported Speech (Косвенная речь)
<b>Личные местоимения (именительный падеж)</b>	
I	I / he / she
you	he / she
we	they
he / she / it / they	не меняются
<b>Личные местоимения (объектный падеж)</b>	
me	him / her
you	him / her
us	them
him / her / it / them	не меняются
<b>Притяжательные местоимения</b>	
my	his / her
your	his / her
our	their
him / her / its / their	не меняются
<b>Указательные местоимения</b>	
this	that
these	those



## 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*.

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.

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



## Запомни!

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

# Change the direct speech into reported speech.

*Example “I work hard,” Jillian said.*

*— Jillian said that he worked hard.*

1. “I am planning to go to Kenya,” Sally said.
2. “I take my little sister to school every day,” little Anthony said.
3. “You may take my textbook,” Nonna said.
4. “They are playing in the gym now,” Nick said.
5. “I don’t like chocolate,” Mary said.
6. “My sister is ready to go” Helen said.
7. “My mother usually goes shopping on Saturday,” the girl said.
8. “The birds build their nests among the trees,” the teacher said.
9. “I am not married,” Jimmy said.
10. “I can't read these books. I don't like them,” Petra said.

# Change the direct speech into reported speech.

**Example 1: I have already finished the test. ->  
He said he had already finished the test.**

1. We have gone on holiday.
2. Nelly can't write; she has cut her finger.
3. The Ivanovs have travelled to many places.
4. Sam has already learnt the poem.
5. My sister has broken my pencil.
6. My dad has never travelled by plane.
7. Andrew has lost his keys.
8. Jill has never slept in a tent.

Чтобы правильно передать чью-то речь, необходимо использовать глагол сообщения с правильным значением. Самые распространенные глаголы сообщения - say, tell. У них одинаковое значение - говорить, однако используются они по-разному.

Say	Tell
we <u>say</u> something She <b>said</b> that she was tired.	<b>BUT</b> we <u>tell</u> <b>someone</b> something She <b>told him</b> that she was tired.
we sometimes use <u>say</u> <b>to</b> someone She <b>said (to him)</b> that she was tired.	

## PUT SAID \ TOLD IN THE SENTENCE.

- ◉ She \_\_\_\_\_ me (that) she loved John.
- ◉ They \_\_\_\_\_ (that) they were happy.
- ◉ He \_\_\_\_\_ everybody (that) he had to leave.
- ◉ Anne \_\_\_\_\_ me (that) her brother was buying a car.
- ◉ Alice \_\_\_\_\_ to Mike (that) he was wearing a nice suit.
- ◉ She \_\_\_\_\_ (that) it was raining.
- ◉ Lisa \_\_\_\_\_ me (that) she would call at 2p.m.

The end