

# **Direct and reported speech** **(Прямая и косвенная речь)**

**Прямая речь** – речь какого-либо лица, передаваемая буквально так, как она была произнесена.

**Косвенная речь** – речь, передаваемая не слово в слово, а только по содержанию, в виде дополнительных придаточных предложений.

Прямая речь

Косвенная речь

John says, "I enjoy reading." John says that **he** enjoys reading



**Запомни!**

Из прямой речи в косвенную произведи следующие изменения:

- косвенная речь вводится глаголом **to say** и союзом **(that)**
- кавычки опускаются;
- личные и притяжательные местоимения прямой речи заменяются по смыслу, как и в русском языке.

Robert: "Reading plays an important role in **my** life."

Robert **says that** reading plays an important role in **his** life.



## Direct speech

### Present Simple

I **don't like** watching TV.

### Present Progressive

I **am watching** TV.

### Present Perfect

I **have seen** **this** show.

### Present Perfect Progressive

I **have been watching** TV for 2 hours.

### Past Simple

I **saw** **this** show **yesterday**.  
**before.**

The show **started in 2000.**

### Past Progressive

Yesterday at 5 p.m. I **was watching** my favourite show .

### Past Perfect

I **had watched** 2 of my favourite TV shows by 4 p.m.

### Future Simple

I **will** watch **this** show **tomorrow**.  
**day.**

### To be going to

## Reported speech

### Past Simple

He **said that** he **didn't like** watching

### Past Progressive

He **said that** he **was watching** TV.

### Past Perfect

He **said** that he **had seen that**

### Past Perfect Progressive

He **said** that he **had been watching** TV for 2

### Past Perfect

He **said** that he **had seen that** show **the day**

He **said** that show **started in 2000.**

(если указано время совершения

### Past Perfect Progressive

He **said that** he **had been watching** his

### Past Perfect

He **said that** he **had watched** 2 of his favourite

### Simple Future in the Past

He said that he **would** watch **that** show **the next**

## Измени следующие модальные глаголы

**can** → **could**

I **cannot** take part in **this** reality show **next week**. He **said** that he **could not** take part in **that** reality show **the following week**.

**may** → **might**

You **may** watch **this** show.

She **said** I **might** watch **that** show.

**have to / has to** → **had to**

I **have to** switch to another channel. She **said** that she **had to** switch to another channel.

**НЕ** меняются следующие модальные глаголы :

**should/could/might/had to/ought/must/need/needn't**

## Измени указательные местоимения и наречия времени и места:

**this** → **that**

**these** → **those**

**here** → **there**

**now** → **then**

**today** → **that day/at the time**

**the day after tomorrow** → **two days later/ in two days' time**

**yesterday** → **the day before/ on the previous day**

**last night** → **(on)the previous night**

**last week/year** → **the previous week/year**

**ago** → **before**

**tomorrow** → **the next day**

**this year** → **that year**

**this week** → **that week**

**next week** → **the following week**

**next year** → **the next year/the following year**

## **Запомни:**

-если сообщение в прямой речи передается в тот же день и в том же месте, то замена наречий и места может не происходить

I'll watch this programme **tomorrow**.

I said I would watch this programme **tomorrow**.

- с вводным глаголом **to say** могут употребляться другие глаголы и конструкции:

**to think, to answer, to reply (ответить), to complain(жаловаться), to add(добавить), to know, to promise (обещать),to hope, to suggest (предположить), to decide ( решить);**

**-to be interested (surprised/glad/happy/sorry....)-** для выражения отношения к тому, что передается в косвенной речи

-после вводных глаголов **to tell, to advise, to inform, to remind, to warn, to convince, to teach** + object( имя или личное местоимение в объектном падеже **me, you, him, her, us, you, them**) **VERB +OBJECT +THAT clause**

We **told them that** everyone would watch this show.

- после **to say, to think, to agree, to mention, to notice, to promise**, союз **that**  
**МОЖНО НЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАТЬ** (verb+(that) clause)
- после **to answer, to continue, to reply, to shout, to complain, to warn, to argue**  
**ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬНО** используется **that** (verb+ that clause)
- после **to advise, to demand, to suggest** **следует** использовать **should** после **that**
- если косвенная речь состоит из нескольких предложений и все описываемые в них действия относятся к прошлому, то **ВОЗМОЖНО** только в первом предложении использовать глагол в **PAST PERFECT**:  
He **said** that he **had seen** that film when he **was** a child.
- если речь идет о фактах или то, о чем говорится, является действительным на момент разговора, то в косвенной речи глагол-сказуемое **МОЖЕТ НЕ МЕНЯТЬ** свою форму:  
There are around 10,000 commercial radio stations in the USA.  
They **said** that there **are** around 10,000 commercial radio stations in the USA.

## Переход прямой речи в косвенную:

- прямая речь является **вопросительным предложением**.

Если прямой вопрос начинается с **вспомогательного или модального глагола**, то косвенный вопрос вводится союзами **whether** или **if** (в значении **-ли**); порядок слов **повествовательного предложения**.

Lisa asked, "Are you leaving at midnight?"

Lisa asked **if** I **was leaving** at midnight.

- если прямой вопрос начинается с **вопросительного слова**, то косвенный вопрос присоединяется к главному предложению при помощи того же **вопросительного слова**; **порядок слов прямой**, т.е. как в повествовательном предложении.

John asked, "What did he tell you about his trip?"

John asked **what** he **had told** me about his trip.

-если прямая речь является **повелительным предложением**, то при переводе ее в косвенную речь производятся следующие изменения:

а) **to say** **заменяется** на **to tell**(велеть, сказать), **to recommend**(рекомендовать), **to ask**(просить), **to advise**(советовать)

б) повелительное наклонение **заменяется** в косвенной речи **инфинитивом**.

Отрицательная форма **заменяется** **инфинитивом** с частицей **not**

"Will you open the window, please?" Melany asked.

Melany asked **to open** the window.

"Please don't open the window," Melany asked.

Melany asked **not to open** the window.

## Задание на закрепление

### I. Put these statements into Reported Speech.

- 1) 'I can't swim very well', I said.
- 2) Andrew said: 'I don't want to go swimming'.
- 3) 'I'll phone you later', Sarah said.
- 4) Annie said: 'I'm hungry'.
- 5) I told him: 'I don't like tea'.
- 6) Olaf said: 'My father does a lot of business with England'.
- 7) The woman said: 'I will pay you two pounds'.
- 8) She said to Lilian: 'You can come with me'.
- 9) He said: 'I don't think it will be interesting'.
- 10) My friend told me: 'You can go there for a year'.
- 11) She said: 'Nothing will make me do it'.
- 12) Mike said: 'My friend is a painter'.
- 13) She said: 'I am good at painting'.
- 14) 'I will have lunch on Saturday', he said.
- 15) The teacher said: 'I will give you a new task on Reported Speech'.



## **II. Turn the following direct commands and requests into indirect ones.**

- 1) Mrs.Wiggins: ‘Don’t make such a fuss, James’.
- 2) A teacher(to the class): ‘Work harder’.
- 3) Andrew(to his dog): ‘Don’t go away’.
- 4) Frieda( to Tom): ‘Pass me the sugar, please’.
- 5) A teacher (to the pupil): ‘Answer my question, please’.
- 6) Timothy: ‘Look out, Nick!’
- 7) Grandpa: ‘Mr.Wiggins, hold the ladder, please’.
- 8) Mrs.Wiggins: ‘Mother, don’t speak so loudly, please’.
- 9) Mr.Wiggins: ‘Timothy, don’t take the picture!’
- 10) An officer (to his soldiers): ‘Fire at the enemy!’

### **III. Turn the speaker's words into Reported Questions.(General Questions)**

- 1) I asked: 'Are you cold?'
- 2) She asked: 'Do you want a drink?'
- 3) They wanted to know: 'Can you speak German?'
- 4) She asked: 'Ken, are you on duty?'
- 5) He asked: 'Nelly, did you say that?'
- 6) the man asked: 'Will it take you long to repair the car?'
- 7) Nick asked: 'Have you got a double room?'
- 8) A man asked: 'May I come in?'
- 9) Hob asked: 'Shall I taste your cake?'
- 10) The teacher asked the pupils: 'Can you do this exercise?'
- 11) My mother asked: 'Will you taste my pie?'
- 12) He asked: 'Have you ever been to Venice?'
- 13) Mrs.Wiggins: 'James, did you hear what Grandpa said?'
- 14) My father wanted to know: 'Will you tell me the truth?'
- 15)The teacher asked us: 'Do you understand?'

#### **IV. Turn the speaker's words into Reported Questions.( Special Questions)**

- 1) The policeman asked: 'What are you doing, men?'
- 2) She asked: 'How is your brother?'
- 3) The woman asked me: 'What do you want?'
- 4) Nick asked: 'Why are you carrying a camera?'
- 5) An officer asked a girl: 'What is your name?'
- 6) I asked the doctor: 'How many times a day should I take the medicine?'
- 7) He asked a cinema attendant: 'What time does the film finish?'
- 8) The old man asked: 'How much will the artist pay me?'
- 9) Pedro asked: 'How much longer are you staying in England, Olaf?'
- 10) Grandma asked me: 'Where is the cup of tea?'
- 11) Olaf asked: 'Girls, where are you going for your holidays?'
- 12) My father asked: 'When will you get back?'
- 13) Andrew asked a shop-keeper: 'How much is that bicycle?'
- 14) The man asked: 'When will my watch be repaired?'
- 15) 'What time did you get home?' they asked him.