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REPORTED SPEECH



When do we use it?

- **REPORTED SPEECH** is used to tell what someone said. Yet, we do not repeat all the words exactly.

- REAL WORDS (direct speech):

Tom said: “We are going to the cinema this afternoon.”

- REPORTED SPEECH:

Tom said that they were going to the cinema that afternoon.



Changes

- Types of changes:
 1. **Verb Tenses**
 2. **Time and place adverbial expressions**
 3. **Logical change of pronouns**
- *EXAMPLE*
 - *DIRECT: Mary said: “They are seeing me tomorrow”*
 - *REPORTED: Mary said that they were seeing her the following day.*



Verb Tenses

DIRECT SPEECH → REPORTED SPEECH



• PRESENT →

- We study
- We are studying

• PAST

- She said that they studied
- She said that they were studying

• PAST →

- We studied
- We were studying

• PAST PERFECT

- She said that they had studied
- She said that they had been studying

• FUTURE →

- We will study

• CONDITIONAL

- She said that they would study

List of Verb Changes

TENSE	DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
PRESENT SIMPLE	I play tennis with my friends	She said that she <i>played</i> tennis with her friends
PRESENT CONTINUOUS	I am playing tennis with my friends	She said that she <i>was playing</i> tennis with her friends
PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE	I have played tennis with my friends	She said that she <i>had played</i> tennis with her friends
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS	I have been playing tennis with my friends	She said that she <i>had been playing</i> tennis with her friends
PAST SIMPLE	I played tennis with my friends	She said that she <i>had played</i> tennis with her friends
PAST CONTINUOUS	I were playing tennis with my friends	She said that she <i>had been playing</i> tennis with her friends
PAST PERFECT SIMPLE	I had played tennis with my friends	She said that she <i>had played</i> tennis with her friends
PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS	I had been playing tennis with my friends	She said that she <i>had been playing</i> tennis with her friends
FUTURE SIMPLE	I will play tennis with my friends	She said that they <i>would play</i> tennis with her friends

Changes in Modals

DIRECT SPEECH

REPORTED SPEECH

CAN



COULD

MAY



MIGHT

MUST / HAVE TO



MUST / HAD TO

WILL



WOULD

Time and Place Adverb Change

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
Now	Then
Today	That day
Tonight	That night
Yesterday	The previous day / the day before
Last week	The previous week / the week before
A _____ ago	The previous _____ / the _____ before
Tomorrow	The following day / the day after / the next day
Next _____	The following _____ / the _____ after
Here	There
This	That
These	Those

Reported statements

- Pay attention to the changes mentioned before.
- 'That' can be omitted with “TELL & SAY”:
 - *He told her **that** she was right.*
 - *He told her she was right.*
 - *She said **that** He was right*
 - *She said he was right.*
- Remember not to use inverted commas.
- Observe that when you use TELL, you must mention “**the person you’re speaking to**”
 - *John said: “Ann, I’m very happy.”*
 - *John told **Ann** that he was very happy.*



Reported questions

- Same changes as for statements.
- In “REPORTED QUESTIONS” we do not have a question structure, now we have a “statement”
 - **Subject** + **verb** + **complements**
 - *Paul asked: “Are you coming to the party tonight, Jane?”*
 - *Paul asked Jane if **she was coming to the party that night.***
- Types of questions:
 1. **YES/NO QUESTIONS: IF / WHETHER + SUBJECT + VERB + COMPLEMENTS**
*Paul asked : “Do you **play** volleyball?”*
*Paul asked me **whether (or if) I played** volleyball.*
 2. **WH- QUESTION : WH- + SUBJECT + VERB + COMPLEMENTS**
*John asked: “**When** do you **play** badminton?”*
*John asked me **when I played** badminton.*



Reported commands



- Same basic changes as statements
- Basic introductory verb: **TELL**
- The IMPERATIVE verbal form turns into
 - **TO + “INFINITIVE” (Affirmative)**
 - **NOT + TO + “INFINITIVE” (Negative)**
- **Examples.-**



- Father: "Do your homework!" → **Father told me to do my homework.**



- Teacher. "Don't talk to your mate!" → **The teacher told me not to talk to my mate.**

Other verbs used for the IMPERATIVE:

- **ORDER** (ordenar)

- *"Get out of the car!" said the policeman.*
- The policeman **ordered her to get out of the car.**



- **ASK** (Pedir)

- *"Could you please be quiet," she said.*
- She **asked me to be quiet.**



- **WARN** (advertir)

- *The man with the gun said to us, "Don't move!"*
- The man with the gun **warned us not to move.**



- We can also use:

- **INVITE** (Invitar),
- **BEG** (Suplicar),
- **FORBID** (Prohibir)

Suggestions:

✓ We use a that-clause introduced by “suggest”.

✓ 'That' y 'should' are optional in these cases:

She said: "Why don't you get a mechanic to look at the car?"

She **suggested** that I should get a mechanic to look at the car.

She **suggested** I get a mechanic to look at the car.

✓ Other verbs we can use:

- **Insist**

- "It would be a good idea to see the dentist", said my mother.

- My mother **insisted** that I see the dentist

- **Recommend**

- The dentist said, "I think you should use a different toothbrush".

- The dentist **recommended** that I should use a different toothbrush.

- **Notes:**

Suggest can be followed by V-ing:

I *suggested* postponing the visit to the dentist.

HOPES, INTENTIONS, PROMISES

- ❖ In these cases we would use a "reporting verb" related to the meaning, followed by *that-clause* or *to-infinitive*:
 - ❖ "I'll pay you the money tomorrow."
 - ❖ He **promised to pay** me the money the next day.
 - ❖ He **promised that he would pay** me the money the next day.
- ❖ Other verbs that follow this structure:
 - ❖ **Hope (Tener esperanza)**
 - ❖ "We should arrive in London before nightfall."
 - ❖ They **hoped to arrive** in London before nightfall.
 - ❖ They **hoped they would arrive** in London before nightfall.
 - ❖ **Threaten (Amenazar)**
 - ❖ "Give me the keys to the safe or I'll shoot you!"
 - ❖ He **threatened to shoot** me if I didn't give him the keys to the safe.
 - ❖ He **threatened that he would shoot** me if I didn't give him the keys to the safe.
 - ❖ **Swear (Jurar)**
 - ❖ "I swear it! I'll be back by lunchtime."
 - ❖ He **swears to be back** by lunchtime.
 - ❖ He **swears that he would be back** by lunchtime.

Some reporting verbs.

IF / WHETHER + sentence	THAT + sentence	THAT + sentence or infinitive	THAT+ sentence or should	Object + infinitive
ASK REMEMBER SAY	ANSWER BOAST COMPLAIN DENY REPLY SAY SUGGEST TELL WARN	CLAIM PROMISE THREATEN	ADVISE BEG DEMAND RECOMMEND SUGGEST	ADVISE ASK BEG INVITE ORDER SHOUT WARN

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