

# **INDIRECT SPEECH THEORY**

#### INTRODUCTION

> When we tell people what somebody says or thinks we use indirect speech. The reporting verb is of special importance. Common reporting verbs are: answer, ask, complain (beschweren), explain, know, mention (erwähnen), wonder, remember, report, say, tell, think, write etc.

Bill says, "I am happy. I think, "I have a problem." Bill says (= reporting verb) that he is happy. I thought (= reporting verb) that I had a problem.

#### **CHANGE OF TENSES**

# RULE 1

### If the reporting verb is not in the past, there is no change of tenses.

Peter says, "The train is late"

He has remarked recently, "I will try again." Dad will say, "We have painted the fence perfectly."

Peter says that the train is late. He has remarked recently that he will try again. Dad will say that we have painted the fence perfectly.

If the reporting verb is in the past, there is a change of tenses.

PRESENT TENSE (SMP / PROG) PAST TENSE (SMP / PROG) PRESENT PERFECT TENSE (SMP / PROG) PAST PERFECT TENSE (SMP / PROG) FUTURE I: WILL (SMP / PROG)

PAST TENSE (SMP / PROG) PAST PERFECT TENSE (SMP / PROG) PAST PERFECT TENSE (SMP / PROG) PAST PERFECT TENSE (SMP / PROG) CONDITIONAL I: WOULD (SMP / PROG)

He explained, "I don't eat much meat." Sarah said, "He was really nice."

Peter said, "I have never met a lovelier girl before." She told us, "I had never seen a real tiger." She thought, "I will have a cup of tea.

He explained that he didn't eat much meat. Sarah said that he had been really nice.

Peter said that he had never met a lovelier girl before. She told us that she had never seen a real tiger. She thought that she would have a cup of tea.

With cases of improbability / impossibility, natural laws / facts and some modal verbs (could, would, should, might) we have no change of tenses even if the reporting verb is in the past.

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He said, "If I were healthier, I would go skiing." Sue said, "The Seine flows through Paris."

Jim said, "I could do it."

He said that if he were healthier, he would go skiing. Sue said that the Seine flows through Paris.

Jim said that he could do it.

# PRONOUNS AND HERE-AND-NOW WORDS

# **RULE 2**

## > Personal (I, you etc) and possessive pronouns (my, your etc) change in indirect speech.

Marc said, "I like your room." Jill told me, "You are my friend."

Marc said that he liked my room. Jill told me that I was her friend.

#### Here-and-now words change to there-and-then words.

> here -> there

> now -> then

> today -> that day

yesterday -> the day before tomorrow -> the following day

the day before yesterday -> two days before > the day after tomorrow -> in two days' time

(a week, month, year ...) ago -> (a week, month, year, ...) before

> last (week, month, year, ...) -> the (week, month, year, ...) before next (week, month, year, ...) -> the following (week, month, year, ...)

this / these -> that / those

Bill said, "I like it here.

Bill said that he liked it there.

She told us, "I'm going fishing this week." He explained us, "I'm not working today."

She told us that she was going fishing that week. He explained us that he was not working that day.

#### **INDIRECT QUESTIONS**

# **RULE 3**

### > Indirect questions have a different word order (SVO), no do / does / did and no question marks.

Monica said, "Where is John?" Monica asked where John was. I asked her, "When can you come?" I asked her when she could come I wanted to know, "Where does Andrew live?" I wanted to know where Andrew lived.

With indirect yes / no questions we use if or whether.

He asked me, "Do you know Tim?" He asked me if / whether I knew Tim.

### INDIRECT COMMANDS / POLITE REQUESTS

# **RULE 4**

### > We use **verb** + **object** + **infinitive** (with to) to say what people **want(ed) us to do**.

I asked John, "Could you phone Angela?" I asked John to phone Angela. Sue told me, "Please do not close the door!" She told me not to close the door.