

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.

* Reported Speech: Use



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.

* Reported Speech: Changes



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

* Reported Speech: Verb Changes



	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 Speech: Time and Tense Adv. Changes



Statements

‘I **don't like** this party. I **want** to go home **now.**’

Bill said THAT he **DIDN'T LIKE** the party, and he **WANTED** to go home **THEN.**

- Remember not to use inverted commas in Reported Speech.

* Reported Speech: Statement



Questions

Same changes as for statements.

In “REPORTED QUESTIONS” we do not have a question structure, now we have a “statement” one.

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 Speech: Questions



Say or Tell as introductory verbs

IN DIRECT SPEECH

- **SAY** can introduce a statement or follow it.

Tom said, "I've just heard the news". or "I've just heard the news," Tom said.

Inversion of **say** and noun subject is possible when **say** follows the statement.

"I've just heard the news," said Tom.

Say + to + person addressed is possible, but this phrase must follow the direct statement; it cannot introduce it. BUT inversion is not possible here.

"I'm leaving at once," Tom said to me.

- **TELL** requires the person addressed.

Tell me. He told us. I'll tell Tom.

Tell used with direct speech must be placed after the direct statement AND inversion is not possible with **tell**:

"I'm leaving at once," Tom told me.

* Reported Speech: Say or Tell



Say or Tell as introductory verbs

IN INDIRECT SPEECH

- Say [to someone] something
He said [to me] he'd just heard the news.
- Tell someone something
He told me that he'd just heard the news.

* Reported Speech: Say or Tell

