

# Reporter Speech

Косвенная речь



# ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ

- Может употребляться союз **that**;
- Изменяются времена глаголов в соответствии с правилами согласования времен;
- Изменяется местоимения в зависимости от смысла;



Изменяется наречия места и времени:

- Now → then
- Today → that day
- Tomorrow → the next day
- Yesterday → the day before
- Last → the ... before
- Ago → before
- Here → there
- This → that
- These → those
- Next → the following



# F.E.

1. She said: “He likes to eat apples”.

Правильно переведем на русский язык

2. Преобразуем наше предложение на русский язык в косвенную речь:

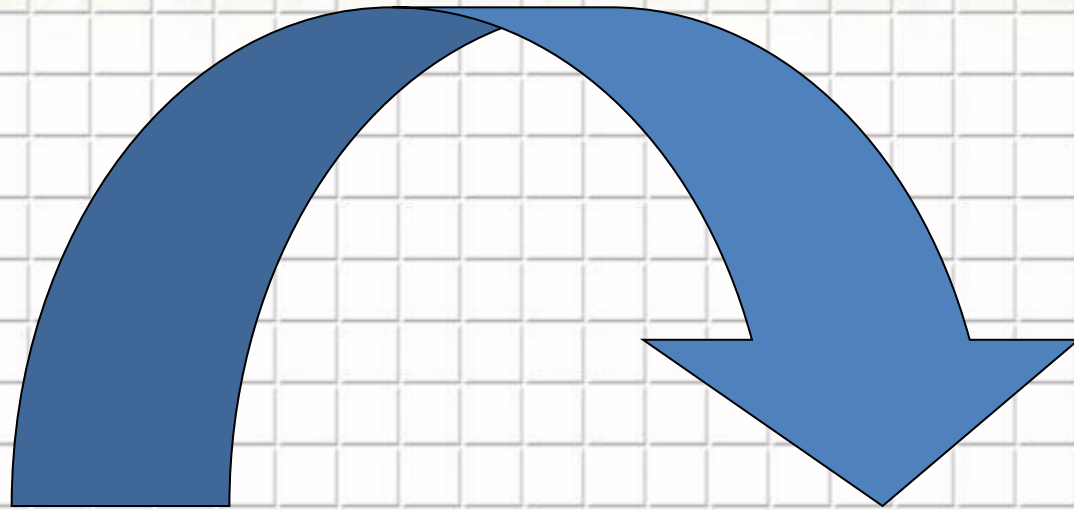
3. Переведем на английский язык соблюдая правило согласование времен.



# Закон согласования

**времен**  
Если сказуемое главного предложения выражено глаголом в настоящем или будущем времени, то сказуемое придаточного предложения может стоять в любом времени, которое требуется по смыслу, т. е. закон согласования времен не действует.





**[tense] (tense)**



**IF**

*[ P.S. or P.C. or P.P. or P.P.C.]*

**THEN**

*(P.S. or P.C. or P.P. or P.P.C.  
or Future -in the -Past )*



# Examples

[I knew]

(he was ill).

Past Simple

Past Simple





[Sally said]

Past Simple

(she didn't like chocolate ).

Past Simple



[You hadn't told me]

Past Perfect

(where you were going).



Past Progressive

She **will play** golf tomorrow.

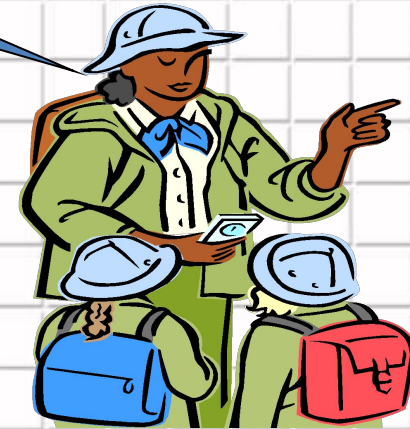


she **would play** golf tomorrow.



She said that

They **will be deciding** problems at 2 PM.



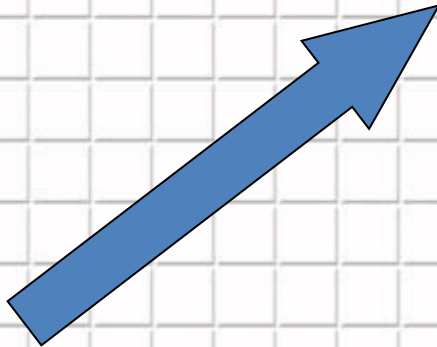
they **would be deciding** problems tomorrow at 2 PM.

She **will have played**  
computer games tomorrow by 6  
p.m.



She said  
that

She **would have played** computer  
games tomorrow by 6 p.m



Если глагол в главном предложении имеет форму настоящего или будущего времени, то в придаточном предложении он становится в том времени, которое требуется по смыслу :

*He **has said** he **is going** to join the Army.*

Он сказал, что он собирается пойти в армию.

*She **will say** that she **was** busy at that time.*

Она скажет что была занята в то время.



Если глагол в главном предложении стоит в одном из прошедших времен, то в придаточном предложении происходит сдвиг времени в прошедшее ( по сравнению с тем, который требуется по смыслу и ситуации):

*She **said** she **would try** to come in time.*

Она сказала, что постарается прибыть вовремя.

*He **asked** me where I **lived**.*

Он спрашивал меня, где я жил.



При переходе прямой речи в косвенную в придаточном предложении происходит сдвиг времен в соответствии с данной схемой:

Present Indefinite



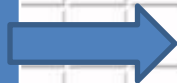
Past Indefinite

Present Continuous



Past Continuous

Present Perfect



Past Perfect

Past Indefinite



Past Perfect

Past Continuous



Past Perfect Continuous

Past Perfect



Past Perfect

Future Indefinite



Future – in – the – Past



При переводе прямой речи в косвенную одновременно с временным сдвигом меняются некоторые указательные местоимения, наречия и другие слова, обозначающие время действия.

### В прямой речи

**this , these**

**now**

**here**

**today**

**tomorrow**

**the day after tomorrow**

**yesterday**

**the day before yesterday**

**ago**

### В косвенной речи

**that, those**

**then**

**there**

**that day**

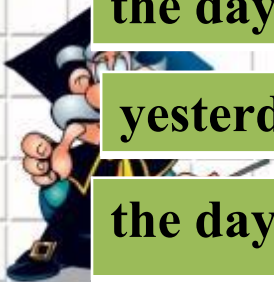
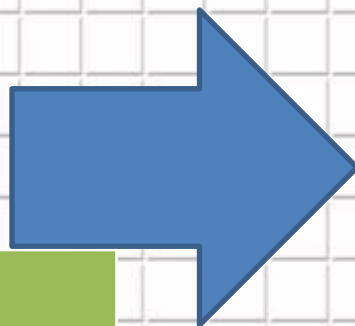
**the next day**

**two days later**

**the day before**

**two days before**

**before**





# Для справок:

В некоторых случаях временного сдвига в придаточных предложениях не происходит.

1. Глагол в определительных, причинных и сравнительных придаточных предложениях ставятся в той форме, которая соответствует смыслу и ситуации:

письма.



- I couldn't find the book you are speaking about.

Я не могу найти книгу о которой ты мне говоришь.

- It was not so cold yesterday as it is today.

Вчера не было так холодно, как сегодня.

- I did not answer your letter because I don't like to write letters.

- Я не ответил на ваше письмо, потому что я не люблю писать



Глагол **must** употребляется в придаточном предложении независимо от времени глагола в главном предложении:

The mother **told** the child that she **must** not play in the street.

Мама сказала ребенку, что она не должна играть на улице.

3. Если в придаточном предложении указывается определенная дата события, то употребляется Past Indefinite:

He **said** that he **was** born in 1958.  
Он сказал что родился в 1958.



4. Временного сдвига не наблюдается, если он приведет к противоречию с действительностью:

I **thought** you **received** this letter yesterday.

Я думал что вы получили это письмо вчера.



# Practice

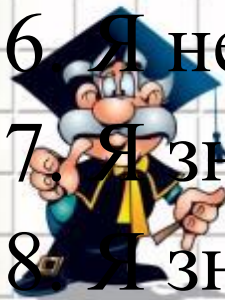
Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимания на употребление времен в русском и английском языках.

1. We did not know where our friends went every evening.
2. We did not know where our friends had done.
3. She said that her best friend was a doctor.
4. She said that her best friend had been a doctor.
5. I didn't know that you worked at a the Hermitage.
6. I didn't know that you had worked at the Hermitage.
7. I knew that you were ill.
8. I knew that you had been ill.



# The Key

1. Мы не знали, куда ходят наши друзья каждый вечер.
2. Мы не знали, куда ушли наши друзья.
3. Она сказала, что её лучший друг – врач.
4. Она сказала, что ее лучший друг был врачом.
5. Я не знал, что вы работаете в Эрмитаже.
6. Я не знал, что вы работали в Эрмитаже.
7. Я знал, что вы больны.
8. Я знал, что вы были больны.



Перепишите следующие предложения в прошедшем времени.

Обратите внимание на зависимость времени придаточного дополнительного предложения от времени главного.

1. My uncle said he has just come back from the Caucasus. 2. He says it did him a lot of good. 3. He says his wife and he spend most of their time on the beach. 4. He says he has a good camera. 5. He says he will come to see us next Sunday. 6. He says they have made good progress in English. 7. Ann says she has just met Boris in the street. 8. Nick says he is going to the hotel to see his friends, who have just arrived in St. Petersburg from the United States of America. 9. He says they were friends at school.



# The Key

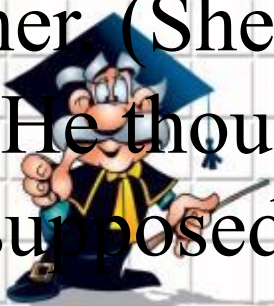
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Употребите следующие предложения как придаточные дополнительные, в роли главных используя предложения, данные в скобках. Сдвигайте время в соответствии с правилом согласования времен.

1. You will fall and break your leg. (I was afraid)
2. My friend has never been to Washington. (I knew)
3. She never drinks milk. (I was told)
4. He is a very talented singer. (We were told)
5. They live a happy life. (We knew)
6. The children are playing in the yard. (She thought)
7. Her friend will come to see her. (She hoped)
8. Father has repaired his bicycle. (He thought)
9. She knows English very well. (I supposed)



# The Key

1. I was afraid that you would fall and break your leg. 2. I knew that my friend had never been to Washington. 3. I was told that she never drank milk. 4. We were told that he was a very talented singer. 5. We knew that they lived a happy life. 6. She thought that the children were playing in the yard. 7. She hoped that her friend would come to see her. 8. He thought that father had repaired his bicycle. I supposed that she knew English very well.



Переведите на английский язык, соблюдая правило согласования времен.

1. Все были уверены, что Борис хорошо сдаст экзамен.
2. Он говорил, что Лев Толстой – его любимый писатель.
3. Я знаю, что вы живете в Москве, он не знал вашего адреса.
4. Он сказал, что бросит курить.
5. Все знали, что она поедет в Рим.
6. Простите, мы не думали, что вы ждете нас.
7. Я не знал, что вы тоже любите футбол.
8. Я был уверен, что он будет выдающимся артистом.



# The Key

1. Everybody was sure that Boris would pass his exams well. 2. He said that Lev (Leo) Tolstoy was his favorite writer. 3. I knew that you lived in Moscow, but I did not know your address. 4. He said that he would give up smoking. 5. Everybody knew that she would go to Rome. 6. We are sorry, we did not think that you were waiting for us. 7. I did not know that you liked football, too. 8. I was sure that he would be an outstanding.



# Test:

1. I knew that Mercury (be) the closest planet to the sun, but I didn't feel like answering the question.

A. was

B. is

C. had been

2. Mike hoped that his friend (help) him with his car.

A. would help

B. will help

C. helped

3. We didn't know the score, but we were sure their team (lose) the game.

A. has lost

B. had lost

C. lost



4. Yesterday Tom heard that his aunt (be ill) for five days
- A. was ill
  - B. has been ill
  - C. had been ill
5. The children were afraid of making any noise Mom (sleep).
- A. was sleeping
  - B. slept
  - C. had been sleeping
6. He gave all his money to me because he (trust) me.
- A. would trust
  - B. trusted
  - C. had trusted



7. We were told that Andrew (go) to enter that college.

A. is going

B. went

C. was going

8. The police found out that Bob Slant (live) in London's suburbs at that time.

A. had been living

B. lives

C. lived

9. My parents decided that we (celebrate) my birthday on Saturday.

A. would celebrate

B. shall celebrate

C. celebrated



10. The pupil wasn't able to do the translation because he (not/know) some special terms.

A. hadn't known

B. didn't know

C. doesn't know

11. Ann hasn't been informed that the lecture (not/ take place) of Friday.

A. hasn't taken place

B. wouldn't take place

C. won't take place





# The Key

1 - B,

2 - A,

3 - B,

4 - C,

5 - A,

6 - B,

7 - C,

8 - C,

9 - A,

10 - B,

11 - C.

