

REPORTED SPEECH

Intermediate Level

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
 - We **studied**
 - We **were studying**
- FUTURE
 - We **will study**
- PAST
 - She said that they **studied**
 - She said that they **were studying**
- PAST PERFECT
 - She said that they **had studied**
 - She said that they **had been studying**
- 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 <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

DIRECT SPEECH

REPORTED SPEECH

CAN

COULD

MAY

MIGHT

MUST / HAVE TO

MUST / HAD TO

WILL

WOULD



Time and Place Adverb Change

DIRECT SPEECH

Now

Today

Tonight

Yesterday

Last week

A _____
ago

Tomorrow

Next

Here

This

These

REPORTED SPEECH

Then

That day

That night

The previous day / the day before

The previous week / the week before

The previous _____ / the _____ before

The following day / the day after / the
next day

The following _____ / the _____
after

There

That

Those

Reported statements

- Pay attention to the changes mentioned before.
- **'That'** can be omitted with "TELL & SAY":
 - *She told him **that** he was a fool.*
 - *She told him he was a fool.*
 - *She said **that** I was right*
 - *She said I 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.-**
 - "Come here" He told me He told me to go there
 - 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 him 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