

INDIRECT SPEECH

A.K.A REPORTED SPEECH



WHEN DO WE USE THE INDIRECT SPEECH?

- **WHEN YOU TALK ABOUT WHAT SOMEBODY ELSE HAS SAID WITHOUT LITERALLY QUOTING THEM.**

FORMATION OF THE INDIRECT SPEECH

- **IT'S MADE OUT OF 2 PARTS**
 - **THE REPORTING VERB**
 - **THE REPORTED CLAUSE**

Reporting verb	Reported clause
She explained	(that) she couldn't take the job until January.

- **THE STRUCTURE OF THE REPORTED CLAUSE DEPENDS ON WHETHER THE SPEAKER IS REPORTING A STATEMENT, A YES OR NO QUESTION OR A QUESTION WORD QUESTION.**

To report ...	direct speech	indirect speech
a statement , we use a <i>that-clause</i> , but the <i>that</i> can be left out.	Bashir: 'I like Australia a lot.'	Bashir says <i>(that)</i> he likes Australia a lot.
a yes/no question , we use <i>if or whether (or not)</i> .	Journalist: 'Do you want to visit your home country?'	The journalist asks him <i>if</i> he wants to visit his home country.
a question word question , we use <i>.....a question word.....</i>	Journalist: 'Why did you flee your country?'	She also asks him <i>why</i> he fled his country.

BACKSHIFT, WHAT?!

- **WHEN WE CHANGE A SENTENCE FROM DIRECT SPEECH TO INDIRECT SPEECH THE TENSE USED IN THE DIRECT SPEECH , GETS ROLLED BACK ONE TENSE!**

NO BACKSHIFT

- **WE DON'T NEED TO CHANGE THE TENSE IN INDIRECT SPEECH IF WHAT A PERSON SAID IS STILL TRUE.**

BACKSHIFTING

direct	→	indirect
present simple	→	past simple
present continuous	→	past continuous
present perfect simple	→	past perfect simple
present perfect continuous	→	past perfect continuous
past simple	→	past perfect simple
past continuous	→	past perfect continuous
future (will)	→	future-in-the-past (would)
past perfect	↔	past perfect (no change)

BACKSHIFTING WILL & CAN

Direct speech	→	Indirect speech
will	->	would
can	->	could

DROPPING '*THAT*'

- THE CONJUNCTION '*THAT*' IS OFTEN DROPPED, ESPECIALLY AFTER COMMON REPORTING VERBS LIKE: SAY AND THINK.

SAYS VS SAID

- **JIM: I AM GOOD AT SPORTS.**

1) ANA: HE SAYS HE IS GOOD AT SPORTS.

2) ANA: HE SAID HE WAS GOOD AT SPORTS.

- **IN THE FIRST CASE (HE SAYS ...), ANA IS REPORTING QUITE SOON AFTER SHE HAS HEARD JIM SAY THIS.**

IN THE SECOND CASE (HE SAID ...), ANA IS REPORTING NOW WHAT SHE HEARD ON A PREVIOUS OCCASION.

CHANGE OF PRONOUNS

Changes of pronouns

Direct Speech	Indirect/Reported Speech
I you we me you us	<i>he, she</i> <i>I, she, he, we, they</i> <i>they</i> <i>him, her</i> <i>him, her, us, them</i> <i>them</i>
my your our mine yours ours	<i>his, her</i> <i>my, his, her, our, their</i> <i>their</i> <i>his, hers</i> <i>mine, his, hers, ours, theirs</i> <i>theirs</i>



CHANGE OF DEMONSTRATIVES AND ADVERBS

direct	->	indirect
<i>this</i>	→	<i>that</i>
<i>these</i>	→	<i>those</i>
<i>now</i>	→	<i>Then/ at that moment</i>
<i>yesterday</i>	→	<i>the day before</i>
<i>tomorrow</i>	→	<i>the next/following day</i>
<i>two weeks ago</i>	→	<i>two weeks before</i>
<i>here</i>	→	<i>there</i>