

REPORTED SPEECH

“I am coming next week”, she **said**
She **said** that she **was coming the following week**

“What time is it?” I **asked**

I **asked** what time **it was**

“Don’t do it again!”, she said.

She **warned** me not to do it again

“I am coming next week”, she **says**
She **says** that she **is coming next week**

“Malta is an island”, he **said**

He **said** that Malta **is** an island

REPORTING VERBS: say, tell, ask

(from: Wishes, B2.1, Workbook, by V. Evans and J. Dooley, Express Publishing)

Reported Speech

Reported speech is the exact meaning of what someone said, but not the exact words. We do not use quotation marks. The word **that** can either be used or omitted after the introductory verb (say, tell, suggest, etc).
She said (that) she wouldn't tell anyone our secret.

Say - Tell

- **say + no personal object.** *He said he was very happy.*
- **say + to + personal object.** *He said to us (that) he was very happy.*
- **tell + personal object.** *He told us he was very happy.*

Expressions formed with **say, tell** and **ask**.

Say	hello, good morning/afternoon etc, something/nothing, so, a prayer, a few words, no more, for certain/ sure, etc
Tell	the truth, a lie, a story, a secret, a joke, the time, the difference, one from another, somebody one's name, somebody the way, somebody so, someone's fortune, etc
Ask	a question, a favour, the price, after somebody, the time, around, for something/somebody, etc

TENSES/CHANGES (from: MASTERING Use of English for FCE/ECCE, by G. Graham with P. Bouki, Burlington Books)

GRAMMAR RULES	
Indirect Speech	
DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
PRESENT SIMPLE They said, "We like this neighbourhood." PRESENT CONTINUOUS I said, "I am writing a composition." PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE She said, "I have finished my homework." PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS He said, "I have been tidying my room." PAST SIMPLE We said, "We saw a good film last night." PAST CONTINUOUS Judy said, "I was preparing dinner for you." FUTURE The boys said, "We will leave at 8.00 a.m." He said, "I will be watching the game on TV." IMPERATIVE I said, "Tell me the truth, Alice!" She said, "Don't phone me too early!" MODAL / SEMI-MODAL He said, "I can't go out tonight." She asked, "Shall I close the door?" They said, "We may go to Spain this summer." We said, "We have to buy / must buy some milk."	PAST SIMPLE They said (that) they liked that neighbourhood. PAST CONTINUOUS I said (that) I was writing a composition. PAST PERFECT SIMPLE She said (that) she had finished her homework. PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS He said (that) he had been tidying his room. PAST PERFECT SIMPLE We said (that) we had seen a good film the night before. PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS Judy said (that) she had been preparing dinner for me. FUTURE PAST The boys said (that) they would leave at 8.00 a.m. He said (that) he would be watching the game on TV. TO + BARE INFINITIVE I told Alice to tell me the truth. She told us not to phone her too early. PAST FORM OF MODAL He said (that) he couldn't go out that night. She asked if she should close the door. They said (that) they might go to Spain that summer. We said (that) we had to buy some milk.
TIME EXPRESSIONS now today yesterday tomorrow next week / month last week / month a week ago here this these	then that day the day before, the previous day the next / following day, the day after the next / following week / month the previous week / month, the week / month before the week before there that those

RULES

(from: MASTERING Use of English for FCE/ECCE, by G. Graham with P. Bouki, Burlington Books)

1. The Past Perfect Simple and Past Perfect Continuous do not change in indirect speech.
They said, "We **had spoken** to him already."
They said, "We **had been working** there for a year when the new boss came."
→ They said (that) they **had spoken** to him already.
→ They said (that) they **had been working** there for a year when the new boss came.
2. The modals *should, could, would, might* and *ought to* do not change in indirect speech.
"You **should** do your homework," she said.
→ She said (that) I **should** do my homework.
3. When we report questions, we change the word order to that of a regular sentence. (This is the same rule as for indirect questions.)
• **Wh- Questions:**
"Where **do you live**?"
→ She asked me **where I lived**.
• **Yes / No Questions:**
"Will **you** please **phone** me?"
"Yes, I **will**."
→ He asked **whether / if I would** phone him and I replied that I **would**.
4. In indirect speech, the first conditional is often reported as the second.
"If we **see** him, we **will tell** him to contact you," they said.
→ They said (that) **if they saw** him, they **would tell** him to contact me.
5. The second and third conditionals require no change in indirect speech.
Mary said, "If I **had** more time, I'd **meet** you for lunch."
→ Mary said (that) **if she had** more time, she'd **meet** me for lunch.
6. If the **reporting** verb is in the Present Simple, Present Perfect or Future Simple, the tense of the verb in the main clause does not change.
Dad **says**, "I **smoke** too much."
→ Dad **says** (that) he **smokes** too much.
7. When there is a change of subject following the verbs: *suggest, recommend, insist, demand, request*, they are followed by subject + (that) + bare infinitive.
"Why **don't you send him a letter**?" he suggested.
"Give me the information!" she demanded.
→ He suggested (that) I **send him a letter**.
→ She demanded (that) I **give her the information**.

REPORTING VERBS 1

(from Spark 3, Grammar, V. Evans and J. Dooley, Express Publishing)

Reporting Verbs		
<p>Αντί για τα say και tell, μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε άλλα ρήματα για να εισάγουμε τη reported sentence. Αυτά τα ρήματα ακολουθούνται από to-infinitive, -ing form ή από that-clause, ανάλογα με το ρήμα. Μελετήστε τον παρακάτω πίνακα:</p>		
Reporting verb	Direct speech	Reported speech
+ to-infinitive		
agree	"Yes, I'll come with you."	He agreed to come with me.
offer	"Shall I cook dinner?"	He offered to cook dinner.
promise	"I promise I'll come home early."	He promised to come home early.
refuse	"No, I won't lend you my laptop."	He refused to lend me his laptop.
threaten	"Stop arguing or I'll call the headmaster."	He threatened to call the headmaster if we didn't stop arguing.
+ sb + to-infinitive		
advise	"You should see a doctor."	He advised me to see a doctor.
ask	"Could you water the plants?"	He asked me to water the plants.
beg	"Please, please don't cry!"	He begged me not to cry .
invite	"Will you come to the party?"	He invited me to come to the party.
order	"Move your car!"	He ordered me to move my car.
remind	"Don't forget to call grandma."	He reminded me to call grandma.
warn	"Don't touch the hot plate."	He warned me not to touch the hot plate.

REPORTING VERBS 2

(from Spark 3, Grammar, V. Evans and J. Dooley, Express Publishing)

remind warn	"Don't forget to call grandma." "Don't touch the hot plate."	He ordered me to come to the party. He ordered me to move my car. He reminded me to call grandma. He warned me not to touch the hot plate.
+ -ing form admit to	"Yes, I broke the vase."	He admitted to breaking/having broken the vase.
accuse sb of apologise for	"You were very rude at the party!" "I'm sorry I hurt your feelings."	He accused me of being very rude at the party. He apologised for hurting/having hurt my feelings.
boast about/of complain (to sb) of	"I'm the best cook." "I have a headache."	He boasted of/about being the best cook. He complained (to me) of having a headache.
deny insist on suggest	"I didn't break your glasses!" "You must tidy your room." "Let's invite Jane."	He denied breaking/having broken my glasses. He insisted on me/my tidying my room. He suggested inviting Jane.
+ that complain deny explain exclaim/remark	"She's always late." "I didn't lie to you." "You have to press that button." "What a smart baby!"	He complained that she was always late. He denied that he had lied to me. He explained that I had to press that button. He exclaimed/remarked that it was a smart baby.
promise suggest admit	"I promise I won't cheat." "You'd better eat your lunch." "You are right."	He promised that he would not cheat. He suggested that I (should) eat my lunch. She admitted that I was right.

REPORTED QUESTIONS

(from Spark 3, Grammar, V. Evans and J. Dooley, Express Publishing)

Reported Questions

- Οι **reported questions** συνήθως εισάγονται με το ρήμα **ask** ή την έκφραση **want to know**. Στις **reported questions** το ρήμα μπαίνει σε καταφατικό τύπο. Το ερωτηματικό παραλείπεται, και οι χρόνοι, οι αντωνυμίες και οι χρονικές εκφράσεις αλλάζουν όπως στις **reported statements**.
"What's your name?" Bridget asked Jill.
Bridget asked Jill what her name was.
- Όταν η ευθεία ερώτηση αρχίζει με **who, where, when, why, what** ή **how**, χρησιμοποιούμε την ίδια ερωτηματική λέξη και στην πλάγια ερώτηση.
"Where do you live?" he asked.
He asked where she lived.
- Όταν η ευθεία ερώτηση αρχίζει με **is, do, have** κ.λπ., χρησιμοποιούμε **if/whether** στην πλάγια ερώτηση.
"Do you live in Milan?" he asked.
He asked if/whether she lived in Milan.

Reported Commands/Requests/Suggestions

- Χρησιμοποιούμε **order/tell + sb + (not) to-infinitive** για να μεταφέρουμε διαταγές/εντολές στον πλάγιο λόγο.
"Be quiet!" she said to them.
She ordered/told them to be quiet.
- Χρησιμοποιούμε **ask/beg + sb + (not) to-infinitive** για να μεταφέρουμε παρακλήσεις στον πλάγιο λόγο. Συνήθως η πρόταση του ευθύ λόγου περιέχει τη λέξη 'please'.
"Please don't laugh," she said to them.
She asked them not to laugh.
- Χρησιμοποιούμε **suggest + -ing form/that sb (should) + bare infinitive** για να μεταφέρουμε προτάσεις στον πλάγιο λόγο.
"Let's go to the cinema," he said to her.
He suggested going/that they (should) go to the cinema.
"Why don't we go to Barcelona in the summer?" she said to him.
She suggested going/that they go to Barcelona in the summer.