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INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

THE FACULTY OF METALLURGY

**ENGLISH COURSE –
PRE-INTERMEDIATE**

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REPORTED SPEECH

RULES & EXERCISES

What is Reported Speech?

When you 'report' what someone else has said to you

Ako ne navodimo doslovno nešto što je neko rekao, već to ponavljamo svojim riječima, mi pri tom činimo izvjesne izmjene. Ovakav način ponavljanja tuđih riječi naziva se neupravni ili indirektni govor. Većina izmjena uslovljene se logikom situacije i sreću se i u drugim jezicima. Zbog promjene lica koje govori i vremena na koje se radnja odnosi nastaju sljedeće promjene:

I	prelazi u	he/she
you	prelazi u	he, she ili I
we	prelazi u	they
you (množ.)	prelazi u	they ili we

She says: I am happy.

She says that SHE is happy.

John says: We are in London.

John says that THEY are in London.

Ross confirms: I will not come to the party.

Ross confirms that HE will not come to the party.

How to turn direct sentences into indirect sentences

FIRST STEP:

IS A SENTENCE A STATEMENT OR AN ORDER/REQUEST/COMMAND/ADVICE?

COMPARE:

I LOVE HER.

SHE LIVES IN BROOKLYN.

THEY HAVE NEVER BEEN HERE.

DON'T CALL ME.

OPEN THE WINDOW.

PLEASE TURN ON THE RADIO.

1. STATEMENTS (IZJAVE) HAVE SUBJECT AND PREDICATE.

2. COMMANDS AND REQUESTS USUALLY START WITH A VERB OR DON'T SINCE THEY ARE IMPERATIVE.

Statements

- ▶ Ken: "I had a terrible row with Pauline a few days ago and she has kicked me out."
- ▶ Ken told Isobel that he had had a terrible row with Pauline a few days before and she had kicked him out.

What differences can you see in these two sentences?

Statements

- ▶ We use reported speech when we are telling someone what another person said or thought, but do not use their exact words.
- ▶ When we report a statement, we use reported verbs such as **say, tell, explain, inform, state, decide** etc. often followed by **that**

Statements

Indirektne izjavne rečenice ili klauze uvode se veznikom **that**, nakon koga slijedi subjekat i glavni glagol koji, ukoliko je glagol kojim se uvodi indirektna izjava u prošlom vremenu (*said to him, told him* i sl.), prema pravilu o slaganju vremena, mora biti vraćen “jedno vrijeme unazad” (*sequence of tenses*). *Present Continuous* tako u indirektnim izjavama postaje *Past Continuous*, *Simple Present* – *Simple Past*, *Simple Past* – *Past Perfect* itd.

Tenses

Present simple tense *into* Past simple

Present Continuous tense *into* Past continuous

Present Perfect tense *into* Past perfect

Present Perfect Continuous *into* Past perfect cont.

Past simple *into* Past Perfect

Past Continuous *into* Past Perfect Continuous

Past Perfect *into* Past Perfect

Future *will* *into* would

AM, IS, ARE

WAS, WERE

HAVE, HAS

HAD

WILL, SHALL

WOULD

CAN

COULD

MUST

HAD TO

WAS, WERE

HAD BEEN

HAD

HAD HAD

Prema pravilima o slaganju vremena u indirektnom govoru nastaju sljedeće gramatičke promjene (tabela 1.):

is	prelazi u	was, were
are	prelazi u	was, were
have, has	prelaze u	had
shall, will	prelaze u	would
was, were	prelaze u	had been
had	prelazi u	had had
must	prelazi u	had to
ask, asks (S. Present)	prelaze u	asked (S. Past)¹
asked (S. Past)	prelazi u	had asked (Past Perfect)²
feel, feels (S. Present)	prelaze u	felt (S. Past)
felt (S. Past)	prelazi u	had felt (Past Perfect)
have worked, has worked	prelazi u	had worked
was trying, were trying	prelazi u	had been trying

She said „I am in London“.

She said THAT SHE WAS IN LONDON.

He said „We will be late“.

He said THAT HE WOULD BE LATE.

They said „He has bought a car“.

They said THAT HE HAD BOUGHT A CAR.

We insisted „They must change their plans“.

We insisted THAT THEY HAD TO CHANGE THEIR PLANS.

They confessed „We were in trouble“.

They confessed THAT THEY HAD BEEN IN TROUBLE.

She admitted „I had a great time“.

She admitted THAT SHE HAD HAD A GREAT TIME.

“**We are reading** a book.”

“I **have lived** here for ages.”

“She **was watching** TV at 9 o’clock.”

They said that they **were** reading a book.

He told me he **had lived** there for ages.

They said that she **had been watching** TV at 9 o’clock.

Tense change

- ▶ Present Simple → Past Simple
- ▶ Past Simple → Past Perfect

¹ Simple Past se gradi tako što se na glavni glagol dodaje sufiks -ED ukoliko je riječ o pravilnom glagolu ili se koristi II kolona ukoliko je riječ o nepravilnom glagolu (*stay – stayed, take – took, watch – watched, seek – sought*)

² Past Perfect gradi se od pomoćnog glagola *have* u prošlom vremenu (HAD) i prošlog participa. Prošli particip (*Past Participle*) gradi se dodavanjem sufiksa – ED na infinitiv pravilnog glagola ili se koristi III kolona ukoliko je riječ o nepravilnom glagolu. (*stay - had stayed, take – had taken, watch – had watched, seek – had sought*)

ask, asks (S. Present)

prelaze u

asked (S. Past)

prelazi u

feel, feels (S. Present)

prelaze u

felt (S. Past)

prelazi u

asked (S. Past)¹

had asked (Past Perfect)²

felt (S. Past)

had felt (Past Perfect)

START

STARTED

JOINS

JOINED

GOES

WENT

WENT

HAD GONE

LEFT

HAD LEFT

TRIED

HAD TRIED

Kada se u rečenici javljaju oblici pomoćnih glagola **be** i **have** (*am, is, are, was, were, have, has, have*) ili modalni glagoli (*can, will, must, shall, may*) mijenjaju se SAMO oblici pomoćnih glagola, ne i oblik glavnog glagola (*IS trying* prelazi u *WAS trying, HAS watched* prelazi u *HAD watched, CAN try* prelazi u *COULD try*).

“She will arrive at noon.”, he said.

He said that she **would arrive** at noon. (tačno)

He said that she **would arrived** at noon. (netačno)

C. NAREDBE, MOLBE, ZAHTJEVI

Zapovjedni način upotrijebljen u direktnom govoru zamjenjuje se infinitivom. U indirektnim naredbama, zahtjevima i molbama **nema slaganja vremena** i ovakve strukture u indirektnom govoru predstavljaju se na sljedeći način

	Glagol	Objekat	Inifinitiv:
Subjekat	(tell, order, ask, beg, entreat)	(Ross, Rachel, me, him, her, the girls)	TO ili NOT TO

S + TOLD + PERSON + TO ili NOT TO

Direct command: He said, "Lie down, Tom."

Indirect command: He told Tom to lie down.

Direct command: He said, "Get your coat, Tom!"

Indirect command: He told Tom to get his coat.

Commands and requests

Ken: "Don't spread it around, Mike."

Ken told Mike not to spread it around.

Mike advised Ken: "Make it up with Pauline!"

Mike advised Ken to make it up with Pauline.

Naredbe, zahtjevi i savjeti u odričnom obliku imaju sledeću formu:

not + infinitive

“Don’t swim too far, boys,” I said
I told the boys **not to swim** too far.

“Don’t open the window,” he said
He told me **not to open** the window.

U ovakvim indirektnim rečenicama **objekat je obavezan** tj. moramo znati kome se nešto naređuje, od koga se nešto zahtjeva ili ko se za nešto moli.

HE TOLD TO DO IT.

WRONG

HE TOLD JANE TO DO IT.

RIGHT

U indirektnim naredbama, savjetima ili zahtjevima nikada se ne koristi oblik **said to!**

She said to me to go home. (netačno)

She told me to go home. (tačno)

She said “ Go home“.

She TOLD ME TO GO HOME.

She said „Don't cry for me Argentina“

She TOLD ARGENTINA NOT TO CRY FOR HER.

They said „Call us soon“

They TOLD JOHN TO CALL THEM SOON.

She said “Don't drive fast”.

She TOLD ME NOT TO DRIVE FAST.

Adverbijali za mjesto i vrijeme koji pokazuju blizinu menjaju se u indirektnom govoru u one koji pokazuju udaljenost:

here → *there*

now → *then*

today → *that day*

yesterday → *the day before, the previous day*

next week → *the following week*

tomorrow → *the next day*

ago → *before*

A. Turn the following sentences into indirect speech.

1. He said: "I am watching TV".

.....

2. She said: "I read much in the evening".

.....

3. Bill said: "I will learn French because I need it for my job."

.....

4. Mary said: "I got a letter from my mother yesterday".

.....

5. She wrote to me: "I caught the last train".

.....

6. He said to Jane: "I have never been to Australia".

.....

7. She said to me: "I understand what you say."

8. He said to me: "Help me write an essay, please".

.....

9. He said to Mary: "Close the window."

.....

10. She said: "They are asking for you on the telephone".

.....

11. Helen said: "Come and have lunch with us tomorrow".

.....

12. Tom said: "The message arrived five minutes ago".

.....

13. "Don't move boys," the policeman said.

.....

14. They promised: "We'll reach there tomorrow".

.....

15. They said: "We cannot wait until you have made up your mind".

.....

16. She said: "Boy, leave the child alone".

.....

17. Mother said: "Choose what you like".

.....

18. The man said: "We have been working at this project for a month already".

.....

19. She reminded me: "Don't forget to post the letter on your way to town".

.....

20. Mary explained: "He was reading all day yesterday".

**THAT'S ALL FOLKS.
THANK YOU FOR COMING!
SEE YOU NEXT WEEK.**

SEE YOU NEXT WEEK
THANK YOU FOR COMING!
THAT'S ALL FOLKS.