

DIRECT AND REPORTED/ INDIRECT SPEECH

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Objectives:

- Define direct and indirect speech;
- Identify direct and indirect speech;
- Change direct to indirect speech.

| TENSE | DIRECT SPEECH | TENSE | REPORTED SPEECH |
|--|------------------------------------|--|---|
| PRESENT SIMPLE V/Vs (do, does) | "I work hard." | PAST SIMPLE Ved/V2 (did) | He said that he worked hard. |
| PRESENT CONTINUOUS am/is/are + Ving | "I am working hard." | PAST CONTINUOUS was/were + Ving | He said that he was working hard. |
| PAST SIMPLE Ved/V2 (did) | "I worked hard." | PAST PERFECT had + Ved/V3 | He said that he had worked hard. |
| PAST CONTINUOUS was/were + Ving | "I was working hard." | PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS had been + Ving | He said that he had been working hard. |
| PRESENT PERFECT have/has + Ved/V3 | "I have worked hard." | PAST PERFECT had + Ved/V3 | He said that he had worked hard. |
| PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS have/has been + Ving | "I have been working hard." | PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS had been + Ving | He said that he had been working hard. |
| FUTURE SIMPLE will + V | "I will work hard." | CONDITIONAL would + V | He said that he would work hard. |

PRONOUNS & ADJECTIVES CHANGES

It depends on the person who the message is referred to.

| Direct Speech | Reported Speech | Direct Speech | Reported Speech | Direct Speech | Reported Speech |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| I | She / He | My | Her / His | Me | Her / Him |
| You | I / We | Your | My / Our | You | Me / Us |
| We | We / They | Our | Our / Their | Us | Us / Them |
| They | They / You | Their | Their / You | Them | Them / You |
| She | She / You | Her | Her / Your | Her | Her / You |
| He | He / You | His | His / Your | Him | Him / You |
| It | It | Its | Its | It | It |

Example:

Direct Speech  Reported Speech

You should go to **my** office.

She said that **I** should go to **her** office.

I don't know **him**.

He said that **he** didn't know **you**.

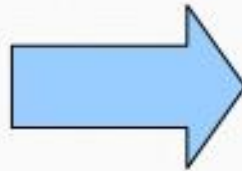
1st Rule: PRONOUNS

| 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> |



Pronouns:

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| • I/you | he/she |
| • We/you | they |
| • Me/you | him/her |
| • Us/you | them |
| • My/your | his/her |
| • our/your | their |
| • Mine/yours | theirs |



e.g 'I am very happy today,' said Susanna.

⇒ Susanna said (that) **she** was very happy that day.

am / is

become

was

are

become

were

have/has

become

had

can/can't

become

could/couldn't

will/won't

become

would/wouldn't

DIRECT SPEECH

- Hari said, “I am very tired now”.
- We may **quote his actual words** in inverted commas by placing a comma before the remark.

Examples

Direct speech is a form of sentences which use to reporting something that's being said now. Direct speech also use to talk each other.

For example:

- ▶ She said, "I like school"
- ▶ She said, "I am studying French"
- ▶ They said, "We took some photos."
- ▶ They said, "We were swimming at 10am."
- ▶ He say, "I have eaten breakfast."
- ▶ He asked me, "why do you love me?"
- ▶ She tell me, "don't let me alone!"

INDIRECT/REPORTED SPEECH

- Hari said, “I am very tired now”.
- Hari said that he was very tired then.
- We may report what he said **without** quoting his **exact words**.

Example of reported speech:

- ▶ She said that she liked school.
- ▶ She said that she is studying French.
- ▶ They said that they had taken some photos.
- ▶ They said that they had been swimming at 10am.
- ▶ He say that he have eaten breakfast.
- ▶ He asked me why I loved him.
- ▶ She tell me not to let me alone.

Direct To Indirect

Example:

“My friend *is helping* me study.” She said...

She said her friend *was helping* her study.

1. “The library *is* closed.” He said...

He said the library *was* closed.

2. “We *have registered* for classes.” They said...

They said they *had registered* for classes.

3. “She *got* an A on the test.” You said...

You said she *had gotten* an A on the test.

Connective

He said to her, "I am reading a book." (Assertive sentence)

He told her **that** he was reading a book.

He said to her, "Am I reading a book?" (Interrogative sentence)

He asked her **if** he was reading a book.

He said to her, "Read a book" (Imperative sentence: order/request/advice)

He ordered/told her **to** read a book. (verb+comma = **to**+verb)

He said to her, "What a book I am reading!" (Exclamatory sentence)

He exclaimed to her **that** he was reading a fantastic book.

OBSERVE SOME RULES

- *Observe the tenses of the verb.*

The beggar said, “I understand.”

The beggar said that he understood.

The beggar said, “The man is wanting for more.”

The beggar said that the man was wanting for more.

2nd RULE: VERB TENSES

(a) If reporting verb is in Present or Future Tense, the tense of the verb in the reported speech is not changed
e.g.

He says “I am busy”.

He says that he is busy.

He will say “I was busy.”

He will say that he was busy.

(b) The Present Simple Tense becomes Past Simple Tense.

He said “I play football every evening”.

He said that he played football every evening.

(c) Present Continuous becomes Past Continuous

He said “I am playing football”.

He said that he was playing football.

GROUP 3

- *Observe the tenses of the verb.*

The beggar said, “I understood.”

The beggar said that he had understood.

The beggar said, “The man was wanting for more.”

The beggar said that the man had been wanting for more.

(d) Past becomes Past Perfect

He said “I played football for two years”.

He said that he had played football for two years.

(e) Present Continuous becomes Past Perfect Continuous

He said “I was playing football for two years.

He said that he had been playing football for two years.

Direct Speech

Present Simple

- "He's American," she said.
- "I'm happy to see you," Mary said.
- " He asked, "Are you busy tonight?"

Reported Speech

Past Simple

- She said he **was** American.
- Mary said that she **was** happy to see me.
- He asked me if I **was** busy tonight.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS changes into PAST CONTINUOUS

- He said, “he is listening to the music”
- He said that he was listening to the music.
- She said, “I am washing my clothes”
- She said that she was washing her clothes.
- They said, “we are enjoying the weather”
- They said that they were not enjoying the weather.

The tenses generally move backwards in this way (the tense on the left changes to the tense on the right):

| | |
|---|--|
| present simple I'm a teacher. | past simple He said he was a teacher |
| present continuous I'm having lunch with my parents. | past continuous He said he was having lunch with his parents. |
| present perfect simple I've been to France three times. | past perfect simple He said he had been to France three times. |
| present perfect continuous I've been working very hard. | past perfect continuous He said he had been working very hard. |
| past simple I bought a new car. | past perfect He said he had bought a new car. |
| past continuous It was raining earlier. | past perfect continuous He said it had been raining earlier. |
| past perfect The play had started when I arrived. | past perfect NO CHANGE POSSIBLE |
| past perfect continuous I'd already been living in London for five years. | past perfect continuous NO CHANGE POSSIBLE |

GROUP 4

- *Observe what happens to the modals.*

Fortune said, “The wallet will burst.”

Fortune said that the wallet would burst.

He said, “I can make the beggar rich.”

He said that he could make the beggar rich.

He said, “I shall go.”

He said that he should go.

3rd rule: MODALS

| shall | becomes | should |
|-------|---------|--------|
| will | becomes | would |
| can | becomes | could |

FUTURE TENSE

FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE WILL CHANGES INTO 'WOULD'

- He said, “I will study the book”
- He said that he would study the book.
- She said, “I will buy a computer”
- She said that she would buy a computer.

GROUP 5

- *Observe the place and time expressions.*

He said, “I will go to the market tomorrow.”

He said that he would go to the market the next day.

He said, “I was drinking coffee this morning.”

He said that he had been drinking coffee that morning.

He said, “I placed it here.”

He said he had placed it there.

4th rule: PLACE/ TIME EXPRESSION

Adverbs of place and time:

| | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|
| • here | there |
| • now | then, at the time |
| • today | that day |
| • yesterday | the day before / the previous day |
| • tomorrow | the next / following day |
| • this week | that week |
| • last week | the week before, the previous week |
| • an hour ago | an hour before / earlier |

- Time and adverbs are changed in indirect speech.

Examples.

Direct speech: He said, "I will buy a book tomorrow"

Indirect speech: He said that he would buy a book the **next day**.

Direct speech: She said, "I am happy now"

Indirect speech: She said that she was happy **then**.

Direct speech: He said, "I like this book"

Indirect speech: He said that he liked **that** book.

LET'S PRACTICE!

Change direct to indirect/reported speech applying the rules discussed.

1. "I always drink coffee", she said.
2. "I was reading a book", he explained.
3. He said, "I can drive a car".
4. He said, "I may buy a computer"
5. Irish said, "I did my home work".
6. Antony says, "I eat a mango".
7. Angel said, "I brought a pen yesterday".

ANSWERS:

1. She said that she always drank coffee.
2. He explained that he had been reading a book.
3. He said that he could drive a car.
4. He said that he might buy a computer.
5. Irish said that she had done his home work.
6. Antony says, that he eats a mango”.
7. Angel said that she had bought a pen the day before.

GENERALIZATION

- What is direct speech?
- What is indirect speech?
- How is this topic helpful to you?

Transform the sentences from direct speech into indirect speech.

1. He said, "I can run faster".
2. Sita said, "I was writing a letter".
3. John said, "I go to church".
4. She said, "I am flying to Rome tomorrow".
5. Augustus said, "I have been to Paris many times".

ANSWERS:

1. He said that he could run faster.
2. Sita said that he had been writing a letter.
3. John said he went to church.
4. She said that she was flying to Rome the next day.
5. Augustus said he had been to Paris many times.

