

A stylized illustration of a person in a blue graduation cap and gown sitting at a desk. The person is wearing a blue cap with a tassel and a blue gown. They are sitting at a desk with a green surface. On the desk is an open book with white pages and a quill pen with a silver nib and a blue handle. The background is white. A pink banner with a blue border is positioned across the middle of the image, containing the text "Reported Speech" in blue, rounded letters.

Reported Speech

~~Прямая речь~~ – это речь,
~~переданная~~ дословно, без
~~изменений~~.

Лена говорит Нине: «Я хочу обедать».

*предложение,
вводящее в прямую речь*

прямая речь

Lena tells Nina, "I want to have dinner."



**Кодовенная речь – это способ
передачи чужой речи.**

Лена говорит Нине, что она хочет обедать.

главное предложение

придаточное изъяснительное

предложение

Lena tells Nina that she wants to have dinner.



Reported Statements

The girl says, "I love my cat very much."

The girl says, "I love my cat very much."

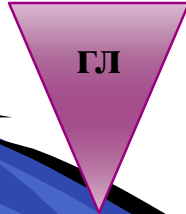
The girl says that she loves her cat very much."

The girl says that she loves her cat very much.





say (to)
tell



He said to Lena, "I see **my** friends every day."
He said to Lena (that) **he** saw **his** friends every day.





say (to)
tell

(that
)



BF+no
t

ГЛ



He said to Lena, "I don't see **my** friends every day."

He said to Lena (that) **he** didn't see **his** friends every day.



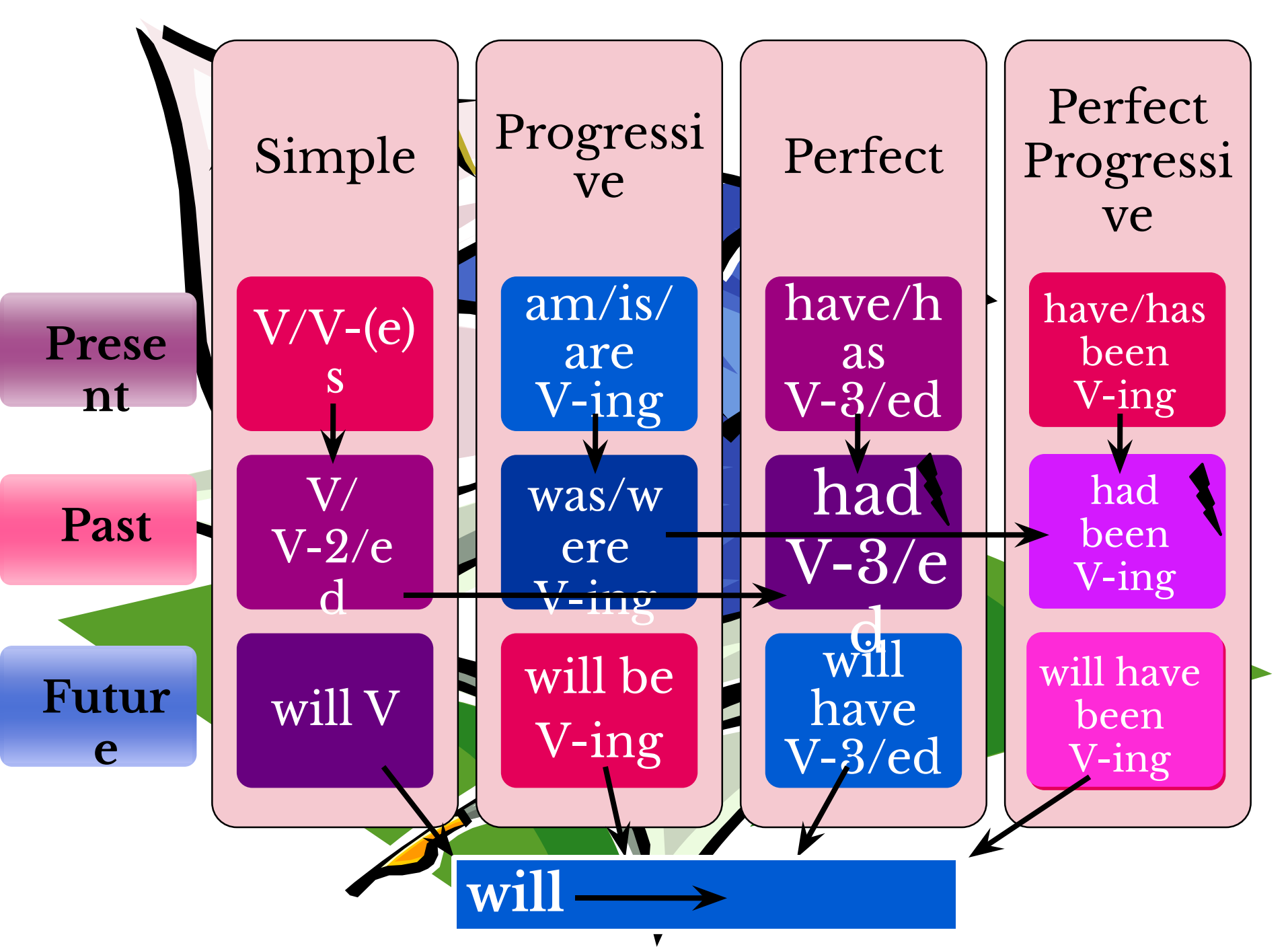
A stylized illustration featuring a blue graduation cap with a tassel, an open book with green pages, and a quill pen with a yellow nib. The background is white with a pink and blue horizontal band.

Sequence of tenses

Согласование времён

согласования времён

Если глагол в главном предложении стоит в прошедшем времени, то и в придаточном предложении он должен стоять в одном из предыдущих времён.



Замена обстоятельств времени и места, указат. местоимений

(прошедшее время в главном предложении)

today – that day
tonight – that night
yesterday – the day before

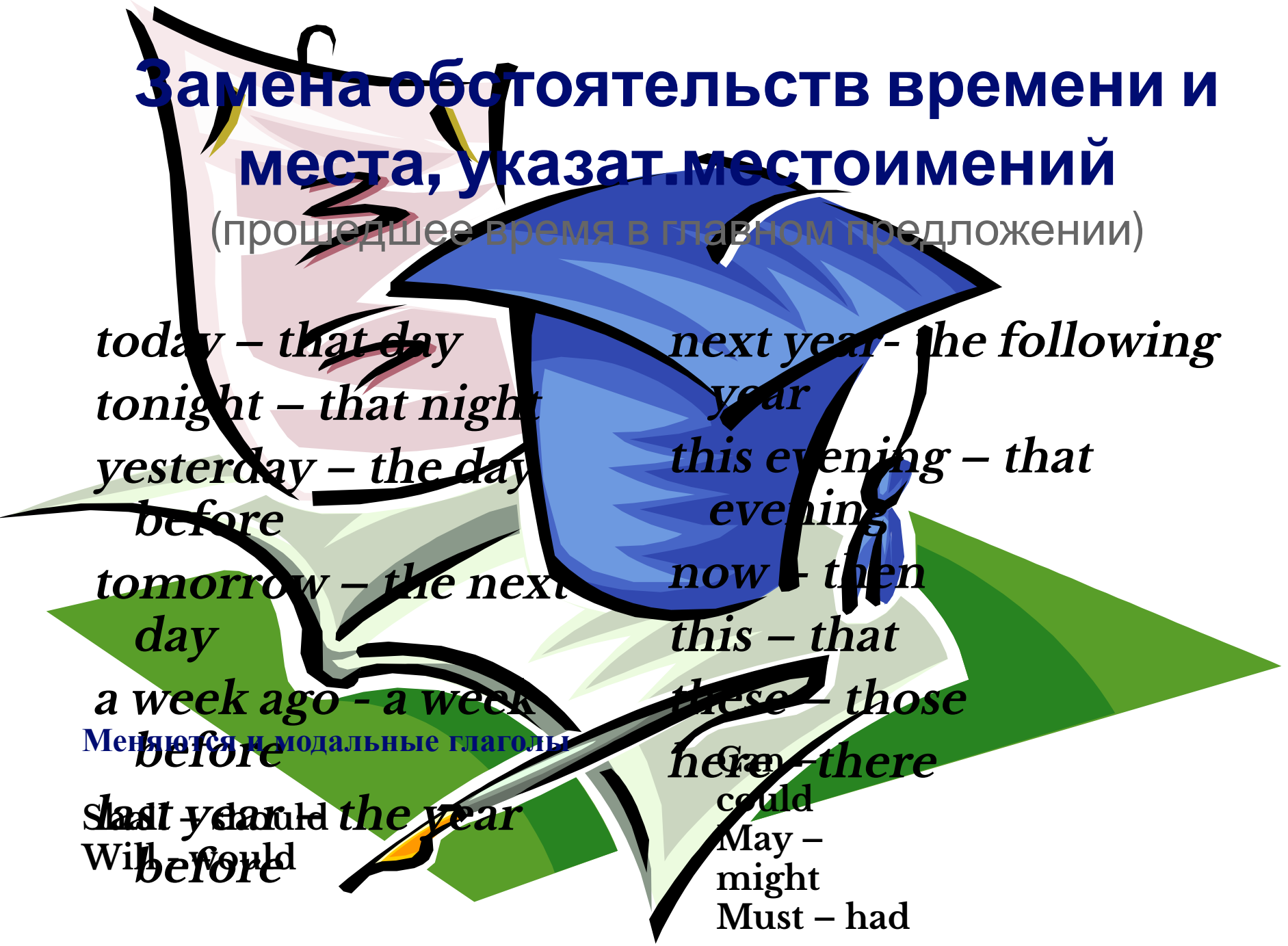
tomorrow – the next day
a week ago – a week before

last year – the year before
last year
Will – could

next year – the following year
this evening – that evening

now – then
this – that
these – those
here – there

could
May – might
Must – had to



Перевод утвердительных и отрицательных предложений в косвенную речь

Утвердительные предложения вводятся в косвенной речи следующими глаголами:

- ◆ admit – признавать
- ◆ complain – жаловаться
- ◆ decide – решить
- ◆ deny – отрицать
- ◆ explain – объяснять
- ◆ promise – обещать
- ◆ remind – напомнить
- ◆ reply – ответить
- ◆ warn – предупредить
- ◆ think – думать, полагать

say
(to)

tel
1



Переведите предложения из прямой речи в косвенную:

1. Ann said, "I am so happy".
2. Tom asked, "What are you doing here?"
3. Jim said, "I'll come tomorrow".
4. Alice wondered, "Is a DVD player expensive?"
5. Father asked, "Have you finished?"

Переведите предложения из прямой речи в косвенную:

1. She said, "My sister and I won this trip to Australia".

2. She said, "Olga had never been to an English-speaking country before".

3. She said, "We will not visit Canberra".

4. She said, "Canberra is the capital of Australia".

5. She said, "I haven't been traveling a lot lately".

6. She said, "I am thinking of going to Canberra".

7. She said, "I have never been to Canada".

8. She said, "Victor has not live in Sydney very long".



Перевод вопросительных предложений в косвенную речь

□ Общие и альтернативные вопросы.

□ Специальные вопросы.



Questions

A stylized illustration of a person's face in profile, wearing a blue graduation cap with a tassel. The person is holding a pen over an open book. The background is white with green accents representing the book's pages.

ask-спросить

want to know-хотеть знать

wonder-интересоваться

Reported Questions

“Can you consult me?”
he says.

“C an yo u consul t me?” h e say s.

H e asks i f I ca n consu lt hi m.

He asks if I can consult
him.



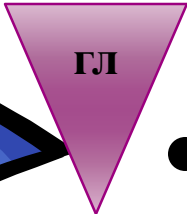


Общие вопросы



ask

if/whether



...?

He **said**, "Did **they** write anything interesting?"

He **asked** **if** **they** wrote anything interesting.



Специальные вопросы



ask



ГЛ

...?

He **said**, "Where is **Tom** going now?"

He **asked** **where** **Tom** was going then?



Переведите вопросы из прямой речи в косвенную:

1. He asked, "Do you like Australia?"
 2. He asked, "Have you been to Australia before?"
 3. He asked, "Does your sister like to travel?"
 4. He asked, "Why did you arrive in Canberra?"
 5. He asked, "Where are you staying?"
 6. He asked, "What sport do you like?"
 7. He asked, "Which city do you like best in your country?"
- 

An illustration of a person in a blue uniform, possibly a soldier or official, writing on a scroll with a quill pen. The person's face is partially visible, showing a slight smile. The scroll is unrolled, and the quill is positioned at the bottom left. The background is a green field.

Orders, commands, request

Приказы, просьбы, советы – это повелительные предложения, выражающие побуждение к действию.



Orders, commands, request

ask - спрашивать, просить

tell - говорить, велеть

offer - приказывать

advise - советовать

Reported Commands

The leader said to the
“Go straight to the
north.”

The leader said to the children

“Go straight to the north.”

The leader told the children to

go straight to the north.

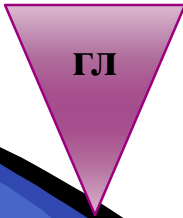
The leader told the children
to go straight to the
north





ask
tell

(not)
to



He says to Jane, "Give me your pen, please."

He asks to Jane to give him her pen.

He says to Jane, "Don't give him your pen, please."

He asks to Jane not to give him her pen.



Переведите из прямой речи в косвенную:

1. “Come to me at 7 p.m.,” she said to Ann.
2. “Read the text once more,” the teacher advised.
3. He offered, “Take my pen. It is OK.”
4. “Help me, please,” the girl asked.
5. Mother asked Kate, “Don’t see this film.”
6. Jane asked brother, “Bring me a book.”
7. Grandpa said to the girl, “Don’t

Перевод прямой речи в косвенную

