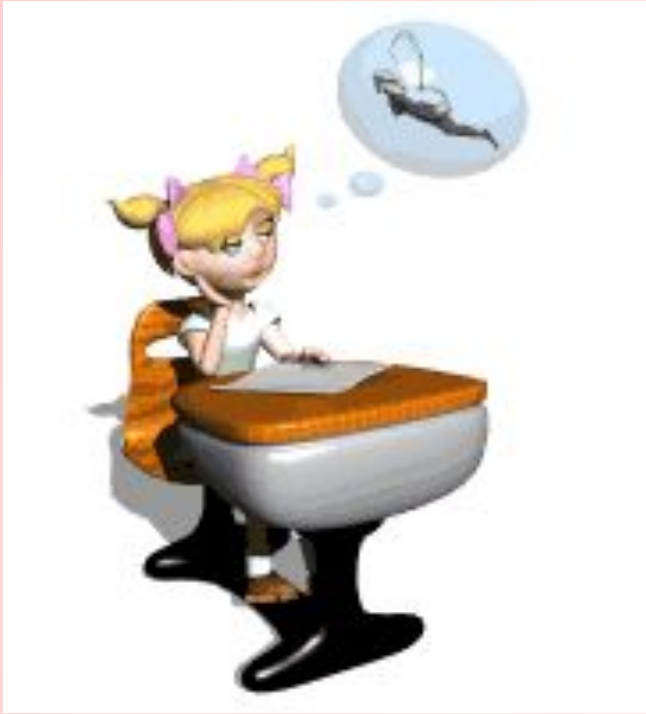


The fundamentals of English grammar



Sequence of Tenses or Tense Shift



Direct and Indirect Speech

Present

Если в косвенной речи в главном предложении глагол стоит в настоящем времени, в придаточном предложении глагол употребляется в том же времени, в котором он стоит в прямой речи.

Past

Если в косвенной речи в главном предложении глагол стоит в прошедшем времени, в придаточном предложении глагол употребляется в одном из прошедших времен: происходит сдвиг времён - глагол делает «шаг назад» (one step back)

Jane says: «I'm reading the Encyclopedia now.»

Jane says that she is reading the Encyclopedia now.

Jane said that she was reading the Encyclopedia then.

Tom tells me: «My sister lost her laptop yesterday.»

Tom tells me that his sister lost her laptop yesterday.»

Tom told me that his sister had lost her laptop the day before.»

Rita thinks: «it will rain tomorrow.»

Rita thinks that it will rain tomorrow.

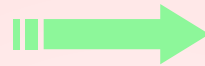
Rita thought that it would rain the next day.

Tense Shift Statements

Времена группы *Present*

Present Simple

V/Vs

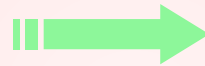


Past Simple

V2/ed

Present

Continuous
is/am/are + Ving

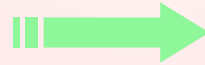


Past Continuous

was/were + Ving

Present Perfect

have/has + V3/ed

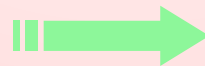


Past Perfect

had + V3/ed

Present Perfect

Continuous
have/has + been Ving



Past Perfect Continuous

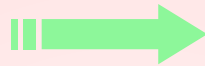
had + been Ving

Tense Shift **Statements**

Времена группы *Past*

Past Simple

V2/ed



Past Perfect

had + V3/ed

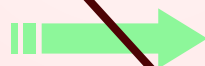
Past Continuous



Past Continuous

was/were + Ving

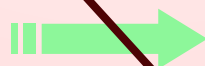
Past Perfect



Past Perfect

had + V3/ed

Past Perfect Continuous



Past Perfect Continuous

had + been Ving

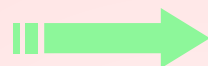
Tense Shift Statements

will

would

Времена группы *Future*

Future Simple

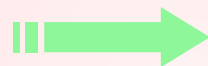


Future Simple in the Past

will + V

would + V

Future Continuous

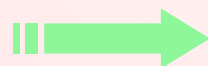


Future Continuous in the

will + be V_{ing}

would + be V_{ing}

Future Perfect

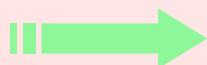


Future Perfect in the Past

will + have V_{3/ed}

would + have V_{3/ed}

*Future Perfect
Continuous*



*Future Perfect
Continuous in the Past*

will + have been V_{ing}

would + have been V_{ing}

Modal Verbs

can – could
may – might
must – had to
have/has to – had to
should = should
ought to = ought to

Dan noted: «I can speak different foreign languages.»

Dan noted that he **could** speak different foreign languages.

Mary said: «I may buy a new phone tomorrow.»

Mary said that she **might** buy a new phone the next day.

Terry said: «I must consult my doctor next week.»

Terry said that he **had to** consult his doctor the following week.

Remember:

Наречия и местоимения, изменяющиеся в косвенной речи в том случае, если глагол в основной части стоит в прошедшем времени.

say
tell
add
note
notice
remark
explain
complain
reply
remind
think



Кроме «say» и «tell»
существует и другие
глаголы,
позволяющие
передавать
косвенную речь и
разнообразить вашу

now – then
yesterday – the day before
tomorrow – the next day
last year – the year before
next year – the following day
(a week) ago – (a week) before
this – that
today – that day
tonight – that night
these – those
here – there

But Правила согласования времён не соблюдаются, если:

1) в придаточном предложении речь идёт об общеизвестных истинах и фактах

Our teacher explained to us that ***the Earth moves round the Sun.***

Our teacher told us that ***water boils at 100 degrees C.***

2) при передачи последовательности событий

He said that ***he was born in Washington*** in 1995 and soon ***his family moved to New York.***

3) говорящий передаёт что-либо сразу после высказывания.

“The view ***is breathtaking***,” he said. → He said that the view ***is breathtaking.***

4) *в придаточной части сложного предложения, имеющего союзы when и since*

Mike said: «I haven't met Susan **since** we **went** to the party.» →

Mike said that he hadn't met Susan **since** they **went** to the party.

He remarked: «She was crying **when** I **came** in.» →

He remarked that she was crying **when** he **came** in.

5) *В косвенной речи передаются придаточные условия 2 и 3 типа (желания или нереальные условия в прошлом).*

“**I wish** I **was** a film star,” he said. →

He said he **wished** he **was** a film star.

Questions

При передаче вопросов в косвенную речь соблюдается прямой порядок слов.

General questions

появляется частичка *if* (ли) для связи главной и придаточной частей предложения

- Ann said: «Does your sister often attend a sports club?» → Ann asked **if** my sister often attended a sports club.
- Mike said: «Did you go clubbing yesterday?» → Mike wondered **if** I had gone clubbing the day before.
- Lisa said: «Will you prepare for the project tomorrow?» → Lisa wanted to know **if** I would prepare for the project the next day.

Wh-questions

связкой между главной и придаточной частями предложения служит вопросительное слово, с которого и задавался вопрос в прямой речи

- Tom said: «What are you doing now?» → Tom wondered **what** I was doing then.
- Kate said: «How did you spend this weekend?» → Kate asked **how** I had spent that weekend.
- Mary said: «What country will you choose to travel next summer?» → Mary wanted to know **what country** I would choose to travel the following summer.

Commands and requests

Для передачи в косвенную речь предложений в повелительном наклонении придаточное предложение не используется - используется дополнение (связывается частичкой to + инфинитив)

The doctor said : «Give up drinking fizzy water.»



The doctor advised me to give up drinking fizzy water.

Mother told her daughter: «Don't speak so loudly.»



Mother asked her daughter not to speak so loudly.

A man said to the waiter: «Could you bring me some salad?»



A man ordered the waiter to bring him some salad.

ask, advise, tell,
warn, order,
remind, allow,
recommend