# Reported speech 1 (He said that ...)

Study this example situation:

Unit

47

A

B



When we use reported speech, the main verb of the sentence is usually past (Paul said that ... / I told her that ... etc.). The rest of the sentence is usually past too:

- Paul said that he was feeling ill.
- I told Lisa that I didn't have any money.

You can leave out that. So you can say:

□ Paul said that he was feeling ill. or Paul said he was feeling ill.

In general, the *present* form in direct speech changes to the *past* form in reported speech: am/is  $\rightarrow$  was do/does  $\rightarrow$  did will  $\rightarrow$  would

are $\rightarrow$ were	have/has $\rightarrow$ had	$can \rightarrow could$

want/like/know/go etc. → wanted/liked/knew/went etc.

Compare direct speech and reported speech:

You met Jenny. Here are some of the Later you tell somebody what Jenny said. things she said in *direct* speech: You use *reported* speech: 'My parents are very well.' □ Jenny said that her parents were very well. 'I'm going to learn to drive.' □ She said that she was going to learn to drive. 'I want to buy a car.' □ She said that she wanted to buy a car. 'John has a new job.' □ She said that John had a new job. 'I can't come to the party on IENNY □ She said that she couldn't come to the Friday.' party on Friday. 'I don't have much free time.' □ She said she didn't have much free time. 'I'm going away for a few □ She said that she was going away for a days. I'll phone you when I few days and would phone me when she get back.' got back.

С

The *past simple* (did/saw/knew etc.) can usually stay the same in reported speech, or you can change it to the *past perfect* (had done / had seen / had known etc.):

*direct* Paul said: 'I woke up feeling ill, so I didn't go to work.'
*reported* Paul said (that) he woke up feeling ill, so he didn't go to work. or
*Paul said (that) he had woken up feeling ill, so he hadn't gone to work.*

# **Exercises**

### Unit 47

### 47.1 Yesterday you met a friend of yours, Steve. You hadn't seen him for a long time. Here are some of the things Steve said to you:



### Later that day you tell another friend what Steve said. Use reported speech.

	and a processing of the second second
1	<u>Steve said that he was living in London.</u>
2	He said that
3	He
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	

### 47.2 Somebody says something to you which is the opposite of what they said earlier. Complete the answers.

1	A	That restaurant is expensive.	
	B:	Is it? I thought you said <u>it was cheap</u>	
2	A:	Sue is coming to the party tonight.	•
	B:	Is she? I thought you said she	
3	A:	Sarah likes Paul.	•
	B:	Does she? Last week you said	
4	A:	I know lots of people.	•
	B:	Do you? I thought you said	
5	n.	Jane will be here next week.	•
	B:	Will she? But didn't you say	2
6	A:	I m going out this evening.	1
	B:	Are you? But you said	
7	A:	I can speak a little French.	•
	B:	Can you? But earlier you said	
8	A:	I haven't been to the cinema for ages.	•
	B:	Haven't you? I thought you said	

# Unit **48**

Α

В

С

## Reported speech 2

It is not always necessary to change the verb in reported speech. If you report something and the situation *hasn't changed*, you do not need to change the verb to the past:

🗆 direct	Paul said, 'My new job is very interesting.'
reported	Paul said that his new job is very interesting.
	(The situation hasn't changed. His job is still interesting.)

□ direct Helen said, 'I want to go to New York next year.'
reported Helen told me that she wants to go to New York next year. (Helen still wants to go to New York next year.)

#### You can also change the verb to the past:

- □ Paul said that his new job was very interesting.
- □ Helen told me that she wanted to go to New York next year.
- But if you are reporting a finished situation, you *must* use a past verb: Paul left the room suddenly. He said he had to go. (*not* has to go)
- You need to use a past form when there is a difference between what was said and what is really true. For example:

You met Sonia a few days ago. She said: 'Joe is in hospital.' (direct speech)

SONIA

Later that day you meet Joe in the street. You say: 'I didn't expect to see you, Joe. Sonia said you were in hospital.' (*not* 'Sonia said you are in hospital', because clearly he is not)



#### Say and tell

If you say who somebody is talking to, use tell:

- □ Sonia told me that you were in hospital. (*not* Sonia said me)
- □ What did you tell the police? (not say the police)

#### Otherwise use say:

- □ Sonia said that you were in hospital. (not Sonia told that ...)
- □ What did you say?

But you can 'say something to somebody':

- □ Ann said goodbye to me and left. (*not* Ann said me goodbye)
- □ What did you say to the police?
- Tell/ask somebody to do something

We also use the infinitive (to do / to stay etc.) in reported speech, especially with tell and ask (for orders and requests):

- □ *direct* 'Stay in bed for a few days,' the doctor said to me.
  - *reported* The doctor told me to stay in bed for a few days.
- □ *direct* **'Don't shout,'** I said to Jim.
  - reported I told Jim not to shout.
- □ *direct* 'Please don't tell anybody what happened,' Jackie said to me. *reported* Jackie asked me not to tell anybody what (had) happened.

You can also say 'Somebody said (not) to do something': Jackie said not to tell anyone. (*but not* Jackie said me)

Reported speech  $\rightarrow$  Unit 47 Reported questions  $\rightarrow$  Unit 50B

D

TELL SOMEBODY

#### SAY SOMEBODY

### **Exercises**

### Unit 48

48.1 Here are some things that Sarah said to you:

