

Grammar lesson. Reported speech

Reported speech p.106 SB

Direct speech (прямая речь) это - прямая речь говорящего от первого лица.

Reported speech (косвенная речь) это – значение слов говорящего, передаваемых третьим лицом

Запиши правило в тетрадь для правил.

Direct speech	Reported speech
Present simple → Past simple "I like trendy clothes," he said. He said (that) he liked trendy clothes.	
Present continuous → Past continuous "I 'm going out," she said. She said (that) she was going out.	
Present modal → Past modal "I can't do it," he said. He said (that) he couldn't do it.	
will → would "I ll buy it," he said. He said (that) he would buy it.	

Прочитай предложения в правиле ex. 1, p. 106 SB, обращая внимание на выделенные глаголы.

Проанализируй изменения глаголов из прямой речи в косвенную.

В **reported speech**, личные и притяжательные

местоимения изменяются согласно значения предложения.

"I'm going shopping with **my** best friend," he said. – He said that **he** was shopping with **his** best friend.

В случае если, глаголы, передающие слова автора (**reporting verbs**) в главной части предложения употребляются в настоящем времени, то времена глаголов в придаточной части **reported speech** будут иметь такую же форму, как в главной его части.

"I'm tired," he says. – He says he's tired.

Запомни, что некоторые слова и выражения времени изменяются в косвенной речи в зависимости от значения предложения.

Например,

now → **then**; **today** → **that day**; **yesterday** → **the day before**; **tomorrow** → **the next day**;
this week → **that week**; **last week** → **that week**; **next week** → **the week after**; **this** → **that**;
here → **there**

"She's **here now**," he said.

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He said that she was **there then**.

Просмотри видео урок до 2-ой минуты. Примеры после второй минуты видео в цели занятия не входят, но могут быть полезны.

Проанализируй примеры на закрепление правила. (Видео можно остановить и проиграть ещё раз).

Task 1.

Прочитай предложения в прямой речи.

Кликни по окошку и выбери правильный вариант местоимений, глаголов и наречий времени в косвенной речи.

1 "I make my own clothes," she said.

She said that she _____ her own clothes.

2 "I'll come tomorrow," she said.

She said _____ would come _____.

3 "Ulan is happy," she says.

She says that Ulan _____ happy.

4 "We're going to a fashion show next week," they said.

They said that _____ were going to a fashion show the week _____.

5 "I can't talk right now because I'm trying on dresses," she said.

She said she _____ talk then because she _____ on dresses.

- We use **said** without a personal object.
*Sezim **said** she liked fashion.*
- We use **told** or **said to** with a personal object.
*Sezim **told** Aslan she liked fashion.*
*Sezim **said to** Aslan that she liked fashion.*

Для преобразования прямой речи в косвенную используются глаголы **said (to)** и **told**

Said используется в выражениях без уточнения имени или адресата обращения.

said to или **told** используются с уточнением лица, кому было адресовано выражение.

Task 2.

Впечатай **said** или **told** согласно правила выше. (Соблюдай правила орфографии.)

1 Shethat she was making a skirt.

- 2 They us they couldn't help us.
3 Bulat to me that he wanted to see Anara.
4 They they were meeting us after school.
5 She him she was studying fashion.

(5 баллов)

Task 3. Письменно в тетради.

Перепиши данные предложения в косвенной речи.

Обрати внимание на изменения глаголов, местоимений и наречий из прямой в косвенную речь.

Vadim: I'm thinking of buying some new T-shirts this week. I need some white ones for my new school.

Aidana: I can help you. I'll go shopping with you.

Task 4. Письменно в тетради.

Перепиши данные предложения из косвенной речи в прямую.

Обрати внимание на изменения глаголов, местоимений и наречий.

Aminat told Aleksandr she was studying for her Maths exam.
He said he could help her if she wanted.

(5 баллов)