

ESL 340: Indirect Speech

Week 6, Tue. 2/20/18
Todd Windisch, Spring 2018

Don't forget to sign-in!

Daily Bookkeeping

- ANNOUNCEMENTS:
 - Phrasal Verb Quiz TUE 2/27
 - "believe in" "hang around"

- TODAY'S AGENDA:
 - 1. Introduce unit 21: indirect speech
 - 2. Test @ 9:00!

HOMEWORK:

- Textbook practice: indirect speech
- Exercise 3 (p. 344)
- Exercise 5 (p. 365)
 - Complete the exercises on a separate piece of paper
 - After you finish, check your answers on my website (toddesl340.weebly.com)
 - Correct your work with a different color pen
 - On THURSDAY, I will ask if you have any questions and collect the homework



- I use the Remind App to make class announcements
- Follow these instructions to sign-up for class announcements that will be texted to you automatically
 - You do NOT need to download the Remind App, but you can if you want to SEND messages back to me

Phone number: 81010

Message

@esl340s

Answer any questions that follow

NOUN CLAUSE REVIEW

• 1. John asked me ______.

where was his wallet

where his wallet was

- 2. I know ______.

 I finished the worksheet
 what I finished the worksheet
- 3. ______ is not important. How close we are

How close are we

NOUN CLAUSE REVIEW

- 4. We are not responsible for ______. what our children say what do our children say
- 5. _____ was sad.

 What did she say

 What she said
- 6. I am not surprised by ______

 That she is unhappy
 - The fact that she is unhappy

UNDERSTANDING MISUNDERSTANDINGS

- In your experience, what are the most difficult kinds of misunderstandings to deal with? Give examples.
- How can misunderstandings be avoided?
- **Listen to** the following interview (pp. 352-353)
 - What are they talking about?
 - What examples of misunderstandings do they give?

UNDERSTANDING MISUNDERSTANDINGS

• We will **listen and read** again together, and follow along in your textbook (p. 352-353).

 Notice the sections in bold. Why are there quotation marks ("") sometimes and other times not?

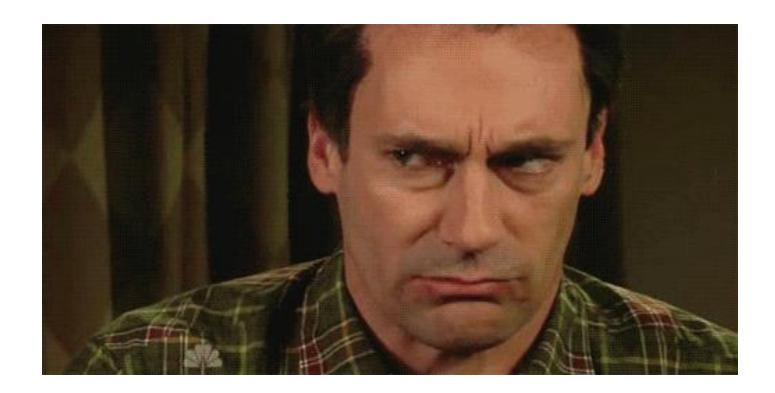
"rancor" (n)

• MEANING: angry feelings (e)



"distressed" (adj)

• **MEANING:** upset (g)



"address" (v)

• **MEANING:** properly deal with (f)







"arbitrary" (adj)

• MEANING: unreasonable (b) / sure that one is right



"rigid" (adj)

• **MEANING:** stiff; inflexible (c)



"self-righteous" (adj)

• **MEANING:** sure that one is right (h)



"inhibit" (v)

• MEANING: discourage (d)



"duration" (n)

• **MEANING:** time something lasts (a)



DIRECT & INDIRECT SPEECH

- **Direct Speech:** to report the exact words someone said more common in writing
- Direct: Todd said, "I called my friend."

- Indirect Speech: to say the words from your perspective
- Indirect: Todd said (that) he had called his friend.

DIRECT SPEECH

- Need quotation marks
- Todd said, "I called my friend."
- Direct speech is introduced by a **reporting verb**:
 - Asked
 - Claimed
 - Said
 - Stated
 - Told
 - Wondered

Punctuate these direct quotes:

- 1. Mary said I am starving
- 2. Sam asked where is the best place to eat around here
- 3. Mary told Sam the best place to eat around here is Jack in the Box

INDIRECT SPEECH

- Todd said (that) he had called his friend.
- No quotation marks
- Need a reporting verb

- Use a noun clause to report indirect speech.
 - Noun clause: (that) he had called his friend.
 - Noun clause = dependent clause that replaces a noun in a sentence (subject, object, or complement)

COMMON REPORTING VERBS

- Say and tell are the most common reporting verbs.
- We <u>usually</u> use the simple past form in direct and indirect speech. What are their forms in the simple past?
 - Said and told
- Hal said, "Martha, we have to leave."
- Hal told Martha, "We have to leave."
 - You have a speaker and listener, so both must be outside the quotation.

SAY VS. TELL

• It is important to know if the emphasis is on the speaker or the speaker and listener

• Hal said, "Martha, we have to leave."

- Who is the speaker? Hal or Martha?
 - Hal is the speaker because he said something.
 - In this example, the emphasis is on the speaker (Hal)
 - If the emphasis is on the speaker, use say as your reporting verb

SAY VS. TELL

- Hal told Martha, "We have to leave."
 - What is different about this sentence from the other one?
 - Reporting verb is told
 - In this example, the emphasis is on the speaker and the listener.

• When the emphasis is on the **speaker and listener**, use **told**.

ASK

- Ask is also very common!
- Ask can be used with or without a listener.
- Ask is used with questions. Say and tell aren't.
 - Hilary said that she wanted to go to the movies. (statement)
 - Hilary asked if we could go to the movies. (question)
 - Hilary said if we could go to the movies. (question)
 - Hilary told John that she wanted to go to the movies. (statement)
 - Hilary asked John if they could go to the movies. (question)
 - Hilary told John if they could go to the movies. (question)

ASK, SAY, TELL PRACTICE

- Read the following sentences and help me decide if we should use ask, say, or tell.
- Make sure you conjugate the verb correctly!
- EnglishClub.com

INDIRECT SPEECH

- When you're not saying the exact words, you are using indirect or reported speech.
- In reported speech, several changes occur:
- 1. Verb tenses
- 2. Pronouns
- 3. Time expressions
- 4. Place expressions

Changing verb tenses (backshift of tense):

Direct speech		Indirect speech	
Simple Present	\rightarrow	Simple Past	
Present Progressive	\rightarrow	Past Progressive	
Present Perfect	→	Past Perfect	
Present Perfect Progressive	→	Past Perfect Progressive	
Simple Past	→	Past Perfect	
Modals: Will, can, may, must	→	Would, could, might, had to	
Imperative	→	Infinitive	

Note that the Past Perfect and the Past Perfect Continuous do not change.

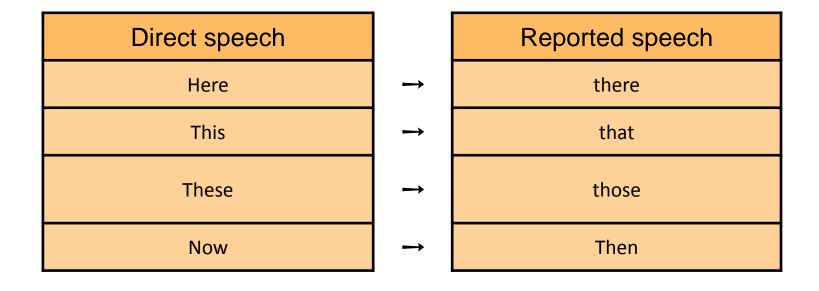
• Changing pronouns, personal and possessive:

Direct speech			Reported speech			
I	me	my	→	he / she	him / her	his / her
We	us	ours	→	they	them	their

• Time expressions:

Direct speech		Reported speech	
Now	→	then	
(a week) ago	→	(a week) before or previously	
Today/ This day	→	that day	
Tonight/ This Evening	→	that night/ that evening	
Yesterday	→	the day before/ the previous day	
Tomorrow	→	the following day / the next day/ the day after	
Next day / week / month / year	→	the following day / week / month / year	
Last (weekend)	→	The weekend before/the previous weekend	

• Place/Time expressions:



Look at the girl on the right. We will turn the statement into the reported speech by changing:

- 1. the verb from the <u>present simple</u> to the <u>past simple</u>
- 2. the personal pronoun <u>I</u> to <u>she</u>
- 3. the possessive pronoun <u>my</u> to <u>her</u>

The sentence would then be:

The girl said (that) <u>she loved her</u> new dress.

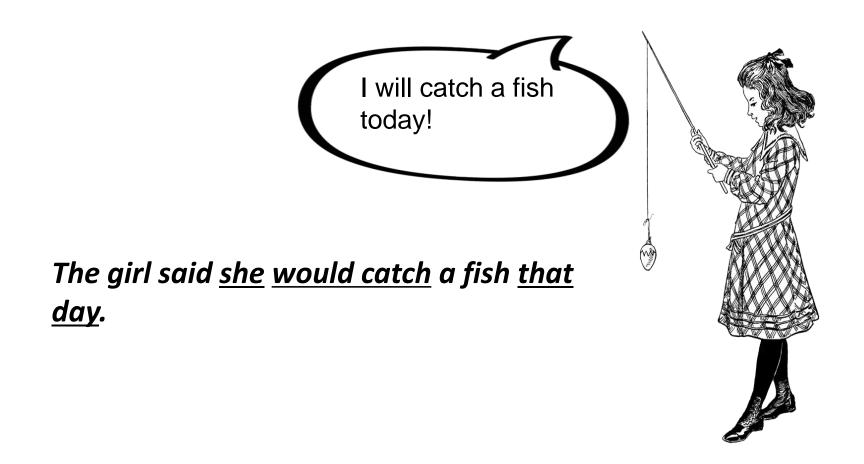


I was so tired I passed out in the middle of the street.

- The man said (that) <u>he had been</u> so tired <u>he had passed</u> out in the middle of the street.
- Sometimes, you'll need to change more than one verb. If you forget, don't worry. It takes practice to remember all the changes ©



The woman said it <u>had</u>
 <u>been</u> years since <u>she</u>
 <u>had had that</u> much fun.



EXERCISE 1, p. 361

- 1. C
- 2. I seems \rightarrow seemed
- 3. I "if she had included..."
- 4. C
- 5. I we \rightarrow they
- 6. C
- 7. C
- 8. I them
- 9. C
- 10. I will → would

