



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*

Remind App



- 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*

❖ *Answer any questions that follow*

Phone number:

81010

Message:

@esl340s

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 usually 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](https://www.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

INDIRECT SPEECH, P. 177

- Changing verb tenses (backshift of tense):

Direct speech		Indirect speech
Simple Present	→	Simple Past
Present Progressive	→	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.

INDIRECT SPEECH, P. 177

- Changing pronouns, personal and possessive:

Direct speech		
I	me	my
We	us	ours

→

Reported speech		
he / she	him / her	his / her
they	them	their

INDIRECT SPEECH, P. 177

- 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
<u>Next</u> day / week / month / year	→	<u>the following</u> day / week / month / year
Last (weekend)	→	The weekend before/the previous weekend

INDIRECT SPEECH, P. 177

- Place/Time expressions:

Direct speech		Reported speech
Here	→	there
This	→	that
These	→	those
Now	→	Then

PRACTICE INDIRECT SPEECH

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

1. the verb from the present simple to the past simple
2. the personal pronoun I to she
3. the possessive pronoun my to her

The sentence would then be:

- The girl said (that) she loved her new dress.



PRACTICE INDIRECT SPEECH

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

- ***The man said (that) he had been so tired he had passed 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 😊***



PRACTICE INDIRECT SPEECH

It has been
years since
I've
had this
much
fun!

- ***The woman said it had been years since she had had that much fun.***



PRACTICE INDIRECT SPEECH

I will catch a fish today!

The girl said she would catch a fish that day.



EXERCISE 1, p. 361

1. C
2. I seems → seemed
3. I “if she had included...”
4. C
5. I we → they
6. C
7. C
8. I ~~them~~
9. C
10. I will → would

