

# REPORTED SPEECH mowa zależna

Mowa zależna to przytaczanie czyjejś wypowiedzi, ale przy tym nie cytując jej.

Przykład:

**DIRECT SPEECH** 

'I'm going to the gym later,' he said.

## REPORTED SPEECH

He said (that) he was going to the gym later. (użycie <u>that</u> nie jest konieczne)

W REPORTED SPEECH czas gramatyczny zmienia się w następujący sposób:

## DIRECT SPEECH

## **Present Simple**

'I study English,' Mary said.

#### **Present Continuous**

'I'm studying English,' Mary said.

## Past Simple

'I studied English,' Mary said.

## Past Continuous

'I was studying English,' Mary said.

## Present Perfect Simple

'I have studied English,' Mary said.

## Present Perfect Continuous

'I have been studying English,' Mary said.

## REPORTED SPEECH

## Past Simple

Mary said she studied English.

#### Past Continuous

Mary said she was studying English.

## Past Perfect Simple

Mary said she had studied English.

## Past Perfect Continuous

Mary said she had been studying English.

## Past Perfect Simple

Mary said she had studied English.

## Past Perfect Continuous

Mary said she had been studying English.

Czasy Past Perfect Simple i Past Perfect Continuous pozostają bez zmian.

O czasach przyszłych (will) dowiesz się w sekcji MODAL VERBS.

## MODAL VERBS

W REPORTED SPEECH czasowniki modalne również zmieniają swoją formę w zależności od ich znaczenia, tak jak w poniższej tabeli.

## **DIRECT SPEECH**

#### will

'I will study English,' Mary said.

#### can

'I can speak English,' Mary said.

#### car

'I can study English with you at 5 pm,' Mary said.

## may

'I may study English later,' Mary said.

#### must

'I must study English,' Mary said.

#### must

'They must be studying English,' Mary said.

#### shall

'Shall I help you with your homework?' Mary asked.

## REPORTED SPEECH

#### would

Mary said she would study English.

## could (o teraźniejszości)

Mary said she could speak English.

# would be able to (o przyszłości)

Mary said she would be able to study English with me at 5 pm.

## might

Mary said she might study English later.

## had to (przymus)

Mary said she had to study English.

## must (założenie)

Mary said they must be studying English.

#### should

Mary asked if she should help me with my homework.

# POZOSTAŁE SŁOWA, KTÓRE ZMIENIAJĄ SIĘ W REPORTED SPEECH

#### DIRECT SPEECH

today, tonight

now

yesterday

tomorrow

this week/month/year

last week/month/year

next week/month/year

one day/week/month/year ago

#### REPORTED SPEECH

that day, that night

then, at that time, immediately

the day before

the following day

that week/month/year

the previous week/month/year

the following week/month/year

one day/week/month/year before

SAY i TELL - jaka jest różnica?

SAY - powiedzieć (do kogoś)

Po SAY nie musimy dodawać żadnego słowa. Możemy natomiast użyć <u>to somebody</u>.

He said (to me) I should study English more often.

TELL - powiedzieć komuś

Po TELL zawsze dodamy osobę, do której kierowane jest zdanie.

He told me I should study English more often.