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Topic : Reported Speech  
Class : VII  
No. of Modules : 03  
Module : 1 / 3

## Reported Speech

- a) What is reported speech?
- b) How do we use it?

yesterday



today

Yesterday I met Smriti. She told me (that) she got 10/10 in her English test!



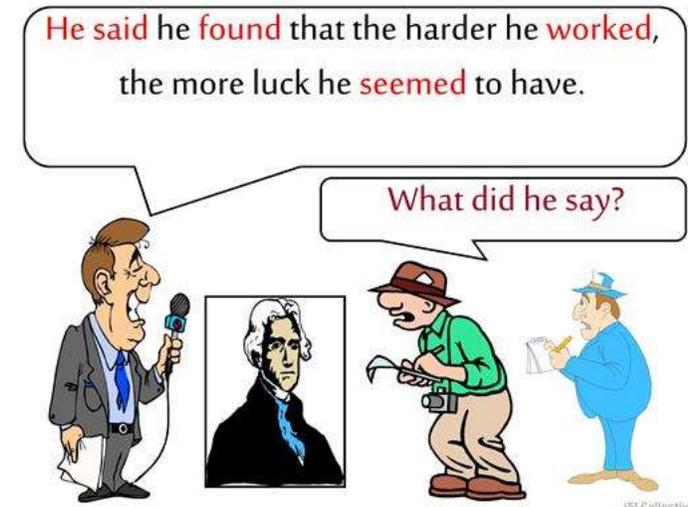
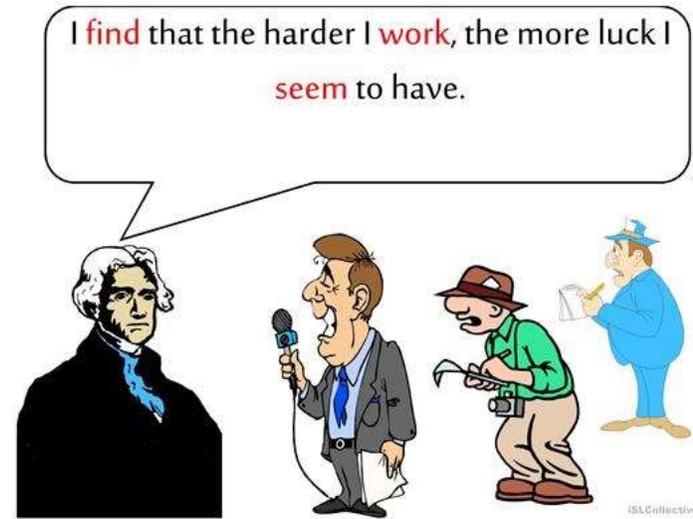
We often use reported speech to :

- Give someone a telephone message.  
Ex.: *Bharat said he couldn't come today as he was sick.*
- Tell someone news we hear from someone.  
Ex.: *Ketan told me that Ayush had seen the thief.*
- Report something that happened earlier.  
Ex. : *Sheetal said that Rocky fell off his cycle.*



# When do we use reported speech?

-We use reported speech usually when talking about something that happened in *the past*.



## Direct Speech

1. When we say exactly what someone says.
2. In writing , inverted commas or 'speech marks' are used. It is a quoted speech.
3. Punctuation such as exclamation marks and question marks are used.
4. The speaker may say his words in any tense.
5. Universal truths remain unchanged.  
Ex. Our S.St teacher said that the earth is in the shape of a geoid.
6. Pronouns, demonstrative pronouns and nouns are used.

## Indirect Speech

1. When we report what someone says without using the same words.
2. We drop the inverted commas in writing.
3. Except beginning the reported sentence with a capital letter and ending it with a full stop no other punctuation is used.
4. The tenses are changed in progression: present to past and past to past perfect tense.
5. Universal truths remain unchanged.
6. Pronouns, demonstrative pronouns and nouns undergo a change.

Some changes that happen to the sentences when they are transformed from direct speech to reported/indirect speech:

- > verbs change -> present -> past -> past perfect
- > pronouns change -> I/you-> he/she/me, we->they and others
- > The changes in the pronouns depend on the speaker and the listener( you->me/he/she)
- > speech marks , "....." -> are removed ('?'- removed)
- > reporting verbs -> are added -> asked, told, said, requested
- > time /place words change-> today-> that day, tomorrow -> the next day, yesterday-> the day before, now->then
- > in reporting questions without 'wh' -> if/whether is added

# Some changes in verbs :

is/am

become

was

are

becomes

was / were

was/were

become

had been

have/has/had

become

had

will /shall

become

would/could

can/may /might

become

could

must/ have to

become

must/had to

## reported speech changes

### tense changes

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
<b>Present Simple</b> Sarah: 'I live in Madrid.'	<b>Past Simple</b> Sarah said (that) she didn't live in Madrid.'
<b>Present Continuous</b> Michael: 'I'm studying Biology now.'	<b>Past Continuous</b> Michael said that he was studying Biology then.
<b>Past Continuous</b> 'The children were saving up for a new video game,' the mother explained.	<b>Past continuous</b> The mother explained that the children were saving up for a new video game.
<b>Past Perfect Continuous</b> 'The students had been taking notes in the conference,' the teacher said.	<b>Past Perfect Continuous</b> The teacher said that the students had been taking notes in the conference.
<b>Past Simple</b> <b>Present Perfect</b> <b>Past Perfect</b> 'I have never visited England,' my sister pointed out.	<b>Past Perfect</b> My sister pointed out that she had never visited England.
<b>Can</b> <b>May/might</b> 'May I come in, please?,' the student asked.	<b>Could</b> <b>Might</b> The student asked if she might come in.
<b>Must</b> <b>Have to</b> 'These bills must be paid this week,' Mary added.	<b>Had to</b> Mary added that those bills had to be paid that week.
<b>Will</b> 'The bus will leave soon,' the driver confirmed.	<b>Would</b> The driver confirmed that the bus would leave soon.
<b>Would</b> <b>Could</b> <b>Should</b> <b>Ought to</b> 'Could we see Mr. Smith, please?' the man wondered.	<b>Would</b> <b>Could</b> <b>Should</b> <b>Ought to</b> The man wondered if they could see Mr. Smith.
<b>Is/are going to</b> 'My mother isn't going to the supermarket today,' Jenny denied.	<b>Was/were going to</b> Jenny denied that her mother was going to the supermarket that day.

### personal pronouns

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
I	He / She
You	I / We
We	They

\* 3rd person no change

### indirect objects

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Me	Him / Her
You	Me / Our
Us	Them

\* 3rd person no change

### possessive adjectives

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
My	His /
Your	My / Our
Our	Their

\* 3rd person no change

### demonstratives

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
This	That
These	Those
Here	There

### expressions of time

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Today	That day
Tonight	That night
Tomorrow	The following day
Yesterday	The day before
Last day/week	The day/week before
Next week/year	The next week / year
Now	Then
... ago	... before

*say vs. tell*

\* say - said that... Mary said that she was going to the cinema.  
\* tell - told (object pronoun: him, her, us, them...) (that)... Jenny told her mother that she was going to a party.

# Pronouns change:



# Demonstrative Pronouns :

here

becomes

there

this

becomes

that

these

becomes

those

'time expressions' that change :



Let's see a few examples of reported speech:



"I have won  
the competition."

Monica

Reported speech :

Monica said she had won  
the competition .





"  
I am feeling very  
"  
thirsty."

Sam

Sam said he was feeling very  
thirsty.



“  
We played all evening  
”  
yesterday



Shama

Shama said they had played  
all evening the previous day.



a) **Monica** said, "I have won the competition."  
- Monica said that she had won the competition.



b) **Sam** said, "I am feeling very thirsty."  
- Sam said that he was feeling very thirsty.



c) **Shama** said, "We played all evening yesterday."  
- Shama said that they had played all evening the previous day.



THANK YOU

