

REPORTED SPEECH

➡ Ο πλάγιος λόγος (reported speech) χρησιμοποιείται όταν θέλουμε να μεταφέρουμε τα λόγια κάποιου σε τρίτο πρόσωπο. Στον πλάγιο λόγο γίνονται αλλαγές στους χρόνους και σε χρονικές λέξεις/εκφράσεις:

ΑΛΛΑΓΕΣ ΧΡΟΝΩΝ:

- Οι **PRESENT** χρόνοι γίνονται **PAST**
Present Simple: Past Simple
Present Continuous: Past Continuous
Present Perfect: Past Perfect
- Οι **PAST** χρόνοι γίνονται **PAST PERFECT**
Past Simple: Past Perfect Simple
Past Continuous: Past Perfect Continuous
- Οι **PAST PERFECT** χρόνοι παραμένουν **PAST PERFECT**
Past Perfect Simple: Past Perfect Simple
Past Perfect Continuous: Past Perfect Continuous
- Στους **FUTURE** χρόνους το **will** γίνεται **would**.

"He doesn't want to follow me," she said.
 She said (that) he didn't want to follow her.
 "I will call you," he said to me.
 He said (that) he would call me.
 "I'll be working in Italy next year," he said.
 He said he would be working in Italy the following year.

ΑΛΛΑΓΕΣ ΧΡΟΝΙΚΩΝ ΕΚΦΡΑΣΕΩΝ:

today	that day
tonight	that night
now	then / at that time
yesterday	the previous day / the day before
last week	the previous week / the week before
tomorrow	the following day / the next day / the day after
next week	the following week / the next week / the week after
ago	before
here	there
this	that/the
these	those
come	go*

*"Come here," he said. → He asked me to go there.
 (ο ομιλητής δε βρίσκεται πλέον στο αναφερόμενο μέρος)

NOTE:

- Οι **αντωνυμίες** αλλάζουν ανάλογα με το νόημα της πρότασης.

Jane: "I will be visiting you soon." → Jane said that she would be visiting me/us soon.

- Οι **χρόνοι** **ΔΕΝ** αλλάζουν στον πλάγιο λόγο όταν:

- το εισαγωγικό ρήμα είναι σε Present Tense.

"It's a beautiful watch," he says. → He says (that) it's a beautiful watch.

- σε πρόταση με **Past Simple/Continuous** υπάρχουν οι λέξεις **when/while/as**.

"When I was young, I worked a lot," he said. → He said (that) when he was young, he worked a lot.

- ο ομιλητής εκφράζει **γενική αλήθεια**, κάτι που εξακολουθεί να ισχύει ή είναι γενικά αποδεκτό.

"The Earth is round," the teacher said. → The teacher said (that) the Earth is round.

"My father isn't working at the moment," he said. → He said (that) his father isn't working at the moment.

- έχουμε **unreal past** σε 2nd ή 3rd type conditional, wishes, would rather, it's time, etc.

"If I knew the truth, I would tell you," he said to her. → He told her (that) if he knew the truth, he would tell her.

"It's high time you made a decision," he said to me. → He told me it was high time I made a decision.
 (ΑΛΛΑΖΕΙ) (ΔΕΝ ΑΛΛΑΖΕΙ)

- Στον πλάγιο λόγο **ΔΕΝ** αλλάζουν τα **infinitives** και **gerunds**.

"He ought to be/should be more polite to older people," she said.

→ She said (that) he ought to be/should be more polite to older people.

"I don't like being given orders," she said.

→ She said (that) she didn't like being given orders.

"You could have told me about it," he said.

→ He said I could have told him about it.



Ο πλάγιος λόγος **χωρίζεται σε κάποιες κατηγορίες** ανάλογα με το είδος της πρότασης που μεταφέρεται σε τρίτο πρόσωπο. Η πιο απλή κατηγορία είναι όταν μεταφέρουμε **απλές καταφατικές ή αρνητικές προτάσεις (statements)**.

REPORTING STATEMENTS

FORM: say (to sb) (that), tell sb (that), be told (that)

"_____," **he said.**



He said (that) _____

"_____," **he said to me.**



He told me/I was told (that) _____

"Carrie is leaving for Paris next week," **my boss told me.**

I was told (that) Carrie was leaving for Paris the following week.

"I saw Peter and Mary last night," **she said.**

She said (that) she had seen Peter and Mary the previous night.

"I won't tolerate your behavior any longer," **he said to her.**

He told her (that) he wouldn't tolerate her behavior any longer.

"We've been waiting here for 2 hours," **they said to us.**

They told us (that) they had been waiting there for 2 hours.

REPORTING QUESTIONS

Υπάρχουν οι **άμεσες ερωτήσεις (direct questions)** και οι **έμμεσες ερωτήσεις (indirect questions)**.



DIRECT QUESTIONS

Χωρίζονται σε **2** κατηγορίες:

1. **"Yes/No" questions:** είναι ερωτήσεις ολικής άγνοιας και απαντώνται με "yes/no".

- Do you like fish? - Yes, I do.

2. **"Wh" questions:** είναι ερωτήσεις μερικής άγνοιας και σχηματίζονται με τα **who, which, what, where, when, why, how.**

- What is your sister's name? - Sandra.



Who spoke to you yesterday? (= ποιος σου μίλησε χτες; Η ερώτηση αφορά το υποκείμενο - ΔΕΝ κάνουμε αντιστροφή)

Who did you speak to yesterday? (= σε ποιον μίλησες χτες; Η ερώτηση αφορά το αντικείμενο - κάνουμε αντιστροφή)



INDIRECT QUESTIONS

Όλες οι direct questions μπορούν να μετατραπούν σε indirect questions κυρίως **για λόγους ευγένειας**. Εισάγονται με ειδικές εκφράσεις όπως:

Can/Could you tell me..., I wonder..., I want to know..., I'd like to know..., Do you know..., Would you mind telling me..., etc.

Έπειτα ακολουθεί:

-if/whether για **"Yes/No" questions:** Have you seen my hat? → Can you tell me **if/whether** you have seen my hat?

-ερωτηματική λέξη για **"Wh" questions:** Where is my hat? → I want to know **where** my hat is.



Στις indirect questions **το ρήμα μπαίνει σε κατάφαση** και **ΔΕΝ έχουμε αλλαγή χρόνων/χρονικών λέξεων.**

Will you leave tomorrow? → I'd like to know **if/whether you will leave tomorrow.**

How did you do it? → I wonder **how you did it.**

(ΔΕΝ έχουμε αντιστροφή και ΔΕ χρησιμοποιούμε τα βοηθητικά do/does/did.)



REPORTED QUESTIONS

Όταν μεταφέρουμε ευθείες ερωτήσεις στον πλάγιο λόγο, οι προτάσεις αυτές λέγονται **πλάγιες ερωτήσεις (reported questions)**.



Σ' αυτήν την περίπτωση **το ρήμα μπαίνει σε κατάφαση** και **γίνονται αλλαγές χρόνων και χρονικών λέξεων/φράσεων.**

FORM: Introductory verb **(ask/want to know/wonder)** + **if, whether, why, where, how, who, when..**

"_____," he asked/said.



He asked/wanted to know/wondered _____

"Do you know the answer?" he said to me.

He asked me **if/whether I knew** the answer.

"When did you buy this dress?" he said to her.

He asked her **when she had bought** that dress.

"Will you leave tomorrow?" she said to him.

She asked him **if/whether he would leave** the next day.

"How long has she been a doctor?" he said.

He asked **how long she had been** a doctor.

REMEMBER: Στις **INDIRECT QUESTIONS** έχουμε **ΚΑΤΑΦΑΣΗ ΑΛΛΑ ΟΧΙ ΑΛΛΑΓΗ ΧΡΟΝΩΝ.**

Στις **REPORTED QUESTIONS** έχουμε **ΚΑΤΑΦΑΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΑΛΛΑΓΗ ΧΡΟΝΩΝ.**

REPORTING COMMANDS, REQUESTS & SUGGESTIONS



COMMANDS - Προσταγές, διαταγές

Introductory verbs: tell, order, command, instruct, urge

FORM: Introductory verb + FULL INFINITIVE (to do/not to do)

"Don't fire," the officer told the soldiers.

→ The officer commanded/ordered the soldiers not to fire.

"Insert the coin into the slot," he instructed us.

→ He instructed us to insert the coin into the slot.



REQUESTS - Παρακλήσεις

Introductory verbs: ask, beg, plead with

FORM: Introductory verb + FULL INFINITIVE (to do/not to do)

"Please help him!" ή "Could you help him?" she said to me.

→ She asked me to help him.

"Please, please don't leave me," she said to him.

→ She pleaded with him not to leave her.



SUGGESTIONS - Προτάσεις

Introductory verbs: suggest, recommend, propose

FORMS: i) Introductory verb + GERUND (doing/not doing) - εάν ο ομιλητής συμπεριλαμβάνεται

ii) Introductory verb + (that) sb (should) do sth - εάν ο ομιλητής ΔΕΝ συμπεριλαμβάνεται

"Let's go to the park," he said.

→ He suggested/recommended/proposed (our/their) going to the park.

"You had better see a doctor," Bill said to her.

→ Bill recommended (that) she (should) see a doctor.

REPORTING MODAL VERBS

Όταν μεταφέρουμε **modals** στον πλάγιο λόγο οι γενικές αλλαγές είναι: **will** → **would**, **can** → **could**, **may** → **might**
 Ωστόσο, το κάθε modal **αλλάζει ανάλογα με τη χρήση του**. Μελετήστε τον παρακάτω πίνακα:

MODAL IN DIRECT SPEECH

USE

MODAL IN REPORTED SPEECH

"You must finish it today."	obligation - present	He said (that) I had to finish it today/that day.
"You must hand in the essay next week."	obligation - future	He said (that) I would have to hand in the essay the following week.
"He must be very rich."	logical assumption	He said (that) he must be very rich.
"You mustn't go in that room."	prohibition	He said (that) I mustn't/wasn't (allowed) to go in that room.
"He can ride a bike."	ability - present	She said (that) he could ride a bike.
"I can't join you next week."	ability - future	She said (that) she wouldn't be able to join us the following week.
" Shall we go out tonight?"	suggestion	He suggested going out tonight/that night.
"What shall I do?"	advice	He asked me what he should do/what to do.
"You needn't worry."	necessity - present	He said (that) I didn't need to worry. He said (that) I didn't have to worry.
"You needn't join us tomorrow."	necessity - future	He said (that) I wouldn't have to join them the following day.
"She may/could/might forget it."	possibility	He said (that) she might/could forget it.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY VERBS



Ανάλογα με το είδος της πρότασης που μεταφέρεται στον πλάγιο λόγο (κατηγορία, παράπονο κτλ.) χρησιμοποιούμε αντίστοιχα εισαγωγικά ρήματα. Το κάθε ένα από αυτά έχει το δικό του τρόπο σύνταξης. Μελετήστε τον παρακάτω πίνακα:

DIRECT SPEECH

VERB

USE OF INTRODUCTORY VERB

"You stole my money."	accuse	He accused me of stealing/having stolen his money.
"Yes, I stole the money."	admit	He admitted (to) stealing/having stolen the money. He admitted that he had stolen the money.
"You should take this pill."	advise	He advised me to take that/the pill.
"Yes, I'll come with you."	agree	He agreed to come with me.
"Yes, it's brilliant."	agree	He agreed that it was brilliant.
"I'm sorry I was late."	apologize	He apologized for being/having been late.
"Could you turn it up?"	ask	He asked me to turn it up.
"I'm the best player."	boast	He boasted of/about being the best player. He boasted that he was the best player.
"I know who killed her."	claim/state	He claimed/stated that he knew who had killed her. He claimed to have known who had killed her.
"You never tidy your room."	complain	She complained to me about my never tidying my room. She complained that I never tidied my room.
"Congratulations on winning!"	congratulate	He congratulated me on winning.
"I want to be told the truth at once."	demand	He demanded to be told the truth at once.
"No, I didn't lie to you."	deny	He denied lying/having lied to me. He denied that he had lied to me.
"Isn't it just wonderful!"	exclaim/remark	He exclaimed/remarked that it was (just) wonderful.
"This is how you do it."	explain	He explained (to me) how to do it.
"I wasn't near the scene of the crime."		He explained that he wasn't near the scene of the crime.
"You mustn't enter this room."	forbid	He forbade us to enter/from entering the room.
"You must wear it."	insist	He insisted on me/my wearing it. He insisted (that) I (should) wear it.
"Would you like to come to my party?"	invite	He invited me (to go) to his party.
"Would you like me to help you?"	offer	He offered to help me.
"Shall I wash the dishes?"	offer	She offered to wash the dishes.
"You can/may use my phone."	permit/allow	He permitted/allowed me to use his phone.
"I'll study more."	promise	He promised to study more. He promised that he would study more.
"No, I won't do it."	refuse	He refused to do it.
"Don't forget to feed the cat."	remind	He reminded me to feed the cat.
"Thank you for helping me."	thank	He thanked me for helping him.
"Give me the gem or I'll kill you!"	threaten	He threatened to kill me if I didn't give him the gem.
"Go on, kick the ball!"	urge/encourage	He urged/encouraged me to kick the ball.
"Don't go near the edge."	warn	He warned me not to go near the edge.
"Good luck."	wish	He wished me good luck.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE

Χρησιμοποιούμε subjunctive (υποτακτική) μετά από συγκεκριμένες εκφράσεις και ρήματα.

FORM: SPECIAL VERB/PHRASE + THAT + SUBJECT + SHOULD + BARE INFINITIVE (do/not do)

VERBS + SUBJUNCTIVE:

I demand/request/require/insist that you **should** be here at 6.00.

I suggest/recommend/propose/ask/advise that he **should not be** late.

PHRASES + SUBJUNCTIVE:

It is necessary/vital/urgent that you **should** be here at 6.00.

It is important/essential/imperative that he **should not be** late.

Τα ρήματα και οι εκφράσεις που συντάσσονται με subjunctive συνήθως έχουν και άλλους τρόπους σύνταξης.

I suggest that you visit the museum. = I suggest your visiting the museum.

It is important that we exercise. = It is important (for us) to exercise.



Στη subjunctive μπορούμε να παραλείψουμε:

i) το ~~should~~ ΚΑΙ το ~~that~~
I suggest she (not) come early.

ii) ~~MONO~~ το ~~should~~
I suggest that she (not) come early.