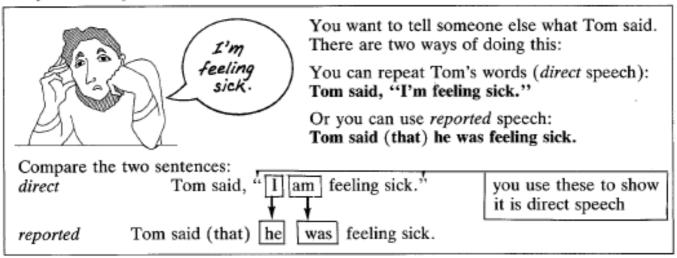
## Study this example situation:



When we use reported speech, we are usually talking about the past. So verbs usually change to the past in reported speech. For example:

am/is → was

have/has → had

 $can \rightarrow could$ 

are  $\rightarrow$  were

 $will \rightarrow would$ 

do/want/know → did/wanted/knew, etc.

Study these examples. You met Tom. Here are some things he said to you:

I'm going away for a few days. I'll call you when I get back.

Ann has bought a new car.

I want to go on vacation, but I don't know where to go.

I'm going to quit my job. I can't come to the party on Friday.

My parents are very well.

Now you tell someone else what Tom said (in reported speech):

- Tom said (that) his parents were very well.
- Tom said (that) he was going to quit his job.
- Tom said (that) Ann had bought a new car.
- Tom said (that) he couldn't come to the party on Friday.
- Tom said (that) he wanted to go on vacation, but he didn't know where to go.
- Tom said (that) he was going away for a few days and would call me when he got back.

The simple past (I did) can usually stay the same in reported speech, or you can change it to the past perfect (I had done):  $did \rightarrow did$  or had done

direct Tom said "I woke up feeling sick and so I stayed in bed."

reported Tom said (that) he woke (or had woken) up feeling sick and so he stayed (or had stayed) in bed.

For reported speech see also Units 46 and 48b.

Ξ.

It is not always necessary to change the verb when you use reported speech. If you are reporting something and you feel that it is still true, you do not need to change the tense of the verb:

direct Tom said, "New York is bigger than London."

reported Tom said (that) New York is (or was) bigger than London.

direct Ann said, "I want to go to Turkey next year."

reported Ann said (that) she wants (or wanted) to go to Turkey next year.

Notice that it is also correct to change the verb into the past.

But you must use a past tense when there is a difference between what was said and what is really true. Study this example situation:

You met Ann. She said, "Jim is sick." (direct speech)

Later that day you see Jim playing tennis and looking fine. You say:

"I'm surprised to see you playing tennis, Jim. Ann said that you were sick."

(not that you are sick, because he isn't sick)

Must, might, could, would, should, and ought stay the same in reported speech. May in direct speech normally changes to might in reported speech.

b Say and tell

If you say who you are talking to, use tell:

■ Tom told me (that) he didn't like Brian. (not Tom said me . . . )

Otherwise use say:

■ Tom said (that) he didn't like Brian. (not Tom told (that) he . . . )

Also: you can't say "Tom told about his trip to Mexico." You have to say:

■ Tom told us (or me/them/Ann, etc.) about his trip to Mexico.

If you don't say who he told, you have to say:

■ Tom talked (or spoke) about his trip to Mexico. (but not said about)

We also use the *infinitive* (to do/to stay, etc.) in reported speech, especially with tell and ask (for orders and requests):

direct "Stay in bed for a few days," the doctor said to me.

reported The doctor told me to stay in bed for a few days.

direct "Don't shout," I said to Jim.

reported I told Jim not to shout.

direct "Please don't tell anyone what happened," Ann said to me.

reported Ann asked me not to tell anyone what (had) happened.

direct "Can you open the door for me, Tom?" Ann asked.

reported Ann asked Tom to open the door for her.

Said is also possible with the infinitive:

■ The doctor said to stay in bed for a few days. (but not said me)