

REPORTED (INDIRECT) SPEECH

What does Mary say?

Mary says:

- „ I love John very much.“
- „We met six months ago.“
- „ I have never been in love before.“
- „We are very happy.“
- „ I will love him forever.“
- „ I am seeing him this evening.“

What did Mary tell you?

she told me/ said (that).....

- she loved John very much.
- they had met six months ago.
- she had never been in love before.
- they were very happy.
- she would love him forever.
- she was seeing him that evening.

Čas přítomný prostý se mění na minulý prostý, průběhový přítomný na průběhový minulý. Minulý čas i čas předpřítomný se oba mění na časy předminulé. Taktéž se zachovává jejich průběhový nebo neprůběhový tvar. Tvar budoucího času will se mění na would.

Zároveň dochází i ke změně některých výrazů:

This → that

Today → that day

Tomorrow → the next day, the following day

Yesterday → the day before, the previous day

Last year → the previous year / předchozí rok/

Next year → the next year, the following year / následující rok/

Ago → before, v našem případě k záměně slov nedochází, protože k reprodukci dochází příliš brzy po té, co byla řečena přímá řeč a 6 let je ve srovnání s ním velmi dlouhá doba.

K výše zmíněným záměnám slov nedochází, pokud k reprodukci přímé řeči na nepřímou dojde ještě před vykonáním děje. Např. He said he would meet her **tonight**. - Řekl, že ji dnes večer uvidí. / přímá řeč - ráno, reprodukce - odpoledne, děj - večer/

Pokud k reprodukci dojde po vykonání děje, věta bude znít:

- **He said he would meet her that night.** / toho večera/

K posunu časů či záměně výrazů vůbec nedochází, pokud uvozovací věta /např. He said that/ je v čase předpřítomném nebo přítomném.

- **He has just said he won't see her anymore.** - Právě řekl, že už ji neuvidí.

TENSE CHANGES

ACTUAL WORDS	REPORT (INDIRECT SPEECH)
'I work for IBM'	She said she _____ for IBM.
'I'm working for IBM'	She said she _____ for IBM.
'I've worked for IBM'	She said she _____ for IBM.
'I've been working for IBM'	She said she _____ for IBM.
'I worked for IBM'	She said she _____ for IBM. She said she _____ for IBM.
'I had worked for IBM'	She said she _____ for IBM.
'I'm going to work for IBM'	She said she _____ work for IBM.
'I can/will/may work for IBM'	She said she _____ work for IBM.

SAY vs. TELL (Emmerson, p. 96)

Underline the correct words:

- 1 Sally **told / told me** that she had lost the catalogue.
- 2 This is confidential, please don't **say / tell** anything about it.
- 3 This is confidential, please don't **say / tell** anyone about it.
- 4 Chris **said / said me** he must leave early.
- 5 I **said / told** them about the meal, and they **said / told** they would come.
- 6 'You see, ' **told / said** Steve, 'I always **told / said you'd** get a promotion. '
- 7 'You see, ' told / said Steve, ' I always **told / said you** you'd get a promotion. '
- 8 'Look, ' I **told to / said to** her, 'why don't you tell / say me what you mean? '

Rewrite each sentence in reported speech:

1. 'Are you on holiday for the whole of August?' she asked me.
She asked me _____ .
2. 'What do the letters 'URL' mean?' I asked him.
I asked him _____ .
3. 'Have you prepared the figures?' my boss asked me.
My boss asked me _____ .
4. 'When is your birthday?' I asked Francesca.
I asked Francesca _____ .
5. 'Did you remember to back up the file?' she asked him.
She asked him _____ .
6. How much did you pay for your car? I asked Pablo.
I asked Pablo _____ .

Reported speech – translation

1. Řekla, že mu to řekne, až bude (on) starší.
2. Tim řekl, že chce být hasičem, až vyroste.
3. Řekl jsem, že budu překvapený, jestli tu zkoušku (on) udělá.

4. Řekli, že mi napíší, jakmile přijedou.
5. Řekl, že nikdy nebyl v zahraničí.
6. Vysvětlila jsem, že to nebyla má chyba.
7. Trvala na tom, že to nebyla ona.
8. Bylo jasné, že plakala.
9. Učitel řekl, že doufá, že jsme všichni pozorně poslouchali.
10. Řekla, že nesouhlasí s tím, co jsem udělal.
11. Pochyboval jsem o tom, že mi řekne, co si opravdu myslí (on).
12. Řekl, že jestli mu nepomůže (ona), řekne jejím rodičům, co se stalo.

LISTENING; coursebook, p. 132

TASK Complete the gaps with the most suitable words.

Managing director admits he **1.** _____ (**4 words**) the falling market share. He failed to **2.** _____ (**7 words**) competition. When the department store had done **3.** _____ (**3 words**) it was a **4.** _____ (**1 word**) for them. Now they have a policy of excellent customer service. They aim to make shopping a pleasant experience. The consultant asks about the director's **5.** _____ (**1 word**). The director says they are thinking of **6.** _____ (**3 words**) the hypermarket or possibly trying to compete with them. That's where the consultant would **7.** _____ (**2 words**). They need his advice on the best **8.** _____ **ion** (**3 words**). The consultant says his job generally is to **9.** _____ (**1 + 3 words**) what seems to be a disadvantage _____ and make it an advantage.

LISTENING; workbook, p. 60

TASK Complete the gaps with the words you hear:

During the summer of 2004, Nokia, the world's largest maker of mobile phones, suddenly found itself **1.** _____ (**3 words**). Its market share in the first three months of the year had fallen to 28.9% **2.** _____ (**3 words**) 35% for years. The firm cut prices, but that was only a short-term fix; it then set about addressing the **3.** _____ (**2 words**). The unveiling of its latest batch of handsets provided **4.** _____ (**2 words**) that Nokia has changed its ways.

Nokia's Word had two main cause: **5.** _____ (**1 word**) products which failed to address consumers' enthusiasm for "clamshell" or "flip-phone" camera-phones and highlighted Nokia's loss of leadership in design; and the company's **6.** _____ (**1 word**) to produce **7.** _____ (**1 word**) versions for mobile operators. Many operators have been turning to specialist "original design manufacturers", or ODMs, mostly based in Taiwan, to supply custom handsets. These are often sold by operators under their own brands, to help differentiate themselves. So the seven new handsets launched by Nokia a year later were **8.** _____ (**1 word**). Four were "**9. slider**" (**1 word**) designs, in which the keypad can be hidden under the display, and two were clamshells. What's encouraging is to see Nokia **10.** _____ (**1+1 words**) the "not-invented-here" _____ and becoming a fast follower – this is the best new batch of handsets the firm has produced for four years.

This follows the **11.** _____ (**1 word**) in April of a new line of high-end handsets, the most advanced **12.** _____ (**2 words**), the N91, includes iPod-style music playback from a tiny hard disk.

Meanwhile, Nokia has also changed its **13.** _____ (**3 words**). As well as offering to modify the software on its phones to suit particular operators, it has started to offer custom handsets. The first is being made for China Mobile, with others to follow soon. And **14.** _____ (**3 words**) reluctant to outsource manufacturing, Nokia has started to use ODMs, as its rivals do, to **15.** _____ (**3 words**) in its product line. The firm has become more open-minded, more flexible.

Challenges remain, however. **16.** _____ (**3 words**) in the last three months of 2004, Nokia had a weaker first quarter this year, **17.** _____ (**3 words**) poor sales in the USA, where many network operators use CDMA technology rather than the GSM technology used in Europe. Nokia **18.** _____ (**5 words**) a deal to buy advanced CDMA handsets from SK Teletech, a South Korean manufacturer, for resale under its own brand. This would **19.** _____ (**4 words**) in the US, but also be **20.** _____ (**2 words**) that Nokia's own CDMA products are not **21.** _____ (**3 words**). Nokia says no such deal exists, but that may simply mean that no deal has been done yet.

22. _____ (**2 words**), it is clear that Nokia has changed its ways. The company has been licensed email and media-playback protocols from Microsoft, its arch-rival in the field of smartphones – something that would have been **23.** _____ (**1 word**) a year ago. Nokia is so **24.** _____ (**5 words**), it would seem, that nothing is **25.** _____ (**1 word**).