English grammar

 Reported speech

Indirect (reported) speech in statements

If we want to report what other people said, thought or felt, we can use the direct or indirect (reported) speech.

The direct speech: "I like it," he said. "Irene is late," he thought. "I will pass the exam," she hoped. The indirect (reported) speech: He said he liked it. He thought that Irene was late. She hoped she would pass the exam.

The indirect (reported) speech is typically introduced by verbs such as say, tell, admit, complain, explain, remind, reply, think, hope, offer, refuse etc.
He said (that) he didn't want it.
She explained that she had been at the seaside.

If the reporting verb is in the past tense, we change the following:
a) verb tenses and verb forms,
b) pronouns,
c) the adverbs of time and place.

A) The changes of verb tenses in the indirect (reported) speech

1. Present - past
The present simple tense becomes the past simple tense and the present continuous becomes the past continuous.
"I never understand you," she told me. - She told me she never understood me.
"We are exercising," he explained. - He explained that they were exercising.

2. Present perfect - past perfect
The present perfect simple changes into the past perfect simple and the present perfect continuous changes into the past perfect continuous.
"I have broken the window," he admitted. - He admitted that he had broken the window.
"I have been waiting since the morning," he complained. - He complained that he had been waiting since the morning.

3. Past - past perfect
The past simple tense becomes the past perfect simple and the past continuous becomes the past perfect continuous.
"She went to Rome," I thought. - I thought that she had gone to Rome.
"He was thinking of buying a new car," she said. - She said he had been thinking of buying a new car.

4. Will - conditional
Will changes into the conditional.
"I will come on Sunday," he reminded me. - He reminded me that he would come on Sunday.

Notes
I shall, we shall usually become would.
"I shall appreciate it," he said. - He said he would appreciate it.

The first person conditional I should, we should usually changes into would.
"We should be really glad," she told us. - She told us they would be really glad.

May becomes might.
"I may write to him," she promised. - She promised that she might write to him.

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The verb forms remain the same in the direct and indirect speech in the following cases.

1. If the reporting verb is in the present tense.
   Bill: "I am enjoying my holiday." - Bill says he is enjoying his holiday.
   Sandy: "I will never go to work." - Sandy says she will never go to work.

2. When we report something that is still true.
   Dan: "Asia is the largest continent." - Dan said Asia is the largest continent.
   Emma: "People in Africa are starving." - Emma said people in Africa are starving.

3. When the speech is made and reported at the same time and the fact is still true.
   Michael: "I am thirsty." - Michael said he is thirsty.

4. With modal verbs would, might, could, should, ought to, used to.
   George: "I would try it." - George said he would try it.
   Mimi: "I might come." - Mimi said she might come.
   Steve: "I could fail." - Steve said he could fail.
   Linda: "He should/ought to stay in bed." - Linda said he should/ought to stay in bed.
   Mel: "I used to have a car." - Mel said he used to have a car.

5. After wish, would rather, had better, it is time.
   Margo: "I wish they were in Greece." - Margo said she wished they were in Greece.
   Matt: "I would rather fly." - Matt said he would rather fly.
   Betty: "They had better go." - Betty said they had better go.
   Paul: "It is time I got up." - Paul said it was time he got up.

6. In if-clauses.
   Martha: "If I tidied my room, my dad would be happy." - Martha said that if she tidied her room, her dad would be happy.

7. In time-clauses.
   Joe: "When I was staying in Madrid I met my best friend." - He said that when he was staying in Madrid he met his best friend.

8. We do not change the past tense in spoken English if it is clear from the situation when the action happened.
   "She did it on Sunday," I said. - I said she did it on Sunday.
   We must change the tense, however, in the following sentence, otherwise it will not be clear whether we are talking about the present or past feelings.
   "I hated her," he said. - He said he had hated her.

9. We do not usually change the modal verbs must and needn't. But must can become had to or would have to and needn't can become didn't have to or wouldn't have to if we want to express an obligation.
   "I must wash up." - He said he must wash up/he had to wash up.
   "I needn't be at school today." - He said he needn't be/didn't have to be at school that day.
   "We must do it in June." - He said they would have to do it in June.
   If the modal verb must does not express obligation, we do not change it.
   "We must relax for a while." (suggestion) - He said they must relax for a while.
   "You must be tired after such a trip." (certainty) - He said we must be tired after such a trip.

B) The pronouns in the indirect (reported) speech

We have to change the pronouns in the indirect (reported) speech to keep the same meaning of a sentence.
   "We are the best students," he said. - He said they were the best students.
   "They called us," he said. - He said they had called them.
   "I like your jeans," she said. - She said she liked my jeans.
   "I can lend you my car," he said. - He said he could lend me his car.

Sometimes we have to use a noun instead of a pronoun, otherwise the reported speech is confusing.

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"He killed them," Kevin said. - Kevin said that the man had killed them.
If we change the direct speech into the indirect speech mechanically (Kevin said he had killed them), it can have a different meaning - Kevin himself killed them.

This and these are usually substituted in the reported speech.
"They will finish it this year," he said. - He said they would finish it that year.
"I brought you this book," she said. - She said she had brought me the book.
"We want these flowers," they said. - They said they wanted the flowers.

C) Time and place

Let's suppose that we talked to our friend Mary on Friday. And she said: "Greg came yesterday." It means that Greg came on Thursday. If we report Mary's sentence on Sunday, we have to do the following:
Mary: "Greg came yesterday." - Mary said that Greg had come the day before.
If we say: Mary said Greg had come yesterday, it is not correct, because it means that he came on Saturday.

The time expressions change as follows.
today - that day, tomorrow - the next day/ the following day, the day after tomorrow - in two days' time, yesterday - the day before, the day before yesterday - two days before, next week/month - the following week/month, last week/month - the previous week/month, a year ago - a year before/ the previous year

Bill: "She will leave tomorrow." - Bill said she would leave the next day.
Sam: "She arrived last week." - Sam said she had arrived the previous week.
Julie: "He moved a year ago." - Julie said he had moved a year before.

Note
If the speech is made and reported at the same time, the time expressions can remain the same.
"I will go on holiday tomorrow," he told me today. - He told me today he would go on holiday tomorrow.
"We painted the hall last weekend," she told me this week. - She told me this week they had painted the hall last weekend.

On the other hand, if the speech is reported later than it is made, the time expressions are different in the indirect speech. Last week Jim said:
"I'm playing next week." - Jim said he was playing this week.
If we report his sentence a week later, we will say:
Jim said he had moved a year before.

Here usually becomes there in the indirect speech. But sometimes we make different adjustments.
At school: "I'll be here at 10 o'clock," he said. - He said he would be there at 10 o'clock.
In Baker Street: "We'll meet here." - He said they would meet in Baker Street.

Reported questions

Questions become statements in the reported speech. The reporting verb say changes into ask, want to know, wonder ...
"Where have you been?" he said. - He asked me where I had been.
"What time did it start?" he said. - He wanted to know what time it had started.
"Why won't he do it?" she said. - She wondered why he wouldn't do it.

In yes/no questions we use if or whether in the reported questions. If is more common and whether is more formal.
"Will you come?" she asked me. - She asked me if/ whether I would come.
"Did he marry Sue?" she said. - She wondered if/ whether he had married Sue.

Reported commands, requests and advice

The commands, requests and advice mostly have the same form in English: verb + object + infinitive. The reporting verbs are advise, ask, beg, forbid, order, persuade, recommend, tell, urge, warn etc.

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Unlike the direct speech the person addressed must be mentioned in the indirect speech.
"Get up!" he said. - He told me to get up.
"Please, revise for the test," he said. - He urged me to revise for the test.
"Put on your coat," I said. - I advised him to put on his coat.

Negative commands, requests and advice are reported by verb + object + not + infinitive.
"Don't hesitate," he said. - He persuaded me not to hesitate.
"Don't smoke," the doctor warned my father. - The doctor warned my father not to smoke.

Tell can introduce statements, commands, requests or advice. The form is different, however.

Reported statements with tell
"I'm leaving," he told me. - He told me that he was leaving.

Reported commands, requests or advice with tell
"Leave the room," he told John. - He told John to leave the room.
"Don't give up," the teacher told her students. - The teacher told the students not to give up.

Similarly ask is used in reported questions, commands, requests or advice in different forms.

Reported questions with ask
"Will you make coffee?" he said. - He asked me if I would make coffee.

Reported commands, requests or advice with ask
"Make coffee, please," he said. - He asked me to make coffee.
"Don't park in my place," Greg told me. - Greg asked me not to park in his place.

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