

Mowa zależna

Zastosowanie

Mowę zależną stosujemy, kiedy przekazujemy czyjąś wypowiedź pośrednio, nie cytując jej wprost.

Konstrukcja

W mowie zależnej występuje następstwo czasów, czyli cofamy się o czas do tyłu w stosunku do czasu użytego w mowie niezależnej.

Zmianie ulegają również określenia czasu w stosunku do zdania w mowie niezależnej:

- now -> then
- at the moment -> at the time
- ago -> before
- next -> the following, the next
- today -> that day
- tonight -> that night
- tomorrow -> the next day, the following day
- this week -> that week
- next month -> the month after, the following month
- yesterday -> the day before, the previous day
- three days ago -> three days before
- last week -> the week before, the previous week
- the day after tomorrow -> two days later

Poza tym zmieniają się zaimki wskazujące:

- this -> that
- these -> those
- here -> there

i odpowiednie zaimki osobowe.

Przykłady następstwa czasów

Present Simple -> Past Simple

Ann said: „**I wake up** at 7 o'clock”. Ann said (that) **she woke up** at 7 o'clock.

Present Continuous -> Past Continuous

My uncle said: „**My wife is preparing** breakfast at **this** moment”. My uncle said **his wife was preparing** breakfast at **that** moment.

Past Simple -> Past Perfect

He said: „We **were** in the cinema **yesterday**”. He said they **had been** in the cinema **the day before**.

Future Simple -> Future Simple in the Past

Our Dad said: „**I will buy** this vacuum for us”. Our Dad said **he would buy** **that** vacuum for us.

Present Perfect -> Past Perfect

She said: „**I have won** 1000 PLN”. She said **she had won** 1000 PLN.

I okres warunkowy -> II okres warunkowy

He said: „I **will go** to the beach if it **is** hot **today** again”. He said (that) he **would go** to the beach if it **was** hot **that day** again.

Następstwa czasów nie ma:

- w przypadku czasu zaprzeszczonego
 - *Past Perfect*
My daughter said: „I **had done my** homework two hours earlier”. My daughter said she **had done her** homework two hours earlier.
- kiedy relacjonujemy coś, co ktoś mówi w danej chwili;
- w 0, II i III okresie warunkowym.

Czasowniki modalne

Część czasowników modalnych ulega zmianie w zdaniach w mowie zależnej, a część pozostawiamy niezmienną:

- will -> would
- would -> would
- can -> could
- could -> could
- shall -> should
- should -> should
- may -> might
- might -> might

Przykłady:

- I said to John: „You **can** help me with cleaning my car”. I said to John he **could** help me with cleaning my car.
- My Mum said: „Ann **should** study more to pass her exam”. My Mum said Ann **should** study more to pass her exam.

Say/tell

Zarówno *say*, jak i *tell* możemy przetłumaczyć na język polski jako „powiedzieć”. Istnieje jednak różnica w ich użyciu.

He said that he was unhappy.

He told me that he was unhappy.

Po *say* możemy dalej relacjonować wypowiedź, za to *tell* potrzebuje dopełnienia – powiedzieć coś komuś. W mowie niezależnej możemy również powiedzieć:

He said to me, “I am unhappy.”

Say – Said + (that) + relacjonowane zdanie

THAT=ŹE

Tell - told + dopełnienie + (that) relacjonowane zdani
(komu?kogo?)



zaimek dopełnieniowy (me,him...itp.)
imię,rzeczownik

<i>Direct speech</i>	<i>Reported speech</i>	przykład
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Present

Present Simple	→ Past Simple	Anna: "I'm here." Anna said (that) she was there.
Present Continuous	→ Past Continuous	Adam: "I'm reading a book." Adam said (that) he was reading a book.
Present Perfect	→ Past Perfect	John: "I've done my homework." John said (that) he had done his homework.
Present Perfect Continuous	→ Past Perfect Continuous	Charlie: "I have been living here for 10 years." Charlie said (that) he had been living there for 10 years.

Past

Past Simple	→ Past Perfect	Ben: "I had dinner two hours ago." Ben said (that) he had had dinner two hours before.
Past Continuous	→ Past Perfect Continuous	Avah: "I was sleeping when they left home." Avah said (that) she had been sleeping when they had left home.
Past Perfect	→ Past Perfect	Lucy: "I had finished school before you were born." Lucy said (that) she had finished school before I had been born.
Past Perfect Continuous	→ Past Perfect Continuous	Harry: "I had been reading this book for 2 months" Harry said (that) he had been reading that book for 2 months.

Future

Future Simple	→ will ↓ would	George: "I will call you." George said (that) he would call me.
Future Continuous	→ will ↓ would	Ian: "I will be driving to New York tomorrow" Ian said (that) he would be driving to New York the next day.
Future Perfect	→ will ↓ would	Kate: "I will have finished my paper by tomorrow" Kate said (that) she would have finished her paper by the next day.
Future Perfect Continuous	→ will ↓ would	Megan: "By next week I will have been writing this letter for over two weeks" Megan said (that) by the following week she would have been writing that letter for over two weeks