

Das Grammatikbuch hat ein umfassendes Kapitel zur Indirekten Rede.

Das könnt ihr natürlich auch nutzen. Nur sollet ihr aber bei den Teilen bleiben, die wir bis jetzt besprochen haben (blau) und die anderen unbedingt für später aufheben (rot).

Sonst wird es zu viel und zu kompliziert.

Parallel muss wahrscheinlich sowieso die Bildung der Zeiten wiederholt werden ...

Reported Speech

Indirekte Rede

Die indirekte Rede unterliegt im Englischen ganz bestimmten Regeln. Die Zeit in der indirekten Rede hängt von zwei Faktoren ab:

- ▶ von der Zeit des Einleitungssatzes (he says, she asked, ...);
- ▶ von der Zeit, die in der direkten Rede benutzt wurde.

Beispiel: Direkte Rede:

He said, "I am working ..." (Present Tense Progressive)

Indirekte Rede:

He said that he was working. (Past Tense Progressive)

Pronomen werden dem Sinn entsprechend verändert und die neue Verbform wird der neuen Person angepasst.

Exceptions: No Backshift

Ausnahmen: keine Zeitveränderung

- ▶ Obwohl der Einleitungssatz in einer Zeit der Vergangenheitsgruppe steht, tritt keine Zeitveränderung ein, wenn die Aussage *allgemein gültig* ist (a) oder zum Zeitpunkt der Wiedergabe *noch zutrifft* (b):

Beispiel zu (a): *Direkte Rede:* He said, "Berlin is the capital of Germany."

Indirekte Rede: He said that Berlin is the capital of Germany.

Beispiel zu (b): *Direkte Rede:* He said, "My mother is in hospital."

Indirekte Rede: He said that his mother is in hospital.

- ▶ Past Perfect, Conditional I und II, should, ought to, might, used to, had better werden nicht verändert.

Beispiel: *Direkte Rede:* He said, "I had gone ..."

Indirekte Rede: He said that he had gone.

Backshift in Connection with Modal Auxiliaries

Zeitveränderung bei den modalen Hilfsverben

Manche Modal Auxiliaries (modale Hilfsverben) werden nur in bestimmten Fällen verändert, auch wenn der Einleitungssatz in einer Zeit der Vergangenheitsgruppe steht.

- ▶ "Could" wird nur verändert, wenn es einer deutschen Indikativform (konnte) entspricht.

Beispiel: *Direkte Rede:* He said, "I could read when I was 5."

Indirekte Rede: He said that he had been able to read ...

Beachte: Da "can" nicht alle Zeiten bilden kann, benötigt man Formen des Ersatzverbs "to be able to" (siehe auch Kapitel "Auxiliary Verbs - Hilfsverben", S. 95 ff.).

Indirekte Rede

No Backshift

Keine Zeitveränderung

Steht der Einleitungssatz in einer Zeit der *Gegenwartsgruppe* (Present Tense, Present Perfect, Future I), so wird die Zeit, die in der direkten Rede steht, beibehalten. Pronomen (Fürwörter) werden dem Sinnsprechend verändert und die Verbform wird der Person angepasst (z.B. I have → he has).

Beispiel: Direkte Rede: He says, "I worked in London."

Einleitungssatz direkte Rede

Present Tense Past Tense

Einleitungssatz indirekte Rede

Indirekte Rede: He says that he worked in London

Das Past Tense der direkten Rede wird also übernommen, da der Einleitungssatz im Present Tense steht.

Grundregel

Backshift

Zeitveränderung

Steht der Einleitungssatz in einer Zeit der *Vergangenheitsgruppe* (Past Tense, Past Perfect, Future II, Conditional), so wird die Zeit, die in der direkten Rede stand, folgendermaßen verändert:

Direkte Rede	Indirekte Rede
Present Tense He said, "I go ..."	→ Past Tense He said that he went ...
Past Tense He said, "I went ..."	→ Past Perfect He said that he had gone ...
Present Perfect He said, "I have gone ..."	→ Past Perfect He said that he had gone ...
Future I He said, "I will go ..."	→ Conditional I He said that he would go ...
Future II He said, "I will have gone ..."	→ Conditional II He said that he would have gone ...

Die gleichen Veränderungen gelten für Progressive Forms (ing-Formen/Verlaufsformen), wenn der Einleitungssatz der indirekten Rede in einer Zeit der Vergangenheitsgruppe steht.

Grundregel

Indirekte Rede

- ▶ "Must" wird nur verändert, wenn es zum Ausdruck einer Notwendigkeit dient, die zum Zeitpunkt der Wiedergabe nicht mehr besteht.

Beispiel: Direkte Rede: He said, "I must take the medicine."

Indirekte Rede: He said that he had to take the medicine. (Er muss sie zum Zeitpunkt der Wiedergabe nicht mehr nehmen.)

Beachte: Da "must" nicht alle Zeiten bilden kann, benötigt man Formen des Ersatzverbs "to have to" (siehe auch Kapitel "Auxiliary Verbs - Hilfsverben", S. 101 ff.).

- ▶ "Mustn't" (nicht dürfen) wird nur verändert, wenn das Verbot zum Zeitpunkt der Wiedergabe nicht mehr gilt. Dann wird es durch "wasn't/weren't allowed to" oder "shouldn't" ersetzt.

Beispiel: Direkte Rede: The doctor said, "You mustn't get up."

Indirekte Rede: The doctor said that he shouldn't get up. (Jetzt darf er aber wieder aufstehen.)

- ▶ "Needn't" (nicht müssen/brauchen) wird nur verändert, wenn die Nichtverpflichtung, die durch "needn't" ausgedrückt wird, zum Zeitpunkt der Wiedergabe nicht mehr gilt.

Beispiel: Direkte Rede: The teacher said, "You needn't do your homework, because it's your birthday."

Indirekte Rede: The teacher said that I didn't have to do my homework, because it was my birthday.

Beachte: Da "needn't" nicht alle Zeiten bilden kann, benötigt man Formen des Ersatzverbs "not to have to" (siehe auch Kapitel "Auxiliary Verbs - Hilfsverben", S. 101 ff.).

Changes in Time and Place Expressions

Veränderungen von Zeit- und Ortsangaben

Steht der Einleitungssatz in einer Zeit der Vergangenheitsgruppe oder treffen aufgrund der veränderten Sprechsituation Zeit- und Ortsangaben nicht mehr zu, so müssen die Zeitangaben sinngemäß angepasst werden.

Beispiel: Direkte Rede: He said, "Yesterday I went to the cinema."

Indirekte Rede: He said he had gone to the cinema the day before.

Wie die Zeitangaben im Einzelfall zu verändern sind, zeigt die Tabelle auf der folgenden Seite:

Grundregel

Direkte Rede	Indirekte Rede
today	that day
yesterday	the day before
... days ago (etc.)	... days before (etc.)
last week (etc.)	the week before (etc.)
next year (etc.)	the following year (etc.)
now	then
tomorrow	the next/following day
here	there
this (Demonstrativpronomen)	that
these	those

Different Sentence Types in Reported Speech Verschiedene Satzarten in der indirekten Rede

Statements – Aussagesätze

Ein Aussagesatz wird in der indirekten Rede mit "that" eingeleitet. Das "that" kann jedoch auch weggelassen werden.

Beispiel: *Direkte Rede:* He said, "I work in London."

Indirekte Rede: He said (that) he worked in London.

Questions – Fragesätze

Ein Fragesatz wird in der indirekten Rede mit dem entsprechenden *Fragewort* (z. B. when, where etc.) eingeleitet, wenn in der direkten Rede ein Fragesatz enthalten war.

Beispiel: *Direkte Rede:* He asked, "Where do you live?"

Indirekte Rede: He asked where I lived.

Ein Fragesatz ohne Fragesatz wird in der indirekten Rede mit "if" oder "whether" (ob) eingeleitet.

Beispiel: *Direkte Rede:* He asked, "Will he come tomorrow?"

Indirekte Rede: He asked if/whether he will come tomorrow.

Beachte: Die Umschreibung mit "do" fällt im indirekten Fragesatz weg, es sei denn, es handelt sich um einen verneinten Fragesatz in der Gegenwart (Present Tense Simple). Die Satzstellung im indirekten Fragesatz ist wie im Aussagesatz.

Indirekte Rede

Commands – Befehle

Ein indirekter Befehl wird durch "to" oder "not to" + *Infinitiv* (Grundform) gebildet. Indirekte Befehle fallen nicht unter die Regeln der Zeitverschiebung, egal in welcher Zeit der Einleitungssatz steht.

Beispiel: *Direkte Rede:* Sue told him, "Close the window!"

Indirekte Rede: Sue told him to close the window.

Direkte Rede: The teacher tells the students, "Don't talk!"

Indirekte Rede: The teacher tells the students not to talk.

Grundregel

Mixed Exercises for Reported Speech

Gemischte Übungen zur indirekten Rede

I. Put into reported speech.

Setze in die indirekte Rede!

Statements

1. My sister tells me, "I have got a good report."
2. The boss says, "On Saturday you will all have to come in."
3. "It's going to rain", the speaker says.
4. Mother says, "If the weather is fine, we can have a picnic."
5. She tells me, "The Millers moved house last week."

Questions

1. The caretaker wants to know, "Who broke this window?"
2. "When will he arrive?" Grandma asks.
3. "Where do you do your weekly shopping?" the new neighbour asks.
4. The teacher wants to know, "Have you ever been to Hong Kong?"
5. The inspector asks, "Where were you between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. last Monday?"

Commands

1. "Don't go out so often," father tells me.
2. The teacher tells me, "Copy this till tomorrow."
3. The old lady tells her young neighbour, "Don't turn your radio on so loud after 10 p.m.!"
4. "Be careful," the guide tells the visitors.
5. "Do not iron this blouse," the label tells us.

Übungen

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II. Put into reported speech. Mind the change of tenses and the changes in time and place.

Setze in die indirekte Rede! Achte auf Zeitveränderungen und Veränderungen von Orts- und Zeitangaben!

Statements

1. The announcer said, "Many houses were destroyed by the thunderstorm, so that the inhabitants were taken to a school building in the next village."
2. My friend told me, "I'll join the school orchestra as soon as possible."
3. Our teacher told us, "Next Monday we'll have a meeting for the parents. The headmaster wants to know how many of the parents will come."
4. "They have been living in this town for many years and I think they will stay here for the next few years," my brother said.
5. Grandmother told me, "When I was young, we used to walk to school."
6. The teacher said, "You'll have to hand in the papers tomorrow, because I'm going to correct them over the weekend."
7. My father remarked, "Somebody seems to be in the living-room, I've just heard a strange noise."
8. Susan said to her brother, "Next week we'll celebrate our parents' anniversary, I'm planning to buy something really nice for them."
9. The photographer said, "When I took these photos I didn't know they were going to become such an important proof."
10. My Indian classmate told me, "In India parents often choose the future husband for their daughter and sometimes they haven't even met before the wedding."

Questions

1. Maud's parents asked, "When are you going to work harder at school?"
2. The stranger asked, "Can you tell me the way to the station?"
3. The boss asked his employee, "Will you be able to finish these papers till the end of the month?"
4. The teacher asked, "Who can tell me where we stopped last lesson?"
5. "For how long have you been a member of the 'boyscouts'?" the new boy wanted to know.
6. The quizmaster asked, "Where and when was Shakespeare born and what are his most famous plays?"
7. Mother asked, "How did you do your maths homework before Dad bought you the calculator?"
8. Mrs Sims asked my mother, "Can you look after my cat while I'm on holiday?"
9. Grandmother asked my mother, "Why do young people always speak so quietly?"
10. "Did Mr Baker call while I was out?" the doctor wanted to know.

Indirekte Rede

Commands

1. The hairdresser told me, "Don't use the hairdrier too often."
2. The inspector told the policeman, "Find out what happened last night."
3. Sue told her little brother, "Don't be so rude."
4. "Mind the gap," the announcer in the underground station told the passengers.
5. "Stop talking at once," the teacher told Bob.
6. The sign told the visitors, "Don't feed the animals."
7. "Take two tablets every morning before breakfast," the doctor told me.
8. The vet told me, "Come me again next Tuesday."
9. The parents told the children, "Don't play with the DVD-player while we are away."
10. The teacher told us, "Finish the essay till next week."

III. Put into reported speech. Mind the changes and the type of sentence.

Be careful with the auxiliary verbs.

Setze in die indirekte Rede! Achte auf die Veränderungen und den Satztyp! Vorsicht bei den Hilfsverben!

1. The headmaster told me, "Since you were elected, the school magazine has very much improved. I even enjoyed the article about myself."
2. The Hut family told us, "Our holidays were terrible this year. We only got one hotel room instead of the two we had booked."
3. The teacher told us, "Water boils at 100°C."
4. He said, "My parents are on holiday." (They are still away.)
5. The doctor told me, "You mustn't drink coffee or smoke." (He is still not allowed to.)
6. The interviewer wanted to know, "When did your pop career start and what are your plans for the future?"
7. One TV reporter said, "Years ago the Thames was so polluted that no fish could live in it."
8. When I went to the interview for the new job I was asked, "Why have you been out of work for 6 months? Are you not willing to work in a different job than the one you had before?"
9. The pilot said, "That was a near miss. I suddenly saw a plane right in front of me and there was nothing I could do."
10. The student asked me, "Can you help me please? I've been trying to solve this problem for 20 minutes now."
11. The stewardess told us, "Fasten your seatbelts and stop smoking."
12. The notice said, "Anybody who finds the necklace and takes it to the lost property office will get a reward of £ 50."
13. The teacher asked the new student, "Where did you live before and which school did you do to?"

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