关于初中英语直接引语和间接引语

Direct speech & Reported speech

Jianli New Experimental School

Speech contest

Games :
Interview and report
He/she said…

Direct Speech and Reported Speech

引语的概念

直接引述别人的原话 叫 **直接引语**
用自己的话把别人的话陈述出来, 叫
间接引语 。

直接引语通常都用 **引号" "** 括起来。

间接引语在多数情况下都构成一个
宾语从句 。

Direct Speech   Have a try!

She said, "I like singing. "
She said, "I am waiting for a bus."
She said, "I visited Europe last year."
She said, "I have never met an American."
She said, "I will see you next week."

Reported Speech

She said she liked singing.
She said she was waiting for a bus.
She said she had visited Europe the year before.
She said she had never met an American.
She said she would see me the next week.

SUMMARY

直接引语是陈述句,变为间接引语时用连词**that**引导宾语从句.从句中的*人称、时态、指示代词、时间状语、地点状语* 等相应变化.

1、人称的变化   一随主，二随宾，三不变

口诀	说　明	直接引语	间接引语
一随主	引号内的第一人称变间引后与主句主语的人称保持一致	She said, " I like Tennis. "	She said that she liked tennis.
二随宾	引号内的第二人称变间引后与主句宾语的人称保持一致	He said to Lily, " you must get up early. "	He told Lily that she must get up early.
三不变	引号内的第三人称在变间引后人称不变	She said to me, " They want to help him. "	She told me that they wanted to help him.

时态变化

直接引语	间接引语
一般现在时	一般过去时
现在进行时	过去进行时
一般过去时	过去完成时
现在完成时	过去完成时
一般将来时	过去将来时

The teacher said,"The sun is bigger than the earth."

The teacher said that the sun is bigger than the earth.

注：直引若是客观真理，变为间引时，时态不变.

	直接引语	间接引语
指示代词	this, these	that, those
时间状语	now, today this week yesterday last week four days ago the day before yesterday tomorrow next month	then, that day that week the day before the week before four days before two days before the next/following day the next/following month
地点状语	here	there
方向性动词	come, bring	go, take
情态动词	can, may, must	could, might, had to

Direct Speech   **Have a try!**

She asked, "Have you seen the film?"

He asked, "Are you a doctor, John?"

She asked us, "Where are you going to get off?"

He asked them, "Who gave you a talk **yesterday**?"

Reported Speech

She asked me **whether\if** I had seen the film.

He asked John **if\whether** he was a doctor.

She asked us **where** we were going to get off.

He asked them **who** had given them a talk **the day before.**

SUMMARY

直接引语是疑问句，变间接引语时，要从疑问语序变为陈述语序。

直接引语是一般疑问句,变为间接引语时,用连词 if 或 whether 连接。

直接引语是*特殊疑问句*,变为间接引语时,仍用*原来*的疑问词作连词来引导。

Direct Speech

Have a try!

The policeman ordered: "Be quiet."

The teacher said to the boy ,"Open the window ."

"Never do that again," the teacher said.

"Wait a moment．" she said to them.

Reported Speech

The policeman **ordered** **us** **to be** quiet.

The teacher **told** the boy **to open** the window

The teacher told me not /never to do that again．

She **asked** them **to wait** a moment .

SUMMARY

直接引语是祈使句，变成间接引语，把动词原形变成动词不定式，并在动词不定前加tell, ask, order , advise等动词的宾语。

注意：否定句，在动词不定式前加not或never.

解题步骤　　1.陈述句

"I don't like computers," Sandy said to her friends.

Sandy said to her friends **that** I don't like

computers.

said　　　　　　**she**　　　**didn't**

Sandy said to her friends **that she didn't**
like computers.

2. 一般疑问句:

Is it easy to work out the problem?

(They asked him)

It is easy to work out the problem.

They asked him if it is easy to work out the problem.

asked   **is** → **was**

They asked him if it was easy to work out the problem.

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