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Direct Speech Vs Reported Speech

1. We use *direct speech* to quote a speaker's exact words. We put their words within quotation marks. We add a reporting verb such as "he said" or "she asked" before or after the quote.

Example:

- *He said, "I am happy."*

2. *Reported speech* is a way of reporting what someone said without using quotation marks. We do not necessarily report the speaker's exact words. Some changes are necessary: the time expressions, the tense of the verbs, and the demonstratives.

Example:

- *He said that he was happy.*

3. Place, Demonstratives, And Time Expressions

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Time Expressions	
today	that day
now	then
yesterday	the day before
... days ago	... days before
last week	the week before/the previous week
next year	the following year/the next year/ the year after
tomorrow	the next day / the following day
Place	
here	there
Demonstratives	
this	that
these	those
Direct Speech	
Reported Speech	

Pronouns

I	He, she
we	They
You	He, she, they
My	His, her
Our	Their
Your	His, her, their
Me	Him, her
Us	Them
You	Him, her, them
Mine	His, hers
Ours	Theirs
Yours	His, her, theirs

Present simple : She always wears a coat	Past simple: He said (that) she always wore a coat.
Present Continuous : I'm looking for my keys.	Pas continuous : She said (that) she was for her keys.
Present perfect : She has written letters for her friend	Past perfect : He said (that) she had written three letters for her friend.
Past simple : My friend gave me a bar of chocolate	Past perfect : He said (that) his friend had given him a bar of chocolate.
Will : I will finish my report in two days	Would : He said (that) he would finish his report in two days.
Can : I can speak English	Could She said (that) she could speak English
May : I may invite them to dinner	Might : She said (that) they might invite them to the dinner
Must : I must go to the bank and get some money	Had to : She said (that) she had go to the bank and get some money.

Have to :

I have to submit this assignment by 3 pm tomorrow.

Had to

She said (that) she had to submit this assignment by 3 pm tomorrow.

What are imperative sentences in direct and indirect speech ?

- When we change an imperative from direct speech into indirect speech we use the verbs *told*, *ordered* or *commanded* and we use the infinitive with *to* instead of the imperative. For example:

Direct speech: *Open the door!*

Indirect speech: *He told me to open the door.*

Activity : transform the following sentences into the indirect speech ;

- 1- He said « I play piano »
- 2- He said : « I'm learning french
- 3- He said : « I have already watered the flowers »
- 4- He said : « I didn't go out »
- 5- He said : « I was writing a letter a 5 o'clock »
- 6- He said : « I will do the shopping »
- 7- They said : « we have done our duty »
- 8- He said : « Mark arrived on Sunday.
- 9- She said : « I am working hard »
- 10- Teacher said : « be quiet »
- 11- He said : « please stop it »
- 12- She said : « Wake up early »

Answers :

- 1- He said « I play piano »
 - He said he played piano
- 2- He said : « I'm learning french
 - He said that he was learning french.
- 3- He said : « I have already watered the flowers »
 - He said that he had already watered the flowers
- 4- He said : « I didn't go out »
 - He said that he had not gone out.

5- He said : « I was writing a letter a 5 o'clock »

- He said that he was writing/ had been writing a letter a 5 o'clock.

6- He said : « I will do the shopping »

- He said that he would do the shopping.

7- They said : « we have done our duty »

- They said that they had done their duty

8- He said : « Mark arrived on Sunday.

- He said that Mark had arrived on Sunday.

9- She said : « I am working hard »

- She said that she was working hard.

10- Teacher : « be quiet »

- The teacher told the students to be quiet.

11- « please stop it »

- He asked her to stop it.

12- « Wake up early »

- She told me to wake up early.

Cause and effect

A- Cause :is the reason something happened. It answers the question:

Why did this happen?

To express cause, I can use the following connectors : as, because and since. They connect the results (effect) of something with its reason (cause)

Examples :

1. The police arrested him because he broke into a bank.
2. Since the weather was awful, I decided to stay at home and read book (comma)
3. As I missed the bus , I arrived late (comma)

B- An effect

An effect is the result. It answers the question: What happened?

To express effect (result) I can use the following connectors : So, therefore, and as a result. They connect the reason with its results.

Examples :

1. The police arrested him ,so he broke into a bank.
2. The weather was awful,therefore, I decided to stay at home and read book (comma)
3. I missed the bus .As a result, I arrived late (fullstop+comma)
- 4.

Activity one: use « so » and « as » to connect the pair of sentences:

- 1- I drove very fast / I had an accident.
- 2- He achieved his goals/ he was working hard.

Answers :

- 1- As I drove very fast ,I had an accident.
 - I had an accident.As, I drove very fast
- 2- As he was working hard, he achieved his goals.
 - He was working hard, so he achieved his goals.

Active and Passive Voices

In **active voice** sentences the focus is person or thing doing an action

- The actor is the subject of the sentence
- I wrote an email
- He called some friends

Passive voice

In passive voice sentences, the focus is the person or thing receiving the action

The person /thing receiving the action is the subject

- An email was written
- Some friends were called
 - To make passive voice expression
 - [Subject] + be. (past participle verb)

Changing active to passive

(Subject+[verb] + [object])

We ate all of the cookies

[Subject] + be (same tense + past participle

As active voice sentence) verb

- All of cookies were eaten []
- Convert: my dog chasing me around the park]

I am being chased around the park

• **Tenses changes in the passive voice**

Tenses	Active	Passive
Present simple	Tom clean the house	The house is cleaned by tom
Present continuous	Sarah is writing the letter	The letter is being written by Sarah
Past simple	Sam repaired the car	The car was repaired by Sam
Past continuous	She was delivering the letter	The letter was being delivered
Present perfect	Many tourists have visited the castle	The castle has been visited by many tourists
Past perfect	Georg had repaired many cars before he received his mechanic's	Many cars had been repaired by Georg when...
Simple future	I will make a cake	A cake will be made
Future (be going to)	Sally is going to make a beautiful dinner tomorrow	A beautiful dinner is going to be made by sally tonight

Activity: Transform the following sentences into the passive voice:

1. My brother has written that poem.
2. He is going to build a house next week.
3. Chef Jones has been preparing the restaurant's fantastic dinners for two years before.
4. The salesman was helping the costumer when the thief came into the store.
5. The wind is rippling the water.
6. The child will open the parcel.
7. The cow is eating the clover.
8. The dealer ordered the wine.
9. The policeman gave you a medal.
10. The guide will show you the museum.

Answers

1. That poem has been written by my brother.
2. A house is going to be build by him next week.
3. The restaurant's fantastic dinners had been being prepared by chef Jones for two years before.
4. The customer was being helped by the salesman when the thief came into the store.
5. The water is being rippling by the wind.
6. The parcel will be opened by the child.

7. The clover is being eaten by the cow.
8. The wine was ordered by the dealer.
9. A medal was given to you by the policeman.
10. The museum will be shown to you by the guide.

The comparative and the superlative

Comparative adjectives

Comparative adjectives are used to compare differences between the two objects they modify (*larger, smaller, faster, higher*). They are used in sentences where two nouns are compared, in this pattern:

Noun (subject) + verb + comparative adjective + *than* + noun (object).

The second item of comparison can be omitted if it is clear from the context (final example below).

Examples

- My house is **larger** than hers.
- This box is **smaller** than the one I lost.

Superlative adjectives

Superlative adjectives are used to describe an object which is at the upper or lower limit of a quality (*the tallest, the smallest, the fastest, the highest*). They are used in sentences where a subject is compared to a group of objects.

Noun (subject) + verb + *the* + superlative adjective + noun (object).

The group that is being compared with can be omitted if it is clear from the context (final example below).

Examples

- My house is the **largest** one in our neighborhood.
- This is the **smallest** box I've ever seen.

Forming regular comparatives and superlatives

Forming comparatives and superlatives is easy. The form depends on the number of syllables in the original adjective.

One syllable adjectives

Add *-er* for the comparative and *-est* for the superlative. If the adjective has a consonant + single vowel + consonant spelling, the final consonant must be doubled before adding the ending.

Adjective Comparative Superlative

tall	taller	tallest
fat	fatter	fattest
big	bigger	biggest
sad	sadder	saddest

Two syllables

Adjectives with two syllables can form the comparative either by adding *-er* or by preceding the adjective with *more*. These adjectives form the superlative either by adding *-est* or by preceding the adjective with *most*. In many cases, both forms are used, although one usage will be more common than the other. If you are not sure whether a two-syllable adjective can take a comparative or superlative ending, play it safe and use *more* and *most* instead. For adjectives ending in *y*, change the *y* to an *i* before adding the ending.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
happy	happier	happiest
simple	simpler	simplest
busy	busier	busiest
tilted	more tilted	most tilted
tangled	more tangled	most tangled

Three or more syllables

Adjectives with three or more syllables form the comparative by putting *more* in front of the adjective, and the superlative by putting *most* in front.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
important	more important	most important
expensive	more expensive	most expensive

Irregular comparatives and superlatives

These very common adjectives have completely irregular comparative and superlative forms.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
little	less	least
much	more	most
far	further / farther	furthest / farthest

Examples

- Today is the **worst** day I've had in a long time.
- Your painting is **better** than mine.

Activity one: Fill in the gaps with the comparative or the superlative form of the adjectives given.

1. This armchair is than the old one. (comfortable)
2. Trains are than aeroplanes. (slow)
3. I bought the souvenir I could afford. (expensive)
4. In this classroom there are girls than boys. (many)
5. Ann is the child in the family. (young)
6. That TV set is the of all. (cheap)
7. You are here than there. (safe)
8. Fifi is than Kate. (pretty)
9. This is the film I have ever seen. (exciting)
10. Tim is than Peter. (talented)

Answers :

1. This armchair is **more comfortable** than the old one.
2. Trains are **slower** than aeroplanes.
3. I bought the **most expensive** souvenir I could afford.
4. In this classroom there are **more** girls than boys.
5. Ann is the **youngest** child in the family.
6. That TV set is the **cheapest** of all.
7. You are **safer** here than there.
8. Fifi is **prettier** than Kate.
9. This is the **most exciting** film I have ever seen.
10. Tim is more **talented** than Peter.