

Mowa zależna

Mowy zależnej używamy w celu przytoczenia cudzej wypowiedzi. Ponieważ zazwyczaj mówimy o przeszłości, musimy pamiętać o regule następstwa czasów (sequence of tenses), czyli przesuwamy czas o jeden "do tyłu" względem mowy niezależnej.

Następstwo czasów w mowie zależnej

Następstwo czasów w mowie zależnej		Mowa niezależna	Mowa zależna
Present Simple		I usually get up at 7.00.	He said he usually got up at 7.00.
Present Continuous		I am reading a newspaper.	He said he was reading a newspaper.
Present Perfect		I have finished my homework.	He said he had finished his homework.
Past Simple		I got up at 7.00.	He said he had got up at 7.00.
Past Continuous		I was watching TV.	He said he had been watching TV.
Future Simple		I will make some tea.	He said he would make some tea.
Future Continuous		I will be leaving soon.	He said he would be leaving soon.
Future Perfect		I will have finished the essay by 9.00.	He said he would have finished the essay by 9.00.
Future Perfect Continuous		I will have been living here for 2 years by the end of May.	He said he would have been living here for 2 years by the end of May.

Czasowniki modalne

Czasownik CAN zamieniamy na COULD, MAY na MIGHT.

I can speak English. ~ He said he could speak English.

Umiem mówić po angielsku. ~ On powiedział, że umie mówić po angielsku.

Czasowniki COULD, MUST, MIGHT, WOULD, SHOULD, OUGHT TO pozostają bez zmian.

You should exercise more. ~ He said I should exercise more