1.4.2. Reported Speech - rozkazy, zakazy, prośby i sugestie.

✓ Rozkazy, zakazy i prośby relacjonuje się w mowie zależnej stosując w zdaniu nadrzędnym czasownik **tell** (*kazać*), **order** (*rozkazać*) lub **ask** (*prosić*). Następnie osoba, do której pierwotna wypowiedź została skierowana oraz czasownik w formie *full infinitive*, czyli czasownik z partykułą *to*, np.:

'Please, call me at 5,' she said.
She asked him to call her at 5.

'Don't touch me!' she said.
She ordered him NOT to touch her.

'Leave me alone!' he said.
He told them to leave him alone.

Inne czasowniki, które mogą być stosowane w powyższej konstrukcji to: ***advise, beg, command, encourage, entreat, forbid, implore, invite, recommend, remind, request, urge*** i ***warn.***

✓ W sugestiach natomiast stosujemy czasownik **suggest**, np.:

'How about going to the pub?' she said.
She suggested going to the pub.

'Let's watch the match on TV,' he said.
He suggested watching the film on TV.

1.4.3. Reported Speech – wykrzyknienia i krótkie odpowiedzi

a)

Do relacjonowania wykrzyknień, które zaczynają się od **'What a/an…'** lub **'How…'** najczęściej używamy czasownika **exclaim**, np.:

'What an enjoyable evening!' he said.
He exclaimed it was an enjoyable evening.

'How delicious!' she said.
She exclaimed it was delicious.

Wykrzyknienia typu **'Great!'**, **'Oh'** i **'Excellent'** wyrażamy w mowie zależnej za pomocą zwrotu **give an exclamation of** (delight, surprise, disgust…etc.), np.:

'Amazing!' he said when he saw them fighting in the ring.
He gave an exclamation of delight when he saw them fighting in the ring.

b)

Krótkie odpowiedzi są wyrażane w mowie zależnej za pomocą podmiotu i odpowiedniego czasownika, np.:

'Can you do the shopping?' she said.   'No,' he said.
*She asked him if he could do the shopping and **he said he couldn't**.*
'Shall we go to the theatre tonight?' he said.   'Yes,' she said.
*He suggested going to the theatre that night and **she agreed**.*

1.4.4. Revision of Reported Speech

Ćwiczenie 1
> **Zamień poniższe zdania na mowę zależną.**

a) twierdzenia

1. 'She has just come back from Vienna,' Peter said.

2. 'Mary shouldn't believe all of them,' Greg said.

3. 'They always go to the market after work,' Joan said.

4. 'She has been teaching in this school since 1945,' Mike said.

5. 'I need a lot of money to furnish my flat,' Mary said.

6. 'She lost her car keys and took a taxi home,' Susan said.

7. 'If I see him, I'll tell him all the news,' Debbie said.

8. 'I mustn't take antibiotics,' Cyril said.

9. 'She was able to get a new flat within four weeks,' Henry said.

10. 'If it hadn't been for Max, I would have been poisoned,' Jenny said.

b) pytania

1. 'Where have you been?' said Max.

2. 'What were you doing all night?' said Jennifer.

3. 'What do you do for a living?' said Charles.

4. 'Are you out of your mind?' said Paul.

5 'When are they coming?' said Henry.

6. 'Is he a friend of yours?' said Ann.

7. 'Who is teaching you German?' said Phil.

8. 'Will you pick me up from school?' said Kate.

9. 'Can they dive?' said Betty.

10. 'Were you at church last Sunday?' said Alice.

c) rozkazy, zakazy i prośby

1. 'Don't shout at me!' Helen said.

2. 'Do sit down,' Sue said.

3. 'Open the book please,' Andy said.

4. 'Don't sing so loudly please,' William said.

5. 'Call them tonight!' Ted said.

6. 'Don't buy that car!' Camilla said.

7. 'Stop banging on the wall!' Irene said.

8. 'Take a shower and go to bed please,' Julia said.

9. 'Talk to them at once!' Belinda said.

10. 'Don't watch horror films!' Lorna said.

Ćwiczenie 2
Popraw błędy w zdaniach.

1. She wanted to know if I knew French or not.

2. She says why I hadn't come yesterday.

3. She asked me why was I there.

4. He ordered me to not call them at night.

5. She said me that he had been absent the previous week.

6. He said that that was a nice party.

7. They said that he had read that book.

8. She wanted to know where was Jane.

9. She asked me not to tell him what I will do every Friday.

10. They said they had to see him the next day.