Indirect / Reported speech = Πλάγιος λόγος

Υπάρχουν τρεις τύποι προτάσεων στον Πλάγιο λόγο.

Α. **STATEMENTS** (δηλώσεις, ανακοινώσεις)

"Your brother is coming today" she said.

B. QUESTIONS (ερωτήσεις)

Is your brother coming today?" she said.

C. COMMANDS (διαταγές, προσταγές) ή REQUESTS (παρακλήσεις)

"Bring your brother today." she said.

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A. STATEMENTS:

Say / Tell

Όταν μετατρέπουμε μια πρόταση από τον ευθύ λόγο στον πλάγιο, κάνουμε μια σειρά από κινήσεις όπως:

1. Αν το εισαγωγικό ρήμα είναι SAY, τότε θα πούμε SAY.

Αν το εισαγωγικό ρήμα είναι SAY TO, τότε θα πούμε TELL.

Επομένως, "You're late today," she said

 $\theta \alpha \gamma i \nu \epsilon i :$ She said that I was late that day.

Aλλά, "You're late today!" she said to him.

 $\theta \alpha \gamma i \nu \epsilon_i$: She told him..... that he was late that day.

πχ.

Ευθύς λόγος: "I love my mother" Mary said.

Πλάγιος λόγος: Mary said that she loved her mother.

Ευθύς λόγος: "I can't drive a lorry" Tom said to Peter.

Πλάγιος λόγος: Tom told Peter that he couldn't drive a lorry.

Να προσέξετε:

Στις ερωτηματικές προτάσεις το εισαγωγικό ρήμα SAY γίνεται ASK

ΡΗΜΑ ΕΙΣΑΓΩΓΗΣ ΠΛΑΓΙΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Όταν το ρήμα εισαγωγής είναι σε παροντικό χρόνο(Present Simple or Present Perfect),τότε στον πλάγιο λόγο αλλάζουμε τα πρόσωπα, τα κτητικά επίθετα, τις δεικτικές αντωνυμίες, τοπικά και χρονικά επιρρήματα. Δεν αλλάζουμε ποτέ τον χρόνο του ρήματος.

Όταν το ρήμα εισαγωγής είναι σε παρελθοντικό χρόνο(Past Simple or Past Perfect),τότε στον πλάγιο λόγο αλλάζουμε όλα τα παραπάνω αλλά και τον χρόνο του ρήματος.

Πίνακας αλλαγών χρόνων στον Πλάγιο λόγο

The usual changes of tense are as follows:

* SIMPLE PRESENT / SIMPLE PAST:

I play / I played

* PRESENT PROGRESSIVE / PAST PROGRESSIVE:

I am playing / I was playing

* SIMPLE PAST / PAST PERFECT:

I played / I had played

* PAST PROGRESSIVE / PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE:

I was playing / I had been playing

* PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE / PAST PERFECT SIMPLE:

I have played / I had played

* PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE / PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE:

I have been playing / I had been playing

* FUTURE / MODALS:

I will play / I would play

can play could play

must play had to play

may play might play

ХРОПКА ЕПІРРНМАТА

* Today – that day
* tonight – that night
* tomorrow – the next day or the following day
* yesterday – the previous day/the day before
* next time – the next time
* last time – the previous time
Δ EIKTIKE Σ ANT Ω NYMIE Σ
* this – that
* these – those
ТОПІКА ЕПІРРНМАТА
* here – there
*come – go
Exercise.
1. "I can't hear a word," the writer said.
The writer said that he couldn't hear a word
2. "This is a private conversation," the young man said to the writer.
The young man said that that was a private conversation
3. "I have just arrived by train", said Aunt Lucy.
Aunt Lucy said that she had just arrived by train
4. "Captain Alison will set out at eight o'clock tomorrow," he said.
He said that Captain Alison would set out at eight clock the following day
5. "I didn't enjoy the play last night," my friend said to me.
My friend told me that he hadn't enjoyed the play the previous night
* Να προσέξετε *

Στον ευθύ λόγο οι ομιλούμενες λέξεις από τον ομιλητή εισάγονται στον πλάγιο λόγο με το "that"

 $\pi \chi$. "We won't go away this year", said Mrs. Jones.

Mrs. Jones said that they wouldn't go away that year.

Όπως είδατε από το προηγούμενο παράδειγμα οι αντωνυμίες που χρησιμοποιούνται στον ευθύ λόγο πρέπει να μπουν, και αυτές, στην σωστή αναφορά τους.

Επομένως, "You're late today," she said.

γίνεται:

She said that I (or he, she, they, we)

_____·___.

B. QUESTIONS:

Οι αλλαγές εδώ είναι παρόμοιες με εκείνες των **STATEMENTS** αλλά χρειάζεται περισσότερη προσοχή.

Δηλαδή όπως και στα statements:

- 1. Οι αντωνυμίες αλλάζουν
- 2. Οι χρόνοι αλλάζουν αν το εισαγωγικό ρήμα είναι στον αόριστο / υπερσυντέλικο.
- 3. Οι χρονικές φράσεις αλλάζουν καθώς και οι δεικτικές λέξεις (this/that).
- 4. Η Ερώτηση στον ευθύ λόγο γίνεται Κατάφαση στον πλάγιο λόγο, δηλ πρώτα μπαίνει το Υποκείμενο και μετά το ρήμα.

αλλά

4. Το εισαγωγικό ρήμα SAY γίνεται ASK

πχ.

"Where is my pen?" Mary said.

Mary asked where her pen was.

Αν η ερώτηση δεν ξεκινάει με ερωτηματική λέξη στον πλάγιο λόγο εισάγεται με το **If** ή **Whether.** Εάν η ερώτηση ξεκινάει με μία από τις ερωτηματικές λέξεις **when, why**, κτλ., τότε η πλάγια ερώτηση εισάγεται με αυτές τις λέξεις.

nx.
"Can Mary drive a car?" Tim said.
Tim asked whether Mary could drive a car.
"Why are you laughing?" George said.
George asked why I was laughing.
* Προσοχή !! *
Πάνω από όλα η Ερώτηση στον ευθύ λόγο γίνεται Κατάφαση στον πλάγιο λόγο, δηλ πρώτα μπαίνει το Υποκείμενο και μετά το ρήμα.
$\pi\chi$.
"Is your brother coming today?" she said.
γίνεται:
She asked if his brother <u>was coming</u> that day. OXI: She asked if <u>was his brother coming</u> that day.
και
"Why were you late again yesterday? she said.
γίνεται:
She asked why <u>he had been</u> late again the previous day. OXI She asked why <u>had</u> <u>he been</u> late
Exercise.
1. "Can we buy it on installments?" said Mrs. Frith.
Mrs. Frith asked whether she could buy it on installments (με δόσεις)
2. "Do you like it?" said her husband.
Her husband asked her whether she liked it
3. "Have you any small change?" the conductor said to the passenger.
The conductor asked the passenger if he had any small change

4. "May I have a glass of beer?" said Tim to Pat.
Tim asked Pat if he might have a glass of beer
5. "How is Jimmy feeling?" said the doctor.
The doctor asked how Jimmy was feeling
C. COMMANDS AND REQUESTS "TO" "INFINITIVE"
Η διαδικασία αλλαγών εδώ είναι ακριβώς όπως στα Statements και Questions.
1. Οι αντωνυμίες αλλάζουν
2. Οι χρονικές προτάσεις και τα δεικτικά (this) αλλάζουν,
αλλά
3. Το εισαγωγικό ρήμα SAY
γίνεται:
Tell, Order, Instruct σε προτάσεις εντολών, διαταγών κτλ
και
Ask (please) ή Beg(please,please) σε προτάσεις με παρακλήσεις.
Σημείωση 1.
Αυτά τα ρήματα πρέπει πάντα να ακολουθούνται από έμμεσο αντικείμενο (told me, him).
4. Το ρήμα εντολής στον ευθύ λόγο
γίνεται "ΤΟ" "INFINITIVE" απαρέμφατο
Σημείωση. 2 Το αρνητικό απαρέμφατο γίνεται: ΝΟΤ ΤΟ
Σημείωση. 3 Αυτό το απαρέμφατο δεν αλλάζει χρόνο ποτέ.
Επομένως: "Bring your brother tomorrow", she said
γίνεται:
She told him to bring his brother the next day
και:

"Please bring your brother tomorrow!" she said
γίνεται:
She asked him to bring his brother the next day.
και:
"Don't forget your book!" she said.
γίνεται:
She told him <u>not to</u> forget his book.
Exercise.
1. "Please don't be late!" Mary said to Julia.
Mary told (asked) Julia not to be late
2. "Put this book back on the table," Tom's father said.
Tom's father told him to put the book back on the table
3. "Never play with matches again!" the fireman said to the children.
The fireman told the children never to play with matches again
4. "Call me when the enemy attack!" said the general to his soldier.
The general told (ordered) his soldier to call him when the enemy attacked
5. 'Don't disturb me unless it is something very important," said my boss.
My boss told me not to disturb him unless it was something very important