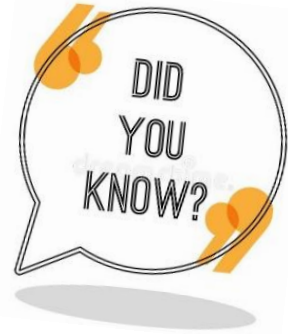


Grade 8- English FAL –

Educator – C Coetzee

Direct speech

What is direct speech?



Direct speech shows the exact words spoken by someone. Quotation marks or inverted commas are used to show the actual words spoken.

- If you start your sentence with the quotation marks and the verb (**said** or **says**) is at the end of your sentence you will place a comma BEFORE the verb.

For example: “There is an advert for a new cellphone,” said Busi.

If however the subject and verb is before the actual quote, the comma will be placed AFTER the verb and before the quote.

For example: Phumla asked, “What is your favourite cooldrink?”

- The words in quotation marks **ALWAYS** start with a capital letter.
- It is **VERY** important to focus on the tense of the verb as these will influence your sentences when you are asked to change a sentence from direct to indirect/reported speech.

For example:

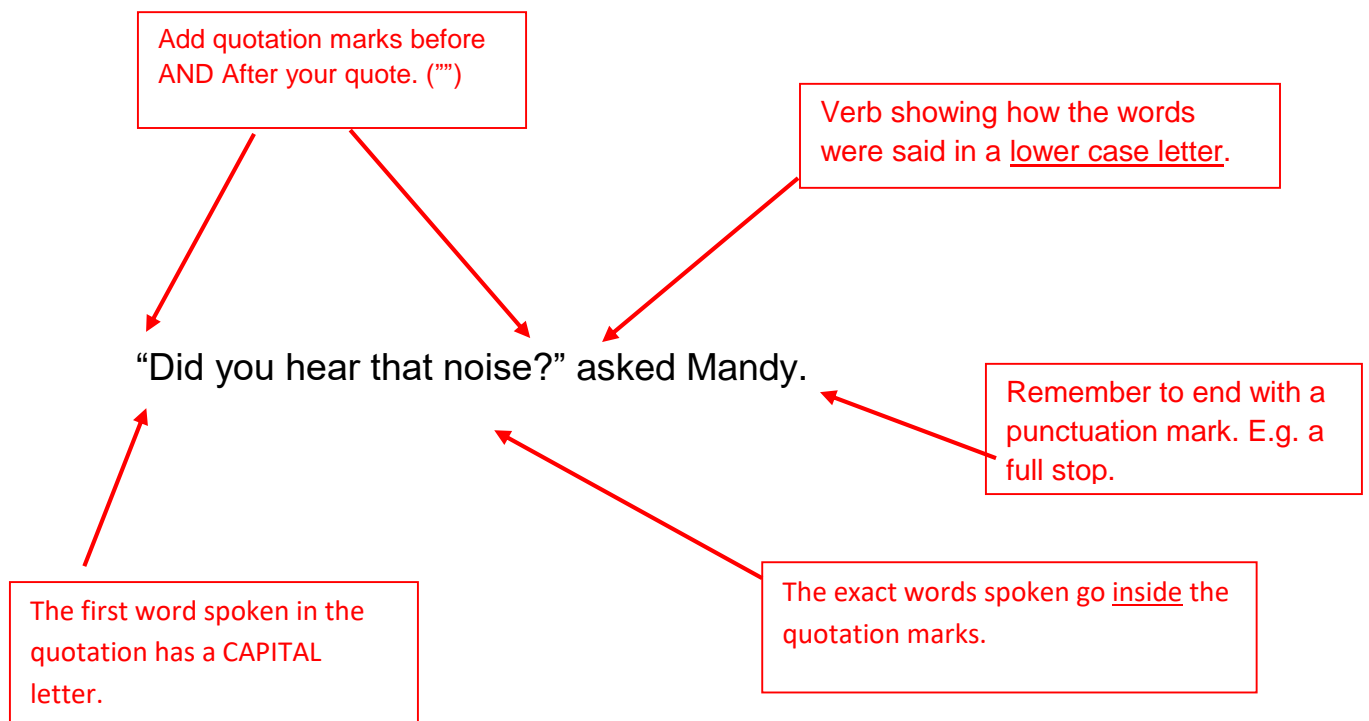
- She **says**, “I want to buy some milk.” (present tense)
- She **says** that she **wants** to buy some milk. (it stays in the present tense)
- She **said**: “I want to buy some milk.” (past tense)
- She **said** that she **wanted** to buy some milk. (verb changes to the past tense)

The following are a few other examples of words that also change:

DIRECT SPEECH	↔	INDIRECT/REPORTED SPEECH
This		That
Here		There
Now		Then
Tomorrow		The following day
Today		This day
Yesterday		The previous day
Will		Would
Shall		Should

A few more examples:

EXAMPLE 1: (when writing quote before verb)



EXAMPLE 2: (Verb before quote)

Sentence starts
with a CAPITAL
letter.

Spoken words start with a
CAPITAL letter.

Mandy asked, "Did you hear that noise?"

Unspoken words (name and verb)
are separated from spoken words
with a comma.

Punctuation is INSIDE
the quotation marks.

The exact words spoken go inside
the quotation marks.

Indirect/Reported speech

What is Indirect/Reported speech?

Indirect speech can also be called **reported speech**. This is used when a person explains what someone else said, but does NOT use the exact words spoken. NO quotation marks are used. It is written in past tense, and pronouns are changed to help the sentence make sense.



Rules for indirect/reported speech:

1. Do **NOT** use quotation marks
2. The verb is usually in the past tense, for example: **said, told, asked**.
3. The verb is followed by **that** or **if**. Example:
Mufara said **that** he was going to the shop.
4. The pronoun (I, we) often changes, and so do words showing time and place (now, here).
 - “Dani, please put your book here now!” shouted the teacher. (Direct speech).
 - The teacher shouted **that** Dani must put **his** book **there** immediately. (Indirect speech).

It is **STILL VERY** important to focus on the tense of the verb as these will influence your sentences when you are asked to change a sentence from indirect/reported speech to direct speech. Now the table used for the changes from direct to indirect just swaps around.

Thus the following changes will happen when changing from indirect/reported speech to direct speech.

INDIRECT/REPORTED SPEECH	↔	DIRECT SPEECH
That		This
There		Here
Then		Now
The following day		Tomorrow

This day		Today
The previous day		Yesterday
Would		Will
Should		Shall

- General rules for changing direct speech into indirect speech

1. **Take away all inverted commas or quotation marks.**
2. **If the verb inside the inverted commas/quotation marks is in the present tense, change it into the corresponding past tense. If it is in the simple past tense, change it into the past perfect tense.**

Direct speech: The girl said, 'I **like** singing.'

Indirect speech: The girl said that she **liked** singing.

Direct speech: Rahul said, 'I will have to reach home by 8.30.'

Indirect speech: Rahul said that he **would have** to reach home by 8.30.

Direct speech: Alina said, 'I **met** James yesterday.'

Indirect speech: Alina said that she **had met** James **the previous day**.

3. **Use pronouns appropriately.**

Study the examples given below.

Direct speech: The boy told the girl, 'I **told you that we** were not going on a holiday.'

Indirect speech: The boy told the girl that **he had told her that they** were not going on a holiday.

4. **When the reporting verb is in a present or future tense, we do not change the tense of the verb inside the quotation marks.**

Direct speech: She says, 'I will be there.'

Indirect speech: She **says that she will be there**.

Grade 8: English FAL

HOMEWORK:

26 June 2020

Change the following sentences into indirect speech. Use the example to help you, and remember to use PAST tense, and NO inverted commas.

e.g. Dad said, "You will miss the bus."

Dad said that I would miss the bus.

1. Oyisa screamed, "Stop following me!"
2. The cheerleader said, "We have to practice our routine."
3. "I've lost my keys," said Mrs Botes.
4. "Has anyone found a bunch of keys?" asked Miss Coad.
5. "You can stay over at my house," suggested Lamiah.
6. "You must try harder, or you will never pass Grade 7," advised Anesu's dad.
7. "Have you seen my black and white soccer boots?" asked Fumi.
8. "You must not play with electricity, Riash," warned Tiana.
9. Herman said, "I used to be the fastest runner in primary school."
10. Miss Adamson said, "I am sure that you are hiding the rats!"

Change the sentences that follow (11-20) into direct speech. *Remember to use inverted commas!*

e.g. Shannon said that she was tired.

"I am tired," said Shannon.

11. Kamo and Reece said that they were very sorry for not doing homework.
12. Siphe said that her presentation was ready.
13. The driver remarked that it would be a long ride.
14. Thato said that he would not be able to play.
15. Jade asked if I was going to Northgate.
16. Roxy said that the paper was hers.
17. Mrs Botes said that she would be right back.
18. Dredin explained that he was going home to study.
19. Marcus asked Mr Machaka if he would return his soccer ball.
20. I asked Mr Temple where he would be going in December.