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### 关于台词的备注:

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## Indirect Speech 2 间接引语 (下)

Diarmuid: Hi everyone. Welcome back to the second programme from BBC Learning English. I'm Diarmuid.

Yang Li: 大家好，我是杨莉。今天我们将继续回答陕西科技大学附中黄会生提出的下列问题。

### Question

*My question is how to turn a direct speech into an indirect one?*

Yang Li: 如何把直接引语变为间接引语。上次我们介绍了时态，情态动词和人称代词的转换规则。

Diarmuid: And we also promised that we would give you our version of the exercise on pronouns.

Yang Li: 练习题参考答案，转述下面这段话对话。

### Insert

*Michelle: Did you have a nice weekend?*

*William: Yes. It was my mother's birthday so I went to see her with a lovely bunch of flowers. How about you?*

*Michelle: Well my boyfriend came to see me so I had a lovely few days with him. On Friday we went to the pub for a friend's birthday. The following day we went for a lovely romantic walk in a park.*

Diarmuid: Michelle asked William if he had a nice weekend. William said yes. He told Michelle that it was his mother's birthday so he went to see her with a lovely bunch of flowers. William then asked Michelle the same question. Michelle replied that her boyfriend had come to see her so she had a few lovely days with him. They went to the pub on Friday for a friend's birthday and the following day they went for a romantic walk in the park.

Yang Li: Thanks Diarmuid, that's very good. Now let's move on to another point. How can you describe a question like this one: "Did you have a good weekend?"

Diarmuid: You can use the word *if* or *whether*. For example, Michelle asked William if William had a good weekend.

Yang Li: 大多数情况下 *if* 和 *whether* 可以互换, 但也有特例。比如这句话。他犹豫不决, 到底是开车还是坐火车。

Diarmuid: He hesitated about *whether* to drive or take the train. About is a preposition so we normally use *whether* and not *if*.

Yang Li: Another point is: 间接引语一般要用陈述句的语序, 例如: "Where did you go for lunch Diarmuid?"

Diarmuid: Li asked me where I went for lunch. "What's the time Li?"

Yang Li: Diarmuid asked me what the time was. "How do you like your new laptop?"

Diarmuid: Li asked me how I liked my new laptop. Now how about imperatives?

Yang Li: 祈使句怎么转变? 直接引语是祈使句, 变成间接引语时, 把动词原形变成动词不定式, 并在动词不定前加 *tell, ask, order* 等的宾语。例如: 导游告诉游客要准时回来。

### **Insert**

*We'll leave at 12 o'clock, so make sure you are all back on time. Don't forget your travel documents.*

Diarmuid: The guide told everybody to be back on time.

Yang Li: 此句适用动词不定式 *to be back on time*.

Diarmuid: He also told the tourists not to forget their documents.

### **Insert**

*Don't forget your travel documents.*

Yang Li: 高速某人不要做某事, 也用动词不定式, 不过要在 *to* 之前加上否定词 *not to*. He also told the tourists not to forget their documents.

### **Insert**

*We'll leave at 12 o'clock, so make sure you are all back on time. Don't forget your travel documents.*

Diarmuid: There is something else I'd like to point out. If the reported sentence contains an expression of time, you must change it to fit in with the time of reporting.

Yang Li: Yes, time change 时间状语要作相应的变化。

Diarmuid: For example. He said, "I haven't seen her today." In reported speech we would say, "He said that he hadn't seen her **that** day".

Yang Li: 下面是一般的变化规则：现在变成当时。

Diarmuid: Now to then.

Yang Li: 昨天变成了头一天。

Diarmuid: Yesterday to the day before.

Yang Li: 去年换成前一年。

Diarmuid: Last year to the year before. Similarly you need to change place reference as well, for example here to there.

Yang Li: 是的，地点状语等要作相应的变化。比如 here 这里要变成了 there 那里。

Diarmuid: As you can see there are a lot of elements to change in reported speech. In fact there are some rather tricky transformations that need to be practised a number of times before learners of English feel comfortable using them in everyday conversations.

Yang Li: 是的，在使用间接引语过程中，会遇到很多相当棘手的转换语句，也就是 tricky transformations.

Diarmuid: So instead of using the word 'say' all the time, you can be more descriptive by saying, "He reminded me of our meeting". Or "She warned us not to go out at night".

Yang Li: More descriptive 就是更为形象的表达。Actually if you like reading, then you will notice how writers use reported speech in a wide variety of ways.

Diarmuid: Well, my final point is that the use of reported speech is especially important at higher English levels. Students, at this point, are fine tuning their communication skills to include expressing the ideas of others, as well as their own opinions.

Yang Li: Fine tuning 就是推敲。能不能熟练地使用 reported or indirect speech 是英语水平高低的一个体现。

Diarmuid: So it's quite important that you get it right from the start and practise as much as possible.

Yang Li: Good advice Diarmuid.

Diarmuid: If you have any questions, please email them to us at [questions.chinaelt@bbc.co.uk](mailto:questions.chinaelt@bbc.co.uk).

Yang Li: 感谢大家收听，我是杨莉，下次节目再会。

Diarmuid: Bye bye.