

Indirekte Rede II

indirect / reported speech II

Personalpronomen (Subjekt o. Objekt)
Possessivbegleiter
 richten sich danach, wer etwas über wen sagt,
wann und
wo
 etwas geschieht/geschehen ist/wird.
 Dabei können sich Pronomen/ Begleiter, Zeit- und
 Ortsangaben gegenüber der direkten Rede verändern

(I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they)
 (me, you, him, her, us, you, them)
 (my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their)

today	→	that day
tomorrow	→	the following day
yesterday	→	the day before
here	→	there
this/these	→	that/those etc.

Beispiele:

I say: " <u>My</u> dog is quite clever."	→ I say (that) <u>my</u> dog is quite clever.
You say: " <u>Your</u> dog is quite clever."	→ You say (that) <u>my</u> dog is quite clever.
Alan says: " <u>I</u> don't play football."	→ Alan says (that) <u>he</u> doesn't play football.
Alan said to me: " <u>I've</u> sent you an e-mail."	→ Alan said to me (that) <u>he</u> had sent me an e-mail.
Alan said: " <u>I</u> don't want to stay <u>here</u> ."	→ Alan said (that) <u>he</u> didn't want to stay <u>there</u> ."
Alan said: " <u>I'm</u> going to leave <u>tomorrow</u> ."	→ Alan said (that) <u>he</u> was going to leave <u>the following day</u> .

Zeitenfolge im Satz mit indirekter Rede

- Das Verb des Rede einleitenden Satzes steht im Präsens oder Futur.
 → → → Die Zeit der direkten Rede bleibt in indirekten Rede erhalten.

Beispiele:

Alan	"I have drunk all the cola."	→ → →	Alan	he has drunk all the cola..
says/will say:	"I don't like bananas."	→ → →	says/will say	he doesn't like bananas.
:	"I will leave soon."	→ → →	(that)	he will leave soon.

Zeitenfolge im Satz mit indirekter Rede

- Das Verb des Rede einleitenden Satzes steht im *simple past*, *present perfect* oder *past perfect* oder einer anderen Zeit der Vergangenheit.

→ → → **Es gelten folgende Zeitverschiebungen (*timeshift*) im Nebensatz, hier nur die wichtigsten:**

present time	→	simple past	present progressive	→	past progressive
simple past	→	past perfect	past progressive	→	past perfect progressive
present perfect	→	past perfect	future time	→	would + infinitive

→ → → **Für die Modalverben gilt:**

can	→	could	may	→	might
must	→	had to	must not	→	was/were not allowed
shall	→	should	will	→	would

Beispiele:

Alan	"I don't like bananas."	→ → →	Alan	he didn't like bananas.
said/	"I'm watching TV."	→ → →	said/	he was watching TV.
has said/	"I was in London yesterday."	→ → →	has said/	he had been in London the day before.
had said:	"I was watching TV all the time."	→ → →	had said (that)	he had been watching TV all the time.
	"I have drunk all the cola."	→ → →		he had drunk all the cola.
	"I will leave soon."	→ → →		he would leave soon.
	"I can't watch Liverpool tonight."	→ → →		he couldn't watch Liverpool that evening.
	"I must buy a ticket for the match."	→ → →		he had to buy a ticket for the match.
	"I must not take my father's car."	→ → →		he is not allowed to take his father's car.

Anmerkung:

Abweichend von den oben genannten Regeln zum *timeshift* können bei einem Rede einleitenden Verb in der Vergangenheit *Present*, *Present perfect* und *Future* erhalten bleiben, wenn zum Zeitpunkt der Rede, des Berichts, der Frage der Sachverhalt noch besteht (Naturgesetze, Gewohnheiten, Eigenschaften) bzw. ein Ereignis oder eine Handlung noch bevorsteht.