

الفصل الرابع عشر

★ الكلام المباشر وغير المباشر Direct and Indirect Speech

عندما نريد أن ننقل ما يقوله شخص ما فهناك طريقتان:

الأولى هي: الكلام المباشر Direct Speech:

وهي أن نكرر كلام هذا الشخص بالنص الحرفي، ونضع هذا الكلام بين علامات اقتباس أو شولات مقلوبة (“ ”) quotation marks or inverted commas.

e.g. Hekmat said to Mona, “I bought a car yesterday.”

والثانية هي: الكلام غير المباشر أو المنقول Indirect or Reported Speech:

وهي أن ننقل فحوى أو معنى كلام هذا الشخص، وفي هذه الحالة لا يوضع الكلام بين علامات اقتباس، ويتم بعض التغييرات في الكلام.

e.g. Hekmat told Mona that she had bought a car the day before.

لاحظ: أن الكلام المباشر وغير المباشر يتكونان من جملة معقدة complex sentence تتركب في أبسط صورها من:

١- **جملة رئيسية main clause:** تحتوي على فعل القول مثل أفعال:

say, tell, ask, add, etc.

٢- **عبارة اسمية تابعة subordinate noun clause:** وهي القصة أو الخبر المحكي، وتوضع بين علامات اقتباس (“ ”) في الكلام المباشر، ويفصلها فاصلة comma عن الجملة الرئيسية. أما في الكلام غير المباشر فلا يوجد فاصل بين الجملة الرئيسية والعبارة الفرعية. ونلاحظ أيضا أن العبارة التابعة تبدأ في الكلام المباشر بحرف كبير Capital. لاحظ الجمل التالية، وكيف حللناها:

	Main Clause	Subordinate Clause
Direct speech	Tati said to Ali	, “I’m sorry for being late.”
Indirect speech	Tati told Ali	that she was sorry for being late.
Direct speech	Nadia said	, “Where is the newspaper?”
Indirect speech	Nadia asked	where the newspaper was.”

كيف نحول الكلام المباشر إلى غير مباشر؟

يتم ذلك بعمل تغيير واحد في الجملة الرئيسية main clause، وخمسة تغييرات في الجملة الفرعية subordinate clause كما يلي:

أولاً: التغييرات التي نقوم بها في الجملة الرئيسية:
يتغير فعل القول ليناسب صيغة أو أسلوب mood الجملة التابعة:
لاحظ أن زمن فعل القول يبقى كما هو

Tense of saying verb remains unchanged.

أ- الجملة الخبرية Statement:

say —————→ [say, tell, report, assure,
answer, add, explain, observe,
inform, etc.

e.g. He says, "I will be late tomorrow." →

He **says** that he will be home tomorrow.

e.g. He **said** to me, "I hope to see you tomorrow." →

He **told** me that he hoped to see me the next day.

e.g. He **said**, "I am in good health." →

He **assured** me that he was in good health.

ب- الاستفهام (السؤال) Interrogative (question):

say —————→ [ask, inquire, want to know,
wonder, etc.

e.g. He **said**, "Where were you yesterday?" →

He **asked** where I had been the day before.

e.g. She **said** to him, "Did you have your breakfast?" →

She **wanted to know** if he had had his breakfast.

e.g. He **said**, "Where have you been all morning?" →

He **inquired** where he had been all morning.

ج- الأمر والطلب والنصيحة Commands (orders), Requests and Advice:

say —————→ [**Commands:** ask, tell, order,
command, etc.
Requests: ask, beg, implore,
entreat, request, etc.
Advice: advise, warn, urge,
recommend, remind, etc.

Commands:

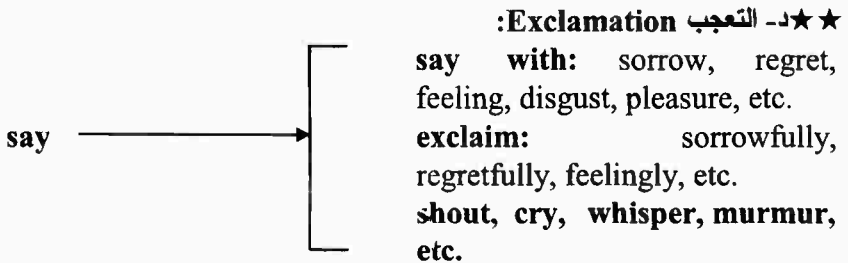
- e.g. The officer **said**, "Fire!" →
The officer **ordered** (commanded, told) his men to fire.
- e.g. The teacher **said**, "Don't make a noise." →
The teacher **told** them not to make a noise.

Requests:

- e.g. She **said**, "Please, forgive me!" →
She **asked** (begged, implored, entreated) him to forgive her.
- e.g. The beggar **said**, "Please, give me some food." →
The beggar **begged** for some food.

Advice:

- e.g. Ali **said** to Hassan, "Wear a suit for the interview." →
Ali **advised** (urged, recommended, reminded, warned) Hassan to wear a suit for the interview.
- e.g. Nahed **said** to Ahmed, "Don't trust Maher." →
Nahed **warned** Ahmed not to trust Maher.



- e.g. He **said**, "What a foolish idea!" →
He **exclaimed disgustedly** that it was a foolish idea.
- e.g. The man **said**, "Alas, all is lost!" →
The **cried sorrowfully** that all was lost.

★ثانياً: التغييرات التي نقوم بها في العبارة الفرعية:

أ- حذف علامات الوقف **punctuation marks**: وخاصة الفاصلة (,) التي بعد الجملة الرئيسية، وعلامات الاقتباس (" ")، وعلامات الاستفهام (?)، والتعجب (!)، وكذلك الحرف الكبير Capital letter من أول العبارة التابعة. ويبقى فقط الوقفة النهائية أو النقطة (.) في نهاية الجملة.

- e.g. He said to me, "The door keeper is absent today." →
He told me that the door keeper was absent that day.
- e.g. He said, "Where did you buy it?" →

He asked me where I had bought it.

٢- بتغير زمن **Tense** الجملة الفرعية كالآتي:

أ- إذا كان زمن الجملة الرئيسية (فعل القول) في المضارع بأنواعه أو المستقبل بأنواعه فلا تتغير أزمان أفعال الجملة التابعة، وكذلك لا تتغير ظروف الزمان أو المكان.

e.g. He says, "I **will come** tomorrow." →

He says that he **will come** tomorrow.

e.g. She **will say**, "I **forgot** to bring the book." →

She will tell us that she **forgot** to bring the book.

ب- إذا كان زمن الجملة الرئيسية (زمن فعل القول) في الماضي بأنواعه، فيتغير زمن الجملة الفرعية إلى زمن أقدم:

فالحاضر present يتحول إلى ماضٍ past، والماضي يتحول إلى ماضٍ تام past perfect، أما الماضي التام فلا يتغير لعدم وجود فعل أقدم منه.

أما المستقبل future فيتحول إلى مستقبل في الماضي future in the past، والمستقبل في الماضي يتحول إلى مستقبل تام في الماضي Future perfect in the past. أما الأفعال المحدودة الخاصة special finite فتتحول إلى أفعال أقدم كما في الجدول.

present simple	→	past simple	→	past perfect
present continuous	→	past continuous	→	past perfect cont.
present perfect	→	past perfect		لا يوجد فعل أقدم
present perfect cont.	→	past perfect cont.		لا يوجد فعل أقدم
future simple (will, shall)	→	future simple in the past (would, should)	→	future perfect in the past (would have, should have)
future continuous	→	future cont. in the past	→	future perfect cont. in the past
future perfect	→	future perfect in the past		
future perfect cont.	→	future perfect cont. in the past		
can	→	could, was (were) able to	→	could have
must	→	(usually) had to, was (were) to, (as future) must (as true present) should, would	→	had had to should (would) have
mustn't	→	wasn't to, weren't to		
ought to	→	should have to, was (were) to		
may	→	might, was (were)	→	might have

		allowed to		
needn't	→	needn't have to, didn't have to		
used to	→	used to, was (were) accustomed to		
dare	→	dared		

وفى الحقيقة فى الأفعال المركبة (التي تتكون من فعل خاص محدود وأشكال غير محدودة للأفعال الأخرى) نقوم فقط بتغيير الفعل الخاص المحدود. وفى حالة عدم وجود فعل أقدم وعدم وجود بدائل أقدم نقوم باستعمال نفس الفعل المحدود.

- e.g. He said, "I **smell** something burning." →
He told me that he **smelled** something burning.
- e.g. She said, "I **visited** my aunt yesterday." →
She said that she **had visited** her aunt the day before.
- e.g. He said, "She **is playing** in the garden." →
He said that she **was playing** in the garden.
- e.g. She said to me, "He **will have finished** his work by seven." →
She told me that he **would have finished** his work by seven.
- e.g. The officer said, "You **must not walk** on the grass." →
The officer told me that I **was not to walk** on the grass.
- e.g. He said, "Ali **should be** here now." →
He said that Ali **should have been** there at that time.
- e.g. She said, "I **used to play** tennis when I was young." →
She said that she **used to play** tennis when she was young.

٣- تغيير الضمائر وصفات الملكية كالاتى:

أ- يتحول الشخص الأول (المتكلم) إلى الشخص الثالث (الغائب)، أو يبقى كما هو إذا كان المتكلم هو نفسه الذى يقص ما حدث:

1st person	→	3rd person
I	→	he, she, it
we	→	they
me	→	him, her, it
us	→	them
my	→	his, her
our	→	their
mine	→	his, hers
ours	→	theirs

ب- يتحول الشخص الثاني (المخاطب) إلى الشخص الثالث (الغائب)، أو يتحول إلى الشخص الأول إذا كان المخاطب هو نفسه الذى يقص الحدث:

2nd person	→	3rd person	or 1st person
you (subject)	→	he, she	I, we
you (object)	→	him, her	me, us
your	→	his, her	my, our
yours	→	his, hers	mine, ours

٤- تتغير ظروف الزمان والمكان التى تعنى القرب **near** إلى ما يعنى البعد **far**، وكذلك بعض الكلمات الأخرى:

near	→	far
here	→	there
now (الآن)	→	then, at that time
now (فورا)	→	at once
ago	→	before
today	→	that day
tonight	→	that night
tomorrow	→	the next day
yesterday	→	the day before, the other day
last week	→	the week before
last month	→	the month before
this	→	that
these	→	those
thus	→	so
come	→	go (أحيانا)
yet	→	تلقى غالبا

٥- تحدث التغييرات التالية فى أول الجملة التابعة حسب صيغتها أو أسلوبها **mood**:

أ- الجملة الخبرية **Statement**:

تبدأ بكلمة **that** بمعنى "أن"، ويمكن الاستغناء عنها:

e.g. He said, "They have discovered many stars with planets." →

He said (**that**) they had discovered many stars with planets.

e.g. She said, "I'm going home." →

She said (**that**) she was going home.

ب- الاستفهام **Questions**:

يبدأ بكلمة سؤال (Wh-word) أو بـ "if" أو "whether":

- إذا كان السؤال المباشر يبدأ بكلمة استفهام (Wh-word) نستعمل نفس الكلمة.
- إذا كان السؤال من نوع (Yes-No) نبدأ السؤال غير المباشر بـ "if" أو "whether" بمعنى "عما إذا".
- نجعل ترتيب الكلمات عادياً، أى نزيل عكس inversion الفاعل والفعل المساعد.

- e.g. He said, "**Where** are you going?" →
He asked me **where** I was going.
- e.g. She said to him, "**Do you** play the piano?" →
She asked him **if** (whether) he played the piano.
- e.g. I said to him, "**Whom** did you meet yesterday?" →
I asked him **whom** he had met the day before.
- e.g. He said me, "**Have you** got any money?" →
He asked me **if** (whether) I had got any money.

لاحظ: عدم وجود علامة الاستفهام فى السؤال غير المباشر.

جـ الأمر والطلب والنصيحة Command, Request and Advice

يتحول فعل الأمر إلى المصدر infinitive مسبقاً بـ "to" أو بـ "not to":

- e.g. He said, "**Close** the window." →
He ordered them **to close** the window.
- e.g. She said to the man, "Please, **help** me." →
She begged the man **to help** her.
- e.g. The teacher said to the students, "**Do not cheat**." →
The teacher advised the students **not to cheat**.

★★د- التعجب Exclamation

• يتحول التعجب إلى جملة خبرية ويعامل على هذا الأساس، أى تبدأ العبارة بـ "that":

What → that it How → that it

- e.g. He said, "**What** a beautiful garden!" →
He said with pleasure **that it** was a beautiful garden.
- e.g. She said, "**How** kind of you to visit us!" →
She said with feeling **that it** was kind of him to visit them.
- أو تلغى العبارة الفرعية تماماً، ويضاف معناها إلى العبارة الرئيسية:
- e.g. She said, "**There goes the train!**" →
She exclaimed **on seeing the train leave**.
- e.g. He said, "**Thank you!**" → He **thanked** me.
- e.g. She said, "**Welcome!**" → She **welcomed** me.
- e.g. He said, "**Yes!**" → He **agreed**.
- e.g. She said, "**Ugh!**" → She **exclaimed with disgust**.
- e.g. He said, "**No, I won't!**" → He **refused**.
- e.g. He said, "**Damn!**" → He **swore**

e.g. He said, "Congratulations!" → He congratulated me.

★ ★ ملاحظات هامة:

١- الأساليب أو الصيغ المختلطة **Mixed moods**:

فى بعض الأحيان يكون الكلام مزيجاً من الخير والاستفهام والأمر والتعجب، وفى هذه الحالة نقدم لكل أسلوب بكلمة قول مناسبة:

e.g. He said, "I don't know the way. Do you?" → (خبر + سؤال)

He told me that he did not know the way, and asked me if I did.

e.g. He said, "The teacher is coming. Please, stop quarrelling." →

He said the teacher was coming, and begged them to stop quarrelling.

e.g. She said, "I won't come here tomorrow. I'm thinking of going to Alexandria." → (جملتان خبريتان)

She informed us that she would not go there the next day, and (added) that she was thinking of going to Alexandria.

٢- إذا كان الكلام المباشر يحتوى على حقيقة دائمة أو شبه دائمة يظل زمنها فى المضارع البسيط مهما كان زمن فعل القول فى الجملة الرئيسية:

e.g. The teacher said, "Iron expands on heating." →

The teacher told us that iron expands on heating.

e.g. He said to me, "I live in Cairo, but I am staying now in Alex." →

He told me that he lives in Cairo, but he was staying at that time in Alex.

٣- فى الحديث غير الرسمى، يمكن عدم تغيير الأفعال الماضية بأنواعها:

e.g. He said, "I returned home after midnight." →

He told me that he returned home after midnight.

٤- فى الأسئلة التى تبدأ بكلمات استفهام (Wh-words) يمكن الاستغناء عنها فى الكلام غير المباشر والسؤال مباشرة عن الشيء الذى يستفهم عنه باستعمال asked about:

e.g. He said, "Where do you live?" →

He asked about my address.

e.g. She said, "When is he going to arrive?" →

She asked about the time of his arrival.

e.g. He said, "How far is the village?" →

He asked about the distance to the village.

e.g. She said, "Why were you late?" →

She asked about the reason for his lateness.

e.g. He said, "What did you buy?" →

He asked about the things I had bought.

٥- لاحظ أن تغيير الكلام المباشر إلى الكلام غير المباشر لا يختلف كثيرا في الإنجليزية عنه في العربية، ولذلك إذا واجهتك صعوبة، فكر كيف كنت ستقولها بالعربية، وبالترجمة ستكون الجملة غالبا صحيحة.

Exercises

★I. Change the following statements into indirect speech:

1. They say, "We can't come tomorrow."
2. She said to me, "I come here everyday."
3. He said to you, "I shall visit you tomorrow."
4. Samia said to Maher, "I've seen this film before."
5. Sohair said to the teacher, "I'm not feeling very well."
6. She said to her father, "I got excellent in algebra today."
7. He said to her, "I haven't done my homework, yet."
8. She says, "I'm not going with Soha."
9. He'll say, "It wasn't my fault."
10. He said to me, "I'm watching T.V."

★II. Change the following direct questions into indirect speech:

1. She said to him, "Do you like cats?"
2. She said to Ali, "Where have you been all morning?"
3. He asked her, "Did you eat all the chocolate-cake?"
4. He said to his mother, "Can I watch T.V. for an extra hour?"
5. He said to the door keeper, "Is Mr. Maher in?"
6. Ali asked Soha, "When are you going to be married?"
7. Zaher said to Ahmed, "Have you got two shillings?"
8. I said to them, "Did anyone see my little sister speaking to a stranger?"
9. She said to me, "Will you help me?"
10. He asked her, "How long does the journey take?"

★III. Change the following into indirect speech:

1. The teacher said to her, "Sit down."
2. The teacher said to them, "Do not make a noise."
3. The beggar said to me, "Give me a shilling, please."
4. She said, "Hurry up."
5. The officer said to the soldier, "Go now!"

★IV. Change into indirect (reported) speech:

1. She says, "I cook lunch every day."
2. Mona said, "This pen is very cheap."
3. She said to her friend, "My sister broke her leg yesterday."
4. He said, "We visited the underground station at Tahrir square."
5. Ali said, "I'll return here tomorrow."
6. She said to her daughter, "Did you finish your homework?"
7. I said to Maha, "Have you visited your aunt yesterday?"
8. The teacher said, "Why are you late?"
9. Her mother said, "Why weren't you here by 3 o'clock?"
10. He said to me, "How did you come to school this morning?"

11. The nurse said, "Go to bed."
12. The mother said, "Don't be afraid of the dark."
13. I said to him, "Give me back my book."
14. The beggar said, "Please, give me something to eat."
15. The teacher said, "Write this lesson in your copy-books now."
16. The teacher said, "When water or any other liquid boils, it turns into a gas."
17. She said to her friend, "My sister always gets up late in the morning."
18. She said to me, "Do you like our new teacher?"
19. The announcer is saying, "There will be heavy rains tomorrow."
20. The policeman said to the thief, "Freeze!"

★ ★ V. Change the following sentences from direct to indirect speech:

1. They say, "We've never been to Jiddah."
2. The pilot said, "The plane will land in half an hour."
3. She said, "I must go home to prepare dinner."
4. He said, "George has written me a letter."
5. She said, "Ali and Nahed are getting married tomorrow."
6. Hany: "Have you been using my toothpaste, Ali?"
7. Officer: "Fire!"
8. Nahed said, "Did Maha water the plants yesterday, Hoda?"
9. The stranger said to Ahmed, "Can You tell me where Mr. Ali Hafez lives?"
10. He said to his friend, "Could you lend me some money?"
11. He said, "I have to go to the dentist tomorrow."
12. She said, "What a lovely dress!"
13. The teacher said to Ali, "Congratulations!"
14. He said to the thief, "If You move, I'll shoot you."
15. She said, "Please, forgive me!"
16. He said, "Wow ! what a lovely statue !"
17. He said to his friend, "How are you going to do that ?"
18. The captain said, "Lower the boats, now !"
19. He said, "It's cold in here. Is the window open?"
20. He said to me, "Are you free tomorrow night ? I'd like you to come to my party."
21. He said to her, "I've read this book before. Have you something else I can read ?"
22. She said, "Curse this zip-fastener ! It has stuck again."
23. "Could You show me how to work it ? I'm not used to electric typewriters" she said.
24. "Ugh ! There is a cockroach in my salad. Waiter!" he cried.
25. She said, "I'll give you a hundred pounds to keep your mouth shut."
26. He said, "I must go now or I'll be late."
27. She said, "I need not go yet."
28. He said, "I mustn't go there."
29. The teacher said, "You must always write your homework in ink."
30. He said to me, "We need not come to school next Monday because we are having a holiday."
31. He said to me "Let me go !"
32. He said, "Come to my house tomorrow and bring those books with you."
33. "Good Heavens! I never expected to see such a marvellous building in Tanta."

34. She said to him, "Where is your umbrella? Don't you know that it's going to rain today?"
35. She was saying to me, "I'm going away on my holiday. Please, keep your eyes on my house."
36. He will say, "I'm very sorry but there was a terrible traffic jam. I promise I'll never be late again."
37. He said, "Who wants to come with us? Hurry! The number is limited."
38. She said, "Could you tell me the exchange rate for dollars and pounds?"
39. My mother said, "Open the door, Didn't you hear the door ring?"
40. She said to her boy-friend, "Do you think I was rude yesterday? I'm very sorry I hurt your feelings."

★★ كيف نحول الكلام غير المباشر إلى مباشر؟

نقوم بعكس الخطوات السابق شرحها، أى:

أولاً: الجملة الرئيسية: نغير فعل القول أيا كان إلى say وفى نفس الزمن.

ثانياً: العبارة التابعة:

١- نعيد علامات الوقف أو الترقيم، والحرف الكبير فى أول العبارة التابعة.

٢- نعيد أزمان الأفعال إلى أصلها.

٣- نعيد أول العبارة التابعة إلى أصلها.

٤- نعيد الضمانر الشخصية وصفات الملكية إلى أصلها.

٥- نعيد الكلمات التى تعنى البعد إلى معناها الأصلى الذى يعنى القرب.

- e.g. He told me that his wife was in hospital. →
He said (to me), "My wife is in hospital."
- e.g. He asked them to turn the radio off. →
He said, "Please, turn the radio off."
- e.g. The captain ordered his men to cease fire. →
The captain said, "Cease fire!"
- e.g. She said with sorrow that her son was dead. →
She said, "Alas! My son is dead."
- e.g. The teacher informed us that the exam would be held next day, and warned us not to cheat or we would be punished. →
The teacher said, "The exam will be held tomorrow. Do not cheat or you will be punished."
- e.g. He cursed me. → He said, "Damn you!"
- e.g. She refused to come. → She said, "I won't come."

Exercise

★ ★ VI. Change into direct speech:

1. She told me to look where I was going as the road was full of holes and was very badly lit.
2. He said that if I found the front door locked, I was to go round to the back.
3. I asked if she had looked everywhere and she said that she had.
4. They offered me some more tea and I accepted.
5. My employer hoped I would not be offended if he told me that in his opinion, I would be better off in some other kind of job.
6. I asked him if he had enjoyed fishing and he said that he hadn't.
7. She said that she had to go to the dentist the next day as she had an appointment.
8. Mother advised him (her) not to play with matches or he (she) would burn (her) hands.
9. He congratulated me and said that he was very happy to see me again.
10. She told me that if the telephone rang I was to tell them that she wasn't going to be away long.

★ ملخص لتحويل الكلام المباشر إلى غير مباشر

أولاً: الجملة الرئيسية main clause:

فعل القول (وليس زمنه) يتغير ليناسب صيغة الجملة التابعة فيصبح

said, told, added, etc.	أ- جملة إخبارية
asked, inquired, etc.	ب- سؤال
asked, told, ordered, etc.	ج- أمر
begged, implored, etc.	رجاء أو طلب
advised, etc.	نصيحة
said with sorrow, pleasure, etc.	د- تعجب

ثانياً: الجملة التابعة subordinate clause:

١- نتخلص من علامات الوقف كلها ما عدا النقطة الختامية.

٢- زمن tense أفعال العبارة التابعة:

أ- لا يتغير إذا كان زمن فعل القول مضارعاً أو مستقبلاً بأنواعهما.

ب- يتحول إلى زمن أقدم إذا كان فعل القول في الماضي بأنواعه.

٣- تبدأ العبارة التابعة بالآتي حسب أسلوبها:

أ- جملة إخبارية: that (ويمكن حذفها).

ب- سؤال: - if أو whether إذا كان السؤال من نوع (yes-no)

- نفس كلمة الاستفهام (wh-word) إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بها.

- يصيح ترتيب الكلمات عاديا بدون عكس inversion.

ج- الأمر والرجاء والنصيحة: to + infinitive أو not to + inf.

د- تعجب: يتحول إلى جملة إخبارية تبدأ بـ that، أو تلغى العبارة التابعة ونضيف معناها للعبارة الرئيسية.

٤- الضمائر الشخصية وصفات الملكية تتغير كالاتي:

1st person → 3rd person (or 1st person)

2nd person → 3rd person (or 1st person)

٥- الكلمات التي تعنى القرب تتحول إلى كلمات تعنى البعد.