G14 Erste Einblicke in die indirekte Rede

1. Bildung

- Veränderung der Zeitformen, wenn das einleitende Verb in der Vergangenheit steht.
- Indirekte Rede kann mit oder ohne „that" gebildet werden.

	Einleitungssatz	Nebensatz
Einleitendes Verb in der Gegenwart	He says/thinks/knows/believes He reports He hopes	that Munich is a great city. → simple present that many people moved there. → simple past his neighbours will be friendly. → will future
Einleitendes Verb in der Vergangenheit (time shift)	He said/thought/knew/believed He reported He hoped	that Munich was a great city. → simple past that many people had moved there. → past perfect simple his neighbours would be friendly. → conditional

2. Verwendung

- Gibt wieder, was jemand gesagt oder gedacht hat.
- = Umwandlung der wörtlichen Rede

3. Beispiele

Sarah says: „I forgot my homework"
→ Sarah says (that) she forgot her homework.

Tom says: "I like her"
→ Tom says (that) he likes her.