

6. 화법 (In)direct Speech

정보 전달의 두 방법

◇ 어떤 사람이 한 말을, 그 말을 직접 듣지 못한 사람에게 전달할 때, 두 가지 방법이 있다.

- 직접 화법 (Direct or Quoted Speech)

: 했던 말을 그대로(word for word) 전달하는 것이다. 글로 표현할 때는 “ ”(quotation mark)를 사용하게 된다.

(ex.) He said, "The check is in the mail." / "The check is in the mail," he said.

- 간접 화법 (Indirect or Reported Speech)

: 당시의 상황에 맞게 말한 '내용'을 전달하는 것이다. 글에서도 “ ”를 사용하지 않는다. 정보의 전달은 보통 이전에 있었던 일을 전하는 것이므로, 직접 화법에서 '현재형'으로 쓰였던 동사들은 '과거형'으로 바뀌게 된다.

(ex.) He said the check **was** in the mail.

Tense Change

- ◇ reporting verb가 과거형일 때, 직접 화법이 간접 화법으로 바뀌면 동사의 시제가 backshift, 즉 한 단계 과거화한다.¹⁾

Quoted speech	Later reporting
simple present	simple past
present continuous	past continuous
present perfective simple past past perfective	past perfective
will (future)	would
is going to	was/were going to
can may (possibility) may (permission) will must have to shall (future)	could might could would had to had to would
might could would should ought to	might could would should ought to

1) reporting verb가 현재형(단순현재, 현재진행, 현재완료, 현재형조동사-will 포함- 등)이면 backshift하지 않는다.

(ex.) She says that her job **is** interesting.

She has said she **will** go to the movies.

Our new colleague will say to you that he **met** a monster.

※ Summary

- ▶ 현재형은 과거형이 된다. (단순현재, 현재진행, 현재완료, 현재완료진행, 현재형 조동사)
- ▶ 과거형 본동사는 과거완료형이 된다.
- ▶ 과거형 조동사(Modals)는 변화가 없다. ought to처럼 과거형이 없는 경우도 마찬가지이다.
- ▶ 더 이상 backshift할 수 없는 시제는 변화가 없다. (과거완료, 과거완료진행)

※ Exercises

1. The local weather forecaster said, "It's going to be a terrible storm."

⇒ The local weather forecaster said

2. News said, "Authorities have closed the harbor because of typhoon warning."

⇒ News said

3. They said, "The gas station ran out of gas."

⇒ They said

4. "He had moved here a week before," she said.

⇒ She said

5. She said, "The president will be there to inspect the damage."

⇒ She said

6. She told me, "Politicians should try to carry out their public pledges."

⇒ She told me

7. He said, "She should have listened to her mother."

⇒ He said

◇ 간접화법에서의 backshift에는 많은 예외가 있다.

- (1) 명령문(Imperative)은 to 부정사로 바뀐다.

(ex.) He said to me, "Eat an apple." ⇒ He told me **to eat** an apple.

- (2) 가정법 문장(과거형, 과거완료형)은 변화가 없다.²⁾

(ex.) He said, "If I were a bird, I could fly." ⇒ He said if he **were** a bird he **could** fly.

- (3) 불변의 진리(a general truth)를 report하는 거라면, 늘 단순 현재를 유지한다.

(ex.) She said, "The moon causes the tides." ⇒ She said the moon **causes** the tides.

- (4) 미래를 가리키는 will이 있을 때, 그 일이 전달하는 시점에서도 여전히 미래의 일이라면 will을 고수한다.

(ex.) Mr. Arden said, "A volcano eruption will occur next year."

⇒ Mr. Arden said that a volcanic eruption **will** occur next year. (해가 안 바뀜)

- (5) 말한 시점에 했던 정보가, 전달하는 **지금도 유효**하다면 backshift를 해도 되고 말아도 된다.

(ex.) "My name is Charnie," I said.

⇒ I said my name **was / is** Charnie.

Tom said, "LA is less exciting than New York."

⇒ Tom said La **was / is** less exciting than New York.

2) 직설법 조건절(현재형)은 backshift한다. She said if she **was** wrong she **had to** apologize.

Change of Time or Place

◇ reporting verb가 과거형이라면 그 말이 이루어진 후 일정한 시간이 경과한 것이므로, 정황을 정확히 전달하려면 반드시 시간에 관한 부사를 바꾸어 주어야 한다. 또한, 원래 말이 이루어진 곳과 다른 장소에 있는 사람에게 정보를 전달하고 있는 것이라면, 장소의 부사 등도 바꾸어야 한다.

now	then, at that time
today	that day
tomorrow	the following day, the next day, a day later
next month	the following month, the next month, a month later
next year	the following year, the next, year, a year later
yesterday	the previous day, the day before
last month	the month before, the previous month, the preceding month
last year	the year before, the previous year, the preceding year
in two days(weeks)	two days(weeks) from then
five days(weeks) ago	five days(weeks) before, five days(weeks) earlier
this evening	that evening
these days	those days
here	there
this	that

(ex.) He said, "She'll be here tomorrow afternoon." (장소가 바뀌었다고 전제)

⇒ He said

I told the police officer, "This is my purse!"

⇒ I told the police officer

Pronoun Change

◇ 대명사 혹은 명사를 사람들의 관계에 맞게 바꾸어 주어야 한다.

(ex.) She said to me, "I saw your brother eating a hamburger."

⇒ She told me

I said to her, "I'm sorry you don't understand me."

⇒ I told her

She said to my husband, "I'd like to see your wife."

⇒ She told my husband

화법 전환의 실제

	Type	reporting verb ³⁾	clause marker	verb
1. Statement	with object	told	(that)	Tense Change
	without object	said		
2. Imperative	positive	told, asked, advised, etc.		to 원형
	negative			not to 원형
3. Question	Wh- Question	asked	wh- words	Tense Change S+V order
	Yes/No Question		whether(=If)	

3) accused, admitted, alleged, apologized, begged, boasted, complained, denied, explained, implied, invited,

<Exercises>

1. Harry said, "I'll start early tomorrow morning."

⇒ Harry

2. She said to Bob, "I've never thought about this."

⇒ She

3. (instructions) Larry said to me, "Keep in touch."

⇒ Larry

4. (advice) Doctor said to me, "Don't take your blood pressure too seriously."

⇒ Doctor

5. (request) He said to her, "Please wait for me until tomorrow."

⇒ He

6. The visitor said to me, "Is your father at home?"

⇒ The visitor

7. Brian said to me, "Which do you like best now?"

⇒ Brian

8. Charnie said to her, "What makes you so angry?"

⇒ Charnie

offered, ordered, promised, replied, suggested, thought 등을 사용하여 더욱 생동감 있게 전달할 수 있다.