

I <i>thought</i> that he cannot have gone there.	I <i>thought</i> that he could not have gone there. (Compare:—I <i>think</i> that he <i>cannot have gone</i> there.)
I <i>feared</i> that he may have missed the train.	I <i>feared</i> that he might have missed the train. (Compare:—I <i>fear</i> that he <i>may have missed</i> the train.)

Exception:—The Past Tense in the Principal Clause may be followed by a Present Indefinite in the Dependent Clause when some universal truth or habitual fact is to be expressed.

Who first *discovered* that the earth **moves** round the sun?

He *used to preach* that all men **are** mortal.

The teacher *told* the boys that knowledge **is** power.

He *declined* the proposal because he **is** too busy.

He *seemed* sorry to hear that I **am** always sick.

226. If the verb in the Principal Clause is in the Present, the Present Perfect, or the Future Tense, it may be followed by any Tense whatever in the Dependent Clause.

I *believe* that he **did** so.

I *have heard* that he **is going** to do so.

They *will* no longer *trust* you because you **have done** such a foolish thing.

Exception 1.—The verb “wish” is usually followed by a Past or a Past Perfect Tense.

I *wish* I **could go** (not *can go*).

I *wish* he **would come** (not *will come*).

I *wish* I **had done** (not *have done*) so.

Exception 2.—When there is a Present, a Present Perfect, or a Future Tense in the Principal Clause, the verb in the Dependent Clause must not be in any but the Present Tense if purpose is to be expressed by the help of “may.”

He *is coming* } that he **may hear** (not *might hear*)
He *has come* } your view.
He *will come* }

227. If the Dependent Clause is introduced by the Conjunction of comparison “than” or “as,” there is no longer any rule of sequence between the Tenses.

{ He *reads* better than you **do**.

{ He *will read* better than you **did** yesterday.

{ He *read* better yesterday than you **have** *ju*
done.

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{ He *reads* better than you **do**.

{ He *will read* better than you **did** yesterday.

{ He *read* better yesterday than you **have just done**.

- { He *sings* as well as she **does**.
 { He *sang* then as well as she **has done** to-day.
 { He *has not sung* so well as she usually **does**.
 { He *will not sing* so well as she **did** yesterday.

EXERCISE XXX.

Correct the following:—

1. He asked me if I know her whereabouts.
2. They had no doubt we shall be easily defeated.
3. I was surprised to hear that his mother has been sick for the past three weeks.
4. He has done so that he might win your favor.
5. It was even rumored that war is actually going on.
6. I wish he has come.
7. I did not dream that I shall be suspected so unreasonably.
8. He reluctantly admitted that he may have promised to do so.
9. The people then did not know that the earth revolved on its axis.
10. Hearing that the Emperor has already

started for the city, the people made haste with the preparations that they may receive His Majesty with due ceremony.

CHAPTER IV.—DIRECT AND
INDIRECT NARRATION.*

228. To repeat the actual speech of a person is called **Direct Narration**, whilst to represent its substance from the standpoint of a by-hearer is called **Indirect Narration**.

{ He said, "**I can go.**" *Direct Narration.*
 { He said that **he could go.** *Indirect Narration.*

{ You said, "**It is good.**" *Direct Narration.*
 { You said that **it was good.** *Indirect Narration.*

The verb in the Principal Clause of such a sentence is called a **Reporting verb**, and the speech, whether Direct or Indirect, is called a **Reported Speech**.

229. The conversion of a reported speech from Direct into Indirect usually involves some

* Also called Quotation. For the whole Chapter see *Nesfield*, p. 287.

change in Person, Tense, etc. The necessary rules will be given below.

230. If the reporting verb is in the Present, the Present Perfect, or the Future Tense, the Tense of the verb in the reported speech need not be changed at all.

Direct. He says, "I was playing."

Indirect. He says that he was playing.

Direct. He has said, "I am very busy."

Indirect. He has said that he is very busy.

Direct. He will say, "I have seen it."

Indirect. He will say that he has seen it.

231. If the reporting verb is in the Past Tense, the Tense of the verb in the reported speech undergoes the following changes —

(1) *From Present or Future into Past.*

He said, "I am sick." | He said that he was sick.

He said, "My brother may go." | He said that his brother might go.

He said, "I will do so." | He said that he would do so.

(2) *From Present Perfect into Past Perfect.*

He said, "I have done my duty." | He said that he had done his duty.

They said, "We have read it already." | They said that they had read it already.

He said, "My father may have arrived already." | He said that his father might have arrived already.

He told me, "You cannot have seen me before." | He told me that I could not have seen him before.

(3) *From Past into Past Perfect.*

He said, "I bought it yesterday." | He said that he had bought it the day before.

Sometimes the Past Tense remains unchanged (Cf. ¶ 125):—

He said, "Columbus discovered America." | He said that Columbus discovered America.

Exception 1.—If the Present Indefinite in the reported speech relates to some universal truth or habitual fact it remains unchanged. (Cf. exception to ¶ 225.)

He said, "The earth moves." | He said that the earth moves.

He told me, "Knowledge is power." | He told me that knowledge is power.

I said, "We cannot be too careful in this world."	I said that we cannot be too careful in this world.
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Exception 2.—If the verb in the reported speech is a Potential or a Subjunctive Past, it remains unchanged.

He said, "I would buy it if I were rich."	He said that he would buy it if he were rich.
I told him, "I might go if you would, too."	I told him that I might go if he would, too.
He told me, "If I had the book, I would lend it to you."	He told me that if he had the book, he would lend it to me.

232. If the reported speech is a question, "if" or "whether" is introduced when there is no Interrogative word.

He asked me, "Do you know my brother?"	He asked me if (whether) I knew his brother.
He asked me, "Did you ever see an elephant?"	He asked me if (whether) I had ever seen an elephant.
I asked him, "Who are you?"	I asked him who he was.
I said to him, "Where have you been all this while?"	I asked him where he had been all that while.

233. If the verb in the reported speech is an Imperative Mood, it is changed either into an Infinitive or some other Mood.

I said to him, "Leave the room."	I ordered him to leave the room.
He said to me, "Be so kind as to do me this favour."	He begged me to be so kind as to do him that favour. He prayed that I might be so kind as to do him that favour.

234. Some other changes may also be necessary according to circumstances. Observe the following:—

- "This (these)" into "that (those)."
- "Ago" into "before." (Cf. ¶ 158.)
- "Here" into "there."
- "Now" into "then."
- "To-day" into "that day."
- "To-morrow" into "the next day" or "the following day."
- "Yesterday" into "the day before" or "the previous day."
- "Last night" into "the night before" or "the previous night."

{ He said, "I returned just **now**."
 { He said that he had returned just **then**.

{ Pointing to a clock on the desk, he said, "I bought **this** only a few days **ago**, but I am going to sell it **to-morrow**.
 { Pointing to a clock on the desk, he said that he had bought **that** only a few days **before**, but (that) he was going to sell it **the next day** (or **the following day**).

EXERCISE XXXI.

Convert the following quotations from Direct into Indirect, and vice versa:—

1. He says, "I am writing a letter."
2. We told them, "We are very glad of your success."
3. The boy replied, "I have always believed that honesty is the best policy."
4. She said that she had been confined to bed since the day before.
5. I replied that I would go out when I had finished my exercise.
6. He said to me, "If I were you, I would not do so."

7. I told him that I didn't think he would keep the promise.

8. When I met him at Nikko, he said that he had stayed there three weeks.

9. He asked me, "Have you read to-day's paper?"

10. I ordered him to come back as soon as he could.

11. I asked her what she did so for.

12. He asked me, "How often a month do you write to your family?"

13. He asked me, "Are you going to-night?"

14. My master ordered me, "If any one should come inquiring for me, say I have gone to Yokohama."

15. He told me, "Never forget that knowledge is power."

16. They told me, "We would accompany you if we could."

17. I asked him, "Do you not know that Watt invented the steam-engine?"

18. He said that he did not know what others were going to do, but that for his part he could never yield to such an unfair treatment.

19. I told him to work hard lest he should fail.

20. I said to him, "Nothing can be more interesting than your novel; if I read it once more, I shall have read it five times."

—:(THE END):—

明治三十七年二月六日
 明治三十七年二月十日
 明治三十七年三月廿七日
 明治三十七年三月卅一日

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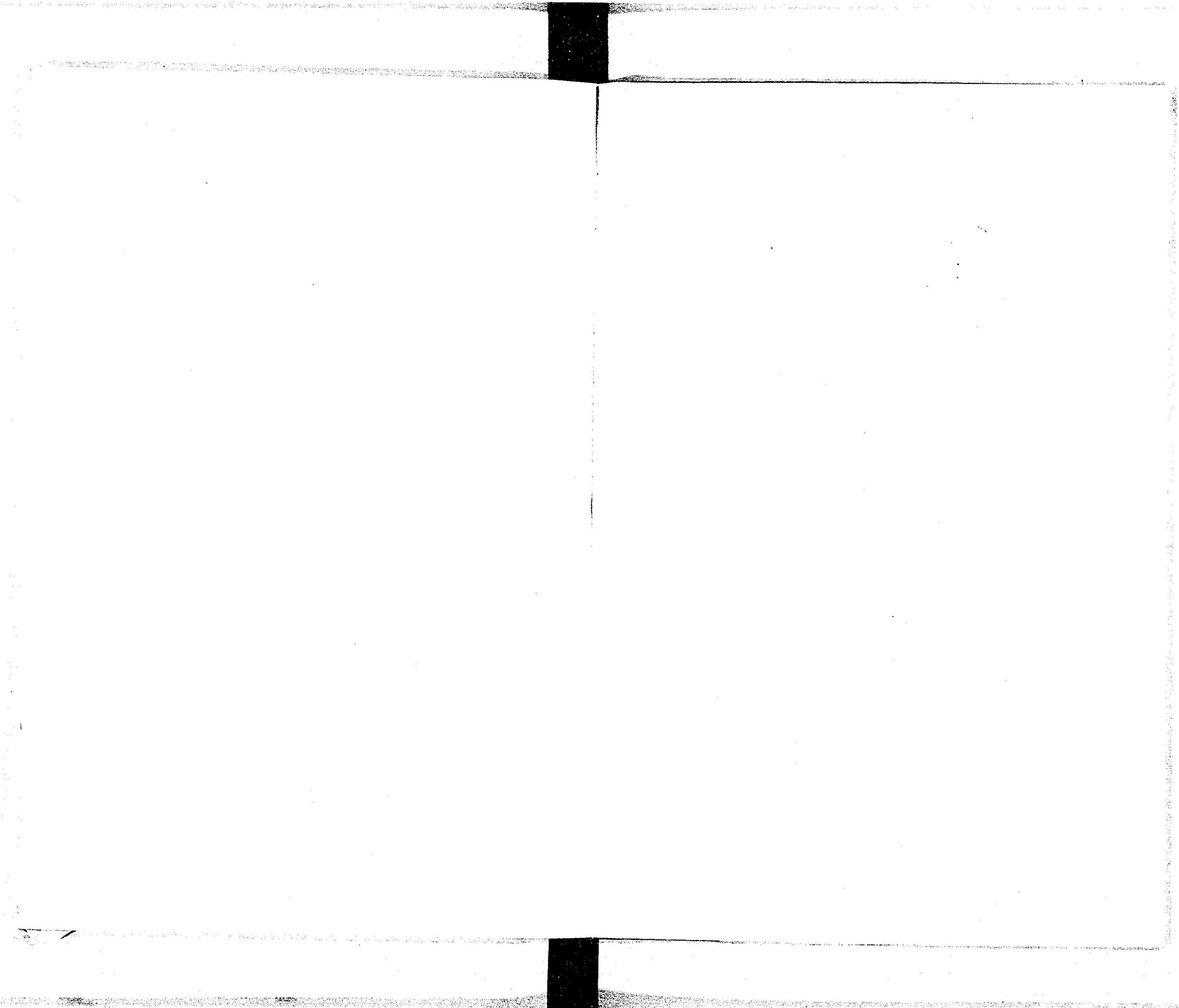
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