

Aussagen in der indirekten Rede – Theorie

Wird die Aussage einer anderen Person wiedergegeben, so spricht man von indirekter Rede. Solche Satzstrukturen bestehen in der Regel aus einem Einleitungssatz und der eigentlichen Aussage, die durch *that* verbunden sein können.

– Sue: “I work in a big company.”

| <i>Einleitungssatz</i> | <i>Verbinder</i> | <i>Aussage</i> |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| Sue says | that | she works in a big company. |
| Sue says | - | she works in a big company. |

Steht der Einleitungssatz in der Gegenwart, so bleibt die Zeitform der Aussage erhalten.

| <i>direkte Rede</i> | <i>indirekte Rede</i> |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Joe: “I’ve been busy.” | Joe says that he’s been busy. |
| Mary: “I will phone him.” | Mary says that she will phone him. |

Häufiger wird jedoch eine in der Vergangenheit getätigte Aussage wiedergegeben. Dann muss die Zeitform der Aussage in der Regel um eine Stufe in die Vergangenheit verschoben werden. Die folgende Tabelle zeigt die Verschiebung der Zeiten.

Einfache Zeitformen (Simple)

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>Simple Present → Simple Past</i> | |
| Paul: “I repair my bike.” | Paul said that he repaired his bike. |
| <i>Simple Past → Past Perfect</i> | |
| Paul: “I repaired my bike.” | Paul said that he had repaired his bike. |
| <i>Present Perfect → Past Perfect</i> | |
| Paul: “I have repaired my bike.” | Paul said that he had repaired his bike. |
| <i>Past Perfect = Past Perfect</i> | |
| Paul: “I had repaired my bike.” | Paul said that he had repaired his bike. |
| <i>Zukunft mit will → Conditional I (would)</i> | |
| Paul: “I will repair my bike.” | Paul said that he would repair his bike. |
| <i>Zukunft mit going to → was/were going to</i> | |
| Paul: “I am going to repair my bike.” | Paul said that he was going to repair his bike. |
| <i>Conditional I = Conditional I</i> | |
| Paul: “I would repair my bike.” | Paul said that he would repair his bike. |

Verlaufsformen (Progressive)

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>Present Progressive → Past Progressive</i> | |
| Paul: "I am repairing my bike" | Paul said that he was repairing his bike. |
| <i>Past Progressive → Past Perfect Progressive</i> | |
| Paul: "I was repairing my bike" | Paul said that he had been repairing his bike. |
| <i>Present Perfect Progressive → Past Perfect Progressive</i> | |
| Paul: "I have been repairing my bike" | Paul said that he had been repairing his bike. |
| <i>Past Perfect Progressive = Past Perfect Progressive</i> | |
| Paul: "I had been repairing my bike" | Paul said that he had been repairing his bike. |

Modalverben

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <i>can → could</i> | |
| Paul: "I can repair my bike" | Paul said that he could repair his bike. |
| <i>may → might</i> | |
| Paul: "I may repair my bike" | Paul said that he might repair his bike. |

- In einigen Fällen ist es nicht nötig, die Zeitform zu verschieben, nämlich wenn es sich um **immer noch gültige** oder **allgemein gültige** Aussagen handelt.
- John: "My dad works as a police officer."
John said that his dad worked as a police officer.
oder: John said that his dad works as a police officer.
- Sarah: "Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius."
Sarah said that water boiled at 100 degrees Celsius.
oder: Sarah said that water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.