Normalerweise ist die Zeitform in der indirekten Rede die Vergangenheitsform der direkten Rede:  
*She said, "I* ***am*** *tired." = She said that she* ***was*** *tired.*

| **Satz in der direkten Rede** | **Entsprechung in der indirekten Rede** |
| --- | --- |
| **Simple present** | **Simple past** |
| "I always **drink** coffee", she said | She said that she always **drank** coffee. |
| **Present continuous** | **Past continuous** |
| "I **am reading** a book", he explained. | He explained that he **was reading** a book |
| **Simple past** | **Past perfect** |
| "Bill **arrived** on Saturday", he said. | He said that Bill **had arrived** on Saturday. |
| **Present perfect** | **Past perfect** |
| "I **have been** to Spain", he told me. | He told me that he **had been** to Spain. |
| **Past perfect** | **Past perfect** |
| "I **had just turned out** the light," he explained. | He explained that he **had just turned out** the light. |
| **Present perfect continuous** | **Past perfect continuous** |
| They complained, "We **have been waiting** for hours". | They complained that they **had been waiting** for hours. |
| **Past continuous** | **Past perfect continuous** |
| "We **were living** in Paris", they told me. | They told me that they **had been living** in Paris. |
| **Future** | **Present conditional** |
| "I **will be** in Geneva on Monday", he said. | He said that he **would be** in Geneva on Monday. |
| **Future continuous** | **Conditional continuous** |
| She said, "**I'll be using** the car next Friday". | She said that she **would be using** the car next Friday. |

Wenn das indirekte Verb im Präsens steht oder die ursprüngliche Aussage immer noch richtig ist, muss man die Zeitform nicht ändern.

* He says **he has missed** the train but **he'll catch** the next one.
* We explained that **it is** very difficult to find our house.

Diese Modalverben verändern sich in der indirekten rede nicht: *might, could, would, should, ought to*:

* We explained, "It **could** be difficult to find our house." = We explained that it **could** be difficult to find our house.
* She said, "I **might** bring a friend to the party." = She said that she **might** bring a friend to the party.

**Die Veränderung von Zeit-und Ortsangaben in der indirekten Rede**

Zeit- und Ortsangaben müssen häufig verändert werden, wenn man sie in der indirekten Rede verwendet.

| **Satz in direkter Rede** | **Entsprechung in indirekter Rede** |
| --- | --- |
| **today** | **that day** |
| "I saw him **today**", she said. | She said that she had seen him **that day**. |
| **yesterday** | **the day before** |
| "I saw him **yesterday**", she said. | She said that she had seen him **the day before**. |
| **The day before yesterday** | **two days before** |
| "I met her **the day before yesterday**", he said. | He said that he had met her **two days before**. |
| **Tomorrow** | **the next/following day** |
| "I'll see you **tomorrow**", he said | He said that he would see me **the next day**. |
| **The day after tomorrow** | **in two days time/ two days later** |
| "We'll come **the day after tomorrow**", they said. | They said that they would come **in two days time/ two days later**. |
| **Next week/month/year** | **the following week/month/year** |
| "I have an appointment **next week**", she said. | She said that she had an appointment **the following week**. |
| **Last week/month/year** | **the previous/week/month/year** |
| "I was on holiday **last week**", he told us. | He told us that he had been on holiday **the previous week**. |
| **ago** | **before** |
| "I saw her **a week ago**," he said. | He said he had seen her **a week before**. |
| **this (for time)** | **that** |
| "I'm getting a new car **this week**", she said. | She said she was getting a new car **that week**. |
| **this/that (adjectives)** | **the** |
| "Do you like **this shirt**?" he asked | He asked if I liked **the shirt**. |
| **here** | **there** |
| He said, "I live **here**". | He told me he lived **there**. |

Personalpronomen werden zur dritten Person Singular oder Plural, ausser der Sprecher bezieht sich auf seine eigenen Worte:  
**I/me/my/mine, you/your/yours = him/his/her/hers**  
**we/us/our/ours, you/your/yours = they/their/theirs**

*He said: "I like your new car." = He told her that he liked her new car.*  
*I said: "I'm going to my friend's house." = I said that I was going to my friend's house.*