



CONTENTS

- 14-1 Noun clauses: introduction
- 14-2 Noun clauses that begin with a question word
- 14-3 Noun clauses that begin with *if* or *whether*
- 14-4 Noun clauses that begin with *that*
- 14-5 Other uses of *that*-clauses
- 14-6 Substituting *so* for a *that*-clause in conversational ...
- 14-7 Quoted speech
- 14-8 Quoted speech vs. reported speech
- 14-9 Verb forms in quoted speech
- 14-10 Common reporting verbs: *tell, ask, answer/reply*



I wonder where my mother is.





0

(c) We know *where her parents live*.
(noun clause)

Diagram showing the structure of the sentence: (c) We know *where her parents live*. The main clause is "We know" (S V). The noun clause "where her parents live" (S V) is the object of the verb "know".

noun clause $\xrightarrow{\text{has}}$ subject + verb



(d) We know where *her parents live*.

(noun clause)

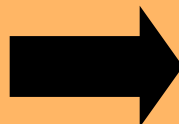
(e) I wonder if *they will visit us*.

(noun clause)

(f) I think that *they will try to come soon*.

(noun clause)

noun clauses
can begin with



- question word
- *if* or *whether*
- *that*



Hi. Nice to see
you again. I
remember
your name.

**phrase
clause**

noun phrase





Hi. I remember
when we met.

phrase
clause

noun clause





14-2 NOUN CLAUSES THAT BEGIN WITH A QUESTION WORD

I wonder what
he is thinking
about.





14-2 NOUN CLAUSES THAT BEGIN WITH A QUESTION WORD

INFORMATION QUESTION

Where *does she work* ?

When *did he call*?

What *did they do*?

Why *is she sad*?

NOUN CLAUSE

(a) I wonder *where she works*.

(b) Do you know *when he called*?

(c) Please tell me *what they did*.

(d) I don't know *why she is sad*.

INCORRECT: *I don't know why is she sad.*
usual word order → noun clause



14-2 NOUN CLAUSES THAT BEGIN WITH A QUESTION WORD

QUESTION

V S

Who *is that actor* ?

V S

Whose dog *is this* ?

main verb noun or
be + pronoun

NOUN CLAUSE

S V

(e) Tell me *who that actor is*.

S V

(f) I wonder *whose dog this is*.

noun or main verb
pronoun + *be*



14-2 NOUN CLAUSES THAT BEGIN WITH A QUESTION WORD

QUESTION

S V

Who is out there ?

S V

Whose dog is in here?

NOUN CLAUSE

S V

(g) Tell me **who is** out there.

S V

(h) Tell me **whose dog is** in here.

prepositional phrase + main verb **be**



14-2 NOUN CLAUSES THAT BEGIN WITH A QUESTION WORD

INFORMATION QUESTION

Who wants to go?

What's going on?

NOUN CLAUSE

(i) I wonder ^S*who wants to go*.

(j) Tell me ^S*what's going on*.

when a *question word* is the subject



no change in
word order



When was the bridge built?

Do you know when the bridge was built ?





Who will join us for a picnic?

I don't know who will join us for a picnic .





Whose house is that?

I wonder whose house that is .





14-3 NOUN CLAUSES THAT BEGIN WITH *IF* OR *WHETHER*

I don't know if Geneva is the capital of Switzerland or not.





14-3 NOUN CLAUSES THAT BEGIN WITH *IF* OR *WHETHER*

YES/NO QUESTION

NOUN CLAUSE

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| (a) Is Alice friendly? | (b) I wonder <i>if Alice is friendly</i> . |
| (c) Does Al dance? | (d) Do you know <i>if Al dances</i> ? |
| (e) Did class end early? | (f) I wonder <i>if class ended early</i> . |

yes/no questions → noun clause
if introduces the clause



14-3 NOUN CLAUSES THAT BEGIN WITH *IF* OR *WHETHER*

(g) I don't know *if class ended early or not*.

if + clause + *or not*



14-3 NOUN CLAUSES THAT BEGIN WITH *IF* OR *WHETHER*

CHAPTER
CONTENTS

(g) I don't know *if class ended early or not*.

(h) I don't know *whether class ended early or not*.

if = *whether*



Is that a good restaurant?

NOUN CLAUSE:

Do you know if that is a good restaurant?





Will we go to the Gaudi Museum again?

NOUN CLAUSE:

Do you know if we will go to the Gaudi
Museum again?

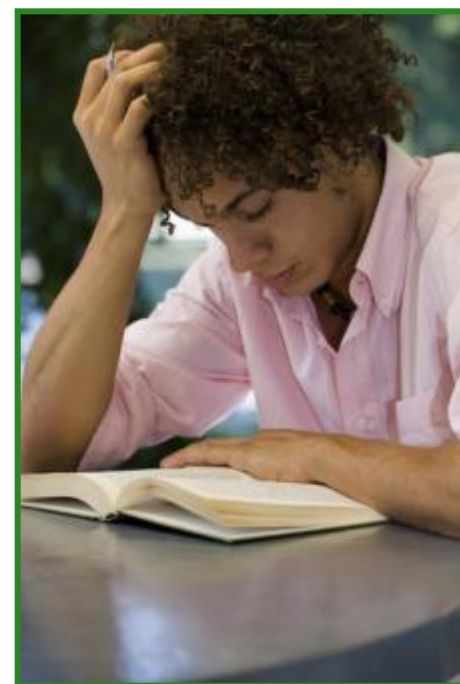




Will your friend pass his exam?

NOUN CLAUSE:

I wonder if your friend will pass
his exam.





I was sad when I found out that my friend was ill.





- (a) $\overset{\text{S}}{\boxed{\text{I}}} \overset{\text{V}}{\boxed{\text{know}}} \overset{\text{O}}{\boxed{\text{that you are a good friend.}}}$
- (b) She hopes *that she can go to college.*
- (c) Jane heard *that the exam is difficult.*
- (d) We discovered *that our house was robbed.*

***that*-clause** $\longrightarrow$ **object of verb**
mental activity



(e) *I know **that** you are a good friend.*

(f) *I know ~~Ø~~ you are a good friend.*

↑
same
↓
meaning

that



often omitted
especially in speaking



CORRECT OR **INCORRECT** ?

I hope that you can come to dinner tomorrow.





CORRECT OR **INCORRECT** ?

I hope you can come to dinner tomorrow.





She was disappointed that she failed the test.





- (a) I ***'m certain that*** you will like this class.
- (b) I ***'m happy that*** you joined us.
- (c) You ***are fortunate that*** the weather was good.
- (d) She ***was surprised that*** he proposed.

certain expressions:

be + adjective OR

be + past participle

+ *that*-clause



- (e) ***It is true that*** cancer is a serious disease.
- (f) ***It is a fact that*** cancer is a serious disease.

It is true...
It is a fact... + ***that*-clause** = two common expressions



CORRECT or INCORRECT ?

I think that you should ask the teacher.





CORRECT

INCORRECT

I think that you should ask the teacher.





CORRECT or INCORRECT ?

I think you should ask that the teacher.





CORRECT

INCORRECT

I think you should ask that the teacher.





CORRECT or INCORRECT ?

It is true the Euro is the currency of the EU.





CORRECT

INCORRECT

It is true the Euro is the currency of the EU.





14-6 SUBSTITUTING SO FOR A *THAT*-CLAUSE IN CONVERSATIONAL RESPONSES

Do you think this
is a good
solution?

I think so.





14-6 SUBSTITUTING SO FOR A *THAT*-CLAUSE IN CONVERSATIONAL RESPONSES

(a) Should we do
this test again?

I think so.



*so = that we
should do the
test again*



14-6 SUBSTITUTING SO FOR A *THAT*-CLAUSE IN CONVERSATIONAL RESPONSES

(b) Do you think you
can learn this new
dance?

I believe so.



***so** = that I can
learn the dance*

14-6 SUBSTITUTING SO FOR A *THAT*-CLAUSE IN CONVERSATIONAL RESPONSES

(c) Do you really think you can learn this new dance?

I hope so.



so = that I can learn the dance



14-6 SUBSTITUTING SO FOR A *THAT*-CLAUSE IN CONVERSATIONAL RESPONSES

(c) Do you really think you can learn this new dance?

I hope so.



INCORRECT:

I hope ~~so that~~ you can learn it.



14-6 SUBSTITUTING SO FOR A *THAT*-CLAUSE IN CONVERSATIONAL RESPONSES

(d) Should we
do this test a
third time?

***I don't think so. /
I don't believe so.***



negative
usage

***do not think so
do not believe so***



14-6 SUBSTITUTING SO FOR A *THAT*-CLAUSE IN CONVERSATIONAL RESPONSES

(e) Do you think Jay will get fired?

I **hope**
not.



negative **hope** → **hope not**

14-6 SUBSTITUTING SO FOR A *THAT*-CLAUSE IN CONVERSATIONAL RESPONSES

(f) Do you think Jay should get fired?

I'm not sure. **I guess so.**



common conversational responses

*I guess so. I guess not.
I suppose so. I suppose not.*



*I wonder if the
tourists will leave
soon. I hope so.*

**restate using
a *that*-clause**

I hope that the
tourists will leave
soon.





Do you think
we have time
to play again?

I don't
believe so.

**restate using
a *that*-clause**

I don't think that
we have time to
play again.





Do you think
we will be in
this line all day?

I hope not.

I hope not.

**restate using
a *that*-clause**

I hope that we
won't be in this
line all day.





I think this
a good
solution.

I agree.





(a) **SPEAKERS' EXACT WORDS**

I think this a
good
solution.

I agree.





(b) QUOTING THE SPEAKERS' WORDS

Jill said, "I think this is a good solution."
Jack said, "I agree."





(c) HOW TO WRITE QUOTATIONS

1. Add a comma after *said*.

Jill said,

2. Add quotation marks.

Jill said, “

3. Capitalize the first word of the quotation.

Jill said, “~~L~~et’s

4. Write the quotation. Add a final period.

Jill said, “Let’s start working.

5. Add quotation marks *after* the period.

Jill said, “Let’s start working.”



(d) Joshua said, “ I would like to go. Can we leave in an hour?”

quotation marks around entire quote

(e) *INCORRECT*: Joshua said, “ I would like to go.” “Can we leave in an hour?”



(f) “I would like to go,” said Joshua.

end of quoted **sentence** ,



(g) “Are you ready to go?” said Andrea.

end of quoted **question** ?





CORRECT

or

INCORRECT

?

“You should ask the teacher,” said Erica.





CORRECT or INCORRECT ?

“Will you do that?”, she asked.





CORRECT

or

INCORRECT

?

Erica said, “Maybe I can help you.
I’d be happy to try.”





He said, "This is serious."
She said, "I hope not."





QUOTED SPEECH:

- (a) Laurette said, “*I want to watch* a movie.”
- (b) LeRoy said, “*I want to watch* sports.”

quoted speech



words in quotes



REPORTED SPEECH:

- (c) Laurette said (that) *she wants to watch* a movie.
- (d) LeRoy said (that) *he would rather watch* sports.





QUOTED SPEECH:

Nazan said, “I wish this class were longer.”

REPORTED SPEECH:

Nazan said that he wished this class were longer.



QUOTED SPEECH:

Su Jin said, “We should study together.”



REPORTED SPEECH:

Su Jin said that we should study together.



QUOTED SPEECH:

Atabe said, “You should visit my village.”



REPORTED SPEECH:

Atabe said that we should visit his village.



QUOTED:

"I'm angry."



REPORTED:

Ben said he
was angry.





(a) QUOTED:

Mary said, “I **enjoy** yoga.”

(b) REPORTED:

Mary said that she **enjoyed** yoga.

(c) QUOTED:

David said, “I **love** tennis.”

(d) REPORTED:

David said that he **loved** tennis.

FORMAL ENGLISH

reporting verb
in past

often



noun clause verb
in past



I'm shocked.



Janel

(e) What did Janel say?

She said
she *is*
shocked.





(e) QUOTED: Janel said, “I am shocked.”

REPORTED: Janel said she **is** shocked.

INFORMAL ENGLISH

reporting verb
in past

sometimes



no change in
noun clause verb



(f) What did Janel tell you when you saw her last night?

REPORTED: Janel said she **was** shocked.

LATER REPORTING

reporting verb
in past



noun clause verb
in past



(g) Janel says (that) she *is* shocked.

reporting verb:
present tense

noun clause verb:
no change





QUOTED SPEECH: “We love being together.”

REPORTED SPEECH (formal or later reporting):
They said they loved being together.

REPORTED SPEECH (informal or immediate reporting):
They said they love being together.



QUOTED SPEECH: “I enjoy studying with you.”

REPORTED SPEECH (formal or later reporting):
He said he enjoys studying with her.

REPORTED SPEECH (informal or immediate reporting):
He said he enjoyed studying with her.





14-10 COMMON REPORTING VERBS: *TELL*, *ASK*, *ANSWER/REPLY*

These plans tell
us that we still
have a lot of work
to do.





(a) Junko **said** that she was shocked.

say = reporting verb

say + noun clause

14-10 COMMON REPORTING VERBS: *TELL*, *ASK*,
ANSWER/REPLY

(b) Junko **told me** that she was shocked.

(c) Junko **told Amy** that she was shocked.

tell = reporting verb

tell + object + noun clause

INCORRECT: Junko told that she was shocked.

INCORRECT: Junko said me that she was shocked.

14-10 COMMON REPORTING VERBS: *TELL*, *ASK*,
ANSWER/REPLY

(d) QUOTED: Sue said (to me), “Are you sad?”

REPORTED: Sue **asked** (me) **if** I was sad.

(e) Sue **wanted to know if** I was sad.

Sue **wondered if** I was sad.

Sue **inquired whether or not** I was sad.

asked (~~said~~) → report questions

want to know

wonder

inquire

} report questions



14-10 COMMON REPORTING VERBS: *TELL*, *ASK*, *ANSWER/REPLY*

(f) QUOTED: Sue said (to me), “Are you sad?”

REPORTED: I *answered/replied* that I wasn’t sad.

answer, reply → report replies



Raj said that he might quit his job.

**say
tell
ask**





I don't know why Raj told me
that he was thinking of quitting
his job.

say
tell
ask





I don't know why Raj asked me
if he should quit his job.

say
tell
ask





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