



REPORTED SPEECH

BACHILLERATO

USO

- El estilo indirecto (REPORTED SPEECH) lo utilizamos para contar lo que una persona ha dicho pero sin citar exactamente sus palabras.
- EJEMPLOS:
 - DIRECT SPEECH/STYLE:
Tom said: "We are going to the cinema this afternoon."
 - REPORTED SPEECH:
Tom said that they were going to the cinema that afternoon.

CAMBIOS A REALIZAR

Cuando pasamos una oración de estilo directo a indirecto tenemos que tener en cuenta una serie de cambios que tendremos que realizar:

1. **Tiempos verbales**
2. **Expresiones temporales y de lugar**
3. **Pronombres, (utilizando la lógica)**

EXAMPLE

DIRECT: Tom said: “We are going to visit Ann tomorrow”

REPORTED: Tom said that they were going to visit Ann the following day

CAMBIOS EN LOS TIEMPOS VERBALES

DIRECT SPEECH----- REPORTED SPEECH

PRESENT-----PAST

We study

We are studying

She said that they studied

She said that they were studying

PAST-----PAST PERFECT

We studied

We were studying

She said that they had studied

She said that they had been studying

FUTURE-----CONDITIONAL

We will study

She said that they would study

TIEMPOS VERBALES

<i>TENSE</i>	<i>DIRECT SPEECH</i>	<i>REPORTED SPEECH</i>	<i>TENSE</i>
PRESENT SIMPLE	We eat healthy food	She said that they ate healthy food	PAST SIMPLE
PRESENT CONTINUOUS	We are eating healthy food	She said that they were eating healthy food	PAST CONTINUOUS
PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE	We have eaten healthy food	She said that they had eaten healthy food	PAST PERFECT SIMPLE
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS	We have been eating healthy food	She said that they had been eating healthy food	PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS
PAST SIMPLE	We ate healthy food	She said that they had eaten healthy food	PAST PERFECT SIMPLE
PAST CONTINUOUS	We were eating healthy food	She said that they had been eating healthy food	PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS
PAST PERFECT SIMPLE	We had eaten healthy food	She said that they had eaten healthy food	PAST PERFECT SIMPLE
PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS	We had been eating healthy food	She said that they had been eating healthy food	PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS
FUTURE SIMPLE	We will eat healthy food	She said that they would eat healthy food	FUTURE SIMPLE

CAMBIOS EN LOS MODALES

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
CAN	COULD
MAY	MIGHT
MUST / HAVE TO	MUST / HAD TO
WILL	WOULD

CAMBIOS EXPRESIONES TEMPORALES Y DE LUGAR

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
Now	Then
Today	That day
Tonight	That night
Yesterday	The previous day / the day before
Last week	The previous week / the week before
A _____ ago	The previous _____ / the _____ before
Tomorrow	The following day / the day after / the next day
Next _____	The following _____ / the _____ after
Here	There
This	That
These	Those

INDIRECT SPEECH: TYPES

1. Statements
2. Questions
3. Orders
4. Suggestions

1. Reported statements

- Al hacer una frase en afirmativa o negativa, se han de tener en cuenta los cambios antes mencionados y hacerlos.
- Podemos utilizar la palabra “that” para introducir la frase en estilo indirecto. *'That'* se puede omitir:

She told him that she was happy.

She told him she was happy.

- No usamos las comillas.

- Pondremos quien dijo la frase seguido de los verbos SAY o TELL en pasado. La diferencia entre ellos es que después de *tell* tenemos que decir la persona a quien se lo dijo.

D.S.: Peter said, "Ann, I'm very ill."

R.S.: Peter told Ann that he was very ill.

2. Reported questions

- Seguimos manteniendo los cambios que mencionabamos al principio:
 - Tiempo verbal
 - Expresiones temporales y de lugar
 - Pronombres personales
- En las “REPORTED QUESTIONS” ya no utilizamos la forma interrogativa. La frase adquiere la forma de una afirmativa:
 - Sujeto + verbo + complemento

Tom asked: “Are you coming to the party tonight, Jane?”

Tom asked Ann if she was coming to the party that night.

Ahora tenemos que prestar atención al tipo de pregunta que es:

1. YES/NO QUESTIONS

IF / WHETHER + SUJETO + VERBO + COMPLEMENTO

*Peter asked : "Do you **play** football?"*

*Peter asked me **whether (if)** I **played** football.*

2. QUESTION WITH QUESTION WORDS:

PARTÍCULA INTERROGATIVA + SUJETO + VERBO + COMPLEMENTO

*Peter asked: "**When** do you **play** football?"*

*Peter asked me **when** I **played** football.*

3. Reported commands/orders

- Hay que seguir manteniendo los cambios de expresiones de lugar y tiempo y pronombres personales
- El tiempo verbal cambia de IMPERATIVO (en D.S.) a INFINITIVO (en R.S).
- La estructura normalmente va a ser la siguiente
tell + to (not to) + infinitive

Affirmative commands	Negative commands
D.S: Father: "Do your homework!" R.S: Father told me to do my homework.	D.S: Teacher. "Don't talk to your mate!" R.S: The teacher told me not to talk to my mate.

ORDERS, REQUESTS, SUGGESTIONS

Cuando queremos cambiar a estilo indirecto una **orden o petición** , usamos:

TELL + somebody + infinitive

EXAMPLE:

The doctor said to me, "Stop smoking!".

The doctor **told me to stop smoking.**

También podemos usar:

ORDER (ordenar)

"Get out of the car!" said the policeman.

The policeman **ordered him to get out of the car.**

ASK (Pedir)

"Could you please be quiet," she said.

She **asked me to be quiet.**

WARN (advertir)

The man with the gun said to us, "Don't move!"

The man with the gun **warned us not to move.**

Otros verbos que utilizamos en estos casos son:

INVITE (Invitar), BEG (Suplicar), FORBID (Prohibir)

Petición de objetos: Utilizamos la formula *ask + for + object:*

a. "Can I have an apple?", she asked.

She ***asked for an apple.***

b. "Can I have the newspaper, please?"

He **asked for the newspaper.**

4. Reported suggestions

Sugerencias: normalmente utilizamos *that-clause*. 'That' y 'should' son opcionales en estos casos:

She said: "Why don't you get a mechanic to look at the car?"

She **suggested** that I should get a mechanic to look at the car.

She **suggested** I get a mechanic to look at the car.

Otros verbos que podemos utilizar son:

Insist

"It would be a good idea to see the dentist", said my mother.

My mother **insisted that I see** the dentist

Recommend

The dentist said, "I think you should use a different toothbrush".

The dentist **recommended that I should use** a different toothbrush.

Notes:

Suggest puede ir también seguido de gerundio:

I *suggested* postponing the visit to the dentist.

HOPES, INTENTIONS, PROMISES

Cuando cambiamos a estilo indirecto una **intención, esperanza, o promesa** usamos un “reporting verb” adecuado a este significado, seguido **that-clause** o **to-infinitive**:

"I'll pay you the money tomorrow."

He promised to pay me the money the next day.

He promised that he would pay me the money the next day.

Otros verbos que utilizan esta estructura son:

Hope (Tener esperanza)

"We should arrive in London before nightfall."

They hoped to arrive in London before nightfall.

They hoped they would arrive in London before nightfall.

Threaten (Amenazar)

"Give me the keys to the safe or I'll shoot you!"

He threatened to shoot me if I didn't give him the keys to the safe.

He threatened that he would shoot me if I didn't give him the keys to the safe.

Swear (Jurar)

"I swear it! I'll be back by lunchtime."

He swore to be back by lunchtime.

He swore that he would be back by lunchtime.

REPORTING VERBS

- Son verbos que vamos a utilizar en estilo indirecto a parte de SAY y TELL. Algunos ya los hemos visto anteriormente.
- Estos verbos dan información extra de lo que estamos hablando y la mayoría de las veces nos sirven para hacer el cambio a estilo indirecto de manera más libre.

*He **denied** doing it.*

- Vamos a dividir los “reporting verbs” según el tipo de oración que va a ir tras ellos.

Tipos de REPORTING VERBS (Algunos pueden estar en más de un grupo)

Verbos seguidos de una condicional: **IF / WHETHER + frase:**

- ❑ **ASK** (preguntar)
- ❑ **REMEMBER** (recordar)
- ❑ **SAY** (decir)

Verbos seguidos de **THAT + frase:**

- ❑ **ANSWER** (responder)
- ❑ **BOAST** (alardear / presumir)
- ❑ **COMPLAIN** (protestar)
- ❑ **DENY** (negar)
- ❑ **REPLY** (responder)
- ❑ **SAY** (decir)
- ❑ **SUGGEST** (sugerir)
- ❑ **TELL** (contar)
- ❑ **WARN** (advertir)

Verbo seguido de **THAT + frase o infinitivo**:

- CLAIM** (reclamar)
- PROMISE** (prometer)
- THREATEN** (amenazar)

Verbos seguidos de **THAT+ frase conteniendo should**

- ADVISE** (aconsejar)
- BEG** (suplicar)
- DEMAND** (demandar)
- RECOMMEND** (recomendar)
- SUGGEST**

Verbos seguidos de **complemento + infinitivo**

- ADVISE**
- ASK**
- BEG**
- INVITE** (invitar)
- ORDER** (ordenar)
- SHOUT** (gritar)
- WARN**