

### FORMA DE LA ORACIÓN EN REPORTED SPEECH:

FRASE INTRODUCTORA

THAT

DISCURSO INDIRECTO

### FRASE INTRODUCTORA: CUANDO LA ORACIÓN ES POSITIVA/NEGATIVA:

- **SUJETO + SAID THAT** ▶ Mary dijo que - Mary said that

Este verbo, no va seguido de un COI. Deconocemos a quien se lo están diciendo.

- **S + SAID + TO + C.O.I** ▶ Mary dijo a Pepe que / Mary said to Pepe that  
Mary le dijo que / Mary said to him that

Este verbo va seguido de la preposición TO + un complemento objeto indirecto que puede ser un pronombre / nombre propio.

- **S + TOLD + C.O.I** ▶ Mary dijo a Pepe que / Mary told Pepe that  
Mary le dijo que / Mary told him that

Despues de TELL, se emplea normalmente un COI (Pepe, me, us...) que indica a quien se lo están contando.

- Podemos utilizar otros Reporting verbs como STATE / MENTION / INSIST....

## THAT :

- Empleamos con frecuencia THAT conectando el reporting verb con el reported speech.

I said **that** I was feeling tired.

- Después de los verbos como say y tell (+ persona) se puede emplear o omitir el that.

I said I was feeling tired. (I said that I was feeling tired).

## DISCURSO INDIRECTO - REPORTED STATEMENTS (afirmaciones/negaciones):

### A - LOS PRONOMBRES CAMBIAN:

- Los pronombres sujetos, posesivos y adjetivos posesivos (my, your, mine, yours...) cambian en el reported speech: de 1ª a 3ª persona y de 2ª a 1ª persona.

Sue... Pepe: "I'm with **my** friend"

Sue said to Pepe that **she** was with **her** friend.

### B - LOS TIEMPOS VERBALES CAMBIAN:



Annie said (that) **she** was hungry.

Annie says (that) **she** is hungry.

- Cuando se emplea un verbo en pasado en el reporting verb (said), el tiempo verbal del discurso cambia también a un tiempo anterior.
- Si el verbo del reporting verb (says) está en un tiempo presente, entonces el tiempo verbal del discurso no cambia.

- Cuando el reporting verb esta en Pasado (said – told), el tiempo verbal del discurso cambia.

Present simple	Past simple
Present Continuous	Past continuous
Past Simple	Past perfect simple
Past continuous	Past perfect continuous
Present perfect simple	Past perfect simple
Present perfect contin.	Past perfect continuous
Past Perfect simple	Past perfect simple
Past Perfect continuous	Past perfect continuous
Condicional (would)	Condicional (would)
Future – WILL	Condicional (would)
Am/is/are going to	Was/were going to
Can	Could
May	Might
Shall	Should
Must - mustn't	had to / didn't have to
Should	should

Mary .... Pepe: "I spoke to them"  
 Mary.....Pepe: "I had seen the film before"  
 Mary....Pepe:"I must go"  
 Mary....Pepe: "You should see the film"

Mary said to Pepe that she had spoken to them  
 Mary told Pepe that he had seen the film before.  
 Mary said to Pepe that she had to go.  
 Mary told Pepe that he should see the film.

### C – CIERTAS PALABRAS CAMBIAN:

- Algunas palabras tambien cambian en el reported speech:

Ago	before
At <b>the</b> moment	at <b>that</b> moment
Last Sunday	The Sunday before / the previous Sunday
Last time	the time before / the previous time
Last year	the year before / the previous year
Next Sunday	They following Sunday / the Sunday after
Next time	<b>the</b> next time
Next year	the next year / the year after / the following year
Now	then
The day after tomorrow	in two days
The day before yesterday	two days before
This afternoon / evening	that afternoon / evening

Today  
Tomorrow  
Tonight  
Yesterday  
This  
These  
Here  
Come

that day  
the next day / the following day  
that night  
the day before / the previous day  
that  
those  
there  
go (a veces cambia pero no siempre).

Mary....Pepe: "I'm here on Holiday"

Mary said to Pepe that she was there on holiday.

Mary...Pepe: "I'll see you this afternoon"

Mary said to Pepe that she would see him that afternoon.

Mary...Pepe: "We saw that film yesterday"

Mary said to Pepe that they had seen that film the day before.

- Cuando el discurso directo es algo que es verdad y que no va a cambiar, a veces, no sentimos la necesidad de cambiar los tiempos verbales cuando lo pasamos al reported speech a pesar de que el reporting verb este en pasado:

"The Earth is round" said Galileo.

Galileo said that the Earth is round.

- Si el tiempo del discurso indirecto no cambia cuando es una verdad y que aún sea verdad, entonces ciertas palabras no cambian tampoco:

It's 10<sup>th</sup> February in the morning.

"I'm getting married today", said Fiona.

It's still 10<sup>th</sup> February in the morning.

Fiona said that she is getting married today.

## REPORTED QUESTIONS:

- Como podemos ver en una reported question, sigue el orden de una oración afirmativa y no se emplea el signo de interrogación.:

SUJ + ASKED + COI + PART. INTERROG + SUJ + VERB + COMP

SUJ + ASKED + COI + IF /WHETHER+ SUJ + VERB + COMP

Mary...Pepe :“What do you want?”      Mary asked Pepe what I wanted.

- En el reported questions, no se emplea auxiliares sigue la regla de la verbo en afirmativo, pero en un tiempo anterior.

Mary... Pepe: “why did Oscar go?”      Mary asked Pepe why Oscar had gone.

- Cuando no hay pronombre interrogante y la pregunta empiece por un auxiliar o verbo entonces se emplea **IF/WHETHER (si)** para introducir la pregunta indirecta.

Mary... Pepe: “Are you cold?”      Mary asked Pepe if/whether I was cold.

- Con un reported question, empleamos el verbo **ask** con o sin COI.

I asked Ken if he was cold.      I asked if he was cold.

## REPORTED SPEECH – SOLICITUDES / ADVERTENCIAS / INVITACIONES / SUGERENCIAS:

- Cuando queremos informar sobre alguna orden, solicitud, advertencia, e invitación se emplea esta estructura (es obligatorio poner un COI):

Sujeto + reporting verb + objeto + to infinitivo.

“Get out of my room”	she <u>told</u> me to get out of her room.
“Could you carry some bags, please?”	she <u>told</u> him to carry some bags.
“Stay away from me.”	He <u>warned</u> them to stay away from him
“You should phone the police”	She <u>advised</u> him to phone the police.
“Would you like to come”	They <u>invited</u> me to come with them.

- A veces informamos de ofrecimientos, promesas, amenazas utilizando esta estructura :

Verbo + to infinitivo

“Can I help you?”	the woman <u>offered</u> to help me.
“I will be careful.”	You <u>promised</u> to be careful.
“I will hit you!”	she <u>threatened</u> to hit me.

- Cuando informamos de algo negativo en esta misma estructura, se emplea:

Not to + infinitive

“Don’t touch my camera”

“I won’t be late”

He told me not to touch his camera.

You promised not to be late.

- Algunos reporting verbs que podemos emplear con esta estructuras:

To offer – to promise – to complain – to explain – to suggest – to think –to realise – to decide...