

## REPORTED SPEECH

Utilizamos el estilo indirecto cuando queremos comunicar a alguien lo que otra persona ha dicho, sin usar las palabras exactas que ésta utilizó.

- **Reported statements (oraciones declarativas)**

- Cambios de los tiempos verbales:

ESTILO DIRECTO	ESTILO INDIRECTO
Presente simple <i>I train every day</i>	Pasado simple <i>He said (that) he trained every day</i>
Presente continuo <i>I'm having a shower</i>	Pasado continuo <i>He said (that) he was having a shower</i>
Pretérito Perfecto <i>We haven't seen it yet</i>	Pretérito pluscuamperfecto <i>They said they hadn't met her</i>
Pasado simple <i>I met her at 3</i>	Pretérito pluscuamperfecto <i>He said he had met her at 3</i>
Imperativo <i>Be quiet</i>	Infinitivo <i>He told us to be quiet</i>

- Cambios de los verbos modales:

ESTILO DIRECTO	ESTILO INDIRECTO
Can <i>I can't swim</i>	Could <i>He said (that) he couldn't swim.</i>
Will <i>I'll send you a postcard</i>	Would <i>He said (that) he would send us a postcard.</i>
Must / have (got) <i>You must study more</i>	Had to <i>He said (that) we had study more</i>
May <i>It may be true</i>	Might <i>He said (that) it might be true</i>

Los otros verbos modales no cambian.

- El verbo introductor en los estilos directo e indirecto suele ser **say** . En el estilo directo, cuando el verbo va seguido de un objeto de persona, podemos emplear **say to**, o bien **tell**.  
Ejemplo:

`I'm hungry', he said to me  
 `I'm working tonight', he told me.

Sin embargo en el estilo indirecto , sólo se utilizaría **told**.

- Los pronombres y adjetivos posesivos de primera persona cambian a tercera persona.  
 Ej: He said `I can't find my keys'.  
 He said (that) he couldn't find his keys
- El pronombre **you** cambia a **I**.  
 Ej: He said `You look tired'  
 He said I looked tired.  
**Nota:** He said, `You look tired, Jane'. – He told Jane she looked tired
- Otras expresiones que cambian:

ESTILO DIRECTO	ESTILO INDIRECTO
THIS	THAT
HERE	THERE
TODAY	THAT DAY
YESTERDAY	THE DAY BEFORE
TOMORROW	THE NEXT DAY/THE FOLLOWING DAY
TONIGHT	THAT NIGHT
TOMORROW MORNING	THE FOLLOWING MORNING
YESTERDAY AFTERNOON	THE PREVIOUS AFTERNOON
NEXT WEEK/MONTH/YEAR	THE FOLLOWING WEEK/MONTH/YEAR
LAST WEEK/MONTH/YEAR	THE PREVIOUS WEEK/MONTH/YEAR
A WEEK/MONTH/YEAR AGO	A WEEK/MONTH/YEAR BEFORE

**b)Reported questions (Oraciones interrogativas)**

<b>ASK KNOW (NOT) KNOW WANT WONDER</b>
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Los cambios de los tiempos verbales son los mismos que los de las oraciones declarativas indirectas

**Nota:** El orden de las palabras de la pregunta original cambia al orden de una oración declarativa. El sujeto va inmediatamente detrás del pronombre interrogativo, y el verbo, detrás del sujeto.

Ejemplo:

He	said	`What is her name?'
He	Asked Wondered	What her name was.

	Wanted to know	
	Didn't know	

Las *Yes/no* questions van introducidas por las conjunciones **if** o **whether**.

Ejemplo:

He said, 'Can I use your pen?'

He asked me *if* / *whether* he could use my pen.

### **b) Reporting verbs (Verbos introductores del estilo indirecto)**

- Oración introducida por **that**:

Say – tell (+ objeto) – explain – suggest – insist – promise – warn – admit – agree – remind claim – complain – reply

Ejemplos:

He promised that he would paint the house the following week.

She suggested we should stay at home.

She told me that she would arrive late

- Verbo + objeto + to + infinitivo:

Ask – tell – order – advise – warn – invite

Ejemplos:

They asked us to stay longer.

She warned me to be careful

- Verbo acabado en -ing.

Apologise for – suggest – recommend – admit – insist on – accuse someone of

Ejemplos:

They accused him of robbing the bank.

They admitted stealing the money.

### **REPORTED SPEECH: COMMANDS.–**

Introductory verbs: the verb say may introduced commands in direct speech but it must be changed to a verb of command in reported speech, e.g.: beg, command, forbid, order, tell, know, ask... + personal object without preposition.

Indirect commands are usually expressed by a verb of command + object without preposition + to infinitive.

Negative commands are usually reported by not + to infinitive.

When we turn a command into reported speech, it is necessary to change the pronouns and possessive adjectives and adverbs of time and place as in the statements.