



REPORTED SPEECH



Direct & Indirect style

Reported Speech

El "Reported speech" se usa para narrar con nuestras propias palabras lo que otra persona ha dicho. En español también existe y se llama "estilo indirecto". Os contamos como se forma:

- 1 El estilo directo y el estilo indirecto
- 2 Cambios en el "reported speech"
 - 2.1 Verbo de relato
 - 2.2 Tiempos verbales
 - 2.3 Pronombres personales
 - 2.4 Adverbios temporales
 - 2.5 Demostrativos
 - 2.6 Adverbio de lugar: "here"
- 3 That

El estilo directo y el estilo indirecto

El estilo directo se usa cuando nos expresamos con nuestros propios conocimientos:

The Earth is round

La Tierra es redonda

En cambio, el estilo indirecto es cuando narramos lo que otra persona ha dicho:

Columbus said that the Earth was round

Colón dijo que la Tierra era redonda

Cambios en el "reported speech"

Cuando construimos una oración en "reported speech" tenemos que realizar las siguientes tareas:

- Añadir un verbo de relato
- Cambiar tiempo verbal de la oración
- Cambiar pronombres personales
- Cambiar adverbios temporales
- Cambiar demostrativos
- Cambiar adverbios de lugar

Verbo de relato

Cuando construimos oraciones en "reported speech" tenemos que usar un verbo de relato. Los más frecuentes son:

Verbo	Significado
to tell	decir
to say	hablar
to ask	preguntar
to answer	contestar
to complain	quejarse

Por ejemplo:

She answered that she didn't know him very well

Ella contestó que no le conocía muy bien

Tiempos verbales

El tiempo verbal de una oración cambia cuando la convertimos a estilo indirecto. Aunque no nos hayamos dado cuenta también pasa en español.

Lo vemos mejor con un ejemplo,

Estilo directo (presente continuo):

I am working in a bank

Yo estoy trabajando en un banco

Estilo indirecto (pasado continuo):

He said that he was working in a bank

Él dijo que estaba trabajando en un banco

La tabla de conversión de tiempos verbales para el "reported speech" es:

Estilo Directo	Estilo Indirecto
<u>Presente Simple</u>	<u>Pasado Simple</u>
<u>Presente Continuo</u>	<u>Pasado Continuo</u>
<u>Pasado Simple</u> <u>Present Perfect</u> <u>Pluscuamperfecto</u>	<u>Pluscuamperfecto</u>
<u>Pasado Continuo</u>	<u>Pluscuamperfecto continuo</u>
<u>Futuro Simple</u> <u>Condicional</u>	<u>Condicional</u>

Pronombres personales

Los pronombres personales al pasar de estilo directo a indirecto cambian, y no es posible definir unas reglas fijas ya que dependen del contexto:

Si tomamos esta oración en estilo directo:

I lost my pen
Yo perdí mi lápiz

Existen varias posibilidades de estilo indirecto.

Si lo cuento yo mismo:

I said that I had lost my pen
Yo dije que había perdido mi lápiz

Si lo cuenta otra persona:

He said that he had lost his pen
Él dijo que había perdido su lápiz

o bien si me lo cuenta a mí:

You said that you had lost your pen
Tú dijiste que tú habías perdido tu lápiz

Como vemos los pronombres personales y los posesivos cambian al pasar de estilo directo a indirecto, y no hay reglas fijas sino tenemos que ver el contexto. Pero la suerte es que estos cambios se producen igualmente en español.

Adverbios temporales

Los adverbios temporales cambian al pasar de estilo directo a indirecto:

Estilo directo:

I must work today

Yo tengo que trabajar hoy

Estilo indirecto:

He said that he had to work that day

Él dijo que tenía que trabajar ese día

Los listamos os adverbios temporales más frecuentes y su transformación:

Estilo directo	Estilo indirecto
Now (ahora)	Then (entonces)
Today (hoy)	That day (ese día)
Yesterday (ayer)	The day before (el día anterior)
Tomorrow (mañana)	The following day (el siguiente día)
The next week (la semana que viene)	The following week (la siguiente semana)

Demostrativos

Ahora vamos a ver que el demostrativo "this" también cambia. Como siempre se ve mejor con un ejemplo:

Estilo directo:

I will buy this car

Me compraré este coche

Estilo indirecto:

He told me that he would buy that car

Él me dijo que se compraría ese coche

Estilo directo	Estilo indirecto
this (este)	that (ese)

Adverbio de lugar: "here"

Dependiendo del contexto el adverbio "**here**" (aquí) se puede transformar en "**there**" (allí), al igual que pasa en español.

Estilo directo:

I will never eat here again

Yo no comeré nunca aquí otra vez

Estilo indirecto:

She told me that she would never eat there again

Ella me dijo que ella no comería nunca otra vez allí

That

La partícula "that" es opcional, las oraciones son correctas tanto con "that":

He told me that he was single

Él me dijo que era soltero

como sin "that":

He told me he was single

Él me dijo que era soltero

Siendo el significado el mismo.

REPORTED SPEECH

- In **direct speech** we can report what someone says by using the same words of the speaker:

He said, "I'm reading".

- In **reported speech** we don't repeat the same words of the speaker:

*He said that he **was reading**.*

When we change from **direct speech** to **reported speech**:

- **X Commas disappear X**:
-

"I'm going out with Mariah", she said.

- *She said that she was going out with Mariah.*

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- **Personal** and **possessive pronouns** change:
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- *"I'll give you my number", he said.*

- *He said that he would give me his number.*

- **Pronouns**, **demonstrative adjectives** and **adverbs of place** change:

-

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
This	That
These	Those
Here	There

- Time expressions change:

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
Now	Then
Today / tonight	That day / that night
Yesterday	The day before
The day before yesterday	Two days before
Tomorrow	The next / following day
The day after tomorrow	Two days latter
Next week / month	The following week / month
Last week / month	The week / year before the previous week / year
Three hours ago	Three hours before

REPORTING VERBS

- To introduce indirect speech, we use verbs like:

say, tell, admit, advise, agree, announce, apologize, beg, declare, explain, insist, invite, mention, offer, order, recommend, state and warn followed by *that* (but it is not necessary).

- “I like motorbikes”.
- Clara says (that) she likes motorbikes.

- **Verbs such as:** *ask, beg, invite, offer, order, remind and tell go*
with an indirect complement and they have this structure:
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- “Don’t forget my meeting tonight.”
- Clara **reminded** them about her meeting that night.

- “Would you like some presentation?”
- Clara **offered** them some presentation.

REPORTED STATEMENTS

Reporting verb + (*that*) + subject + verb

- In **reported speech** there is a backshift of tenses:

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
Present simple	Past simple
Present continuous	Past continuous
Past simple	Past perfect simple
Present perfect simple	Past perfect simple
Future simple (<i>will</i>)	<i>Would</i>
<i>Can</i>	<i>Could</i>
<i>May</i>	<i>Might</i>
<i>Have to / must</i>	<i>Had to</i>

ATTENTION!!

- Some verbs do not change:
 - Past perfect
 - *Might*
 - *Could*
 - *Should*
 - *Mustn't*

REPORTED QUESTIONS

- In **Reported Speech** the question becomes a statement and the word order is:
 - SUBJECT + VERB
- We **do not need** auxiliary “do” or question tags.
- As with reported statements, the verb changes into a more past tense:
 - “**Is he** a friend of yours?” ➔ **Stela asked whether / if he was** a friend of mine.
 - “**Who are you going out with?**” ➔ **My mother asked me who I was going out with.**

REPORTED COMMANDS, REQUESTS AND SUGGESTIONS

- There is no backshift of tenses with commands, requests and suggestions.

- **Commands and requests are expressed by verbs:**

`tell` or `ask` + `indirect complement` + `(not)` `to` + `infinitive`:

- *“Don’t judge him too quickly.” ➔ She asked me not to judge him too quickly.*

- **Suggestions are expressed with the verb:**

suggest and one of these structures:

- Reporting verb + (*that*) + subject + infinitive (without “to”)
- Reporting verb + (not) verb + *-ing*

- **“Why don’t we all go out together?”**

- I suggested (that) we all go out together.
- I suggested going out together.

OBJETO INDIRECTO

- En objeto directo nosotros podemos determinar lo que dijo alguien usando las mismas palabras que el hablante:

*He said, "I'm **reading**". – El dijo "Yo estoy leyendo"*

- En objeto indirecto nosotros no podemos repetir las mismas palabras que el hablante:

*He said that he **was reading**.*

When we change from direct speech to reported speech:

- Las comas desaparecen:

- *“Yo estoy saliendo con Maria”, Dijo ella.*
- *Ella dijo que ella estuvo saliendo con María.*

- Personal y pronombres personales cambian:

- *“Yo te daré mi numero”, Dijo el.*
- *El dijo que el le daría su número.*

- Pronouns, demonstrative adjectives and adverbs of place change:

-

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- Time expressions change:

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Three hours ago	Three hours before

REPORTING VERBS

- Para introducir el **Objeto Indirecto**, nosotros usamos estos verbos:

say, tell, admit, advise, agree, announce, apologize, beg, declare, explain, insist, invite, mention, offer, order, recommend, state and *warn* followed by *that* (but it is not necessary).

- “I like motorbikes”.
- Clara says (that) she likes motorbikes.

- **Verbos como:**

ask, beg, invite, offer, order, remind and tell

van con un complemento indirecto y estas es su estructura

- “No olvides conocerme esta noche.”
- Clara **recordó** sobre conocerle esa noche

- “Podrías ofrecerme una presentación?”
- Clara le ofreció a el una presentación.

REPORTED STATEMENTS

Reporting verb + (*that*) + subject + verb

- In reported speech there is a backshift of tenses:

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ATTENTION!!

- Some verbs do not change:
 - Past perfect
 - *Might*
 - *Could*
 - *Should*
 - *Mustn't*

REPORTED QUESTIONS

- In Reported Speech the question becomes a statement and the word order is:
- En Objeto Indirecto la presentación va antes de la afirmación y el orden de la oración es
 - SUBJECT + VERB

- Nosotros no necesitamos el Auxiliar “Do” u otras declaraciones.

- El Objeto cambia a **pasado**
 - “*Es el amigo tuyo?*” ➔ *Stela le preguntó / si el fue amigo mío,*
 - “*Con quienes vas?*” ➔ *Mi madre me preguntó con quienes estaba saliendo?*

COMANDOS, SOLICITUDES Y SUGERENCIAS REPORTADAS

No hay retroceso de tiempos con comandos, solicitudes y sugerencias.

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- **Comandos and solicitudes** se expresan mediante verbos:

tell or ask + indirect complement + (*not*) *to* + infinitive:

- “*Don’t judge him too quickly.*” ➔ *She asked me not to judge him too quickly.*

-
- **Sugerencias son expresadas por el verbo:**

Sugerir y una de estas estructuras.

- Reporting verb + (*that*) + subject + infinitive (without “to”)
- Reporting verb + (*not*) verb + *-ing*

- **“Why don’t we all go out together?”**
 - I suggested (that) we all go out together.
 - I suggested going out together.

EXERCISES

1- Complete the sentences using **reported speech**.

- a) "The hotel is full". The receptionist told me the hotel
_____.
- b) "I'll call the manager". The waiter said_____.
- c) "I've passed all my exams". Jack said_____.
- d) "You should get to the airport early". They said that we
_____.
- e) "I may be late". Jack said_____.
- f) "I didn't tell anybody!". Mary said_____.
- g) "Can you help me?". She asked us_____.
- h) "Do you want to dance?". He asked me_____.

- i) "Have you been here before?". I asked her_____.
- j) "What music do you like?". She asked me_____.

2- Choose the correct answer.

- a) Jane said that she **will / would** come shopping with us.
- b) He **said me / told me** that he was at the shopping centre.
- c) I asked Cindy where **she buys / does she buy** her clothes.
- d) We asked the shop assistant how much **it was / was it**.

- e) He told me that he **hasn't bought / hadn't bought** anything.
- f) I asked the manager **whether / that** the shoes were in the sale.
- g) She said that she **had to go / must go** to the market.
- h) They asked me where I **worked / did work**.

- i) I **told / told them** that I **may / might** be late.
- j) My boss asked me **if I can / if I could** work late last night.

ANSWERS

Exercise 1

- a) was full
- b) he would call the manager
- c) he had passed all his exams
- d) should get to the airport
- e) he might be late
- f) she hadn't told anybody
- g) if we could help her
- h) if I wanted to dance
- i) if she had been there before
- j) what music I liked

Exercise 2

- a) would
- b) told me
- c) she buys
- d) it was
- e) hadn't bought
- f) whether
- g) had to go
- h) worked
- i) told them / might
- j) if I could



