

## REPORTED SPEECH

A) Podemos contar lo que alguien dijo de dos maneras:

1. Repitiendo sus palabras exactas, es decir, empleando el estilo directo.
  - **“I have to go now,”** she said.
  - **“We lived in Paris for three years,”** Peter said.
2. Contando la idea, pero no las palabras exactas, que es el “estilo indirecto”.
  - **She said (that) she had to go.**
  - **Peter told us (that) they had lived in Paris for three years.**

B) En el estilo directo se utilizan comillas y mayúsculas al empezar la cita, pero en el estilo indirecto:

1. No hay comillas.
2. La frase se suele introducir con verbos como: **say, tell, ask, advise, explain, order**, etc, que se llaman **reporting verbs**.
3. El tiempo de la narración da una especie de “salto atrás” si el verbo que lo introduce va en pasado.
4. Las palabras que indican lugar o tiempo, los pronombres personales y posesivos, los demostrativos, etc, cambian lógicamente.
5. Las preguntas dejan de serlo.

### CHANGES IN TENSE

A) Si el verbo que introduce el estilo indirecto está en pasado, el tiempo que teníamos en el estilo directo da un salto atrás.

<b>Estilo directo: He said,</b>	<b>Estilo indirecto: He said that</b>
<b>Present simple</b> “She <b>studies</b> English.”	<b>Past simple</b> ... she <b>studied</b> English.
<b>Present continuous</b> “I <b>am waiting</b> for my sister.”	<b>Past continuous</b> ... he <b>was waiting</b> for his sister.
<b>Present perfect simple</b> “I <b>have read</b> the note.”	<b>Past perfect simple</b> ... he <b>had read</b> the note.
<b>Present perfect continuous</b> “She <b>has been studying</b> English.”	<b>Past perfect continuous</b> ... she <b>had been studying</b> English.
<b>Past simple</b> “Kate <b>arrived</b> on Monday morning.”	<b>Past perfect</b> ... Kate <b>had arrived</b> on Monday morning.
<b>Past continuous</b> “She <b>was studying</b> English.”	<b>Past perfect continuous</b> ... she <b>had been studying</b> English.
<b>Past perfect simple</b> “She <b>had studied</b> English.”	<b>No cambia</b>
<b>Past perfect continuous</b> “She <b>had been studying</b> English.”	<b>No cambia</b>
<b>Future simple</b> “I’ll <b>visit</b> you soon.”	<b>Conditional</b> ... he <b>would visit</b> us soon.
<b>Can</b> “She <b>can study</b> English.”	<b>Could</b> ... she <b>could study</b> English.
<b>May</b> “It <b>may be</b> a good proposal.”	<b>Might</b> ... it <b>might be</b> a good proposal.
<b>Must / have to</b> “I <b>must brush</b> my teeth.”	<b>Had to</b> ... he <b>had to brush</b> his teeth.
<b>Should, Could, Would, Might, Ought to y Used to</b>	<b>No cambian</b>

B) Estos cambios no ocurren:

1. Cuando el verbo que introduce la cita está en presente o en futuro.
  - "I **love** soup," **says** Mary.
  - Mary **says** she **loves** soup.
2. Cuando se narra una verdad objetiva o una situación permanente.
  - "London **is** the capital of Great Britain," she pointed out.
  - She pointed out that London **is** the capital of Great Britain.

C) Otros cambios necesarios al pasar una frase a estilo indirecto son:

1. Los pronombres personales y los adjetivos o pronombres posesivos de 1ª y 2ª persona cambian según quien habla, pero los de 3ª persona no cambian.
  - "I am waiting for **my** sister," Bill said.
  - Bill said (that) **he** was waiting for **his** sister.
2. Las expresiones de tiempo y de lugar.

<b>now</b>	→ <b>then</b>
<b>today / tonight</b>	→ <b>that day / that night</b>
<b>yesterday</b>	→ <b>the day before, the previous day</b>
<b>tomorrow</b>	→ <b>the next / following day, the day after</b>
<b>next week / month</b>	→ <b>the following week / month</b>
<b>last week / month</b>	→ <b>the previous week / month, the week / month before</b>
<b>a week / month ago</b>	→ <b>the week / month before</b>

**here** → **there**

3. Los demostrativos

**this** → **that**                      **these** → **those**

### REPORTING COMMANDS, REQUESTS, WARNINGS, INVITATIONS, ETC

Las órdenes se suelen expresar en imperativo pero al ponerlas en estilo indirecto:

1. El imperativo pasa a infinitivo manteniendo la forma afirmativa o negativa.
  - He said, "**Go away**, Mary!"                      → He **ordered** Mary **to go** away.
  - She said, "**don't open the door**."                      → She **told** me **not to open** the door.
2. El verbo que introduce el estilo indirecto debe indicar "mandar", "pedir", "rogar", "invitar", "advertir", etc, por eso nunca se usa **say** (decir), sino **tell, ask, order, beg, invite, warn**, que deben llevar un complemento de persona, a quien se da la orden, se le pide, se le invita, etc.
  - He said, "Be quiet."                      → He **told us** to be quiet.
  - She said, "Please **don't shout**."                      → She **asked** me **not to shout**.

Nota: Al traducir las órdenes en estilo indirecto usamos el subjuntivo

- He told me **to be quiet**. (Me dijo que **me callara**.)

### REPORTING QUESTIONS

PREGUNTAS DEL TIPO YES / NO

1. La pregunta se convierte en una frase y por tanto ya no hay inversión de sujeto y verbo.
  - "Did you speak to John last night?" she asked.
  - She asked **if / whether** I had spoken to John the night before.

2. Desaparece el signo de interrogación.
3. Detrás del reporting verb se pone **if** o **whether** (pueden usarse indistintamente)

### PREGUNTAS CON PARTÍCULA INTERROGATIVA (WH-QUESTIONS)

Al poner en estilo indirecto este tipo de preguntas mantenemos la partícula interrogativa: **what, who, where, when, how, why**, etc. en lugar de poner **if** o **whether**.

- “**Who** did you speak to last night?” → He asked **who** I had spoken to the night before.
- “**Where** are you working these days?” → He asked **where** she was working those days.

Si la particular interrogativa es el sujeto de la pregunta, el orden de las palabras de la oración se mantiene igual.

- “**Who** told you this story?” → He asked **who had told** us that story.

Los verbos más frecuentes para introducir el estilo indirecto en preguntas son:  
**ask, want to know, wonder, enquire**

### SUGGESTIONS

En estilo directo suelen expresarse de varias maneras:

1. **Let's...**  
- “**Let's go** to the theatre,” she said.
2. **Why don't we...?**  
- “**Why don't we go** to the theatre?” she said.
3. **Shall we...?**  
- “**Shall we go** to the theatre?” she said.
4. **Why not...?**  
- “**Why not go** to the theatre?”
5. **What / How about ...?**  
- “**What / How about going** to the theatre?”

Para pasar una sugerencia (afirmativa o negativa) a estilo indirecto, la introduciremos con el verbo **suggest**, que puede ir seguido de:

1. un gerundio (muy frecuente)

- She **suggested going** to the theatre.
- “**Let's not argue** again,” he said → He **suggested not arguing** again.

2. una oración subordinada introducida por **that + we / they + (not) forma base del verbo** (no es tan frecuente)

- She **suggested that we go** to the cinema.
- He **suggested that they not argue** again.