

## GRAMÁTICA (UNIT 7)

### **REPORTED SPEECH (Estilo indirecto)**

Usamos el estilo indirecto cuando queremos repetir lo que alguien ha dicho. Aquí vemos las diferencias entre el estilo directo y el indirecto. En el estilo directo repetimos lo que una persona ha dicho usando exactamente las mismas palabras, por eso va entre comillas. En el estilo indirecto contamos lo que una persona nos ha dicho usando nuestras propias palabras. Aquí hay un claro ejemplo de la diferencia entre ambos estilos.

Direct speech. Tom said "I am tired"  
 Estilo directo. Tom dijo "Tengo hambre"  
 Reported speech. Tom said (that) he was tired.  
 Estilo indirecto. Tom dijo que tenía hambre.

Al pasar de estilo directo a indirecto hay que tener en cuenta los cambios que hay que hacer en los pronombres personales y en los tiempos verbales. Aquí hay ejemplos de los cambios que hay que realizar al pasar de estilo directo a estilo indirecto.

Tiempos verbales	Estilo directo	Estilo indirecto
present simple	I like ice cream	She said (that) she <b>liked</b> ice cream. (past simple)
present continuous	I am living in London	She said (that) she <b>was living</b> in London. (past continuous)
past simple	I bought a car	She said (that) she <b>had bought</b> a car OR She said (that) she bought a car. (past perfect)
past continuous	I was walking along the street	She said (that) she <b>had been walking</b> along the street. (past perfect continuous)
present perfect	I haven't seen Julie	She said (that) she <b>hadn't seen</b> Julie. (past perfect)
will	I'll see you later	She said (that) she <b>would see</b> me later. (conditional)
would*	I would help, but.."	She said (that) she would help but...
can	I can speak perfect English	She said (that) she could speak perfect English.
could*	I could swim when I was four	She said (that) she could swim when she was four.
shall	I shall come later	She said (that) she would come later.
should*	I should call my mother	She said (that) she should call her mother
might*	I might be late	She said (that) she might be late
must	I must study at the weekend	She said (that) she must study at the weekend OR She said she had to study at the weekend

También hay cambios en los demostrativos, adverbios, expresiones adverbiales de lugar y de tiempo:

Direct speech	Reported Speech
This	That
These	Those
Here	There
Now	Then
Today	That day
Tonight	That night

Yesterday	The day before or the previous day
The day before yesterday (antes de ayer)	Two days before
Last week, last month, last year.....	The previous week, the previous month, the previous year.....
Tomorrow	The following day
Next week, next year, next month....	The following week, the following year, the following month.....
The day after tomorrow (pasado mañana)	In two days' time

### ***PREGUNTAS EN ESTILO INDIRECTO***

El verbo más común en las preguntas en estilo indirecto es “ask”, pero también se pueden usar otros verbos para introducir preguntas en estilo indirecto, por ejemplo. “want to know”, “wonder”, “enquire”, etcétera. Al pasar una pregunta de estilo directo a indirecto hay que hacer los mismos cambios en los tiempos verbales, adverbios de tiempo, de lugar, etcétera que en las oraciones enunciativas.

#### **Preguntas que contienen pronombre interrogativo (when, where, how, what.....)**

Estilo directo. Peter said; “Where do you live now?”

Estilo indirecto. Peter asked **where** I lived then

Mary said: “What is your name?”

Mary asked **what** my name was

They said: “When will you go to the cinema?”

They asked **when** I would go to the cinema

#### **Preguntas que no contienen pronombre interrogativo. Este tipo de preguntas se pasan a estilo indirecto con “if”**

Estilo directo. Peter said: “Do you like coffee?”

Estilo indirecto. Peter asked **if** I liked coffee

The children said : Are we going to the circus today?”

The children asked **if** they were going to the circus that day.

Robert said: “Can you run very fast?”

Robert asked **if** I could run very fast