

## Reported Speech

### 1. CAMBIOS EN LOS TIEMPOS VERBALES (STATEMENTS & QUESTIONS)

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
<b>Present simple</b> "I <u>like</u> ice cream"	<b>Past simple</b> She said (that) she <u>liked</u> ice cream
<b>Present continuous</b> "I <u>am living</u> in London"	<b>Past continuous</b> She said (that) she <u>was living</u> in London
<b>Past simple</b> "I <u>bought</u> a car"	<b>Past perfect</b> She said (that) she <u>had bought</u> a car
<b>Present perfect</b> "I <u>haven't seen</u> Julie"	<b>Past perfect</b> She said (that) she <u>hadn't seen</u> Julie
<b>Past perfect</b> "I <u>had arrived</u> before"	<b>Past perfect (no cambia)</b> She said (that) she <u>had arrived</u> before
<b>Will</b> "I <u>ll see</u> you later"	<b>Would</b> She said (that) she <u>would see</u> me later
<b>Can</b> "I <u>can speak</u> English"	<b>Could</b> She said (that) she <u>could speak</u> English
<b>Must</b> "I <u>must study</u> a lot"	<b>Had to</b> She said (that) she <u>had to study</u> a lot
<b>May</b> "I <u>may visit</u> Paul later"	<b>Might</b> She said (that) she <u>might visit</u> Paul later
<b>Might, Could, Would, Should, Ought to</b>	<b>(no cambian)</b>

### 2. REFERENCIAS DE ESPACIO Y TIEMPO

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
This	That
These	Those
Here	There
Now	Then At that time/moment
Today	<b>That day</b>
Tonight	<b>That night</b>
Tomorrow	The day <b>after</b> The <b>next/following</b> day
Yesterday	The day <b>before</b> The <b>previous</b> day
<b>Last night</b>	The night <b>before</b> The <b>previous</b> night
<b>Next year</b>	<b>The following</b> year <b>The next</b> year <b>The year after</b>
Two hours <b>ago</b>	Two hours <b>before</b>
<b>In three weeks</b>	Three weeks <b>later</b>

### 3. REPORTED STATEMENTS

- En estilo indirecto ya no se usan comas ni comillas.
- En estilo indirecto, además, siempre se antepone la estructura del *reporting verb* al propio *report*:  
"I'm very tired", said Sarah → Sarah said that she was very tired  
(reporting structure) (report)
- En las oraciones enunciativas, los *reporting verbs* más comunes son:
  - said** (cuando no se especifica a quién se le dice el *report*)
  - told me/her/them...** (que obligatoriamente debe llevar el objeto de persona detrás)  
(no se usa "to" detrás de "told") She **told ~~to~~ me** that...

"It's such a beautiful day" → She **said (that)** it was such a beautiful day. ("that" es opcional)  
→ She **told us (that)** it was such a beautiful day.
- Deben aplicarse los cambios en tiempos verbales, referencias espacio-temporales, pronombres, etc., de los puntos anteriores.  
"We **will** buy **you** a present **tomorrow**", my parents said to me  
→ My parents told me (that) they **would** buy **me** a present **the following day**.

### 4. REPORTED QUESTIONS

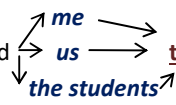
- Normalmente usamos los 'reporting verb' "**asked**" (nunca "**said that**" ni "**told**").
- Ya no se usa el signo de interrogación.
- Hay que cambiar el orden de las palabras, como si fuera una oración normal (SUJ + VERB + OBJs), no el de las preguntas:  
"Do you like sushi?", she said. → She asked me if I **liked** sushi. (no **did I like**)
- Al igual que en las enunciativas, hay que aplicar los cambios en tiempos verbales, referencias espacio-temporales, pronombres, etc.

Hay **DOS TIPOS** de preguntas:

- YES/NO questions.** Se usa el conector "**if**" o "**whether**":  
"Are you OK?", my mom said to me. → My mom asked me **if/whether** I was OK.
- WH- questions.** El conector es la misma partícula interrogativa de la pregunta:  
"Where will you go?", Paul said to Anne. → Paul asked Anne **where** she would go.

## 5. REPORTED COMMANDS / ORDERS

- Las órdenes en inglés **no** tienen **sujeto**, sino que empiezan con el **verbo en forma base**: "**Study** hard for the exam."
- Las órdenes en negativa empiezan con **Don't**: "**Don't speak** in class."
- 'Reporting verbs': **asked** (*pedir*), **told** (*decir*), **ordered** y **commanded** (*ordenar*), **warn** (*advertir*). Nunca se usa **said**.
- Tras el *reporting verb*, hay que especificar **obligatoriamente** un **objeto de persona**. Si no se sabe, nos lo **inventamos**:

"**Study** hard for the exam", the teacher said\*. → The teacher told  **to study** for the exam.  
\*{no se especifica a quién, lo inventamos}

- En las órdenes negativas, usamos la estructura "**NOT TO**" más el verbo:  
"**Don't speak** in class", the teacher said to me. → The teacher told **me not to speak** in class.
- YA **NO** hay tiempos verbales, pero se siguen aplicando los cambios de referencia espacio-temporal, pronombres, etc.

## 6. REPORTED SUGGESTIONS

- Las sugerencias en inglés suelen expresarse con las siguientes estructuras:
  - "**Let's watch** a film together."
  - "**How about / What about watching** a film together?"
  - "**Why don't we watch** a film together?"
  - "**Shall we watch** a film together?"
- Nunca se usa **said**. Se usan **suggested** (*sugerir*) o **recommended** (*recomendar*) más un verbo en **-ING** y **sin sujeto**:  
She suggested **watching** a film together.