

1. INTRODUCCIÓN:

Hay dos formas de contar lo que alguien ha dicho: de forma directa o de forma indirecta. En la primera opción aparecen las palabras del hablante exactamente tal y como han sido pronunciadas (ESTILO DIRECTO). La segunda posibilidad consiste en contar lo mismo que ha dicho éste pero sin utilizar sus palabras literales (= *reporting*) (ESTILO INDIRECTO).

Examples:

1. *She said: "I don't like horror movies"* → DIRECT SPEECH.
2. *She said that she didn't like horror movies* → REPORTED SPEECH.

El estilo directo se utiliza principalmente en diálogos en obras literarias, citas y obras de teatro. El estilo indirecto se utiliza para contar verbalmente conversaciones pasadas. Normalmente va introducido por un verbo en pasado. De este modo, los verbos en estilo indirecto han de cambiarse a su correspondiente forma de pasado.

COMPARACIÓN INICIAL	
DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
<p><u>She said: "I don't like horror movies"</u></p> <p><i>Dicendi</i> <i>REMARK</i> <i>sentence</i> (<i>dicho, comentario</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verbo <i>dicendi</i>: normalmente SAY • REMARK → tras , / : • El REMARK va entre " " (quotation marks) 	<p>She said that she didn't like horror movies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No hay , / : • No hay " " • El relativo THAT puede omitirse. • Hay verbo <i>dicendi</i>.

2. CAMBIOS DE ESTILO DIRECTO a INDIRECTO:

BACK - SHIFT (<i>TENSE HARMONY</i>) = Verb tense changes from direct into reported speech	
DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
Ø BACKSHIFT	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If the reported sentence deals with a fact or general truth, the present tense is (can be) retained: Mark said: "The moon causes the tides" → <i>She said (that) the moon causes the tides.</i> ▪ If the <u>reporting verb</u> is simple present, present perfect, or future, the noun clause verb is not changed: She says, "I wash my hair every day" → She says she washes her hair every day. She has said, "I wash my hair every day" → She has said that she washes her hair every day. She will say, "I wash my hair every day" → She will say that she washes her hair every day 	

SIMPLE PRESENT "I never eat fish", she explained.	SIMPLE PAST She explained (that) she never ate fish.
PRESENT CONTINUOUS "I am waiting for Mary", she said.	PAST CONTINUOUS She said (that) she was waiting for Mary.
PRESENT PERFECT "I have found a flat", she said.	PAST PERFECT She said (that) she had found a flat.
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS "I've been waiting for ages", Mary said.	PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS Mary said (that) she had been waiting for ages.
SIMPLE PAST "She took him home with her", Anne said.	PAST PERFECT Anne said (that) she had taken him home with her.
FUTURE SIMPLE "Paul will be here in five minutes", he said.	CONDITIONAL He said (that) Paul would be here in five minutes.
FUTURE CONTINUOUS "I'll be using the car next Sunday", John said.	CONDITIONAL CONTINUOUS John said (that) he would be using the car next Sunday.
MODAL VERBS	
CAN	COULD
MAY (permission)	COULD
MAY (possibility)	MIGHT
WILL	WOULD
MIGHT	MIGHT
MUST	HAVE TO (has to) / HAD TO
HAVE TO	HAD TO
SHOULD	SHOULD
OUGHT TO	OUGHT TO
SHALL	WOULD (future)
SHALL	SHOULD (ask for advice)
<p>- "I can read the paper every day", Paul said. → Paul said he could read the paper every day. - "I can swim" → She said she could swim - "I must read the paper every day", Paul said → Paul said he had to read the paper every day. - "I will see him later" → She said she would see him later.</p>	

OTHER CHANGES	
DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
PERSONAL PRONOUNS POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	They change according to the context:
Mary said, "I like my new flat"	Mary said (that) <i>she</i> liked <i>her</i> new flat.
ADVERBS of TIME TODAY NOW YESTERDAY THE DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY TOMORROW NEXT WEEK NEXT MONTH NEXT YEAR	THAT DAY. THEN - AT THAT TIME. THE DAY BEFORE - THE PREVIOUS DAY. TWO DAYS BEFORE. THE NEXT DAY - THE FOLLOWING DAY - A DAY LATER. THE FOLLOWING WEEK. THE FOLLOWING MONTH - A MONTH LATER. THE FOLLOWING YEAR - A YEAR LATER.

LAST WEEK LAST YEAR A YEAR AGO	THE WEEK BEFORE - THE PREVIOUS WEEK. THE YEAR BEFORE - THE PREVIOUS YEAR. A YEAR BEFORE - THE PREVIOUS YEAR.
ADVERB of PLACE HERE - Anne said, "You can sit here, Tom"	THERE / Context makes it clear: - Anne said that Tom could sit THERE / ON THE SOFA.

3. TIPOS DE ORACIONES:

A. STATEMENTS	
	SAY + THAT-CLAUSE THAT can be mostly omitted. The rest of the sentence is affected by verb changes (BACK - SHIFT) and by other changes (pronouns, possessives, adverbs and adverbials of time, etc.) - Paul said, "I like fast food". - Paul said (that) he liked fast food.
B. QUESTIONS	
B.1. DIRECT QUESTIONS (wh-q.)	QUESTION WORD REPEATED No " " " " No ? Introduction of interrogative semantic verbs like ASK – INQUIRE- WONDER – WANT TO KNOW... La pregunta indirecta tiene estructura de oración afirmativa (word order). - Albert said, "Where is Paul going?" - Albert asked where Paul was going.
B.2. YES - NO QUESTIONS	IF / WHETHER CLAUSE - He asked: Is somebody inside? - He asked <i>if / whether</i> somebody was inside.
C. COMMANDS (Órdenes) 1 REQUESTS (Peticiones) 2 ADVICE phrases 3	INTRODUCTORY VERB + object (noun/pronoun) + TO- INFINITIVE CLAUSE - He said, "Lie down, Tom" (1) - He told Tom to lie down.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - She said, "Could you show me your passport?" (2) - I said to Mark, "Don't drive drunk" (3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - She asked me to show her my passport. - I advised / recommended him not to drive drunk. <p style="text-align: center;">VERBOS USUALES</p> <hr/> <p>ADVISE (aconsejar) - ASK (pedir) - BEG (implorar) - COMMAND (ordenar) - ENCOURAGE (animar, alentar) - FORBID (prohibir) - IMPLORE (implorar, suplicar) - INVITE (rogar, inducir) - ORDER (ordenar, mandar) - RECOMMEND (recomendar, aconsejar) - WARN (prevenir, avisar, advertir).</p>
---	---

<p>D.</p> <p>SUGGESTIONS (Let's ..., why don't we ...?, how about ...?)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Let's go shopping", Mary suggested. - "Why don't we go to Brighton for the weekend?" - "How about going to Brighton for the weekend?" 	<p>SUGGEST + THAT-CLAUSE (infinitive without TO / SHOULD...).</p> <p>SUGGEST + GERUND (- ING Clause ...)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mary suggested that we go shopping. - Mary suggested that we should go shopping. - Mary suggested going shopping. <p>NEGATIVE SUGGESTIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mary suggested that we not go shopping. - Mary suggested that we should not / shouldn't go shopping. - Mary suggested not going shopping. - I suggested that we go ... - I suggested that we should go ... - I suggested going ... <p>- (" same as above).</p>
--	--