



## I. Reported Speech

Em português quando queremos dizer para alguém o que outra pessoa nos disse, usamos o discurso direto ou o discurso indireto. Quando usamos a fala original da pessoa, ou seja, não contamos o que foi dito com as nossas próprias palavras, usamos o discurso direto. Entretanto, quando dizemos o que foi dito com nossas palavras, usamos o discurso indireto. Lembram?

No inglês, o discurso direto recebe o nome de *direct speech*, e o discurso indireto recebe o nome de *reported speech*.

Ex.: She said "John is at school". (*direct speech*)

Ex.: She said that John was at school. (*reported speech*)

É possível omitir o *that*:

Ex.: She said John was at school.

Podemos dividir o *reported speech* em duas partes. *Reporting clause* e *reported clause*. O *reporting clause* é a parte que nós normalmente introduzimos o que será dito, usando "ele disse que", "ela contou que", "eles pediram que", etc. O *reported clause* é a parte que dizemos o que foi dito. Quando falamos de um *direct speech*, ele pode vir antes, dentro, ou depois da sentença entre aspas.

Quando usamos o *reported speech*, normalmente colocamos o verbo principal da ação no passado. Caso, a situação descrita no *reported clause* já tenha acontecido quando ela foi contada, normalmente usamos o *past perfect*.

Ex.: He told me "I can't study with her".

Ex.: He told me that he couldn't study with her.

Ex.: She said "he is taking a shower".

Ex.: She said that he was taking a shower.

Ex.: They told me "we have traveled for two years".

Ex.: They told me that they had traveled for two years.

Entretanto, se a situação descrita for habitual, ainda exista ou seja relevante no momento em que se está falando, usamos um *simple present* ou *present perfect* na *reported clause* se usarmos também um presente na *reporting clause*. Mas se na *reporting clause* houver passado, podemos escolher entre presente ou passado na *reported clause*.

Ex.: Mary says that her mother is very beautiful.

Ex.: Mary said that her mother is / was very beautiful.

### 1) Say e tell

Pelos exemplos já deu para perceber que existe uma diferença entre o uso do *say* e do *tell*. Usamos o *say* para introduzir o que foi dito. Ou seja, depois do *say* deve vir a mensagem a ser passada. Já com o *tell* introduzimos para quem falamos, assim deve-se vir um sujeito e depois a mensagem. Podemos também usar *say something to somebody*, ou seja, primeiro dizemos a mensagem e depois dizemos para quem.

Ex.: My father says that my mother is a strong woman.

Ex.: Janet told John that she bought a car.

Ex.: The teacher said that I should study more to my mother.

### 2) Tell e ask

Quando usamos *tell* e *ask* para ordens e ofertas, usamos verbos no infinitivo.

Ex.: My mother said "eat everything".

Ex.: My mother told me to eat everything.



Ex.: I said “May I miss the class today, mom?”

Ex.: I asked her to miss the class that day.

Repare em reported speeches negativas:

Ex.: She said “Don’t be a pushover”

Ex.: She told me not to be a pushover.

Ex.: “Don’t shout at me”, I said.

Ex.: I told her not to shout at me.

Quando relatamos uma wh-question, usamos uma wh-word na reported speech.

Ex.: “What are going to do?”

Ex.: She asked me what I was going to do.

Ex.: “Where will you live?”

Ex.: He asked me where I would live.

Entretanto, se a pergunta a ser relatada começar com what, which ou who, seguida de verbo to be + complemento, podemos colocar o complemento no reported speech antes ou depois do verbo to be.

Ex.: “Who were those people?”

Ex.: She asked me who those people were ou

Ex.: She asked me who were those people.

Quando relatamos uma yes / no question usamos if ou whether no reported speech.

Ex.: “Do you mind taking a place for me?”

Ex.: She wanted to know me if / whether I minded taking a place for her.

Podemos introduzir uma that-clause com diversos verbos, além dos que vimos até aqui.

Alguns verbos que são seguidos por uma that-clause podem ter duas formas no reported speech. Alguns deles são assume, believe, consider, declare, expect, find, presume, report, think, understand e acknowledge.

Ex.: He assumed that his work was the worst.

Ex.: He assumed his work to be the worst.

Alguns verbos devem ter um objeto si e a that-clause. Esse objeto não pode ser preposicionado. Entre esses verbos estão tell, notify, remind, assure, reassure, persuade, inform e convince.

Ex.: They remind me that I forgot my book at Mary’s house.

Entretanto, alguns outros verbos podem ou não ter um objeto entre si e a that-clause. Alguns deles são promise, advise, show, teach e warn.

Ex.: She promised (me) that she would come to see me.

Alguns verbos se assemelham ao uso do say e não precisam de objetos após eles. Podem ser seguidos imediatamente pelo that ou em alguns casos, normalmente de forma informal, omiti-los. Esses verbos que não precisam de complemento e que podem omitir o that são agree, mention, notice, promise, say e think. Alguns outros não precisam de complemento também, mas normalmente são seguidos pelo that, como complain, confide, deny, grumble, speculate, warn, answer, argue e reply. Mesmo os verbos que podem omitir o that, não podem omiti-los na escrita formal ou se o verbo não seguir imediatamente o that.

Ex.: She noticed (that) her brother was sick.

Ex.: They agreed with our conditions that they couldn’t waste more than the limit.



Os modais às vezes mudam nos reported speechs, outras vezes não.

Ex.: He said “you must dedicate yourself if you want to pass”.

Ex.: He said that I had to dedicate myself if I wanted to pass.

Ex.: “You may be approved”, Mary said.

Ex.: She told me that I might be approved.

Ex.: “You can choose a question”, he mentioned.

Ex.: he mentioned that I could choose a question.

Às vezes colocamos um modal no reported speech, mesmo quando não há modal na frase original.

Ex.: “He isn’t allowed to enter here”, He said.

Ex.: He told me that I mustn’t enter there.

É preciso prestart atenção na relação das palavras quando fazemos reported speech. Por exemplo, se dizemos here, no reported speech podemos usar there; se usamos yesterday, podemos usar the day before; se usamos tomorrow, podemos usar the following day, etc.

Ex.: “I saw you yesterday”, she said.

Ex.: She said that she had seen me the day before.



1. **(EFOMM)** There are two options for the sentences below, choose the ONLY one that both options are possible.
  - a) The doctors (advised / persuaded) that I should rest for 3 months.
  - b) The police (assured / promised) local residents that everything possible was being done to catch the car thieves.
  - c) A spokesperson for the company (reminded / warned) that there may be delays on the railways this summer due to major engineering work.
  - d) Russian scientists (have shown / have convinced) that honey can prevent the growth of bacteria.
  - e) Jack (told / promised) that he would be home before midnight.
  
2. **(EFOMM)** Mark the correct option. Helen said: "Somebody must send me the new books!" She said that:
  - a) somebody had to send her the new books.
  - b) somebody had sent her the new books.
  - c) the new books were sent to her.
  - d) she was going to receive the new books.
  - e) she must have sent the new books.
  
3. **(AFA)** Mark the option which contains an indirect form to complete the prophet's idea in the following gap:  
 The prophet \_\_\_\_\_ in silence the secrets of the days and the nights.
  - a) said to the man whether his heart has known
  - b) said to people's hearts know
  - c) told him: your heart knows
  - d) told them that their hearts knew
  
4. **(MACKENZIE)** Sally said to me, "Do you know what time it is?"
  - a) Sally asked me if I knew what time it was.
  - b) Sally told me whether she knew what time it was.
  - c) Sally asked me whether she know what time it is.
  - d) Sally asked me if I know what time it is.
  - e) Sally told me if I knew what time was it.
  
5. **(MACKENZIE)** Jeff said to Meg, "You don't understand me."
  - a) Jeff told Meg she didn't understand him.
  - b) Jeff asked Meg that her didn't understand herself.
  - c) Jeff told Meg that she didn't understood him.
  - d) Jeff told Meg that he didn't understand her.
  - e) Jeff told Meg she did understand him.
  
6. **(MACKENZIE)** "Are there any messages for me?", said Helen.
  - a) Helen asked if there is any messages for her.
  - b) Helen asked whether there were any messages for she.
  - c) Helen asked whether were there any messages for herself.
  - d) Helen asked if there were some messages for her.
  - e) Helen asked if there were any messages for herself.



7. **(MACKENZIE)** The director said to the boys, "Behave yourselves."  
 a) The director asked the boys to behave yourselves.  
 b) The director told the boys to behave himself  
 c) The director asked the boys to behave themselves.  
 d) The director told the boys to behave ourselves.  
 e) The director told the boys, "Behave themselves."
8. **(MACKENZIE)** The patient said to me, "How long have the doctors been operating her?"  
 a) The patient asked me how long the doctors had been operating her.  
 b) The patient told me how long her had been operating by the doctors.  
 c) The patient asked me how long had the doctors been operating her.  
 d) The patient told me whether have the doctors been operating her.  
 e) The patient asked me how long had been the doctors operating her.
9. **(PUC)** Choose the correct indirect form for: Oliver said to her: "What will you do tomorrow?"  
 a) He asked her what she would do the following day.  
 b) He told her what she would do the following day.  
 c) She wondered what he will do the next day.  
 d) He wanted to know what he would do the following day.  
 e) She asked what she would do the next day.
10. **(UFPB)** Read this sentence:  
 The doctor says: "I'm happy we found this trend toward reduced risk."  
 The INDIRECT SPEECH is:  
 He said that he \_\_\_\_\_ this trend toward reduced risk.  
 a) is happy they found.  
 b) has been happy we have found.  
 c) was happy they had found.  
 d) will be happy we will find.  
 e) would be happy they would find.
11. **(JFS)** Complete the following sentences meaningfully:  
 1. I told him:  
 2. I didn't know:  
 a) 1. what the homework was./ 2. what he meant.  
 b) 1. what was the homework./ 2. what he mean.  
 c) 1. what was to be the homework./ 2. what did he mean.  
 d) 1. what is the homework./ 2. what did he meant.