



INGLÊS

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Reported speech

REPORTED SPEECH

INDIRECT SPEECH: QUANDO CONTAMOS COM NOSSAS PRÓPRIAS PALAVRAS O QUE FOI DITO.

Ex.:

He said that he felt well.

He said that he was confused

- Sem as aspas
- Narrador usa as próprias palavras, mas o significado da mensagem permanece o mesmo
- O tempo verbal muda
- Há também mudanças em outros componentes da sentença

São dois os verbos mais comuns que introduzem o discurso indireto (reporting verbs / verbos introdutórios), **say** e **tell**.

Observe como suas estruturas são diferentes:

Discurso indireto:

He told the teacher (that) the test was very demanding.

He told her he was feeling worn out.

He said he had been under pressure.

► **NOTE:** Se você disser com quem você está falando, use **tell**. Caso contrário, use **say**.

Se você quiser mencionar com quem está falando e estiver usando o verbo **say**, **deverá** acrescentar **to**.

He said to Ana

Ao relatar o que alguém disse, no discurso indireto, há também mudanças em outros componentes da sentença, tais como o tempo verbal, o advérbio e, às vezes, o pronome.

Veja as mudanças mais frequentes:

- **Discurso Direto:** She said: "I live in San Francisco." **Simple present**
- **Discurso Indireto:** She said (that) she lived in San Francisco. **Simple Past**

- **Discurso Direto:** He said: "She works with me." **Simple present**
- **Discurso Indireto:** He said (that) she worked with him. **Simple past**

- **Discurso Direto:** She said: "I moved here in September." **Simple Past**
- **Discurso Indireto:** She said (that) she had moved there in September. **Past Perfect**

- **Discurso Direto:** She said: "I'm living in the dorms." **Present Continuous**
- **Discurso Indireto:** She said (that) she was living in the dorms. **Past Continuous**

- **Discurso Direto:** He said: "She is working with me." **Present Continuous**
- **Discurso Indireto:** He said (that) she was working with him. **Past Continuous**

- **Discurso Direto:** She said: "I've just started school." **Present Perfect**
- **Discurso Indireto:** She said (that) she had just started school. **Past Perfect**

- **Discurso Direto:** She said: "I've been feeling homesick." **Present Perfect Continuous**

- ▶ **Discurso Indireto:** She said (that) she had been feeling homesick. **Past Perfect Continuous**
- ▶ **Discurso Direto:** She said: "I'll stay here for about four weeks." **Simple Future**
- ▶ **Discurso Indireto:** She said (that) she would stay there for about four weeks. **Conditional**

MODALS

- ▶ **Discurso Direto:** She said: "I may be able to graduate in three and a half years."
- ▶ **Discurso Indireto:** She said (**that**) she might be able to graduate in three and a half years.
- ▶ **Discurso Direto:** She said: "I have to try and do my best always."
- ▶ **Discurso Indireto:** She said (**that**) she had to try and do her best always.
- ▶ **Discurso Direto:** She said: "I must call home as often as I can."
- ▶ **Discurso Indireto:** She said (**that**) she had to call home as often as she could.
- ▶ **Discurso Direto:** She said: "I ought to take some extra-curricular courses."
- ▶ **Discurso Indireto:** She said (**that**) she ought to take some extra-curricular courses.
- ▶ **Discurso Direto:** She said, "I should purchase a second-hand computer."
- ▶ **Discurso Indireto:** She said (**that**) she should purchase a second-hand computer.

(THAT) - pode ser omitido em qualquer frase de DISCURSO REPORTADO.

▶ NOTE:

1. Se o verbo introdutório do que está sendo relatado estiver no presente, não há mudança no tempo verbal.

- ▶ Ex: The weatherman says: "There will be some scattered showers in the afternoon."
- ▶ The weatherman says there will be some scattered showers in the afternoon.

2. Há outras situações em que a mudança no tempo verbal é opcional.

a. Quando relatamos algo que acabou de ser dito:

- ▶ Mary: I'm freaking out.
- ▶ Carl: What did you say?
- ▶ Mary: I said I'm freaking out.

b. Quando relatamos algo que ainda é verdadeiro.

- ▶ The manager said the paycheck is in the mail.
- ou**
- ▶ The manager said the paycheck was in the mail.

c. Quando relatamos uma verdade universal ou lei científica.

- ▶ Teacher told his students that water boils at 100o Celsius.
- ou**
- ▶ Teacher told his students that water boiled at 100o Celsius.

Modificações que devem ser feitas do discurso direto para o indireto são nas seguintes palavras (expressões de tempo):

DISCURSO DIRETO - DISCURSO INDIRETO

now	→	then
here	→	there
today	→	that day, yesterday
yesterday	→	the day before
tomorrow	→	the next / following day
this week / month / year	→	that week / month / year
Last night	→	the night before
last week / month / year	→	the previous week / month / year
next week / month / year	→	the following week / month / year
a year ago	→	the year before
I	→	he / she
we	→	they
me	→	him / her
my	→	his / her
me	→	that
these	→	those
This, these	→	It, them (quando pronomes)

USO DO INFINITIVE

Quando se relata uma ordem, instrução, sugestão ou pedido usamos **o infinitivo**.

- ▶ **Direct Speech:** He said: "Close the door."
- ▶ **Reported Speech:** He told me to close the door.

- ▶ **Direct Speech:** He said: "Don't close the door."
- ▶ **Reported Speech:** He told me not to close the door.

- ▶ **Direct Speech:** He said, "Don't listen to music in class."

- ▶ **Reported Speech:** He told the students not to listen to music in class.
- ▶ **Direct Speech:** He said "Open your books to page 20".
- ▶ **Reported Speech:** He asked them to open their books to page 20.

- ▶ **Direct Speech:** He said "Can you please stop talking?"
- ▶ **Reported Speech:** He invited/advised them to stop talking.

- ▶ **Direct Speech:** He said "Why don't you sit closer to the board?"
- ▶ **Reported Speech:** He invited/advised them to sit closer to the board.

▶ NOTE:

a) Se a **ordem ou pedido for para não fazer algo**, observe que a **negativa é feita colocando-se NOT antes do infinitivo**.

b) Quando **se relata uma pergunta, coloca-se a frase na forma afirmativa** fazendo as devidas transformações.

- ▶ She said: Where is Bill?
- ▶ She asked where Bill was.
- ▶ He said: "Is Mary here?"
- ▶ He asked if Mary was there.

- ▶ **Should, Could, Might e Would não mudam de forma.**
- ▶ She said: "I could go."
- ▶ She said that she could go.

REPORTING VERBS

(VERBOS INTRODUTÓRIOS)

Existem outros verbos além de **say** e **tell** para introduzir o discurso indireto.

1. Alguns seguem a estrutura do verbo say, ou seja, não é necessário mencionar com quem se está falando. Se você quiser, deverá acrescentar to.

I explained (to John) that it was OK.

2. Outros seguem a estrutura do verbo tell, ou seja, menciona-se com quem se está falando conforme a estrutura.

He reminded me that I had an appointment at three.

3. Em frases que apresentam sugestões:

a) o verbo que introduz o discurso indireto é **to suggest**.

b) A forma let's é alterada para we should.

He said: "Let's take her to the park?"

He suggested (that) we should take her to the park.

REPORTING QUESTIONS

- ▶ **Discurso Direto:** She asked: "Has the school bus come yet?"
- ▶ **Discurso Indireto:** She asked him if / whether the school bus had come.

WH - QUESTIONS

- ▶ **Discurso Direto:** He asked, "Why don't you open your eyes and see for yourself?"
- ▶ **Discurso Indireto:** He asked her why she didn't open her eyes and see for herself.

▶ NOTES:

1. Podemos notar que quando relatamos perguntas, em geral, o verbo que introduz o Reported Speech é **ask**.

2. Yes / No Question

Quando a pergunta é iniciada com um auxiliar (**pergunta cuja resposta será yes ou no**), use **if / whether**.

3. Relatando perguntas, use a ordem de uma sentença afirmativa, e não ordem de pergunta!

- ▶ **Direct question:** He asked, "Does Lucy take the school bus?"
- ▶ **Indirect question:** He asked if Lucy took the school bus.



Exercises

1. "Where do you live?"

- a) Milo asked me where do I live.
- b) Milo asked me where I lived.
- c) Milo asked me where did I live.
- d) Milo asked me where I left.
- e) Milo asked me where I did lived.

2. "I am writing an email to my girlfriend."
He told me that he _____ an email to his girlfriend.

- a) is writing
- b) was writing
- c) writes
- d) would write
- e) wrote

3. "My grandfather is going to cook dinner for us tomorrow."
She told me that her grandfather _____ dinner for us _____.

- a) would cook/tomorrow
- b) would be cooking/the day before
- c) cook/the following day
- d) was going to cook/the following day
- e) cooked/the next day

4. "Don't talk!"

- a) The teacher told us not to talk.
- b) The teacher told us to not talk.
- c) The teacher told us don't talk.
- d) The teacher told us talk.
- e) The teacher told us don't you talk.

5. "I have been to that bar".
He told me that he _____ to that bar.

- a) had been
- b) will have been
- c) is being
- d) went
- e) had gone



Write down





Estamos juntos nessa!



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