INGLÉS COM MARCO ANTÔNIO

Inglés English é num hugan indo-surprois germánica ocidente

inglo-saxònicos da Inglaterra e se espalhou par sudeste da Espòcia, do a influênció do reino a

Bretz

latim, visto que da Igreja influer ela lín; séculos VIII e uista no originou f es empréstin vocabulário e ortogi estreita relação do inglês com chamado de inglês médio. A Grande da Inglaterra no século XV é um dos surgimento do inglês moderno a part Devido à assimilação das palavras de n história moderna, o inglês contém um v derno não só assimilou palavras de e im de todo o mundo, incluindo pa Oxford English Dictionary africania oma, não incluindo mui

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REPORTED SPEECH

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FERNANDA PESSOA

REPORTED SPEECH

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

Há duas formas de se relatar o que alguém disse:

a) Pelo discurso direto (Direct Speech):

Quando repetimos o que foi dito usando as mesmas palavras da pessoa.

Ex.:

He said: "I am a teacher."

He said: "I teach English!"

- vem entre aspas
- narrador repete exatamente as palavras de quem falou

b) Pelo discurso indireto (Indirect Speech):

Quando contamos com nossas próprias palavras o que foi dito. Ex.:

He said that he was a teacher.

He said that he taught English!"

- 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 nurse (that) his blood test was wrong.

He said to the nurse/ X (that) his blood test was wrong.

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**.

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: Glen said: "I have a house in Santorini." **Simple present**

Discurso Indireto: Glen said **(that)** he had a house in Santorini. **Simple Past**

Discurso Direto: Glen said: "I bought a house here last year." **Simple Past**

Discurso Indireto: Glen said **(that)** he had bought a house there the previous year. **Past Perfect**

Discurso Direto: Glen said: "I am travelling to Santorini now." **Present Continuous**

Discurso Indireto: Glen said **(that)** he was travelling to Santorini then. **Past Continuous**

Discurso Direto: Glen said: "I was searching for tickets yesterday." **Past Continuous**

Discurso Indireto: Glen said **(that)** he had been searching for tickets the day before. **Past Perfect Continuous**

Discurso Direto: Glen said: "I've just arrived in Santorini." **Present Perfect**

Discurso Indireto: Glen said **(that)** he had just arrived in Santorini. **Past Perfect**

Discurso Direto: Glen said: "I've been feeling homesick since I arrived here." **Present Perfect Continuous**

Discurso Indireto: Glen said **(that)** he had been feeling homesick since he had arrived there. **Past Perfect Continuous**

Modals

Discurso Direto: Glen said: "I'll leave Santorini in about four weeks."

Discurso Indireto: Glen said **(that)** he **would** leave Santorini in about four weeks.

Discurso Direto: Glen said: "I may stay here for a month."

Discurso Indireto: Glen said **(that)** he **might** stay there for a month.

Discurso Direto: Glen said: "I must call my family today."

Discurso Indireto: Glen said **(that)** he **had to** call his family that day.

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
tonight ———	→ that night
yesterday —	→ the day before
tomorrow ———	→ the next / following day
this week / month / year	\rightarrow that week / month / year
Last night ———	→ the night before



Uso do infinitive

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

Direct Speech: The teacher said: "Close the book." **Reported Speech:** The teacher told me to close the book.

Direct Speech: The teacher said: "Don't close the book." **Reported Speech:** The teacher told me not to close the book.

REPORTING QUESTIONS

Discurso Direto: Sam asked: "Has she arrived from school?" **Discurso Indireto:** Sam asked (him) if / whether she had arrived from school.

WH - QUESTIONS

Discurso Direto: Sam asked, "Why don't they study harder?" **Discurso Indireto:** Sam asked why they didn't study harder.

NOTES:

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

FERNANDA PESSOA

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: Sam asked, "Does Peter go to same school as ours?"

Indirect question: Sam asked if Peter went to the same school as theirs.

🖉 Exercises

1. (UFRS) Considere a frase: "If you don't feed your Tamagotchi, it will die." Escolha a melhor opção para reescrevê-la, começando com

She told me that_____

- a) if I won't feed my Tamagotchi, it would die.
- b) if you didn't feed your Tamagotchi, it had died.
- c) if I didn't feed my Tamagotchi, it would have died.
- d) if I didn't feed my Tamagotchi, it would die.
- e) if you haven't fed your Tamagotchi, it will have died.

2. (PUC-RJ) The girl said to her parents, "Mom and Dad, the police were here while you were gone." If we turned this sentence into Reported Speech we would have:

The girl said to her parents that the police_____

a) had been there while they had been gone.

- b) had been here while they had gone.
- c) have been there while they were gone.
- d) have been here while they would be gone.
- e) would have been there while they have been gone.

3. (MACKENZIE) They said, "Do parents know their kids?" in the Reported Speech would be:

- a) They said that did parents know their kids?
- b) They asked that parents know their kids.
- c) They said that parents knew the kids.
- d) They argued that do parents know their kids.
- e) They asked if parents knew their kids.

4. (UFPB) Read this sentence:

"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

5. (FATEC) - Considere a frase "It's a perfect setup for heart disease and diabetes, says Stampfer." Assinale a alternativa em que a transposição dessa frase para o discurso indireto está correta, completando a frase a seguir.

Stampfer says _____

- a) it was a perfect setup for heart disease and diabetes.
- b) it is a perfect setup for heart disease and diabetes.
- c) it has been a perfect setup for heart disease and diabetes.
- d) it had been a perfect setup for heart disease and diabetes.
- e) it will be a perfect setup for heart disease and diabetes.

