

Direct Speech and Indirect Speech

(Indirect= reported)

Resumillu!!!! Teoria de supervivència!

➤ Tipus d'oracions:

- Statements (oracions declaratives)
 - Questions
 - Commands o Imperatives

1. Canvi de Temps verbal:

Funciona de manera gairebé igual que amb català

E.g. 'El gat va caure de l'arbre' , va dir ella. (Parla directa)
Ella va dir que el gat havia caigut de l'arbre.(Parla indirecta)

E.g. ' The cat fell over the tree ' , she said. (Direct Speech)
She said that the cat had fallen off the tree. (Indirect Speech)
(past simple → Past perfect)

Simple present - Simple past

Present continuous - Past continuous

Simple Past - Past Perfect (o Simple past, segons)

Past continuous - Past perfect continuous (o Past continuous, segons))

Present perfect simple/continuous – Past perfect simple/continuous

Past perfect simple/continuous - Past perfect simple/continuous

Can - could

Shall (=will) -

Should - should

Must = had

should

Might – Might

Must - had to

Could - Could

Would - Would

2. Canvi d'expressions temporals i de lloc

Now	then
Today	that day
Yesterday	the day before / the previous day
Tomorrow	the following day / the next day
The day before yesterday	two days before
The day after tomorrow	in two days' time
Next week	the following week/ the next week
Last month	the month before / the previous month
A year ago	the year before / the previous year

Here > there
This > that, th
These > those. th

3 . Canvi de referència personal: pronoms

No té sentit aprendre's aquest tercer tipus de canvis perquè per lògica ho fareu bé. I > he/she we > they

I > he/she	we > they
me > him/her	us > them
my > his/her	our > their
mine > his/her	ours > theirs

ESTRUCTURA SINTÀCTICA DELS TRES TIPUS D'ORACIONS EN INDIRECT SPEECH

1. Oracions declaratives (Statements)

(= en català)

E.g. 'We will arrive at ten', they said.
They said (**that**) they would arrive at ten. (va dir que...)

ATENCIÓ: (La **conjunció 'that'** es pot ometre, igual com passa amb el **pronom relatiu 'that'** (which i who) quan es tracta d'oracions defining (sense comes, especificatvies) i el pronom funciona d'objecte directe i no de subjecte). Tanmateix, us recomano que per evitar confondre's no la ometeu.

2. Questions

2.1. Yes-No questions (es diuen així pq la resposta és si o no)

E.g. ' Do you work ', he asked.
He asked **if** I worked (va preguntar si...)

2.2. Wh- questions

E.g. ' Where have you been studying ?', he asked.
He asked where I had been studying (va preguntar on...)

ATENCIÓ: L'ordre d'ambdós tipus de preguntes indirectes NO és el d'una pregunta, sinó el d'una oració afirmativa!!! És a dir, després de IF o la WH-particle hem de posar SVC com si es tractés d'una frase afirmativa normal.
Error típic: He asked where had I been studying (incorrecte!!!)

3. Commands o Imperatives

Recordeu: **No** es fa cap canvi de verb, pronom, adverbi de temps o lloc.

Imperatives afirmatives

E.g. ' Study ', he told me
He said to me (say porta to, tell no porta to)
He told me **to study** (traducció literal: em va dir estudiar)

Imperatives negatives

E.g. ' Don't smoke', they told us
They told us **not to smoke** (trad. literal: ens van dir no fumar)