Reported Speech and Embedded Questions

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The word is my dominion over the world.

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REPORTED SPEECH

Reported Speech ou Indirect Speech é o relato de atos de comunicação, ou seja, é a <u>reprodução de falas e pensamentos de outras pessoas ou de si mesmo</u>.

- **Exemplos:**

– Direct Speech: *Bob said: "I love Mary"*.

– Indirect Speech: *Bob said that he loved Mary*.

Reported Speech

Quando as falas ou pensamentos de alguém são relatados por meio do discurso indireto, os pronomes, tempos verbais, advérbios, etc. mudam para refletir o momento de fala original e demonstrar o distanciamento daquele que reporta em relação ao fato reportado.

Observe os quadros a seguir:

Mudança nos tempos verbais		Mudança nos determinantes e advérbios	
Direct Speech	**Indirect Speech**	**Direct Speech**	**Indirect Speech**
Simple Present	Simple Past	this	that
Present Continuous	Past Continuous	these	those
Simple Past	Past Perfect	here	there
Present Perfect	Past Perfect	now	then, at the moment
Past Perfect	Past Perfect	ago	before
Past Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous	today	that day
Future will	Would	tomorrow	the next day
Future Perfect	Conditional Perfect		the day after
Can	Could		the following day
May	Might	yesterday	the day before
Must	Had to		the previous day
Shall (Future)	Would		
Shall (asking for advice)	Should		

Direct Speech		Indirect Speech	
He said,		He said (that)...	
"I live here."	Simple Present	he lived there.	Simple Past
"I am studying now."	Present Continuous	he was studying then.	Past Continuous
"I lived here in 1980."	Simple Past	he had lived there in 1980.	Past Perfect
"I have studied this."	Present Perfect	he had studied that.	Past Perfect
"I had studied this before."	Past Perfect	he had studied that before.	Past Perfect
"I was studying this."	Past Continuous	he had been studying that.	Past Perfect Continuous
"I will study here."	Future will	he would study there.	Would
"I will have studied this."	Future Perfect	he would have studied that.	Conditional Perfect
"You can go now."	Can	I could go then.	Could
"I may start a new course."	May	he might start a new course.	Might
"You must study French."	Must	I had to study French.	Had to
"I shall go tomorrow."	Shall	he would go tomorrow.	Would
Where shall I put this box?	Shall	He asked where he should put the box.	Should

CHECK IT OUT

Há uma situação específica na utilização do *Reported Speech* em que não é necessário mudar o tempo verbal da frase que está no discurso direto quando nos referimos a ela utilizando discurso indireto. Isso ocorre quando o que o falante diz é uma verdade universal, algo que não mudará.

Exemplo:

– *Gagarin: "The Earth is blue."*
 (Direct Speech)

– *Gagarin said that the Earth is blue.*
 (Indirect Speech)

Wh-questions and Yes / No questions in Indirect Speech

Ao reportar *wh-questions* no *Indirect Speech*, deve-se empregar a estrutura afirmativa introduzida pela wh-word da frase original. Observe:

Direct Speech: *My friend always asks, "where do you live?"*

Indirect Speech: *My friend always asks **where I live**.*

Direct Speech: *My father asked, "what is John doing?"*

Indirect Speech: *My father asked **what John was doing**.*

Wh-questions and Yes / No questions in Indirect Speech

Ao reportar *yes / no questions* ou perguntas que expressam alternativa, emprega-se a estrutura afirmativa introduzida por *if* ou *whether*. Observe:

Direct Speech: *John asked, "does Mark live here?"*

Indirect Speech: *John asked **if / whether Mark lived there**.*

Direct Speech: *John asked Mary, "are you full-time or just part-time?"*

Indirect Speech: *John asked Mary **if / whether she was full-time or just part-time**.*

Request, advice, order

Faz-se o discurso indireto do imperativo com o verbo no infinitivo (com *to*, para a forma positiva, e *not to*, para a negativa). Os verbos que expressam *request, advice* e *order* podem ser:

Verbos
tell / order (dizer, ordenar)
request (pedir)
ask (pedir)
beg (implorar)
advise (aconselhar)
warn (advertir)

Request, advice, order

Exemplos:

– Direct Speech*: John **said** to his son, "**Don't close** the window."*

– Indirect Speech: ***John told / asked / requested** his son **not to close** the window.*

– Direct Speech: *The teacher **said** to the students, "**Open** your books".*

– Indirect Speech: *The teacher **asked / told / requested** the students **to open** their books.*

EMBEDDED QUESTIONS

Utilizamos as *Embedded Questions* na Língua Inglesa para fazer **perguntas indiretas de forma mais educada**. Quanto mais indireta a pergunta, mais polida ela soará.

Em perguntas como "*Do you know where Mark lives?*" ou "*Can you tell me where Mark lives?*", a estrutura interrogativa é usada no início da frase. Por esse motivo, o restante desta não utiliza a ordem interrogativa.

Portanto, para formar as *Embedded Questions*, **somente a primeira oração mantém a estrutura interrogativa da Língua Inglesa**. Já a segunda manterá a estrutura afirmativa.

EMBEDDED QUESTIONS

Exemplos:

– *What time is it? / Do you know what time it is?*

– *Where did he live? / Can you tell me where he lived?*

– *How much do I owe you? / Do you know how much I owe you?*

EMBEDDED QUESTIONS

As seguintes expressões são normalmente utilizadas para introduzir as *Embedded Questions* (note que algumas mantêm a estrutura afirmativa):

• ***Could you tell me…***
– *Could you tell me how old you are?*

• ***I wanted to know…***
– *I wanted to know how old you are.*

• ***I wonder…***
– *I wonder what mom is making for dinner.*

• ***I'd like to find out…***
– *I'd like to find out what the president intends to do about this.*

• ***Do you remember…***
– *Do you remember where Mark lives?*

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