

English grammar.
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DISCORSO INDIRETTO

Si usa il **discorso indiretto** per riferire ciò che ha detto qualcuno:
"I live in London." ➔ *Jean said (that) he lived in London.*

- 1) si usano i verbi **say** e **tell** per introdurre il discorso, ma **tell** vuole sempre un complemento oggetto dopo [es. He **said** he was hungry = He **told me** he was hungry] ➔
- altri **verbi introduttivi** per riportare **affermazioni** sono:
to add, to announce, to assure, to complain, to exclaim, to explain, to inform, to promise... [es. The man informed us that there was a train at 8.50]
- 2) quando il **verbo introduttivo NON** è al *simple past*, i tempi verbali restano invariati [es. *It's snowing* ➔ *He's saying (that) it's snowing*]
- 3) quando il **verbo introduttivo** è al **past simple** occorre fare le seguenti modifiche dei tempi verbali:

DISCORSO DIRETTO	DISCORSO INDIRETTO
simple present → I'm hungry	simple past → He said he <u>was</u> hungry
present continuous → Bill <u>is</u> sleeping	past continuous → He said Bill <u>was</u> sleeping
simple past → I <u>met</u> him	simple past o past perfect → He said he <u>had met</u> him
past continuous → I <u>was</u> reading	past continuous → He said he <u>was</u> reading
present perfect → I <u>have</u> received	past perfect → She said she <u>had</u> received
to be going to → I'm <u>going</u> to buy	to be going to → She said she was going to buy
simple future → I <u>will</u> see	present conditional → He said he <u>would</u> see
can → I <u>can</u> play	could → She said she <u>could</u> play
may → I <u>may</u> go out	might → He said he <u>might</u> go out
must → I <u>must</u> call Leo	had to → He said he <u>had to</u> call Leo
would → I <u>would</u> come	would/would have+pp → He said he <u>would</u> come He said he <u>would have</u> come (se l'azione non si è verificata)

- 4) nel passaggio dal discorso diretto a indiretto variano anche i pronomi personali, gli aggettivi e pronomi possessivi, i riflessivi e i dimostrativi.

DISCORSO DIRETTO	DISCORSO INDIRETTO
I / you / we	he / she / they
me	him / her
my / your	his / her
our	their
mine / yours	his / hers
myself	himself / herself
this /these	that / those

5) variazioni delle **espressioni di luogo e tempo**

DISCORSO DIRETTO	DISCORSO INDIRETTO
Here	There
now	then
tomorrow	the next day, the following day
today/tonight	that day/that night
yesterday	the day before
last week	the previous week/the week before
ago	before
next month	the following month

6) per riportare **domande** i verbi introduttivi più usati sono:

- **to ask, to want to know, to wonder**
- valgono le stesse regole riguardanti le variazioni dei tempi verbali, dei pronomi personali, aggettivi e pronomi possessivi.. delle affermative
[es. Are you happy? ➔ He asked (me) if I was happy; Can you play the piano? ➔ She asked him if he could play the piano]
- nelle **domande indirette** non si usa più la costruzione interrogativa ma quella affermativa [es. Are you ready? ➔ I asked (him) if he was ready; Do you want a drink? ➔ He asked me if I wanted a drink]
- si usano le stesse **wh questions** [es. **What** does she like studying? ➔ I asked him **what** she liked studying; **Where** are you going? ➔ He asked me **where** I was going; **Why** did you do that? ➔ She asked him **why** he had done that]

7) per riportare delle **risposte** i verbi introduttivi più usati sono:

- **to answer, to reply**
- per riportare **risposte brevi**
[es. Is she sleeping? Yes, she is. ➔ He asked if she was sleeping and I answered she was; Have you ever been to Africa? No, I haven't. ➔ He asked me if I had ever been to Africa and I answered I hadn't]
- per riportare **wh questions**
[es. **What** time did they leave? They left at two o'clock ➔ He asked me **what** time they had left and I replied they had left at two o'clock]