

## Reported Speech- Estilo Indirecto

### 1. Que é o estilo indirecto?

O estilo indirecto, en inglés “**Reported Speech**”, consiste en expresar algo dito antes por alguén, é dicir, en contar o que alguén dixo acerca de algo. O estilo indirecto en inglés é moi similar ao galego, polo que non ten grande dificultade para nós. Nunha frase en estilo indirecto podemos atopar dúas partes :

□ Unha *primeira parte* introdutoria que inclúe o verbo que , en inglés denomínase **reporting verb** e é a que introduce o que se vai contar. : *say, tell, mention, suggest, ask, wonder..*), por exemplo ; Peter said that.../ Mary told me that...

□ Unha *segunda parte* que é o que alguén dixo sobre algo .

Peter said that *he had suffered a terrible accident that morning*

Mary told me that *she was looking for her brother all morning*

No seguinte exemplo vemos cómo é unha idea en estilo directo (palabras literais que a persoa dixo e que soen ir entre comiñas e cómo é en estilo indirecto.

**Estilo directo:** Peter said: “I'm really tired”

**Estilo indirecto:** Peter said that he was tired

Cando empregamos o estilo directo, repetimos as mesmas palabras utilizadas polo que as dixo. Polo contrario, cando empregamos o estilo indirecto, contamos o dito por alguén coas nosas propias palabras.

### 2.Situacións dentro do estilo indirecto.

Cando contamos algo pódense dar dúas situacións :

□ Cando se trata de algo que se acaba de dicir recentemente

O verbo soe ir en PRESENTE . *Peter says that.../Peter is saying that.../Peter has said that*

Nestes casos, ao pasar ao estilo indirecto non se cambian os tempos dos verbos porque o que se acaba de dicir, aínda ten vixencia; o que si hai que facer é adaptar as referencias a persoas, lugar e tempo da maneira que corresponda.

**Estilo directo:** *Peter says : “I can't hear anything”*

**Estilo indirecto:** *Peter says that he can't hear anything.\**

\* Aquí o verbo “can” segue sendo “can” e non cambiou porque estamos contando algo que Peter acaba de dicir e aínda ten vixencia porque se segue referindo á situación presente na que se encontran.

□ Cando o que se conta se dixo hai tempo e polo tanto pertence ao pasado. Así o verbo a utilizar irá en PASADO. *Peter said that..*

Este tipo de situación soe ser o máis habitual e o que normalmente imos atopar.

Así, ao pasar as frases ao estilo indirecto, os verbos haberá que axustalos ao pasado .

**Estilo directo:** Yesterday Sue told me : "I'm preparing my Maths exam

**Estilo indirecto:** Yesterday Sue told me that she was preparing her maths exam

Cando transformas comentarios directos a indirectos, **hai que realizar varios axustes** ao comentario que un fai. Analiza estes cambios:

### **Cambios na puntuacion**

As comiñas (" ") utilízanse unicamente para marcar o comezo e o final dos comentarios directos:

#### **Estilo directo - inverted commas**

"They are slower", she added.  
(*"Son máis lentos", agregou ela*)

#### **Estilo indirecto - no inverted commas**

This report shows that a risk of death at the wheel is high.  
(*Este informe demostra que o risco de morte ao volante é elevado*)

### **Cambios nos pronombres**

O primeiro e segundo pronome persoal cambian a terceira persoa:

#### **Estilo directo - personal pronoun "I"**

"I drive a van and I pay a lot of fines", said Ian Lewis.  
(*"Conduzo unha camioneta e pago moitas multas", dixo Ian Lewis*)

#### **Estilo indirecto ► personal pronoun "he"**

Ian Lewis said that he drove a van and that he paid a lot of fines.  
(*Ian Lewis dixo que conducía unha camioneta e pagaba moitas multas*)

### **Cambios nas "palabras punteiro"**

"Palabras punteiro", *pointer words*, en inglés, son palabras que se refiren a momentos e lugares específicos, por exemplo, *this* (isto/esta), *now* (agora), *here* (aquí), *tomorrow* (mañá), etc. O sentido das palabras punteiro depende de cando e ónde está falando o orador.

É importante que teñas en conta estes cinco puntos que soen confundirnos.

- 1) Se as palabras do orador son comentadas máis ou menos no mesmo momento e lugar, e poden interpretarse correctamente, entón non precisas cambiar as palabras punteiro. Pero, cando o comentario se fai noutro momento e/ou lugar será necesario facer algúns axustes.
- 2) As expresións idiomáticas orais como *Wow!*, *Never!*, etc. deben ser expresadas a través do verbo: *He exclaimed* (*El exclamou*), *She denied* (*Ela negou*), etc.
- 3) Se o que se comenta é aínda válido ou real á hora do comentario, as palabras punteiro -incluso os tempos verbais poden manterse sen modificacións

4) Despois do verbo *tell* (comentar, contar, relatar), debes indicar a quen se comenta ou relata. Por exemplo:

Manuela told **him** she would be late.  
(Manuela díxolle que chegaría tarde)

5) Despois dos verbos *explain* (explicar), *say* (dicir) e *suggest* (suxerir), non é necesario mencionar a quen se está falando, pero si desexas mencionalo deberá utilizar a preposición *to* (a) a continuación do verbo. Observa estes exemplos:

*The tour guide explained to the tourists that they needed a visa.*  
(O guía de turismo explicoulles aos turistas que eles necesitaban unha visa)

*I said to my wife that I was surprised at the result.*  
(Díxenlle á miña muller que eu estaba sorprendido polo resultado)

*He suggested to Monica that the driver should be paid.*  
(El suxeríulle a Mónica que había que pagar ao condutor)

Observa agora os cambios ou axustes que sofren as seguintes palabras punteiro cando comentas (Voz Indirecta) o que outra persoa dixo (Voz Directa):

#### **DIRECT STATEMENT**

**now** (agora)  
**this morning** (esta mañá)  
**today** (hoxe)  
**yesterday** (onte)  
**tomorrow** (mañá)  
**next week** (a semana próxima)  
**last year** (o ano pasado)  
**here** (aquí)  
**come** (vir)



#### **REPORTED STATEMENT**

**at that time / then** (nese momento)  
**that morning** (esa mañá)  
**that day** (ese día)  
**the day before** (o día anterior)  
**the day after** (o día seguinte)  
**the following week** (a seguinte semana)  
**the year before** (o ano anterior)  
**there** (alí)  
**go** (ir)

#### **Cambios nos tempos verbais**

Cando o verbo comunicador (*reporting verb*, en inglés) se encontra en pasado (*said* [dixo], *added* [agregou], *explained* [explicou], etc), xeralmente deben axustarse os verbos que conteñan a cláusula subordinada *that* (que):

*Ian Lewis said that he drove a van and that he paid a lot of fines.*  
(Ian Lewis dixo que conducía unha camioneta e pagaba moitas multas)

ESTILO DIRECTO	ESTILO INDIRECTO
<b>Presente Simple</b>  <b>Peter said: "I'm tired"</b> Peter dixo: "Estou canso"	<b>Pasado simple</b>  Peter said that he was tired Peter dixo que estaba canso
<b>Presente continuo</b>  <b>Peter said: "I'm looking for Mary"</b> Peter dixo: "Estou buscando a Mary"	<b>Pasado continuo</b>  Peter said that he was looking for Mary Peter dixo que estaba buscando a Mary



<b>Presente Perfecto</b>  Peter said: "I've finished my homework"  Peter dixo: "Rematei a miña tarefa"	<b>Pasado perfecto</b>  Peter said that he had finished his homework  Peter dixo que rematara a súa tarefa
<b>Presente perfecto continuo</b>  Mary said: "I've been looking for Mary"  Mary dixo: " Estiven buscando a Mary"	<b>Pasado perfecto continuo</b>  Mary said that she had been looking for Mary  Mary dixo que estivera buscando a Mary
<b>Pasado simple</b>  Mary said: "I got up late this morning"  Mary dixo: " Levanteime tarde esta mañá"	<b>Pasado perfecto</b>  Mary said that she had got up late that morning  Mary dixo que se levantara tarde esta mañá
<b>Pasado perfecto</b>  Mary said: "I had never been there"  Mary dixo: "Nunca estiven aquí"	<b>Pasado perfecto (non cambia)</b>  Mary said that she had never been there  Mary dixo que nunca estivo aquí
<b>Will</b>  Mary said: "I'll never marry anyone"  Mary dixo: "Nunca casarei con ninguén"	<b>Would</b>  Mary said that she would never marry anyone  Mary dixo que nunca casaría con ninguén
<b>Can</b>  Susan said: "I can't see Joe anywhere"  Susan dixo: "Non podo ver (non vexo) a Joe por ningún sitio"	<b>Could</b>  Susan said that she couldn't see Joe anywhere  Susan dixo que non podía ver (non vía) a Joe por ningún sitio
<b>Must</b>  Susan said: "I must finish my homework"  Susan dixo: "Teño que rematar a miña tarefa"	<b>Had to</b>  Susan said that she had to finish her homework  Susan dixo que tiña que rematar a súa tarefa
<b>May</b>  Susan said: "It may rain this morning"  Susan dixo : "Pode chover esta mañá"	<b>Might</b>  Susan said that it might rain that morning  Susan dixo que podía chover esta mañá

### Reporting Verbs (Verbos Comunicadores)

Estes son algúns dos verbos comunicadores ou *reporting verbs* máis utilizados (seguidos por unha cláusula relativa con *that*):

<i>add</i> (agregar)	<i>complain</i> (queixarse)	<i>feel</i> (sentir)	<i>repeat</i> (repetir)	<i>say</i> (dicir)	<i>tell</i> (comentar)
<i>agree</i> (acordar)	<i>deny</i> (negar)	<i>inform</i> (informar)	<i>reply</i> (responder)	<i>show</i> (demostrar)	<i>threaten</i> (ameazar)
<i>answer</i> (contestar)	<i>explain</i> (explicar)	<i>promise</i> (prometer)	<i>report</i> (comunicar)	<i>suggest</i> (suxerir)	<i>warn</i> (advertir)

## Dous aspectos a ter en conta

1) Os verbos que se encontran en Pasado Perfecto na voz directa non cambian cando pasan á voz indirecta.

*"I had driven a van before this", said Ian Lewis.*  
(*"Eu conducira unha camioneta antes", dixo Ian Lewis*)

*Ian Lewis said that he had driven a van before that.*  
(*Ian Lewis dixo que el conducira unha camioneta antes*)

2) Outros verbos modais -*could, might, ought to, should, would*- normalmente non cambian. En determinadas situacións, incluso *must* pode permanecer sen cambios.

*"I might drive a van if I wanted to do it", said Ian Lewis.*  
(*"Eu podería conducir unha camioneta se quixese facelo", dixo Ian Lewis*)

*Ian Lewis said that he might drive a van if he wanted to do it.*  
(*Ian Lewis dixo que el podería conducir unha camioneta se quixese facelo*)

*"Young people ought to drive more carefully", said the policeman.*  
(*Os mozos deberían conducir con máis coidado", dixo o axente de policía*)

*The policeman said that young people ought to drive more carefully.*  
(*O axente de policía dixo que os mozos deberían conducir con máis coidado*)

## Learning new expressions

### EXPRESSIONS + ING

Cando as seguintes expresións van seguidas de verbo, este ten que ir en xerundio (-ING)

#### English

***it's no good***

It's no good making an excuse. She won't accept your apologies

***it's worth***

The car's worth buying? It isn't worth waiting for the sales Buy it now if you like it.

***can't help***

I can't help crying whenever I hear such sad stories.

***can't stand***

She can't stand driving so many hours.

***go***

Let's go dancing, swimming, shopping, fishing, skiing, sailing, etc

***need***

Your house needs painting

***there is no point in***

There is no point in waiting for him if he told you he wouldn't come.

***to have difficulty***

The teacher had difficulty reading her pupils' exams.

***to be busy***

This summer I will be too busy preparing my September exams.

***to be a waste of time***

That film was rubbish. It was a waste of time seeing it.

***to be a waste of money***

It was a waste of money investing on the stock-market

#### Galego

***non serve de nada***

***merece a pena***

***non poder evitar***

***Non poder aturar***

***ir facer unha actividade***

***necesitar (sentido pasivo)***

***Non ten sentido***

***ter dificultades en***

***estar ocupado en***

***ser unha perda de tempo***

***ser unha perda de diñeiro***



## Prepositions of place and direction

- ☐ We normally use prepositional phrases to say where a person or thing is, or the direction they are moving in.
- ☐ We can also use adverbs and adverb phrases for place and direction.
- ☐ Many words are both prepositions and adverbs.

1. We use prepositions to talk about **the place** where someone or something is. Prepositions are always followed by a noun group, which is called the object of the preposition.

above	below	in	opposite	through
among	beneath	inside	outside	under
at	beside	near	over	underneath
behind	between	on	round	

*He stood near the door.*

*Two minutes later we were safely inside the taxi.*

Note that some prepositions consist of more than one word.

in between	in front of	next to	on top of
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*There was a man standing in front of me.*

*The books were piled on top of each other.*

2. You can also use prepositions to talk about **the direction** that someone or something is moving in, or the place that someone or something is moving towards.

across	into	past	to
along	onto	round	towards
back to	out of	through	up
down			

*They dived into the water.*

*She turned and rushed out of the room.*

3. Many prepositions can be used both for **place** and **direction**.

*The bank is just across the High Street. {place}*

*I walked across the room. (direction)*

*We live in the house over the road. (place)*

*I stole his keys and escaped over the wall. (direction)*

4. We can also use **adverbs and adverb phrases** for place and direction.

abroad	here	underground	everywhere
away	indoors	upstairs	nowhere
downstairs	outdoors	~	somewhere
downwards	there	anywhere	

Sheila was here a moment ago.

Can't you go upstairs and turn the bedroom light off?

Note that a few noun groups can also be used as adverbials of place or direction.

Steve lives next door at number 23.

I thought we went the other way last time.

5. Many words can be used as **prepositions and as adverbs**, with no difference in meaning. Remember that prepositions have noun groups as objects, but adverbs do not.

Did he fall down the stairs?

Please do sit down.

I looked underneath the bed, but the box had gone!

Always put a sheet of paper underneath.



## Prepositions of place and direction

Preposition	Use	Examples
<b>above</b>	higher than sth.	The picture hangs <b>above</b> my bed.
<b>across</b>	from one side to the other side	You mustn't go <b>across</b> this road here. There isn't a bridge <b>across</b> the river.
<b>after</b>	one follows the other	The cat ran <b>after</b> the dog. <b>After</b> you.
<b>against</b>	directed towards sth.	The bird flew <b>against</b> the window.
<b>along</b>	in a line; from one point to another	They're walking <b>along</b> the beach.
<b>among</b>	in a group	I like being <b>among</b> people.
<b>around</b>	in a circular way	We're sitting <b>around</b> the campfire.
<b>behind</b>	at the back of	Our house is <b>behind</b> the supermarket.
<b>below</b>	lower than sth.	Death Valley is 86 metres <b>below</b> sea level.
<b>beside</b>	next to	Our house is <b>beside</b> the supermarket.
<b>between</b>	sth./sb. is on each side	Our house is <b>between</b> the supermarket and the school.
<b>by</b>	near	He lives in the house <b>by</b> the river.
<b>close to</b>	near	Our house is <b>close to</b> the supermarket.
<b>down</b>	from high to low	He came <b>down</b> the hill.
<b>from</b>	the place where it starts	Do you come <b>from</b> Tokyo?
<b>in front of</b>	the part that is in the direction it faces	Our house is <b>in front of</b> the supermarket.
<b>inside</b>	opposite of outside	You shouldn't stay <b>inside</b> the castle.
<b>into</b>	entering sth.	You shouldn't go <b>into</b> the castle.
<b>near</b>	close to	Our house is <b>near</b> the supermarket.
<b>next to</b>	beside	Our house is <b>next to</b> the supermarket.
<b>off</b>	away from sth.	The cat jumped <b>off</b> the roof.
<b>onto</b>	moving to a place	The cat jumped <b>onto</b> the roof.
<b>opposite</b>	on the other side	Our house is <b>opposite</b> the supermarket.
<b>out of</b>	leaving sth.	The cat jumped <b>out of</b> the window.
<b>outside</b>	opposite of inside	Can you wait <b>outside</b> ?
<b>over</b>	above sth./sb.	The cat jumped <b>over</b> the wall.
<b>past</b>	going near sth./sb.	Go <b>past</b> the post office.
<b>round</b>	in a circle	We're sitting <b>round</b> the campfire.
<b>through</b>	going from one point to the other point	You shouldn't walk <b>through</b> the forest.
<b>to</b>	towards sth./sb.	I like going <b>to</b> Australia. Can you come <b>to</b> me? I've never been <b>to</b> Africa.
<b>towards</b>	in the direction of sth.	We ran <b>towards</b> the castle.
<b>under</b>	below sth.	The cat is <b>under</b> the table.
<b>up</b>	from low to high	He went <b>up</b> the hill.

\*Note: Sth =something / sb = somebody

## Writing: Reported Speech

En esta sección aprenderás a rescribir el discurso emitido por otra persona.

Si se utilizan los verbos introductores del estilo indirecto ('reporting verbs') estudiados en la sección gramatical de la unidad **Say, Tell, Ask, Wonder, Want To Ask, Order, Comman** en pasado se han de efectuar los cambios en los tiempos verbales detallados con anterioridad.

- ⌘ Pero existen además otra serie de 'reporting verbs' que pueden ayudar a expresar la intención del hablante a través de una gama más amplia de matices tales como: reconocimiento **Admit**, disculpa **Apologize For**, acusación **Accuse Of**, insistencia **Insist On**, advertencia **Warn**, promesa **Promise**, invitación **Invite**, consejo **Advise**, etc. Estos verbos tienen su propio régimen verbal o estructura sintáctica por lo que los cambios de tiempos verbales estudiados no son aplicables:

**Admit, Apologize for, Accuse of, Insist on + Gerundio**

**Warn, Promise, Invite, Advise + Infinitivo Con To**

- ⌘ Así pues, si pasamos a estilo indirecto los siguientes ejemplos podemos optar por la opción (1) con los cambios en los tiempos verbales estudiados en la sección gramatical, o por la opción (2) matizando la intención del hablante a través del 'reporting verb' y respetando el régimen verbal de dicho verbo.

I was late for work yesterday

(1) *He said that he had been late for work the previous day.*

(2) *He admitted being late for work the previous day.*

Would you like to see my stamp collection now?

(1) *He asked me if I would like to see his stamp collection then*

(2) *He invited me to see his stamp collection then.*

## Como pasamos ordes a estilo indirecto?

Se queremos contar o que alguén ordena, pide ou aconsella a outra persoa que faga, normalmente utilizamos o verbo

### ***tell + complemento + infinitivo con 'to'***

Tamén podemos utilizar nesta estrutura outros verbos como *ask* (pedir), *advise* (aconsellar), *order* (ordenar) o *warn* (advertir).

*'Come here!'*, *he said to me.* -> *He told me to go there.*

Hai que ter coidado porque en estilo directo podemos utilizar *said to me* pero en estilo indirecto debemos usar forzosamente *told me*.

Nas ordes negativas utilizamos a mesma estrutura pero con ***not*** diante do infinitivo con *'to'*:

*The teacher said, 'Don't talk!'* -> *He told us not to talk.*

O verbo *suggest* ten un uso especial. A estrutura máis frecuente con este verbo é:

*Suggest + suxeito + should + Verbo:*

Direct speech:

*Why don't we meet outside the cinema?*

*Let's meet outside the cinema!*

*What about meeting outside the cinema?*

Reported speech:

*They suggested we should meet outside the cinema*

Outra estrutura posible é ***suggest + V-ing:***

*She suggested meeting outside de cinema*

## Como pasamos peticións ao estilo indirecto?

Cando facemos unha petición (request), temos como obxectivo conseguir que alguén faga algo, é dicir, o obxectivo é o mesmo que nunha orde, pero facémolo de forma máis suave, sen ordenar, pedíndoo.

Por iso, como tamén esperamos que diso resulte unha acción daquel a quen pedimos, usaremos a mesma estrutura que nas ordes, ao pasar a estilo indirecto: **to + infinitivo**. O verbo que usaremos é **ASK**, que aquí non significa preguntar, senón pedir.

**Estilo directo** : *My father asked me : “ Would you mind washing my car?*

**Estilo indirecto** : *Mary father asked me **to wash** his car*

No caso de que a petición sexa negativa, antepoñemos *not* ao infinitivo :

**Estilo directo** : *My mother asked me : “ Would you mind not saying anything?*

**Estilo indirecto** : *My mother asked me not to say anything*

- *a) She couldn't hear me and she asked me to repeat what I had said*
- *b) John was very surprised when Mary asked him to marry her*
- *c) The customs officer looked at me and he asked me open my bag*

Observa cómo se reportan os pedidos cos verbos *PEDIR*, *INDICAR* e *DICIR* + INF

### ORIGINAL REQUEST

### REPORTED REQUEST

*Can you bring some soda?*

*She asked me to bring some soda.  
She told me to bring some soda.  
She said to bring some soda.*

*Podes traer algunha soda?*

*Ela pedíume que trouxese algunha soda.  
Ela indicoume que trouxese algunha soda.  
Ela díxome de traer algunha soda.*

*Don't say anything to Albert.*

*She asked me not to say anything to Albert.  
She told me not to say anything to Albert.  
She said not to say anything to Albert.*

*Non lle comentas nada a Albert.*

*Ela pedíume non comentarlle nada a Albert.  
Ela indicoume non comentarlle nada a Albert.  
Ela díxome non comentarlle nada a Albert.*

## □ Como pasamos PREGUNTAS ao estilo indirecto?

Á hora de contar o que alguén preguntou, o verbo introdutor que máis se utiliza é *ask*, aínda que tamén podemos utilizar outros verbos ou perífrases verbais como: *want to know* ou *wonder*.

*She asked me where I was going.*

*He asked her if she had seen his cousin.*

En inglés, como en galego, hai dous tipos de preguntas: *'yes/no' questions* e *'wh-' questions*. As primeiras son as que se responden simplemente con si ou non. As segundas non se poden contestar con si ou non e chámanse así porque sempre comenzan con *'wh-'* (ou por *'how'*).

Ao contar unha *'yes/no' question*, utilizamos unha oración que comeza coa conxunción **if**: *'Do you speak English?' she asked me. -> She asked me if I spoke English.*

Tamén podemos utilizar *'whether'* para contar *'yes/no' questions*:

*'Is Susan still here?' -> He asked whether/if Susan was still there.*

Cando se dan as dúas posibilidades dunha alternativa, *whether* é máis común que *if*, sobre todo en estilo formal:

*Let me know whether (if) you can come or not.*

Porén, hai que usar *whether*, e non *if*, detrás de preposicións e diante de *to + infinitive*:

*I haven't settled the question of whether I'll go back home.*

*She doesn't know whether to get married now or wait.*

Certos verbos (por exemplo, *discuss*) poden ir seguidos por *whether* pero non por *if*:

*We discussed whether we should close the shop.*

Ao contar unha *'wh-' question* repetimos o pronome interrogativo (*'wh-' word*):

*'Why are you so late?', the teacher asked me. -> The teacher asked me why I was so late.*

Hai que ter coidado con este tipo de preguntas indirectas porque nelas o suxeito vai sempre detrás do pronome interrogativo e diante do verbo e non se utiliza o verbo auxiliar *do* como ocorre nas preguntas directas:

*Where do you live? -> He asked me where I lived.* Non podemos dicir ~~*\*He asked me where did I live.*~~

*What's your name? -> He asked me what my name was.* E non ~~*\*He asked me what was my name.*~~

Ademais, nas preguntas indirectas non se coloca a interrogación ao final da oración.

## ☐ **Diferenzas entre os verbos TELL e SAY**

Ambos pódense traducir ao galego como “dicir” . Son os máis usados para pasar as oracións enunciativas (que informan sobre algo) ao estilo indirecto. As diferenzas entre eles non son de significado, senón pola forma en que os utilizamos.

☐ TELL ten que ir sempre seguido dun obxecto indirecto, é dicir, da persoa da que se di algo. *I told Mary that...*

☐ SAY pode usarse sen engadirlle detrás o obxecto indirecto : *I said that...*

Pero tamén podemos usalo co O.I., nese caso debe engadirse TO :

*I said to Mary that...*

*I told Mary that...= I said to Mary that..*

☐ Para poñer en estilo indirecto ordes, só podemos usar TELL.

*I told Mary to arrive before 12 o'clock*

Tanto nos casos en que usamos TELL como SAY para pasar oracións informativas ao estilo indirecto , podemos prescindir de THAT e nunca se usa THAT cando pasemos preguntas, ordes ou peticións.

En resume:

Non se pode utilizar 'say' cun obxecto indirecto, polo que non se pode dicir

~~\* 'I said them you had gone'.~~

Non se pode utilizar 'tell' sen un obxecto indirecto e, polo tanto, non se pode dicir

~~\* 'I told that you had gone'.~~

Tampouco se pode utilizar 'tell' con 'to' e obxecto indirecto e non se pode dicir

~~\* 'I told to them you had gone'.~~

Os verbos introdutores que van seguidos de obxecto indirecto, tales como 'tell', pódense usar en voz pasiva.

*She was told that there were no tickets left.*

A meirande parte dos verbos que non precisan obxecto indirecto, tales como 'say', pódense usar en voz pasiva co suxeito impersonal 'it'. Porén, esta construción non se pode utilizar cos verbos 'answer', 'complain', 'insist', 'promise', 'reply', ou 'warn'.

*It was said that the money had been stolen.*



**Certos verbos son moi frecuentes á hora de reportar: a continuación tes un listado dos máis comúns e exemplos para que vexas o seu uso.**

**to tell**    decir, contar

Beth: "John isn't here right now"

Beth: "John non está aquí neste momento"

She **told** me that John wasn't there then.

Ela díxome que John non estaba alí nese momento.

**to say**    decir

Jack: "Mum came to see you today"

Jack: "Mamá veu verte hoxe"

He **said** that mum had come to see me that day

El dixo que mamá viñera verme ese día

**to ask** – pedir, preguntar

Bob: "Please, give this letter to Penny"

Bob: "Por favor, dálle esta carta a Penny"

He **asked** me to give the letter to Penny

El pedíume que lle dese a carta a Penny

**to admit**    admitir

Tommy: "OK, OK. Yeah. I broke that window"

Tommy: "Está ben, está ben. Si. Eu rompín esa ventá"

He **admitted** that he had broken the window

El admitiu que rompera a ventá

**to agree**    estar de acordo

Ken: "Yeah, of course, I will give you the money"

Ken: "Si, por suposto, eu prestareiche o diñeiro"

He **agreed** to loan me the money

El estivo de acordo en prestarme o diñeiro

**to answer** – responder

Carol: "Oh, not now. I am too busy at this moment"

Carol: "Ai, agora non. Estou demasiado ocupada neste momento"

She **answered** that she was too busy at that moment

Ela respondeu que estaba demasiado ocupada nese momento



to invite invitar

Al: "Hey guys! Don't you want to go to the beach with me?"

Al: "Oíde amigos! Non queredes ir á praia comigo?"

He **invited** us to go to the beach with him

El convidounos a que fôsemos á praia con el

to complain queixarse

Dan: "Oh, no. I have this terrible toothache again!"

Dan: "Ai , non. Outra vez teño esta dor de moas!

He **complained** of a toothache

El queixouse dunha dor de moas

to offer ofrecer

Sue: "I can help you with that Math problem if you want"

Sue: "Eu podo axudarche con ese problema de matemáticas se queres"

She **offered** to help me with the Math problem

Ela ofreceume axuda co problema de matemáticas

to suggest– suxerir

Bill: "It's a nice day. We could go to the country and have a picnic"

Bill: "É un precioso día. Poderíamos ir ao campo e facer un picnic"

He **suggested** that we have a picnic

El suxeriu que fixésemos un picnic

to remind – facer acordar

Jack: "Hey, Bill. Don't forget to mail this letter today!"

Jack: "Oe, Bill. Non te esquezas de enviar esta carta hoxe!"

Jack **reminded** Bill to mail a letter that day

Jack recordoulle a Bill que enviase unha carta ese día

to blame – culpar

- Betty: "It was your fault that I couldn't arrive on time"

Betty: "Foi culpa túa que eu non puidese chegar a tempo"

- The girl **blamed** the boy for her arriving late

A rapaza culpou ao rapaz da súa chegada tarde

to warn advertir

Bill: "Don't drink so much or you'll get drunk!"

Bill: "¡Non bebas tanto que te vas emborrachar!"



Bill **warned** Jack not to drink too much

Bill advirtiulle a Jack que non bebese demasiado

to advise – aconsellar

Doctor: "If you don't want to have problems with your health, you should stop smoking"

Doctor: "Se non quere ter problemas de saúde, debería deixar de fumar"

The doctor **advised** him to stop smoking

O médico aconselloulle que deixase de fumar

to order – ordenar

Sergeant: "Fire!!"

Sarxento: "¡¡Fogo!!"

The sergeant **ordered** the soldiers to fire at the enemy

O sarxento ordenoulles aos soldados que lle disparasen ao inimigo

to accuse – acusar

Paul: "I saw you when you stole my money!"

Paul: "¡Eu vinte cuando me roubaches o diñeiro!"

The man **accused** his colleague of stealing his money

O home acusou ao seu colega de terlle roubado o diñeiro

to explain – explicar

Dave: "I couldn't call you because there was no phone nearby"

Dave: "No te puiden chamar porque non había ningún teléfono cerca"

He **explained** why he couldn't call me

El explicou por qué non me puido chamar

to mention – mencionar

Bill: "By the way, I am a bit tired after this trip"

Bill: "A propósito, estou un pouco canso despois desta viaxe"

Bill **mentioned** that he was tired after the trip

Bill mencionou que estaba canso despois da viaxe

to deny – negar

Billy: "I don't know what you think, but I didn't break that window"

Billy: "Non sei qué é o que pensas, pero eu non rompín esa ventá"

Billy **denied** having broken the window

Billy negou ter rompido a ventá