



GRAMMAR LESSONS

ã E.L.C. Argenta

LESSON 13

REPORTED SPEECH

Variazioni nei modi e nei tempi

Discorso diretto

Simple present

“ I want to go”

Present continuous

“I'm going shopping”

Present perfect

“He's just arrived”

Pres. perf. Continuous

“He's been sleeping for hours”

Simple past

“I met Bob at 2”

Future tense

“I will arrive in time”

Future continuous

“She will be leaving soon”

Imperative

“Don't do it !”

Discorso indiretto

Simple past

She said she wanted to go.

Past continuous

She explained she was going shopping.

Past perfect

She remarked he had just arrived.

Past perf. continuous

She told me he had been sleeping for hours.

Past perfect

She informed me he had met Bob at 2.

Present conditional

She assured me she would arrive in time.

Present conditional continuous

She answered that she would be leaving soon.

Infinitive

She ordered me not to do it.

N.B. Nessun cambiamento avviene nei seguenti modi e tempi :

- Past continuous
- Past perfect
- Past perfect continuous
- Present conditional
- Past conditional



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I modali **can, may, e shall** si trasformano in **could, might, should**.

Could, might, should, ought to, had better, e would rather non cambiano mai quando riportati nel discorso indiretto.

Must si comporta in due modi :

1. Quando esprime deduzione, divieto o intenzione del parlante non cambia

Es. “ He must be late.”

He said that he must be late.

2. Quando esprime un obbligo o necessità riferiti a un momento particolare, **must** può trasformarsi in **had to** per esprimere un obbligo sentito in quel momento e in **would have** per esprimere un obbligo relativo a un momento futuro.

Es. “I must leave immediately”

He said he had to leave immediately.

“She must take the 6 o’clock train tomorrow”.

He explained that she would have to take the 6 o’clock train the following day / the day after / the next day.

I **pronomi personali, possessivi e i dimostrativi** del discorso diretto variano in modo simile all’italiano, come pure alcune **espressioni di luogo e di tempo**.

DISCORSO DIRETTO

DISCORSO INDIRETTO

Here	There
This	That
Now	Then
Today	That day
Tomorrow	The following day / the day after / the next day
Yesterday	The day before / the previous day
Ago	Before
Next week / year	The following week / year
The day before yesterday	Two days before
The day after tomorrow	In two days’ time



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Quando si riportano verità permanenti, situazioni o fatti considerati ancora attuali e validi nel momento in cui si parla, nel discorso indiretto non è necessario modificare le voci verbali :

Es. “Apples are rich of vitamin”

He said that apples are rich of vitamin.