

Reported speech – questions and special cases

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Inglês

Reported questions

Ao reportar perguntas, deve-se transformá-las em declarações, ou seja, elas deixam sua forma interrogativa e passam a ser afirmações. O verbo frequentemente utilizado para se reportar declarações – **said** – é substituído por **asked**, **wanted to know**, **wonder** etc.



Reported Questions

direct question

reported question

She asked: "Do **you study here?**"

She asked me **if I studied there.**

He asked: "Where's **my pen?**"

He asked **where his pen was.**

PRONOMES INTERROGATIVOS

EXEMPLOS:

“Where have you been?” my mother wanted to know.

My mother wanted to know **where** I had been.

“Why didn’t he come?” the teacher asked.

The teacher asked **why** he hadn’t come.



yes/no questions

São feitas algumas mudanças (como a inclusão da partícula **if**) quando se reportam perguntas cujas respostas se limitam a concordar ou discordar do que foi perguntado.

“Do you want to come with us?” Andrew asked.

Andrew asked **if** we wanted to come with them.

“Are you single?” the boy at the club asked me.

The boy at the club asked me **if** I were single.



- *Depois de if, mesmo para he, she, it e I, a forma verbal empregada é were.*

Special cases

As formas verbais permanecem inalteradas nos casos que seguem.

1. Quando o verbo se encontra no tempo presente:

Franklin: “I am having a great time.”

Franklin says he is having a great time.



2. Quando se reporta algo que ainda é verdadeiro:

Dave: “Oceania is the smallest continent.”

Dave said Oceania is the smallest continent.

3. Quando algo é dito e reportado ao mesmo tempo, e o fato ainda é verdadeiro:

Mary: “I am thirsty.”

Mary said she is thirsty.

4. Com os verbos modais would, might, could, should, ought to e used to:

Lincoln: “He should/ought to stay in bed.”

Lincoln said he should/ought to stay in bed.

5. Após verbos e expressões verbais como wish, would rather, had better e it is time:

Elizabeth: “I had better go.”

Elizabeth said she had better go.

6. Quando a sentença é condicional:

Margaret: “If I studied more, my dad would be happy.”

Margaret said that if she studied more, her dad would be happy.

7. Quando a oração é temporal:

Joseph: “When I was staying in London I met my best friend.”

He said that when he was staying in London he met his best friend.



1) Christopher: "Do you want to dance?"

Christopher asked me if I wanted to dance .

2) Betty: "When did you come?"

Betty wanted to know when I had come .

3) Mark: "Has John arrived?"

Mark asked me if John had arrived .