

Name: _____

discorso diretto	discorso indiretto
Present simple	→ Past simple
'I'm tired.'	He said (that) he was tired.
Present continuous	→ Past continuous
'I'm watching TV.'	Anna said (that) she was watching TV.
am / is / are going to	→ was / were going to
'We're going to visit Sara.'	They said (that) they were going to visit Sara.
can	→ could
'They can speak French.'	She said (that) they could speak French.
will	→ would
'I'll help them.'	Dad said (that) he would help them.

discorso diretto	discorso indiretto
'My grandma lives with me .'	→ Joe said his grandma lived with him .
'We like our teacher.'	→ They said they liked their teacher.

Discorso diretto e indiretto

pronomi e
aggettivi

uso

tempi verbali

espressioni
di tempo
e luogo

discorso diretto	discorso indiretto
tempo	
now	→ then
today	→ that day
this week / evening	→ that week / evening
yesterday	→ the day before
last week	→ the week before
tonight	→ that night
tomorrow	→ the next / following day
next week	→ the following week
luogo	
here	→ there

Per riferire ciò che ha detto qualcuno si possono citare le sue parole esatte (*direct speech*) oppure riportarle nel discorso indiretto (*indirect speech*).

La frase nel discorso indiretto è preceduta da un reporting verb come **say** (dire) o **tell** (dire)

Nel discorso indiretto l'uso di **that** è facoltativo.

They said, 'We've got a new car.'

They said that they had a new car. OR

They said they had a new car.

Dissero: 'Abbiamo una macchina nuova.'

Dissero che avevano una macchina nuova.

Quando si passa dal discorso diretto al discorso indiretto, ci sono dei cambiamenti importanti: tempi verbali, pronomi, aggettivi possessive ed espressioni di tempo.