
Narration

(Direct and Indirect Speech) -by Sumit Sir

Speaker के शब्दों को दो विधियों में express किया जा सकता है –

1. **Direct Speech:** Speaker के शब्दों में बिना कोई परिवर्तन किए जैसे:

He said, “I talked to the teacher”

2. **Indirect Speech:** Speaker के शब्दों में कुछ परिवर्तन करके भाव के अनुसार अपने शब्दों में व्यक्त करना जैसे:

He said that he had talked to the teacher.

Points to Remember

1. Direct Speech में inverted commas के अंदर वाले भाग को Reported speech या Reported clause कहते हैं

जैसे ऊपर दिये गए Example में “**I talked to the teacher**” Reported speech है

2. Inverted commas के बाहर वाले भाग को Reporting speech या Reporting clause कहते हैं तथा reporting speech में जो verb प्रयुक्त है उसे reporting verb कहते हैं

जैसे ऊपर दिये गए Example में ‘**He said**’ reported speech है तथा ‘**said**’ Reporting Verb है

3. Reporting speech वाक्य के मध्य में तथा अंत में भी आ सकती है जैसे –

“Krishna” **said his mother** “don't go outside.”

“Is he your father?” **said the old man.**

4. Reporting speech का object, reported speech में भी हो सकता है। जो comma से separate होगा जैसे–

Father said, “**Anuj**, Don't be upset.”

Rules for changing Direct Speech into Indirect speech

Common Rules

1. Inverted commas को हटा दिया जाता है
2. Reporting speech व reported speech को जोड़ने के लिए conjunction जैसे 'that' का प्रयोग किया जाता है

Change of Pronoun in reported speech

1. First person pronoun जैसे **I, me, my, We, us, our** को reporting verb के subject से change करते हैं ।
2. Second person Pronoun जैसे **you, yours** को reporting verb के object से change करते हैं ।
 - Reporting verb का object न होने पर भाव के अनुसार First या third person को consider कर लेते हैं ।
3. Third person pronoun जैसे **he, his, she, her, they, them, their** को change नहीं करते हैं ।
4. Pronoun के case में कोई change नहीं करते हैं

- Direct: He said, "I can lift it."
- Indirect: He said that **he** could lift that.
- Direct: Anu said to me, "You are right"
- Indirect: Anu told me that I was right.
- Direct: I said, "He is a good person"
- Indirect: I said that **he** was a good person.
- Direct: He said, "you cannot defeat me."
- Indirect: He told me that I could not defeat **him**.

❖ Change of Tense in reported speech

Reporting speech, past Tense में होने पर reported speech का tense इस प्रकार change होता है –

Direct	Indirect
Simple Present	Simple Past
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Simple Past	Past Perfect
Past Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Past Perfect	No change
Past Perfect Continuous	No change
Will/shall, can, may	Would, could, might
Would, Could, Should, Must*	No change

Examples:

- Direct: She said, “I **am walking** in the garden”
- Direct: She said that she **was walking** in the garden.
- Direct: “I **have completed** my work” said he.
- Indirect: He said that he **had completed** his work.
- Direct: They said, “We **will** go to Agra.”
- Indirect: They said that they **would** go to Agra.

*Exceptions

- Indirect में Reported speech का tense change नहीं होगा यदि—
 - Reporting verb, Present या future में हों
 - Reported speech में Universal truth, General fact, Habitual action, Proverb (कहावत), Historical facts आदि हों
 - Past में दो कार्य एक साथ घटित हो रहे हों

Examples:

- Direct: Renu says to Ritu, “Khushi is reading a book.”
- Direct Renu tells Ritu that Khushi is reading a book.
- Direct: Sita says, “Meera is ill.”
- Indirect: Sita says that Mira is ill.
- Direct: “Tiger is the national animal of India,” said the teacher.
- Indirect: The teacher said that tiger is the national animal of India.
- Direct: The old man said, “Two and two make four.”
- Indirect: The old man said that two and two make four.
- Direct: Father said, “Dogs bark at strangers.”
- Indirect: Father said that dogs bark at strangers.
- Direct: Krishna said, “All the planets revolve around the sun.”
- Indirect: Krishna said that all the planets revolve around the sun.
- Direct: The teacher said, “Jawaharlal Nehru was the first prime minister of India.”
- Indirect: The teacher said that Jawaharlal Nehru was the first prime minister of India.”
- Direct: He said, “When I reached school, it began to rain.”
- Indirect: He said that when he reached school, it begin to rain.

Change in Adverbs of Time and Place

<i>Direct</i>	<i>Indirect</i>
<i>This/It/These</i>	<i>That/Those</i>
<i>Now/Just</i>	<i>Then</i>
<i>Here/Hence/Thus</i>	<i>There/Thence/So</i>
<i>Today/Tonight</i>	<i>That day / That night</i>
<i>Yesterday</i>	<i>The previous day</i>
<i>Tomorrow</i>	<i>The next day</i>
<i>Next week</i>	<i>The following week</i>
<i>Before</i>	<i>Ago</i>
<i>Come</i>	<i>Go</i>

Example:

- Direct: Ravi said to Rita, “I am reading a book **now.**”
Indirect: Ravi told Rita that he was reading a book **then.**
- Direct: He said, “I shall go Delhi **tomorrow.**”
Indirect: he said that he would go to Delhi **the next day.**
- Direct: Ramesh said, “I bought **this book yesterday.**”
Indirect: Ramesh said that he had bought **that book the previous day.**
- Direct: Shruti said, “I have lost my watch **today.**”
Indirect Shruti said that she had lost her watch **that day.**

ASSERTIVE SENTENCES:

- Conjunction 'That' का प्रयोग करते हैं
- Reporting verb के बाद object होने पर इसे निम्न प्रकार से change करते हैं –

Direct	Indirect
said to	told
say to	tell
says to	tells

- Said, say, says के बाद object न होने पर इसमें कोई change नहीं करते हैं
 - Direct: They **said**, "We can do anything for you."
 - Indirect: They **said** that they could do anything for us.
- Indirect speech को अधिक **meaningful** बनाने के लिए reporting verb को sense के अनुसार निम्नलिखित क्रियाओं में भी change किया जा सकता है –
 - Accepted, admitted, answered, confessed, assured, denied, informed, replied, promised, complained, thought, felt, assured, reminded, agreed etc.
 - Direct: Father said to me, "I will buy a car for you next week."
 - Indirect: Father **promised** me that he would buy a car for me next week.
 - Direct: The begger said, "Yes, I have stolen your purse."
 - Indirect: The begger **accepted** that he had stolen his purse.

- Pronoun, Tense व अन्य शब्दों में परिवर्तन Common rules के अनुसार ही होता है

Examples:

- Direct: She said to me, "I am writing an essay."
- Indirect: She told me that she was writing an essay.
- Direct: They said, "we are doing our work."
- Indirect they said that they were doing their work.
- Direct: Mother said to her daughter, "you will go to temple."
- Indirect mother told her daughter that she would go to temple.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES:

- Reporting verb 'said/said to' को asked/enquired/wanted to know में change करते हैं।
- Reported speech के Interrogative sentence को Assertive sentence में change करते हैं
- यदि Interrogative sentence, **Helping verb** से आरंभ है तो **conjunction 'if या whether'** का प्रयोग करते हैं
- यदि Interrogative sentence, **Questions words** जैसे Why, what, How आदि से आरंभ है तो किसी conjunction का प्रयोग नहीं करते हैं क्योंकि वही **question word ही conjunction** का कार्य करता है।
- Pronoun, Tense व अन्य शब्दों में परिवर्तन Common rules के अनुसार ही होता है

Examples:

- *Direct: The doctor said, "Is he ill?"*
- *Indirect: The doctor asked if he was ill.*
- *Direct: He said to me, "Will you go or stay here today?"*
- *Indirect: He asked me whether I would go or stay there that day.*
- *Direct: The teacher said to me, "Do you want to read Hindi?"*
- *Indirect: The teacher asked me if I wanted to read Hindi.*
- *Direct: The teacher said, "How old are you?"*
- *Indirect: The teacher asked how old I was.*
- *Direct: Meera said to Sheela, "Why did you play yesterday?"*
- *Indirect: Mira asked Sheela why she had played the previous day.*
- *Direct: The father said to him, "Why are you wasting time here?"*
- *Direct: The father asked him why he was wasting time there.*
- *Indirect: I said to him, "Can you solve this question?"*
- *Indirect: I enquired of him if he could solve that question.*

IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

- Imperative Sentences सामान्यता: verb की First form से आरंभ होते हैं इनसे order, request, advise आदि का भाव व्यक्त किया जाता है।
- Reporting verb को भाव के अनुसार commanded, ordered, advised, requested, asked, reminded, warned आदि में change कर दिया जाता है।
- Connective word- 'to' का प्रयोग करते हैं [Infinitive 'to + V1' बना देते हैं]
- Pronoun, Tense व अन्य शब्दों में परिवर्तन Common rules के अनुसार ही होता है
 - *Direct: My friend said to me, "Give me your class notes."*
 - *Indirect: My friend asked me to give him my class notes*
- Direct Speech में Reporting verb के बाद अगर object नहीं दिया है फिर भी Indirect speech में भाव के अनुसार ordered, advised, requested आदि verbs के बाद किसी object का प्रयोग करना बेहतर होता है। जैसे –
 - *Direct: The teacher said, "Get out of the class."*
 - *Indirect: The teacher ordered them to get out of the class.*
- Please/Kindly/Sir/ma'am आदि शब्दों को हटा देते हैं।
 - *Direct: They said to us, "Please handle it carefully."*
 - *Direct: They requested us to handle that carefully.*
 - *Direct: She said, "Sir, please give me an easy assignment."*
 - *Indirect: She requested me respectfully to give her an easy assignment.*
- Imperative sentences यदि negative है [Do not से begin] तो indirect speech में 'to' से पहले not लगाते हैं तथा 'Do' को हटा देते हैं।
 - *Direct: The teacher said to us, "Don't make a noise."*
 - *Indirect: The teacher ordered us not to make a noise.*

- 'Never' से पहले भी to का प्रयोग करते हैं –
 - *Direct: The teacher said to us, "Never tell a lie."*
 - *Indirect: The teacher advised us never to tell a lie.*

- Imperative negative को forbade, prohibited, prevented आदि का प्रयोग करके भी बनाया जा सकता है जैसे –
 - *Direct: The teacher said to us, "Don't make a noise."*
 - *Indirect: The teacher forbade us to make a noise.*

- Request, Order का भाव के लिए 'Let' का प्रयोग भी होता है जैसे – 'Let me go.' इन sentences के लिए भी above mentioned rules ही apply होते हैं। जैसे –
 - *Direct: She said, "Let me do my work."*
 - *Indirect: She requested me to let her do her work.*
 - *Direct: The chief said, "Let them go."*
 - *Indirect: The chief ordered us to let them go.*
 - *Direct: The girls said to the gatekeeper, "Let us enter the school."*
 - *Indirect: The girls requested the gatekeeper to let them enter the school.*

- 'Let there be' को indirect speech में 'There should be' में change कर देते हैं –
 - *Direct: The president said, "Let there be no crime in the city."*
 - *Indirect: The president ordered that there should be no crime in the City.*
 - *Direct: Pakistan said to India, "Let our soldiers be set free."*
 - *Indirect: Pakistan requested India that their soldiers should be set free."*

- Sentence यदि 'Let us' से शुरू है तथा suggestion या proposal का भाव है तो Reporting verb को proposed या suggested में change करते हैं, Conjunction 'that' का प्रयोग करते हैं 'Let us' को हटाकर भाव के अनुसार 'they should' या 'we should' का प्रयोग करते हैं। जैसे –
 - *Direct: He said, "Let us visit Nainital this weekend".*
 - *Indirect: He suggested that they should visit Nainital that weekend.*
 - *Direct: They said to us, "Let us go to the cinema today."*
 - *Indirect: They suggested to us that we should go to the cinema that day.*

- यदि Assertive या Interrogative sentence में भी Request/Order/Advise का sense हो तो इनको indirect speech में imperative Sentences की तरह ही convert करेंगे जैसे –
 - *Direct: He said, "Could you lend me some money?"*
 - *Indirect: He requested me to lend him some money.*
 - *Direct: The teacher said to Ramesh, "Will you stop talking now?"*
 - *Indirect: The teacher ordered Ramesh to stop talking then.*
 - *Direct: My friend said to me, "You should join dance classes."*
 - *Indirect: My friend advised me to join dance classes.*
 - *Direct: She said to the stranger, "You must leave my room now."*
 - *Indirect: She ordered the stranger to leave her room then.*

EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES

- ये sentence, Feelings/Emotions को express करते हैं इनमें सामान्यता: interjection words जैसे Hello!, What!, How, Oh, Hurrah, Alas तथा exclamation mark (!) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे,–
 - Alas! I am ruined.
 - What a shame!
- Indirect speech में Interjection words तथा exclamation mark (!) को remove कर देते हैं तथा sentence को Assertive में convert कर देते हैं
- Reporting verb को sense के अनुसार **exclaimed with sorrow/joy/surprise/regret** आदि में change करते हैं
- Conjunction 'that' का प्रयोग करते हैं Examples–
 - *Direct: Anil said, “Alas! I am ruined.”*
 - *Indirect: Anil exclaimed with sorrow that he was ruined.*
 - *Direct: Players said, “Hurrah! We have won the match.”*
 - *Indirect: Players exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.*
- Sentences यदि 'How' से शुरू है तो Indirect speech इस प्रकार बनाइए –
 - *Direct: She said, “How beautiful the Taj is!”*
 - *Indirect: She exclaimed with surprise that the Taj is very beautiful.*
- Sentences यदि 'What' से शुरू है तो Indirect speech इस प्रकार बनाइए –
 - *Direct: She said, “What a terrible storm it is!”*
 - *Indirect: She exclaimed with surprise that it was a very terrible storm.*
 - *Direct: He said, “What an idea it is!”*
 - *Indirect: He exclaimed with surprise that it was a great idea.*

● See the Examples below & understand them carefully–

- *Direct: The captain said, “Bravo! you have done well.”*
- *Indirect: The captain applauded him saying that he had done well.*
- *Direct: The principal said to Mukesh, “congratulation! you have got the highest marks in the class.”*
- *Indirect: The principle congratulated Mukesh on his getting highest marks in the class.*
- *Direct: Mona said, “Hello Sameer, good morning!”*
- *Indirect: Mona greeted Sameer and wished/bade him good morning.*
- *Direct: Rashmika said, “Good heavens! I am ruined.”*
- *Indirect: Rashmika exclaimed with sorrow that she was ruined.*
- *Direct: I said to my classmate, “Thank you!”*
- *Indirect: I thanked my classmate.*

OPTATIVE SENTENCE

- इन Sentences से प्रार्थना, आशीर्वाद, श्राप, शुभकामनाएं आदि का भाव व्यक्त होता है
- Reporting verb को sense के अनुसार prayed, wished, blessed, cursed, bade etc में change कर देते हैं।
- Conjunction 'that' का प्रयोग करके Optative sentence को Assertive में convert कर देते हैं।
 - *Direct: The saint said, "May you live long!"*
 - *Indirect: The saint wished that he/I might live long.*
 - *Direct: He said, "May God pardon this sinner!"*
 - *Indirect: He prayed that God might pardon that sinner.*
 - *Direct: My grandfather said to me, "May you live long!"*
 - *Indirect: My grandfather blessed me that I might live long.*
 - *Direct: The old lady said to the nurse, "May god bless you!"*
 - *Indirect: The old lady wished that God might bless the nurse.*
 - *Direct: The begger said to the man, "May you dies soon!"*
 - *Indirect: The begger cursed the man that he might die soon.*
 - *Direct: I said, "Goodbye, my friends!"*
 - *Indirect: I bade goodbye to my friends.*
 - *Direct: My friend said to me, "Happy Diwali"*
 - *Indirect: My friend wished me a Happy Diwali.*

SOME EXCEPTIONS AND OTHER RULES YOU NEED TO KNOW

- 'Must' usually doesn't change when it refers to moral duty/preaching –
 - *Direct: He said, "We must all die one day."*
 - *Indirect: He said that we must all the one day.*

- 'Must' changes in the following conditions
 - *Direct: She said, "I must leave at once."*
 - *Indirect: She said that she had to leave at once.*
 - *Direct: Rakesh said, "I must get up early tomorrow."*
 - *Indirect: Rakesh said that he would have to get up early the next day.*
 - *Direct: Sita says to me, "I must leave."*
 - *Indirect: Sita tells me that she has to leave.*

- Notice the changing or not changing of 'we' in the following sentences
 - *Direct: The Saint said, "We are all mortal."*
 - *Indirect: The saint said that we are all mortal.*
 - *Direct: She said to me, "We will have go to Agra tomorrow."*
 - *Indirect She reminded me that we would have go to Agra the next day.*
 - *Direct: She said to us, "We have done it wrong."*
 - *Indirect: She told us that we had done that wrong.*
 - *Direct: She said to them, "We are out of resources."*
 - *Indirect: She told them that they were out of resources.*
 - *Direct: The Hindustan Times said, "We are not responsible for any error."*
 - *Indirect the Hindustan Times said that it was not responsible for any error.*

- Adverb of time does not change when it is the part of reporting speech–
 - Direct: **Yesterday** he said, “I will go to Agra.”
 - Indirect: **Yesterday** he said that he would go to Agra.

- Adverb of time does not change when the speech is reported the same day–
 - Direct: **This morning** he said, “I will leave Chennai tomorrow.”
 - Indirect: **This morning** he said that he would leave Chennai tomorrow.

- यदि listener को specially कुछ कह कर संबोधित किया जा रहा हो तो उसे इस प्रकार change करते हैं–
 - *Direct: Narendra Modi said to the people, “Patriotic Countrymen! I am not a prime minister but a prime servant of India.”*
 - *Indirect: Addressing the people as Patriotic Countrymen, Narendra Modi said that he is not a prime minister but a prime servant of India.*

- Rhetorical sentence–
 - *Direct: My friend said, “Who has seen the wind?”*
 - *Indirect: My friend said that nobody has seen the wind.*

- Remove the phrases like *well, you know, you see, I hope, I feel* etc-
 - *Direct: The master said, “Well Rakesh, you deserve to get admission.”*
 - *Indirect: The headmaster told Rakesh that he deserved to get admission*
 - *Direct: He said, “I hope my mission will be successful.”*
 - *Indirect: He hoped that his mission would be successful.*

- यदि Reported speech में एक से अधिक assertive sentence हो तो and या further added का प्रयोग करके Reporting verb से जोड़ देना चाहिए –
 - Direct: The king said, *“It is enough. My mother is yet alive. I will go and see her before I die.”*
 - Indirect: The king said that it was enough that his mother was yet alive and he further added that he would go and see her before he died.

- यदि Reported speech में yes/no हो तो indirect speech में इस प्रकार change करें–
 - Direct: I asked him ‘“Are you going?” he replied, **“yes.”**
 - Indirect: I asked if he was going and he replied **that he was**
 - Direct: The teacher said to Ramesh, “Did you go to the factory yesterday?” Ramesh said, **“No sir.”**
 - Indirect: The teacher asked Ramesh if he had gone to the factory the previous day and **Ramesh replied respectfully that he had not.**

- यदि Reported speech में एक से अधिक sentence हो तो sentences के kind के अनुसार reporting verb change कर reporting verb के subject से जोड़ देना चाहिए–
 - Direct: Ravi said to Krishna, “Please take your seat. I am very glad to see you. Where had you been so long?”
 - Indirect: Ravi **requested** Krishna to take his seat and **told him that** he was very glad to see him. **Then Ravi asked him** where he had been so long.
 - Direct: I said to my friend, “Please help me. I am out of money. Can you? I hope you will.”
 - Indirect: I requested my friend to help me and told him that I was out of money. I asked him if he could help me and I hoped that he would.