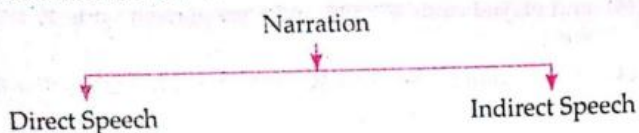


Narration शब्द का शाब्दिक अर्थ 'कथन' होता है। इस शब्द का निर्माण Narrate शब्द से हुआ है। Narrate शब्द का शाब्दिक अर्थ to say/to state (कहना) होता है। Narration का समानार्थक शब्द—assertion/statement/declaration etc. होता है।



1. Direct Speech : जब कोई Audience (ऑडिएंस—श्रोता) किसी speaker (स्पीकर—वक्ता) के statement (कथन) को speaker (स्पीकर—वक्ता) के शब्दों या भाषा में express (अभिव्यक्त) करता है, तो वह Direct Speech कहलाता है। इस speech में speaker (स्पीकर—वक्ता) के statement (स्टेटमेंट—कथन) को Inverted commas (" ") के भीतर रखा जाता है। जैसे—

1. Sweta said, "I am busy".
2. Veena said to me, "I love you very much."

दिये गए उदाहरण में Sweta और Veena का statement क्रमशः "I am busy", "I love you very much" हैं, जो Inverted commas (" ") से घिरे हुए हैं। अतः दिये गए वाक्य Direct speech में हैं।

2. Indirect speech : जब कोई Audience (ऑडिएंस—श्रोता) किसी speaker (स्पीकर—वक्ता) के statement (स्टेटमेंट—कथन) को अपने शब्दों या भाषा में express (अभिव्यक्त) करता है, तो वह Indirect speech कहलाता है। इस speech में inverted commas (" ") को हटा दिया जाता है। जैसे—

1. Sweta said that she was busy.
2. Veena told me that she loved me very much.

दिये गए उदाहरण में Sweta और Veena के statement को Inverted commas (" ") के भीतर में नहीं रखा गया है, श्रोता के नाते हमने Sweta और Veena के statement को अपने शब्दों या भाषा में अभिव्यक्त किया है, जो Indirect speech में हैं।

Direct speech के दो भाग होते हैं। जैसे—

He said,	"I am hungry."
Reporting speech	Reported speech
or, Introducing speech.	

1. Reporting speech : Direct speech का वह भाग जो Inverted commas (" ... ") के बाहर रहता है, Reporting speech कहलाता है। Reporting speech में प्रयुक्त verb को Reporting verb कहते हैं तथा प्रयुक्त subject और object को क्रमशः Reporter, the object of Reporting verb कहा जाता है। जैसे—

Mohan	said to	Sohan,	"I help you."
Reporter	Reporting verb	The object of Reporting verb	Reported speech

Reporter को दूसरे शब्दों में The subject of Reporting verb कहा जाता है।

2. Reported speech : Direct speech का वह भाग जो Inverted commas (" ") के भीतर रहता है, Reported speech कहलाता है। Reported speech के verb को Verb of the Reported speech कहते हैं।

विशेष बातें : Reporting verb का प्रयोग sentence के प्रारंभ में, बीच में या अंत में हो सकता है। जैसे—

- He said, "I write a letter". (R.V. sentence के प्रारंभ में)
 "Let us go for a walk," He said. (R.V. sentence के अंत में)
 "Mohan is always ready to help you", she said to me,
 "Because you are my neighbour". (R.V. sentence के बीच में)

Direct speech से Indirect speech में बदलने के लिए यह जानना आवश्यक है कि Inverted commas के भीतर किस प्रकार के sentence का प्रयोग किया गया है। Inverted commas के भीतर के sentence को पहले बिना Indirect speech में बदलना असंभव है। अतः sentence के संचय जानना आवश्यक है।

अर्थ के दृष्टिकोण से sentence के पाँच भेद होते हैं।

1. Assertive sentence (Declarative/statement)—(कथनवाक्य/वाक्य/स्वीकारात्मक या अस्वीकारात्मक वाक्य)
2. Interrogative sentence (question)—(प्रश्नबोधक वाक्य)
3. Imperative sentence (command)—(आज्ञासूचक वाक्य)
4. Optative sentence—(इच्छाबोधक वाक्य)
5. Exclamatory sentence—(विस्मयादिबोधक वाक्य)

1. Assertive Sentence

The sentence which expresses yes or no sense.

वह sentence जिससे हाँ या नहीं का बोध होता हो Assertive sentence कहलाता है। जैसे—

He is a student.	} yes-sense
He writes a letter	
She was not a nurse.	} no-sense
I did not go there.	

(a) Affirmative sentence : The sentence which expresses yes sense.

वह sentence जिससे हाँ या स्वीकृति का बोध होता है, Affirmative sentence कहलाता है। जैसे—

You are a good student.
 She loves you.

(b) Negative sentence : The sentence which expresses no sense.

वह sentence जिससे नहीं या अस्वीकृति का बोध होता है negative sentence कहलाता है। जैसे—

She is not a good girl.
 You do not go there.

Note : Assertive sentence के अंत में full stop (.) का प्रयोग होता है।

2. Interrogative Sentence

The sentence which is used to ask a question.

वह sentence जिससे प्रश्न पूछा जाता है Interrogative sentence कहलाता है। जैसे—

Are you naughty ?	} yes-no question
Do you read a novel ?	
How are you ?	} wh-question
What is your father's name ?	

(a) Yes-no question : Auxiliary verbs जैसे—*is, are, was, were, has, have, had, do, does, did, shall, will, can, could, may, might, should, would ... etc.* से स्टार्ट होने वाले question को yes-no question कहते हैं। ऐसे प्रश्नों का जवाब हाँ या ना में मिलता है। शब्दों या भाषा में नहीं। जैसे—

- Q. Are you tall ?
 A. Yes, I am tall.
 A. No, I am not tall.

(b) **Wh-question** : Wh-words or Interrogative words जैसे—what, when, where, how, why, who – etc. से स्टार्ट होने वाले questions को wh-questions कहते हैं। ऐसे प्रश्नों का जबाब शब्दों या भाषा में मिलता है, हाँ या ना में नहीं। जैसे—

Q. What is your name?

A. My name is Mr. A. K. Thakur.

Q. How many days are there in a week?

A. There are seven days in a week.

Note : Interrogative sentence के अंत में question mark (?) लगा रहता है।

3. Imperative Sentence

The sentence which expresses order, advice, request, command etc.

वह sentence जिससे आज्ञा, सलाह, प्रार्थना, आदि का बोध होता है, Imperative sentence कहलाता है। इस वाक्य में subject 'you' हमेशा छिपा रहता है। जैसे—

Bring a glass of water.

Stand up.

Sit down.

Help the poor.

Affirmative imperative sentence

Don't bring a glass of water.

Don't stand up.

Don't sit down.

Don't help the poor.

Negative imperative sentence

4. Optative Sentence

The sentence which expresses wish or desire.

वह sentence जिससे इच्छा का बोध होता है, optative sentence कहलाता है। जैसे—

May you live long!

May God bless you!

May God save the king!

Note : (i) सामान्यतः optative sentence 'May' से स्टार्ट होते हैं। इनके अंत में exclamation marks (!) लगा रहता है।

(ii) कभी-कभी May का प्रयोग नहीं रहता है। अर्थात् 'May' understood रहता है।

5. Exclamatory Sentence

The sentence which expresses some sudden feelings of mind as—Joy, sorrow, surprise, suspicion, hate, applause, wonder etc.

वह sentence जिससे मानसिक भावनाओं जैसे—सुख, दुःख, आश्चर्य, संदेह, घृणा, प्रशंसा, आशा आदि का बोध होता है, exclamatory sentence कहलाता है। इसके अंत में exclamation marks (!) लगा रहता है। जैसे—

He said, "Alas! I am ruined."

The players said, "Hurrah! the cup is ours."

He said, "What a nice film it is!"

He said, "What a horrible song!"

उपरोक्त sentence के भेदों को अब आप पहचान गए होंगे यह मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है।

अंग्रेजी में Direct speech से Indirect speech में बदलने के मुख्यतः दो नियम हैं।

1. General rules (साधारण नियम) : ऐसे rules (नियम) जो सभी तरह के वाक्यों में लागू होते हैं general rules कहलाते हैं।

General rules को तीन भागों में बाँटा जा सकता है—

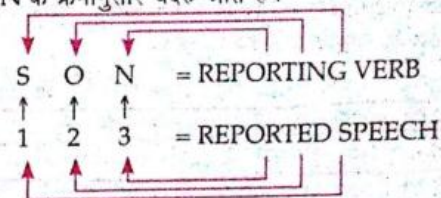
1. Change of persons

2. Change of tenses

3. Change of other parts of speech

1. Change of Persons

Direct speech से Indirect speech में बदलते समय Inverted commas (" ") के भीतर जितने भी Persons (first, second and third person) रहते हैं, वे SON के क्रमानुसार बदल जाते हैं।



उपरोक्त सूत्र को SON-formula भी कहा जाता है।

ध्यान दें : अर्थ—

SON	Persons
S = Reporting verb का subject	1 = first person
O = Reporting verb का object	2 = second person
N = No change	3 = third person

Rule (1) : यदि Reported speech का subject first person (I/we) का हो, तो वह Reporting verb के subject के number, person तथा case के मुताबिक बदल जाता है। जैसे—

He said to me, "I am ready." *Direct*

He told me that he was ready. *Indirect*

Rule (2) : यदि Reported speech का subject second person (you) का हो, तो वह Reporting verb के object के Number person तथा case के मुताबिक बदल जाता है। जैसे—

He said to me, "You are late." *Direct*

O ← 2

He told me that I was late. *Indirect*

Note : (i) यदि Reported speech का subject second person का हो तथा Reporting verb का object नहीं दिया हुआ हो, तो Reported speech के second person के subject को Indirect speech में first or third person के subject में अर्थानुसार बदल दिया जाता है, ताकि Direct speech का अर्थ Indirect speech में सुस्पष्ट हो जाय। जैसे—

Sweta said, "you teach my sister." *Direct*

Sweta said that I/he taught her sister. *Indirect*

इस case में Indirect speech में Reporting verb के बाद first or third person में से किसी object का प्रयोग स्वेच्छानुसार कर सकते हैं, जिस person में आप second person के subject को बदलना चाहते हैं।

ध्यान रखने की बात यह है Direct speech का अर्थ Indirect speech में सरलता से स्पष्ट हो जाय। जैसे—

Sweta told him that he taught her sister. *Indirect*

Sweta told me that I taught her sister. *Indirect*

(ii) यदि Reported speech का subject second person का हो, Reporting verb का object नहीं दिया हुआ हो, तथा Reporting verb का subject first person का हो तो Reported speech के second person के subject को Indirect speech में Third person के Subject में बदलना चाहिए।

अन्य forms (objective or possessive) में भी इसी प्रकार परिवर्तन होता है। जैसे—

I said, "You are laborious." *Direct*

I told him that he was laborious. *Indirect*

I told her that she was laborious. *Indirect*

Rule (3) : यदि Reported speech का subject third person का हो, तो Indirect speech में इसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता है। जैसे—

You said, "She wrote a letter." *Direct*

You said that she had written a letter. *Indirect*

You said to me, "She is a beautiful girl." *Direct*

You told me that she was a beautiful girl. *Indirect*

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में Reported speech के subject के रूप में third person, subject—she का प्रयोग किया गया है, जो Indirect speech में नहीं बदला है, अर्थात् ज्यों का त्यों है।

ध्यान दें : यदि Reported speech में subject के रूप में we का प्रयोग मानव-जाति के लिए हो, तो इस we को Indirect speech में नहीं बदला जाता है। दूसरे शब्दों में यों समझें कि universal truth में we का प्रयोग हो, तो इस we को Indirect speech में नहीं बदला जाता है। जैसे—

They said, "We can not live without water." *Direct*

They said that we can not live without water. *Indirect*

He said to me, "We are mortal". *Direct*

He told me that we are mortal. *Indirect*

They said, "We are social animals." *Direct*

They said that we are social animals. *Indirect*

Rule (4) : यदि कोई मैगजीन (magazine), समाचार पत्र (newspaper) आदि के सम्पादक (editor) अपने लिए we, us or our का प्रयोग करें तो इसे Indirect speech में it, it or its में case के मुताबिक बदल दिया जाता है। जैसे—

The Times of India says, "Our office will remain closed on Monday next." *Direct*

The Times of India says that its office will remain closed on Monday next. *Indirect*

The Hindustan says, "We shall issue a cartoon section in our saturday's paper." *Direct*

The Hindustan says that it will issue a cartoon section in its saturday's paper. *Indirect*

The Newyork Times says, "We are trying our best to keep you well informed." *Direct*

The Newyork Times says that it is trying its best to keep us well informed. *Indirect*

Rule (5) : Persons में परिवर्तन करते वक्त Number तथा case में परिवर्तन नहीं होता है। इस उलझन में फँसने से ज्यादा बेहतर है कि आप अग्रलिखित Table को स्मरण में रखें।

Persons	Nom. case	Obj. case	Possessive case	
			Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronouns
First person	I	me	my	mine
	we	us	our	ours
Second person	you	you	your	yours
	He	him	his	his
Third person	She	her	her	hers
	it	it	its	x
	they	them	their	theirs

जैसे—

Binay says to me, "I am your friend." *Direct*

Binay tells me that he is my friend. *Indirect*

My brother says to me, "I love you." *Direct*

My brother tells me that he loves me. *Indirect*

He said to me, "I help you." *Direct*

He told me that he helped me. *Indirect*

2. Change of Tenses

Rule (1) : यदि Reporting Verb Present या Future Tense में हो, तो Indirect speech में Reported speech के Tense में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता है, अर्थात् जिस Tense में Reported speech रहता है, उसी Tense का प्रयोग ज्यों का त्यों Indirect speech में होता है। जैसे—

Mohan says, "I shall go there." *Direct*

Present Tense Future Tense

Mohan says that he will go there. *Indirect*

Present Tense Future Tense

Rekha says, "I went". *Direct*

Present Tense Past Tense

Rekha says that she went. *Indirect*

Present Tense Past Tense

He will say to me, "I am your neighbour". *Direct*

Future Tense

Present Tense

He will tell me that he is my neighbour. *Indirect*

Future Tense

Present Tense

She will say to me, "I am ready to help you". *Direct*

Future Tense

Present Tense

She will tell me that she is ready to help me. *Indirect*

Future Tense

Present Tense

Mukesh says to Binay, "I shall help you if you help me." *Direct*

Present Tense

Future Tense

Mukesh tells Binay that he will help him if he helps him. *Indirect*

Present Tense

Future Tense

Rule (2) : यदि Reporting Verb Past Tense में हो तथा Reported speech Present Tense में हो, तो Indirect speech में Reported speech का Tense इस प्रकार बदल दिया जाता है।

(a) Reported speech, Simple Present Tense में हो, तो Indirect speech में Simple Past Tense में बदल दिया जाता है। जैसे—

He said to me, "I write a letter." *Direct*

He told me that he wrote a letter. *Indirect*

(b) Reported speech Present Continuous Tense में हो तो वह Indirect speech में Past Continuous Tense में बदल दिया जाता है। जैसे—

He said to Sneha, "I am doing my work." *Direct*

He told Sneha that he was doing his work. *Indirect*

(c) Reported speech Present Perfect Tense में हो, तो Indirect speech में Past Perfect Tense में बदल दिया जाता है। जैसे—

He said to me, "They have never helped me." *Direct*

He told me that they had never helped him. *Indirect*

(d) Reported speech Present Perfect Continuous Tense में हो, तो वह Indirect speech में Past Perfect Continuous Tense में बदल दिया जाता है। जैसे—

Ajit said to her, "I have been teaching your lover for years." *Direct*

Ajit told her that he had been teaching her lover for years. *Indirect*

Rule (3) : यदि Reporting Verb Past Tense में हो तथा Reported speech Future Tense में हो, तो वह Indirect speech में इस प्रकार बदल दिया जाता है।

Direct speech	Indirect speech	Direct speech	Indirect speech
shall	should	shall have	should have
will	would	will have	would have
shall be	should be	shall have been	should have been
will be	would be	will have been	would have been

जैसे—

He said to me, "I shall write a letter." *Direct*

He told me that he would write a letter. *Indirect*

He said to me, "I shall be writing a letter." *Direct*

He told me that he would be writing a letter. *Indirect*

He said to me, "I shall have written a letter." *Direct*
 He told me that he would have written a letter. *Indirect*
 He said to me, "I shall have been writing a letter." *Direct*
 He told me that he would have been writing a letter. *Indirect*

Rule (4) : यदि Reporting Verb Past Tense में हो तथा Reported speech में subject के बाद can, may, is, are, am, has, have, was, were, Has/Have to + V¹, Had to + V¹ का प्रयोग हो, तो Indirect speech में ये past form में क्रमशः could, might, was, were, was, had, had, had been, had been, Had to + V¹, Had had to + V¹ में बदल दिये जाते हैं। जैसे—

Ashok said to Raman, "You can speak English." *Direct*
 Ashok told Raman that he could speak English. *Indirect*
 He said to you, "You may go out." *Direct*
 He told you that you might go out. *Indirect*
 Sweta said to Anshu, "I am a good girl." *Direct*
 Sweta told Anshu that she was a good girl. *Indirect*
 Meena said to Sulekha, "You are my best classmate." *Direct*
 Meena told Sulekha that she was her best classmate. *Indirect*
 I said to her, "He is a good player." *Direct*
 I told her that he was a good player. *Indirect*
 She said to me, "I have no time for you." *Direct*
 She told me that she had no time for me. *Indirect*
 I said to Mohan, "He has a pen." *Direct*
 I told Mohan that he had a pen. *Indirect*
 Rekha said to Madan, "I was going to you." *Direct*
 Rekha told Madan that she had been going to him. *Indirect*
 He said, "You were absent in the class." *Direct*
 He told me that I had been absent in the class. *Indirect*
 She said to me, "You have to do this work." *Direct*
 She told me that I had to do that work. *Indirect*
 You said to him, "She has to write a letter to her husband." *Direct*
 You told him that she had to write a letter to her husband. *Indirect*
 He said, "I had to do the work." *Direct*
 He said that he had had to do the work. *Indirect*

Rule (5) : यदि Reporting Verb Past Tense में हो तथा Reported speech में subject के बाद could, should, would, might का प्रयोग हो तो Indirect speech में could, should, would, might को ज्यों का ज्यों लिखा जाता है। जैसे—

She said to me, "I could solve the problem." *Direct*
 She told me that she could solve the problem. *Indirect*
 Sulekha said to Binod, "You would help me." *Direct*
 Sulekha told Binod that he would help her. *Indirect*
 The teacher said to the students, "You should help the poor." *Direct*
 The teacher told the students that they should help the poor. *Indirect*
 They said, "It might rain yesterday." *Direct*
 They said that it might rain the previous day. *Indirect*

Rule (6) : यदि Reporting Verb तथा Reported speech दोनों Past Tense में हो तो (a) Indirect speech में Reported speech का Simple Past Tense, Past Perfect Tense में बदल दिया जाता है।

The teacher said, "He came late". *Direct*
 The teacher said that he had come late. *Indirect*

(b) Indirect speech में Reported speech का Past Continuous Tense, Past Perfect Continuous Tense में बदल दिया जाता है। जैसे—

Dilip said, "The girl was dancing." *Direct*
 Dilip said that the girl had been dancing. *Indirect*
 Tiwari said, "Mr. Mishra was teaching the boys." *Direct*
 Tiwari said that Mr. Mishra had been teaching the boys. *Indirect*

He said to me, "You were reading the Ramayana." *Direct*
 He told me that I had been reading the Ramayana. *Indirect*
 She said, "My lover was helping the poor." *Direct*
 She said that her lover had been helping the poor. *Indirect*

(c) Indirect speech में Reported speech के Past Perfect Tense तथा Past Perfect Continuous Tense में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता है। अर्थात् ज्यों का ज्यों रह जाता है। जैसे—

Mr. Pandey said to me, "I had finished the work." *Direct*
 Mr. Pandey told me that he had finished the work. *Indirect*
 Mr. Prasad said to Mr. Thakur, "You had taught the students." *Direct*

Mr. Prasad told Mr. Thakur that he had taught the students. *Indirect*

He said, "I had been waiting for you for two days." *Direct*
 He told me that he had been waiting for me for two days. *Indirect*

Sudhir said to me, "You had been writing a letter for two hours." *Direct*

Sudhir told me that I had been writing a letter for two hours. *Indirect*

3. Change of Other Parts of Speech

यदि Reporting Verb Past Tense में हो, तो Reported speech में प्रयुक्त nearest meaning expressing words (निकटता के अर्थ सूचक शब्दों) को distant meaning expressing words (दूरी के अर्थ सूचक शब्दों) में Indirect speech में बदल दिया जाता है।

Direct speech	Indirect speech
This	That
These	Those
Here	There
Now	Then
Thus	So
Hence	Thence
To-day	That day
To-night	That night
This day	That day
This night	That night
Tomorrow	The next day The following day On the morrow
Yesterday	The previous day The day before
The day before yesterday	Two days before
The day after tomorrow	In two days' time
Last week	The previous week The week before

Last month	→	The previous month The month before
Last year	→	The previous year The year before
Last night	→	The previous night The night before
Last day	→	The previous day The day before
Next week	→	The following week
Next month	→	The following month
Next year	→	The following year
Next night	→	The following night
Next day	→	The following day
Come	→	Go
A year ago	→	A year before

Note : Reported speech में प्रयुक्त निकटता सूचक शब्दों से यह पता चले कि प्रयुक्त वस्तु/जगह/समय/परिस्थिति speaker (वक्ता) के साथ present में मौजूद है। ऐसी स्थिति में निकटता सूचक शब्दों को दूरी-सूचक शब्दों में नहीं बदला जाता है। जैसे—

Mohan said, "This is my book."

Direct

Mohan said that this was his book.

Indirect

This morning she said, "I will go out today."

Direct

This morning she said that she would go out today.

Indirect

2. Special Rules

वे rules (नियम) जो भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार के sentences (वाक्यों) के लिए भिन्न-भिन्न होते हैं, special rules कहलाते हैं।

Reported speech में अर्थात् Inverted commas के भीतर Assertive, Interrogative, Imperative, Optative, Exclamatory sentences का प्रयोग होने पर, क्रमशः कुछ खास-खास प्रकार के rules को follow किया जाता है। एक ही प्रकार के नियमों का पालन करने से Direct speech से Indirect speech में बदलने में गलती हो सकती है। इन्हीं भूल से बचने के लिए special rules का अध्ययन करना आवश्यक है।

1. Assertive Sentence

यदि Reported speech में अर्थात् Inverted commas के भीतर Assertive sentence का प्रयोग हो, तो उसे Indirect speech में नीचे दिए गए नियम के आधार पर बदला जाता है।

Rule (1) : Reporting Verbs – say to, says to, said to को क्रमशः tell, tells, told में बदल दिया जाता है। सिर्फ say, says, said को tell, tells, told में नहीं बदला जाता है।

Note : (i) tell, tells, told, Transitive Verbs हैं, इसलिए इनके बाद Object का प्रयोग अवश्य करना चाहिए। To का प्रयोग इसके बाद नहीं होता है।

(ii) say, says, said के बाद Object के पहले to का प्रयोग निश्चित रूप से होता है। जैसे—

He told that he was right.

(x)

He said that he was right.

(v)

Abha said me that she liked that man.

(x)

Abha said to me that she liked that man.

(v)

Abha told me that she liked that man.

(v)

Rule (2) : Inverted commas (" ") को हटाकर that का प्रयोग करते हैं।

Rule (3) : General rules को follow (पालन) करते हैं।

कुछ वाक्यों को देखें :

My friend says to him, "You are not a wise man." Direct
My friend tells him that he is not a wise man. Indirect
She says, "I shall write a letter." Direct
She says that she will write a letter. Indirect
Meena says to me, "Your brother is not present." Direct
Meena tells me that my brother is not present. Indirect
They say, "We are reading novels." Direct
They say that they are reading novels. Indirect
Veena will say to me, "I want to buy an item of gold." Direct
Veena will tell me that she wants to buy an item of gold. Indirect

Mr. Pandey said, "I can buy a car."

Mr. Pandey said that he could buy a car.

Sudhir said to Kapil, "You went to the market yesterday."

Sudhir told Kapil that he had gone to the market the day before.

Mohan said, "I have a headache."

Mohan said that he had a headache.

He said, "I am playing cricket."

He said that he was playing cricket.

Exception : यदि Reporting Verb Past Tense में हो तथा Reported speech में अर्थात् Inverted commas के भीतर habitual or universal truth (चिरंतन सत्य), principle (सिद्धांत) तथा proverb (लोकवाक्य) का प्रयोग हो, तो इसके Tense में Indirect speech में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता है। जैसे—

Mother said, "Honesty is the best policy."

Direct

Mother said that honesty is the best policy.

Indirect

Mother said that honesty was the best policy.

The Guru said, "Work is worship."

Direct

The Guru said that work is worship.

Indirect

The Guru said that work was worship.

He said, "The sun rises in the east."

Direct

He said that the sun rises in the east.

Indirect

He said that the sun rose in the east.

The teacher said, "Two and two makes four."

Direct

The teacher said that two and two makes four.

Indirect

The teacher said that two and two made four.

He remarked "A bad carpenter quarrels with his tools."

Direct

He remarked that a bad carpenter quarrels with his tools.

Indirect

He remarked that a bad carpenter quarrelled with his tools.

The teacher said to the students, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing."

Direct

The teacher told the students that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

Indirect

The teacher told the students that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

The teacher told the students that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

The teacher told the students that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

The teacher told the students that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

My father said, "Labour never goes in vain."

Direct

My father said that labour never goes in vain.

Indirect

My father said that labour never went in vain.

He said, "Time and tide wait for no man."

Direct

He said that time and tide wait for no man.

Indirect

He said that time and tide waited for no man.

He said, "We are mortal."

Direct

He said that we are mortal.

Indirect

He said that we were mortal.

The teacher said, "All that glitters is not gold." Direct
 The teacher said that all that glitters is not gold. Indirect
 The teacher said that all that glitters was not gold. (x)

Some Important facts of Assertive sentence

Rule (1) : Reported speech में must का प्रयोग हो तथा must से शुरू होने वाली वाक्य में must का प्रयोग हो तो Indirect speech में must का प्रयोग वही का वही होता है, अर्थात् इसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता है—

He said, "One must do one's duty." Direct
 He said that one must do one's duty. Indirect
 He said, "We must love our country." Direct
 He said that we must love our country. Indirect
 She said, "We must respect our elders." Direct
 She said that we must respect our elders. Indirect
 They said, "Students must respect their teachers." Direct
 They said that students must respect their teachers. Indirect
 He said, "We must obey our parents." Direct
 He said that we must obey our parents. Indirect

Rule (2) : Reported speech में must का प्रयोग हो तथा must का use present or future में हो, तो Indirect speech में इसको अर्थात् has to, have to, had to, will have to, would have to में बदल दिया जाता है, जैसे—

She said, "I must go." Direct
 She said that she had to go. Indirect
 Priya said, "I must do this work." Direct
 Priya said that she had to do that work. Indirect
 Varsha said, "I must go to Malasia next year." Direct
 Varsha said that she would have to go to Malasia the following year. Indirect
 My beloved says to me, "I must buy a car." Direct
 My beloved tells me that she has to buy a car. Indirect
 She says to her husband, "You must come back home in time." Direct
 She tells her husband that he has to come back home in time. Indirect

Rule (3) : Reported speech में सम्बोधन के रूप में किसी Noun का प्रयोग हो, तो Indirect speech में उस Noun को Reporting Verb का Object बनाकर लिखना चाहिए। जैसे—

1. She said, "You are foolish, Mukesh." Direct
 Step (1) : She said to Mukesh, "You are foolish." Direct
 Step (2) : She told Mukesh that he was foolish. Indirect
 2. Prabha said, "Munna, I want to help you." Direct
 Step (1) : Prabha said to Munna, "I want to help you." Direct
 Step (2) : Prabha told Munna that she wanted to help him. Indirect
 3. Guriya said, "I love you very much, Nitesh." Direct
 Step (1) : Guriya said to Nitesh, "I love you very much." Direct
 Step (2) : Guriya told Nitesh that she loved him very much. Indirect
 4. Anupam said, "Mr. Thakur, you are speaking the truth." Direct
 Step (1) : Anupam said to Mr. Thakur, "You are speaking the truth." Direct
 Step (2) : Anupam told Mr. Thakur that he was speaking the truth. Indirect
 5. Samir said, "You are an idiot girl, Monika." Direct

Step (1) : Samir said to Monika, "You are an idiot girl." Direct

Step (2) : Samir told Monika that she was an idiot girl. Indirect

Rule (4) : यदि Reported speech में Terms of address (सम्बोधन के शब्दों/पदों) के रूप में ladies and gentlemen, Brave sons of motherland, My dear friends, future of the country, little sisters, idiots, hope of the future, आदि का प्रयोग हो, तो उसे Indirect speech में इस प्रकार बदला जाता है। जैसे—

Pt. Nehru said to the people, "Friends, here I thank you all." Direct
 Pt. Nehru addressed the people as friends and said that there he thanked them all. Indirect
 Addressing the people as friends, Pt. Nehru said that there he thanked them all. Indirect
 The leader, "Ladies and gentlemen, you are my hope." Direct
 The leader addressed the people as ladies and gentlemen and said that they were his hope. Indirect
 Addressing the people as ladies and gentlemen, the leader said that they were his hope. Indirect

Note : Indirect speech को Addressing + Object + as + terms of address से स्टार्ट करें। वह Indirect speech में बदलने का सबसे आसान तरीका है।

Rule (5) : यदि Reported speech में O, well, you see, okay आदि का प्रयोग हो, तो इसे Indirect speech में हटा देते हैं, क्योंकि इसे हटाने से वाक्य के अर्थ में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता है। जैसे—

She said, "Well, Pankaj, you have done this work." Direct
 She told Pankaj that he had done that work. Indirect

Rule (6) : यदि Reported speech में स्वागत (welcome) या विदाई (farewell) सूचक शब्दों, जैसे, Good morning, Good evening, Good night आदि का प्रयोग हो, तो Indirect speech में इस प्रकार बदला जाता है।

Step (1) : Subject of Reporting Verb के बाद अर्थ के मुताबिक bid / bids / bade, wish / wishes / wished का प्रयोग करें।

Step (2) : इसके बाद Object of Reporting Verb का प्रयोग करें।

Step (3) : Object of Reporting Verb के बाद Good morning, Good night आदि शब्दों का प्रयोग करें।

Step (4) : इसके बाद and said that का प्रयोग करें।

Step (5) : General rules को follow करें। जैसे—

My classmate said to me, "Good morning, You have finished your home work." Direct
 My classmate wished me good morning and said that I had finished my home work. Indirect

Rule (7) : यदि Reported speech में एक से अधिक Assertive sentence का प्रयोग हो, तो उसे Indirect speech में and or further added से जोड़ कर लिखना चाहिए। जैसे—

The emperor said, "My wife is beautiful and laborious, I will visit the Tajmahal." Direct

The emperor said that his wife was beautiful and laborious and he would visit the Tajmahal. Indirect

Rule (8) : Reporting Verb का प्रयोग sentence के last (अंत) में और बीच में हो, तो उसे Indirect speech में sentence के स्टार्टिंग (starting) या प्रारंभ में ही लिखा जाता है। जैसे—

"He has gone to the office." he said. Direct
 R.S. R.V.

He said that he had gone to the office. Indirect

"You are a good student," the teacher said to me, "because you have won the first prize." *Direct*

The teacher told me that I was a good student because I had won the first prize. *Indirect*

"I shall write a letter tomorrow," said Vivek. *Direct*

Vivek said that he would write a letter the next day. *Indirect*

2. Interrogative Sentences or Questions

1. यदि Reported speech में अर्थात् Inverted commas के भीतर Yes-No questions का प्रयोग हो, तो उसे Indirect speech में इस प्रकार बदला जाता है—

Rule (1) : Reporting Verbs—say/say to, says/says to, said/said to को sentence के अर्थ के अनुसार ask/demand/enquire, asks/demands/enquires, asked/demanded/enquired, want to know/wants to know/wanted to know में बदल दें।

Rule (2) : Inverted commas को हटाकर if or whether का प्रयोग करें। that, to, interrogative word का नहीं।

Rule (3) : Interrogative sentence अर्थात् *Auxiliary Verb + S + M.V + O + ?* को Assertive sentence अर्थात् *S + Auxiliary Verb + M.V + O + (.)* या *S + V + O + (.)* में बदल कर लिखें।

Rule (4) : General rules को follow करें।

Note : (i) demand/want to know के बाद Object के पहले of Preposition का प्रयोग होता है।

(ii) Reporting Verbs के बाद Object का प्रयोग होने पर Reporting Verbs को enquire/enquires/enquired में Tense के मुताबिक बदल कर of Preposition का प्रयोग किया जाता है। Object का प्रयोग नहीं होने पर, Reporting Verbs को Tense के मुताबिक enquire/enquires/enquired में बदल दिया जाता है।

(iii) Whether का प्रयोग कर प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा में प्रश्न दिए जाते हैं अतः whether का प्रयोग ही करें। जैसे—

He said to me, "Are you a student?" *Direct*

He asked me if/whether I was a student. *Indirect*

He enquired of me if/whether I was a student. *Indirect*

She said to Raman, "Have you a mobile set?" *Direct*

She asked Raman if/whether he had a mobile set. *Indirect*

She enquired of Raman if/whether he had a mobile set. *Indirect*

He said, "Were you absent there?" *Direct*

He asked if/whether he had been absent there. *Indirect*

He enquired if/whether he had been absent there. *Indirect*

Meena said to Raman, "Do you love me?" *Direct*

Meena asked Raman if/whether he loved her. *Indirect*

Meena enquired of Raman if/whether he loved her. *Indirect*

Shobhana said to me, "Did you teach my sister?" *Direct*

Shobhana asked me if/whether I had taught her sister. *Indirect*

Shobhana enquired of me if/whether I had taught her sister. *Indirect*

He said to us, "Are you going away today?" *Direct*

He asked us if/whether we were going away that day. *Indirect*

He enquired of us if/whether we were going away that day. *Indirect*

Sneha said to me, "Do you play cricket?" *Direct*

Sneha asked me if/whether I played cricket. *Indirect*

Sneha enquired of me if/whether I played cricket. *Indirect*

Ajit said to Rekha, "Do you know the way?" *Direct*

Ajit asked Rekha if/whether she knew the way. *Indirect*

Ajit enquired of Rekha if/whether she knew the way. *Indirect*

Mr. Thakur said to Mr. Pandey, "Did you write to him such an insulting letter?" *Direct*

Mr. Thakur asked Mr. Pandey if/whether he had written to him such an insulting letter. *Indirect*

Mr. Thakur enquired of Mr. Pandey if/whether he had written to him such an insulting letter. *Indirect*

Rajani said to me, "Can you meet me tomorrow at Patna Junction?" *Direct*

Rajani asked me if/whether I could meet her the next day at Patna Junction. *Indirect*

Rajani enquired of me if/whether I could meet her the next day at Patna Junction. *Indirect*

2. यदि Reported speech में अर्थात् Inverted commas के भीतर wh-questions का प्रयोग हो, तो उसे Indirect speech में इस प्रकार बदला जाता है।

Rule (1) : Reporting Verbs को sentence के अर्थ तथा Tense के मुताबिक ask/asks/asked, enquire/enquires/enquired, demand/demands/demanded, want to know/wants to know/wanted to know में बदल दें।

Rule (2) : Inverted commas को हटा कर if/whether/that/wh का प्रयोग नहीं करें। जिस Interrogative word का प्रयोग हो उसे वही प्रयोग करें।

Rule (3) : Interrogative sentence अर्थात् *Interrogative word + Auxiliary Verb + S + M.V. + O + (?)* या *I.W. + A.V. + S + Adj. + (?)* को Assertive sentence अर्थात् *Interrogative word + S + A.V. + M.V + O + ? (.)* या *I.W. + S + A.V. + Adj. + (.)* में बदल कर लिखें।

Rule (4) : General rules को follow करें।

Note : (i) enquired/demanded/wanted to know के बाद of Preposition का प्रयोग Object के मौजूद रहने पर होता है।

(ii) Asked के बाद प्रयुक्त Object के पहले सामान्यतः of का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

I said to my wife, "What are you doing today?" *Direct*

I asked my wife what she was doing that day. *Indirect*

I enquired of my wife what she was doing that day. *Indirect*

★ I enquired of my wife if/whether/that what she was doing that day.

★ I asked of my wife what she was doing that day.

उपरोक्त तारांकित (★) sentences गलत हैं, क्योंकि इन वाक्यों में *Interrogative word* if/whether/that, of का प्रयोग किया गया है। *Interrogative word* के पहले if/whether/that का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। साथ ही asked के बाद प्रयुक्त Object के पहले of का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। कभी-कभी as to का प्रयोग *Interrogative words* के पहले करके प्रश्न दिए जाते हैं, जो गलत होता है।

ध्यान दें :

He said to me, "When will you return?" *Direct*

He asked me as to when I would return. (x) *Indirect*

He asked me that when I would return. (x) *Indirect*

He asked me when I would return. (✓) *Indirect*

The counsellor said to me, "Whom do you want to meet in the office?" *Direct*

The counsellor asked me whom I wanted to meet in the office. *Indirect*

The counsellor asked me whom do I want to meet in the office. (x)
 The counsellor asked me whom do I want to meet in the office. (x)
 उपरोक्त तारांकित (★) वाक्यों में whom did I want तथा whom do I want का प्रयोग किया गया है, जो बताए गए नियम को follow नहीं करते।
 whom did I want की जगह whom I wanted तथा whom do I want की जगह whom I want का प्रयोग होगा।

The teacher said to me, "How old are you?" Direct
 The teacher asked me how old I was. Indirect
 The teacher asked me that how old I was. (x)
 The teacher asked me how old I am. (x)
 He said to Binay, "Why were you absent yesterday?" Direct
 He asked Binay why he had been absent the previous day. Indirect

He asked Binay why he was absent the previous day. (x)
 He said to me, "What is your name?" Direct
 He asked me what my name was. Indirect
 He asked me what your name was. (x)
 He asked me what my name is. (x)

Vijay said to me, "What do you want?" Direct
 Vijay asked me what I wanted. Indirect
 Vijay asked me what did I wanted. (x)
 Vijay asked me what I want. (x)

Sushama said to me, "Who are you?" Direct
 Sushama asked me who I was. Indirect
 Sushama asked me that who I was. (x)

She said, "Who went there?" Direct
 She asked who had gone there. Indirect

I asked, "What happened?" Direct
 I asked what had happened. Indirect

I said to her, "Which class do you read in?" Direct
 I asked her which class she read (रिड) in. Indirect

I said to him, "Why did you insult my brother?" Direct
 I demanded of him why he had insulted my brother. Indirect

Bhavna said to me, "why did you give up your study?" Direct
 Bhavna asked me why I had given up my study. Indirect

Sulekha said to Binod, "How many pens have you?" Direct
 Sulekha asked Binod how many pens he had. Indirect

The inspector said to the headmaster, "How many teachers are there in your school?" Direct

The inspector asked the headmaster how many teachers there were in his school. Indirect

Anshu said to her mother, "How are you?" Direct

Anshu asked her mother how she was. Indirect

Negative Interrogative Sentence

She said to me, "Did you not write me a letter?" Direct

She asked me if / whether I had not written her a letter. Indirect

He said to me, "How do you not know me?" Direct

He asked me how I did not know him. Indirect

The prince said to the princess, "Why did you not come at home?" Direct

The prince asked the princess why she had not come at home. Indirect

Anupam said to her husband, "Why do you not bring a watch for me?" Direct

Anupam asked her husband why he did not bring a watch for her. Indirect

She said to her classmate, "Didn't you go to college yesterday?" Direct

She asked her classmate if / whether he / she had not gone to college the day before. Indirect

3. यदि Reported speech में Assertive sentence + (,) + question tag का प्रयोग हो, तो उसे Indirect speech में बदलते समय question tag को छोड़ देना चाहिए तथा Inverted commas को हटा कर if / whether का प्रयोग करना चाहिए तथा general rules को follow करना चाहिए। जैसे—

She said to me, "You know me, don't you?" Direct
 She asked me if I knew her. Indirect

Prabha said to me, "You will help me, won't you?" Direct
 Prabha asked me if I would help her. Indirect

Mukesh said to me, "You like sweets, don't you?" Direct
 Mukesh asked me if I liked sweets. Indirect

Ashok said to Sanjay, "You didn't see her last night, did you?" Direct

Ashok asked Sanjay if he had not seen her the previous night. Indirect

He said to me, "You are poor, aren't you?" Direct
 He asked me if I was poor. Indirect

ऐसे sentences को Interrogative समझा जाता है, इसलिए Inverted commas को हटा कर if / whether का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

4. यदि किसी question (प्रश्न) का Answer (उत्तर) Yes / No में दिया गया हो, तो उसे Indirect speech में इस प्रकार बदला जाता है। जैसे—

He said to me, "Did you write a letter?" I said, "Yes". Direct
 He asked me if I had written a letter. I replied in the affirmative / I said that I had. Indirect

She said to me, "Can you do this work?" I said, "No". Direct
 She asked me if I could do that work. I replied in the negative / I said that I couldn't. Indirect

Mohan asked, "Do you feel thirsty?" I said, "Yes, I do." Direct

Mohan asked if I felt thirsty. I replied in the affirmative / I said that I felt. or, I replied that I felt thirsty. Indirect

5. सामान्यतः Reporting Verb के Past Tense में तथा Reported speech में shall / will का प्रयोग होने पर shall / will को क्रमशः should / would में बदल दिया जाता है। लेकिन I should / we should के बदले I would / we would के प्रयोग को बेहतर माना जाता है। जैसे—

Monika said to me, "Will you love me?"
 Monika asked me if I would love her.

He said to me, "shall I pass the examination?"
 He asked me if he would pass the examination.

6. सामान्यतः Reporting Verb Past Tense में तथा Reported speech में shall I? तथा shall we? का प्रयोग हो, तथा इससे request (प्रार्थना) के भाव का बोध हो, तो shall को should में बदल दिया जाता है। जैसे—

My younger brother said to me, "Shall I go to the cinema?"
 (Request). Direct

My younger brother asked me if he should go to the cinema. Indirect

She told me, "Shall I switch on T.V.?" (Request) Direct

She asked me if she should switch on T.V. Indirect

Note : Reported speech में प्रयुक्त Interrogative sentence को Indirect speech में Assertive sentence में इस प्रकार बदल दिया जाता है।

Interrogative

1. Do you go ?
2. Does he read ?
3. Did she go ?
4. Can he not speak ?
5. Have you a book ?
6. Where do you live ?
7. How shall we go ?
8. When did he come ?
9. Who are you ?
10. Who wrote the Ramayan ?

Assertive

- You go.
He reads.
She went.
He cannot speak.
You have a book.
Where you live.
How we shall go.
When he came.
Who you are.
Who the Ramayan wrote.

3. Imperative Sentences

(Command—order / advise / request)

सामान्यतः Imperative sentence से order, command, request, pray, suggest / advise आदि का बोध होता है। जैसे—Bring a glass of water.

1. यदि Reported speech में अर्थात् Inverted commas के भीतर Imperative sentence का प्रयोग हो तो उसे Indirect speech में इस प्रकार बदला जाता है।

Rule (1) : Reporting Verbs—say, says, said को अर्थ के अनुसार क्रमशः order / orders / ordered; request / requests / requested; ask / asks / asked; beg / begs / begged; tell / tells / told; command / commands / commanded; warn / warns / warned; advise / advises / advised; suggest / suggests / suggested; implore / implores / implored; entreat / entreats / entreated; threaten / threatens / threatened; urge / urges / urged; persuade / persuades / persuaded आदि में बदल दें।

Verbs

1. beg
2. order
3. request
4. warn
5. implore
6. entreat
7. threaten
8. urge
9. persuade
10. command

Hindi Meaning

- भीख माँगना
आज्ञा देना
प्रार्थना करना/विनती करना
चेतावनी देना
विनती/प्रार्थना करना
प्रार्थना करना/किसी वस्तु की माँग करना
धमकी देना/भय दिखाना
विनती करना
विश्वास दिलाना/फुसलाना
आदेश देना/काबू रखना/अधिकार रखना

Rule (2) : Inverted commas को हटाकर 'to' का प्रयोग करें। that / if / whether का नहीं।

Rule (3) : Inverted commas के भीतर सन्बोधन के रूप में किसी Noun का प्रयोग हो, तो उसे Reporting Verb का Object बना दें।

ध्यान दें : Reporting Verb के बाद Object का प्रयोग रहे या नहीं रहे Indirect speech में Reporting Verb के बाद Object का प्रयोग अवश्य करें।

Rule (4) : Please, kindly, sir, madam को हटा दें।

ध्यान दें : (i) sir, madam के स्थान पर respectfully का प्रयोग Reporting Verb के बाद करें तथा sir, madam के बाद प्रयुक्त sentence के अर्थानुसार Reporting Verb को बदलें। sir / madam का प्रयोग Reported speech के last (अंत) में भी रह सकता है।

(ii) Reporting verb के बाद object का प्रयोग हो तो Sir, Madam के स्थान पर respectfully का प्रयोग object के बाद किया जाता है।

Rule (5) : जरूरत के मुताबिक general rules को follow करें। जैसे—

He said to Pankaj, "Sit down."

He told Pankaj to sit down.

The teacher said to the students, "Keep quiet."

The teacher asked the students to keep quiet.

The inspector said to him, "Call the witness."

The inspector ordered him to call the witness.

He said to me, "Please help me."

He requested me to help him.

The doctor said, "Walk in the morning."

The doctor advised me to walk in the morning.

My father said, "Binay, do as I say."

My father asked Binay to do as he said.

The teacher said to them, "Read at least eight hours a day."

The teacher advised them to read at least eight hours a day.

Dr. Tiwary said to my wife, "Take medicine in time."

Dr. Tiwary advised my wife to take medicine in time.

He said to me, "Have a cup of coffee."

He told me to have a cup of coffee.

The principal said to the peon, "Go away at once."

The principal ordered the peon to go away at once.

The student said to the director, "Sir, please grant me leave for five days."

The student requested the director respectfully to grant him leave for five days.

The captain said to the soldiers, "Lay down the gun."

The captain commanded the soldiers to lay down the gun.

★ She said, "Madam, I have a T.V. set."

She said respectfully that she had a T.V. set.

He said to the teacher, "Sir, kindly help me."

He requested the teacher respectfully to help him.

★ The third student said, "Is it the Tajmahal, Sir?"

The third student asked respectfully if it was the Tajmahal.

Negative Imperative Sentence

सामान्यतः Negative Imperative Sentence 'Don't' से शुरू होता है।

2. यदि Reported speech में Negative Imperative sentence का प्रयोग हो, तो उसे Indirect speech में इस प्रकार बदला जाता है।

Rule (1) : Reporting Verbs—say, says, said को अर्थ के अनुसार ask / asks / asked, tell / tells / told आदि में बदल दें।

Rule (2) : Inverted commas को हटा कर not to का प्रयोग करें। कि to not का। not to के बाद V¹ का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Direct Speech

Do not make a noise.

Don't go out.

Rule (3) : जरूरत के मुताबिक general rules को follow करें। जैसे—

He said to me, "Don't open the door."

He asked me not to open the door.

He asked me to not open the door.

He asked me to do not open the door.

Indirect Speech

Not to make a noise.

Not to go out.

He said to me, "Don't disturb me." *Direct*
 He asked me not to disturb him. *Indirect*
 He asked me to not disturb him. (x)
 He asked me to do not disturb him. (x)

ध्यान दें : (1) Reporting Verb को forbid/forbids/forbade में बदल कर और Inverted commas के बदले to का प्रयोग कर भी Indirect speech में बदला जाता है। जैसे—

He said to me, "Don't go out." *Direct*
 He forbade me to go out. *Indirect*
 He forbade me not to go out. (x)
 He asked me not to go out. (v)

The teacher said to the children, "Don't make a noise in the class." *Direct*

The teacher forbade the children to make a noise in the class. *Indirect*

The teacher forbade the children not to make a noise in the class. (x)

The teacher asked the children not to make a noise in the class. (v)

"Don't spit in the classroom," he said to the children. *Direct*
 He forbade the children to spit in the class room. *Indirect*

He forbade the children not to spit in the class room. (x)
 He asked the children not to spit in the class room. (v)

forbade के बाद not to का प्रयोग नहीं होता है, क्योंकि forbade स्वतः negative meaning रखता है। इस प्रकार के sentences में asked/told के बाद Inverted commas के बदले not to का प्रयोग होता है।

3. यदि Reported speech में प्रयुक्त Imperative sentence निषेध प्रक हो, तो उसे Indirect speech में इस प्रकार बदला जाता है। जैसे—

He said to his servant, "Stop working." *Direct*
 He prohibited/prevented his servant from working. *Indirect*

The preacher said to the people, "Never tell a lie." *Direct*
 The preacher prevented/prohibited the people from telling a lie. *Indirect*

Note : Prohibit/prohibited, prevent/prevented + Object from + M.V¹ (V + ing) का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

He said to him, "Do not sit idle." *Direct*
 He prevented/prohibited him from sitting idle. *Indirect*

He forbade him to sit idle. (v)
 He asked him not to sit idle. (v)

My father said to the children, "Don't go near the dog." *Direct*

My father prevented/prohibited the children from going near the dog. *Indirect*

My father forbade the children to go near the dog. (v)
 My father asked the children not to go near the dog. (v)

उपर्युक्त examples (3) और (4) के सभी वाक्यों के अर्थ समान हैं। इस प्रकार भी Indirect speech में बदला जा सकता है।

4. यदि Imperative sentence 'Do' से स्टार्ट हो, तथा 'Do' का प्रयोग main Verb के पहले हो अर्थात् main Verb को emphasis (दबाव/जोर डालने) देने के लिए हो, तो Indirect speech में 'Do' का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है। Imperative sentence के सामान्य नियम का पालन (follow) कर Indirect speech में बदला जाता है। जैसे—

He said to me, "Do read the Gita." *Direct*
 He asked me to read the Gita. *Indirect*

The S.P. said to the inspector, "Do watch the situation." *Direct*

The S.P. ordered the inspector to watch the situation. *Indirect*

She said to me, "Do have a cup of coffee." *Direct*
 She requested me to have a cup of coffee. *Indirect*

Note : 'Do' का प्रयोग main Verb के रूप में हो, तो 'Do' को नहीं हटाया जाता है। जैसे—

She said to me, "Do this work at once." *Direct*
 She asked me to do that work at once. *Indirect*

The teacher said to the boys, "Do whatever you like." *Direct*
 The teacher advised the boys to do whatever they liked. *Indirect*

Your father said to you, "Do your work in time." *Direct*
 Your father asked you to do your work in time. *Indirect*

5. यदि 'Let' से स्टार्ट होने वाले Imperative sentence से प्रस्ताव (proposal) या सुझाव (suggestion) का बोध हो, तो उसे Indirect speech में इस प्रकार बदला जाता है।

Step (1) : Reporting Verbs : say, says, said को क्रमशः propose/proposes/proposed; suggest/suggests/suggested में बदल कर लिखें।

Note : (i) Propose/suggest के बाद Object का प्रयोग करना हो, तो propose/suggest के बाद तथा object के पहले 'to' Preposition का प्रयोग निश्चित रूप से होता है। अर्थात् Propose + to + Object or suggest + to + Object का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे—

Suggested to me. (v)

Proposed to them. (v)

(ii) Propose/suggest के बाद Object का प्रयोग नहीं हो, तो इसके बाद M.V⁴ (V + ing) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Suggested going for a walk. (v)

Proposed going for a walk. (v)

Step (2) : Inverted commas को हटाकर that का प्रयोग करें।

Step (3) : Let को हटा दें।

Step (4) : Objective Case के Pronouns 'us' को sentence के अर्थ/भाव के मुताबिक Nominative Case के Pronouns—we/they में बदल दें।

Step (5) : we/they के बाद should + V¹ का प्रयोग करें।

Note : we और they में फर्क—

(i) we का प्रयोग तब करना चाहिए जब Reporter स्वयं प्रस्तावित कार्य में सम्मिलित हो रहा हो।

(ii) they का प्रयोग तब करना चाहिए जब Reporter स्वयं प्रस्तावित कार्य में सम्मिलित नहीं हो रहा हो। we और they में यही फर्क है, लेकिन इसका प्रयोग बिना किसी अंतर का होता है।

(iii) अन्य Objective Case के Pronouns को Nominative Case के Pronouns में बदल दिया जाता है। जैसे—

Mohan said to his friends, "Let us go to the cinema." *Direct*

Mohan proposed/suggested to his friends that we/they should go to the cinema. *Indirect*

I said to the villagers, "Let us help the poor." *Direct*

I proposed/suggested to the villagers that we/they should help the poor. *Indirect*

The children said, "Let us play together." *Direct*

The children proposed/suggested that we/they should play together. *Indirect*

He said, "Let us work for the Nation." *Direct*

He proposed/suggested that we/they should work for the Nation. *Indirect*

He said, "Let's go for a walk."

He suggested/proposed going for a walk.

or, He suggested/proposed that we/they should go for a walk.

Direct

Indirect

Indirect

ध्यान दें : (i) Subject + propose/suggest + to + Object + that + Subject + should + V¹ + ... का प्रयोग होता है।

(ii) Subject + propose/suggest + M.V¹ (V + ing) + other words का प्रयोग होता है। लेकिन propose/suggest + to + V¹ का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

He proposed to me to go to school. (x)

He proposed to me that we should go to school. (v)

6. यदि Let से स्टार्ट होने वाले imperative sentence से wish/desire (इच्छा) का बोध हो, तो उसे Indirect speech में इस प्रकार बदला जाता है—

Step (1) : Reporting Verbs को wish/wishes/wished में बदल दें।

Step (2) : Inverted commas को हटाकर 'that' का प्रयोग करें।

Step (3) : Let को हटा दें।

Step (4) : Let के बाद प्रयुक्त Objective Case के Pronouns को Nominative Case के Pronouns में change of persons के rules के मुताबिक बदल कर लिखें।

Step (5) : Nominative Case के Pronouns—I, she, he, it ... etc. के बाद should + V¹ का प्रयोग करें। जैसे—

Vivek said, "Let me go out."

Direct

Vivek wished that he should go out.

Indirect

Veena said, "Let him be my husband."

Direct

Veena wished that he should be her husband.

Indirect

She said, "Let me live with him."

Direct

She wished that she should live with him.

Indirect

You said, "Let me do what I like."

Direct

You wished that you should do what you liked.

Indirect

The teacher said, "Let me help the students."

Direct

The teacher wished that he should help the students.

Indirect

7. यदि 'Let' से स्टार्ट (प्रारंभ) होने वाले Imperative sentence से allow/permit (अनुमति) का बोध हो, तो उसे Indirect speech में इस प्रकार बदला जाता है—

Step (1) : Reporting Verbs—say/says/said को sentence के अर्थ/भाव के मुताबिक order/orders/ordered; request/requests/requested; ask/asks/asked आदि में बदल कर लिखें।

Step (2) : Inverted commas तथा let को हटा दें।

Step (3) : इसके बाद to allow का प्रयोग करें।

Step (4) : objective case के pronouns को nominative case के pronouns में change of persons के rules के मुताबिक बदल कर लिखें।

Step (5) : प्रयुक्त verb को Infinitive form अर्थात् to + V¹ के रूप में लिखें। जैसे—

Binay said to his master, "Let me go home."

Direct

Binay requested his master to allow him to go home.

Indirect

The principal said to the peon, "Let the man come in."

Direct

The principal ordered the peon to allow the man to come in.

Indirect

ध्यान दें : Binay requested his master to let him to go home. Indirect

Binay requested his master that he should go home.

or, Binay requested his master that he might be allowed to go home.

Indirect.

Note : To allow की जगह to let का प्रयोग भी किया जा सकता है।

8. यदि Imperative sentence का बोध होता है। इसे Indirect speech में इस प्रकार बदला जाता है।

Step (1) : Reporting Verb को suppose में बदल दें।

Step (2) : Inverted commas को हटाकर that का प्रयोग करें।

Step (3) : Let को हटा दें।

Step (4) : It be की जगह to be का प्रयोग करें। जैसे—

He said, "Let it be a square."

He supposed that to be a square.

He said, "Let it be a rectangle."

He supposed that to be a rectangle.

Note : Let के बाद it का प्रयोग हो तथा इससे joy (हर्ष) sorrow (ग़म) approval (अनुमति) या indifference (उदासीनता) के भाव का बोध हो, इसे Indirect speech में अर्थ के मुताबिक इस प्रकार बदलना चाहिए। जैसे—

He said, "Let it rain, I must go."

Let it rain का अर्थ— "मुझे वर्षा की परवाह नहीं है।" (खुश की स्थिति में)

He said, "Let it rain."

Let it rain का अर्थ— "मुझे वर्षा के लिए खुशी है।" (खुशी की स्थिति में)

He wished that it should rain.

9. यदि Let से स्टार्ट (प्रारंभ) होने वाले Imperative sentence से even if = यद्यपि का बोध हो, तो उसे Indirect speech में इस प्रकार बदला जाता है—

Step (1) : Reporting Verb को ज्यों का त्यों लिखें।

Step (2) : Inverted commas को हटाकर 'that' का प्रयोग करें।

Step (3) : Let की जगह even if का प्रयोग करें।

Step (4) : ever so को हटा दें। जैसे—

Mr. Pandey said, "Let it rain ever so hard, I will go to college today."

Mr. Pandey said that even if it rained hard he would go to college that day.

Note : Let it के बाद ever so का प्रयोग निश्चित रूप से होता है। उक्त वाक्य में Let it के बाद ever so का प्रयोग किया गया है।

10. यदि Reported speech में Imperative sentence + question tag + ? का प्रयोग हो, तो उसे Indirect speech में इस प्रकार बदला जाता है। जैसे—

Step (1) : Reporting Verb को अर्थ के मुताबिक tell/tells/told ask/asks/asked; request/requests/requested आदि में बदल कर लिखें।

Step (2) : Inverted commas को हटाकर 'to' का प्रयोग करें।

Step (3) : General rules को follow करें।

Step (4) : question tag को हटा दें। दूसरे शब्दों में आप ऐसे समस्त वाक्यों में कि ऐसे sentences को Indirect speech में Imperative sentence सामान्य नियम को follow कर बदला जाता है। Question tag को हटा दिया जाता है। जैसे—

He said to me, "Give me some rupees, will you?"

He requested me to give him some rupees.

Arun said to her, "Switch off the light, will you?"

Arun asked/requested her to switch off the light.

11. Imperative meaning expressing sentence को Interrogative लगता है, को Indirect speech में इस प्रकार बदला जाता है।

Step (1) : Reporting Verb को अर्थ के मुताबिक ask/asks/asked request/requests/requested; order/orders/ordered; invite/invites/invited आदि में बदलकर लिखें।

Step (2) : जल्दतर के मुताबिक कुछ शब्दों को हटा दिया जाता है। जो हटाया जा सकता है। अर्थ के अनुसार Inverted commas को हटा दिया जाता है।

इन वाक्यों को गौर से देखें, सोचें और समझें—

She said, "Will you open the gate?" Polite order. *Direct*
She asked / requested me to open the gate. *Indirect*

Mohan said to me, "Will you lend me a pen please?"

(Request) *Direct*

Mohan requested me to lend him a pen. *Indirect*

Bhavna said, "Will you have dinner with me tomorrow?"

(Invitation) *Direct*

Bhavna invited / asked me to have dinner with her the next day. *Indirect*

Nirala said, "May (could) I use your cycle?"

(Permission) *Direct*

Nirala asked if he might / could use my cycle. *Indirect*

12. 'Shall I?' से स्टार्ट होने वाले Interrogative sentence से कभी-कभी request (प्रार्थना) के भाव का बोध होता है। Future time का नहीं। इस case में shall को should में बदल दिया जाता है।

इन वाक्यों को गौर से देखें, सोचें और समझें। जैसे—

She said, "Shall I shut the window?" *Direct*

She asked / requested if she should shut the window. *Indirect*

She said, "Shall I wash your clothes?" *Direct*

She asked / requested if she should wash my clothes. *Indirect*

4. Optative Sentence

(Pray = प्रार्थना, wish = इच्छा, curse = अभिशाप, bless = आशीर्वाद)

1. यदि Reported speech में Optative sentence (may + Subject + M.V^I + O + !) का प्रयोग हो, तो उसे Indirect speech में इस प्रकार बदला जाता है।

Step (1) : Reporting Verb—say / said को sentence के अर्थ के मुताबिक wish / wished; pray / prayed; curse / cursed; bless / blessed में बदल कर लिखें।

Step (2) : Inverted commas को हटाकर that का प्रयोग करें।

Step (3) : Optative sentence [may + S + M.V^I + O + (!)] को Assertive sentence [S + might + M.V^I + O + (.)] में बदल कर लिखें।

Note : (i) सामान्यतः Reporting Verb Past Tense में रहता है, इसलिए Indirect speech में [S + might + M.V^I + O + (.)] का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Step (4) : General rules को follow करें। जैसे—

He said, "May God bless you!" *Direct*

He prayed that God might bless him. *Indirect*

Mother said to me, "May you live long!" *Direct*

Mother blessed me that I might live long. *Indirect*

They said to him, "May you die!" *Direct*

They cursed him that he might die. *Indirect*

Manisha said to me, "May you get success!" *Direct*

Manisha wished me that I might get success. *Indirect*

The saint said, "May God help you?" *Direct*

The saint prayed that God might help me. *Indirect*

ध्यान दें : (i) यदि Optative sentence May से स्टार्ट नहीं हो, तो May को understood करके Indirect speech में बदलना चाहिए। जैसे—

The audience said, "Long live the Prime Minister!" *Direct*

The audience prayed that the Prime Minister might live long. *Indirect*

We said, "God save the President!" *Direct*

We prayed that God might save the President. *Indirect*

He said to me, "You be happy!" *Direct*

He wished me that I might be happy. *Indirect*

They said, "Long live our democracy!" *Direct*

They wished that their democracy might live long! *Indirect*

My grandfather said to me, "You live in peace!" *Direct*

My grandfather wished me that I might live in peace. *Indirect*

5. Exclamatory Sentence

(Joy = हर्ष/खुशी, sorrow = दुःख, surprise = आश्चर्य, Anger = क्रोध, contempt = तिरस्कार/घृणा, applause = प्रशंसा, regret = पश्चाताप/अफसोस)

Exclamatory sentence से हर्ष, विषाद, घृणा, आश्चर्य, प्रशंसा, संदेह आदि मानसिक भावनाओं का बोध होता है। इस तरह के वाक्य में Interjections—Oh!, Ah!, Alas! Hurrah!, Bravo!, well done! आदि का प्रयोग सामान्यतः रहता है।

Note: What (Exclamatory Adjective) तथा how (Exclamatory Adverb) का प्रयोग भी Exclamatory sentence में रहता है।

1. यदि Reported speech में Exclamatory sentence का प्रयोग हो, तो उसे Indirect speech में इस प्रकार बदला जाता है।

Step (1) : Reporting Verbs—say / says / said को sentence के अर्थ के मुताबिक Exclaimed with joy—(हर्ष/खुशी/उल्लास); exclaimed with sorrow (दुःख/शोक); exclaimed with surprise (आश्चर्य/विस्मय); exclaimed with anger (क्रोध); exclaimed with contempt (तिरस्कार/घृणा) exclaimed with applause (प्रशंसा); exclaimed with regret (पश्चाताप/अफसोस) आदि में बदल कर लिखें।

Step (2) : Inverted commas को हटाकर that का प्रयोग करें।

Step (3) : Interjections—Oh! Ah! Alas! Hurrah! Bravo! आदि को हटा दें।

Step (4) : Exclamatory sentence को Assertive sentence में बदल कर लिखें।

Step (5) : Exclamation marks (!) को हटा कर full stop (.) का प्रयोग करें।

Note : यदि Reported speech में प्रयुक्त Exclamatory sentence में what तथा how का प्रयोग हो तो उसे Indirect speech में हटा दें। जरूरत के मुताबिक उपयुक्त Verb, Adjective, Adverb का प्रयोग करें ताकि Reported speech में निहित भाव Indirect speech में सरलता से स्पष्ट हो जाय।

2. Exclamatory sentence को Assertive sentence में इस प्रकार बदला जाता है।

(a) What + Noun = Adjective + Noun

What a fool! = A big / great fool.

What a news! = A strange news.

What a place! = A lovely / strange place.

(b) What + Adj. + Noun = Very + Adjective + Noun.

What a fine place! = A very fine place.

What a beautiful sight! = A very beautiful sight.

What a good student! = A very good student.

(c) How + Adjective / Adverb = very + Adj. / Adv.

How sweet he sings! = He sings very sweet.

How beautiful she is! = she is very beautiful.

(a) What तथा How से स्टार्ट (प्रारंभ) होने वाले Exclamatory sentence को Assertive sentence में इस प्रकार बदला जाता है—

Step (1) : Subject + Verb से Assertive sentence की स्टार्ट (प्रारंभ) करें।

Step (2) : What तथा How के बाद Adjective or Adverb का प्रयोग हो तो what तथा how के बदले very का प्रयोग करें।

or, यदि what के बाद noun का प्रयोग हो तो what के बदले great, fine, lovely, wonderful, strange, peculiar, terrible etc. में से किसी एक उपयुक्त Adjective का प्रयोग करें। जैसे—

How fast he runs!	Exclamatory
He runs very fast.	Assertive
What a beautiful scene this is!	Exclamatory
This is a very beautiful scene.	Assertive
What a fall it is!	Exclamatory
It is a terrible/great/big fall.	Assertive
What a sight it is!	Exclamatory
It is a lovely sight.	Assertive
How cold it is!	Exclamatory
It is very cold.	Assertive

Note : यदि exclamatory sentence में subject तथा verb का प्रयोग नहीं हो तो Assertive sentence में बदलते समय स्वविवेक से sentence के अर्थ के मुताबिक उपयुक्त subject तथा verb का प्रयोग करें। जैसे—

What a place!	Exclamatory
It is a lovely/beautiful/strange/place.	Assertive
How funny!	Exclamatory
It is very funny.	Assertive
What a fun!	Exclamatory
It is a great fun.	Assertive
How wonderful!	Exclamatory
It is very wonderful.	Assertive
What a fool!	Exclamatory
He is a great fool.	Assertive

(b) यदि Exclamatory sentence 'would that, O that, Oh that, O for, Oh for, If I could only, Oh if I could only' etc. से स्टार्ट (प्रारंभ) हो तो Assertive sentence में बदलते समय sentence को I wish or I earnestly desire से स्टार्ट किया जाता है। जैसे—

Would that he were alive!	Exclamatory
I wish he were alive.	Assertive
O that I had the wings of a dove!	Exclamatory
I wish I had the wings of a dove.	Assertive
Oh for a grand place to live in!	Exclamatory
I wish I had a grand place to live in.	Assertive
O for a cup of milk!	Exclamatory
I wish I had a cup of milk.	Assertive
If I could only get the first prize!	Exclamatory
I wish I could get the first prize.	Assertive
or, I earnestly desire to get the first prize.	Assertive

(c) यदि exclamatory sentence— Infinitive (to + V¹) से स्टार्ट (प्रारंभ) हो तो Assertive sentence में it is strange + that clause के structure (बनावट) का प्रयोग कर बदला जाता है। जैसे—

To think of her living here!	Exclamatory
It is strange that she should live here.	Assertive
To think of their quarrelling here!	Exclamatory
It is strange that they should quarrel here.	Assertive

(d) यदि Exclamatory sentence— How + adjective + of से स्टार्ट हो तो Assertive sentence में इस प्रकार बदला जाता है। जैसे—

How kind of you to help me!	Exclamatory
You were kind enough to help me.	Assertive
How clever of him to cheat her!	Exclamatory
He was clever enough to cheat her.	Assertive

(e) यदि Exclamatory sentence— Alas! से स्टार्ट (प्रारंभ) हो तो Assertive sentence में it is extremely sad or it is sad to think से स्टार्ट कर इस प्रकार बदला जाता है। जैसे—

Alas! that she should die so young. Exclamatory
It is extremely sad that she should die so young. Assertive
Alas! that I would suffer for nothing. Exclamatory
It is sad to think that I should suffer for nothing. Assertive
(f) यदि Exclamatory sentence— Bravo!/Hurrah! fie! fie! से स्टार्ट हो तो Assertive sentence में इस प्रकार बदला जाता है। जैसे—

Bravo! + sentence = It is a matter of praise + that clause
Hurrah! + sentence = it is a matter of joy + that clause
Fie! Fie! + sentence = it is a matter of contempt + that clause

Bravo! you have done well. Exclamatory
It is a matter of praise that you have done well. Assertive
Hurrah! we have won the match. Exclamatory
It is a matter of joy that we have won the match. Assertive
Fie! Fie! you are a thief. Exclamatory
It is a matter of contempt that you are a thief. Assertive

(g) यदि Exclamatory sentence का दो भाग हो तथा वे 'and' से जुड़े हों तो Assertive sentence में It is + adjective (strange/astonishing/shocking/mean) + that clause containing should का प्रयोग कर बदला जाता है। जैसे—

A saint and afraid of ghosts! Exclamatory
It is strange that a saint should be afraid of ghosts. Assertive
A child and so brave! Exclamatory
It is astonishing/strange that a child should be so brave. Assertive

Note : Reported speech में प्रयुक्त Exclamatory sentence को Indirect speech में बदलते समय जरूरत के मुताबिक उपरोक्त Rules को follow करें तथा जो अनावश्यक हो उसका प्रयोग न करें।

3. Exclamatory sentence में प्रयुक्त Exclamatory words strong emotions का बोध होता है तथा इसका अर्थ इस प्रकार निकलता है—

Exclamatory words	English Meaning	Hindi Meaning
1. Hurrah!	Joy	हर्ष/खुशी
2. Oh!	Sorrow	दुःख/विषाद
Alas!		
Ah!		
Oh dear!	Amusement	मनोरंजन
3. Ha! ha!		
4. Fie! Fie!	Reproof	निन्दा/भर्त्सना, अपमान
5. My goodness!	Surprise	आश्चर्य
Good gracious!		
6. Bother! Bother it!	Annoyance	तंग/खिन्न
7. Bravo!	Approval	स्वीकृति/अनुमोदन
8. Stuff! bosh!	Contempt or ridicule	धुषा या उपहास
Tut! tut! tush!		
9. Hi! Holloa!	To call someone	किसी को बुलाना
10. Hum! hem! humph!	Doubt	संदेह
11. Oh dear!	Sorrow	दुःख/विषाद
12. Confound you	Anger	क्रोध/रज
13. ugh!	Disgust	अस्वस्थ/बकवास
14. For goodness sake!	Anger	क्रोध/रज

15. Good heavens !	Horror	आतंक/भय
16. Well done !	Praise or Applause	प्रशंसा/गुणवान
17. My God !	Surprise	आश्चर्य
18. You mischief monger !	contempt	तिरस्कार/घृणा
19. Hello !	Greet	स्वागत/अभिवादन/ अभिनन्दन
20. Good morning ! Good night !	bid	आमंत्रण
21. Ahorse ! ahorse!	exclaim	आश्चर्य
22. Help ! help	shout for help	मदद के लिए चिल्ला कर बुलाना

4. Reported speech में प्रयुक्त Exclamatory sentence को इस प्रकार भी Indirect speech में बदला जाता है। जैसे—

He said, "What a big house it is !"	Direct
He exclaimed what a big house it was.	Indirect
or He remarked what a big house it was.	Indirect
She said, "What an idiot you are !"	Direct
She exclaimed what an idiot he was.	Indirect
or, She remarked what an idiot he was.	Indirect.

5. यदि Exclamatory sentence would that, O that, oh that, से start हो तो इससे wish का बोध होता है। इसे Indirect speech में इस प्रकार बदला जाता है—

Step (1) : Reporting verb को Tense के मुताबिक wish, wishes तथा wished में बदल कर लिखें।

Step (2) : Inverted commas को हटाकर 'that' का प्रयोग करें।

Step (3) : Would that, O that etc. को हटा दें।

Step (4) : General rules को follow करें।

Step (5) : Exclamation marks (!) को हटाकर full stop (.) का प्रयोग करें। जैसे—

He said, "O that I were a king !"	Direct
He wished that he were a king.	Indirect
He said, "Would that he were not so cruel!"	Direct
He wished that he were not so cruel.	Indirect

Note : इस प्रकार के sentences में प्रयुक्त were को had been में नहीं बदला जाता है।

इन वाक्यों को गौर से देखें, सोचें और समझें :

Priyanka said, "Alas ! I am ruined,"	Direct
Priyanka exclaimed with sorrow that she was ruined.	Indirect

Binay said, "What a beautiful girl she is !"	Direct
Binay exclaimed with joy that she was a very beautiful girl.	Indirect

He said, "Ah ! My dog is dead."	Direct
He exclaimed with sorrow that his dog was dead.	Indirect
Ajit said, "What a beautiful sight !"	Direct
Ajit exclaimed with joy/surprise that it was a very beautiful sight.	Indirect

The player said, "Ah ! I have lost the game."	Direct
The player exclaimed with sorrow that he had lost the game.	Indirect

He said, "Nonsense !"	Direct
He exclaimed that it was nonsense.	Indirect
He said, "What a place !"	Direct
He exclaimed with joy that it was very fine place.	Indirect
or, He exclaimed with surprise that it was a very strange place.	Indirect

They said, "Bravo ! we have won the match." They exclaimed with joy that they had won the match. Indirect

He said, "Oh ! Enough !" Direct

He exclaimed with disgust that it was enough. Indirect

She said, "How happy I am !" Direct

She exclaimed with joy that she was very happy. Indirect

He said, "Oh, what an opportunity !" Direct

He exclaimed that it was a fine opportunity. Indirect

He said to me, "Good morning !" Direct

He wished me good morning. Indirect

She said, "Good bye !" Direct

She bade me good bye. Indirect

He said, "Hello ! where are you going ?" Direct

He greeted me and asked where I was going. Indirect

She said, "Thank you !" Direct

She thanked me. Indirect

He said to us, "Welcome !" Direct

He welcomed us. Indirect

Guriya said to me, "Fool !" Direct

Guriya called me a fool. Indirect

She said, "Happy holi !" Direct

She wished me a happy holi. Indirect

Mr. Mishra said, "How happy I am !" Direct

Mr. Mishra exclaimed with joy that he was very happy. Indirect

She said, "Congratulations !" Direct

She congratulated me. Indirect

He said, "Well done ! you have stood first". Direct

He exclaimed with applause / praise that I had stood first. Indirect

He said, "My God ! you have cut your finger." Direct

He exclaimed with surprise that I had cut my finger. Indirect

He said, "You mischief monger ! you deserve to be punished." Direct

He exclaimed with contempt that that mischief monger deserved to be punished. Indirect

He said, " Hello ! where are you going ?" Direct

He greeted me and asked where I was going. Indirect

I said to him, "Good night !" Direct

I bade him good night. Indirect

He said, "Well done !" Direct

He said / remarked that it was well done. Indirect

He said, "Help! help!" Direct

He shouted for help. Indirect

He said, "To think that you will come in this dress !" Direct

He remarked that it was surprising / strange that I should come in that dress. Indirect

They said, "The house is on fire !" Direct

They shouted that the house was on fire. Indirect

He said, "Oh dear ! I have spilt tea on the table cloth." Direct

He exclaimed with sorrow that he had spilt tea on the table cloth. Indirect

She said, "Ugh ! I have hated him like any thing." Direct

She exclaimed with disgust that she had hated him like any thing. Indirect

He said, "Confound you ! You have spoiled every thing." Direct

He exclaimed in anger that I had spoiled every thing. Indirect

He said, "For goodness sake ! stop that horrible noise."

Direct.

He exclaimed in anger and asked him to stop that horrible noise.

Indirect

He said, "Look out ! There is a snake near your feet".

Direct

He warned me that there was a snake near my feet.

Indirect

I said, "Tut ! tut ! You are a mischievous boy."

Direct

I reproached him that he was a mischievous boy.

Indirect

Practice Set

Based on Assertive Sentence :

Q. 1. Change into Indirect speech.

1. Arun says, "There is no ink in the inkpot."
2. The teacher says, "The girl was lazy."
3. The principal says, "Sneha will fail."
4. Mukesh will say, "Dinner is ready."
5. Binay will say, "No body was in the room."
6. Mr. Pandey will say, "Suresh will not pass."
7. Veena said, "Anupam works very hard."
8. Ajit said, "Rekha swims daily."
9. She said, "Aman is working hard."
10. They said, "The girls are playing cricket."
11. Ram said, "Sita has done her work."
12. He said, "Binod has written the letter."
13. She said, "The boy may pass."
14. I said, "I can do the sum."
15. Ajay said, "Raman returned at night."
16. Meena said, "Mr. Thakur came at night."
17. Nilu said, "All were laughing at the beggar."
18. Vijay said, "All the girls are singing."
19. The teacher said, "Manish will not pass."
20. I said, "I shall try to help her."
21. The teacher said, "Honesty is the best policy."
22. Father said, "The earth moves round the sun."
23. He said, "God loves all things below."
24. Mohan said, "I am busy."
25. He said, "I have done my work."
26. He said, "I shall do my best."
27. I said, "I will not go there."
28. I said, "The publisher likes me."
29. Mr. Prasad said, "You are wrong."
30. Butan said to Mukesh, "You are a good boy."
31. Meera said to Munni, "You are a good girl."
32. Manoj said to Udan, "You have not done your work."
33. Mr. Pandey said to her, "You have done your duty."
34. He said to me, "He is ill."
35. He said to me, "She is not to blame."
36. Prabha said to you, "You are right."
37. He said, "I am busy now."
38. She said, "I have seen this boy before."
39. I said, "These mangoes are sweet."
40. Mr. Thakur said to Sudhir jee, "I finished the work long before."
41. Sunil said, "The girl is here."
42. She said, "Binit will come tomorrow."
43. Bhavna said, "Today is a fine day."
44. Ramita said, "I will go to Mumbai tomorrow."
45. Mukesh said, "I went to the cinema last night."
46. Abha said, "This happened yesterday."
47. He said, "You play football very well."
48. I said to her, "You are an idiot girl"
49. He said to me, "You have helped my mother."
50. They said, "Yesterday we went to the cinema."
51. The boys said, "It will be stormy tonight."
52. Mr. Thakur said to the students, "I shall not teach your class tomorrow",
53. The director said to the students, "Tomorrow will be a fine day."
54. The old man said to the beggar, "I will not give you a single penny."
55. The teacher said to me. "You have done well in the examination."
56. She said, "I am unwell."
57. He said, "My brother is writing letters."
58. Ravi said, "I have passed the examination."
59. Ankit said, "The cow died in the night."
60. Rup Babu said to me, "I don't believe you."
61. He said, "I am glad to be here this evening."
62. He says, "I am glad to be here this evening."
63. The teacher remarked, "You have all done very badly."
64. He says, "I am going to Patna."
65. He will say, "I did not go there."
66. She said, "It was snowing yesterday."
67. I said, "I did not go to the station."
68. He said, "My brother is coming."
69. He said, "Union is strength."
70. Mother said, "The sun rises in the east."
71. She says, "I read a book."
72. You will say, "I saw a picture."
73. They said, "We went to college."
74. He said to me, "You sing well."
75. I said to Veena, "You should see me."
76. I said to you, "He gave me a pen."
77. He said, "Here is a pen."
78. You said, "Tomorrow is a holiday."
79. He said, "Two and four is six."
80. The teacher said to us, "When the cat is away, the mice will play."
81. He said, "The brave alone deserve the fair."
82. Gandhiji said, "Non violence is the best means of achieving success."
83. The teacher said, "The sum of three angles of a triangle is two right angles."
84. He said, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing."
85. They said, "Time and tide wait for no man."
86. My father said, "Labour never goes in vain."
87. She said, "We are mortal."
88. She said, "I had won the prize."
89. They said to the boys, "You sang well."
90. Mohan said to me, "I wanted to help you."
91. She said, "I was absent in the class."
92. Ram said, "I had to do the work."
93. She said to me, "I had no time for you."
94. She said, "I had been waiting for you for two hours."
95. He said to me, "I can defeat you."
96. They said to us, "We are giving a nice present."
97. She says to me, "Yours is black and mine is white."
98. I said to him "I love you and your cat."
99. He says, "I could pass the examination."
100. He will say to me. "I need your co-operation."

101. The teacher remarked, "A bad carpenter quarrels with his tools."
102. They said, "We cannot escape death."
103. The saint said, "Diamond cuts diamond."
104. He said, "Every potter praises his pot."
105. They said, "Contentment is happiness."
106. She said, "A bad man is better than a bad name."
107. He said, "A burnt child dreads the fire."
108. The businessman said, "A bird in hand is worth two in the bush."
109. They said, "The innocent have nothing to fear."
110. He said, "Something is better than nothing."
111. Mukesh said to the children, "Riches have wings."
112. The minister said, "Poverty breeds strife."
113. He said, "Rome was not built in a day."
114. She said, "Pure gold does not fear the flame."
115. Mr. Thakur said to the students, "Respect yourself and you will be respected."
116. Grandfather said, "The sun is a big ball of fire."
117. He said, "Example is better than precept."
118. The teacher said, "Five plus five is ten."
119. The Home Minister said to the people, "Fortune favours the brave."
120. Mr. Mishra said, "Money begets money."
121. Father said, "Man proposes, God disposes."
122. "I saw a goat in the garden yesterday," He said.
123. He said to me, "I have been reading since morning."
124. I said to my friend, "I shall return on Sunday."
125. She said to the queen, "My lord, I am a very poor woman and need your mercy."
126. The officer said, "Brother and sisters, I know very well that you did everything for me that you could."
127. She said, "Ajay, you are my life."
128. "Okay, I will come again tomorrow," he said.
129. She said, "Well, I shall punish you today."
130. The leader said, "Dear friends, I can't do without your help."
131. "Usha is my sister," He said.
132. She said, "You cannot be my lover."
133. Hanuman said, "You are a great cheat, Surya."
134. I said to him, "I don't know what Shobhana is doing."
135. She said, "He always ignored me."
136. My mother said, "You should take care of your health."
137. He said, "I did it yesterday."
138. He said, "My father died a year ago."
139. He said, "I wrote to her the day before yesterday."
140. She said, "I am going away tomorrow."
141. He said, "I shall join the office next week."
142. I said to the students, "I have sympathy for you."
143. The girl said to her mother, "I shall obey you."
144. He said, "I was present."
145. He said to her, "I was busy, so I didn't help you."
146. You said to her, "I have not beaten your dog."
147. Ajay said to Ajit, "You are my best friend."
148. She says to them, "This is mine and that is yours."
149. She says to Mohan, "If you give me a pen, I shall give you a book."

Based on Interrogative Sentence :

Q. 2. Change into Indirect speech.

(A) Yes-No Questions :

1. Mohan said to me, "Are you ill?"
2. He said to Binay, "Have you a black pen?"

3. She said to him, "Will you help me?"
4. She said to Mr. Thakur, "Are you joining tomorrow?"
5. Meena said to me, "Should you beat him?"
6. Vijay said to his brother, "Did you buy a watch?"
7. I said to you, "Did you teach my brother?"
8. He said to her, "Do you know the way?"
9. He said to Nilu, "Were you living in Mumbai?"
10. They said to me, "Do we not help you?"
11. Anju said to me, "Are you rich?"
12. He said to me, "Were you busy?"
13. Murari said to me, "Are you going today?"
14. He said to me, "Was I not teasing you?"
15. "Have you read the Gita?" he asked me.
16. She said to him, "Can you do this work?"
17. "Do you believe in ghosts?" she said to the wizard.
18. "Do you really know magic?" said the king.
19. The boy said, "Do you know the way to the station?"
20. He said to me, "Do I play cricket?"
21. The people said, "Will India win the match?"
22. Dilip said to him, "Are you going to the movie tonight?"
23. Binit asked, "Are the boys here?"
24. He said, "Is Binay your brother?"
25. I said to her, "Did you go away last year?"
26. Hema said, "Is the principal in the office?"
27. She said, "Has Mukesh many friends?"
28. She said to me, "Can you speak English?"
29. Mr. Thakur said to me, "Will you help me?"
30. My wife said, "Have you done your work?"
31. "Shall we meet at the platform?" they said.
32. The teacher shouted angrily, "Have you no manners?"
33. He said to me, "Is this seat reserved for you?"
34. The leader said, "Would you help me in election, Anand?"
35. I said to the station master, "Has the train left for Delhi?"
36. She said, "Are you going to Delhi?"
37. Binod said, "Will you come and play football with me?"
38. She said, "Will you post this letter for me?"
39. He said to her, "Do you want to be a writer?"
40. "Do you go there everyday?" he asked. "Yes, I do," I replied.
41. He said, "Did he come?"
42. He said to me, "Do you feel sorry for what you did?"
43. I said to her, "Are you flying a kite?"
44. The teacher said to me, "Are you feeling well today?"
45. I said to my father, "May I go to the pictures tonight?"
46. She said to me, "Did you attend the class yesterday?"
47. I said to the old man, "Do you like this book?"
48. You said to me, "Are you coming to the meeting today?"
49. She said to her friend, "Have you enough money to buy books?"

(B) Wh-Questions :

1. He said to me, "What is your name?"
2. She said to me, "How are you?"
3. The teacher said to me, "What is your father?"
4. My friend said to her, "How old are you?"
5. I said to you, "What do you do?"
6. You said to her, "Who are you?"
7. She said, "What are you?"
8. He said, "Who did this?"
9. She said to her, "What is your mother's name?"
10. I asked her, "Which class do you read in?"
11. Mamta said to him, "Who is your father?"
12. The teacher said to you, "What have you done for the country examination?"

13. She said to her, "Where do you live?"
14. He said to me, "Where is the station?"
15. She said to me, "Where are you going?"
16. His father said to her, "Why have you failed in the examination?"
17. "Why are you telling a lie?" said the teacher to Arbind.
18. "What are you doing here?" said the policeman to me.
19. I said to him, "Why are you crying?"
20. He said to me, "What did you eat?"
21. She said, "When will you return?"
22. She said to me, "Why did you insult my sister?"
23. The teacher said to the student, "Why were you absent yesterday?"
24. He said to me, "What do you want?"
25. Manisha said to me, "Why do you look so sad and gloomy today?"
26. He said to you, "What can I do for you?"
27. He said to the station master, "When does the next train come in?"
28. She said to him "Why did you write to me such an insulting letter?"
29. He said to her, "What is the matter?"
30. He said to me, "What were you doing?"
31. She said to Bhavna, "When will you give me your book?"
32. She said, "Who went there?"
33. He said, "What happened?"
34. He said to you, "How many books have you?"
35. She asked him, "How many students are there in your school?"
36. The landlord said to me, "Who disturbs you?"
37. Shanti said to me, "What is happening?"
38. I said to her, "Who is helping you?"
39. "Whose book did you borrow last night?" she said to me.
40. I said to Manish, "Why are you happy?"
41. I said to Monika, "When is your partner coming?"
42. You said to your brother, "Who wrote this letter yesterday?"
43. The teacher said to the student, "Why have you come late today?"
44. The old man said, "Where do you come from?"
45. The clerk said to the officer, "Why do you not accept a bribe?"
46. I said to Mr. Pathak, "When will you come to my house again?"
47. He said to me, "What is the necessity of the examination?"
48. The police said to the young men, "Which of you were found guilty?"
49. My mother said to me, "What will you do with the money?"
50. The people said, "Which team will win the match?"

Based On Imperative Sentence :

Q. 3. Change into Indirect speech.

1. The teacher said to the students, "Read at least eight hours daily."
2. The principal said to the boys, "Be quiet and listen to my words patiently."
3. She said to me, "Lend me your pen."
4. I said to Binay, "Go out of the room at once."
5. My wife said to me, "Do as I say."
6. He said, "Go away from here."
7. She said, "Pawan, switch on the Radio."
8. The doctor suggested to me, "Take medicine three times in a day."
9. He said to his servant, "Shut the door."
10. Mukesh said to Binay, "Please go to Patna Market with me."
11. The saint said to him "Trust in God and do the right."
12. The girl said, "Mamma, forgive me this time."
13. I said to my teacher, "Pardon me, Sir."
14. The elders said to the children, "Do not waste your time."
15. He said to me, "Let me study."

16. He said to me, "Go and post this letter once."
17. The master said to his servant, "Show me your identity card."
18. I said to her, "Don't go there."
19. He said to me, "Don't smoke."
20. He said to his son, "Don't sit here."
21. She said to him, "Be attentive in the class."
22. The mother said to her daughter, "Let me play in the garden."
23. He said, "Let me play in the garden."
24. The beggar said to the old woman, "Please give me a piece of bread."
25. The teacher said to the boys, "Work hard regularly."
26. He said to me, "Please give me a cup of coffee at once."
27. The teacher said to the girls, "Open your books at page twenty."
28. I said to my wife, "Let us go to the picture tonight."
29. She said to me, "Do come tomorrow."
30. He said to you, "Do have a cup of coffee."
31. She said to me, "Never tell a lie."
32. Shobhana said to the teacher, "Please explain this question to me."
33. Veena said to the renter, "Leave my house at once."
34. The teacher said to the boys, "Work hard and be regular in studies."
35. The tyrant said, "Shoot the prisoner."
36. She said to us, "Let us have some music."
37. He said, "Let me have some coffee."
38. Prabhaker said to his friends, "Let me do my work, please."
39. Sweta said to us, "Let us return home."
40. I said to him, "Please wait here until I return."
41. The captain said to the soldiers, "Do not fire until I give you signal."
42. He said to his disciples, "Honour your father and mother."
43. I said to her, "Don't walk so fast."
44. The jailer said to him, "Bring the prisoner before me."
45. He said to them, "Listen to my words and act upon them."
46. The policeman said to the young man, "Open the bag which you are carrying."
47. The master said to his servant, "Close the door."
48. I said to Rahul, "Do this work."
49. The doctor said, "Open your eyes."
50. "Call the second witness," said the Judge.
51. He said to me, "Keep your dresses in your bag."
52. I said to my mother, "Take care of your health."
53. He said, "Stand up on the desk."
54. "Shoot" said the officer to his men.
55. The teacher said to Vivek, "Show me your note book."
56. She said, "Don't write on the wall, Gita."
57. I said to my brother, "Don't disturb me."
58. He said to her, "Do read this book."
59. I said to her, "Do this work at once."
60. The students said, "Let us play together."
61. Mohan said to her, "Let us sing together."
62. She said, "Let me stay here."
63. He said to me, "Let us discuss the matter."
64. Maneshwer babu said, "Let him catch the train."
65. He said, "Let me go out."
66. She said to me, "Let us work for the sale."
67. She said, "Lend me your book, will you?"
68. Renu said to her husband, "Let me watch TV."
69. The boy said to his teacher, "Let me play here."
70. The director said, "Begin your enquiry."

He said to Anshu, "Please don't interfere in my work."
 I said to Sudhir, "Let me do the work, please."
 The teacher said to him, "Work steadily."
 He said to his classmate, "Please tell me what time it is."
 The magistrate said to the accused, "Do tell me the truth or I will send you to jail."

Based on Optative Sentence :

Q. 4. Change into Indirect speech

1. He said to me, "May God bless you!"
2. He said, "May God forgive her!"
3. I said to my brother-in-law, "May our friendship live long!"
4. The people said, "Long live the prime minister!"
5. She said to me, "May you live long!"
6. They said, "May God make us happy!"
7. I said to her, "May you succeed!"
8. He said, "May God reward your labour!"
9. We said, "May our democracy live long!"
10. The witch said, "May you die!"
11. My mother said to me, "May God help you!"
12. He said, "May heaven have pity on me!"
13. She said, "God save the Chief Minister!"
14. The workmen said, "May our unity live long!"
15. The saint said to me, "May you lead a happy married life!"
16. "May God bless the laborious student!" said the old woman.
17. The colleagues said to Bhavna on her birthday, "Long live my friend!"
18. He said to me, "May you get the first prize!"
19. The hermit said, "God save the helpless!"
20. "May God pardon this young man!" said the old man.
21. My grandmother said, "May you live long with my age also!"
22. She said, "Long live my lover!"
23. I said to Shanker, "May you prosper!"
24. They said, "May God bless all!"
25. I said to her, "May you be blessed with a daughter!"

Based on Exclamatory Sentence :

Q. 5. Change into Indirect speech.

1. Prabhaker said, "Alas! I am ruined."
2. The cricketers said, "Hurrah! The TVS cup is ours."
3. The teacher said to the students, "Well done!"
4. She said, "What a fine place it is!"
5. My wife said, "How dark the night is!"
6. I said to her, "Good night!"
7. He said to Binod, "Sorry! I cannot help you."
8. She said, "What a nice film it is!"
9. Divakar said, "What a terrible song!"
10. Pinku said, "What a beautiful scene it is!"
11. He said, "Ah! He is dead."
12. He said, "What a fall!"
13. Priyanka said, "What an idea!"
14. Dhoni said, "Hurrah! we have won the match."
15. She said, "Ha! Ha! I am happy."
16. Anshu said, "How industrious you are!"
17. He said, "How sweet you sing!"
18. Bholu said, "What type of woman she is!"
19. Pankaj said, "Alas! I am undone."
20. They said to Bhavna, "Happy Birthday!"
21. Manoj said, "How foolish I am!"
22. He said, "What a beautiful garden!"
23. She said, "Happy Christmas!"

24. They said, "What a fierce animal it is!"
25. She said, "How terrible the storm is!"
26. Binay said, "What a great mistake I have made!"
27. She said, "Congratulations!"
28. My father said, "How naughty these girls are!"
29. He said, "What a fool I am!"
30. The teacher said, "Alas! Gandhijee is no more."
31. He said, "Good bye!"
32. She said, "Welcome!"
33. He said to her, "Fie! Fie! you mean girl, you have betrayed me."
34. Mr. Mishra said, "Curse this thing!"
35. He said to me, "Fool! Liar!"
36. He said, "Oh! My dog is dead."
37. The people said, "Bravo! you have done well."
38. I said, "O, that I had never wasted my time!"
39. He said, "What a lovely flower!"
40. "What a clever fellow you are!" he said.
41. She said, "Alas! the child is dead."
42. The teacher said, "What a foolish student you are!"
43. She said, "How sad it is!"
44. Mr. Thakur said, "Alas! I have lost everything."
45. She said, "Hurrah! My lover has won the first prize."
46. I said to Mr. Prasad, "What a powerful shot it is!"
47. Veena said, "How foolishly you have acted!"
48. The students said, "How stiff the paper is!"
49. He said, "How beautiful the picture is!"
50. He said, "What a great misery!"

Miscellaneous

Q. 6. Change into Indirect speech.

1. Krishna said, "I am very busy now."
2. He said to me, "I am going home."
3. My teacher said, "It is time to work hard."
4. She said, "I am unwell."
5. Murari said, "I have passed the intermediate examination."
6. He said, "My brother is writing letters."
7. She said, "The man shall come."
8. Devan Babu said, "The buffalo died in the night."
9. He said, "God rules and governs all things."
10. The gentleman said to the stranger, "I know you."
11. I said to my beloved, "I am glad to be here this evening."
12. Her angry father jeered, "Do you suppose you know better than your own mother?"
13. Raman said to Mantu, "Go away."
14. Anupam said, "How clever I am!"
15. He says, "She lives in Muzaffarpur."
16. My brother will say, "I have seen the Tajmahal at Agra."
17. I said, "I have been ill since morning."
18. She said to him, "You will miss the train."
19. Renu says, "Do you know my residence?"
20. He said, "Love is great."
21. The teacher said, "The first battle was fought in Panipat!"
22. The young man said, "I take exercise daily."
23. The teacher said, "Mahatma Gandhi believed in non-violence."
24. He said to me, "Might is right."
25. Father said to us, "Slow and steady wins the race."
26. The teacher said, "Truth wins in the long run."
27. He said, "We cannot be quite happy in this life."
28. I said to her, "What will you do? if you fail?"
29. Dhrub said to his driver, "Is the car ready?"
30. I said to you, "Which is your best book?"
31. He said, "I might go abroad in 1998."

32. My father said to me, "You ought to respect your teachers."
33. He said, "I am an early riser."
34. He said, "My elder daughter wants to be an I.A.S. officer."
35. The director said, "You must finish this assignment by the end of March."
36. He said to her, "You ought to respect your teachers."
37. The principal said, "You may go now."
38. The teacher said, "I shall finish the courses by the end of this month."
39. Binay said, "I was attending computer classes."
40. Bhavana said, "Rima sang beautifully at my birthday party."
41. The boy said to me, "We have been waiting for you for three hours."
42. Chandramukhi said to her, "I would help you in difficulty."
43. She said, "Alas ! I have lost everything."
44. He said, "May his son scale heights of glory !"
45. The judge said, "Bring the culprit on the scene."
46. He said, "Let us go out for a picnic in this lovely weather."
47. She said to Ajit, "What was she reading last night ?"
48. The Principal said to the naughty girl, "Get out of my office."
49. The headmaster said, "He is doing well enough."
50. The teacher said to his students, "Gandhijee was assassinated on January 30, 1948."
51. Mr. Thakur said, "If you were present at the site of accident, you would cry."
52. He said to the students, "Have you brought, 'Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare' today ?"
53. The police said, "Why did you steal the silver candle sticks?"
54. He said, "Let us keep quiet about the controversial matter."
55. Mr. Mishra said, "I want to participate in the Annual function."
56. He said to me, "The gardener was watering the plants."
57. Father said, "Anshu is very obedient."
58. Raman said, "I have an urgent message for you."
59. Mr. Thakur said to the students, "Don't waste your time, work hard to get success at the examination."
60. Raja said to me, "Please ask Bijay to take a seat, I shall be coming in a moment."
61. Antonio said to Bassanio, "My dear friend, I can spare your wife, my life and everything for you. Be bold and face life."
62. Dasharath said to Vishwamitra, "Please do not insist on taking Ram and Lakshman with you, I am prepared to send my whole army with you."
63. The director said to the teacher, "Why did you come late ?"
64. The mother said, "Anshu, what were you doing ?"
65. "Don't be afraid, my children" said the monkey chief."
66. Socrates said, "Virtue is its own reward."
67. He said to the interviewer, "Could you please repeat the question ?"
68. He said, "it used to be a lovely, quiet street."
69. The spectators said, "Bravo ! well done, players."
70. I said to my friend, "Good morning, let us go for a picnic today."
71. The new student asked the old one, "Do you know my name ?"
72. I said to my mother, "I will certainly take you to Bangalore this week."
73. "How long does the journey take ?" my co-passenger asked me.
74. He said, "I go for a walk every morning."
75. I reiterated, "I don't care about the job."
76. I said to my brother, "Let us go to some hillstation for a change."

77. I said, "Can you do these sums for me ?"
78. Gopan said to me, "Can you do these sums for me ?"
79. The boss said, "It's time we began planning our work."
80. He said to the Judge, "I did not commit this crime."
81. Rahul said, "I will do it now or never."
82. My father once said to me, "If I can't trust my people, I don't to be doing this."
83. Doshi said to his wife, "Please select one of these necklaces."
84. He wrote in his report, "The rainfall has been scanty till now."
85. She said to Rita, "Please help me with my homework."
86. I said to him, "Where have you lost the pen I brought for yesterday."
87. "Govind," said the manager sternly, "I command you to tell me what the old man said."
88. "How clever of you to have solved the puzzle so quickly !" said the mother.
89. The Prime Minister said, "We shall not allow anyone to disturb the peace."
90. I said to her, "I can no longer tolerate your coming late."

Q. 7. Change into Direct speech.

1. He requested him to lend him his pen.
2. I say that I will work hard now.
3. They exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.
4. He admitted that he had not worked hard.
5. You say that the governor came at ten.
6. Anshu will tell you that she is not feeling well.
7. The parrot says that a hunter had caught it.
8. He inquired of her where she lived.
9. Aman said that the birthday had happened the day before.
10. Veena told Anupam that she was a good girl.
11. I said that I had been ill since Monday.
12. She told me that I would miss the train.
13. I told them that he was speaking the truth.
14. He promised that he would finish the work as soon as he could.
15. The teacher told us that slow and steady wins the race.
16. Usha asked me if I had attended the office the previous day.
17. The teacher asked Gopal why he had not done his home work.
18. She inquired of me why I had called her.
19. He prayed that God might pardon that sinner.
20. The tourist exclaimed that the Tajmahal was a splendid building.
21. He forbade me to go there.
22. The teacher advised me to work regularly.
23. He requested his father to let him continue his studies.
24. He said that I might go then.
25. He said that he had gone to Mumbai the previous day.

Q. 8. Find out the error part of the following sentences

1. The Times of India says (1)/ that our office (2)/ will remain closed (3)/ on Sunday next. (4)/ No error (5)
2. He told to me (1)/ that the man (2)/ would come (3)/ nextday. (4)/ No error. (5)
3. My father told me (1)/ that honesty (2)/ was (3)/ the best policy. (4)/ No error (5)
4. The teacher enquired the students (1)/ whether (2)/ they remembered (3)/ the lesson well. (4)/ No error (5)
5. The inspector of police (1)/ asked the thief (2)/ if he had been (3)/ a man had found guilty was set free. (4)/ No error (5)
6. The Magistrate asked the culprit (1)/ that it was true that he had been (3)/ caught red handed. (4)/ No error (5)
7. Rahul asked (1)/ his servant at what time (2)/ he would be at the station the previous day. (4)/ No error (5)
8. The General (1)/ commanded the soldiers (2)/ that they should move quickly. (4)/ No error (5)

4. He asked me (1)/ whether I knew (2)/ who had stolen (3)/ my book. (4) No error (5)
5. The stranger asked (1)/ the policeman (2)/ that which road (3)/ would lead to the station. (4)/ No error. (5)
6. I asked him how far had he come (1)/ in his research but (2)/ he just refused (3)/ to give me a straight answer. (4) No error (5)
7. They (1)/ informed him that (2)/ they will have to pay the bill (3)/ when the goods arrived. (4)/ No error (5)
8. She said (1)/ that (2)/ she will help me (3)/ whenever I was in difficulty. (4)/ No error (5)
9. She cursed (1)/ him that God (2)/ might grant (3)/ him a long life. (4)/ No error (5)
10. The secretary of the workers' union (1)/ remarked that the present government is so selfish (2)/ that it cared very little (3)/ about solving anyone else's problem. (4) No error (5)
11. He asked me (1)/ that how I got (2)/ time to write (3)/ all these poems. (4)/ No error (5)
12. When the mother saw (1)/ an elephant coming towards the children (2)/ she cried out and ask them to run away. (4)/ No error (5)
13. They wished (1)/ the bride and the bridegroom (2)/ that their married life (3)/ might be successful. (4)/ No error (5)
14. My elder brother (1)/ asked me (2)/ not to go out in the rain (3)/ or I will catch a cold (4)/ No error (5)
15. When Gayatri said that (1)/ she is coming to see me the next day (2)/ I wondered (3)/ what problems she would bring. (4)/ No error (5)
16. The lawyer asked me (1)/ where had I left my clothes (2)/ before taking a dip (3)/ in the river. (4)/ No error (5)
17. The Guide told us (1)/ that where the Island was (2)/ and went on (3)/ narrating its history. (4)/ No error (5)
18. I asked (1)/ if she has looked (2)/ everywhere (3)/ and she said, 'yes'. (4)/ No error (5)
19. Vikas said that he was going to (1)/ the library and wanted to (2)/ know that I could (3)/ accompany him. (4)/ No error (5)
20. He requested (1)/ his master (2)/ to forgive him (3)/ for my negligence. (4)/ No error (5)
21. The lady said that (1)/ she should be away (2)/ from home tomorrow as Malti's (3)/ friend had come to visit Mumbai. (4)/ No error (5)
22. The driver said that hundred kilometers is, (1)/ after all, a short distance (2)/ which he could cover in half an hour (3)/ or at most, in forty five minutes. (4) No error (5)
23. He reminded (1)/ me that he has often (2)/ told me not to play (3)/ with fire. (4)/ No error
24. The principal asked (1)/ the student (2)/ where he was (3)/ yesterday. (4) No error (5)
25. Ramu told me (1)/ that I am (2)/ ready to do (3)/ any work. (4)/ No error (5)
26. The student (1)/ asked to the teacher (2)/ what he had done (3)/ to deserve such punishment. (4)/ No error (5)
27. The Headmaster advised the student (1)/ who had failed in the examination twice (2)/ that not to attempt it again (3)/ until he had time to prepare for it properly. (4)/ No error (5)
28. He told me that (1)/ he couldn't buy the paintings (2)/ which he wanted very much, (3)/ because he hadn't enough money. (4)/ No error (5)
29. Veena appealed (1)/ to the managing committee (2)/ that she may be (3)/ allowed to join the volunteer force. (4)/ No error (5)
30. His mother told him (1)/ that he had committed (2)/ a blunder (3)/ by not appearing at the examination. (4)/ No error (5)
31. They asked her (1)/ who she was (2)/ and what was the purpose (3)/ of her coming. (4)/ No error (5)

37. He asked me (1)/ if I am ill and (2)/ I answered that I was not. (3)/ No error (4)
38. He said that he was an employee (1)/ of the gas company (2)/ and had come to inspect the gas connection. (3)/ No error (4)
39. He suggested us (1)/ that we should try to improve our condition (2)/ by beginning to work hard (3)/ No error (4)
40. We asked them (1)/ that if there was (2)/ any difficulty (3)/ that they were facing. (4)/ No error (5)
41. The doctor (1)/ advised the patient (2)/ that walk for at least one hour (3)/ everyday in the morning. (4)/ No error (5)
42. The tutor cautioned (1)/ the girl's guardian (2)/ that she would not (3)/ be able to get through the examination until she works hard. (4)/ No error (5)
43. Her teacher told (1)/ the class that the human heart was (2)/ about (3)/ as big as a clenched fist. (4) No error (5)
44. I asked him (1)/ if the number of casualties (2)/ of this year were more than (3)/ that of the last year. (4)/ No error (5)
45. He told me that (1)/ he has completed the task (2)/ I had given him (3)/ the previous day. (4)/ No error (5)
46. The author said to that (1)/ there were many people (2)/ who were deprived of (3)/ the minimum basic facilities. (4)/ No error (5)
47. He told us (1)/ to not spend (2)/ all we earned (3)/ on living lavishly. (4)/ No error (5)
48. The receptionist asked me (1)/ who do I want (2)/ to meet (3)/ in the office. (4)/ No error (5)
49. He told me (1)/ that his favourite food (2)/ was chicken and curry (3)/ and asked what was mine. (4)/ No error (5)
50. Pressed by his students (1)/ the principal suddenly said (2)/ that I am in no way responsible for the quarrel. (4)/ No error (5)

Q. 9. Correct the following sentences :

1. He said that the sun gives us light and kept us warm.
2. He told to me that he had written a letter to his friend the previous day.
3. I told him that these problems should be solved.
4. He said he was senior to me in age.
5. She asked me that when the train left.
6. I ordered my servant to polish his shoes.
7. I advised him to work sincerely if you wanted to succeed.
8. I requested him that help me.
9. He wished that you might win a prize.
10. He exclaimed with applause that I have stood first.
11. He greeted me and asked where was I going.
12. They said that he used to help us in need.
13. He told me that he had never seen such a lazy boy as I am.
14. He enquired us whether we were going away that day.
15. He said that God was everywhere.
16. The teacher warned us to not sleep late and miss the train.
17. The teacher warned me that he would turn me out if I come late again.
18. I asked him why was he working so hard.
19. You said that tomorrow was a holiday.
20. The captain applauded him and said that he has done well.
21. Addressing the audience, the chairman told him that they had to think over the problem seriously
22. The master ordered the servant to leave the room and forbade him not to show him his face again.
23. Binay proposed Vikas that they should go out for a walk.
24. He exclaimed with joy that she sings very sweetly.
25. He demanded me why I had insulted his brother

Q. 10. Do as directed :

1. He said, "Hurrah ! my friend has passed."
(Change into Indirect speech)
2. The teacher asked me very angrily why I had come.
(Change into Direct speech)
3. She said to me, "Mind your own business."
(Change into Reported speech)
4. I said to him, "Do you take exercise daily ?"
(Begin-I asked him)
5. She asked me if I was feeling better.
(Begin-She said to me "..... ?")
6. "What a clever fellow you are !" he said. (Begin-He said)
7. He said, "May God bless her with a long life and prosperity !"
(Change into Reported speech)
8. He said that one must not cross the road against red light.
(Begin He said. ".....")
9. The Mahatma said to his devotees, " Do good to others if you want that others should do good to you."
(Change into Indirect speech)
10. He said, "Oh dear ! I have spilt tea on the table cloth."
(Begin-He exclaimed with sorrow)
11. He said, "May God grant peace to the departed soul !"
(Begin-He prayed that)
12. I suggested to my brother that we should go to some hill station for a change.
(Change into Direct speech)
13. The traveller said to the farmer, "Can you tell me the way to the nearest inn ?"
(Turn into Reported speech)
14. The employer said to the workman, "I cannot pay you higher wages."
(Begin-The employer told)
15. He said to me, "Are you going to cinema ?" "Yes."
(Begin-He asked me)
16. The monitor said to the headmaster, "Sir, may I come in ?"
(Rewrite the sentence using 'respectfully' without changing its meaning.)
17. He said to me, "Fie ! Fie ! you mean fellow, you have cheated me."
(Turn into Indirect speech)
18. He urged the students to be quiet and listen to his words patiently.
(Begin-He said to the students, ".....")
19. The editor of the Indian Nation said, "On every Sunday we shall bring out a special magazine section."
(Transform into Reported speech)
20. The magistrate said to the criminal, "Can you tell me the name of the man who instigated you to do so ?"
(Change into Indirect speech)
21. "Have you anything to say in favour of the prisoner ?" said the judge.
(Begin-The judge asked)
22. The captain said to the soldiers, "Brave sons of the mother land, fight bravely."
(Change into Indirect speech)
23. He said, "Yes, I can do it."
(Begin-He replied in the affirmative and said that)
24. Aditya said to Rudransh, "Good morning, how do you do ?"
(Begin-Aditya wished Rudransh)
25. He said to his friend, "Please wait here until I return from the office."
(Change into Reported speech)

Answers With Explanation

Q. 8.

1. (2) our की जगह its का प्रयोग होगा। (विशेष जानकारी के लिए Rule पढ़ें)
2. (1) told के बाद to का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
3. (3) was की जगह is का प्रयोग होगा। (विशेष जानकारी के लिए Rule पढ़ें)
4. (1) injured के बाद Object के पहले of का प्रयोग होता है।
5. (5) Sentence correct है।
6. (2) first (पहला) that की जगह if का प्रयोग होगा।
7. (3) went की जगह had gone का प्रयोग होगा।
8. (3) that march की जगह to march का प्रयोग होगा।

9. (4) my book की जगह his book का प्रयोग होगा।
10. (3) Interrogative word- which के पहले that का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।
11. (1) How far had he come की जगह How far he had come का प्रयोग होगा।
12. (3) They will have to pay the bill की जगह He would have pay the bill का प्रयोग होगा।
13. (3) will की जगह would का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Reporting verb सारे Past Tense में है।
14. (1) cursed की जगह blessed का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Given sentence से आशीर्वाद का बोध हो रहा है।
15. (2) Is की जगह was का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Reporting verb-remark सारे Past Tense में है।
16. (2) that का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि Interrogative word 'how' के बाद conjunction that का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
17. (4) Ask की जगह asked का प्रयोग होगा चूँकि She cried out Past Tense में है अतः She cried out and asked them का प्रयोग होगा।
18. (5) Given sentence correct है।
19. (4) will की जगह would का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Reporting verb-ask सारे Past Tense में है।
20. (2) is की जगह was का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Reporting verb 'said' सारे Past Tense में है।
21. (2) Where had I की जगह where I had का प्रयोग होगा। Indirect speech में Interrogative word + Subject + Verb का प्रयोग होता है। अतः where + I + had का प्रयोग होगा।
22. (2) that का प्रयोग नहीं होगा। Interrogative words-when, where, what, how etc. के पहले Indirect speech में that का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
23. (2) has की जगह had का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Reporting verb-ask सारे Past Tense में है।
24. (3) that की जगह if or whether का प्रयोग होगा। जरा Given sentence को Direct speech के form में लिखें तो आपको खुद पता चल जायेगा कि if/whether का प्रयोग क्यों हुआ।

Direct speech : He said to me, "I am going to the library, can you accompany me ?"

इससे स्पष्ट है कि "can you accompany me ?" Yes-Yes question है जिसके पहले Indirect speech में if या whether का प्रयोग होगा।

25. (4) my की जगह his का प्रयोग होगा।
26. (3) Tomorrow की जगह The next day का प्रयोग होगा।
27. (1) is की जगह was का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Reporting verb सारे Past Tense में है।
28. (2) Has की जगह had का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Reporting verb reminded Past Tense में है।
29. (4) Yesterday की जगह the previous day का प्रयोग होगा।
30. (2) I am की जगह he was का प्रयोग होगा।
31. (2) Asked के बाद 'to' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा। Asked के बाद प्रयोग करने के पहले to का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
32. (3) That का प्रयोग नहीं होगा। यह अनावश्यक है।
33. (3) which he wanted की जगह which he had wanted का प्रयोग होगा।
34. (3) may की जगह might का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Reporting verb appealed Past Tense में है।

3. what was the purpose की जगह what the purpose was का प्रयोग होगा। Indirect speech में I.W + Subject + A.V. का प्रयोग होता है।

4. if I am ill की जगह if I was ill का प्रयोग होगा।

5. Given sentence correct है।

6. (1) suggested के बाद प्रयुक्त object-us के पहले 'to' preposition का प्रयोग होगा।

7. (2) that का प्रयोग नहीं होगा। if स्वतः conjunction है इसलिए इसके पहले that का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।

8. (3) that walk की जगह to walk का प्रयोग होगा।

9. ध्यान दें :

Direct : The doctor said to the patient, "take medicine in time."

Indirect : The doctor advised the patient to take medicine in time. (✓)

or, The doctor advised the patient that take medicine in time. (×)

10. (4) until she works hard की जगह until she worked का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Reporting verb—cautioned Past Tense में है।

11. (2) was की जगह is का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Reported speech में universal truth का प्रयोग हुआ है। अतः universal truth के साथ Past Tense का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। Universal truth के साथ हमेशा Simple Present Tense का प्रयोग होता है।

12. ध्यान दें :

Direct : Her teacher said to the class, "The human heart is about as big as a clenched fist."

Indirect : Her teacher told the class that the human heart is about as big as a clenched fist.

13. (3) were की जगह was का प्रयोग होगा।

14. (2) has की जगह had का प्रयोग होगा।

15. (1) said के बाद 'to' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि said के साथ object का प्रयोग नहीं है।

16. (2) to not की जगह not to का प्रयोग होगा। not to + V¹ का प्रयोग होता है न कि to not + V¹ का।

17. (2) Who do I want की जगह whom I wanted का प्रयोग होगा।

18. (4) What was mine की जगह what mine was का प्रयोग होगा।

19. (3) I am की जगह I was का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Reporting verb said—Past Tense में है।

20. Q. 9.

1. He said that the sun gives us light and keeps us warm.
2. He told me that he had written a letter to his friend the previous day.
3. I told him that those problems should be solved.
4. He said that he was senior to me in age.
5. She asked me when the train left.
6. I ordered my servant to polish my shoes.
7. I advised him to work sincerely if he wanted to succeed.
8. I requested him to help me.
9. He wished that I might win a prize.
10. He exclaimed with applause that I had stood first.
11. He greeted me and asked where I was going.
12. They said that he used to help them in need.
13. He told me that he had never seen such a lazy boy as I was.
14. He enquired of us whether we were going away that day.

21. He said that God is everywhere.

22. The teacher warned us not to sleep late and miss the train.

23. The teacher warned me that he would turn me out if I came late again.

24. I asked him why he was working so hard.

25. You said that the next day was a holiday.

26. The captain applauded him and said that he had done well.

27. Addressing the audience, the chairman told them that they had to think over the problem seriously.

28. The master ordered the servant to leave the room and forbade him to show him his face again.

29. Binay proposed to Vikas that they should go out for a walk.

30. He exclaimed with joy that she sang very sweetly.

31. He demanded of me why I had insulted his brother.

32. Q. 10.

33. 1. He exclaimed with delight that his friend had passed.

34. 2. The teacher said to me very angrily, "Why have you come?"

35. 3. She asked me to mind my own business.

36. 4. I asked him if/whether he took exercise daily.

37. 5. She said to me, "Are you feeling better?"

38. 6. He said that I was a very clever fellow.

39. 7. He prayed that God might bless her with a long life and prosperity.

40. 8. He said, "One must not cross the road against red light."

41. 9. The Mahatma asked his devotees to do good to others if they wanted that others should do good to them.

42. 10. He exclaimed with sorrow that he had spilt tea on the table cloth.

43. 11. He prayed that God might grant peace to the departed soul.

44. 12. I said to my brother, "Let us go to some hillstation for a change."

45. 13. The traveller enquired of the farmer if he could tell him the way to the nearest inn.

46. 14. The employer told the workman that he could not pay him higher wages.

47. 15. He asked me if I was going to cinema and I replied in the affirmative.

48. 16. The monitor asked the headmaster respectfully if he might go in.

49. 17. He called me a mean fellow and exclaimed with contempt that I had cheated him.

50. 18. He said to the students, "Be quiet and listen to my words patiently."

51. 19. The editor of the Indian Nation said that on every Sunday it would bring out a special magazine section.

52. 20. The magistrate asked the criminal if he could tell him the name of the man who instigated him to do so.

53. 21. The judge asked if I/he had anything to say in favour of the prisoner.

54. 22. The captain called/addressed the soldiers as brave sons of the mother land and inspired them to fight bravely.

55. 23. He replied in the affirmative and said that he could do it.

56. 24. Aditya wished Rudransh good morning and asked him how he was.

57. 25. He requested his friend to wait there until he returned from the office.

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