



26.

Direct & Indirect Speech

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I. NARRATION

Narration का अर्थ है 'कथन'। यह Narrate से बना हुआ शब्द है जिसका अर्थ है 'कहना'। Narration दो प्रकार के होते हैं—

- (a) Direct Narration (Direct Speech)
- (b) Indirect Narration (Indirect Speech)

Speech : Whatever we speak is called our speech.

A. Direct Speech

(When anything, which is spoken or written by somebody is written or presented as it is, is called *direct speech*.)

बोलने वाले के असली शब्दों का वर्णन ज्यों के त्यों करने को Direct Speech कहते हैं। वाक्य में वक्ता, लेखक अथवा वैज्ञानिकों के ऐसे कथनों को डबल इनवर्टिड कोमे (“ ”) के भीतर रखा जाता है जिसे Reported Speech कहते हैं। जो Verb, Reported Speech के बारे में बताती है, Reporting Verb कहलाती है; जैसे—

Ram said, “He goes to school.” (*Direct*)

इस वाक्य में *said*, तो Reporting Verb है, जबकि ‘*He goes to school;*’ Reported Speech है।

(**Reporting verb :** Before the reported speech, there is a comma (,) preceded by a verb, which is called the *reporting verb*.)

(**Reported speech :** The actual words of the speaker given inside the inverted commas are called *reported speech*.)

Direct Speech के बारे में याद रखें:—

1. Reported Speech को डबल इनवर्टिड कोमे (“ ”) के अंदर रखा जाता है। प्रायः Reported speech वाक्य के अंत में मिलती है परंतु इसका प्रयोग वाक्य के शुरू अथवा बीच में भी हो सकता है।
2. Reported Speech का पहला शब्द बड़े अक्षर से आरंभ होता है।
3. Reporting Verb के बाद कोमा (,) लगाया जाता है।

B. Indirect Speech

(When anything, which is spoken or written by somebody is written or presented by you in your own words, it will be indirect speech.)

Ram said that he went to school. (*Indirect*)

बोलने वाले के असली शब्दों का सारांश अपने शब्दों में व्यक्त करने को Indirect Speech कहते हैं।

Indirect Speech के बारे में याद रखें:—

1. Inverted Commas (“ ”) को उड़ा दिया जाता है।
2. Reporting Verb के बाद वाला कोमा (,) भी उड़ा दिया जाता है।
3. Reported Speech से पहले प्रायः that लगाया जाता है। मूल परिवर्तन Reported Speech में ही होता है। यह परिवर्तन Pronouns, tenses और नजदीकी या दूरी को प्रकट करने वाले शब्दों में होता है।
4. Reporting Verb का Tense कभी नहीं बदला जाता। केवल कुछ परिवर्तन होते हैं। विशेष प्रकार के वाक्यों में Reporting Verb वाक्य के भाव (sense) के अनुसार पूरी तरह से ही अन्य शब्दों के साथ अदला-बदली कर लेती है परंतु ऐसा करते समय सिर्फ शब्द परिवर्तन होता है, Tense में फिर भी कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता।

किसी भी कथन को Indirect बनाने से पहले, अर्थ के आधार पर यह पहचान करना बहुत ज़रूरी है कि कोमे के अंदर किस प्रकार का वाक्य है? ये वाक्य निम्नलिखित प्रकार के हो सकते हैं—

1. साधारण वाक्य (Assertive sentences)
 - (a) Affirmative
 - (b) Negative
2. प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य (Interrogative sentences)
 - (a) Helping verbs से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य
 - (b) Wh-family से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य
3. वाक्य जिसमें सार्वभौमिक सच्चाई (Universal truth) हो।
4. वाक्य जिसमें modal verbs का प्रयोग हो।
5. आज्ञासूचक वाक्य (Imperative sentences)
6. इच्छासूचक वाक्य (Optative sentences)
7. विस्मयादिबोधक वाक्य (Exclamatory sentences)
8. Let वाले वाक्य
9. Question tags वाले वाक्य
10. विशेष वाक्य (Typical sentences)

II. CHANGE : TENSE

Tenses में परिवर्तन के नियम—

Indirect बनाते समय statement की भाषा में कुछ परिवर्तन किया जाता है। यह परिवर्तन निम्नलिखित नियमों पर आधारित होता है—

1. यदि Reporting Verb का Tense, Present या Future Tense में हो, तो Reported speech की Verb का Tense कभी नहीं बदला जाता; जैसे—

1. The teacher says, “Ram writes a letter.”	(Direct)
The teacher says that Ram writes a letter.	(Indirect)
2. I say to him, “You are my helper.”	(Direct)
I tell him that he is my helper.	(Indirect)
3. The teacher will say, “Ram writes a letter.”	(Direct)
The teacher will say that Ram writes a letter.	(Indirect)
4. He has said, “I am without work these days.”	(Direct)
He has said that he is without work these days.	(Indirect)
5. The goldsmith says, “I make beautiful ornaments.”	(Direct)
The goldsmith says that he makes beautiful ornaments.	(Indirect)

2. यदि Reporting Verb, Past Tense में हो, तो केवल ऐसे दो Tenses हैं, जिनकी Reported speech की Verb का Tense कभी नहीं बदला जाता। ये Tenses हैं— Past Perfect Tense और Past Perfect Continuous Tense जैसे—

- (a) He said, "Ram had written a letter." (Direct)
He said that Ram had written a letter. (Indirect)
- (b) He said, "Ram had been writing a letter." (Direct)
He said that Ram had been writing a letter. (Indirect)

3. यदि Reporting Verb, Past Tense में हो तो बाकी के सभी दस Tenses की Reported speech की Verb का Tense भी निम्नलिखित तरीके से Past Tense में बदल जाता है; जैसे—

(a) Present Indefinite 'Past Indefinite Tense' में बदल जाता है।

- (a) He said, "Ram writes a letter." (Direct)
He said that Ram wrote a letter. (Indirect)
- (b) Meena said to me, "Tina is a good girl" (Direct)
Meena told me that Tina was a good girl. (Indirect)

(b) Present Continuous 'Past Continuous Tense' में बदल जाता है।

- (a) He said, "Ram is writing a letter." (Direct)
He said that Ram was writing a letter. (Indirect)
- (b) He said, "Mohan is telling a lie." (Direct)
He said that Mohan was telling a lie. (Indirect)

(c) Present Perfect 'Past Perfect Tense' में बदल जाता है।

- (a) He said, "Ram has written a letter." (Direct)
He said that Ram had written a letter. (Indirect)
- (b) The teacher said, "The girls have sung a song." (Direct)
The teacher said that the girls had sung a song. (Indirect)

4. Past Indefinite 'Past Perfect Tense' में बदल जाता है।

- (a) He said, "Ram wrote a letter." (Direct)
He said that Ram had written a letter. (Indirect)
- (b) He said, "The horse died in the night." (Direct)
He said that the horse had died in the night. (Indirect)

5. Past Continuous 'Past Perfect Continuous Tense' में बदल जाता है।

- (a) He said, "Ram was writing a letter." (Direct)
He said that Ram had been writing a letter. (Indirect)
- (b) She said, "The child was crying." (Direct)
She said that the child had been crying. (Indirect)

6. Past Perfect Tense नहीं बदलता है।

7. Future Indefinite के will, shall 'would' में बदल जाते हैं।

ध्यान रखें— सभी Future tenses में 'will, shall' को would में बदला जाता है।

- (a) He said, "Ram will write a letter." (Direct)
He said that Ram would write a letter. (Indirect)
- (b) He said, "The postman will come." (Direct)
He said that the postman would come. (Indirect)

8. Future Continuous के will, shall 'would' में बदल जाते हैं।

- (a) He said, "Ram will be writing a letter." (Direct)
He said that Ram would be writing a letter. (Indirect)
- (b) I said to him, "You will be joining the bank." (Direct)
I told him that he would be joining the bank. (Indirect)

9. Future Perfect Continuous के will, shall 'would' में बदल जाते हैं।

- (a) He said, "Ram will have written a letter." (Direct)
 He said that Ram would have written a letter. (Indirect)
- (b) They said, "We shall have finished our work by 5 p.m." (Direct)
 They said that they would have finished their work by 5 p.m. (Indirect)

10. Present Perfect Continuous 'Past Perfect Continuous' में बदल जाता है।

- (a) He said, "Ram has been writing a letter for ten minutes." (Direct)
 He said that Ram had been writing a letter for ten minutes. (Indirect)
- (b) Champa said, "The tap has been running for three minutes." (Direct)
 Champa said that the tap had been running for three minutes. (Indirect)

11. Past Perfect Continuous Tense नहीं बदलता है।**12. Future Perfect Continuous के will, shall 'would' में बदल जाते हैं।**

- (a) He said, "Ram will have been writing a letter for ten minutes." (Direct)
 He said that Ram would have been writing a letter for ten minutes. (Indirect)
- (b) He said to us, "You will not have been taking the examination for ten days." (Direct)
 He told us that we would not have been taking the examination for ten days. (Indirect)

Exercise 166.**Change the following sentences into indirect speech :**

1. She says, "Titu is a good boy."
2. Raman said to Kamlesh, "It is getting dark."
3. He said, "I shall definitely do this work."
4. He will say to me, "I am ill."
5. I said, "I have passed the examination."
6. I said to him, "He will stand first in the class."
7. He says, "It will not rain."
8. She said to me, "I have seen the zoo twice."
9. She said to him, "She will not marry you."
10. He will say, "I am very busy."

EXERCISE 167.**Change the following sentences into indirect speech :**

1. He said, "They will not have dug the well."
2. He said to me, "I do not disobey the teacher."
3. Ram said, "He visited Delhi last year."
4. He said, "She has been working very hard for two years."
5. He said, "My brother is reading his book."
6. She said to me, "I was listening to the running commentary."
7. He said, "It has been raining since morning."
8. He said, "I am milking the cow."
9. I said to him, "You were quarrelling with her."
10. He said to me, "I have been singing a song for ten minutes."

III. CHANGE : HELPING VERBS**Reported Speech की Helping Verbs में परिवर्तन के नियम—**

1. Can को could में बदलते हैं।
2. May को might में बदलते हैं।

3. Shall को should में बदलते हैं। यदि shall का प्रयोग Future Action के लिए हुआ है, तो इसे would में बदला जाता है। (याद रखने का दूसरा आसान सा तरीका यह भी है कि यदि Reported Speech के वाक्य का हिंदी अनुवाद करते समय अर्थ 'गा' में आए, तो 'would' और यदि 'चाहिए' में आए तो 'should' का प्रयोग करें)

4. Will को would में बदलते हैं।

5. जब must से नैतिकता (morality), विश्वव्यापकता (universality), नियम (rules), और सिद्धांत (principle) का बोध हो, तो must में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता है। must not वाले वाक्यों में भी कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता। जब must का प्रयोग Present या Future के अर्थ में हो या इसे ऐसे भी कह सकते हैं जब must 'present/ future' में मजबूरी को प्रकट करता हो, तो इसे भाव के अनुसार has to, have to, had to, will have to और would have to आदि में बदला जाता है।

6. Could/ would/ should/ might को बदला नहीं जाता।

7. Need not में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता।

8. Used to/Ought to में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता है।

9. वाक्य में यदि had to का प्रयोग है, तो इसे had had to में बदला जाता है। यहाँ had to एक urgency को प्रकट करता है।

Examples :

Direct	Indirect
(a) He said, "Ram can drive a motor car."	He said that Ram could drive a motor car.
(b) I said to her, "He may come to you today."	I told her that he might come to her that day.
(c) Ram said to Shyam, "You might teach Sita."	Ram told Shyam that he might teach Sita.
(d) He said, "Hari will not attend his cousin's marriage."	He said that Hari would not attend his cousin's marriage.
(e) I said, "One must obey one's parents."	I said that one must obey one's parents.
(f) Ram said, "I must go there at once."	Ram said that he had to go there at once.
(g) She said, "I must go to Delhi next week."	She said that she would have to go to Delhi the following week.
(h) He said, "You must not speak to anyone."	He said that I must not speak to anyone.
(i) I said, "We would/ should/ could/ might attend the party."	I said that we would/ should/ could/ might attend the party.
(j) The doctor said, "After the function, I had to rush to my hospital."	The doctor said that after the function he had had to rush to his hospital.
यहाँ had का प्रयोग past perfect tense की तरह नहीं किया गया है।	
(k) He said, "You need not purchase this book."	He said that I need not purchase that book.
(l) Ganguly said, "Harbhajan ought to improve the form."	Ganguly said that Harbhajan ought to improve the form.

EXERCISE 168.

Change the following sentences into indirect speech :

1. Darshan said, "Sangita may catch the train."
2. She said, "He may pass the examination."
3. The doctor said, "You may eat everything freely."
4. He said, "I shall pass."
5. I said to him, "You ought to help the poor."
6. The old man said, "I can't walk on foot now."
7. The teacher said, "He may be allowed to go."
8. He said to me, "He would like to see the minister."
9. He said, "I can solve these sums easily."
10. He said, "I know the place well because I used to live here."

IV. CHANGE : UNIVERSAL TRUTH

Reported Speech की सार्वभौमिक सच्चाई (Universal Truth) में परिवर्तन के नियम—

यदि Reported speech में निम्नलिखित में से किसी प्रकार का भाव हो, तो वाक्य का tense नहीं बदलता।

	Direct	Indirect
(i)	रोज़मर्रा की आदत या स्वाभाविक तथ्य (Habitual Fact)	
(a)	He said to me, "My brother gets up at 4 a.m. daily."	He told me that his brother gets up at 4 a.m. daily.
(b)	We said, "We do not drink daily."	We said that we do not drink daily.
(ii)	ऐतिहासिक तथ्य (Historical Fact)	
(a)	He said, "Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi at Panipat in 1526."	He said that Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi at Panipat in 1526.
(b)	He said, "India got freedom in 1947."	He said that India got freedom in 1947.
(iii)	गणित का तथ्य (Mathematical output)	
(a)	I said, "Two and two make four."	I said that two and two make four.
(b)	Mother said, "Nine and two are eleven."	Mother said that nine and two are eleven
(iv)	कोई वैज्ञानिक सिद्धान्त (Scientific Principle)	
(a)	The teacher said, "The earth moves round the sun."	The teacher said that the earth moves round the sun.
(b)	He said, "Light travels in a straight line."	He said that light travels in a straight line.
(c)	Sheela said, "A magnet attracts iron."	Sheela said that a magnet attracts iron.
(d)	Teacher said, "The sun rises in the east."	Teacher said that the sun rises in the east.
(v)	ऐसे मुहावरे (Proverbs) जिनसे Universal Truth का बोध हो।	
(a)	He said, "God helps those who help themselves."	He said that God helps those who help themselves.
(b)	He said, "A bad workman quarrels with his tools."	He said that a bad workman quarrels with his tools.
(vi)	यदि reported speech में दो व्यक्तियों के द्वारा एक ही समय में कार्य किए जाने का वर्णन हो।	
(a)	He said, "I was reading a newspaper while my wife was preparing a cup of tea for me."	He said that he was reading a newspaper while his wife was preparing a cup of tea for him.
(b)	He said, "Ram was writing a letter while Shyam was reading a book."	He said that Ram was writing a letter while Shyam was reading a book.
(vii)	Imagined Conditions (काल्पनिक विचार)	
(a)	He said, "If I were rich, I would help her."	(Direct)
	He said that if he were rich he would help her.	(Indirect)
(b)	He said to me, "If you were present there, you would weep."	(Direct)
	He told me that if I were present there, I would weep.	(Indirect)
(viii)	यदि Past Continuous Tense द्वारा Complete Action न बताया गया हो।	
	He said, "When I saw them, they were playing cricket."	He said that when he saw them, they were playing cricket.
(ix)	जब Reported Speech में Past Tense वाले दो clauses हों, तो Tense परिवर्तन नहीं होता; जैसे—	
(a)	Ram said, "Shyam was busy so he did not attend the meeting."	Ram said that Shyam was busy so he did not attend the meeting.

(x)	Past के वाक्य में ऐसा तथ्य जो परिवर्तित नहीं हुआ हो।	
(a)	They said, "We decided not to purchase the house, because it was near the sea."	They said that they had decided not to purchase the house, because it was near the sea.
(xi)	यदि Reported Speech ऐसी situation का वर्णन करे जो speech के बाद exist हो, तो Tense नहीं बदलता है; जैसे—	
(a)	The air-hostess said, "All flights are late due to heavy fog."	The air-hostess said that all flights are late due to heavy fog.
(xii)	यदि वाक्य में wish एवं it is time के बाद unreal past tense हो।	
(a)	She said, "I wish I did not have to take examination."	She said that she wished she did not have to take examination.
(xiii)	यदि वाक्य में I/ he/ she/ we/ they +had better जैसी Sentence Structure हो।	
(a)	He said, "The children had better go to bed early."	He said that the children had better go to bed early.
	लेकिन You had better वाले वाक्यों में advised + object का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।	
(b)	Teacher said, "You had better not to drink tea." Teacher advised me not to drink tea.	

EXERCISE 169.

Change the following sentences into indirect speech :

1. Ranjeet said, "I go out for a walk daily."
2. The maid-servant said, "I am always in time."
3. She said, "The earth rotates on its own axis."
4. Mohan said to me, "Fire burns."
5. He said, "Man lives by bread."
6. I said, "Two and two make four."
7. Newton said, "The earth is a big magnet."
8. I said, "My uncle drinks daily."
9. The teacher said, "The sun is stationary."
10. He said, "Shimla is not hot in summer."

V. CHANGE : PRONOUNS

Reported Speech के Pronouns में परिवर्तन के नियम—

I. SON Formula :

SON/ 123 का नियम याद रखें—

S = Subject	O = Object	N = No change
1. = First Person	2. = Second Person	3. = Third Person

(i) Reported Speech के First Person के Pronouns को Reporting Verb के Subject के अनुसार बदलते हैं।

- | | | |
|-----|---|------------|
| (a) | He said to me, "I don't work on Tuesday." | (Direct) |
| | He told me that he did not work on Tuesday. | (Indirect) |
| (b) | She said, "I like my new house." | (Direct) |
| | She said that she liked her new house. | (Indirect) |

(ii) Reported Speech के Second Person के Pronouns को Reporting Verb के Object के अनुसार बदलते हैं।

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|------------|
| (a) | He said to us, "You are fools." | (Direct) |
| | He told us that we were fools. | (Indirect) |
| (b) | He said to me, "You are a thief." | (Direct) |
| | He told me that I was a thief. | (Indirect) |

(iii) **Reported Speech के Third Person के Pronouns** में किसी प्रकार का परिवर्तन नहीं होता है।

- (a) He said to me, "She is tall and slim." (Direct)
He told me that she was tall and slim. (Indirect)
- (b) She says, "I know her." (Direct)
She says that she knows her. (Indirect)

II. (i) यदि **Universal Truth** के लिए **we** का प्रयोग हो, तो इस **we** को **Indirect Narration** में नहीं बदला जाता है।

- She said, "We are God's children." (Direct)
She said that we are God's children. (Indirect)

(ii) **We** का प्रयोग यदि श्रोता के लिए भी हो, तो '**we**' नहीं बदला जाता है।

- He said, "We should not tell a lie." (Direct)
He said that we should not tell a lie. (Indirect)

III. यदि कोई **Magazine** और **Newspaper** आदि अपने लिए **we, our, us** आदि का प्रयोग करता है, तो **Indirect Speech** में इन्हें क्रमशः **it, its, it** में बदल दिया जाता है; जैसे—

- (a) The Tribune says, "We are trying our best to keep you well informed." (Direct)
The Tribune says that it is trying its best to keep us well informed. (Indirect)
- (b) The Times of India says, "We feel that the government should take action to remove the enemy from Kargil." (Direct)
The Times of India says that it feels that the government should take action to remove the enemy from Kargil. (Indirect)

IV. यदि **Reporting verb** में **Object** का प्रयोग नहीं हो तथा **Reported Speech** में **You** का प्रयोग हो, तो इस **You** को आवश्यकतानुसार **Third Person** या **First Person** में बदल देते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त वाक्य में प्रयुक्त संबोधन कारक (**Vocative case**) की **noun** के अनुसार **2nd person** का परिवर्तन होता है; जैसे—

- (a) She said, "You will do your work yourself." (Direct)
She said that he would do his work himself. (Indirect)
Or She said that she would do her work herself. (Indirect)
- (b) They said, "You could not cheat your friends for yourself." (Direct)
They said that he would not cheat his friends for himself. (Indirect)
- (c) She said, "You are guilty." (Direct)
She said that he was guilty. (Indirect)
- (d) He said, "You are guilty." (Direct)
He said that I was guilty. (Indirect)

V. यदि **this** और **these** का प्रयोग **Pronouns** की तरह हो, तो इन्हें '**it, they** और **them**' में बदला जाता है; जैसे—

- (a) He showed me two bullets. "I found these embedded in the panel," he said. (Direct)
He told me that he had found them embedded in the panel. (Indirect)
- (b) He said, "We will discuss this tomorrow." (Direct)
He said that they would discuss it the next day. (Indirect)

Examples :

	Direct	Indirect
1.	She said to me, "I am right but you are wrong."	She told me that she was right but I was wrong.
2.	He said to me, "Your brother is angry with me."	He told me that my brother was angry with him.
3.	We said, "They are wasting their time."	We said that they were wasting their time.
4.	I said to him, "He is a fool."	I told him that he was a fool.
5.	They said, "We cannot live without air."	They said that we cannot live without air.
6.	I said to the teacher, "He abused me there."	I told the teacher that he had abused me there.

7. She said, "You are guilty."	She said that they were guilty.
8. He said, "You are guilty."	He said that we were guilty.
9. He said, "You are an idiot, Ram."	He told Ram that he was an idiot.
10. They say, "We should not tell a lie."	They say that we should not tell a lie.

EXERCISE 170.

Change the following sentences into indirect speech :

1. They said to me, "We shall not call our parents."
2. The old man said, "I shall tell the truth."
3. You said, "I am going to school."
4. Ram said to Sita, "You are my wife."
5. He said to you, "He is a fool."
6. He said to me, "I was preparing my lesson yesterday."
7. She says to him, "He is not kind to me."
8. Mohan said to Gita, "I may go there myself."
9. He said to her, "You are in the right."
10. Sita said, "I am going to school."

EXERCISE 171.

Change the following sentences into indirect speech :

1. She said, "We should always speak the truth."
2. The manager said to them, "You have not paid your bill."
3. He said to her, "You are a good girl."
4. He said to me, "You are a good boy."
5. Sohan said to me, "It is a beautiful garden."
6. You said to me, "He is a fool."
7. They said, "He will not object to the proposal."
8. They said, "We are going to school."
9. He said, "I am doing my work."
10. The teacher said, "Boys, you have done your work."

EXERCISE 172.

Change the following sentences into indirect speech :

1. The teacher said to them, "You are careless about your studies."
2. Ram said to me, "I should mind my own business."
3. He said to you, "You are a good boy."
4. Govaskar said, "Sachin will be a good Captain."
5. He said to me, "She is tall and slim."
6. The master said to me, "You have become lazy."
7. Your father said to you, "You are a good girl."
8. He said to me, "I shall not meet you."
9. Sushma said, "I respect my teacher."
10. Manorama said, "They are wasting their time."

VI. CHANGE : WORDS SHOWING NEARNESS

Reported Speech के निकटता दर्शाने वाले शब्दों में परिवर्तन के नियम—

1. **Direct Speech** में ऐसे शब्द जो निकटता (expressing nearness) दर्शाते हैं, उन्हें प्रायः दूरी प्रकट करने वाले (expressing distance) अग्रलिखित शब्दों में बदला जाता है।

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
1. ago	before
2. come*	go
3. hence	thence
4. here*	there (लेकिन हमेशा नहीं)
5. hither	thither
6. last night	the previous night/ the night before
7. last week/month/ year	the previous week/ month/ year
8. next day/ week/ month	the following day/ week/ month
9. now*	then
10. the day before yesterday	the day before the previous day / two days before
11. these	those
12. this*	that
13. thus	so
14. to night	that night
15. today*	that day (लेकिन हमेशा नहीं)
16. tomorrow	the next day/ the following day
17. yesterday	the previous day/ the day before
18. last fortnight	the previous fortnight
19. the day after tomorrow	the day after the next day

* ‘This, Here, Now’ और ‘Today’ आदि का प्रयोग यदि उस वस्तु, जगह और समय आदि के लिए हो जो बोलने वाले के साथ या सामने बोलते वक्त हो, तो इन्हें बदला नहीं जाता है; ‘Come’ को ‘go’ में उस समय बदला जाता है, जब इसके बाद समीपता प्रकट करने वाला कोई शब्द प्रयुक्त हुआ हो; जैसे—

- (a) He said, “You can sit here, Ram.” (Direct)
He told Ram that he could sit beside him. (Indirect)
- (b) He said, “Come here, boys.” (Direct)
He called the boys. (Indirect)
- (c) At breakfast this morning he said, “I’ll be very busy today.” (Direct)
At breakfast this morning he said that he would be very busy today. (Indirect)

Example :

	Direct	Indirect
1.	Ram said, “This is my pen.”	Ram said that that was his pen.
2.	The guest said, “I shall leave tomorrow.”	The guest said that he would leave the next day.
3.	He said, “I shall not go today.”	He said that he would not go that day.
4.	My father said to me, “I did not help him yesterday.”	My father told me that he had not helped him the previous day.
5.	Ram said, “I may go to a film tomorrow.”	Ram said that he might go to a film the next day.
6.	He said, “I met with an accident here three days ago.”	He said that he had met with an accident there three days before.
7.	She said, “I am going now.”	She said that she was going then.
8.	Shyam said, “He completed the computer course last year.”	Shyam said that he had completed the computer course the previous year.
9.	He said to me, “I will join this bank next week.”	He told me that he would join that bank the following week.
10.	Ram said to me, “I shall come to you today.”	Ram told me that he would come to me that day.

EXERCISE 173.

Change the following sentences into indirect speech :

1. He said, "I will stay here to night."
2. She said, "Here, I lived for ten years."
3. He said to me, "You do not help me."
4. Rakesh said to Sunil, "I could not buy this book yesterday."
5. She said, "I have lost three pens here."
6. He said, "Ram came here."
7. She said, "I have seen this picture."
8. I said, "It may rain tomorrow."
9. He said, "Everybody is here."
10. Ramesh said, "Mukesh will buy it now."

VII. CHANGE : REPORTING VERB

Reporting Verb के शब्दों में परिवर्तन के नियम—

1. साधारण वाक्यों (Affirmative Sentences) को बदलने के नियम—

(i) यदि Reporting Verb 'say' या 'said' के बाद कोई Object (noun या pronoun) नहीं है, तो say या said का बदलते नहीं हैं।

The teacher says, "I do not like your habits."

(Direct)

The teacher says that he did not like our habits.

(Indirect)

(ii) यदि Reporting Verb 'say' या 'said' के बाद कोई Noun या Pronoun है, तो अक्सर say को tell में अथवा said को told में बदला जाता है। इसका कारण यह कि tell एक Transitive Verb है, अतः बगैर object के tell/told का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। वाक्य के भाव के अनुसार (ideas, feelings, assurances और denials के आधार पर) कभी-कभी told के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित Verbs का भी प्रयोग किया जाता है—

added, admitted, answered, argued, asserted, assured, complained, denied, explained, objected, informed, pleaded, pointed out, promised, remarked, reminded, replied, reported, stated etc. जैसे—

He said to me, "You are just like your father."

(Direct)

He told me that I was just like my father.

(Indirect)

(iii) जब वाक्य में व्यक्ति का नाम inverted commas के अंदर हो या inverted commas के भीतर यदि Terms of address (संबोधन के शब्द) हों, तो उन्हें Reported Verb के साथ लिखें, अथवा address — as के बाद रखें; जैसे—

(a) The teacher said, "Ram, I am pleased with you."

(Direct)

The teacher told Ram that he was pleased with him.

(Indirect)

(b) The leader said, "Ladies and gentlemen, I should thank you all."

(Direct)

The leader addressed the public as ladies and gentlemen

that he should thank them all.

(Indirect)

Examples :

	Direct	Indirect
1.	He said to me, "Brother, I assure you, I shall not go to the pictures again."	He assured his brother that he would not go to the pictures again.
2.	He said to me, "I was searching for my book."	He told me that he had been searching for his book.
3.	He said to Ram, "I am going away tomorrow."	He informed Ram that he was going away the next day.
4.	Mother said, "Tea is ready."	Mother said that tea was ready.
5.	Kishore says, "The teacher teaches well."	Kishore says that the teacher teaches well.
6.	The old man says to his son, "I need some money."	The old man tells his son that he needs some money.

7. The crow will say, "I cannot sing so well."	The crow will say that it cannot sing so well.
8. Ram said to Shyam, "A telescope is an instrument for collecting electro-magnetic radiations."	Ram explained to Shyam that a telescope is an instrument for collecting electromagnetic radiations.

EXERCISE 174.

Change the following sentences into indirect speech :

1. I said to him, "If you run, you can catch this bus."
2. "Mohan, you have not finished your work even today," said the teacher.
3. The mother said to her son, "All the biscuits are for you."
4. John said to me, "I hope to win this prize."
5. He said, "Rajiv, I shall go to Delhi next month."
6. I said to him, "I am busy now."
7. Father said to Gopal, "God is everywhere."
8. Ashok said, "Father, I assure you, I shall not go to the picture again."
9. Ravi said to me, "I shall certainly help you."
10. I said to Anil, "You are not coming to school regularly."

2. प्रश्नवाचक वाक्यों (Interrogative Sentences) को बदलने के नियम—

1. Reporting Verb के say को ask या enquire (of) में अथवा said जैसे शब्दों को asked या enquired (of) में बदला जाता है। कई बार say को demand, wonder, want to know (of) आदि Verbs में भी बदला जाता है। प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य का साधारण वाक्य बना दिया जाता है। Sign of interrogation (?) हटा दिया जाता है।

2. याद रखें— प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य में that का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

3. enquire of का प्रयोग तब किया जाता है जबकि इसके बाद object हो; जैसे—He enquired of me. or He inquired of me. (नोट— enquire शब्द की Spelling 'inquire' भी होती है।)

Interrogative sentences निम्नलिखित प्रकार के होते हैं—

(i) First Type—Beginning with auxiliary verbs :

ऐसे प्रश्न जो किसी helping verb से शुरू हों।

1. इनका Answer 'Yes' या 'No' में दिया जा सकता है।

2. यदि प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य किसी helping Verb से आरंभ हो, तो Reported Speech से पहले that की जगह if या whether का प्रयोग किया जाता है, जैसे—

- | | |
|---|------------|
| (a) My friend said to me, "Can you drink the wine?" | (Direct) |
| My father asked me if I could drink the wine. | (Indirect) |
| (b) He will say to her, "Are you not coming to us?" | (Direct) |
| He will ask her if she is not coming to them. | (Indirect) |

कुछ वाक्य जिनमें choice पूछी गई हो, if की बजाए whether का ही प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—

- | | |
|---|------------|
| The travel agent said, "Do you want to go by air or by sea ?" | (Direct) |
| The travel agent asked whether I want to go by air or by sea. | (Indirect) |

(ii) Second Type—Beginning with interrogative words :

ऐसे प्रश्न जो किसी Wh-family से शुरू हों।

1. इनका Answer 'Yes' या 'No' में नहीं दिया जा सकता है। ऐसे Interrogative Sentences में कुछ जानकारी चाही होती है।

2. Reporting Verb के बाद वाले कोमे (, " ") उड़ाकर उसी प्रश्नवाचक शब्द (जो उस वाक्य में दिया गया हो) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। निम्नलिखित प्रश्नवाचक शब्द Reported speech के वाक्य में लगे मिल सकते हैं—

how, what, when, where, which, who, whom, whose, why etc. जैसे—

- | | |
|---|------------|
| (a) I said to my wife, "What are you doing ?" | (Direct) |
| I asked my wife what she was doing. | (Indirect) |

- (b) He said to me, "Why did you strike me?" (Direct)
 He asked me why I had struck him. (Indirect)
- (c) Mother said to us, "Where are you going?" (Direct)
 Mother enquired of us where we were going. (Indirect)

(iii) Third Type—Beginning with answers

यदि Interrogative Sentences के साथ Answer भी हो, तो Yes में Answer देते समय Affirmative में दें और No में Answer देते समय Negative में Answer दें; जैसे—

- (a) He said to me, "Can you solve this sum?" I said, "No." (Direct)
 He asked me if I could solve that sum. I said, I couldn't. (Indirect)
 OR He asked me if I could solve that sum. I replied in negative. (Indirect)
- (b) She said to me, "Do you know me?" I said, "Yes." (Direct)
 She asked me if I knew her. I replied in affirmative. (Indirect)

(iv) Fourth Type—Beginning with shall I/ shall we

Shall I/ Shall we से शुरू होने वाले प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य।

1. यदि Shall I का सामान्य अर्थ हो, तो Shall को he/ she would में बदला जाता है।

- He said to me, "Shall I pass?" (Direct)
 He asked me if he would pass. (Indirect)

2. Shall I/ We से शुरू होने वाले प्रश्नों से जब कोई information चाही हो या कोई Speculation हो, तो shall को would में बदला जाता है; जैसे—

- (a) He said, "Shall I ever see him again?" (speculation) (Direct)
 He wondered if he would ever see him again. (Indirect)
- (b) He said, "When shall I know the result of the exam?" (Direct)
 He asked when he would know the result of the exam. (Indirect)

3. जब कोई सलाह या प्रार्थना की गई हो, तो shall को should में बदला जाता है।

- He said, "What shall I say, father?" (Direct)
 He asked his father what he should say (Indirect)

नोट—जब कोई choice पूछी जाती है। इस तरह के वाक्यों में conjunction 'if' की बजाए 'whether' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

- Ram said, "Shall I lock the room or leave it unlocked?" (Direct)
 Ram asked whether he should lock the room or leave it unlocked. (Indirect)

यदि Shall I का सामान्य अर्थ न हो, तो Shall को he/ she should में बदला जाता है।

निम्नलिखित वाक्य में request का भाव व्यक्त करने के लिए Shall I का प्रयोग किया गया है; जैसे—

- He said to me, " Shall I open the door ?" (Direct)
 He asked me if he should open the door. (Indirect)

4. जब shall का प्रयोग वाक्य में प्रस्ताव 'offer' के संदर्भ में किया जाता है; जैसे—

- He said, "Shall I bring you something to eat?" (Direct)
 He offered to bring me something to eat. (Indirect)

5. जब shall का प्रयोग एक सुझाव के अर्थ में हो। इस तरह के वाक्यों में suggested का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—

- He said, "Shall we meet at the Hall?" (Direct)
 He suggested meeting at the Hall. (Indirect)

(v) Fifth Type—Sentences with question tags :

- (a) Ram said to me, "You are rich, aren't you?" (Direct)
 Ram asked me if I was rich. (Indirect)
- (b) He said, "She is not an intelligent girl, is she?" (Direct)
 He said if she was not an intelligent girl. (Indirect)

(vi) Sixth Type—Beginning with will/would/could you

Will you/ would you/ could you से शुरू होने वाले प्रश्नों को वाक्य के भाव के अनुसार बदला जाता है; जैसे—

- | | |
|--|------------|
| (a) She said, "Will you be there on Sunday?" | (Direct) |
| She asked if I would be there on Sunday. | (Indirect) |
| (b) He said, "Would you like a lift?" | (Direct) |
| He offered me a lift. | (Indirect) |

EXERCISE 175.

Change the following sentences into indirect speech :

1. Ram said to Shyam, "Whose book is this?"
2. The teacher said to Leela, "Do you live in Bhagat Singh Street?"
3. My father said to me, "Why are you so eager to go to pictures today?"
4. I said to him, "Have you ever been to Delhi?"
5. I said to Rahul, "Were you absent yesterday?"
6. I said to the Principal, "Sir, may I go home?"
7. Bhola said to Mohan, "Why do you not help me?"
8. The visitor said to me, "Is your father at home?"
9. They said, "Who has won this trophy?"
10. "Which way did the thief go?" asked the policeman.

EXERCISE 176.

Change the following sentences into indirect speech :

1. He said to her, "Do you take part in the debate?"
2. He said to me, "Do you go to school?"
3. Kamla said to her mother, "Can I play in the courtyard?"
4. She said to me, "What did he do last night?"
5. Kamal said to Mohan, "When shall we have winter break?"
6. I said to her, "Why did you do it?"
7. He said to me, "Is your name Ram?"
8. Leela said to her mother, "Where have you placed my book?"
9. Ram said to me, "Can you solve this question?"
10. The painter said to me, "Which portrait do you like most?"

EXERCISE 177.

Change the following sentences into indirect speech :

1. I said to the postman, "Have you any letter for me?"
2. He said to me, "What will you do?"
3. Mohan said to me, "Why do you rebuke me for nothing?"
4. I said to him, "Which film did you see yesterday?"
5. The doctor said to young man, "Do you smoke now?"
6. I said to Anil, "Where do you live?"
7. She said to me, "Do I not accept your proposal?"
8. The doctor said to him, "What did you eat in the morning?"
9. Father said to his son, "What are you doing here?"
10. The doctor said to the patient, "Do you feel better now?"

EXERCISE 178.

Change the following sentences into indirect speech :

1. I said to him, "Did you not promise to come?"

2. Mohan said to me, "Can you help me?"
3. "Have you anything to say on behalf of the prisoner?" said the Judge to the lawyer.
4. He said to Hari, "Is your father at home?"
5. He said to Sunil, "Where will you sleep?"
6. I said to Smith, "Do you study in eighth class?"
7. The teacher said to the stranger, "Who are you?"
8. Akbar asked me if I could tell him the way to the bus stand.
9. The Manager said to her, "Do you want to open an account?"
10. He said to me, "Have you written this book?"

3. आज्ञासूचक वाक्यों (Imperative Sentences) को बदलने के नियम—

A. Imperative sentences में आदेश (order), निर्देश (direction/ command), प्रार्थना (request), सुझाव (suggestion), सलाह (advice), आग्रह व नकारात्मक आज्ञा आदि का भाव होता है।

B. ये वाक्य मुख्य Verb से शुरू होते हैं; जैसे— Go, Bring, Make etc. परंतु Negative Command वाले वाक्य Don't से शुरू होते हैं।

1. Reporting Verb 'say' और 'said' को वाक्य के भाव के अनुसार निम्नलिखित Verbs में बदला जाता है।

advise, advised	ask, asked	beg, begged
command, commanded	encourage, encouraged	entreat, entreated
forbid, forbade	invite, invited	propose, proposed
order, ordered	remind, reminded	request, requested
tell, told	urge, urged	warn, warned

याद रखें—

यदि Direct Speech में reporting verb 'say' की IInd form 'said' का प्रयोग हुआ हो, तो उपरोक्त Verbs को IInd Form में ही रखें।

2. Reporting Verb के बाद वाले कोमे (, " ") उड़ाकर Conjunction 'that' की जगह to का प्रयोग करें। इसे ऐसे भी कह सकते हैं Reported Speech की Verb को To-infinitive में बदला जाता है। प्रायः Verb की First Form के आगे to लगाकर उसे To-infinitive बनाया जाता है। Don't से शुरू होने वाले वाक्यों में to-infinitive से पहले not लगाया जाता है; जैसे—

She said to the maid, "Make my bed." (Direct)

She ordered the maid to make her bed. (Indirect)

3. Indirect Narration में Please आदि शब्दों का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है बल्कि 'please' को 'requested to' में बदला जाता है; जैसे—

You said, "Please help her immediately." (Direct)

You requested to help him immediately. (Indirect)

4. Negative Command वाले वाक्यों में say/ said को forbid/ forbade, tell/ told, remind/reminded आदि में बदला जाता है; जैसे—

The father said to his son, "Don't do like that." (Direct)

The father forbade his son to do like that. (Indirect)

5. कुछ Imperative वाक्य do के साथ Emphatic बने होते हैं। ऐसे वाक्यों को indirect बनाते समय do को उड़ा दिया जाता है; जैसे—

She said, "Do have a cup of tea." (Direct)

She requested to have a cup of tea. (Indirect)

6. मनाही (prohibition) वाले वाक्यों में दो तरह से वाक्य बनाए जा सकते हैं—

(i) Forbid का प्रयोग करके, ऐसे वाक्यों में not का प्रयोग नहीं होता है; देखें निम्नलिखित Sentence Structure :
forbid + object + to + Verb की 1st Form

The mother said to her child, "Don't go there." (Direct)
 The mother forbade her child to go there. (Indirect)

(ii) **Prohibit** अथवा **Prevent** का प्रयोग करके, देखें निम्नलिखित Sentence Structure :

(a) **Prohibit + object + from + Verb + ing**

He said to us, "Do not pluck the flowers." (Direct)

He prohibited us from plucking the flowers. (Indirect)

(b) **Prevent + object + from + Verb + ing**

The father said to her daughter, "Do not mix with bad girls." (Direct)

The father prevented her daughter from mixing with bad girls. (Indirect)

7. Imperative and Tag Questions :

कुछ वाक्यों में Imperative Sentences के साथ Tag Question भी होता है। Tag Question बात का महत्व बढ़ाने अथवा ध्यान आकर्षित कर Answer पाने की आकांक्षा के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है। ऐसे वाक्यों को Indirect में बदलते समय Tag Question को महत्व नहीं दिया जाता है; जैसे—

The teacher said to me, "Sit down, can't you?" (Direct)

The teacher ordered me to sit down. (Indirect)

8. कई बार direct Speech में जिस व्यक्ति को कुछ कहा जाए उसका विवरण नहीं होता है। ऐसे वाक्यों में reporting verb 'told' के साथ object (noun/pronoun) का प्रयोग जरूर करना चाहिए; जैसे—

He said, "Go away." (Direct)

He told me/him/her/us/them/the children to go away. (Indirect)

लेकिन reporting verb 'ask' और 'beg' के संदर्भ में ऐसा करना जरूरी नहीं है; जैसे—

He said, "Do please, send me to a warm climate." (Direct)

He asked/begged us to send him to a warm climate. (Indirect)

or He asked/begged to be sent him to a warm climate. (Indirect)

कुछ अन्य imperative sentences भी देखें—

(a) My hostess said, "Do sit down." (Direct)

My hostess invited me to sit down. (Indirect)

(b) "Don't forget to order the wine," said Mrs Gupta. (Direct)

Mrs Gupta remembered her husband to order the wine. (Indirect)

(c) My father said, "Go on, apply for the job." (Direct)

My father encouraged me to apply for the job. (Indirect)

Examples :

Direct	Indirect
1. The old man said, "Do not make a noise."	The old man forbade to make a noise.
2. I said, "Ram, Give up smoking."	I advised Ram to give up smoking.
3. He said to Ram, "Do have a cup of tea, "	He requested Ram to have a cup of tea.
4. The Manager said to the servant, "Go and post this letter."	The Manager ordered the servant to go and post that letter.
5. The General said to his men, "Attack the enemy."	The General commanded his men to attack the enemy.
6. Mother said to her son, "Do what you are told."	Mother asked her son to do what he was told.
7. She said to me, "Do not go farther."	She warned me not to go farther.
8. "Come quickly", he shouted, "and help me."	He shouted to them to come quickly and help him.
9. The beggar said to the traveller, "Give me some money, please."	The beggar begged the traveller to give him some money.
10. Ram said, "Be quiet and listen to me."	Ram urged them to be quiet and listen to him.
11. I said to him, "Open the door, will you?"	I asked him to open the door.

EXERCISE 179.

Change the following sentences into indirect speech :

1. The captain said to the soldiers, "March forward and take your positions."
2. He said to her, "Do not take part in games."
3. The mother said to Leela, "Do not waste your time."
4. The king said to his servants, "Go away at once."
5. The old man said to his sons, "Do not quarrel with one another."
6. I said to the students, "Work regularly."
7. The General said to the soldiers, "March forward and attack the foe."
8. Ram said to me, "Please, lend me your umbrella."
9. Darshana said to her servant, "Bring a glass of water."
10. "Work hard if you want to pass," said the teacher.

EXERCISE 180.

Change the following sentences into indirect speech :

1. He said to me, "Don't go out."
2. The teacher said to Mohan, "Improve your handwriting if you want to pass."
3. Father said to his son, "Do not mix up with bad boys."
4. The teacher said to me, "Don't write on walls."
5. He said to them, "Please do not enter my room without my permission."
6. Rahul said to his friends, "Attend my sister's marriage."
7. The father said to the son, "Go and start reading."
8. I said to my father, "Allow me to go on an educational trip, please."
9. I said to my father, "Please, give me some money."
10. The teacher said to us, "Do not shout in the class."

EXERCISE 181.

Change the following sentences into indirect speech :

1. "Tell the truth", said the judge to the witness.
2. The teacher said to Isha, "Stand upon the bench."
3. Harinder said to me, "Please, help me in this matter."
4. He said, "Do not tease the poor."
5. The teacher said to the student, "Do not copy."
6. Ram said to his father, "Please, bring me a pen."
7. The doctor said to me, "Take medicine in time."
8. Ram said to her, "Go there."
9. The mother said to her son, "Respect your elders."
10. The teacher said to the boys, "Don't waste your time."

4. इच्छासूचक वाक्यों (Optative Sentences) को बदलने के नियम—

Optative sentences में good wishes, desires और curse आदि के भाव रहते हैं। ऐसे वाक्य कामना, आशीर्वाद और शाप आदि का भाव व्यक्त करते हैं।

- (i) Reporting Verb *say* को वाक्य के भाव के अनुसार wish, pray और *said* को wished, prayed में बदला जाता है।
- (ii) इच्छासूचक वाक्य को साधारण वाक्य में बदला जाता है। वाक्य के अंत में full stop लगाया जाता है।
- (iii) इच्छासूचक वाक्य में Reporting Verb के बाद वाले कोमे (, " ") उड़ाकर that का प्रयोग होता है।
- (iv) May को might में बदला जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त वाक्य के भाव को ध्यान में रखते हुए बगैर may के भी might का प्रयोग किया जाता है क्योंकि may की existence ऐसे वाक्यों में मानी जाती है।

- (v) आवश्यकतानुसार **should** का भी प्रयोग किया जाता है।
ध्यान रखें— might/ should के साथ Verb की 1st Form ही लगती है।
- (vi) यदि वाक्यों में **Good morning, Good noon, Good afternoon, Good evening और Good day** आदि अभिवादन सूचक शब्दों का प्रयोग हुआ हो तो reporting verb को **wished** में बदला जाता है।
- (vii) यदि **Good night, Good bye और Farewell** जैसे विदाई सूचक शब्दों का प्रयोग हुआ हो, तो reporting verb को **bade** में बदला जाता है।
- (viii) **Wished** या **bade** के बाद अभिवादन सूचक शब्दों को ज्यों का त्यों रखा जाता है।
- (ix) **Inverted commas (“ ”)** को हटाकर किसी **Conjunction** का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
- (x) यदि **Sir** या जिससे अभिवादन किया गया है, वह भी **inverted commas** में है, तो उसे बाहर निकाल लिया जाता है।
- (xi) ऐसे वाक्य जिसमें टूटे-फूटे शब्द (fragments) हों, उनका **Indirect** देखें। इनमें 1st person का प्रयोग करें; जैसे—

He said, “Congratulations !” (Direct)
He congratulated me. (Indirect)

Examples :

Direct	Indirect
1. He said to me, “May you Live long !”	He prayed that I might live long.
2. He said, “If I were a king!”	He wished that he would be a king.
3. She said, “Oh for a glass of water.”	She wished for a glass of water.
4. They said, “Long live the Indo-Russian friendship.”	They wished/ prayed that the Indo-Russian friendship should live long.
5. The boy said, “Papa! forgive me this time.”	The boy requested his Papa to forgive him that time.
6. “God save the king !”, said the people.	The people prayed that God might save the king.
7. He said to me, “ Good morning, Sir !”	He respectfully wished me good morning.
8. She said, “Good-bye, friends!”	She bade his friends good-bye.
9. He said, “Good night, friends!”	He bade a good night to all his friends.
10. They said, “May his soul rest in peace !”	They wished that his soul might rest in peace.

EXERCISE 182.

Change the following sentences into indirect speech:

- He said, “May you succeed in the examination!”
 - He said to me, “May you be happy!”
 - We said, “God save the P.M!”
 - The woman said to him, “May God bless you!”
 - “May God bless you with fame and prosperity!” said the beggar.
 - Ram said to me, “May God bless you!”
 - The old man said, “O, I had a son!”
 - The leader said, “Farewell, my friends and countrymen!”
 - He said, “Long live our friendship!”
 - The girl said, “Mother! forgive me this time.”
5. विस्मयादि बोधक वाक्यों (Exclamatory Sentences) को बदलने के नियम—
Exclamatory sentences में **What ! How ! Alas ! Hurrah ! Ah ! Oh !** आदि शब्द रहते हैं। ऐसे वाक्यों से आश्चर्य, अफसोस, घृणा, दुःख, प्रसन्नता, शाबासी, विस्मय आदि का बोध होता है।
- Reporting Verb ‘said’** को वाक्य के भाव के अनुसार **exclaimed with (joy, sorrow, shock, grief, regret, anger, contempt, applause, surprise)** में बदला जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त **said** को **prayed,**

confessed, called to witness, cried out, eagerly wished, applauded, shouted with applause, praised, blessed आदि Verbs में भी बदला जाता है।

- विस्मयादिबोधक वाक्य में Reporting Verb के बाद वाले कोमे (, “ ”) उड़ाकर that का प्रयोग होता है।
- विस्मयादिबोधक वाक्य का साधारण वाक्य बना दिया जाता है। How, My God, What, Alas, Bravo, Oh, Wow, Wah और Hurrah आदि Interjections को हटा दिया जाता है। sign of exclamation को भी उड़ा दिया जाता है। वक्ता के असली शब्दों को कथन के रूप में बदल कर, अधूरे वाक्य को पूरा कर लिया जाता है।
- वाक्य में Interjections का भाव प्रकट करने के लिए Reporting Verb के साथ निम्नलिखित Adverbs का प्रयोग किया जाता है—

INTERJECTIONS	ADVERBS
1. Alas!, Ah! के लिए—	exclaimed with sorrow/ exclaimed sorrowfully/ confessed with regret
2. Hurrah!, Aha!, Ha! के लिए—	exclaimed with joy/ exclaimed joyfully
3. Bravo! के लिए—	applauded/ praised
4. Bravo! Hear! के लिए—	applauded saying
5. Oh!, What!, How! के लिए—	exclaimed with surprise
6. Sorry! के लिए—	exclaimed with regret
7. Pooh!, Pshaw! के लिए—	exclaimed with contempt
8. 'What, How' के लिए—	very/ great/ big/ fine

Examples :

Direct	Indirect
1. The old woman said, "Ah! I am ruined."	The old woman exclaimed with sorrow that she was ruined.
2. He said to me, "How lucky your brother is!"	He exclaimed with surprise that my brother was very lucky.
3. They said, "Hurrah! we have passed."	They exclaimed with joy that they had passed.
4. He said, "O, What a chance!"	He exclaimed that it was a fine chance.
5. You said, "Well done ! my friends."	You applauded your friends saying that they had done well.
6. He said, "What a great misery!"	He exclaimed that it was very great misery.
7. The student said, "Alas! I wasted my time last year."	The student confessed with regret that he had wasted his time the previous year.
8. The Captain said, "Bravo! Well done my boys."	The Captain applauded his boys that they had done well.
9. "Alas! I have lost my belongings in the marriage." said Ramesh.	Ramesh exclaimed with sorrow that he had lost his belongings in the marriage.
10. "What a charming scenery!" the tourist said.	The tourist exclaimed with delight that it was very charming scenery.

EXERCISE 183.

Change the following sentences into indirect speech:

- She said, "How beautiful the moonlight is!"
- The boys said, "Hurrah! tomorrow is a holiday."
- She said, "O that ! I were extremely beautiful."

4. He said, "What a beautiful picture it is!"
 5. Aruna said, "What a beautiful doll!"
 6. The old lady said, "Alas! I have met with an accident."
 7. The captain said to the players, "Bravo! you have won."
 8. The headmaster said to Hari, "How well you sing!"
 9. The team said, "Hurrah! we have won the match."
 10. I said to Mohan, "What a powerful shot it is!"
6. **Let** वाले वाक्यों को बदलने के नियम—
- Let** का प्रयोग सलाह देना, प्रस्ताव रखना व अनुमति देने के अर्थ में होता है।
- (A) **Let** का प्रयोग जब सलाह देना हो—
- Let** का अर्थ जब सलाह देना (advice), प्रस्ताव रखना (Proposal) हो। ऐसे वाक्यों में सामान्यतया **Let us** का प्रयोग देखने को मिलता है।
- इनको **Indirect** बनाने के नियम—
1. **Reporting Verb** *say* को *propose*, *suggest* में बदला जाता है और *said* को *proposed*, *suggested* में बदला जाता है।
 2. यदि **Reporting Verb** में **Object** हो, तो *said to* को *proposed to/ suggested* में बदला जाता है।
 3. **Inverted commas** को हटाकर **Reported Speech** से पहले *that* का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
 4. **That** के बाद '*we/ they should*' लगाकर **Verb** की 1st Form का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
 5. **Let** से शुरू होने वाले वाक्यों में **Imperative** वाक्यों की तरह '*to*' का प्रयोग भी कर सकते हैं।
 6. **Suggest** या **propose** के बाद यदि **Object** नहीं है, तो इनके बाद *gerund* का प्रयोग होता है।
 7. **Let** वाले वाक्यों में **Let us** को *we/ they* में बदला जाता है। (याद रखने का आसान सा तरीका यह है कि यदि **reporting verb** में **object** के स्थान पर **First Person** के **Pronouns** का प्रयोग किया गया हो, तो **Let us** को *we* में बदलें अन्यथा *they* का प्रयोग करें।

Examples :

	Direct	Indirect
(a)	She said to me, "Let us go to market."	She suggested me that we should go to market. Or She suggested me to go to market.
(b)	"Let us buy a new car," said Ram to Shyam.	Ram proposed to Shyam that they should buy a new car.
(c)	"Let us employ expert professionals in the company," said the Managing Director to the Marketing Manager.	The Managing Director suggested the Marketing Manager that they should employ expert professionals in the company.

- (B) **Let** का प्रयोग जब अनुमति देने के अर्थ में हो
1. **Say to/ said to** को *order/ordered*, *request/ requested* आदि में वाक्य के भाव के अनुसार बदल दिया जाता है।
 2. **Reported Speech** को *to allow* से शुरू किया जाता है। मुख्य **verb** से पहले *to* का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
 3. कभी-कभी **let** को **Indirect Speech** में *to let* का प्रयोग कर वाक्य में रहने दिया जाता है।
 4. यदि **Let** का प्रयोग वाक्य में कोई बात मनवाने के लिए हुआ हो तो **Let** को *might be allowed* में भी बदला जाता है।
 5. वाक्य में **Let** यदि **Condition** या **Supposition** का भाव प्रकट करे, तो **Let** को हटाकर *might* का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—

Ram said to the teacher, "Let me take a day's leave for the marriage." (Direct)

Ram requested the teacher that he might be allowed to take a day's leave for the marriage. (Indirect)

(C) Let का प्रयोग जब इच्छा के अर्थ में हो—

1. Let का प्रयोग जब इच्छा (wish) के अर्थ में हुआ हो, तो Reporting Verb 'said' को wished में बदला जाता है। 2. Reported Speech के Subject के बाद should का प्रयोग होता है। 3. conjunction 'that' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—The child said, "Let me take milk." The child wished that he should take milk.

Examples :

	Direct	Indirect
1.	He said to me, "Let us study together."	He proposed to me that we should study together.
2.	Ram said to me, "Let us sing together."	Ram proposed to me that we should sing together.
3.	She said, "Let's go for a walk."	She suggested going for a walk.
4.	Ram said to his boss, "Let me go home."	Ram requested his boss to allow him to go home.
5.	The officer said to the peon, "Let the man come in."	The officer ordered the peon to allow the man to come in.
6.	Ram said to Sita, "Let the children go to play."	Ram ordered Sita to let the children go to play. or Ram told Sita that the children might be allowed to go to play.
7.	I said to him, "Let me go home."	I requested him to let me go home.

EXERCISE 184.

Change the following sentences into indirect speech :

1. I said to him, "Let me go home."
2. She said to Mohan, "Let us go home."
3. The teacher said, "Let him work ever so hard, he cannot pass the examination."
4. He said to me, "Let the child play."
5. The captain said, "Let us play a friendly match."
6. Parbhat said to me, "Let us write an essay on this topic."
7. Mohan said to me, "Let us wait for the next train."
8. Ram said to his wife, "Let us go for shopping."
9. I said to him, "Please let me come in."
10. She said to me, "Let us go to see the exhibition."

EXERCISE 185.

Change the following sentences into indirect speech :

1. The Principal said to the peon, "Let the boys go away."
2. He said to the servant, "Let the boy go home."
3. He said to the peon, "Let the visitor come in."
4. Ram said to me, "Let us go to movies."
5. The pilgrims said, "Let us stop here and rest for a while."
6. I said to him, "Let us play in the garden."
7. He said to me, "Let us play the game."
8. The teacher said to the Principal, "Let the students sit in the sun."
9. I said to the villagers, "Let's help the injured men."
10. He said to me, "Let us go for a walk."

EXERCISE 186.

Change the following sentences into indirect speech :

1. He said to Hari, "Did you enjoy the show ?"
2. "What a foolish action it was!", said the lion.
3. The teacher said to the student, "Why have you not done your work?"

4. Manju said, "The birds fly."
5. Those boys say, "Our teacher loves us."
6. He said, "This is my book."
7. The peon said to me, "The manager will call you soon."
8. I said to Anil, "Look at the map."
9. The old beggar said to the young man, "May God grant you peace of mind! "
10. The passenger said, "How foolish I have been!"

EXERCISE 187.

Change the following sentences into indirect speech :

1. Mohan said, "I won a prize."
2. Mary said, "It is my new book."
3. Ram said, "Radha sings sweetly."
4. She said, "He is taking his examination."
5. She said to me, "I was not doing him a favour."
6. I said, "Hurrah! we have succeeded."
7. I said to Rahul, "Do not worry."
8. He said to me. "Congratulations! how many marks have you got?"
9. He said, "Man is mortal."
10. You said to me, "You are making a noise in the class."

EXERCISE 188.

Change the following sentences into indirect speech :

1. I said to them, "You have cheated me."
2. I said to her, "It will not be raining tomorrow."
3. He will say to me, "I can help you."
4. Manish said, "I completed my home-work at night."
5. Varun said, "I will come here again tomorrow."
6. Vinod said, "I go to my office at 10 O' clock."
7. She said to me, "I took the breakfast in the morning."
8. He said to me, "The rain will have stopped."
9. He said to me, "The dog barks at the children."
10. He said to me, "We went to college yesterday."

EXERCISE 189.

Change the following sentences into indirect speech :

1. Rahim said to his brother, "Fortune favours the brave."
2. She said to me, "Your song appealed us."
3. He said to me, "Let us work together."
4. He said to me, "I shall not come."
5. Rahul said to me, "I posted your letter."
6. They said to me, "We shall help you tomorrow."
7. He said to me, "I cannot lend you my watch today."
8. Kiran said to me, "It is my doll."
9. She said to her mother, "It is no longer safe to live here."
10. Mohan says, "I have done my work."

EXERCISE 190.

Change the following sentences into indirect speech :

1. The teacher said, "The sun is stationary."
2. Ram said to me, "It is my doll."
3. Charu said to me, "Can you help me ?"
4. I said to Kaushik, "Where do you live ?"
5. Sohan said, "May I use your pen, Mohan ?"
6. Sita said to Ram, "You are my lord."
7. Mohan said to Harish, "I have prepared the breakfast."
8. The teacher said, "You will pass."
9. Ram said, "Yes, I made a mistake."
10. She said, "Oh! you are here."

EXERCISE 191.

Change the following sentences into indirect speech :

1. Ram said, "Shyam can jump over the wall."
2. He said to me, "You may ask your brother to help you."
3. He said, "I came to this village long ago."
4. Sita said, "Ram is my husband."
5. My friend said to me, "Join my company."
6. He said, "Hurrah! my brother has won a lottery."
7. The manager said to the peon, "Let the man come in."
8. They said, "We shall go to school."
9. Ram said to me, "I may go home."
10. She said to me, "She is quite well."

