

11

CHAPTER

Indirect or Reported Speech

प्रिय छात्रो! हम किसी बात को दो तरह से कहते हैं। यह कथन प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष हो सकते हैं। इस अध्याय में हम इन्हीं Direct and Indirect Speech का विस्तारपूर्वक अध्ययन करेंगे।

What is Direct Speech?

अपने शब्दों में 'कही गई' बात Direct Speech या प्रत्यक्ष कथन कही जाती है। अर्थात् वक्ता की कही हुई बात Inverted Comma में ज्यों की त्यों कहना Direct Speech कहलाता है। जैसे—

Rakesh said to him, "I am reading a book".

What is Indirect Speech?

वक्ता की कही बात जब किसी अन्य के शब्दों में 'बताई' जाती है उसे परोक्ष कथन कहते हैं। यह कथन Inverted Comma में नहीं लिखा जाता है। जैसे—

Rakesh told him that he was reading a book.

Direct Speech के दो भाग होते हैं—

- (a) **Reporting Verb**—Subject, Reporting Verb, Preposition तथा Object ("Inverted Commas" से बाहर का भाग) जैसे—Rakesh said to him.

नोट—यह आवश्यक नहीं कि हर Reporting Verb में Object हो, कभी-कभी Subject + Verb की स्थिति अर्थात् Rakesh said भी हो सकती है।

- (b) **Reported Speech**—Inverted Commas के अन्दर का भाग जैसे "I am reading a book" Reported Speech कहलाता है। Inverted Commas हटा देने पर Tense, Personal Pronoun, Conjunction तथा अन्य महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन करने पर Indirect Speech बनती है।

यदि हम उपर्युक्त उदाहरण को Indirect Speech में परिवर्तन करें तो निम्नलिखित वाक्य बनेगा—

Rakesh told him that he was reading a book.

उपरोक्त वाक्य में आए परिवर्तन निम्नलिखित हैं—

1. Tense—'am reading' Present Continuous Tense के स्थान पर 'was reading' Past Continuous Tense बना दिया गया।
2. Personal Pronoun, I के स्थान पर 'he' का प्रयोग हुआ।
3. Inverted Comma हटाने के लिए Conjunction 'that' का प्रयोग हुआ।
4. 'said' के स्थान पर 'told' का प्रयोग हुआ।

Direct से Indirect Speech बनाते समय चार प्रकार का परिवर्तन होता है—

- Connective का प्रयोग
- Tense का परिवर्तन

- समीप वाले शब्दों का परिवर्तन
- Personal Pronoun का परिवर्तन

विशेष—

- I. यदि Reporting Verb, Present (वर्तमान) या Future (भविष्य) Tense में है तो Reported Speech का Tense परिवर्तित नहीं होगा। यह नियम Present और Future Tense के अन्य रूपों अर्थात् Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect और Perfect Continuous Tense पर समान रूप से लागू होगा। उदाहरण के लिए—

|| PRESENT TENSE ||

Direct : Rakesh says/Rakesh is saying/Rakesh has said/Rakesh has been saying, "I am reading a book".

Indirect : Rakesh says/Rakesh is saying/Rakesh has said/Rakesh has been saying that he is reading a book.

यही नियम Future Tense के सन्दर्भ में भी लागू होता है।

[**विशेष**—विद्यार्थी 'has said' लगा देखकर भ्रमित न हों।]

|| FUTURE TENSE ||

ऊपर Present Tense के उदाहरण के समान ही Future Tense का भी प्रयोग होता है। देखें—

Rakesh will say/Rakesh will be saying/Rakesh will have said/Rakesh will have been saying that he is reading a book.

उपर्युक्त उदाहरण में 'am' के स्थान पर मात्र 'is' का ही परिवर्तन हुआ, क्योंकि Indirect Speech में 'I' के स्थान पर 'he' का प्रयोग हुआ। इसलिए 'is' का प्रयोग 'he' के अनुसार हुआ है।

- II. यदि Reporting Verb का Tense Past में हो (Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous) तब Reported Speech का Tense भी Past में ही परिवर्तित हो जाएगा। जैसे—

Rakesh said/was saying/had said/had been saying, "I am reading a book".

इसका Indirect Speech इस प्रकार बनेगा—

Rakesh said/had said/was saying/had been saying that he was reading a book.

विशेष—किन्तु Reported Speech में यदि कोई बात सार्वभौम सत्य, अटल सत्य रहने वाली है यानि Universal Truth तो Reporting Verb Past Tense में रहते हुए भी Reported Speech का Tense परिवर्तित नहीं होगा।

जैसे—

Rakesh said, "The moon shines in the night". **Or**

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

ऊपर दिए गए दोनों ही Reported Speech सार्वभौम सत्य हैं, चन्द्रमा रात में ही चमकता था, चमकता है और भविष्य में भी चमकेगा। इसलिए दोनों के Indirect Speech इस प्रकार बनेंगे—

Rakesh said that the moon shines in the night.

Rakesh said that the sun rises in the east.

(A) Reported Speech के Tense परिवर्तन की तालिका

'Reporting Verb' के केवल **Past Tense** में होने की स्थिति में; जब Reporting Verb, Past Tense में होती है तो Reporting Speech के Tense में निम्न प्रकार परिवर्तन होता है—

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (i) | Present Indefinite Tense | <i>Changes into</i> | Past Indefinite Tense |
| | Is/am/are | | |
| | Examples : | | was/were |
| | 1. Direct : Ram said to me, "He is a boy". | | |
| | Indirect : Ram told me that he was a boy. | | |
| | 2. Direct : Ram said to me, "He goes to school". | | |
| | Indirect : Ram told me that he went to school. | | |
| (ii) | Present Continuous Tense | <i>Changes into</i> | Past Continuous Tense |
| | Is/am/are going | | was/were going |
| | Examples : | | |
| | Direct : Ram said to me, "He is going to school". | | |
| | Indirect : Ram told me that he was going to school. | | |
| (iii) | Present Perfect Tense | <i>Changes into</i> | Past Perfect Tense |
| | Has/Have gone | | had gone |
| | Example : | | |
| | Direct : Ram said to me, "He has gone to school". | | |
| | Indirect : Ram told me that he had gone to school. | | |
| (iv) | Present Perfect Continuous Tense | <i>Changes into</i> | Past Perfect Continuous Tense |
| | Has/Have been going | | had been going |
| | Example : | | |
| | Direct : Ram said to me, "He has been going to school for two hours". | | |
| | Indirect : Ram told me that he had been going to school for two hours. | | |
| (v) | Past Indefinite Tense | <i>Changes into</i> | Past Perfect Tense |
| | went | | had gone |
| | Example : | | |
| | Direct : Ram said to me, "He went to school". | | |
| | Indirect : Ram told me that he had gone to school. | | |
| (vi) | Past Continuous Tense | <i>Changes into</i> | Past Perfect Continuous Tense |
| | was/were going | | had been going |
| | Example : | | |
| | Direct : Ram said to me, "He was going to school". | | |
| | Indirect : Ram told me that he had been going to school. | | |
| (vii) | Past Perfect Tense | <i>No change</i> | |
| | Past Perfect Continuous Tense | <i>No change</i> | |
| | Example : | | |
| | Direct : Ram said to me, "He had gone to school". | | |
| | Indirect : Ram said to me that he had gone to school. | | |

(viii) Future Indefinite Tense***Changes into***

shall go

should go

will go

would go

Examples :**1. Direct :** Ram said to me, "He will go to school".**Indirect :** Ram told me that he would go to school.**2. Direct :** Ram said to me, "He will be going to school".**Indirect :** Ram told me that he would be going to school.

नोट—इसी प्रकार Future Perfect Tense तथा Future Perfect Continuous Tense का will या shall सदैव would या should में बदल जाता है।

|| EXCEPTIONS IN THE USE OF TENSES ||

(कालों के प्रयोग में अपवाद)

कुछ परिस्थितियों में Reporting Verb के Past Tense में होते हुए भी Reported Speech का Tense नहीं बदलता है; जैसे—

(A) सदैव सत्य (Universal Truth) रहने वाला कथन; जैसे—

1. Direct : He said, "The sun rises in the east."**Indirect :** He said that the sun rises in the east.**2. Direct :** He said to the boys, "The earth moves round the sun."**Indirect :** He told the boys that the earth moves round the sun.

(B) Habitual Fact—किसी आदत का उल्लेख होने पर; जैसे—

1. Direct : He said, "Dogs bark at strangers."**Indirect :** He said that dogs bark at strangers.**2. Direct :** He said to me, "When the teacher comes in the class, the students stand up."**Indirect :** He told me that when the teacher comes in the class, the students stand up.

(C) Historical Fact—ऐतिहासिक सत्य का उल्लेख करने के लिए; जैसे—

Direct : She said, "The teacher said, Kalidas is the Shakespeare of India."**Indirect :** She said, the teacher said that Kalidas is the Shakespeare of India.

(D) किसी कहावत (Proverb) का उल्लेख होने पर; जैसे—

1. Direct : He said, "Honesty is the best policy."**Indirect :** He said that honesty is the best policy.**2. Direct :** She said to her, "Love is blind."**Indirect :** She told her that love is blind.

विशेष—

- Can को Could, May को Might में बदल देते हैं।
- Must, ought, could, would, might, used to में परिवर्तन नहीं होता है।

Examples**1. Direct :** He said to me, "He can go to school".**Indirect :** He told me that he could go to school.**2. Direct :** He said to me, "It may rain".**Indirect :** He told me that it might rain.

3. Direct : He said to me, "He must go to school".

Indirect : He told me that he must go to school.

(ix) Direct Speech में प्रयुक्त निम्नलिखित शब्दों को Indirect Speech में इस प्रकार बदलते हैं—

Now	Changes into	Then
This		That
These		Those
It	No Change	(It ज्यों का त्यों रहता है)
Here	Changes into	There
Thus		So
Come		Go
Ago		Before
Just		Then
Today		That day
Tomorrow		The next day
Yesterday		The previous day
Last night		The night before
Next day		The following day
Tonight		That night

विशेष—Past Indefinite Tense को Assertive Sentence Tense में भले ही Past Indefinite Tense ही बना रहने दें या उसको Past Perfect Tense में बदल दें किन्तु Interrogative Sentence Tense में Past Indefinite Tense को Past Perfect Tense में बदलना आवश्यक है।

Example :

Direct : Rakesh said, "I went to school".

Indirect : Rakesh said that he went to school. अथवा
Rakesh said that he had gone to school.

किन्तु निम्नलिखित Interrogative Sentence भिन्न रूप से परिवर्तित होता है—

Example :

Direct : Rakesh said, "When did he go to Delhi?"

Indirect : Rakesh asked him when he had gone to Delhi.

(B)

Personal Pronoun के परिवर्तन सम्बन्धी नियम

Personal Pronoun को परिवर्तित करने के नियमों का अध्ययन करने से पूर्व यह जानना अति आवश्यक है कि समस्त Nouns (Common अथवा Proper) Third Person में होते हैं।

|| PERSONAL PRONOUN ||

	I st Person	II nd Person	III rd Person	Number
Nominative Case	I	you	he, she	Singular
Possessive Case	my	your	his, her	
Objective Case	me	you	him, her	
Nominative Case	we	you	they	Plural
Possessive Case	our	your	their	
Objective Case	us	you	them	

विशेष—

- Ist Person (I, my, me, we, our, us) स्त्रीलिंग तथा पुलिंग दोनों में प्रयोग किये जाते हैं।
- You, your, you एकवचन तथा बहुवचन दोनों में प्रयोग होते हैं। यह IInd Person हैं।
- He, his, him पुलिंग के लिए तथा she, her तथा her स्त्रीलिंग के लिए और they, their, them पुलिंग व स्त्रीलिंग दोनों के लिए प्रयोग होते हैं। यह IIIrd Person हैं।

नियम—Reporting Verb का Personal Pronoun कभी नहीं बदलता। केवल Reported Speech के Pronoun ही बदलते हैं।

इनमें परिवर्तन की विधि निम्नलिखित हैं—

(A) First Person के Pronouns को Reporting Verb के Subject के Person, Number तथा Gender के अनुसार बदलते हैं। उदाहरणार्थ—

1. **Direct** : He said, "I have done my home-work."
Indirect : He said that he had done his home-work.
2. **Direct** : I said, "I write a letter."
Indirect : I said that I wrote a letter.
3. **Direct** : You said, "I am a poor boy."
Indirect : You said that you were a poor boy.
4. **Direct** : They said, "We are playing hockey."
Indirect : They said that they were playing hockey.
5. **Direct** : Raman said, "I bought a new car."
Indirect : Raman said that he bought a new car.

इन उदाहरणों से स्पष्ट है कि Reported Speech में प्रयुक्त I तथा we का परिवर्तन Reporting Verb में प्रयुक्त कर्ता के अनुसार ही हुआ है।

(B) Second Person के Pronouns को Reporting Speech के Object के Person, Number तथा Gender के अनुसार बदलते हैं। उदाहरणार्थ—

1. **Direct** : He said to him, "You are a good boy."
Indirect : He told him that he was a good boy.
2. **Direct** : He said to them, "You are hungry".
Indirect : He told them that they were hungry.
3. **Direct** : He said to you, "You are beautiful".
Indirect : He told you that you were beautiful.
4. **Direct** : He said to me, "You are not looking well".
Indirect : He told me that I was not looking well.
5. **Direct** : He said to her, "You are intelligent".
Indirect : He told her that she was intelligent.

इन उदाहरणों से स्पष्ट है कि Reported Speech में प्रयुक्त You को Reporting Verb के Object के अनुसार ही बदला गया है।

(C) Third Person के Pronouns किसी भी दशा में नहीं बदलते हैं। जैसे—

- Direct** : Rakesh said, "He did not give him his book."

Indirect : Rakesh said that he had not given him his book.

विशेष—संक्षेप में Person का नियम है—

Ist Person – Subject के अनुसार (Reporting Verb)

IIInd Person – Object के अनुसार (Reporting Verb)

IIIrd Person – No change (Reporting Verb)

इसे SON का नियम भी कहते हैं।

Inverted Commas को Reported Speech से हटाने के लिए Conjunction 'that' का प्रयोग होता है।

(D) Intransitive को Transitive Verb में बदलना

I : Direct Narration का Reporting Verb सदैव Intransitive में होता है।

II : यदि Reporting Verb वाले भाग में केवल Subject तथा Verb हो किन्तु Preposition 'to' तथा Object न हो तब Intransitive को Transitive में परिवर्तित करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। जैसे—

Direct : Raman said, "I am writing a letter".

Indirect : Raman said that he was writing a letter.

(इसमें Object और Preposition 'to' न होने पर said ज्यों का त्यों रहा)

III : किन्तु यदि Verb के साथ Preposition 'to' तथा Object भी है तब हमें 'to' को हटाकर Verb को Transitive में बदल देना चाहिए। जैसे—

Direct : Raman said to Aman, "I am writing a letter."

Indirect : Raman told Aman that he was writing a letter.

(यहाँ Indirect Speech बनाते समय 'to' को हटाया गया है और said के स्थान पर Transitive Verb 'told' का प्रयोग हुआ।)

विशेष—ऊपर हमने Direct Narration को Indirect Narration में परिवर्तित करने के सामान्य नियमों को समझ चुके हैं। निचे इन्हीं से सम्बन्धित कुछ विशेष नियमों की जानकारी लेना भी अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

जैसे—

(A) Assertive शब्द चूँकि Assert से बना है (जिसका अर्थ है दृढ़तापूर्वक स्वीकार करना।) अतः ये वे कथन हैं जिन्हें हम दृढ़तापूर्वक स्वीकार करते हैं। जैसे—

1. **Direct :** He said, "Sita is a beautiful girl."

Indirect : He said that Sita was a beautiful girl.

2. **Direct :** He said, "Sita was not an ugly girl."

Indirect : He said that Sita was not an ugly girl.

3. **Direct :** He said, "I am writing a letter."

Indirect : He said that he was writing a letter.

4. **Direct :** He said, "You are working very hard."

Indirect : He told (him) that he was working very hard.

(B) वाक्य संख्या (4) का अध्ययन करो। He said के बाद Object नहीं था जो कि वास्तव में you है। हमने Indirect Speech में उसे him मानकर ले लिया। अतः सन्दर्भ के अनुसार Object को लेना चाहिए।

नोट—Grammar का यह नियम है कि जब Object हम अपनी ओर से मानेंगे तब वह प्रत्येक दशा में, IIIrd Person ही होना चाहिए।

|| Exercise-1 ||

Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech :

1. Radha says, "Mira cooks food."
2. Ravi says, "The earth is round."
3. Govind says, "You are writing an essay."
4. Kamal has said, "Sohan will be going to station."
5. He will say, "My sister lives in Delhi."
6. They will say, "We want to play a cricket match today."
7. Gopal say, "Mira is ill."
8. Gopal says to me, "My mother has gone to the hospital."
9. Abdul has said, "Hafiz has done the work."
10. Amar says, "I go to my school."
11. Ramesh says to Rajesh, "The teacher is teaching Hindi."
12. Kapil is saying, "Imran will not be playing."

|| Exercise-2 ||

Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech :

1. Himani said, "My friend is weeping."
2. John said to Alice, "Nirmala will help you."
3. Anil said to Sunil, "My brother will have reached Mumbai today."
4. The teacher said, "Sheela, you can answer this question easily."
5. The Principal said to the peon, "The Inspector of Schools will be coming any time."
6. The father said, "The weather is stormy and the way is long."
7. "Geeta will not help you", the mother said to me.
8. "Sister, your friend has come", Ravina said to me.
9. Gopal said to Govind, "Your father has sent a beautiful gift for you."
10. The Principal said to the teacher, "You did not come to school yesterday."
11. He said to me, "Man is mortal."
12. You said to me, "You are cruel to me."
13. He said to her, "Man is the finest creation of God."
14. I said to her, "I do not take tea."
15. He said, "You are a fool if you think Ram is a good boy."

|| Exercise-3 ||

Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech :

1. He said, "No body can be perfectly happy in this world."

2. I said, "Ram does not play football."
3. She has said, "I did not go to the hospital."
4. Roma said to her friend, "Reena, We cannot live for ever."
5. Abdul said, "Naina is trying his best to get first division in the Board Examination."
6. He said to them, "You have played well."
7. He said to me, "Your brother has been playing for two hours."
8. "I had already locked the class-rooms", the peon said to the Principal.
9. The man said, "I was waiting for the guests."
10. The teacher said to the boys, "Pandit Nehru liked the company of the children."
11. The man said to the girl, "I know Sohan very well."
12. Hamid said, "Shahid was working hard for the examination."
13. "Mohan and Sohan helped me a lot", said Santosh.
14. He said, "I lived many years in Dubai."
15. He said to her, "Surekha had not bathed before 7 O'clock."
16. The neighbours said, "The old man died last night."
17. Gita said to Gopal, "Kiran was writing an essay."
18. The Vice-Principal said, "The Principal will not come to the office today."

|| Exercise-4 ||

Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech :

1. He said, "You must work hard."
2. My father said to me, "You can do this question."
3. Your sister said, "Mira could help me."
4. He said to his friend, "Rajeev might complain to the Principal."
5. Sheela said to Kiran, "We should work hard to stand first in the examination."
6. Mohan said, "Grandmother would tell the stories at night."
7. The teacher said, "Tagore could write poems at a very early age."
8. Vimla said to Kamla, "This is my doll. I cannot give it to you."
9. Mother said, "It might not rain today."
10. The old lady said, "Peacocks dance with joy when it is about to rain."
11. Rekha said, "Sometimes, the teacher would get angry."
12. The hawker said, "I shall sell all these articles here."
13. We said to him, "You must go to Lucknow."
14. The clerk said to me, "I may not attend the office after 2 p.m."
15. The teacher said to the student, "I could not correct your exercise."
16. The King said to his soldiers, "We did not see it before."
17. "The sun is bigger than the moon", Gita said.
18. He said to them, "Our friend will go to Delhi."
19. Rama said to me, "I am reading a book now."
20. Govind said, "I saw the Taj two years ago."
21. Anshu said to Vishnu, "Mira will go to school tomorrow."

|| Exercise-5 ||

Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech :

1. Mira said to her, "I want to buy a new book."
2. Maya said to Krishna, "You may come and stay with me."
3. He said to me in the morning, "I shall see you here this evening."
4. He said to her, "We had locked the door before noon."
5. Alka said to Shalim, "Here, you lived for two years."
6. Hari said to his mother, "I visited my uncle yesterday."
7. The students said, "Our examination will begin on March 19".
8. I said to him, "I shall leave this book here with you."
9. He said, "I shall pay back the money in a month."
10. The doctor said to Venu, "The condition of your father has become serious now."
11. The host said, "The guests are expected at 8 p.m. for the dinner."
12. The porter said, "The Punjab Mail is running late by forty minutes."
13. They said, "We are waiting for our friends here."
14. She said, "I can do it myself now."
15. The clerk said to the headmaster, "Mr. Sharma has been ill for the last three days."
16. She said to me, "I cannot teach you."
17. The Principal said, "Boys, you have become very careless."
18. Sita said to them, "You should do as your parents ask."
19. She cried out, "I am in danger."
20. She said, "You may sit here now, my dear friend."

|| INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES ||

Interrogative Sentence (प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य) दो प्रकार से बनते हैं—

1. **Yes/No Answer Type Sentences**—ये प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य Helping Verb (सहायक क्रिया is, am, are, was, were, shall, will, have, has, do, does, did, may, can, should आदि) से प्रारम्भ होते हैं। जैसे—

(i) Are you a boy?	(ii) Will you go to school today?
(iii) Have you eaten food?	(iv) Do you want to sleep?

 इन वाक्यों का उत्तर “हाँ या नहीं” में दिया जा सकता है।
2. **Wh Type Sentences**—Interrogative Sentence, question word जैसे who, what, when, where, how आदि से शुरू होते हैं। जैसे—

(i) Who are you?	(ii) What do you want?
(iii) Where do you live?	(iv) How many books, do you have?

विशेष—Second type के Interrogative का जवाब “हाँ या नहीं” में नहीं होते। दोनों प्रकार के प्रश्नवाचक वाक्यों को Indirect Speech में परिवर्तित करने के नियम भिन्न-भिन्न हैं।

Common Rules :

1. Reporting Verb said को asked या inquired में बदल दिया जाता है।
2. इन वाक्यों में Conjunction 'that' का प्रयोग नहीं होता।
3. Pronoun (सर्वनाम) क्रिया (Verb) तथा निकटतासूचक शब्दों (Demonstratives तथा Adverbials) के परिवर्तन के लिए Assertive Sentences से सम्बन्धित नियमों का पालन किया जाता है।
4. Indirect Speech के अन्त में प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न (?) नहीं लगता है।
5. Helping Verb वाले वाक्यों में Object के ठीक बाद if या whether का प्रयोग तथा प्रश्नवाचक शब्दों वाले वाक्यों में Object के बाद सीधे प्रश्नवाचक शब्द आदि से वाक्य की शुरुआत हो जाती है।
6. सत्य तो यह है कि Indirect Speech में किसी वाक्य का Construction Interrogative के समान होता ही नहीं है, बल्कि statement ही बन जाते हैं (Assertive sentence से थोड़ा सा भिन्न)। इन्हें Indirect Question कहते हैं।

|| FIRST TYPE-YES OR NO ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS ||

(याद रखो Helping Verb से बनने वाले Interrogative Sentence, Indirect Speech में if या whether से प्रारम्भ होंगे) जैसे—

1. **Direct** : Rama said to Mohan, "Are you going home?"
Indirect : Rama asked Mohan if he was going home.
2. **Direct** : Ram said him, "Are you reading?"
Indirect : Ram asked him if he was reading.
3. **Direct** : Sita said to Meera, "Can you solve this question?"
Indirect : Sita asked Meera if she could solve that question.
4. **Direct** : She said to Radha, "Do you like to sit here?"
Indirect : She asked Radha if she liked to sit there.
5. **Direct** : Kamla said to the Principal, "Sir, May I go home now?"
Indirect : Kamla asked the Principal respectfully if she might go home then.

संकेत—

1. Indirect Speech बनाने समय इच्छानुसार said के स्थान पर asked या enquired तथा if (या whether) का प्रयोग करो।
2. उदाहरण संख्या 5 के अनुसार Sir को Respectfully, dear को affectionately आदि में परिवर्तित करो।
3. प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य में सहायक क्रिया कर्ता के पहले होती है। Indirect Speech में बदलते समय सहायक क्रिया को कर्ता के बाद ले जाकर बदला जाता है। ऊपर के उदाहरणों को ध्यानपूर्वक देखो। यह परिवर्तन मिलेगा।

[विशेष—If या Whether का प्रयोग कहाँ करें।]

- विकल्प या choice बताने के लिए whether का प्रयोग ही किया जाना चाहिए, जैसे—
Direct : He asked, "Do you want to have tea or coffee?"
Indirect : He asked whether I wanted to have coffee or tea.
- Conditional Sentences में whether का प्रयोग किया जाता है, जैसे—
Direct : Mohan said to me, "If you come, I shall help you".
Indirect : Mohan asked me whether, if I went, he would help me.

|| Exercise-6 ||

Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech :

1. The mother said to her son, "Have you done your home-work?"
2. The father said, "Did you go to school today?"
3. Satish said to Irphan, "Are you reading English these days."
4. He said, "Will you go to Delhi tomorrow?"
5. She said, "Do you get up early in the morning?"
6. Rakesh said, "Are you playing football match this evening?"
7. Binu will say, "Do you do nothing these days?"
8. Prema said, "Will you go to see the exhibition?"
9. He said to his sister, "Is Gandhi not a good film?"
10. Hussain said, "May I take this book for a day?"
11. Radha said, "Should a young man behave like this?"
12. John said, "Will you never help me?"
13. Shyam said to Mubarak, "Has your father gone to Mucca on Haj?"
14. Negi said, "Sir! Did you like our cultural programme?"
15. Ali said, "Am I not a fool to trust you?"

|| Exercise-7 ||

Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech :

1. Rupa said to Rekha, "Will you participate in the college cultural programme?"
2. Neeraj said, "Friends! Is not an empty mind a devil's workshop?"
3. Deepa said to Surekha, "Do you not take bath daily?"
4. The lion said to the deer, "Could you run faster than horse?"
5. Edward said, "Can I ever repay your kindness?"
6. The doctor said to the young man, "Do you smoke?"
7. Shiva said to Manish, "Are you a vegetarian?"
8. Sheela said to Rekha, "Have you ever been to Mumbai?"
9. The Principal said to the teacher, "Does Madan not study properly?"
10. Raman said to Mohan, "Do you not read any paper daily?"
11. I said to Meetu, "Do you know where Mr. Gupta lives?"
12. "Is this way to Sangam?" the pilgrim asked the police man.
13. The manager of the team said to the captain, "Will you play the match tomorrow?"
14. "Won't you have dinner with us, Raju?" Hari asked.
15. Alice said to Edward, "Is it not a surprise to meet you here today?"

संकेत—पिछले वर्णन में पढ़ चुके हो कि question word से बनने वाले Interrogative Sentence में Reported Speech के Inverted Comma यँ ही (बिना किसी Conjunction का प्रयोग किए) हट जाते हैं। इसमें if या whether का प्रयोग नहीं होता है बल्कि दिए गए question word के ही प्रयोग से Indirect Speech बनाया जाता है।

जैसे—

1. **Direct** : I said to him, "What are you doing?"
Indirect : I asked him what he was doing.
2. **Direct** : The father said to him, "Why are you killing your time?"
Indirect : The father asked him why he was killing his time.
3. **Direct** : Ramesh said, "Why did you not come to school today?"
Indirect : Ramesh asked his friend why he had not gone to school that day.
4. **Direct** : Hari said to Mohan, "Whose book is this?"
Indirect : Hari asked Mohan whose book that was.
5. **Direct** : Anil said to me, "Why did you do it?"
Indirect : Anil asked me why I had done it.

|| Exercise-8 ||

Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech :

1. I said to Vishnu, "How did you cross the river yesterday?"
2. Baby said, "What are you doing here?"
3. The mother said, "Who shall drink milk and take five toffees from me?"
4. The child said, "Who can take me to the fairy land?"
5. The Preacher said, "Whose son was Hanuman?"
6. Rony said to her mother, "When will my brother come back to Bareilly from Kanpur?"
7. The woman said, "Where is Avinash?"
8. The lamb said to the wolf, "How can I make the water dirty?"
9. "Who will bell the cat?" asked an old mouse.
10. The child said to his mother, "How many birds are there in the nest?"
11. The servant said to his master, "When do you intend to pay me?"
12. The traveller said to me, "What is the shortest way to the station?"
13. The man was angry with his servant and said, "Why have you again disturbed me in my sleep?"
14. The patient said, "Doctor, will you save me or not?"
15. "Do you write a good hand?" asked the Principal.
16. "In which class do you read, boy?" asked the teacher.
17. The poor beggar said to the people, "Who will help me?"
18. The farmer said to me, "Why are you weeping?"
19. "Who are you?" Rama said to Gopal.
20. The passenger said, "When will the train arrive?"

|| Exercise-9 ||

Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech :

1. He said to them, "Will you listen to such a boy?"
2. The saint said, "Am I not in need?"
3. The boy said to the class teacher, "Sir, May I read this chapter again?"

4. "Are you coming to school with me? he said.
5. "Have you anything to say more?" said the Magistrate.
6. He said, "How is your father feeling now?"
7. I said to Radhey, "How will you explain it?"
8. Hari said to me, "Why did you weep yesterday?"
9. He said to me, "When does he go?"
10. They said to him, "Will you play with us?"
11. Ram said to me, "Do you not work hard?"
12. The Principal said to the teacher, "Does Kishan not read properly?"
13. My father said to me, "Can you do this question?"
14. He said, "How many children have you?"
15. The teacher said to the boys, "Do you know the name of that Indian who swam across the English Channel?"

|| IMPERATIVE SENTENCES ||

जिन वाक्यों से आज्ञा, परामर्श अथवा प्रार्थना प्रकट होता है; उन्हें **Imperative Sentence** कहते हैं। यह आज्ञा अथवा प्रार्थना सामने वाले व्यक्ति अर्थात् you से होती है। अतः इन वाक्यों में कर्ता 'you' छिपा रहता है, निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों को ध्यानपूर्वक देखो—

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. The teacher said, "Stand up." | (Order) |
| 2. The old man said, "Please, give me a glass of water." | (Request) |
| 3. The saint said to the people, "Be honest." | (Advise) |
| 4. The captain said to the boys, "Let us play the match." | (Proposal) |

विशेष—

याद रखो चूँकि आज्ञा, प्रार्थना सदैव सामने वाले व्यक्ति से होती है, अतः Imperative Sentences सदैव वर्तमान काल में होते हैं।

परिवर्तन के नियम—

1. Reporting Verb 'said to' को commanded, ordered, asked, requested, urged, forbade तथा advised आदि में Reported Speech के भाव के अनुसार बदलना चाहिए। Sir, Madam, Gentleman आदि शब्दों को हटाकर requested का प्रयोग करते हैं।
2. Reported Speech के Verb से पूर्व to लगाओ। Verb से पूर्व 'to' लग जाने पर Verb के Tense में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा। जैसे—
 1. **Direct** : The teacher said to the boys, "Stand up."
 - Indirect** : The teacher ordered the boys to stand up.
 2. **Direct** : The servant said to the master, "Please, give me the salary."
 - Indirect** : The servant requested the master to give him the salary.
 3. **Direct** : The teacher said to the boys, "Work hard."
 - Indirect** : The teacher advised the boys to work hard.

3. निषेधात्मक वाक्य में पहले 'not' फिर 'to' तथा इसके बाद Verb लगाओ या Reporting Verb को 'forbid' Tense के अनुसार, में बदलकर not हटा दो, जैसे—

Direct : Mother said to her daughter, "Do not play."

Indirect : Mother advised her daughter not to play. Or
Mother forbade her daughter to play.

4. Reported Speech के Nominative of Address को Reporting Verb का Object बनाओ। जैसे—

1. **Direct** : I said, "Come here, Ram."

Indirect : I asked Ram to go there.

2. **Direct** : The headmaster said, "Leave the room, girls."

Indirect : The headmaster ordered the girls to leave the room.

नोट—यह आवश्यक नहीं कि Nominative of Address को सदैव Object बनाया जाए। आवश्यकतानुसार calling या addressing का प्रयोग भी करते हैं।

जैसे—

Direct : The little boy said to the lady, "Give me something to eat, mother."

Indirect : Addressing the lady as mother, the little boy requested her to give something to eat.

|| Exercise-10 ||

Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech :

1. He said to the boy, "Give me your book."
2. The teacher said to the boy, "Remain standing."
3. The thirsty man said to the child, "Please, give me a glass of water."
4. He said, "Please, listen to me."
5. Ram said, "Mamma, please, walk slowly."
6. He said to her, "Mind your own business. Do not disturb me."
7. The blind man said to the boy, "Kindly, lead me to the right way."
8. The father said to his son, "Face difficulties with courage."
9. Subhash cried, "Give me blood and I will give you freedom."
10. The doctor said to the patient, "Be very particular about your diet."
11. I said to him, "Please, let me work."
12. My teacher said, "Amita, leave the room."
13. My friend said to me, "Work hard as examination is near."
14. The captain said to the army, "March forward."
15. The teacher said to the boys, "Don't write on both sides of your answer book."
16. Mr. Reddy said, "Mohan, put this book on the table."
17. Ramesh said to Suresh, "Always speak the truth."
18. The Judge said to the peon, "Call the next witness."
19. My father said to the servant, "Do not go there. Do your work."
20. The mother said, "Do not behave rudely."

Let का Use

ये वाक्य भी आज्ञा या प्रार्थनासूचक होते हैं। Indirect Speech बनाते समय 'to' का प्रयोग भी होता है। Reporting Verb में suggested, proposed, ordered, requested या advised आदि का प्रयोग होता है।

परिवर्तन के नियम—

- जब let से किसी प्रस्ताव का बोध हो और let के आगे us हो तो Reporting Verb को proposed या suggested में बदलकर Conjunction 'that' लगाते हैं और let को हटाकर क्रिया should का प्रयोग भी आवश्यक रूप से करते हैं। जैसे—
 - Direct** : I said to Ram, "Let us go home."
Indirect : I proposed to Ram that we should go home.
 - Direct** : Mohan said, "Let us have a cup of coffee."
Indirect : Mohan proposed that they should have a cup of coffee.
 - Direct** : They said, "Let us play cricket."
Indirect : They suggested that they should play cricket.
- जब 'let' से किसी को राजी करने या आज्ञा देने का बोध हो तो Reporting Verb को requested या ordered में बदलकर let से पहले to लगा देते हैं। जैसे—
 - Direct** : I said to my friends, "Let me work."
Indirect : I requested my friends to let me work.
 - Direct** : He said to his son, "Let the guest sleep."
Indirect : He ordered his son to let the guest sleep.
- यदि Reporting Verb 'shouted' हो, तो इसे ज्यों का त्यों रखते हैं। जैसे—

Direct : He shouted, "Let me do this work."
Indirect : He shouted to let him do that work.
- यदि 'let' से इच्छा प्रकट हो तो Reporting Verb का said desired में परिवर्तित होगा Conjunction 'that' का प्रयोग होगा और let को हटाकर might का प्रयोग होगा, जैसे—

Direct : The old man said, "Let me have a glass of water."
Indirect : The old man desired that he might have a glass of water.

|| Exercise-11 ||

Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech :

- He said to me, "Let him go now."
- The monitor said, "Let us not make a noise in the class-room."
- The captain said, "Let us move forward and attack the army first."
- Amar said to him, "Let me do my work."
- He said, "Let us hope for the better."
- Dr. Rama said to his son, "Let your friend go now."
- The Principal said to the guardian, "Let your son appear at the final examination."
- The teacher said, "Let the child learn his lesson himself."

9. The prisoner said, "Let me meet death like a man."
10. They said, "Let us do home-work."
11. Gopal said, "Let us have a cup of tea."
12. Mira said to Sheela, "Let us sing a song."
13. He said, "Let us wait for a reward."
14. I said to him, "Let us go for a walk."
15. They said, "Let us read the Bhagwat Gita."

|| OPTATIVE SENTENCES ||

इस प्रकार के वाक्यों में इच्छा या भगवान से प्रार्थना व्यक्त की जाती है। ये वाक्य प्रायः May से प्रारम्भ होते हैं। Reporting Verb को Reporting Speech के भाव के अनुसार wished, cursed, prayed आदि शब्दों का प्रयोग किया जाता है। शेष परिवर्तन Assertive Sentences की ही भाँति होता है। इस प्रकार के वाक्यों का Mark of Exclamation हटाकर Full-stop (.) का प्रयोग होता है।

Examples :—

1. **Direct** : He said to me, "May you live long!"
Indirect : He wished that I might live long.
2. **Direct** : Mohan said, "May God help you!"
Indirect : Mohan wished that God might help me.

विशेष—Good morning, Good bye, Good night आदि शब्दों के आने पर Reporting Verb में 'bade' का प्रयोग करते हैं।

Example :—

- Direct** : He said to me, "Good morning, I shall see you tomorrow".
Indirect : He bade me good morning and said that he would see me the next day.

|| Exercise-12 ||

Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech :

1. He said, "Good night, my friend".
2. She said, "Long live my father!"
3. He said, "May you live in peace!"
4. Mohan said, "May God bless you with a child!"
5. Hari said to him, "May you pass the examination!"

|| EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES ||

इन्हें विस्मयबोधक वाक्य भी कहा जाता है। ऐसे वाक्यों में किसी तीव्र आवेग intense emotion का अचानक विस्फोट होता है। याद रखो Exclaim का अर्थ है 'चिल्लाना'। यह अपने आप में किसी भाव को प्रकट नहीं करता है। जो भाव होता है उसी को प्रकट करने वाला शब्द exclaim के साथ जोड़ दिया जाता है। जैसे—

The old man cried, "Alas! I am ruined."

चूँकि इस वाक्य में दुःख का भाव प्रकट किया गया है, अतः इसका Indirect Narration निम्नलिखित है—

The old man exclaimed with grief that he was ruined.

इन वाक्यों को परिवर्तित करने के नियम निम्नलिखित हैं—

1. Direct Narration में प्रयुक्त विस्मयबोधक चिह्न (!) को हटाकर Full Stop अर्थात् पूर्ण विराम लगाते हैं।
2. Direct से Indirect Narration बनाते समय Conjunction 'that' का प्रयोग करते हैं।
3. Exclamatory वाक्यों को Indirect Narration में बदलते समय 'said' Reporting Verb को exclaimed, wished, prayed, applauded, cried out, bade में बदल देते हैं और भाव के अनुसार इनके साथ with sorrow, with joy आदि शब्दों का प्रयोग करते हैं। जैसे—

1. **Direct** : The father cried, "What a lazy fellow you are!"
Indirect : The father exclaimed with anger that he was a very lazy fellow.
2. **Direct** : The boys said, "Hurrah! we have won the match."
Indirect : The boys cried out with joy that they had won the match.
3. **Direct** : The saint said, "Boys, may God bless you!"
Indirect : The saint prayed that God might bless the boys.
4. **Direct** : I said to them, "Good bye, friends!"
Indirect : I bade good bye to my friends.

|| Exercise-13 ||

Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech :

1. The captain said, "Bravo! what a lovely shot."
2. The mother said to her son, "Alas! what a shameful act on your part!"
3. The captain said, "Alas! our foes are too strong."
4. The old woman said, "May God help me!"
5. They said to their friends, "Good bye!"
6. The poet said, "How lazy I am!"
7. She said, "How beautiful the rain is!"
8. She said, "Good bye, sisters!"
9. Suresh said, "How foolishly I have acted!"
10. Dr. Singh cried, "O Fate! How cruel you are!"
11. Kitty cried, "Oh! what a thrilling experience to stand on Malabar Hills!"
12. Rekha cried, "What a pleasant sight!"
13. Sunil cried, "What a misfortune! missed first class only by one mark."
14. The people cried, "Hurrah! welcome the visit of your worthy queen."
15. "What a fine day it is!" said Mira.
16. He said, "May God bless you!"
17. "What a terrible storm it is!" he exclaimed.
18. My father said, "How badly the boys have done it!"

Narration से सम्बन्धित कुछ अन्य उपयोगी बातें

1. Call या Address का अन्तर—कभी-कभी Direct Speech में निम्नलिखित प्रयोग सामने आते हैं—
Direct : The teacher said to the student, "My son! work hard if you want to make your career."
Indirect : Calling/Addressing the student as his son, the teacher exhorted him to work very hard if he wanted to make his career.
2. इस वाक्य में My son को calling him as his son या affectionately का प्रयोग करके वाक्य को Indirect Speech बनाया गया है। दूसरा उदाहरण ध्यानपूर्वक देखो—
Direct : The speaker said, "Ladies and gentleman! Today I want to tell you something about the sad affairs of the country."
Indirect : Addressing the people, the speaker said that day he wanted to tell them something about the sad affairs of the country.
विशेष—Call व Address दोनों ही बनावटी होते हैं। Call अनौपचारिक है जबकि Address औपचारिक है जो सदा मंच अथवा meetings में होते हैं।
3. निम्नलिखित उदाहरण को ध्यानपूर्वक देखो—
Direct : A said to B, "Will you go to school?" B replied, "Yes."
Indirect : A asked B if he would go to school. B replied in the affirmative.
चूँकि दूसरा संक्षिप्त वाक्य है, B replied, "Yes," इसलिए replied in the affirmative पर्याप्त है। यदि होता B replied, "No" तो इसका Narration B replied in the Negative बनता है।

|| Exercise-14 ||

Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech :

1. The teacher said, "I should advise you to join B.Com."
2. Mr. Gupta said to his friend, "Living costs are very high in Mumbai."
3. "We had a nice holiday last summer," Gita said to her sister.
4. You may use my car for the picnic, "Mr. Sohan said to his son."
5. Mohan said to his friends, "Let us go to cinema."
6. "Don't walk on the flower beds," Mrs. Gupta said to the boys.
7. "Can you answer this question?" the teacher asked the boys.
8. "Did you lock the main gate properly?" my grandmother asked me.
9. "Please excuse me this time," the boy said to his father.
10. In Gita Lord Krishna says to Arjuna, "Do your duty and leave the reward on God."
11. "When will the train arrive?" the man said to the inquiry clerk.
12. "Who is going to be our captain?" the boys said to each other.

|| Miscellaneous Exercise-15 ||

Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech :

1. Man will say, "It may rain today."
2. The father said to Ramesh, "Do this work quietly."
3. The teacher said to the students, "Do you know that the earth is round?"

4. He said, "Shyam, I cannot help you."
5. The doctor asked the boy, "Do you smoke?"
6. They said to us, "You shall have these papers quickly."
7. The Principal said, "Boys, come here."
8. He said to me, "I shall meet you tomorrow."
9. "Do you want a fountain or a ball point pen?" the shop-keeper said to the boy.
10. The policeman asked the man, "Where do you want to go?"
11. He said, "The man came at seven."
12. The captain said to his soldiers, "Do not let the enemy pass."
13. Kamla said to her father, "I visited the zoo yesterday."
14. He said to me, "Why are you laughing?"
15. Hari said to me, "Why did you not sleep properly yesterday?"
16. The manager said to the clerk, "Post these letters today."
17. The son said, "Mother, I am glad to tell you that my office is closed today."
18. "Can you answer this question?" the teacher said to Ashok.
19. Mrs. Srivastava said to her, "It has been raining since morning. Do not go to office."
20. The teacher said to the boy, "Have you done your home-work?"
21. The boy said, "No, Sir. My mother was ill. So I could not get time."

|| Miscellaneous Exercise-16 ||

Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech :

1. The father said to the son, "God is great."
2. The traveller said, "I lived here for a week."
3. The king said to the hermit, "How old are you?"
4. The mother said, "The sun was very hot yesterday."
5. Ram said to Mira, "What are you purchasing?"
6. He said to me, "Why are you laughing?"
7. The father said, "Come, my child, come to me."
8. The teacher said to the boys, "Do not sleep late at the night."
9. My friend said to me, "Have you prepared your lesson?"
10. Pankaj said, "Friend! What I can do for you? Why do you not disclose your heart to me?"
11. The mother said to her son, "Why do you not study at all?"
12. The saint said, "Do not lose hope at your failures."
13. The doctor said, "How can you be cured when you do not act as I advise you?"
14. The preacher said to the young man, "Always keep good company."
15. The teacher said, "Children! when do we celebrate our Republic Day?"

|| Miscellaneous Exercise-17 ||

(A) Put the following sentences into Reported Speech (Indirect Speech) using the words in the brackets as the Reporting Part :

1. "I shall be going to Agra for four days." (He said)

2. "I am going to Delhi tomorrow." (She said)
3. "He is waiting for you outside." (Mohan said)
4. "We are very late today." (They said)
5. "Boys, you are now learning Direct/
Indirect Narration." (The teacher said)
6. "Do you know where Asha lives?" (Sheela said)
7. "I will give you my book." (Mohan said)
8. "I will start swimming next week." (The boy said)
9. "We are very late today." (They said)
10. "I shall be going out of the city for a week." (Gopal said)

(B) Put the following sentences into Reported Speech (Indirect Speech) using 'told' as the Reporting Verb :

1. Vimla to Mohan : I am going to the station with my brother.
2. Vimla to me : I have not done my work today.
3. Govind to Ram : I want to talk to you now.
4. Rita to Geeta : I am going to cinema today.
5. Rajan to Vimla : I shall be coming to your house at five.
6. Ashok to Alok : Shahjahan built the Taj Mahal.
7. Rekha to Radha : The gardener is working in the garden.
8. Radha to Mala : You are my best friend.

|| Miscellaneous Exercise-18 ||

- Supply the speakers and report these questions. Study the examples carefully :

Examples :

1. : Do you know her name?

Ans. : Ram asked him if he knew her name.

2. : Are you the student of B.A.?

Ans. : He asked me if I was the student of B.A.

3. : What was your address?

Ans. : He asked Gopal what his address was.

4. : Who broke this glass?

Ans. : The mother asked her son who had broken the glass.

1. Are you not feeling well today?
2. Do you want to play cricket?
3. Do you know where Kamal lives?
4. Will you come and play with me?
5. Can you read English properly?
6. Are you reading a book?
7. Has the train not come yet?
8. Have you done your work?
9. Are your teachers on strike?
10. Have you ever seen the Taj?
11. When will you write an application to the Principal?
12. Where will you go to play football?
13. Where have you put my book?
14. Why are you sorry?
15. Why have you bathed so early?

|| Miscellaneous Exercise-19 ||

(A) *Suppose these commands were given to you. Supply the speakers and report these commands using the reporting Verb given against each. Study the examples carefully :*

Examples :

- | | | | |
|------|---|----------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. | : | Open the door. | (ordered) |
| Ans. | : | He ordered him to open the door. | |
| 2. | : | Call the servant. | (asked) |
| Ans. | : | He asked me to call the servant. | |
| 1. | : | Shut the door. | (ordered) |
| 2. | : | Obeys your parents. | (advised) |
| 3. | : | Write clearly. | (asked) |
| 4. | : | Always speak the truth. | (advised) |
| 5. | : | Be quiet. | (ordered) |
| 6. | : | Stop writing. | (ordered) |
| 7. | : | Have a cup of milk. | (asked) |
| 8. | : | Please, give me your pen. | (requested) |
| 9. | : | Call the peon. | (told) |
| 10. | : | Please, give me your book. | (requested) |
| 11. | : | Go there. | (told) |
| 12. | : | Open your books. | (ordered) |
| 13. | : | Be quick. | (asked) |
| 14. | : | Behave properly. | (warned) |

(B) *Put the following "Negative Commands" into Reported Speech. Supply the speakers. Study the examples carefully :*

Examples :

- | | | | |
|------|---|--|--|
| 1. | : | Do not smoke. | |
| Ans. | : | He advised me not to smoke. | |
| 2. | : | Don't open the door. | |
| Ans. | : | He asked his servant not to open the door. | |
| 1. | : | Do not speak ill about others. | |
| 2. | : | Do not make a noise. | |
| 3. | : | Don't be rude to anyone. | |
| 4. | : | Don't steal anything. | |
| 5. | : | Do not leave others. | |
| 6. | : | Do not look towards the sun. | |
| 7. | : | Do not spoil your books and copies. | |
| 8. | : | Don't waste your time. | |

Changing Indirect into Direct Narration

|| ASSERTIVE SENTENCES ||

निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ो—

1. **Indirect** : He says that it is raining.
Direct : He says, "It is raining."
2. **Indirect** : He will say that it is raining.
Direct : He will say, "It is raining."
3. **Indirect** : My father told Ram that Hari had helped him.
Direct : My father said to Ram, "Hari has helped me."
4. **Indirect** : The teacher said that the earth moves round the sun.
Direct : The teacher said, "The earth moves round the sun."

परिवर्तन के नियम—

1. Direct Speech में वाक्य को परिवर्तित करते समय Conjunction 'that' को हटाकर Inverted Commas का प्रयोग करते हैं।
2. Reported Speech से अर्थात् 'that' से पहले प्रयुक्त says, will say आदि क्रियाओं यानि Present और Future Tense के Verbs को ज्यों का त्यों रहने दो, उदाहरण संख्या 1 तथा 2 को ध्यानपूर्वक देखो।
3. Reported Speech में अर्थात् 'that' से पहले प्रयुक्त क्रिया told को 'said to' में बदलो किन्तु said को ज्यों का त्यों रहने दो। (उदाहरण संख्या 3 और 4 को देखो)
4. Reported Speech अर्थात् 'that' से आगे वाले भाग के Verb के Tense पीछे (Direct से Indirect Speech के परिवर्तन के नियम में) दी गई Tense की तालिका से विपरीत परिवर्तित किए जायेंगे।
5. यदि Reported Speech में सदैव सत्य रहने वाली बात प्रकट होती हो तो उसके Tense में परिवर्तन नहीं होगा।
6. Reported Speech में प्रयुक्त Pronouns को Reporting Verb अर्थात् that से पहले प्रयुक्त Verb के Subject या Object के अनुसार पीछे दिये गये Direct से Indirect Speech बनाने के Pronouns से सम्बन्धित नियमों के अनुसार उन्हें पूर्व की स्थिति में लायें।

|| INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES ||

निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ो—

1. **Indirect** : She asked me If I would go there.
Direct : She said to me, "Will you go there."
2. **Indirect** : She asked her servant whether he had cooked the food.
Direct : She said to her servant, "Have you cooked the food."
3. **Indirect** : He enquired of me when I went to school.
Direct : He said to me, "When do you go to school."
4. **Indirect** : He asked her why she was weeping.
Direct : He said to her, "Why are you weeping."

परिवर्तन के नियम—

1. Indirect Speech में प्रयोग किया गया asked या enquired of को 'said to' में बदलो।

2. यदि Indirect Speech में if या whether का प्रयोग हुआ हो तो इन शब्दों को हटाकर inverted comma का प्रयोग करते हुए helping verb (जो उस वाक्य के Tense के अनुसार हो) का प्रयोग करते हुए Direct Speech में बदलो। उदाहरण संख्या 1 और 2 देखो।
3. यदि Indirect Speech में question words (when, where, why, what, whom, how, etc.) का प्रयोग हुआ हो तो Direct Speech बनाते समय Inverted Commas में इनका पहला अक्षर Capital लिखेंगे। उदाहरण संख्या 3 और 4 देखो।
4. Direct Speech में परिवर्तित करते समय सहायक क्रिया को कर्ता के पहले तथा Question Word के बाद रखना चाहिए।

|| IMPERATIVE SENTENCES ||

निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ो—

1. **Indirect** : The teacher ordered the boys to open their books.
Direct : The teacher said to the boys, "Open your books."
2. **Indirect** : The beggar requested him to give him a piece of bread.
Direct : The beggar said to him, "Please, give me a piece of bread."
3. **Indirect** : My friend advised me to work hard.
Direct : My friend said to me, "Work hard."
4. **Indirect** : Rama proposed to his brother that they should play.
Direct : Rama said to his brother, "Let us play."

परिवर्तन के नियम—

1. Indirect Speech के वाक्यों में प्रयोग किए गए ordered, requested, suggested, advised, proposed आदि क्रियाओं को said to में बदलो।
2. 'to' को हटाकर inverted commas में Reported Speech को Capital letter से शुरू करो। उदाहरण संख्या 1 और 3 देखो।
3. यदि वाक्य negative में हो तो inverted commas में Verb से पहले do not का प्रयोग करो। जैसे—The teacher ordered the boys not to make a noise. (Indirect Speech) में लिखा गया है। इसको Direct Speech बनाते समय इस प्रकार लिखेंगे—
The teacher said to the boys, "Do not make a noise."
4. यदि Indirect Speech वाक्य में requested का प्रयोग हुआ हो तो Direct Speech बनाते समय inverted commas के बाद please, sir, gentleman आदि में से एक शब्द भाव के समान बढ़ा दो। उदाहरण संख्या 2 ध्यानपूर्वक देखो।
5. यदि Indirect Speech के वाक्य में proposed या suggested का प्रयोग हुआ हो तो inverted commas के बाद let का प्रयोग करो। (उदाहरण संख्या 4 देखो)

|| EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES ||

निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ो—

1. **Indirect** : He exclaimed with sorrow that he was ruined.
Direct : He said, "Alas! I am ruined!"

2. **Indirect** : He cried out with joy that he had passed the examination.

Direct : He said, "Hurrah! I have passed the examination."

नियम—

1. Indirect Speech में भाव प्रकट करने वाले शब्दों जैसे—exclaimed with sorrow, cried out with joy को said में परिवर्तित करो।
2. दुःख प्रकट करने वाले शब्दों में Alas तथा प्रसन्नता प्रकट करने वाले वाक्यों में Hurrah का प्रयोग करो। उदाहरण संख्या 1 और 2 देखो।
3. Modern English Grammar में Direct Speech में told, asked, enquired of, advised, remarked, cried, exclaimed, proposed, shouted, ordered आदि का प्रयोग होने लगा है।

|| Exercise-20 ||

Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech :

1. The captain said, "Bravo! What a lovely shot."
2. The mother said to her son, "Alas! What a shameful act on your part."
3. The people cried, "Hip, hip, hurrah! welcome the visit of our worthy queen."
4. Sunil cried, "What a misfortune! missed first class only by one mark."
5. Rekha cried, "What a pleasant sight!"
6. Suresh cried, "How foolishly I have acted!"
7. Dr. Dutta cried, "O fate! How cruel you are."
8. Kitty cried, "Oh! What a thrilling experience to stand on Malabar Hills."
9. The father cried, "What a lazy fellow you are!"
10. Sandeep cried, "Oh! How much intoxicating a bath on Juhu."

|| Exercise-21 ||

Change the following sentences into Direct Speech :

1. My friend advised me to work hard.
2. The teacher said that Gandhiji died in January 1948.
3. Rakesh asked his mother why Rekha was crying.
4. The commander ordered the soldiers to march forward.
5. He asked why I had studied.
6. The boy asked the captain why he had not selected him for the team.
7. The father told his son not to post the letter without showing to him.
8. He asked me what I was doing.
9. He urged them to be quiet and listen to his words.
10. He said that he would go home.
11. She asked me why I didn't study hard.
12. An old mouse asked who would bell the cat.
13. Sheeloo asked me what had become to Harish.
14. He asked his father when the next letter would come.
15. The policeman asked when we were going.

|| Exercise-22 ||

Change the following sentences into Direct Speech :

1. He asked me where I had studied.
2. Sohan says that he is going to school.
3. The peon asked him if he would sit in the room.
4. Ram ordered Sita to go away.
5. Neera told her mother that Vinod had visited his uncle the previous day.
6. She advised me to buy myself a new pen.
7. You said that you had seen the Taj.
8. The teacher ordered the boys to march to the field in line.
9. The teacher told us that the sun rises in the east.
10. He asked Mohan how his father was.
11. The teacher asked the boys not to waste their time.
12. The pilgrim asked the policeman whether that was the way to the station.
13. He told me to write neatly.

|| Miscellaneous Exercise-23 ||

Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech :

1. "What do you want?" he said to her.
2. He said, "How's your father?"
3. The poor man exclaimed, "Will none of you help me?"
4. "Don't you know the way home.?" asked I.
5. "Which is the proper way to answer that question, father?" the boy enquired.
6. "Halt!" shouted the officer to his men.
7. He said to me, "Wait until I come."
8. You said to me, "I have often told you not to play with fire."
9. "You have all done very badly!" remarked the teacher.
10. "What a rare article milk is to be sure, in London!" said Mr. Squeers with a sigh.
11. He said, "What a pity! you did not come."
12. "Who are you, Sir, and what do you want?" they cried.
13. He said to him, "Is not your name Ahmad?"
14. He said, "Alas! I am undone."
15. The teacher promised, "If you come before school tomorrow, I will explain it."

|| Exercise-24 ||

Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech :

1. I said to them, Good bye, friends!
2. The teacher said to the students, "Why are you not doing your work?"

3. Lovely said, "Will the teacher not teach us today?"
4. He said to me, "I am waiting for your father today."
5. My father said to me, "Have you done your home work?"

|| Exercise-25 ||

Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech :

1. The teacher said to the boys, "Obey your elders."
2. His friend said to him, "Can you spare some book for me?"
3. She said to him, "Let us play now."
4. Ketki said, "Will the teacher not teach us today?"
5. The teacher said to the principal, "Please, grant me leave for two days."
6. The peon said to the principal, "Please, give me some money."
7. Geeta said to Gopal, "Will you like to help me today?"

|| Exercise-26 ||

Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech :

1. The pilgrim said to the policeman, "Is this the way to sangam?"
2. Geeta said to Meenu, "Do you like to read this novel?"
3. He said to me, "Are you waiting for my father today?"
4. I said to my teacher, "Sir ! Please explain this stanza again."
5. My friend said to me, "will you go to school tomorrow?"
6. I said to them, "Have you completed your homework?"
7. The speaker said, "Forest prevent soil erosion."

|| Exercise-27 ||

Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech :

1. The teacher said to the students, "Why are you not doing your homework?"
2. They said to him, "The servant will not go to the market."
3. The Principal said to Ramu, "Get out of the room."
4. Rita said to her father, "She will not go to school."
5. Ashok said to his sister, "Please put these papers on my table."
6. He said, "You must work hard to pass."
7. Mohan said to Meera, "Please help me in solving these questions of mathematics."

|| Exercise-28 ||

Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech :

1. My uncle said to me, "Do not waste your time in idle gossip."
2. He said to me, "Are you writing a letter?"
3. Ketki said, "Will the teacher not teach us today?"

|| Exercise-29 ||

Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech :

1. The boys said, "Will the teacher not teach us today?"
2. The principal said, "Boys, stand up."
3. My father said to me, "Don't waste your time in the idle gossip."
4. Kanak said to him, "Will the teacher not reach us today?"
5. The teacher said to the students, "Is this the method to solve this sum?"
6. He said to me, "Wash your face."
7. The teacher said to the boy, "give me your book."

|| Project Work ||

Work with your partner. Read the following and decide on a likely situation in which what was said has been repeated. Then use your imagination and recreate the original (direct) speech.

Every one at the hospital looked after me very well. As soon as I arrived, a nurse asked me how I felt. Then she asked me where I lived and where she could contact my parents. I explained that you were out today, so she could not contact you. After that she asked me how that accident had happened and I said I did not know.

Situation

Direct Speech (in dialogue form).....

.....

.....

.....

□□□