

**Chapter****1****Narration**

- (a) **Direct Narration** : Direct narration is a kind of speech which is reported by some other person exactly in the words spoken by the speaker. This speech is placed within inverted commas.
- (i) She said to him, "I shall give you money." (Direct Narration)
- (b) **Indirect Narration** : Indirect narration is a speech which is reported by some other person by using certain conjunctions in place of commas and making necessary changes in the verbs and the pronouns of the reported speech.
- (i) She told him that she would give him money. (Indirect Narration)

For the purpose of changing narration, sentences are divided as follows :

**1. Assertive Sentences**

Sentences denoting statements in affirmative and negative.

- You are playing.
- She was not sleeping.
- He did this work.
- They will not write to us.

**2. Interrogative Sentences**

(a) Sentences beginning with auxiliary verbs. (Yes or No answer type questions)

- Are you playing?
- Was she sleeping?
- Did he do this work?
- Will they write to us?

(b) Sentences beginning with question words such as ..... when, where, why, who, which, what etc.

- When are you playing?
- Where was she sleeping?
- Why did he do this work?
- What will they write to us?

**3. Imperative Sentences**

Sentences denoting command, request & advice are called imperative sentences.

- Soldiers, turn to the right.
- Please give me something to eat.
- Do not waste time.
- Let me stay here.

**4. Exclamatory Sentences (Expressing, joy, sorrow, wonder etc.)**

- How nice of him!
- What a pretty girl she is!
- Ah! It is beautiful locket
- Alas! All is over.

**5. Optative Sentences (Expressing wish, prayer, etc.)**

- May you live long!
- Happy Diwali, children!
- Good bye, my daughters!
- Fie, what an ugly sight!

## Change in Narration

### Assertive Sentences

1. **Assertive Sentences** : Assertive sentences are changed in indirect narration as follows:

(A) **Reporting Verb** : Verb in the Reporting verb is changed into "tell" or "told" with an object otherwise 'say' and 'said' are retained.

'Think'/wonder to oneself can also be used.

(i) He says, "I am a doctor".

He says that he is a doctor.

(Direct)

(Indirect)

(ii) She said, "I am a doctor."

She said that she was a doctor.

(iii) She says to me, "I am a doctor."

She tells me that she is a doctor.

(iv) She thought, "She will not go out with him."

She thought to herself that she would not go out with him.

(B) **Inverted Commas** : "That" is used in place of inverted commas.

(i) She said to me, "I am a doctor."

She told me that she was a doctor.

(C) **Tense**

(a) **If the Reporting verb is in the Present or future or Reported speech is a universal truth, the tense of Reported speech does not change.**

(i) She says, "I shall go to Delhi."

She says that she will go to Delhi.

(ii) I say to her, "I shall give her money."

I tell her that I shall give her money.

(iii) Teacher said to the students, "The sun rises in the East."

Teacher told the students that the sun rises in the east.

(b) **If the Reporting verb is in the past, the tense of the Reported speech changes into past as follows :**

(i) **Present tense changes into past tense**

Present indefinite

Present Continuous

Present Perfect

Present Perfect Continuous

Past indefinite

Past Continuous

Past Perfect

Past Perfect Continuous

(ii) **Past tense changes as follows**

Past indefinite

Past Continuous

Past Perfect

Past Perfect Continuous

Past Perfect

Past Perfect Continuous

No Change

No Change



**(iii) Future tense**

will/shall change into would/should

**(iv) Modals are changed as follows**

May	Might
Can	Could
Have to	Had to
Had to	Had had to
Should	No change
Must	No change

**Some Hints on Change of Tenses**

1. Need not, used to, would rather, would better, had rather, had better, should, must, subjunctive mood do not change.
2. **Past Continuous :**
  - (a) Past continuous changes when it refers to a **complete action**-
    - (i) She said to me, "I was thinking of helping him but changed my mind later on".
    - (ii) She told me that she had been thinking of helping him but changed her mind later on. (Complete action)
3. **Past continuous does not change when it is used in time clause :**
  - (i) He said to me, "While I was singing, she was dancing."
  - (ii) He told me that while he was singing. she was dancing.
4. **Past indefinite does not change in the following cases :**
  - (a) When it is used in time clause.
    - (i) She said to me, "When I met him, he was playing."  
She told me that when she met him he was playing.
    - (ii) She said to her mother, "Father had left before/when she reached home."  
She told her mother that father had left before when she reached home.
  - (b) When it expresses two simultaneous actions.
    - (i) She said, "I cooked vegetables and he fried rice."  
She said that she cooked vegetables and he fried rice.
  - (c) When it expresses historical Past.
    - (i) He said, "Netaji was born in Kolkata."  
He said that Netaji was born in Kolkata.

**Change of 'Will'**

'Will' change into 'Should' when the speaker seeks advice or request.

- (i) The mother said, "What will I do with so much money, My son!"  
The mother asked her son what she should do with so much money.

**Change of 'Need' (Refer to Modals No. 7 and 8 Page 32)**

- (i) She said, "Need I write a letter?"  
She asked if she had to write a Letter.
- (ii) She said, "if I am selected, I needn't study further."  
She said that if she was selected she would not have to study further.



## Change of 'Could'

Could is changed in case of Permission :

- (i) She said to me, "When I was a student I could not go out alone."  
She told me that when she was a student she was not allowed to go alone.

## Change of 'Must'

(a) "Must" Normally does not change when it refers to duty or laws of nature.

- (i) Rahul said to her, "You must obey your Parents."  
Rahul said to her that she must obey her parents.

- (ii) She said, "We must all die."  
She said that we must all die.

(b) "Must" Changes in the following cases.

- (i) She said, "I must leave at once."  
She said that she had to leave at once.
- (ii) Natasha said, "I must get up early tomorrow."  
Natasha said that she would have to get up early the next day.
- (iii) Lekha said, "Mansi, You must be silent."  
Lekha ordered Mansi to be silent.

## Changes of Pronouns in the Reported Speech

1. **First Person**—(I, we) in the reported speech change into the subject of the Reporting verb.

- (i) She said to me, "I am unwell."  
She told me that she was unwell.
- (ii) Rohan said to her, "I shall leave Jaipur soon."  
Rohan told her that he would leave Jaipur soon.
- (iii) The Captain said, "we have won at last."  
The captain told his team mates that they had won at last.

**Note :** "We" does not change in the following cases.

- (a) When 'we' is used in general sense.
- (b) When object 'me' is included in the subject.
- (c) But 'we' changes into 'It' when 'we' is used by a newspaper or an organisation.
- (i) The saint said, "We are mortals."  
The saint said that we are mortals.
- (ii) She said to me, "We are to leave for temple early."  
She told me that we were to leave for temple early.
- (iii) The Pioneer said, "We are not responsible for any error."  
The Pioneer said that it was not responsible for any error.

2. **Second Person**—You in the Reported speech changes into the object of the Reporting verb.

- (i) He said to his mother, "Will you give me money."  
He asked his mother if she would give him some money.



- (ii) The teacher said to the students, "You are not to leave the class without permission." The teacher advised the student that they were not to leave the class without permission.

3. **Third Person**— (He, She, They, It) in the Reported speech does not change.

- (i) I said to her, "He will not come."  
I told her that he would not come.
- (ii) The boy said to his father, "They have not returned the book."  
The boy told to his father/that they had not returned the book.

5. **Adverbials of time, place and demonstrative :**

(i) **Adverbials of Time**

Now	change into	then
Ago	"	before
Today	"	That day
Tomorrow	"	The next day
Yesterday	"	The Previous day/The day before
Last night	"	The Previous night/the night before
Next month	"	The following month
The day before yesterday	"	Two days before
The day after tomorrow	"	In two days time

**Note :** Today, Tomorrow, Tonight do not change when the speech is reported the same day.

- (a) This morning he said, "I shall leave Chennai tomorrow."  
This morning he said that he would leave Chennai tomorrow.
- (b) Esha said today, "I am leaving Pune tonight."  
Esha said today that she was leaving Pune tonight.

(ii) **Adverbial of Place**

Change of "Here" "Here" Changes into 'there'.

- (a) 'Here' changes' to 'there' only when there is reference to place.  
We shall meet here again. (change into there)  
Come here, boys. (No change)

(iii) **Change of demonstratives**

(a) Change of This, These

- (i) Used with time ..... changes into 'that' 'those'.

This week

That week

This month

That month

- (ii) Used as adjective ..... changes into 'the'.

This book

The book

These books

The books

- (iii) Used as Pronoun ..... changes into 'it'.

I shall do *this* tomorrow.

I shall do *it* tomorrow.

- (iv) Used as subject ..... does not change.

'this', 'these', give the sense of the object being near.

This is my book.

These are my books



## Examples

Some examples are worked out as follows :

- (a) **Direct :** Rahul says, "The teacher is ill."  
**Indirect :** Rahul says that the teacher is ill.
- (b) **Direct :** She said, "The sun rises in the East."  
**Indirect :** She said that the sun rises in the East.
- (c) **Direct :** Shashi said, "I have completed my work."  
**Indirect :** Shashi said that she had completed her work.
- (d) **Direct :** They said, "We won the match."  
**Indirect :** They said that they had won the match.
- (e) **Direct :** You said to her, "I have called my friends."  
**Indirect :** You told her that you had called your friends.
- (f) **Direct :** I said, "I shall leave Chennai soon."  
**Indirect :** I said that I should leave Chennai soon.
- (g) **Direct :** Jatin said, "I had to leave my village because of poverty."  
**Indirect :** Jatin said that he had had to leave his village because of poverty.
- (h) **Direct :** He said, "I shall leave tomorrow."  
**Indirect :** He said that he would leave the next day.
- (i) **Direct :** He said to her, "I want to see you now."  
**Indirect :** He told her that he wanted to see her then.
- (j) **Direct :** She said, "well, I shall accompany you."  
**Indirect :** She told me that she would accompany me.
- (k) **Direct :** She said, "you see, you cannot meet the boss."  
**Indirect :** She told me that I could not meet the boss.

**Note :** Well, you see, okay, you know, therefore, so, yet, but etc..... when these words are used in the Reported speech, they do not change.

## Interrogative Sentences

1. **Reporting Verb** Verb in the Reporting verb is changed into ask/asked or inquire/Inquired of or want /wanted to know, demand/demanded, wonder/wondered.

- (i) Mother said to daughter, "Have you completed your home work?"  
 Mother asked daughter if she had completed her home work.

### 2. Inverted Commas

- (a) In 'yes' or 'no' Answer type questions 'if' or 'whether' is used in place of inverted commas.

- (i) Father said to me, "Do you know the residence of the doctor?"  
 Father asked me if I knew the residence of the doctor.

- (b) In the sentences beginning with Question words, inverted commas are replaced by question word itself (who, when, what etc.)

- (i) The teacher said to Rohan, "Why are you late?"  
 The teacher asked Rohan why he was late.



- (c) But if a Clause with Interrogative Pronouns (Question words) is followed by main clause 'that' is used before the question words and this rule also applies to "if and whether" in 'yes' or 'No' answer type questions.

(i) She said to me, "When she will come is not certain?"

She told me that when she would come was not certain.

(ii) I said to him, "whether she will pass is not certain?"

I told him that whether she would pass was not certain.

(d) Tense

The changes in these parts

(e) Pronouns

of the reported speech

(f) Adverbs of time and place

are made as explained earlier

in the case of assertive sentences

**Note :** Students are required to change interrogative sentences into Assertive sentences before changing the Narration. e.g.,

**Direct :** She said to her mother, "will you take me to temple?"

**Indirect :** She asked her mother whether/if she would take her to temple.

## Examples

*Some examples are worked out as follows :*

(a) **Direct :** Tina said to Rohan, "Will you help me today?"

**Indirect :** Tina asked Rohan if he would help her that day.

(b) **Direct :** He said to me, "What are you doing?"

**Indirect :** He asked me what I was doing.

(c) **Direct :** Anil said to me, "Why did you do it?"

**Indirect :** Anil inquired of me why I had done it.

(d) **Direct :** Pearl said to Riya, "Do you know Rohit?"

**Indirect :** Pearl asked Riya if she knew Rohit.

(e) **Direct :** The teacher said to the boy, "Have you done your home work?"

**Indirect :** The teacher asked the boy if he had done his home work.

(f) **Direct :** She said, "How can I do such a foolish work?"

**Indirect :** She thought/wondered how she could do such a foolish work.

(g) **Direct :** Sonia said to her brother, "When my husband will return tonight is uncertain."

**Indirect :** Sonia told her brother that when her husband would return that night was uncertain.

(h) **Direct :** Nisha said, "Whether (if) you have qualified, the test cannot be confirmed."

**Indirect :** Nisha told her sister that whether (if) she would qualify the test could not be confirmed.

(i) **Direct :** Rahul said to Ritesh, "What you are doing is immoral."

**Indirect :** Rahul told Ritesh that what he was doing was immoral.

(j) **Direct :** She said to her companions, "Why not stay overnight here?"

**Indirect :** She suggested to her companion that they should stay overnight there.



(k) **Direct** : Manu said to his friend, "Why help him now?"

**Indirect** : Manu told his friend that it was no use helping him then.

**Note** : Could, would would like used as polite request in interrogative sentences are reported as follows—

**Request, Advice + Object + to (Refer to Page 32)**

She said to her friend, "Could/would you please lend me some money?"

She requested her friend to lend her some money.

The captain said to the lady, "Would you like to have dinner with me?"

The captain requested/invited the lady to have dinner with him.

## Imperative Sentences

(a) **Reporting Verb** : A verb in the Reporting verb changes into command/order, beg, request, advise, forbid, suggest, propose, assure, ask, remind, warn, agree, refuse, promise, etc.

(i) She said, "Mohan, please bring me that book."

She requested Mohan to bring her that book.

(ii) Mother said to me, "Take umbrella with you when you go out".

Mother advised me to take umbrella with me when I went out.

(iii) I said to my friend, "Don't go out in dark."

I forbade my friend to go out in dark.

(iv) The captain said, "Soldiers, March on till it is dark.

The captain commanded the soldiers to march on till it was dark.

(v) The lady said, "Thanks, I shall never forget this kindness, Arnav."

The lady thanked Arnav and assured him that she would never forget she kindness.

(vi) Richa said, "Congratulation my son, you have won."

Richa congratulated her son telling him that he had won.

(b) **Inverted Commas** : 'To/not to' is used in place of inverted commas.

(i) She said to the Postman, "Either go or wait."

She asked the Postman either to go or wait.

(ii) The lady said to the soldier, "Please do come sometime."

The lady requested the soldier to come sometime.

(iii) Richa said to her friend, "If I were you, I would not care for such a man".

Richa advised her friend not to care for such a man.

(iv) The manager ordered the clerk, "Run to the next office and bring some stationery.

The manager ordered the clerk to run to the next office and bring some stationery.

(v) She said to the stranger, "You must leave my room at once."

She ordered stranger to leave her room at once.

(vi) The teacher said to Suhani, "Will you stop talking now?"

The teacher ordered Suhani to stop talking then.

(vii) I said to her, "Would/Could you please help me?"

I requested her to help me.



- (c) Tense
- (d) Pronouns
- (e) Adverbs of time and place

The change in these parts of reported speech are made as explained earlier in the case of assertive sentences

**Note :** It should be noted that when 'to' is used in place of inverted commas, the form of the verb does not change.

to + 1st form of the verb - 'to go'.

### Change of 'Let'

Study the following Sentences-

#### (a) Let as a proposal/suggestion.

- (i) He said, "Let us go to the movie."  
He proposed that they should go to the movie.
- (ii) I said to Deepa, "Let us buy a new house."  
I suggested to Deepa that we should buy a new house.
- (iii) Reena said to me, "Let us celebrate X-Mas."  
I said, "No, let us not."  
Reena proposed to me that we should celebrate X-Mas. But I did not agree to her proposal.

#### (b) 'Let' as a request.

- (i) Ravi said to the manager, "Let me go home."  
Ravi requested the manager that he might be allowed to go home.  
Or Ravi requested the manager to let him go home.
- (ii) The girls said to the gate keeper, "Let us enter the school."  
The girls requested the gate keeper to let them enter the school.

#### (c) Let as an order.

- (i) The manager said to his assistant, "Let the customers in."  
The manager ordered his assistant to let the customers in.

#### (d) Let as 'don't care'

- (i) Sawant said, "Let it rain, I have to go."  
Sawant persisted that he did not care for the rain and he had to go.
- (ii) Miss Pillai said, Let my friends say so."  
Miss Pillai said that she did not care for her friends.

### Some Examples are worked out as follows

1. The Principal said, "Congratulations, My son, you have won."
2. The lady said, "Thanks, I shall never forget this kindness, "Arnav".
3. She cried, "God will never pardon you."
4. The manager said to the assistant, "Let the customer in."
5. The girls said to the gate keeper, "Let us enter the school."
6. Pearl said to her friend, "Let us go on long drive."
7. She said, "Let it rain, I have to go."
8. The son said, "Let my parents say so."
9. She said to the postman, "Either go or wait."



10. The lady said to her, "Please do come some time."
11. The Mother said to her daughter, "Shut the door, will you?"
12. She said, "You are playing, are not you?"
13. The mother asked Arnav, "You did not meet Sonia, did you?"
14. Payal said to Rohan, "I did not go to the movie, did you?"
15. "Well spoken," The audience cried.
16. "Beware, there is a danger," The captain warned.
17. "Be sure, I am always with you," said the mother.
18. "Father", said the son, "The teacher said to me, "you are a naughty boy."
19. "When I shall learn swimming," said a small girl, "is not certain."

## Answers

1. The principal congratulated the boy telling him that he had won.
2. The lady thanked Arnav and assured him that she would never forget the kindness.
3. She bitterly cursed him that God would never pardon him.
4. The manager ordered the assistant that the customer might be allowed.
5. The girls requested the gatekeeper to allow them to enter the school.
6. Pearl suggested to her friends that they should go on long drive.
7. She persisted that she did not care for the rain and she had to go.
8. The son said that he did not care for his parents.
9. She asked the postman either to go or wait.
10. The lady requested her to come sometime.
11. The mother asked her daughter to shut the door.
12. She asked me if I was not playing.
13. The mother asked Arnav if he had met Sonia.
14. Payal told Rohan that she had not gone to the movie and asked him if he had gone.
15. The audience applauded/appreciated his speech that he had spoken well.
16. The captain warned the soldiers to beware of the danger.
17. The mother assured her daughter that she was always with her.
18. The son told his father that the teacher had told him that he was a naughty boy.
19. A small girl told me that when she would learn swimming was not certain.

## Exclamatory Sentences

(a) **Reporting Verb** : Verb in the Reporting verb is changed into 'Exclaim with sorrow,' 'Exclaim with surprise, 'Exclaim with joy', 'Cry out' etc.

- (i) Portia said, 'Good Heavens, I am ruined  
Portia exclaimed with sorrow that she was ruined.
- (ii) The director said, "What a good dance, Suhani! you have won the contest."  
The director remarked with appreciation/applauded that Suhani had danced well and declared that she had won the contest.
- (iii) Mona said, "Hello Sameer, Good Morning!"  
Mona greeted Sameer and wished (bade) him good morning.
- (iv) The king said, "How foolish of me!"  
The king confessed with regret that he was very foolish.



(b) **Inverted Commas** : 'That' is used in place of inverted commas.

(i) Tarun said, "How clever I am!"

Tarun exclaimed that he was very clever.

(ii) Deepa said, "What a pity! you have not succeeded.

Deepa exclaimed that it was a pity that he had not succeeded.

(iii) "So help me Heaven!" He cried, "I shall never cheat anyone.

He called upon heaven to witness his resolve that he would never cheat any one.

(iv) "Be Sure, I am always with you," said the mother.

The mother assured her daughter that she was always with her.

(c) **Tense** The change in these parts of

(d) **Pronoun** reported speech are made as

(e) **Adverb of time and place** explained earlier in the case of assertive sentences.

### Take care of the following changes

(i) What, Oh, Ah, Good Heavens, Hurrah— joy, sorrow, surprise.

(ii) Bravo—Applause, Appreciation

(iii) Hark—Listen

(iv) Fie/Phoo—Contempt

**Note** : Before changing the narration exclamatory sentences are first transformed into assertive sentences.

## Optative Sentences (Prayer & wish)

(a) **Reporting Verb**—Verb in the Reporting verb is changed into 'wish' and 'pray'.

(i) The old man said to his son, "May God bless you!"

The old man wished/blessed his son that God might bless him.

(ii) They said, "May God save our country."

They Prayed that God might save their country.

(b) **Inverted Commas**—"That' is used in place of inverted commas.

(i) He said, "May God pardon my sins!"

He prayed that God might pardon his sins.

(ii) The beggar said, "May you live long".

The beggar prayed that she might live long.

(iii) The old woman said to the child, "God helps you!"

The old woman prayed that God might help the child.

(c) **Tense**

The change in these parts of

(d) **Pronouns**

Reported speech are made as

(e) **Adverb of time and place**

explained earlier in the case of assertive sentences.

**Note** : Before changing the Narration, optative sentences are first converted to assertive sentences.



### Practice Exercise-1

1. I said to him, "I will not go there tomorrow."
2. The clerk said to me, "I will not attend the office tomorrow."
3. Hari said to them, "Mohan did not sleep here yesterday."
4. Gita said to Rita, "Will you help me in this work?"
5. Sadhna said to me, "Can you go with me to the station?"
6. Her father said to me, "Do you know where prem is?"
7. I said to him, "Don't you know that I am your friend?"
8. Ram said to me, "Why do you not go home?"
9. He said, "How is your father?"
10. He said to her, "Go away from here at once."
11. The teacher said to the boys, "work hard."
12. The doctor said to the patient, "Do not eat much to escape from disease."
13. The servant said to him, "Sir, grant me leave for two days."
14. He said, "Let us wait for our friends."
15. He shouted, "Let me go."
16. The spectators said, "Bravo! well done."
17. The captain said, "Hurrah! we have won the match."
18. The doctor said, "Alas! The poor man is no more."
19. The teacher said to me, "What a pity you did not follow my advice."
20. Mohan said, "Ah, what a bloody deed you have done!"
21. She said, "How beautiful the rose is!"
22. She said, "What a lazy fellow you are!"
23. She said, "May God pardon him."
24. Ram said to his friend, "May you succeed in the examination."
25. They said, "Long live the Prime Minister."
26. The minister said, "What a disaster the earthquake is!"
27. The teacher said to the boy, "I shall report the matter to the Principal if you misbehave again."
28. I said, "When it gets dark, light the lamp."
29. "Suppose you children go out for a nice long walk, She said."
30. "Doctor," cried the patient, "Please tell me how much time I have."

### Practice Exercise-2

1. He says to me, "I have never been to your house I shall go with you."
2. He said to me, "She left Ahmdabad after I had gone."
3. She said to him, "But you are a fool. You do not understand me."
4. Sohan said to me, "I am your friend. I will never desert you."
5. The teacher asked Vina, "What is your name? Where do you come from?"
6. My friend told Rita, "I am going out. Will you go along with me?"



7. Rahul said to me, "Where are you going? Can I accompany you?"
8. The teacher said, "Boys, If you want to pass, you should work hard."
9. The teacher said, "Boys, if you want to pass, why are you not working hard?"
10. The teacher said, "Boys, if you want to pass, work hard."
11. "Will you give me lodging for one night?" asked the weary traveller, "Yes", said my father, "you are very welcome."
12. The Governor of the town asked the slave, "How has this hungry lion forgotten his nature?" The slave replied, "This very lion which is standing before you was my friend in the woods."
13. Seema said to Arnav, "Will you go to hospital today?" Arnav said, "No." "Why?" asked Seema, "Because I am feeling better." replied Arnav.
14. The teacher said to Rita, "Did you finish your work yesterday?" Rita said, "No, Sir, my mother was ill."
15. The teacher said, "If you come before school tomorrow, I will explain it." The boys said, "Sir, we shall do as you say."
16. "Go down to the bazar. Bring me some oil and lump of ice," ordered his master.
17. Rameshwar said to his teacher, "Sir, I did not do my work as I was ill."
18. Father said to Mohit, "Dear, why are you sad today?"
19. Father said to Mohit, "Bring me a glass of water."
20. He said, "O! Son, my daughter will marry the strongest and greatest person. There is no one stronger and greater than you. Will you accept her as your wife?"
21. The policeman said to the thief, "Rascal, How could you dare do that? Did you not know the punishment of your crime?"
22. The girl said to the youngman, "Who are you? What do you want with me? I have never seen you before? Please take your seat."
23. A farmer took his sons to the field and said, "There is a treasure hidden here in the earth. If you find it, share it amongst you."
24. The student said, "May I come in, Sir? I am late today." The teacher said, "Yes, you may but this is not your first chance of getting late."
25. The woman said, "All travellers are welcome for the sake of one." "Who is that one," said the king, "for whose sake you make all travellers welcome?" "It is our lawful king, Robert the Bruce.", said the old woman.
26. "How pretty you are!" said the fox to the crow. "I am sure so beautiful a bird must have a beautiful voice. Cheer up, my dear, will you not sing a few notes for me?"
27. Ram said to me, "Thank you for all your help. I could not have finished the work without your help."
28. He said to the shopkeeper, "You are a fool. You have done the opposite of what I desired you to do. Instead of changing the perfume you have changed the shaving cream."
29. "I am a dead man, Hardy," said Nelson, "I am going fast, it will be all over with me soon. Let my dear lady have my hair and other things belonging to me."
30. A young prince once asked a lady, "How is it that you are so fascinating?" The lady felt shy and left the room saying, "Beauty lies in the eyes of a beholder."



31. He said, "Yes, I have broken the slate."
32. He said, "No, I have not done this."
33. The candidate said to the boss, "I assure you of my best service."
34. The doctor said to the patient, "I hope you are better now."
35. "Since it is fine, let us go swimming," Juliet said to Arnav."
36. "How steep the hill is!" They said, "We are tired."
37. "Neither a borrower, nor a lender be," said he to his son.
38. "Why have you come to disturb me," said the master, "Go away."
39. Said Shaurya to Sameer, "Be up. It is no use wasting time." "But I have no work to do today," replied Sameer.
40. "Ladies are," said the chauffer, "waiting out side. They are getting impatient, Sir."
41. "Mohan made this mess. Let him clear it up," said his father.
42. I said, "Let Mohan do his worst, he cannot harm me."
43. "Let's give a party", said Jaya.  
"Let's not," said her husband.