





# **NARRATION**

# Types of sentences

- Simple
- Interrogative
- Modals
- Imperative
- Optative

# CHANGING INTO INDIRECT SPEECH.

## 1. Present Tense:

c. **'Said'** is not followed by the object without **'to'**.

➤ **Mohan said me that he liked eating chocolates. (wrong)**

➤ **Mohan said to me, "he liked eating chocolates". (right)**

d. Inverted commas are removed and **'that'** is added.

e. The tense used in the reported speech is changed

according to the need.

f. Use the **'full stop'** to end the sentence.

# RULES FOR CHANGING SPEECH

**1.Rule: Remove the inverted comma in the indirect speech.**

- **Ram says, “ I have a red car at home.” (Direct)**
- **Mohan says that he has aa red car at home.(Indirect)**

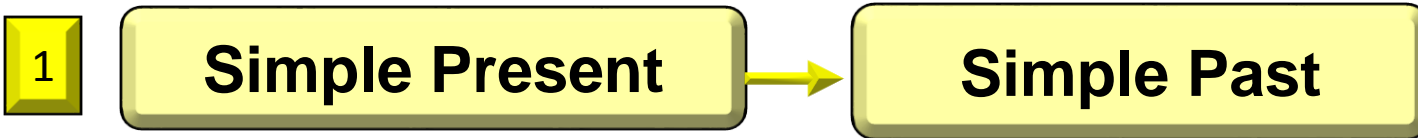
**2.Rule: Be careful while changing the tense:**

**a. Don’ t change the tense in the reported speech if reporting verb is in present or future tense:**

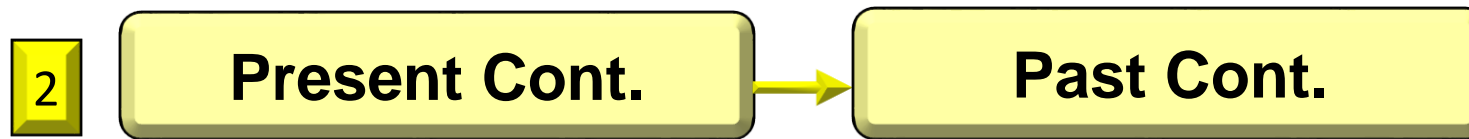
- **She says, “She eats an apple.”**
- **She says that She eats an apple.**

# RULES FOR CHANGING SPEECH

b.If the reporting verb is in the past tense, the tense in the reported speech will get changed as follows:



- i. He said, "I never go to school."
- ii. He said that he never went to school.



- i. Rohan said, "I am going to school."
- ii. Rohan said that he was going to school.

# RULES FOR CHANGING SPEECH

**b.If the reporting verb is in the past tense, the tense in the reported speech will get changed as follows:**

3

**Present Perfect**



**Past Perfect**

**i. He said, "I have eaten an orange."**

**ii. He said that he had eaten an orange.**

4

**Present Perfect Cont.**



**Past Perfect Cont.**

**i. John said, "I have been going to school for a month."**

**ii. John said that he had been going to school for a month.**

# RULES FOR CHANGING SPEECH

b.If the reporting verb is in the past tense, the tense in the reported speech will get changed as follows:

5

Past Indefinite



Past Perfect

- i. He said, "I ate an apple."
- ii. He said that he had eaten an apple.

6

Past Cont.



Past Cont.

- i. John said, "They were taking dance classes."
- ii. John said that they had been taking dance classes.



# RULES FOR CHANGING SPEECH

b.If the reporting verb is in the past tense, the tense in the reported speech will get changed as follows:

7

Can

→  
Could

8

Past Perfect

→  
No Change

9

Past Perfect Cont.

→  
No Change

10

Universal Truth

→  
No Change

**Ram Said 'The Earth Revolves Around The Sun.'**  
**Ram Said That The Earth Revolves Around The Sun.**

# RULES FOR CHANGING SPEECH

Rule : The pronouns present in the reported speech also get changed accordingly:

- 1<sup>st</sup> person : **According to Subject.**
- 2<sup>nd</sup> person : **According to Object.**
- 3<sup>rd</sup> person : **No change.**

a. He said to me, “I am going to win and you are not.”

b. He told me that He was going to win and I was not.

# RULES FOR CHANGING SPEECH

## 4. Rule : Use of “WE”

- i. If ‘we’ - universal truth, it remains unchanged.
  - ii. if ‘we’ - newspaper, magazine, company etc , gets converted into ‘it’ or ‘its’.
- **They said, “We cannot live without air or water.”**
  - **They said that we cannot live without air or water.**

# RULES FOR CHANGING SPEECH

4. Rule - 'you' gets converted into **third person or first person i.e. he/she/it/they etc.** according to the need.

- He said, "**You** need to work hard." (**Direct**)
- He said that **he/they** needed to work hard. (**Indirect**)

# RULES FOR CHANGING SPEECH

**5. Rule :** While changing the present tense of the reported speech into past tense, the words get changed as follows:

**1** Now

then

**2** This

That

**3** These

Those

**4** Here

There

**5** Hence

Thence

# RULES FOR CHANGING SPEECH

- 6 **Thus** → **so**
- 7 **Come** → **go**
- 8 **Today** → **That day**
- 9 **To night** → **That night**
- 10 **Tomorrow** → **The next day**

# RULES FOR CHANGING SPEECH

11.

Next day

The following day

12.

Last night

The previous night

13

Ago

before.

If the words : This / here / now / today / come etc. are used for the place / thing / and time etc. which are associated with the speaker when he is speaking, then these words remain unchanged.

# CHANGING INTO INDIRECT SPEECH

## 1. Present Tense:

a. **'Said'** is changed into : ( said, observed, remarked, pointed out, asserted, declared, proclaimed etc.)

➤ **He said, 'I agree to it.'**

➤ **He said that he agreed to it.**

b. **'Said to'** is changed into : (told, informed , reported to etc.)

➤ **Manu said to Tanu, ' I am hungry.'**

➤ **Manu told Tanu that he was hungry.**



# CHANGING INTO INDIRECT SPEECH.

## . Interrogative sentences :

questions beginning with “wh” i.e. who, what , why, whom etc. A conjunction is not used before the reported speech.

- He said to me, “Where do you live?” (Direct)
- He asked me that where I lived. (Wrong)
- He asked me where I lived. (Correct)

e. The reported speech should be made assertive i.e. ‘verb + subject’ is converted into ‘subject + verb’.

- He said to me, “what will you eat today?”
- He asked me what I should eat that day.

# CHANGING INTO INDIRECT SPEECH:

## **. Interrogative sentences:**

**f. Question mark should be removed and full stop is added.**

**.In case of 'or not' Consider the following examples:**

- **Radha said to me, "what do you want?"**
- **Radha asked me what I wanted.**

## **Optative sentences:**

- a. Raka said, “May you do well in life.”**
- b. They said, “Long live Lallu.”**
- c. They said, “ God save the Queen.”**

**1. Raka prayed / wished that we might do well in life.**

**2. They wished that Lallu might live long.**

**3. They wished / prayed that God might save the queen.**

**• 5. Exclamatory sentences:**

**a. Such sentences express exclamation. They contain specific words.**

**➤ Hurrah, Alas, Oh , Wow etc.**

**• b. The basic structure of the sentence remains assertive i.e.**

**• ( Sub + Verb).**

- **Imperative sentences:**

- **A. Sentences that contain order, request, advice, negative command etc.**
- **B. These sentences start with the main verb e.g. Go,do,Bring, pick, make etc. are changed into 'ordered'.**
- **'Please/kindly' are changed into 'requested'.**
- **C. Sentences containing negative command start with 'Do not'**
- **or 'Don't'.**
- **Rules:**
  - **'Say / said' should be changed into ordered, requested , advised, ask, asked, beg, begged,tell,told etc.**

**• Precautions regarding negative command:**

**a. Inverted commas are removed and 'not to + V1' is added.**

- **NOTE: When prohibit, prohibited, prevent etc. are present:**
- **The structure Prohibit + Object + From + V1st form+(ing) are used.**
- **Kallu said to his brother, “Do not go out .”**
- **Kallu prohibited his brother from going out .**

- She said to the interviewer, “Could you please repeat the question?”
  - (1) She requested the interviewer if he could please repeat the question.
  - (2) She requested the interviewer to please repeat the question.
  - (3) She requested the interviewer to repeat the question.
  - (4) She requested the interviewer if he could repeat the question.



- She said to Lita, "Please help me with my homework."

- (1) She requested Lita to help her in her homework.
- (2) Rita requested her to help her with her homework.
- (3) She requested Lita to help her with her homework.
- (4) She requested Lita to help her homework.

- **Mother said to you, “When will you start from Mumbai?”**
  - (a) Mother asked you when you would start from Mumbai.
  - (b) Mother asked you when you will start from Mumbai.
  - (c) Mother asked you when you will be starting from Mumbai.
  - (d) Mother asked you when you will have started from Mumbai.

**Ans.(a)**

**Sol. Indirect Narration is ‘Mother asked you when you would start from Mumbai.’**

.Socrates said, “Virtue is its own reward.”

- (1) Socrates said that virtue had its own rewards.
- (2) Socrates says that virtue is its own reward.
- (3) Socrates said that virtue is its own reward.
- (4) Socrates said that virtue was its own reward.

- The new student asked the old one, "Do you know my name?"
  - (1) The new student asked the old one if he knew his name.
  - (2) The new student asked the old one that whether he knew his name.
  - (3) The new student asked the old one did he know his name
  - (4) The new student asked the old one if he knows his name

- **Q. I said to my sister, “Where were you this evening?”**

- (a) I asked my sister where she was that evening.

- (b) I asked my sister where she had been that evening.

- (c) I asked my sister where she was this evening.

- (d) I asked my sister where she has been that evening.

- **Ans.(b)**

- Sol. Indirect Narration is ‘I asked my sister where she had been that evening.’**

•

**Q. Bunty said, “I have done my class work”.**

- (a) Bunty said, he had done his class work.
- (b) Bunty said that he had done his class work.
- (c) Bunty was saying, he has done his class work.
- (d) Bunty said that he did his class work.

•

**Ans.(b)**

**Sol. Indirect Narration is ‘Bunty said that he had done his class work.’**

- **Q. The professor told the class, “Ice floats on water”.**
  - (a) The professor told the class that, that ice floats on water.
  - (b) The professor told the class ice floats on water.
  - (c) The professor told the class that ice floats on water.
  - (d) The professor told the class how ice floats on water.

- **Ans.(c)**

- **Sol. Indirect Narration is ‘The professor told the class that ice floats on water.’**

- **Q. Anita said, “I bought a phone yesterday”.**
  - (a) Anita said she had bought a phone the day before.
  - (b) Anita said that she had bought a phone the day before.
  - (c) Anita said she has bought a phone the day before.
  - (d) Anita said she has bought a phone yesterday.

- 

**Ans.(b)**

**Sol. Indirect Narration is ‘Anita said that she had bought a phone the day before.’**



- **Q. Dia said to Pari, “Do you like oranges?”**
  - (a) Dia asked Pari that did she like oranges.
  - (b) Dia asked Pari if she likes oranges.
  - (c) Dia asked Pari that whether she liked oranges.
  - (d) Dia asked Pari if she liked oranges.

• **Ans.(d)**

**Sol. Indirect Narration is ‘Dia asked pari if she liked oranges.’**

- **Ravan said, 'what a beautiful rainbow it is'.**
  - a) Ravan exclaimed wonderfully that the rainbow was very beautiful.
  - b) Ravan said with wonder that the rainbow was very beautiful.
  - c) Ravan exclaimed with wonder that the rainbow was very beautiful.
  - d) Ravan exclaimed with wonder that the rainbow is very beautiful.
- **Answer: c)**
  - **Explanation: Ravan exclaimed with wonder that the rainbow was very beautiful.**

Thank  
you

