

UNIT IVDIRECT - INDIRECT SPEECHINTRODUCTION BY THE TEACHER

(The Teacher will initiate a talk similar to the following)

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- Teacher : What are you reading, Nehul ?
- Nehul : I am reading a comic, Sir.
- Teacher : (Nehul being naturally inaudible, the teacher asks Sanjay, the boy next to Nehul)  
What did Nehul say, Sanjay ?
- Sanjay : He says that he is reading a comic.
- Teacher : Have you finished your exercise, Nehul ?
- Nehul : No Sir, I am going to do it at home.
- Teacher : What did he say, Sanjay ?
- Sanjay : He says that he has not completed the exercise and that he is going to do it at home.
- Teacher : Well, Nehul, do it at home, and bring it tomorrow.
- Teacher : Have you completed your work, Sheila ?
- Sheila : Yes Sir, I have completed it ?
- Teacher : What did Sheila say, Priti ?
- Priti : She says that she has completed her work.
- Teacher : Well, students, we had a conversation just now, in which some of you have spoken directly and others reported indirectly what someone else said. For example, Nehul and Sheila have spoken to me directly and we get the exact words spoken by them. Therefore the words spoken by them are direct speech. On the other hand, Sanjay and Priti reports indirectly what Nehul and Sheila have said. So the words of Sanjay and Priti are not direct speech. As they have indirectly narrated what Nehul and Sheila said, their speech is indirect speech.
- In our day-to-day life, we may have to report or indirectly narrate to others what someone else has told us. When we do so, we don't usually use the exact words spoken by the speaker but rather modify it and report. Then we have indirect speech. While speaking, we use different kinds of sentences namely Exclamatory, Interrogative, Assertive and Imperative. When, these sentences directly spoken by a person are

: to be converted into indirect or Reported speech, one has to know a number of rules. It is essential that one has to know the rules in order to report these sentences indirectly with due correctness.

Hence all the rules concerning the conversion of Direct Speech into Indirect speech are to be studied by one who wishes to do this task.

Therefore, let us take up the self-instructional material and learn the rules regarding the conversion of Direct Speech into Indirect speech. The instructions given at the beginning of the first unit are applicable here also. Hence you are requested to follow the same.

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- (1) You have seen in the Introduction part of this unit that sentences or speeches may be expressed in \_\_\_\_\_ ways. two
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- (2) One of these two ways is to give the exact words of the speaker in the first person. In this case we get the direct form of a person's speech. You can call this form of speech \_\_\_\_\_ speech. Direct
- 
- (3) Now read the following expression :
- Sunil said, 'I am reading'
- The part of the above expression 'I am reading' gives the exact words spoken by Sunil. Hence it is Direct / Indirect speech. Direct
- 
- (4) Now read the following sentence :
- Sunil said that he was reading
- Does the above sentence give the exact words spoken by Sunil ? Yes / No. No
- 
- (5) You are right. It does not give the exact words of Sunil, rather it gives the remarks made by Sunil as quoted indirectly by someone else. As it is the indirect report of what Sunil has said, ~~it is~~ \_\_\_\_\_ it is \_\_\_\_\_ speech. Indirect
- 
- (6) We have already seen what a person has spoken can be expressed in two ways - either by quoting the exact words of the speaker in the first person or by reporting it in someone else's language. In the former case we have the \_\_\_\_\_ Speech and in the latter case we have the \_\_\_\_\_ Speech. Direct  
Indirect.
-

(7) Read the following expressions :

- (a) Ketan said, 'I am going home'  
 (b) Ketan said that he was going home.

Expression (a) quotes directly the exact words spoken by Ketan. Hence it is \_\_\_\_\_ Speech. Expression (b) reports indirectly what Ketan said. Therefore it is \_\_\_\_\_ Speech.

Direct

Indirect

#### Exercise IV - 1

State which of the following are Direct speech and which Indirect. Write down D.S. in the case of Direct speech, and I.S. in the case of Indirect Speech.

- (1) Ramesh says, 'It is a good book'.
- (2) The teacher said that the earth is round.
- (3) 'Have you finished your exercise, Lata?', said the teacher.
- (4) 'Have you brought your books with you?', the teacher said.
- (5) Manu said that he was a good boy.

(8) Now read the following expressions :

Rahim said, 'I will leave you now.'

The above expression has two sections. One is 'Rahim said'. The other is : \_\_\_\_\_.

I will leave  
you now

- (9) The verb 'Said' in the first section of the expression in frame 8 reports the exact words spoken by Rahim. As the verb does the function of reporting, we can call it the \_\_\_\_\_ verb.

reporting

- (10) Then what about the second part of the expression :

Rahim said, 'I will leave you now?'  
 The second part of the above expression namely 'I will leave you now' Which is marked off by inverted commas reports the exact words of Rahim. So it is the \_\_\_\_\_ speech of Rahim.

Direct.

- (11) The verb that reports is the \_\_\_\_\_ing verb and what is reported directly by the reporting verb is the Direct \_\_\_\_\_.

reporting  
speech.

The table given below will show more examples of reporting verbs which report the exact words of the speaker. Column 1 of the table names the speaker, Column 2 is the reporting verb and Column 3 gives the direct speech.

Table IV - 1

Name of the speaker	Reporting verb	Direct speech
My father	said	'It is time to go away.'
Govind	says	'I am wrong.'
Sheila	said	'I don't believe you.'
He	has said	'I am coming.'
She	will say	'The boy is clever.'

- (12) The examples given in the above tables show Direct Speech which is introduced by the reporting verb. We also notice that Direct Speech is marked off by inverted '\_\_\_\_'. Commas

- ) - - - - -
- (13) In the above frames you have seen what reporting verbs are and what they report. When one has to convert the direct speech into indirect, one has to be mindful of a number of rules. Let us see what these rules are :
- Now read the following expression :
- He said to me, 'you have quarrelled with me'
- The verb in the first part of the above expression is 'said' and it is called the \_\_\_\_\_ verb. reporting.

- - - - -
- (14) As you know, the verb 'said' is the \_\_\_\_\_ tense past form of the verb 'say'.
- - - - -

- (15) Now read the expression once again :

'He said to me, 'you have quarrelled with him'

The second part of the above expression which is marked off by inverted commas is the exact words of the speaker and it is introduced by the reporting verb. As that part of the above expression directly quotes the exact words of the speaker, it is the \_\_\_\_\_ speech.

Direct

- - - - -

- (16) Now let us try to put the second part of the expression (frame 15) into indirect form. Both the exact words of the speaker and the same words reported indirectly by another person are given below. Let us examine them.

(a) He said to me, 'You have quarrelled with me.'

(b) He said to me that I had quarrelled with him.

The first expression is \_\_\_\_\_ Speech.

Direct.

The second expression gives the \_\_\_\_\_ narration of expression (a).

Indirect

- (17) The first part of expression (a) (frame 16) contains the reporting verb. It is in the past tense. When the direct speech is turned into indirect speech (expression (b)), does the reporting verb change its tense? No / Yes

No

- (18) You are right. The reporting verb in the above case has not changed its tense. It is the same case with all reporting verbs. This means the tense of the reporting verbs always / never change.

Never.

- (19) Now read the following expressions. The first of the expressions given below is the exact words spoken by Govind. The second gives the indirect narration of what Govind has spoken:

(a) Govind says, 'I am wrong'.

(b) Govind says that he is wrong.

The reporting verb in expression (a) is in the \_\_\_\_\_ tense. In the second expression which is the indirect narration of expression (a), the reporting verb retains / changes its tense.

present

retains.

- (20) The above examples show that the reporting verbs always retain the same tense, be it present, past or future. Now read the following expressions :

(a) He said, 'I want a book'.

(b) He said, 'I am reading a book.'

(c) He said, 'I have read the book'

The above expressions give the exact words spoken by someone. The exact words spoken in all three expressions are introduced by reporting

verbs in the \_\_\_\_\_ Tense. The verb of the direct narration in expression (a) is in the simple \_\_\_\_\_ tense. past  
present

The verb of the direct narration in expression (b) is in the \_\_\_\_\_ continuous Tense. The verb of the direct narration in expression (c) is in the present \_\_\_\_\_ Tense. present  
perfect

- (21) Now let us try to convert these direct narrations given in frame No. 20 into indirect narration or indirect speech. The direct narrations and their indirect narrations are given below side by side for the sake of making your observation easy. Study the verbs in the direct narration and say what changes have occurred in each case when it is transformed into indirect narration.

<u>Direct</u>	<u>Indirect</u>
(a) He said, 'I want a book'	(a) He said that he wanted a book.
(b) He said, 'I am reading a book.'	(b) He said that he was reading a book.
(c) He said 'I have read the book'.	(c) He said that he had read the book.

What difference do you notice in each, when the direct narration or speech is transferred into indirect narration or speech ?

The simple present tense in the Direct expression (a) when converted into indirect is turned to simple \_\_\_\_\_ tense

past

The present continuous form of the verb in the direct narration (b), when converted into indirect narration is changed into \_\_\_\_\_ tense.

past continuous

Likewise the present perfect form of the verb in the direct narration of expression (c) has changed into \_\_\_\_\_ tense.

perfect  
past/tense

You also notice that in all three cases the conjunction '\_\_\_\_\_' links the reporting verbs with the indirect speech or narration. that

- (22) In the above frame you have seen that when the reporting verb is in the past tense, the present tense forms of the verbs in the direct speech change into past tense. Thus, you have seen that (a) the simple present tense is changed into \_\_\_\_\_ tense, (b) present continuous is \_\_\_\_\_ tense, and (c) Present perfect tense is changed into \_\_\_\_\_ tense.

simple past  
past  
continuous  
past perfect.

- (23) In other words when the reporting verb is in the past tense, all present tenses of the Direct are changed into the corresponding \_\_\_\_\_ tense.

past

- (24) Now proceed to the expressions given below :

- (a) She said, 'I like to play Cricket'  
(b) Rajeev said, 'I am eating an apple'  
(c) Rema said 'I have gone for a walk'.

The verb in the direct narration of expression

- (a) is in the \_\_\_\_\_ present tense and when it is converted into indirect narration, the verb is to be changed into \_\_\_\_\_ past tense.

simple present  
Simple.

The verb in the direct narration of expression

- (b) is in \_\_\_\_\_ continuous tense and when it is to be transferred into indirect narration, it is to be changed into past \_\_\_\_\_ tense

present  
continuous

The verb in the direct narration of expression

- (c) is in the present \_\_\_\_\_ tense and it is to be turned into \_\_\_\_\_ perfect when converted into indirect speech.

perfect  
past

- (25) You have seen that when the reporting verb is in the past tense all present tenses of the Direct narration are to be changed into corresponding past tense. Now let us turn the direct narrations of the above frame (24) into indirect narrations. The direct narrations are given in Column A. Complete their indirect narrations in Column B by filling in the blanks with corresponding past tense.

Column - A	Column - B
(a) He said, 'I like to play Cricket'.	(a) He said that he _____ liked to play cricket.
(b) Rajeev said, 'I am eating an apple'.	(b) Rajeev said that he was _____ an apple eating
(c) Rema said, 'I have gone for a walk'.	(c) Rema said that she _____ has gone. _____ for a walk

- 
- (26) Now let us see what happens to the future tenses in the direct speech when the reporting verb is in the past tense. Read the following expressions :

'The teacher said, 'I will teach you grammar'

The reporting verb in the above expression is in the \_\_\_\_\_ tense.

past

The verb of the direct narration is in the simple \_\_\_\_\_ tense.

future.

- 
- (27) Let us convert the following expression into indirect narration.

The teacher said, 'I will teach you grammar'

Now read the indirect narration of the above expression.

The teacher said that he would teach them grammar

When the direct narration is changed into indirect the verb 'will teach' became \_\_\_\_\_

would teach.

- 
- (28) Now see the following direct expression :

The boy said 'I shall pray to God'.

Let us see now how it reads when converted into indirect narration :

'The boy said that he should pray to God.'

When the direct narration is transformed into indirect the verb 'shall pray' has changed into \_\_\_\_\_.

should pray.

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- (29) This shows that when the reporting verb is in the past tense, the future forms of verb 'will' and 'shall' in the direct speech would be changed into '\_\_\_\_\_ ' and '\_\_\_\_\_ ' respectively, when converted into indirect speech.
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30. You have just seen that when the reporting verb is in the past tense, the future forms of verbs 'will' and 'shall' in the direct speech would be changed into 'would' and 'should' respectively, when converted into indirect speech. Now read the following expressions :

- (a) Shaila said, 'I saw him long ago'  
 (b) Shaila said that she had seen him long before.

The reporting verb in expression (a) is in the \_\_\_\_\_ tense.

past

The verb 'saw' in the direct speech (expression (a)) is in the S\_\_\_\_\_ past tense

Simple.

When changed into indirect speech the verb 'saw' is changed into '\_\_\_\_\_seen',

had

31. In other words when the reporting verb is in the past tense, the simple past tense in the direct speech would generally become \_\_\_\_\_ perfect in the indirect \_\_\_\_\_.

past

32. Let us see another example read the following expressions;

- (a) The soldier said, 'My horse died in the night'  
 (b) The soldier said that his horse had died in the night.

Expression (b) is the indirect narration of the D\_\_\_\_\_ expression (a).

direct

33. Examine the example of the above frame (No.32) once again. The verb in the direct speech 'died' is the S\_\_\_\_\_ past tense form of the verb 'die'

simple.

In the indirect narration 'died' has become 'had died' is the \_\_\_\_\_ form of the verb 'die'.

past  
perfect.

34. The above examples show that when the reporting verb is in the past tense, the simple past tense in the direct narration usually changes into past \_\_\_\_\_ tense when converted into indirect speech.

perfect

35. In the above frame you have seen that when the reporting verb is in the past tense, the simple past tense in the direct narration usually changes into past perfect tense.

Now read the following expressions :

- (a) She said, 'I was reading a book.'  
(b) She said that she was reading a book.

Expression (b) is the indirect narration of the \_\_\_\_\_ narration in expression (a)

direct

The verb 'was reading' of the direct narration

(a) does not change / changes when converted  
into indirect narrations.

does not  
change.

36. Now read the following expressions :

- (a) He said, 'I had seen a wonderful sight'  
(b) He said that he had seen a wonderful sight.

The verb 'had seen' in the direct speech changes/  
does not change when changed into indirect speech.

does not  
change

37. This shows that past tenses in the direct speech do not often change when converted into \_\_\_\_\_ speech.

indirect.

38. Let us revise what we have seen so far. We have seen studying the changes that occur in the verbs in the direct speech when it is changed into \_\_\_\_\_ Speech. You have seen that when the reporting verb is in the past tense, all present tenses of the direct are changed into the corresponding \_\_\_\_\_ tenses.

Indirect

past.

Thus : (a) A simple present tense becomes a \_\_\_\_\_ tense.

simple

(b) A present continuous becomes a \_\_\_\_\_ tense.

past continuous

(c) A present perfect becomes a \_\_\_\_\_ tense

past perfect

Likewise you have seen that if the reporting verb is in the past tense, the future forms 'will' and 'shall' would become '\_\_\_\_\_' and '\_\_\_\_\_' respectively.

would, should.

You have also noticed that when the reporting verb is in the past tense, the past tenses in the direct speech do not often change. However, the simple past tense usually be changed into \_\_\_\_\_ tense.

past perfect

39. You have seen what happens to the verb in the direct speech when the reporting verb is in the past tense. Now let us see what happens to the verbs in the direct speech when the reporting verb is in the present or future tense. Read the following expressions :

Rajan says, 'I am unwell'.

You know that the reporting verb in the above expression is in the \_\_\_\_\_ tense.

present.

40. Now let us take up the expression given in the above frame (frame No. 39) and turn it into indirect. 'Rajan says that he is unwell.' You know that the verb 'am' in the direct narration is in the \_\_\_\_\_ tense. When the direct narration is turned into indirect the verb changes its tense / retains the same tense.

present

retains the same tense.

41. Yes, you are right. When the direct speech is turned into indirect speech, if the reporting verb is in the present tense, the tenses of the Direct speech do not change.

Now read the following examples :

(a) He says, 'I don't believe you'

(b) She says, 'I sing well'

That part of the above expressions which are marked off by inverted commas, are direct expressions. Their verbs are in the present tense. Now let us turn them into indirect narration.

(a) He says that he doesn't believe me.

(b) She says that she sings well.

When the above expressions are converted into indirect expressions, do the verbs of the direct expressions change their tense ? Yes / No.

No

42. You are right, they did not change because their reporting verbs are in the past tense / present tense.

present

43. Now examine the following direct expression and its indirect narrations :

(a) He says, 'The man died in the night'

(b) He says that the man died in the night.

The reporting verb in expression (a) is in the \_\_\_\_\_ tense.

present

The verb 'died' (expression(a)) which is the simple past tense of the verb 'die' has not changed when turned into \_\_\_\_\_ speech.

indirect.

44. The examples seen above show that if the reporting verb is in the present tense, the tenses of the \_\_\_\_\_ speech do not change. direct
- 
45. Let us see another example. Read the following direct expression and its indirect narration:  
 (a) He will say, 'The boy was lazy'.  
 (b) He will tell that the boy was lazy.  
 The reporting verb in expression (a) is in the \_\_\_\_\_ tense. future
- When the direct expressions is converted into indirect narration, the verb in the direct speech has / hasn't changed its tense. hasn't
- 
46. The example shows that if the reporting verb is in the \_\_\_\_\_ tense, the verbs of the direct speech do not change their tense. future
- 
47. In the immediately preceeding frames you have learnt that if the reporting verb is in the \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ tense, the tenses of the \_\_\_\_\_ direct speech do not change. present  
future
- 

You have learnt the various changes that occur in the verbs in the Direct speech in accordance with the tense of the reporting verb. The following table would give you at a glance a total view of these changes that occur in the verbs of the Direct Speech.

Table IV - 2  
Tenses in Direct-Indirect Speech

When the Reporting verb is in the	If the verbs in the Direct Speech is in the		
	Present Tense	Past Tense	Future Tense
Present tense	does not change S. present = Simple past.	does not change Simple past = past perfect	does not change will = would
Past tense	Pres. conti = past conti.  present perf = past perfect.	(other tense usually do not change.)	shall = should
Future tense	does not change	does not change	does not change

Another table of tenses is given below. It is meant for indicating three main tenses, together with their sub-divisions. This will also serve you as a guideline when you are converting Direct speech into indirect speech.

Table IV - 3

Table of Tenses of the Verb 'Write'

	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect continuous
Present	I write	I am writing	I have written	I have been writing.
Past	I wrote	I was writing	I had written	I had been writing
Future	I will write	I will be writing	I will have written.	I will have been writing.

48. So far, we dealt with the changes that would occur in the verbs when direct speech is turned into indirect speech.

Now let us see what happens to the pronouns and possessive adjectives.

Read the direct narration (a) and its indirect narration (b)

(a) Sheila said, 'I am right'.

(b) Sheila said that she was right.

Sentence (b) above is the \_\_\_\_\_ narration of the indirect direct narration (a).

Examine and see what happens to the pronoun 'I' in expression (a) when converted into indirect narration (b). The pronoun 'I' has become '\_\_\_\_' she in the indirect speech.

49. Let us examine the sentences of the above frame (frame No.48) once again :

(a) Sheila said, 'I am right'.

(b) Sheila said that she was right.

In expression (a) the pronoun 'I' stands for 'Sheila' because it is the exact words spoken by \_\_\_\_\_ herself.

Sheila

In sentence (b) 'I' is changed into 'she' because it is not the exact words of Sheila but the indirect narration of her words. indirect

50. Now let us examine the following direct narration and its indirect form:

(a) Ramesh said 'I am a fool'

(b) Ramesh said that he was a fool.

Expression (b) is the \_\_\_\_\_ narration of the indirect direct expression (a)  
'The pronoun 'I' in expression (a) stands for Ramesh and when reported indirectly 'I' is changed into '\_\_\_\_\_'. he

51. Let us proceed to the following examples.  
Column A gives the direct narration and Column B gives their indirect narration

Column A

Column B

(a) Govind said 'My coat is white' (a) Govind said that his coat was white.

(b) Leela said, 'My umbrella is black'. (b) Leela said that her umbrella was black.

The possessive adjective 'my' in the direct expression (a) is spoken by Govind and therefore it refers to Govind. So in the indirect speech it is changed into '\_\_\_\_\_'. his

Likewise the possessive adjective 'my' in the direct expression (b) is spoken by Leela and therefore in indirect speech it is changed into '\_\_\_\_\_'. her

52. The above examples show that pronouns and personal adjectives in first person are normally changed into third \_\_\_\_\_ when direct speech is transformed into \_\_\_\_\_ speech. person indirect.

53. Now read the following direct narration and its indirect form.

(a) He said to me 'You are getting fatter'

(b) He said to me that I was getting fatter'

See what happens to the pronoun 'you' in the direct expression when turned into indirect. The pronoun 'you' is changed into '\_\_\_\_\_'. I  
reporting verb clearly indicates that the person who reports it indirectly is someone in the first person.

54. Let us examine another direct expression and its indirect narration:

(a) Ravi said to you 'You are a lazy boy'

(b) Ravi said to you that you were a lazy boy.

Expression (b) above is the indirect narration of the d\_\_\_\_ narration (a)

direct.

When the direct speech is converted into indirect speech, the pronoun '\_\_\_\_' did not change because it is indirectly narrated by someone in first person (I, We) to another in second person namely 'you'.

you

55. The above examples indicate that the pronouns and possessive adjectives are changed in accordance with the reporter and his or her listener rather than with the original speaker.

Now read the following direct expression and its indirect narration :

(a) I said to you, 'I don't hate you'

(b) I said to you that I didn't hate you.

In the above direct expression (a) the person who reports is someone in the first person namely 'I' and the speech is listened by someone in the second \_\_\_\_\_ namely 'you'. Hence when it is converted into indirect narration, the pronouns change / do not change.

person

do not change

56. The examples seen in the preceeding frames clearly indicate that the pronouns and the possessive adjectives of the direct speech are changed in accordance with the reporter and his nearer rather than with the original S\_\_\_\_er.

Speaker.

Table IV - 4

The following table will familiarize you with the various personal pronouns and their different cases. This will help you in your conversion of Direct into Indirect.

Pronouns and Adjectives

	Nominative Case		Objective Case		Possessive Case	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First Person	I	We	me	us	my(Mine)	Our(ours)
Second person	you	you	you	you	Your (Yours)	Your (Yours)
Third person	He		him		His	their
	she	they	<del>they</del>	them	her (hers)	their (theirs)
	it		it		its	

57. In a few of the above frames you have seen that the personal pronouns and possessive adjectives of the Direct speech when converted into indirect, change according to the reporter and his hearer.

Now let us see what happens to the words that express nearness in time, place etc. Read the following direct expression and its indirect narration :

(a) He said, 'I will leave you here'

(b) He said that he would leave them there.

The word 'here' in the direct speech, when turned into indirect changes into '\_\_\_\_'. there.

58. Now read the following direct expression and its indirect narration :

(a) He said 'I am happy now'

(b) He said that he was happy then.

The word 'now' in the direct speech changes into '\_\_\_\_' when turned into indirect narration. then



59. Let us examine the expressions (in frame 58) once again :

(a) He said, 'I am happy now'

(b) He said that he was happy then.

We know, for certain, that the direct words in expression (a) are spoken by the person some time in the past, and that the word 'now' in it has no relevance to the present. The speaker mentions some occasion in the past when he was happy. Hence the word 'now' is to be changed into '\_\_\_\_' in the indirect. then.

60. Let us move on to another example : Read the following direct expression and its indirect narration :

(a) Rama said, 'I am not going to school today'

(b) Rama said that she was not going to school that day.

You have noticed that 'to-day' in the direct speech is changed into '\_\_\_\_' in the indirect. that day  
Why has it happened so ? It is so because she used the word 'to-day' in reference to some day in the past. Hence it has no relevance in the present. Therefore, '\_\_\_\_' is to be changed into 'that day'. today.

61. The above examples show that words expressing nearness in terms of place, and time have to be changed to words expressing distance. distance.

Table IV - 5

The following table shows a list of words which show nearness in the direct speech. In the indirect, they are to be turned into words denoting corresponding distance. Column A shows the words denoting nearness. Column B gives the words denoting corresponding remoteness or distance.

A	B
Words denoting Nearness	Words denoting corresponding remoteness
This	that
these	those
Now	then
Here	there
hither	thither
hence	thence
thus	so
today	that day

A	B
Words denoting Nearness	Words denoting corresponding remoteness

tomorrow	the next day
yesterday	the previous day
last night	the previous night
ago	before.

62. You have already covered the major rules regarding the conversion of direct expressions into indirect narrations. Let us revise what we have so far learnt.

When the reporting verb is in the past tense, every present tense in the direct speech must be changed into its corresponding \_\_\_\_\_ tense. past.

When the reporting verb is in the past tense, the 'will' and 'shall' forms of the future tense would be changed to '\_\_\_\_\_' and '\_\_\_\_\_' respectively. would  
Similarly the simple past in the direct may become should  
\_\_\_\_\_ in the indirect. past perfect

You have also learnt that if the reporting verb is in the future or present tense, verbs in the direct speech retain the same tense when converted into \_\_\_\_\_ speech. Indirect

Regarding the personal pronouns and possessive adjectives also you have learnt certain rules. They change in reference to the reporter and his listener rather than the original S\_\_\_\_\_. Speaker.

You also have learnt certain rules regarding the words expressing nearness in terms of time and place. You have seen that the terms of 'nearness' are changed to words expressing 'd\_\_\_\_\_'. distance

In all cases of change of direct into indirect speech you have also noticed the dropping of the inverted C\_\_\_\_\_. commas.

63. So far, you have learnt the general rules regarding the conversion of Direct speech into Indirect. Now let us take up the rules concerning the different kinds of sentence.

Read the following direct expression:

He said, 'We will discuss this tomorrow'.

The part of the above expression which is marked off by inverted commas is a question / statement statement

64. You are right. The direct expression under discussion is a statement or an assertion. As it is a statement or an assertion, we call it an As\_\_\_\_\_ Assertive sentence

65. You have seen that the example mentioned in frame 63 is an Assertive sentence.

Now let us convert this direct assertion to an indirect assertion.

(a) He said, 'We will discuss this tomorrow'.

(b) He said that they would discuss that the next day.

Sentence (b) above is the \_\_\_\_\_ narration of the indirect direct assertion (a).

When it is converted, we find that the indirect assertion is linked with the reporting verb by means of the conjunction '\_\_\_\_\_'. that

You have also noticed that the inverted \_\_\_\_\_ commas which mark off the direct assertion is also dropped.

66. Observe the following direct assertion and its indirect narration :

(a) The teacher said, 'you are a lazy boy'.

(b) The teacher remarked that he was a lazy boy.

The reporting verb 'said' in the Direct speech is replaced by the verb '\_\_\_\_\_' in the indirect remarked  
(Sentence b) Are the verbs 'said' and 'remarked' Yes.  
of the same tense ? Yes / No.

67. Yes, you are right. The tense of the reporting verbs is never / always changed although they may be replaced by another verb so as to suit the context. never.

68. Let us see another example :

(a) 'I have done my exercise', said Rahim.

(b) Rahim replied that he had done his exercise.

In the above example the reporting verb 'said' in the Direct is replaced by the verb '\_\_\_\_\_' in the indirect. replied.

69. As you have already noticed, when an assertion or a statement is converted into indirect speech, the \_\_\_\_\_ verb may be replaced by another verb such as reporting 'told' 'remarked', 'replied', 'stated', etc.

70. Let us revise what you have learnt regarding the conversion of Assertive sentences.

- (a) You have learnt that the reporting verb may be replaced by another verb in the same / same different Tense.
- (b) You also have noticed that the inverted commas are dropped / retained and the indirect assertion or statement is linked with the \_\_\_\_\_ verb by means of the conjunction of that.      dropped reporting

Table IV - 6

Direct and Indirect Assertions

You have learnt how to convert direct assertions or statements into indirect speech. The following table will give you a number of examples of direct statements turned into indirect. Column A gives the direct statements, and column B gives their indirect narration, study them carefully.

A	B
Direct Assertions or Statements	Indirect Assertions or statements
(1) The judge said to her, 'I shall pardon all your faults if you confess them.'	(1) The Judge told her that he would pardon all her faults if she confessed them.
(2) The sailor said, 'There will be a storm tonight.'	(2) The sailor told that there would be a storm that night.
(3) He always says, 'I am very weak and cannot work now'	(3) He always says that he is very weak and cannot work now.
(4) My friends said to me, 'We shall play cricket tomorrow'.	(4) My friends proposed to me that we should play Cricket next day.
(5) 'You know you ought not to have done such a thing', said the Head Master to me.	(5) The Headmaster told me sternly that I ought not to have done such a thing.

Exercise IV - 2

The rules regarding the changes of tenses, pronouns and words denoting nearness etc. are already learnt. In addition to those rules, the ones just discussed are also to be applied when direct assertions or statements are to be converted into indirect. A number of Assertive sentences are given below. By applying the rules you have learnt, try to turn them into indirect statements.

- (1) She said, 'I have lost my pen'
- (2) He said, 'Sunil will be in London on Tuesday'.
- (3) Rajeev said, 'I never eat meat'
- (4) She said to me, 'I have loved you'
- (5) I said, 'I like my new house'.
- (6) He said, 'I saw her the day before yesterday.'
- (7) She said, 'My father died a year ago'.
- (8) Rajan said, 'I bought these apples for my mother'
- (9) They said to us, 'The weather is stormy and the way is long'
- (10) He made a promise, 'I will come, if I can'..
- (11) Sujata said to me, 'I am glad to tell you that you have won the prize'.
- (12) He said, 'We will discuss this tomorrow.'
- (13) Sheila said, 'When I saw them last they were playing Cricket'
- (14) Shyam said, 'The man came in through the window.'
- (15) My friend said, 'A little learning is a dangerous thing'.

---

Exercise IV - 3

In the previous exercise, the reporting verbs are in the past tense. In this exercise the reporting verbs are either in the present or in the future. Turn them into indirect.

- (1) He says, 'I shall be there'
- (2) Mohan says, 'I am going to town with my sister'.
- (3) Sheila says, 'We have finished our work.'
- (4) Gopi says, 'I have been in an aeroplane many times'.

- (5) Priti says, 'I am giving a party this week to all my friends'
- (6) Sunil says, 'She has written me a long letter'
- (7) They say, 'We are learning higher mathematics'.
- (8) Tom says, 'I have been smoking too much'.
- (9) The teacher will say to me, 'You are not working hard enough'.
- (10) Sunita will say, 'I am very sorry'.

- 
71. You have learnt the general rules regarding the conversion of Direct speech into indirect speech. In addition to those general rules, you are to know a number of specific rules, when you have to render a direct question into indirect question.

Read the following direct expression.

Sunil said to me, 'Where are you going?'

The direct expression which is marked off by inverted commas is a statement / question. question.

- 
72. Yes, it is a question and not a statement. Let us examine the question once again.

Sunil said to me, 'Where are you going?'

The above question which is marked off by inverted commas is a \_\_\_\_\_ question because it gives the direct exact words of the speaker. direct

- 
73. You have seen that the question we discussed on in frame 72 is a direct question. Now let us try to convert it into an indirect question.

(a) Sunil said to me, 'Where are you going?'

(b) Sunil asked me where I was going.

Sentence (b) above is the indirect narration of the d\_\_\_\_\_ question. direct

- 
74. Let us take up both the direct and the indirect questions discussed in frame 73. Examine and find the differences that have occurred in them when the direct question is turned into indirect.

(a) Sunil said to me, 'Where are you going?'

(b) Sunil asked me where I was going.

We notice that the reporting verb 'said' is replaced by the verb '\_\_\_\_\_'. Secondly we notice that the interrogative form of the sentence is changed into an assertive or statement form. Thirdly we notice the disappearance of the \_\_\_\_\_ mark and the inverted \_\_\_\_\_.

asked

question  
commas.

75. This means that while converting a direct question into that of indirect, apart from those general rules already learnt, some specific rules are to be noted. They are :

- (1) The reporting verb 'say' or 'tell' is changed into 'ask' or 'inquire'.
- (2) The question or interrogative form is changed into the \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ form.
- (3) The \_\_\_\_\_ mark and \_\_\_\_\_ commas are omitted.

reporting

assertive  
statement.question  
inverted.

76. Let us proceed further and see whether any other thing is to be taken care of while converting a direct question into indirect. Now read the following direct question (a), and its indirect narration (Sentence 'b') :

- (a) Sanjay said, 'What do you want, Sunil ?
- (b) Sanjay asked Sunil what he wanted.

The direct question (expression) (a) starts with the question word '\_\_\_\_\_'

what

The question word 'what' in the direct question (a), is dropped / retained when turned into indirect question (Sentence b).

retained

77. You have noted that the question or Interrogative word in the direct question is not dropped but \_\_\_\_\_ retained while converting it into Indirect question.

78. Now read the following direct question and its indirect narration:

- (a) Father said to his son, 'When will you get back home ?'
- (b) Father enquired of his own when he would get back home.

The direct question (a) starts with the question word '\_\_\_\_\_'

when

The question word is retained / dropped in expression (b) which is the indirect form of expression (a).

retained

79. The above example show that if a direct question is begun with a question or interrogative word such as 'Why' 'When' 'Where' 'how' or 'who', it is not dropped but \_\_\_\_\_ retained.

80. Do all questions start with one or other question words? No, there are questions which are made of by the mere inversion of the verb and the subject - i.e. by placing a part of the verb before the subject. Now read the following direct question.

(a) He said to us, 'Are you going away to day?'

The above direct question is made of by the inv\_\_\_\_\_ion of the verb and the subject and not by the application of a q\_\_\_\_\_ word. inversion question.

81. Let us convert the direct question into that of indirect.

(a) He said to us, 'Are you going away today?'

(b) He enquired of us whether we were going away that day.

When the direct question is turned into indirect, the indirect question is linked with the reporting verb by means of the new word '\_\_\_\_\_' and not by any question word.

whether

You also notice the change of the interrogative form in the direct question i.e. 'Are you going' into the statement form i.e. 'We were going' in the \_\_\_\_\_ question

indirect

82. Let us see another example.

(a) Priti said, 'Can you Swim, Sheila?'

(b) Priti asked Sheila whether she could swim.

The above direct question (a) starts with the word '\_\_\_\_\_' which is not a question word.

can

The reporting verb is followed by the new word '\_\_\_\_\_' in the indirect question.

whether

83. Let us proceed to another example:

(A) 'Are you going to the party?', He said.

(b) He asked if he was going to the party.

The direct question above doesn't start with a q\_\_\_\_\_ word.

question

The reporting verb in the indirect question (b) is followed by a new word namely '\_\_\_\_\_',

if



84. The above examples show that if the direct questions do not start with an interrogative or question word, when they are converted into indirect questions, their reporting verbs are followed by such words as \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_. whether, if.
- 
85. Thus you have noticed that if a direct question is introduced by a question word, it is \_\_\_\_\_ when converted into indirect question. On the other hand, if the question is not introduced by an interrogative word, the reporting verb is followed by '\_\_\_\_' or '\_\_\_\_\_'. retained  
whether  
if
- 
86. You have learnt the specific rules regarding the conversion of direct questions into indirect questions. Let us revise what we have learnt regarding this :
- (a) The reporting verb 'Say' or 'tell' is replaced by such 'verbs' as '\_\_\_\_' or '\_\_\_\_\_' etc. ask, enquire
  - (b) The interrogative form is changed into a \_\_\_\_\_ or S \_\_\_\_\_ form. assertive  
statement.
  - (c) The \_\_\_\_\_ mark and inverted ~~are~~ are dropped. Question,  
commas
  - (d) When the question is introduced by a question word, it is re \_\_\_\_\_. retained.
  - (e) If the question is not introduced by an interrogative word, the reporting verb is followed by a word '\_\_\_\_' or '\_\_\_\_\_'. whether, if.
-

Table IV - 7Direct and Indirect Questions

You have learnt the rules regarding the conversion of Direct questions into Indirect questions. The following table will give you more examples in Direct Questions and their indirect narration. Column A of the following table provides you with a number of Direct questions and Column B gives their Indirect narration. Go through these examples carefully.

A Direct Question	B Indirect Question
(1) She said, 'When shall I know the result of the test?'	(1) She asked when she would know the result of her test.
(2) Many said to Rahim, 'Do you like this book?'	(2) Many asked Rahim whether he liked that book.
(3) The Lady of the house said to her servant, 'Why did you break this glass?'	(3) The Lady of the House asked her servant why he had broken the glass
(4) 'Have you done your exercise?', said the teacher.	(4) The teacher asked the student whether he had done his exercise.
(5) He said to me, 'Do you work hard?'	(5) He asked me if I worked hard.

Exercise IV - 4

Let us see how well you can transform direct questions into indirect. Given below are a number of direct questions. Change them into Indirect.

- (1) He said, 'Where does she live?'
- (2) She said, 'Where is the station?'
- (3) He said to me, 'What you got in your bag?'
- (4) He asked, 'Why didn't you put on the brake?'
- (5) Krishnan said, 'Which is the best picture house in your town?'
- (6) The child said, 'Why does the camel have such a hump on its back?'
- (7) 'What do you want me to pay eleven paise for?', said she to the postman.
- (8) I said, 'Where's that bicycle your father gave you?'
- (9) 'Do you find English a difficult language to learn?' the teacher said.
- (10) 'Are you going to take an examination in English?' he said.

You have turned the direct questions in the above exercises into Indirect questions. Another exercise is given below. This exercise provides you with more direct questions. Turn them into Indirect :

Change the following from Direct into Indirect

Exercise IV - 5

- (1) 'How long have you been learning', the teacher said.
- (2) 'When shall I know the result of 'the examination?', she said.
- (3) 'Shall I close the window?', she said.
- (4) 'Where shall I be this time next year ?', Sheila asked.
- (5) 'Shall we send it to your flat, Sir ?', he said.
- (6) 'Will you show me the way to the nearest station ?', a stranger said to me.
- (7) 'Do you like coffee ?', she said.
- (8) He said to us, 'Why do you listen to such nonsense ?'
- (9) He said 'to me, 'Why did you write me such an insulting letter ?'
- (10) Sheila said to her husband, 'What is it that makes you so sad and gloomy ?'

- 
87. In the previous sections of this unit, you have learnt to convert direct assertions and questions into indirect assertions and questions. Now let us study the conversion of direct requests and commands into indirect requests and commands.

Now read the following expressions :

- (a) He said to his servant, 'Go away'.
- (b) 'Please, lend me your book', he said.

In expression (a), the section which is marked off by inverted commas is not a request but a C\_\_\_\_d. Command

In expression (b), the section which is marked off by inverted commas is not a command but a r\_\_\_\_t. request.

- 
88. Examine the command given below :

The Master, said to his servant, 'Open the window'.

The portion which is marked off by inverted commas is a d\_\_\_\_\_ command because it quotes the exact direct words of the speaker.

-----

89. Let us take up the direct command once again and turn it into indirect:

- (a) The master said to his servant, 'Open the window'
- (b) The master ordered to his servant to open the window.

Sentence (b) above is the indirect narration of the direct.  
d \_\_\_\_\_ expression (a)

What change do you notice in the indirect command when the direct command or order is turned into indirect ?

first of all we notice that the reporting verb said is changed to \_\_\_\_\_ ordered.

Secondly we notice that the imperative mood of the verb, namely 'open' is changed into 'to \_\_\_\_\_' open  
which is an infinitive.

Thirdly we notice the disappearance of the inverted \_\_\_\_\_ Commas

90. Let us take up another example :

Read the following indirect expression :

- (a) The old man said to the boy, 'Please wait for me'

The direct expression which is marked off by inverted commas is a direct \_\_\_\_\_ and not a direct command. request.

91. Let us turn the direct request into an indirect one.

Examine the direct request and its indirect narration and say what differences you notice between them:

- (a) The old man said to the boy, 'Please, wait for me'
- (b) The old man requested the boy to wait for him.

When the direct request is turned into indirect, we notice the following:

- (a) The reporting verb 'said' in the direct speech is changed to '\_\_\_\_\_ requested.
- (b) The verb 'wait' which is imperative in mood is changed 'to \_\_\_\_\_' which is the infinitive form to wait  
of the verb 'wait'.
- (c) The word 'please' is retained / dropped in the dropped  
indirect request.

92. The above examples show that when a direct command or request is transformed into indirect command or request, the following changes occur in the indirect.

- (a) The verb 'say' or 'tell' is changed to some verb reporting  
indicating a command such as 'Commended', 'ordered'  
etc. ( in the case of command) or a verb indicat-  
ing entreaty such as 'requested' 'bagged' etc. .  
(in the case of requests).

- (b) The imperative mood is replaced by an \_\_\_\_\_. infinitive  
 (c) Words indicating politeness, request etc.  
 (like 'please') are omitted / retained. omitted.

93. Let us revise what we have so far learnt about the conversion of commands and requests (Imperative sentences) into Indirect speech. When a direct command or request is turned into indirect command, the following changes take place.

- (a) The reporting verb changes to a very indicating 'C\_\_\_\_' or 'r\_\_\_\_'. command request  
 (b) the imperative mood is replaced by the \_\_\_\_\_ infinitive  
 (c) Words like 'Please' which indicate req\_\_\_\_\_ request

are omitted

Table IV - 8

Direct and Indirect Commands and Requests

The preceeding frames taught you how to convert direct Commands and requests into Indirect commands and requests. The table given below gives you more examples. Column 'A' of the table gives the direct commands and requests and Column 'B' gives their indirect narration. Please go through these examples carefully.

A Direct Commands and Requests	B Indirect Commands and Requests
(1) Rajan said to Nehal, 'please give me a glass of cold water'.	(1) Rajan requested Nehul to give him a glass of Cold water.
(2) I said to my friends, 'Let us go for a walk to-day.'	(2) I proposed to my friends that we should go for a walk that day.
(3) 'Do take care of yourself, little girl', said the old man	(3) The old man asked the girl to take care of herself.
(4) 'Speak loudly so that the court can hear you', said the magistrate to the witness.	(4) The magistrate ordered the witness to speak loudly so that the court could hear him.
(5) He said to his master 'Forgive me, Sir'.	(5) He begged his master to forgive him.

Exercise IV - 6

You are already familiar with the conversion of direct requests and commands into indirect requests and commands. A number of direct requests and commands are given below. Turn them into Indirect speech :

\*\*\*\*\*

- (1) Tom says, 'Meet me at the Station'.
- (2) 'Let him come with us, Sir, I'll take care of him,'  
I said.
- (3) 'Get your money, Lata', I said.
- (4) He said, 'Please, say nothing about this'
- (5) He said, 'Don't move, boys'
- (6) 'Don't play with fire, children', the old man said.
- (7) 'Stop taking whisky,' I said to my friend.
- (8) 'Will you sign my autograph book, please ?' he said  
to the president.
- (9) 'Please, stop talking', said the teacher.
- (10) 'Please, give me another change', said the Vanguished  
man.

\*\*\*\*\*

In the above exercise you have turned a number of ~~Direct~~ Commands and requests into indirect commands and requests. As more practice is required in this, another exercise is given below. Turn them into indirect :

Exercise IV - 7

Change the following from Direct into Indirect.

- (1) 'Keep the Gate closed,' he said.
- (2) 'Don't tease me,' said the old woman.
- (3) 'Don't walk on the field', said the farmer.
- (4) 'Pick up all that paper from the floor', the officer said to the peon.
- (5) 'Don't leave the office until I return', the manager said to his secretary.
- (6) The teacher said, 'Read through your work when you have finished it'.
- (7) The grand children said, 'Do tell us a story, Grandpa'.
- (8) 'Leave this room instantly', said the police.
- (9) The mother said, 'Never cross the road without first looking to see that it is clear'.
- (10) 'Always be polite when you speak to people', said the sage.

- (94) So far you have learnt the conversion of direct Assertive, Interrogative, Imperative sentences in to indirect speech. Let us now move to the study of the conversion of direct exclamations and wishes into indirect exclamations and wishes. Now read the following expressions :

(a) He said, 'Ah ! how nice is the news'.

(b) 'O ! for a draught of water, he said.

The part of expression (a) which is marked off by inverted Commas is neither a question nor a statement but an \_\_\_\_\_.

exclamation.

The part of the expression (b) which is marked off by inverted commas is not an exclamation but a direct \_\_\_\_\_.

wish

- (95) Let us examine the expressions under discussion once again :

(a) He said , 'Ah! how nice is the news !'

(b) He said, 'O! for a draught of water !'

You know that the first of the above expressions is an \_\_\_\_\_ and the second a \_\_\_\_\_.

exclamation  
wish

As each of the above expressions quotes the exact words of the speaker, the first is a d \_\_\_\_ exclamation and the second a direct \_\_\_\_.

direct  
wish

- (96) Examine the following direct exclamations and their indirect narration. Column A gives the direct exclamations and column B gives their indirect narration.

(A)

(B)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (a) He said, 'Ah! how nice is the news !'     | (a) He exclaimed with delight that the news was nice.  |
| (b) He said, 'Bravo ! we have won the match.' | (b) He exclaimed with joy that they had won the match. |

You know that Column A above gives the d \_\_\_\_ exclamations and column B, gives their \_\_\_\_ indirect narration.

What change do you notice when the direct exclamations are changed into indirect exclamations ?

We notice :

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| (a) The change of the reporting verb 'said' to '____'.  | exclaimed   |
| (b) the dropping out of the interjections 'Ah!' 'Bravo!' and the ____ mark;                               | exclamation |
| (c) The addition of words such as 'with joy', 'with delight' to the ____ verb;                            | reporting.  |
| (d) and the linking of the indirect exclamation to the reporting verb by means of the conjunction '____'. | that.       |

- (97) Examine the following direct wish and its indirect narration :

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (a) He said, 'Would that the mountains might fall upon me !' |  |
| (b) He wished that the mountains might fall upon him.        |  |

You know that sentence (b) is the indirect narration of the direct \_\_\_\_ in expression (a).

wish

When the direct wish is transformed into indirect narration, we notice that (a) the reporting verb 'said' is changed to '\_\_\_\_'.

wished

- |  |         |
|--|---------|
| (b) the exclamation mark and the inverted commas are dropped / retained. | dropped |
|--|---------|



- (c) the conjunction '\_\_\_\_' links the indirect narration with the reporting verb. that
- 
- (98) The above examples indicate that when a direct exclamation or wish is converted into indirect wish or exclamation.
- (a) The \_\_\_\_ verbs 'said', 'feel', etc. are changed to some such verbs as 'exclaim', 'wish' etc. reporting
- (b) Words of interjections are dr\_\_\_\_ed and instead adverbs or adverb phrases that indicate the mood of the speaker are brought in ; dropped
- (c) ~~The~~ inverted Commas are d\_\_\_\_ed and the conjunction '\_\_\_\_' is used for linking the indirect narration with the reported speech; dropped that
- (d) The \_\_\_\_ marks and \_\_\_\_ commas are dropped exclamation  
inverted
- 

Table IV - 9

You know now how to convert direct exclamations and wishes into indirect exclamations and wishes. The following table will give you a number of examples. Go through them carefully.

A Direct Wishes & Exclamations	B Indirect Wishes & Exclamations
(1) Rahim said, 'Alas! I am ruined!'	(1) Rahim cried out with sorrow that he was ruined.
(2) Sheila said, 'What a glorious sunrise !'	(2) Sheila exclaimed with joy that it was indeed a glorious sunrise.
(3) The saint said, 'May God bless you.'	(3) The saint prayed that God might bless him.
(4) The people said, 'May the king live long'.	(4) The people wished that the king might live long.
(5) 'How beautiful the little girl sings !' he said.	(5) He exclaimed with joy that the little girl sang very beautifully.

Exercise IV - 8

In the preceeding frames you have learnt how to convert direct wishes and exclamations. Let us see how far you can convert them correctly into Indirect speech. A number of Direct wishes and exclamations are given below. Turn them into indirect :

- (1) 'Oh how wonderful!', said the girl. 'I would love to come to the party'.
- (2) The farmer said, 'Would that I had listened to your advise and not sold all my cows !'
- (3) The philosopher cried out, 'O Religion! how many crimes have been committed in your name !'
- (4) In the end he said, 'May you both be very happy together and may all your troubles cease !'
- (5) 'What a stupid fool you are !' said my friend.
- (6) 'Oh dear ! I've torn my frock', she said.
- (7) 'Good gracious ! Its impossible', she said.
- (8) 'He said, 'I say, what a charming daughter you have, Mrs. Patel!'
- (9) 'Hurah ! my friend has come', he said.
- (10) He said, 'Bravo ! you have done the deed!'

\*\*\*\*\*

In the above exercise, you have turned a number of direct exclamatory sentences into Indirect. In order to provide you with more practice, another exercise on the same is given below. Turn them into indirect :

#### Exercise IV - 9

- (1) 'What ! Have you fallen so low !', he cried.
- (2) 'How happy I am to hear of your success !', he said.
- (3) 'May Heaven shower its best gifts on you, 'she said.
- (4) 'What a horrible sight!.', he cried.
- (5) The boys said, 'Ha! We've won the match!'

- 
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (99) In a conversation or a dialogue, sentences that perform various functions might possibly occur. The various sentence patterns according to function are Ass____ive, Int____ive, Imp____, and Ex____. | Assertive<br>Interrogative<br>Imperative<br>exclamatory |
|---|---|
- 
- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| (100) In a conversion or dialogue as there are possibilities of having all these sentence patterns, one should know all the rules regarding the conversion of direct speech into _____ speech. | indirect. |
|--|-----------|
-

- (101) You have learnt the general rules concerning the conversion of \_\_\_\_ speech into indirect speech. Direct.  
In the same way you also have learnt the specific rules regarding the conversion of each sentence 'pattern from direct into \_\_\_\_ form indirect.
- 
- (102) The general rules of converting direct speech into indirect, are applicable in the case of all sentence patterns, namely Ass\_\_\_\_, In\_\_\_\_, Im\_\_\_\_ and Ex\_\_\_\_. Assertive  
Interroga-  
tive  
Imperative  
Exclamatory.
- 
- (103) The specific rules concerning the conversion of each pattern of sentences apply only to that particular S\_\_\_\_ pattern. sentence.  
For examples the specific rules converting the conversion of direct questions into indirect questions are applicable only in the case of Int\_\_\_\_ive sentences. Interroga-  
tive
- 
- (104) Similarly Imperative, exclamatory sentences also have their own specific rules apart from those of the general. These specific rules apply only to their own kind whereas the \_\_\_\_ general.  
rules apply to all sentence patterns.
- 
- (105) Hence one should know both the specific and g\_\_\_\_ rules in order to turn a direct form of dialogue or conversation into \_\_\_\_ speech. general  
indirect
- 
- (106) In other words one should be well versed both in the \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ rules in order to convert a direct passage into that of indirect. general  
specific
- 

Here below are given certain extracts in their direct form. You are to read them carefully. Then move on to their indirect form. See how they have been turned into indirect speech.

DIRECT ( EXTRACT - 1 )

'It looks a nice warm exercise, doesn't it?' Mr.Pickwick inquired of Mr.Wardle.

'Ah it does, indeed', replied Wardle. 'Do you slide?', Mr.Pickwick'.

'I used to do so on the gutters when I was a boy', replied Mr.Pickwick. 'Try it now', said Mr.Wardle.

'Oh, do please, Mr.Pickwick', cried all the ladies.  
 'I should be very happy to afford you any 'amusement',  
 replied Mr.Pickwick. 'Here, I'll keep you company ;  
 come along !' said Wardle.

#### INDIRECT

Mr.Pickwick asked Wardle if it wasn't a nice warm exercise.  
 Wardle readily assented, and in turn asked if Mr.Pickwick  
 did not slide. Mr.Pickwick confessed that he used to do so  
 on the gutters when hew was a boy. Mr.Wardle asked him to  
 try it on that occasion. All the ladies too coaxed him.  
 Mr.Pickwick professed he would be very happy to afford  
 them any amusement.  
 Whereupon Wardle promised to keep him company and asked  
 him to go alongwith him.

See another example of Direct speech turned into Indirect.  
 Note the omission of vocatives and exclamation words, etc.  
 Although these words are omitted, see how their meaning  
 is expressed through the reporting verbs and the phrases  
 added alongwith them. Make a detail study of the example  
 and note the changes that occur when direct speech is  
 turned into indirect.

#### DIRECT (EXTRACT II)

'Can you remember a time before you came to this cell ? I  
 think you cannot, for you were not then three years of  
 age.', Prospero said.

'Certainly I can, Sir,' replied Miranda.

'By what?' asked Prospero,

'By any other house or person ?

Tell me what you can remember, my child.'

Miranda said, 'It seems to me like the recollection of a  
 dream. But had I not four or five women who attended  
 upon me ?'.

#### INDIRECT

Prospero asked Miranda if she could remember a time before  
 she came to that cell, and observed that he thought she  
 could not, for she was not then three years of age.

Miranda replied respectfully that she certainly could  
 remember. Prospero inquired of her if she remembered it by  
 any other house or person, and asked her tenderly to tell  
 him what she could remember.

Miranda told him that it seemed to her like the recollection  
 of a dream, and asked her father, if she had not had four or  
 five women who attended upon her.

Exercise IV - 10

See what changes are brought in the indirect speech. When a direct passage is turned into indirect, the context should be made clear by the addition of words or phrases. Moreover attempts should be made to maintain the sequence and to keep the language fluent.

Five extracts in the direct form are given below. Convert them into Indirect speech. Please, study carefully the above example once again. Then try your hand at converting the passages given below. After completing each of the passage given below, you can turn over the pages and refer the answer section given at the end of the unit. Compare your answer with that given there. You may notice certain dissimilarities between them in the use of certain reporting verbs and phrases etc. These dissimilarities are always possible and they are not to be taken for errors.

PASSAGE - 1

'Why have you come to me at this unearthly hour ?'

She said in a tone of annoyance. 'Don't you know I never see anybody at my house ?'

'I'm sorry, Madam,' he replied, 'for having disturbed you. But ' hope you remember the promise you gave me yesterday'.

'Promise', she exclaimed. ' I don't remember having given you any promise. Don't bother me, go away'!

'But, Madam,... he began.

'Get out', she shouted, 'or I'll have you thrown out by my servants'.

PASSAGE - 2

'How old is the boy, for God's sake ?' inquired Ralph Scornfully.

'Nicholas is very nearly nineteen,' replied his mother.

'Nineteen, eh! said Ralph. 'And what do you mean to do for your bread, Sir ?'

'Not to live upon my mother,' replied Nicholas, his heart swelling as he spoke.

'You'd have little enough to live upon if you did,' retorted the uncle, eyeing him contemptuously.

'Whatever it be,' said Nicholas, flushed with anger, 'I shall not look to you to make it more.'

PASSAGE - 3

- Clerk : Sir, will you please give me a day's leave ?
- Official: Leave, you say ? What an idea. Don't you know how hard pressed we are these days ?
- Clerk : I do, Sir. But this is a very urgent matter. It cannot be delayed. Tomorrow will be too late.
- Official: So be it. I shall allow this once. But don't trouble me again with such requests frequently you might rue it.

PASSAGE - 4

- 'What's your name, Sir ?', said the Judge.
- 'Sam Weller, my lord, replied that gentleman.
- 'Do you spell it with a 'V' or a 'W' ?', inquired the judge.
- 'That depends on the taste and fancy of the speller, my lord,' replied Sam'. 'I never had occasion to spell it more than once or twice in my life, but I spell it with a 'V'.

PASSAGE - 5

- 'Well', said Sir Lancelot, 'I promise you I had much ado to save myself from you, and therefore have no fear of any other knight.'
- 'Do you think I can stand against a proved knight?', asked Beaumains.
- 'Yes', said Lancelot, 'if you fight as you have faught to-day, I will be your warrant against any one'.
- 'Then I pray you,' cried Beaumains, 'give me the order of knighthood'.

- (107) You have so far studied the conversion of ~~the~~ direct speech into Indirect speech. In the same manner, it is possible to convert a passage of Indirect speech back into direct speech by reversing the rules for changing direct speech into indirect.

Now read the following sentences in their Indirect form :

- (a) They inquired whether the city was then free of the Plague.

- (b) He requested him to wait there till he returned.
- (c) He exclaimed with joy that he had done a wonderful deed.
- (d) He said to her that he did not believe her.

From the reporting verb, you can guess what type of sentence is each of the above sentences in their direct form. The reporting verb 'inquired' in sentence (a) shows that it is an indirect question.

The reporting verb 'requested' in sentence (b) shows that it is an indirect request.

The reporting verb 'exclaimed' in sentence (c) shows that it is an indirect exclamatory sentence.

The reporting verb in sentence (d) shows that it is an indirect statement.

- (108) The above examples show that, we can guess what sort of an indirect sentence each is from the \_\_\_\_\_ verb. So we can turn it into direct reporting accordingly.

- (109) Now let us take up the sentences in the indirect speech that we discussed in frame 107. Let us turn them into direct. Column A gives the Indirect form while column B gives their direct form.

A	B
(a) They inquired whether the city was then free of the plague.	(a) 'Is the city now free of the Plague?', they said.
(b) He requested him to wait there till he returned.	(b) He said to him, 'Please, wait here till I return'.
(c) He exclaimed with joy that he had done a wonderful deed.	(c) 'Bravo ! What a wonderful deed I have done!', he said.
(d) He said to her that he didn't believe her.	(d) He said to her, 'I don't believe you'.

You have just converted an indirect question, a request, an exclamation and a statement into their respective direct form. While converting the indirect forms back into their direct forms, we reversed the rules for changing \_\_\_\_\_ speech into indirect. direct

Thus verbs in the past tense in the indirect speech has changed into the \_\_\_\_ tense in the direct.

present

Pronouns and possessive adjectives in third person are changed to first or second person pro \_\_\_\_ and poss \_\_\_\_ adj \_\_\_\_.

pronouns  
possessive  
adjectives.

Words such as 'there', 'them', which denote distance in terms of time and place are turned into corresponding words of n \_\_\_\_ ness.

nearness.

In the same way you have noticed that the exact words spoken by the speakers are separated from the reporting verbs by means of \_\_\_\_ commas

inverted.

You also find that when the indirect sentences are put into their direct form they take their respective p \_\_\_\_ ion marks.

punctuation.

- (110) The study of the above examples show that it is possible to convert a passage of indirect speech back into direct speech by reversing the rules for changing direct speech into Indirect.

Thus verbs in the \_\_\_\_ tense in the indirect speech must be changed into the present tense in the direct.

past

Pronouns and possessive adjectives are changed once again in reference to the original sp \_\_\_\_ and his listener rather than to the reporter and his hearer.

speaker

Words expressing distance are changed to corresponding words expressing n \_\_\_\_

nearness.

The exact words of the speaker are once again marked off by \_\_\_\_ commas.

inverted.

The various sentence patterns once again put on their respective p \_\_\_\_ marks.

punctuation.

- (111) Your study on the conversion of Indirect into direct shows that it creates no special problem. Suppose you are asked to turn the direct speech, - He said, 'I am unwell', you will instantly do it as follows :

He said that he was unwell.\*

What you have done is correct. But if somebody asks you to convert the indirect form 'He said that he was unwell' into direct for, you will simply write :





- (7) The Judge told her that he would pardon all her faults if she confessed them.
- (8) I asked him if he would be angry with me if I could not attend his marriage ceremony.
- (9) The pupil wished the teacher good-bye, and thanked him for all kindness the latter had shown during his stay in that school.
- (10) Finding no remedy he said to himself that it was better to die than to live in such misery as he was compelled to suffer from a master who treated him and had always treated him so unkindly.

\*\*\*\*\*

The above exercise gives a number of sentences in their Indirect form to be transformed into Direct. Now let us take up a passage in indirect speech and turn it into Direct. Study it carefully :

#### INDIRECT SPEECH

John asked Hilda whether she would be going down to Babbacombs for Easter, and when she replied that she would, he offered to take her down in his car. Hilda thanked him for his offer, but regretted that she would not be able to accept it. She explained that unfortunately she already had an engagement for good Friday, so she would not be going until the Saturday. John said that that would be all right. He himself did not propose to go down until Saturday.

#### DIRECT SPEECH

'Hilda, said John, 'Will you be going down to Babbacombe for Easter ?'

'Yes', replied Hilda.

'I will take you down in my car if you like', said John.

'Thanks for the offer,' Hilda replied, 'but I am sorry I shall not be able to accept it. Unfortunately, I already have an engagement for Good Friday, so I shall not be going down until the Saturday.'

'That will be all right,' John answered.

'I do not propose to go down until the Saturday myself.'

\*\*\*\*\*

Another passage is given below as examples. It will further familiarize you with the task of converting indirect into direct :

INDIRECT

She asked him in a tone of annoyance, what he had gone to her at that unearthly hour, and if he did not know that she never saw anybody at her house. She further told that she did not remember having given him any promise. She then told him not to bother her and bade him go away.

DIRECT

Why have you come to me at this unearthly hour ?' she said in a tone of annoyance. 'Don't you know I never see anybody at my house ? And I don't remember having given you any promise. Don't bother me, go away.'

Exercise IV - 12

The study of the above passages might have made you familiar with the conversion of passages from Indirect into Direct. A few extracts in Indirect form are given below. Turn them into Direct.

PASSAGE - 1

Socrates enquired of them what that strange outcry was. He reminded them that he had sent the women away mainly in order that they might not offend in that way; for he had heard that a man should die in peace. He begged them therefore to be quiet and have patience.

PASSAGE - 2

When he saw the boy with whom he was to fight, he told him that no man could resist that arm of his. He exclaimed that he was only a child. He told him that he could not slay him. So he proposed what they should part. He then advised him to go with him and to be a son to him.

PASSAGE - 3

The man ordered Pip to bring him next day early morning the file and the food. He asked him to bring them to him at that Old Battery. He then ordered him to do so and not to tell anyone that he had seen him and then he would be allowed to live.

\*\*\*\*\*

SUMMARY

SUMMARY

Your experience shows that a speech may be given in two ways : in direct speech or in Indirect speech.

While the Direct speech gives the exact words of the speaker, in the first person, the Indirect speech gives the remarks of the speaker as quoted by someone else.

There is many an occasion in which one may have to convert direct speech into that of Indirect. As you have noticed, this conversion of Direct into Indirect involves a number of rules.

First and foremost of these rules is the rule regarding the change of Tense. You have seen that when the reporting verb is in the past tense, all present tenses of the Direct speech are changed, into corresponding past Tense. Likewise the 'shall' 'will' forms of the future tense will be changed into, 'should' and 'would' respectively.

You have also noticed that when the reporting verb is in the present or future Tense, the tenses of the Direct speech do not change at all.

The pronouns and possessive adjectives, as you have noticed, will also be changed where ever necessary in accordance with the reporter and his listener rather than with the original speaker.

Another thing you have noticed is the replacement of words denoting nearness by words denoting corresponding distance or remoteness.

In addition to these general rules which are applicable to all sentence, patterns, you have also learnt a few specific rules pertaining to each Sentence pattern.

The Assertive sentences create no special difficulty in converting Direct into Indirect as they do not involve any specific rule.

Then comes the Interrogative or question sentence. You have noticed that an indirect question is introduced by some such verbs as 'asked' 'inquired'. Likewise when the question is not introduced by an Interrogative word, the reporting verb is followed by 'Whether' or 'if'.

The Imperative sentences, as you have noticed, also have some specific rules. When the Direct speech is an imperative sentence, the reporting verb 'say', 'tell' etc. must be changed to some such verbs as 'Commanded' or 'requested'. Apart from this, the imperative mood in the Direct speech must be replaced by an Infinitive.

Lastly we have the exclamatory sentences. When the reported speech consists of an exclamatory sentence, the reporting verb 'say' or 'tell' ~~should~~ be replaced by some such verb as 'exclaim', 'wish' etc. If there is any word of exclamation (interjection), that should be dropped and its meaning should be expressed by the addition of phrases or words alongwith the reporting verb.

Study the table given below :

TABLE  
(Direct - Indirect Speech)

Kind of sentence	The change of the reporting verb 'said' to	The Indirect Speech is linked to the reporting verb by	Dropped in the Indirect speech.
Assertive	told, replied stated, remarked added	that	Inverted commas
Interrogative	asked, inquired wondered, wanted to know	question words such as what, where, how, why, who, which etc. or 'if' or whether	Inverted commas question marks.
Imperative	told, ordered, commanded, asked requested, begged.	to	inverted commas.
Exclamatory	exclaimed, wished prayed.	that	inverted commas words of interjection, exclamation, marks, vocatives

The above table gives in nut-shell some rules regarding the conversion of Direct speech into Indirect. It will serve you as a guidelines in your attempt in converting Direct speech into indirect speech.

Just as it is possible to convert a passage of direct speech into indirect speech, so it is possible to convert a passage of indirect speech back into direct speech. It is done, as you have seen, by reversing the rules for changing direct speech into indirect.

Thus verbs in the past tense in the indirect speech must be changed into the present tense in the direct.

Pronouns and possessive adjectives are changed once again in reference to the original speaker and his listener rather than to the reporter and his listener.

Words, both adjectives and adverbs denoting distance are to be replaced by words denoting corresponding nearness.

### ANSWERS

#### Exercise - 1 :

(1) D.S. (2) I.S. (3) D.S. (4) D.S. (5) I.S.

#### Exercise - 2 :

(1) She said that she had lost her pen. (2) He said that Sunil would be in London on Tuesday. (3) Rajeev said that he never ate meat. (4) She said to me that she had loved me. (6) I said that I liked my new house (6) He said that he had seen her two days before. (7) She said that her father died in the previous year/ a year before. (8) Rajan said that he had bought those apples for his mother. (9) They told us that the weather was stormy and the way was long. (10) He promised that he would come if he could. (11) Sujata told me she was glad to tell me that I had won the prize. (12) He suggested that they would discuss the matter the next day. (13) Sheila said that when she was there last they were playing cricket. (14) Shyam said that the man had come in through the window. (15) My friend told that a little learning is a dangerous thing (there the tense has not changed because it is an eternal truth).

#### Exercise - 3 :

(1) He says that he will be there. (2) Mohan says that he is going to town with his sister. (3) Sheila says that they have finished their work. (4) Gopi tells that he has been in an Aeroplane many times. (5) Priti says that she is giving a party this week to all her friends. (6) Sunil states that she has written to him a long letter. (7) They reply that they are learning higher mathematics. (8) Tom says that he has been smoking too much. (9) The teacher will tell me that I am not working hard enough (10) Sunita will say that she is very sorry.

Exercise - 4 :

(1) He asked where she lived. (2) She asked where the station was. (3) He asked me what I had got in my bag. (4) He asked why she hadn't put on the brake. (5) Krishnan asked which was the best picture house in his town. (6) The child enquired why the camel had such a hump on its back. (7) She asked the postman what he wanted her to pay eleven paise for. (8) I asked him where that bicycle his father had given him was. (9) The teacher asked whether he found English a difficult language to learn. (10) He asked whether I was going to take an examination in English.

Exercise - 5 :

(1) The teacher asked how long he had been learning. (2) She asked when she would know the result of her examination. (3) She asked whether she could close the window. (4) Sheila wondered where she would be at that time in the following year. (5) He asked him if they should send it to his flat. (6) A stranger enquired of me if I would show him the way to the nearest station. (7) She asked him whether he liked coffee. (8) He asked us why we listened to such nonsense. (9) He asked me why I had written to him such an insulting letter. (10) Sheila enquired of her husband what it was that made him so sad and gloomy.

Exercise - 6 :

(1) Tom tells us to meet him at the station. (2) I asked the gentleman to let him come with us and I promised to take care of him. (3) I told Lata to get her money. (4) He requested him to say nothing about it. (5) He ordered the boys not to move. (6) The old man warned the children not to play with fire. (7) I advised my friend to stop taking Whisky. (8) He requested the president to sign his autograph book. (9) The teacher requested them to stop talking. (10) The Vanquished man requested them to give him another chance.

Exercise - 7 :

He told them to keep the gate closed. (2) The old woman requested them not to leave her. (3) The farmer requested them not to walk on the field. (4) The officer ordered the peon to pick up all that paper from the floor. (5) The manager asked his secretary not to leave the office until he returned. (6) The teacher asked them to read through their work when they had finished it. (7) The grand children requested their grandpa to tell them a story. (8) The police ordered them to leave that room instantly. (9) The mother asked her children not to cross the road without first looking to see that it was clear. (10) The sage asked them to be polite always when they spoke to people.

Exercise - 8 :

(1) The young girl exclaimed in extreme joy that she loved very much to come for the party. (2) The farmer confessed with regret that he should have listened to their advice and not to have sold all the cows (9) The Philosopher exclaimed with wonder that many crimes had been committed in the name of religion. (4) In the end he blessed them that they might both be very happy together and all their troubles might cease. (5) My friend spoke out that I was very stupid. (6) She cried out in surprise that she had torn her frock. (7) She cried out with surprise that it was impossible. (8) She praised Mrs. Patel saying that she had a very charming daughter. (9) He exclaimed joyfully that his friend had come. (10) He congratulated them saying that they had done the deed.

Exercise - 9 :

(1) He exclaimed sadly that they had fallen so low. (2) He exclaimed that he was very happy to hear of her success. (3) She prayed that Heaven might shower its best gifts on them. (4) He cried out that it was a horrible sight. (5) The boys exclaimed joyfully that they had won the match.

Exercise - 10 :PASSAGE - 1

She asked him in a tone of annoyance why he had come to her at that unhealthy hour, and if he did not know she never saw anybody at her house. He expressed his regret for having disturbed her, but he hoped that she would remember the promise she had given him the previous day.

She angrily denied of having given him any promise, and telling him not to bother her, bade him go away.

As he demonstrated, she cut him short, shouting at him to get out, otherwise she would have him thrown out by her servants.

PASSAGE - 2

Ralph asked scornfully how old the boy was. The boy's mother replied that he was nearly nineteen.

Ralph, stressing he was already nineteen, asked him what he meant to do for his bread.

Nicholas answered proudly that he did not intend to live upon his mother. In which case the uncle retorted he would have little enough to live upon if he did.

But Nicholas, flushing with anger, declared that, whatever that might be, he would not look to his uncle to make it more.



PASSAGE - 3

The clerk asked the official politely whether he would give him a day's leave. The official was surprised at the strange idea of the clerk's having a leave. He asked him whether he did not know how hard pressed they were those days. The clerk admitted that he did. However he told the official that it was a very urgent matter that could not be delayed. He added that the next day would be too late.

The official agreed up on it and told him that he would allow him at that time. However he asked him not to trouble him again with such requests frequently. He warned him that he might rue it if he did so again.

PASSAGE - 4

The Judge asked the gentleman what his name was. He replied that his name was Sam Weller. At that the judge enquired of him whether he spelt it with a 'V'. Sam Weller replied to him saying that it depended on the taste and fancy of the speller. Hearing him, the judge remarked that he never had the occasion to spell it more than once or twice in his life. He added that when he did it, he spelt it with a 'V'.

PASSAGE - 5

Sir Lancelot assured him that he had much ado to save himself from Beaumaine, who should therefore have no fear of any other knight. Beaumaine inquired if Lancelot thought he could stand against a proved knight.

Lancelot assured him again, saying that if Beaumaine fought as he had fought that day, he (Lancelot) would be his warrant against any one. Then Beaumaine prayed him to give him the order of knighthood.

Exercise-11 :

- (1) 'What a stupid fellow you are!' said my brother.
- (2) 'Good morning, Ramesh ! How attractive you look in this silken suit!' I said.
- (3) 'May you all be happy!', said the teacher.
- (4) 'Are you coming home with me ?', he said.
- (5) The officer said to his men, 'Halt.'
- (6) He said to me, 'I have often told you not to play with fire.'
- (7) The Judge said to her, 'I shall pardon all your faults if you confess them.'
- (8) 'will you' said I, 'be angry with me if cannot attend your marriage ceremony ?'
- (9) The pupil said to the teacher, 'Good-bye, Sir, & Thank you for all the kindness you have shown me during my stay in the school.'
- (10) Finding no remedy he said to himself, 'It is better to die than to live in such misery, as I am compelled to suffer from a master who treats me and has always treated me so unkindly'.

Exercise - 12 :PASSAGE - 1

'What is this strange out cry ?' said Socrates, 'I sent the women away mainly in order that they might not offend in this way for I have heard that a man should die in piece. Be quiet then and have patience! '

PASSAGE - 2

When he saw the boy with whom he was to fight, he said, 'No man can resist this arm of mine, and you are but a child'. I cannot slay you Let us part. Or come with me and be as a son to me!'

PASSAGE - 3

The man said to Pip, 'Bring me, tomorrow, the file and the food. Bring them to me at that Old Battery. Do it, and never tell any one that you have seen me, and you shall be allowed to live.'

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UNIT - TEST IVDirect - Indirect Speech

Q.1 Fill in the blanks using the appropriate word :

- (1) A speech may be presented in two ways either in the \_\_\_\_\_ speech or in the \_\_\_\_\_ speech.
- (2) While Direct speech gives the \_\_\_\_\_ words of the speaker, in the \_\_\_\_\_ person, the \_\_\_\_\_ speech gives the remarks of the speaker as quoted by someone else.
- (3) The verb that reports is called the \_\_\_\_\_ verb.

Q.2 Convert the following sentences from Direct speech into Indirect Speech. The Reporting verb is given in each case. Complete the remaining Part : (6)

- (1) (a) 'Yes', said Mohan, 'I shall come tomorrow if you have no objection'. Mohan told him \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) 'Yes friends', said the messenger to us, 'I will call on you tomorrow morning. The Messenger announced us that \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) 'If you continue working like this,' said the teacher, you will certainly top the class'. The teacher told the student that \_\_\_\_\_
- (4) 'Good morning, Ramesh ! How attractive you look in this silken suit !', I said. I bade Ramesh good morning and remarked that .... ..
- (5) The boys said, 'Hurrah, we've won the match !' The boys cried out with joy that \_\_\_\_\_
- (6) 'Would that the holidays were longer', He cried. He suddenly wished that \_\_\_\_\_
- (7) 'Get out of the class, you lazy boy,' cried the master. The master ordered \_\_\_\_\_
- (8) The poor man said, 'For god's sake, give me a piece of bread.' The poor man begged of \_\_\_\_\_
- (9) 'Will you please send my boy home just now ?' said the father to the headmaster. The father requested \_\_\_\_\_
- (10) My father said to me, 'Are you coming out for a walk?' He inquired of me \_\_\_\_\_
- (11) He said to me, 'Where have you been ?' He enquired of me \_\_\_\_\_

- (12) 'Why waste time in this foolish Pursuit ?' They asked us.

They wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_

Q.3 The following sentences are the indirect narrations of certain sentences in Direct Speech. Examining their reporting verbs, recognize and write down what type of sentences (statements, questions, orders, exclamations) they are in their Direct Speech. (2½)

- (1) He asked me what my name was.

\_\_\_\_\_

(2) He said that he was a student and had studied for three years. \_\_\_\_\_

- (3) He asked me not to do it.

\_\_\_\_\_

- (4) He said he was coming to see me.

\_\_\_\_\_

- (5) The stranger enquired where I lived.

\_\_\_\_\_

- (6) He shouted to them to let him go.

\_\_\_\_\_

- (7) He exclaimed sadly that he was undone.

\_\_\_\_\_

- (8) The teacher wished that they might all be happy.

\_\_\_\_\_

- (9) He said that he might be there.

\_\_\_\_\_

- (10) He asked if any one was there.

\_\_\_\_\_

Q.4 Change the following from Indirect to Direct : (6)

- (A) He said that the sun rises in the east.

\_\_\_\_\_

- (2) I said that I had hurt myself very badly.

\_\_\_\_\_

- (3) She says that familiarity breeds contempt.
- 
- (B) (4) My friend exclaimed that I was a fool.
- 
- (5) They exclaimed with regret ~~∕~~ that they were undone.
- 
- (6) He confessed with regret that he had been very foolish.
- 
- (C) (7) He begged of his master to forgive him.
- 
- (8) He asked ~~his~~ friend to be kind enough to lend him his book.
- 
- (9) He asked the beggar not to sit there.
- 
- (D) (10) My mother asked me where I had been.
- 
- (11) He asked me where I was going.
- 
- (12) He inquired of us whether we were going ~~out~~ that day.
- 
- Q.5. Turn the following passage into Indirect Speech : (4)  
 'Look here !' said the boy who was struggling to escape, 'who are you ? Why do you hold me in this manner ? I've done nothing to you'.  
 'No', said the man, 'You've done nothing to me, my boy; but you've done a great deal to other folk ! I happen to live opposite to the house of which you broke the window this morning: and I saw you slip a firework yesterday into Mrs. Brown's letter Box'.
- Q.6. Turn the following passage from Indirect to Direct: (3½)  
 She begged him to go away and leave the dead to bury the dead. She suggested they should rather take care of the living who really stood in need of care.

He expressed his surprise at this and asked her if she had forgotten the ancient duty which bade them consider the dead to their earthly bed. He refused to stir from there, until he had fulfilled that pious duty.

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