

21 October.

Narration

Narration - statement - speech

direct

indirect

⇒ Narration is a topic that deals with the study of expressing the idea of the speaker.

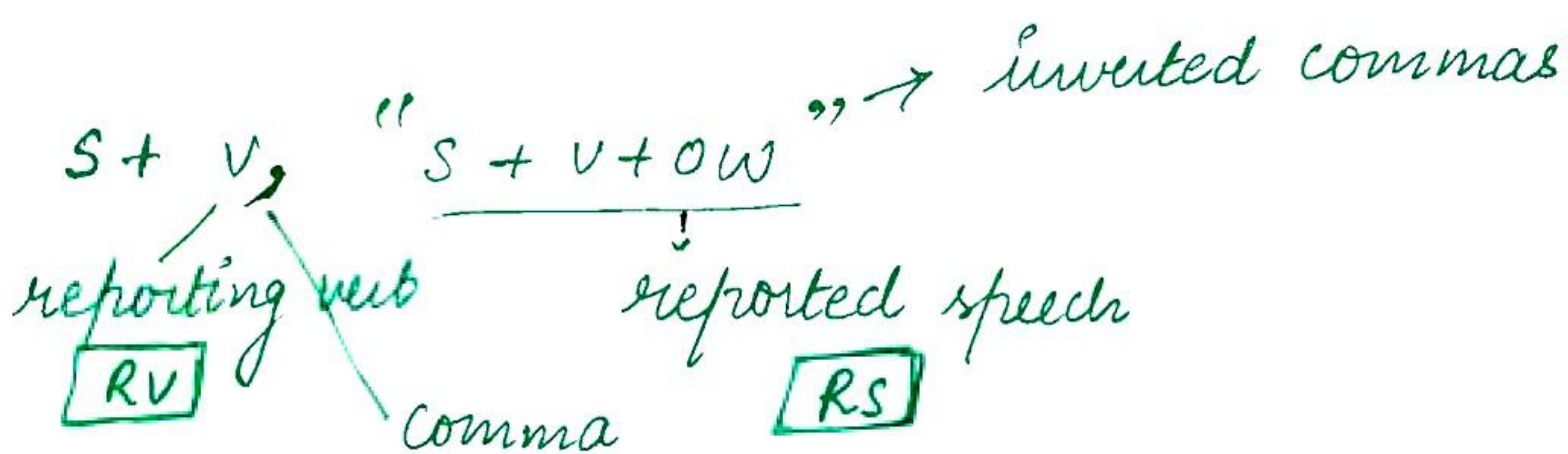
⇒ the narration can be studied under two groups.

(i) Direct speech, and

(ii) Indirect speech

• **Direct speech** - In this case we take the exact words of the speaker.

• **Indirect speech** - In this case we don't express the exact words of the speaker but we take the sense of the statement of the speaker, and we express that statement in our own words.



There are 3 types of Rules for changing direct into indirect

1) Master Rule

$S + V, "S + V + OW"$ → removing all commas is master Rule

(i) assertive — that → begins with 'AV' < if whether

(ii) Interrogative — to → begins with 'WH' < same 'WH' if used

(iii) Imperative — to

(iv) optative — that

(v) exclamatory — that

2) Generic Rule

There are 3 types of generic rule.

- (i) change of person
- (ii) change of tense
- (iii) change of other word.

change of person

Rule 1.

$S + V, "S + V + OW"$
change.

(i) He says, "I am honest"
He.

He says that he

(ii) Ramesh says, "I am happy"

Ramesh says that Ramesh (Repetition of noun makes error)

Ramesh says that he

Note: RS की IInd person RV के object के अनुसार change हो जाता है।

Rule 2.

$S + V + O, "S + V + OW"$

say	says	said + to
Tell	tells	told + to

$S + V + O, "S + V + OW"$
You

$S + V, "S + V + OW"$ (if there is no object)

$B + V$ — me - I
Him - he
you - you

person	1 st	2 nd	3 rd - RS
	↓	↓	↓
	Subject	Object	NO change - RV

Note: RS का 1st person RV के subject अनुसार change हो जाता है।

(1) Ram says to me, "You are my friend"
Ram tells me that I am his friend

How image for all person that
if me, him, you
↓ ↓ ↓
then change → I he you
into.

note: RS का III person RV से प्रभावित नहीं आता इसलिये
No change

He says, "Ram is honest"

He says that Ram is honest.

5/October/2016.

(ii) Change of tense

Rule 1

S + V, "S + V + OW"

Present	{	Present
future		Past
		future

MO
change
of
tense.

if the first clause is in present or future then there will be no change in coming clause.

example.

1. He says, "I was in the Army"

He says that he was in the Army

2. Dinesh says to Suresh, "I shall help you if you help me"

Dinesh tells Suresh that he will help him if he helps him

3. Ram and Raju will say, "we shall have been playing cricket."

Ram and Raju will say that they will have been playing cricket.

4. Ram says to Bharat, "I had been living in forest for 14 years."

Ram tells Bharat that he had been living in forest for 14 years.

5. Sangeeta says to Sachin, "You were playing well."
Sangeeta tells Sachin that he was playing well.
6. Radha will say, "I shall have passed the exam."
Radha will say that she will ^{have} passed the exam.

Rule 2

<u>S + V, "S + V + OW"</u>	
if in past	present/future
Corresponding past	
(i) if in ^V ^{V5} simple present	if in ^{V2} simple past
(ii) is/am/are	was/were
(iii) Present Cont — has/have	Past Cont — had
(iv) Present Perfect — has/have + been	Past Perfect — had + been
(v) Present Perfect Cont — has/have + been	Past Perfect Cont — had + been
(vi) will	would
(vii) shall	should

Examples:

- 1- He said, "I am listening to the radio."
He said that he was listening to the radio.
- 2- He said to Neha, "I am doing my work."
He told Neha that he was doing his work.
- 3- He said to me, "They have never helped me."
He told me that they had never helped him.
- 4- The girl said to her mother, "I have been reading since morning."
The girl told her mother that she had been reading since morning.
- 5- She said to me, "Suresh has to go."
She told me that Suresh had to go.
- 6- He said, "I take care of my student."
He said that he took care of his student.

7. He said to me, "I will be writing a letter"
 He told me that he would be writing a letter.

6/10 October

Rule 3

$\frac{S + V}{\text{past}}$	$\frac{"S + V + OW"}{\text{past}}$	(i) simple Past ^{v2} → past perfect ^{had + v3}
		(ii) past Continuous → past perfect Cont ^{was/were + v4} → had + been + v4
		(iii) past perfect } No change
		(iv) Past perfect cont }

(iii) Change of other words

	Direct	Indirect
(i)	This	- That
(ii)	These	- Those
(iii)	Now	- then
(iv)	Here	- there
(v)	Yesterday	- the previous day / the day before
(vi)	Today	- That day
(vii)	Tonight	- that night
(viii)	Tomorrow	- the <u>next</u> day / the following day ✓
(ix)	The day after tomorrow	- Two days later
(x)	The day before yesterday	- Two days before
(xi)	Last night/day....	- The previous night/day....
(xii)	Next day / month / night...	- The following day/night....
(xiii)	Is / am / are	- was / were
(xiv)	was / were	- had been
(xv)	May + might	- Might

(xvi) can - could

(xvii) shall - should

(xviii) will - would

(xix) should / could / would / might - no change

Note: ① This / here / now यदि subject के जैसा काम कर रहा हो तो इसे change नहीं किया जाता है।

② इससे आगे के words General English में हैं। Page 20.

examples

① Rohan said, "this is my book"

Rohan said that this was my his book.

② He said, "I finished my work yesterday"

He said that he had finished his work the previous day.

③ He said, "I am glad to be here this evening."

He said that he was glad to be there that evening.

④ Rupesh said to Dinesh, "I was going to you"

Rupesh said told Dinesh that he had been going to him.

⑤ She said to me, "I had to do it last night"

She told me that she had had to do it the previous night.

Special Rule

S + V , "S + V + OW"

Past

No change.

↳ universal truth

↳ eternal truth

↳ law / Rule / magazine

↳ Proverb / maxim / quotation

No change of tense at all.

① Newton said, "For every action there is equal and opposite reaction"

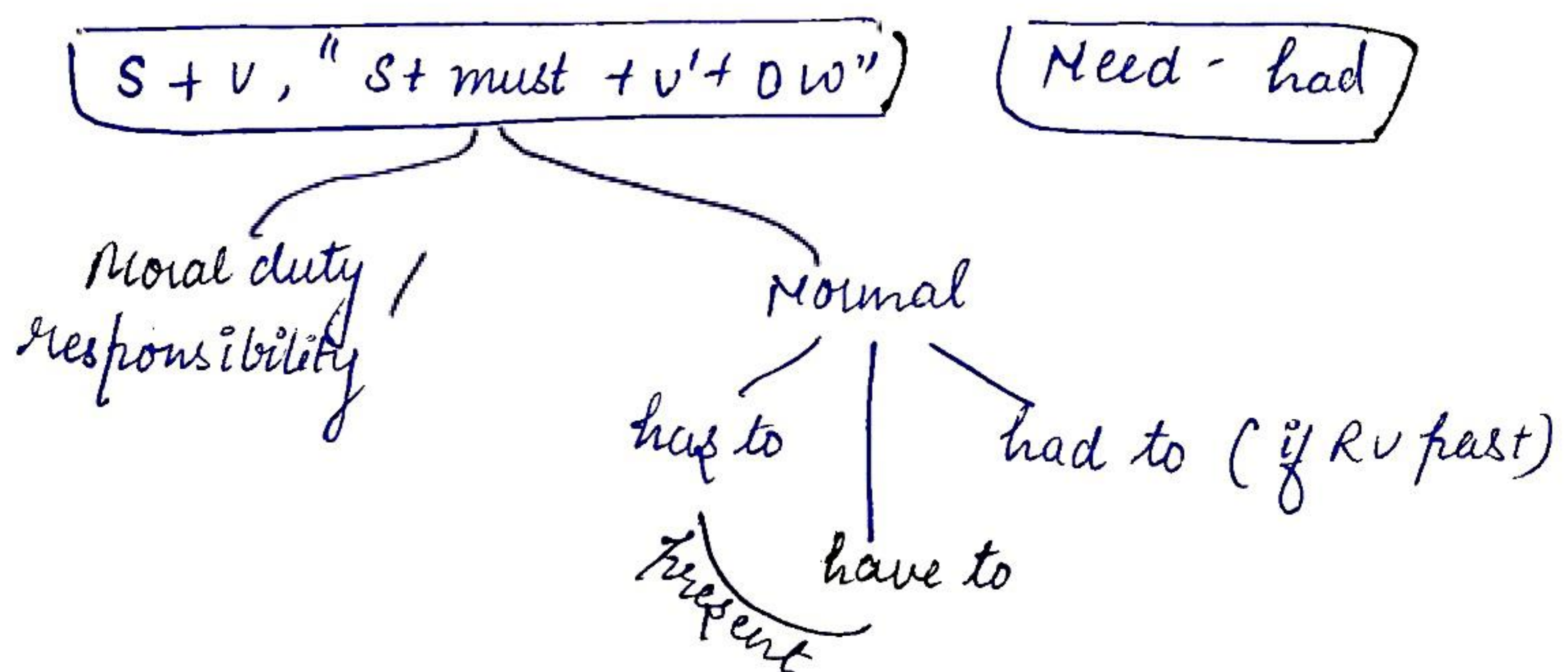
Newton said that for every action there is equal and opposite reaction.

② The teacher said, "The earth moves around the sun"
The teacher said that the earth moves around the sun.

③ The Guru said, "The work is worship"
The Guru said that the work is worship

④ Ramesh said, "A bad carpenter quarrels with his tools"
Ramesh said that a bad carpenter quarrels with his tools.

7/October/2016
Rule



examples.

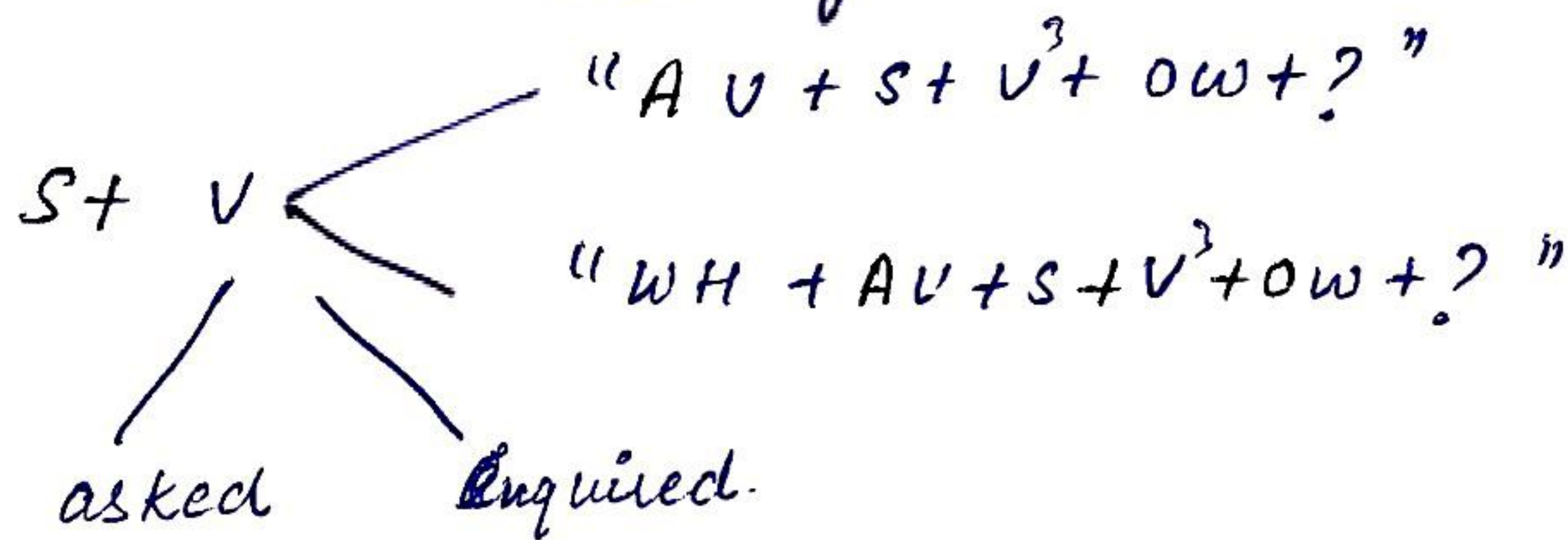
① He said, "we must love our country"
He said that we must love our country

② They said, "students must respect their teachers"
They said that students must respect their teachers

③ My wife says to me, "I must buy a car"
My wife tells me that she has to buy a car.

Interrogative

90% if / whether 10%



Ex. 1. Kanika reads (assertive)

Does Kanika read?

When does Kanika read?

(2) The teacher said to me, "where do you live"?

The teacher asked me where I lived (✓)

(3) The man said to his son, "Do you want to go?"

The man asked his son if he wanted to go?

(4) I said to my wife, "What are you doing today?"

I asked to my wife if what she was doing that day?

(5) Soniya said to me, "Can you meet me tomorrow at Patna junction?"

Soniya asked me if I could meet her at Patna junction the next day?

(6) He said to me, "Are you a student?"

He asked me if / whether I was a student.

(7) He asked me, "What is your name?"

He asked me what my name was?

(8) Sophia said to Harry, "Do you love me?"

Sophia asked Harry if he loved her?

Imperative

S + V + O OR V' + OW "

↓ ↓
O + (to) + V' + OW.
change

Rule 1: R.V के Verb को R.S के ^{Tense के} आधार पर Order / command / request / ask / tell / beg / Warn / Advise / suggest / Implore / Threaten / Urge / Persuade etc में बदल दे।

Rule 2: Please, kindly, Sir, Madam इनको हटा दे। R.V में Object का प्रयोग हो या ना हो Indirect बनाने समय Object लगाना चाहिए।

example: 1. The student said to the teacher, "Please solve this problem"

The student requested the teacher to solve this problem.

2. The mother said, "Close the door"

The mother ordered me to close the door

3. Dr. Pinha said to me, "Take your medicine in time"

Dr. Pinha suggested my wife to take her medicine on time.

4. He said to me, "Please help me"

He requested me to help him.

12/10/2016.

Negative Imperative.

S + V, "Don't + V' + OW"

(i) change + O + not to + V' + OW

(ii) Forbade + O + to + V' + OW
मना कर देना

(iii) prohibited/prevented + O + from + V' + OW
रोकना / मना करना

① My father said to me, "Don't go outside at night."

② My father ordered me ~~that~~ not to go outside at night.

③ My father forbade me to go outside at night.

④ My father prohibited/prevented me from going outside at night.

⑤ The teacher said to the children, "Don't make a noise in the class."

(1) The teacher ordered the children not to go make a noise in the class.

Optative Sentence

S + V, "May + S + V' + OW"
↓ change.

{ Blessed } + that + S + might + V' + OW.
{ cursed
wished
prayed }

1. Mother said to me, "May you live long"
Mother blessed me that I might live long.
2. They said to him, "May you died"
They cursed him that he might die.
3. He said to me, "You be happy".
He wished me that I might be happy
4. My grandfather said to me, "You live in peace"
My grandfather prayed me that ~~you~~ I might live ⁱⁿ peace

Exclamatory Sentence.

S + V, "S + V + OW"

Rule ① R.V को R.S के sense के आधार पर exclaimed with joy / sorrow / surprised / anger / ~~comtempt~~ / applause / great / ~~regret~~ / etc में बदल दे

② Conjunction - 'that' is used.

③ Oh! / aah! / Oouch! ... इन शब्दों को हटा दे ,

④ ! $\xrightarrow{\text{change}}$.

① The captain said, "Hup! hup! Hurray!,, I have won the match."

The captain exclaimed with joy that he had won the match.

* S + V, "what/such/how + a/an + N!"

change

↓
that + It/Subject + is/was + a/an + Adj + N

- if already there is adj in question with noun
then structure = + a/an + Adverb
+ Adj + N

① He said, "Aah! My dog is died"

He exclaimed with sorry that his dog was dead.

② Ajeet said, "what a beautiful sight"

Ajeet exclaimed, ^{with surprise} that ^{very} it was a beautiful sight

③ He said, "how beautiful she is"

He exclaimed with surprise that she was very beautiful

④ He said, "Oh my God! I have done a mistake"

He exclaimed with ~~to~~ regret that he had done a mistake.

13/10/2020

Extra

① यदि RS के अंदर a term of address हो तो उस term of address को RV का object बनाकर direct से indirect बनाया जाता है।

(i) The teacher said, "Sonia ~~as~~ I am pleased with you".
The teacher told Sonia that He was pleased with her.

② यदि RS के अंदर Ohh!, well!, OK!, I see etc प्रकार के समबोधन वाले शब्द प्रयोग किये जायें तो सबसे आसान तरीका यह है कि उसे हटा दें।

(i) The teacher said, "Well Mohan I will punish you".
The teacher told Mohan that he would punish him.

(3)

यदि RS में एक से ज्यादा Appertive sentence का use हो तो indirect speech बनाने समय उसे and से या further added से जोड़ कर लिखा जाना चाहिए,

(i) The King said, "My wife is beautiful and laborious I will give her a beautiful gift."

The King said that his wife was beautiful and laborious, and he would give her a beautiful gift.

Rule कभी कभी RS के अंदर अलग अलग प्रकार के दो या दो से अधिक sentence रहते हैं इसे में जो जिस sentence में उसी का नियम लगा दें।

जरूरत पड़ने पर further added, asked, and etc का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं,

(ii) The principal said to him, "Why are you disturbing the whole class? I can't tolerate it. Get out at once."

⇒ The principal asked him why ^{he was} you disturbing the whole class. He told him that he could not tolerate it and ordered him to get out at once.

• **LET**

• S + V, "let + us + V' + OW"

change
proposed that $\begin{cases} \text{we} \\ \text{they} \end{cases} + \text{should} + V' + \text{OW}.$

• S + V, "let + O + V' + OW"

change
To + let + O + V' + OW
That + S + should + V' + OW

(i) Lata said, "let us visit the zoo today"
Lata proposed that they should visit the zoo ^{Let + us = let's} that day.

(ii) He said, "let's go home"
He proposed that we should go home.

(iii) The boy said to his father, "let me choose the career of my choice"

I The boy requested his father to let him choose the career of his choice.

II The boy requested his father ^{that} he should choose the career of his choice.

Rule 2 यदि किसी sentence में yes या no का use हो तो yes के लिए in the affirmative और no के लिए in the negative का use करते हैं और said की जगह replied का use करते हैं,

(1) He said, "yes I can do it"

He replied in the affirmative & told that he could do it.

(2) They said, "No we can't do this"

They replied in the negative and told that they could not do that.

Rule 3 यदि RS में Goodmorning, Goodnight का use हो तो Goodmorning (meeting) के लिए wished का use करते हैं और Goodnight (parting) के लिए bade का use करते हैं,

① He said to me, "Good morning"
He wished me good morning

② I said to her, "Goodnight"
I ~~the~~ bid her goodnight.

③ My friend said to me, "Good morning you have finished your homework"
My friend wished me good morning and said that I had finished my homework.