

किसी वक्ता (*Speaker*) के कथन (*Speech*) को दो तरीके से व्यक्त (*Express*) किया जाता है—

1. Direct Speech (*प्रत्यक्ष कथन*) और 2. Indirect Speech (*अप्रत्यक्ष कथन*)

1. Direct Speech : जब किसी *Speaker* के मूल कथन (*Actual words*) को हम ज्यों का त्यों (*हू-ब-हू*) उसी के शब्दों में व्यक्त करते हैं तब उस कथन को Direct Speech कहा जाता है। Direct speech हमेशा Inverted Commas (“.....”) के अन्दर रखा जाता है; जैसे—

Ram said to Shyam, “I am busy today.”

उपरोक्त Sentence में *speaker* के *Actual words* में बिना कोई परिवर्तन किए Inverted Commas के अन्दर रखा गया है। अतः यह कथन Direct Speech है।

2. Indirect Speech : जब किसी *speaker* के मूल कथन में हम कुछ हेर-फेर कर उसके आशय या सारांश (*substance of the speaker's actual words*) को अपने शब्दों में व्यक्त करते हैं तब उस कथन को Indirect speech कहा जाता है। Indirect Speech Inverted Commas के अन्दर नहीं रखा जाता है; जैसे—

Ram told Shyam that he was busy that day.

उपरोक्त Sentence में *speaker* के *Actual words* को repeat नहीं किया गया है, बल्कि उसमें हेर-फेर कर उसके आशय या सारांश को अपने शब्दों में व्यक्त किया गया है। अतः यह कथन Indirect speech है।

इस प्रकार हम देखते हैं कि Indirect Speech का प्रयोग होने पर कथन की भाषा में परिवर्तन हो जाता है। यह परिवर्तन (*change*) कैसे होता है, इसका अध्ययन हम Rules of Narration के अन्तर्गत करते हैं। Rules को explain करने के पहले इससे सम्बन्धित कुछ Terms को समझ लेना आवश्यक है। ये Terms इस प्रकार हैं—

1. Reporting Verb : Inverted Commas के बाहर जो Sentence रहता है, उसके Verb को Reporting Verb कहते हैं; जैसे—

Ram said to Shyam, “I am busy today.” यहाँ ‘said’ Reporting Verb है।

2. Reported Speech : Inverted Commas के अन्दर जो Sentence रहता है, उसे Reported Speech कहते हैं; जैसे—

Ram said to Shyam; “I am busy today.” यहाँ “I am busy today.” Reported Speech है।

3. Verb of the Reported Speech : Reported Speech में प्रयुक्त Verb को Verb of the Reported Speech कहते हैं; जैसे—

Ram said to Shyam, “I am busy today.” यहाँ am Verb of the Reported Speech है।

### How to Change into Indirect Form of Speech

Direct speech को Indirect Speech में change करने के लिए कुछ General Rules और कुछ Special Rules का सहारा लेना पड़ता है। General Rules वैसे Rules को कहते हैं, जो हर प्रकार के Sentences के साथ लागू किए जाते हैं, जबकि Special Rules विभिन्न प्रकार के Sentences के लिए अलग-अलग हैं। General Rules को आसानी से समझने के लिए इसे तीन भागों में इस प्रकार विभाजित कर सकते हैं—

1. Change of Person
2. Change of Tense
3. Change of Other Parts of Speech

1. Change of Person : Direct speech को Indirect Speech में change करने के लिए Reported Speech (*Inverted Commas* के अन्दर) में प्रयुक्त Pronouns को निम्नलिखित प्रकार से Change करते हैं—

1. First Person को Reporting Verb के Subject के अनुसार
2. Second Person को Reporting Verb के Object के अनुसार
3. Third Person—No Change.

इसे याद रखने के लिए नीचे दिए गए Formula को ध्यान में रखें। इसे SON-Formula भी कहते हैं।

1	2	3
S	O	N

1 का मतलब है First Person, S का मतलब है Subject, अर्थात् First Person 'Subject' के अनुसार Change करता है।

2 का मतलब है Second Person, O का मतलब है Object, अर्थात् Second Person 'Object' के अनुसार Change करता है।

3 का मतलब है Third Person, N का मतलब है 'No', अर्थात् Third Person में कोई Change नहीं होता है।

ध्यान दें : *Person Change* करने पर इसका *Number* और *Case* वही रहता है, जो *Inverted Commas* के अन्दर रहता है।

2. Change of Tense : (a) यदि Reporting Verb, Present या Future Tense में हो, तो Reported speech के Tense में कोई Change नहीं होता है। Sense के अनुसार केवल Pronouns change कर दिए जाते हैं। Pronouns को Change करने के लिए हम SON-Formula का उपयोग करते हैं।

(b) यदि Reporting Verb Past Tense में हो तो Reported Speech का Tense निम्नलिखित प्रकार से Change करता है—

Direct	Indirect
Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite
Present Imperfect/Continuous	Past Imperfect / Continuous
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Past Indefinite	Past Perfect

Past Imperfect/Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Past Perfect	No Change
Past Perfect Continuous	No Change

Verb निम्नलिखित प्रकार से Change करता है—

Direct	Indirect
Shall	Should
Will	Would
Can	Could
May	Might
Am/Is/Are	Was/Were
Have/Has	Had
Was/Were	Had been
Has to/Have to/Had to	Had to
Could/Should/Would/Might	Generally No change

3. **Change of Other Parts of Speech** : यदि Reporting Verb Past Tense में हो, तब Reported Speech में प्रयुक्त निकटता सूचक शब्द (*Words Showing Nearness*) दूरी सूचक शब्द (*Words Showing Distance*) में Change कर दिए जाते हैं; जैसे—

Words Showing Nearness	Words Showing Distance
This	That
These	Those
Here	There
Hence	Thence
Now	Then
Thus	So
Today	That day
Yesterday	The previous day / the day before
The day before yesterday	Two days before
Tomorrow	The next day / the following day
Tonight	That night
This day	That day
The day after tomorrow	In two days' time
Last day / night / week / month / year	The previous day / night / week / month / year or the day / week / month / year before
Next day / night / week / month / year	The following day / night / week / month / year
Ago	Before

1. **Change of Person :**

निम्नलिखित Sentences में Pronouns के Persons किस प्रकार Change करते हैं, इसका अध्ययन करें—

1. *Direct* : He said to me, "I am writing."  
*Indirect* : He told me that he was writing.
2. *Direct* : He said to us, "You are writing"  
*Indirect* : He told us that we were writing.
3. *Direct* : He said to you, "You are writing."  
*Indirect* : He told you that you were writing.
4. *Direct* : He said to me, "You are writing."  
*Indirect* : He said to me that I was writing.
5. *Direct* : He said, "You have passed the examination."  
*Indirect* : He said that he / I (*the person spoken to*) had passed the examination.

ऊपर दिए गए Examples से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि

(a) Reported speech का First Person उसी Person में Change करेगा जिस Person में Reporting Verb का Subject रहेगा।

(b) Reported Speech का Second Person उसी Person में Change करेगा जिस Person में Reporting Verb का Object रहेगा।

(c) यदि Reporting Verb का Object नहीं दिया रहे, तो Reported Speech के Second Person को Third Person में Change कर देना चाहिए, जैसा कि Sentence No. 5 में किया गया है।

ध्यान दें :

- Reported Speech का Third Person कभी नहीं Change करता है।
- Reported Speech में यदि 'we' का प्रयोग मानव-जाति के लिए हुआ हो, तो we का Person नहीं Change करेगा; जैसे—  
*Direct* : He said to me, "We are mortal."  
*Indirect* : He told me that we are mortal.  
*Direct* : He said to me, "We shall have a bumper crop this year."  
*Indirect* : He told me that we would have a bumper crop that year.
- यदि किसी News paper का editor Reported speech में 'we', 'us' या 'our' का प्रयोग करे, तो ये बदलकर 'it' या 'its' हो जाते हैं; जैसे—  
*Direct* : The Hindustan Times says, "Our office will remain closed on Sunday next."  
*Indirect* : The Hindustan Times says that its office will remain closed on Sunday next.  
*Direct* : The Hindu says, "We are going to publish the results of election in our Sunday's paper."  
*Indirect* : The Hindu says that it is going to publish the results of election in its Sunday's paper.
- यदि Reporting Verb के Subject और Object दोनों Third Person में हों, तो Reported Speech के First और Second Person, Third Person में Change करेंगे। किन्तु अर्थ की स्पष्टता के लिए Pronoun से सम्बन्धित Noun/Pronoun का उल्लेख करना आवश्यक है; जैसे—

*Direct* : Mohan said to Sohan, "You are wrong, but I am right".

*Indirect* : Mohan told Sohan that he (*Sohan*) was wrong but he (*Mohan*) was right.

यदि Indirect Speech में he के बाद '*Sohan*' या Mohan brackets में न लिखा जाय, तो यह कभी नहीं स्पष्ट होगा कि Mohan ने गलत काम किया या Sohan ने।

## 2. Change of Tense :

निम्नलिखित Sentences को Indirect Speech में Change करने पर Tense किस प्रकार Change करता है; इसका अध्ययन करें—

- Direct* : Chandan says, "There is no sugar in the tea."  
*Indirect* : Chandan says that there is no sugar in the tea.
- Direct* : The teacher says, "The boy was intelligent."  
*Indirect* : The teacher says that the boy was intelligent.
- Direct* : Guddu says, "Tinku will do well."  
*Indirect* : Guddu says that Tinku will do well.
- Direct* : Nilam will say, "Breakfast is ready."  
*Indirect* : Nilam will say that breakfast is ready.
- Direct* : Aman will say, "Om was playing".  
*Indirect* : Aman will say that Om was playing.
- Direct* : The Principal will say, "I shall punish Mohan."  
*Indirect* : The Principal will say that he will punish Mohan.

ऊपर दिए गए Sentences को समझने पर यह स्पष्ट होता है कि यदि Reporting Verb Present या Future Tense में हो, तो Verb of the Reported Speech के Tense में कोई Change नहीं होता है।

निम्नलिखित Sentences, जिनका Reporting Verb, Past Tense में है, को Indirect Speech में change करने पर Tense किस प्रकार change करते हैं; इसे समझें—

- The Present Indefinite Changes into The Past Indefinite  
*Direct* : Guddu said, "Chandan works very hard."  
*Indirect* : Guddu said that Chandan worked very hard.  
*Direct* : Vikash said, "Tinku takes exercise daily."  
*Indirect* : Vikash said that Tinku took exercise daily.
- The Present Continuous changes into The Past Continuous.  
*Direct* : Pratik said, "Satyaajeet is working hard."  
*Indirect* : Pratik said that Satyaajeet was working hard.  
*Direct* : She said, "The children are eating apples."  
*Indirect* : She said that the children were eating apples.
- The Present Perfect changes into The Past Perfect.  
*Direct* : Neha said, "Nupur has done her home-work."  
*Indirect* : Neha said, that Nupur had done her home-work.  
*Direct* : Nupur said, "Neha has written the letter."  
*Indirect* : Nupur said that Neha had written the letter.
- The Present Perfect Continuous changes into The Past Perfect Continuous.

*Direct* : Priya said, "Ratna has been reading for two hours."

*Indirect* : Priya said that Ratna had been reading for two hours.

*Direct* : Chiku said, "Tinku has been playing cricket."

*Indirect* : Chiku said that Tinku had been playing cricket.

5. The Past Indefinite Change into The Past Perfect.

*Direct* : Ajay said, "Vijay went to Ghaziabad."

*Indirect* : Ajay said that Vijay had gone to Ghaziabad.

*Direct* : Karim said, "Rahim came at night."

*Indirect* : Karim said that Rahim had come at night.

6. The Past Continuous changes into Past Perfect Continuous.

*Direct* : Mukul said, "Sunil was teaching Mathematics."

*Indirect* : Mukul said that Sunil had been teaching Mathematics.

*Direct* : Ravi said, "Khushi was drinking milk."

*Indirect* : Ravi said that Khushi had been drinking milk.

7. May change into might; can into could; shall into should; will into would.

*Direct* : The teacher said, "The students may come in"

*Indirect* : The teacher said that the students might come in.

*Direct* : I said, "I can do it."

*Indirect* : I said that I could do it.

*Direct* : I said, "I shall try to help the poor."

*Indirect* : I said that I should try to help the poor.

*Direct* : The judge said, "The culprits will be punished."

*Indirect* : The judge said that the culprits would be punished.

8. Words indicating nearness are changed into those indicating distance.

*Direct* : I said to him, "This is my book."

*Indirect* : I told him that that was my book.

*Direct* : I said to her, "I shall see you here tomorrow".

*Indirect* : I told her that I should / would see her the next day.

*Direct* : He said to me, "I saw your father two years ago."

*Indirect* : He told me that he had seen my father two years before.

इसी प्रकार अन्य निकटता सूचक शब्द दूरी सूचक शब्द में change कर दिए जाते हैं, जिसकी चर्चा पहले ही हो चुकी है।

**ध्यान दें :** जब *Reporting Verb* say/says/said रहे और उसके बाद *Object* रहे तो *Indirect Speech* में इन्हें क्रमशः Tell/Tells/Told में change कर दिया जाता है। अगर *Object* न रहे, तो *Reporting Verb* में कोई Change नहीं होता है।

अबतक जितने भी Rules बताए गए हैं वे सभी प्रकार के Sentences में लागू किए जाते हैं। इसीलिए इन्हें General Rules. कहते हैं। अब आगे जो Rules बताए जाएंगे उन्हें हम Special Rules कहेंगे क्योंकि ये Rules भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार के Sentences के लिए भिन्न-भिन्न हैं। *Direct Speech* को *Indirect Speech* में सुविधापूर्वक कैसे Change किया जाय, इसे ध्यान में रखते हुए Sentences को चौदह भागों में विभक्त कर, प्रत्येक का वर्णन, पहचान एवं उसके नियम दिए जा रहे हैं।

1. **Assertive Sentences with Reporting Verb in the Present or Future Tense.**

निम्नलिखित Examples को समझें—

1. *Direct* : He says to me, "You are a good student."  
*Indirect* : He tells me that I am a good student.
2. *Direct* : Sohan says to you, "You are gentle".  
*Indirect* : Sohan tells you that you are gentle.
3. *Direct* : I will say to Mohan, "I am wiser than you."  
*Indirect* : I will tell Mohan that I am wiser than he.
4. *Direct* : She says to Ram, "If you give me a pen I shall give you a book."  
*Indirect* : She tells Ram that if he gives her a pen she will give him a book.
5. *Direct* : She will say to me, "I have given you my blood, but you have given me only pain, and so I will not help you".  
*Indirect* : She will tell me that she has given me her blood, but I have given her only pain and so she will not help me.

ध्यान दें : Tell/Tells/Told के बाद Preposition 'to' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

ऊपर दिए गए Examples को समझने पर निम्नलिखित बातें मालूम होती हैं—

- Reported speech में यदि कोई बात सामान्य रूप से कही जाए तो उसे Assertive Sentence कहते हैं।
- Assertive Sentence को Direct से Indirect में change करते समय Inverted Commas को हटा दिया जाता है और Reported Speech के पहले Conjunction That का प्रयोग होता है।
- यदि Reporting Verb Present या Future Tense में हो, तो Reported Speech का Tense नहीं Change किया जाता है; लेकिन sense के अनुसार Pronouns को change कर दिया जाता है तथा Verb भी Subject के अनुसार change कर दिया जाता है; जैसे—'you are' के स्थान पर 'I am', 'you were' के स्थान पर 'he was' आदि।

**Exercise : 1**

Change the following sentences into Indirect form of speech—

1. He says to me, "I am your friend."
2. He says to me, "You are my friend."
3. Pratik says, "Prashant has earned name and fame."
4. I will tell him, "You have not sent me the computer."
5. Bittu says, "It will rain today."
6. She will say, "I have sent him a ring."
7. He says, "There is no vegetable in the kitchen."
8. The teacher will say, "The students were dull."
9. He will be saying, "I stayed in the hotel for an hour."
10. Ram has said, "I cannot displease my father."
11. I shall say, "I went to Delhi on Monday."
12. The Magistrate will say, "This is my verdict and no one can change it."
13. He has always been saying in the open court, "I am innocent."
14. Sita says to Gita, "I like you because your behaviour is good."

15. Ritu will say to Rani, "I have come to you because I am in need of some money."
16. The teacher has said to me, "I am always ready to help you because you are a laborious student."
17. The Chief Manager has declared, "We are going to appoint agents for all the districts of India next month."
18. He says to us, "I wanted to support you but I am not going to support you because you have abused me many times."
19. Mohan will say to him, "You are my real friend and that is why I will save you from any danger at the cost of my life."
20. She says to her younger brother, "I have given you love and affection but you have given me only tears, and so I am going to leave you for ever".

## 2. Assertive Sentences with Reporting Verbs in the Past Tense :

निम्नलिखित Examples को समझें—

1. *Direct* : I said, "I am speaking the truth."  
*Indirect* : I said that I was speaking the truth .
2. *Direct* : He said to me, "My father will come tomorrow."  
*Indirect* : He told me that his father would come the next day.
3. *Direct* : The Headmaster said, "Boys fail because they don't labour."  
*Indirect* : The Headmaster said that boys failed because they didn't labour.
4. *Direct* : We said, "They can't cross the river unless the boatmen help them."  
*Indirect* : We said that they couldn't cross the river unless the boatmen helped them.
5. *Direct* : He said to me, "I had no time for you."  
*Indirect* : He told me that he had had no time for me.
6. *Direct* : He said, "I had to do the work."  
*Indirect* : He said that he had had to do the work.
7. *Direct* : Mohan said to Sohan, "I got a pencil on your table."  
*Indirect* : Mohan told Sohan that he (Mohan) had got a pencil on his (Sohan's) table.
8. *Direct* : Pandit Nehru said to the men of China, "Our country is prepared to establish peaceful relations with all the countries of the world."  
*Indirect* : Pandit Nehru told the men of China that his country was prepared to establish peaceful relations with all the countries of the world.

ऊपर दिए गए Examples को समझने पर निम्नलिखित बातें मालूम होती हैं—

- (a) Inverted Commas हटा दिए जाते हैं और Reported speech के पहले Conjunction 'that' का प्रयोग होता है।
- (b) यदि Reporting Verb Past Tense में हो, तो Reported Speech का Tense Change कर देते हैं।
- (c) यदि Reporting Verb Past Tense में हो, तो Reported Speech में प्रयोग किए हुए कुछ शब्द change कर जाते हैं। देखें Point 3 Change of Other Parts of Speech.

- (d) Reporting Verb 'said' या 'told' दोनों में से कोई भी हो सकता है, लेकिन ध्यान रहे कि said के बाद to का प्रयोग अवश्य होगा, लेकिन Told के बाद to का प्रयोग कभी नहीं होता है।

### Exercise : 2

*Change the following sentences into Indirect form of speech—*

1. He said to me, "I will go to Delhi today."
  2. Dr. Kalam said, "I will see my countrymen prosperous."
  3. He said to me, "I wanted to help you".
  4. They said to me, "We were your friends."
  5. She said to me, "I have often told you not to violate the traffic rules."
  6. My father said to me, "The postman has come and brought me a letter."
  7. The Headmaster said, "The prize will be awarded to the meritorious students."
  8. Mohan said to Sohan, "You could help me in my need."
  9. The villagers said to the saint, "We shall be very happy if you live in our village."
  10. Chiku said to me, "Since I don't know you, I can't help you."
  11. The doctor said, "If the patient doesn't take medicine, he will not recover."
  12. The Headmaster said, "Those who didn't work hard, failed."
  13. I said, "She was waiting for us at her uncle's house."
  14. She said, "Her parents will pay a visit to America next year."
  15. He said to me, "I had already finished the work."
  16. Rakesh said to her, "I have been teaching your son for two years."
  17. She said, "I am glad to be here this evening."
  18. He said, "I am now speaking to this boy."
  19. The monitor said to the boys, "We were punished yesterday for negligence of duty and so we should be regular and punctual."
  20. The editor of the Times of India said, "On every Sunday we shall bring out a special magazine section."
3. **Assertive Sentences with Reported Speech Having Universal Truth, Habitual Fact, Proverbial Truth, Historical Fact etc.**

निम्नलिखित Examples को समझें—

1. *Direct* : The teacher said, "The sun rises in the east."  
*Indirect* : The teacher said that the sun rises in the east.
2. *Direct* : My mother told me, "Honesty is the best policy."  
*Indirect* : My mother told me that honesty is the best policy.
3. *Direct* : She said, "Two and two is four."  
*Indirect* : She said that two and two is four.
4. *Direct* : He said, "Rome was not built in a day."  
*Indirect* : He said that Rome was not built in a day.
5. *Direct* : He said, "India became free on 15th August 1947."  
*Indirect* : He said that India became free on 15th August 1947.
6. *Direct* : He said, "Karim was singing while Rahim was dancing."  
*Indirect* : He said that Karim was singing while Rahim was dancing.
7. *Direct* : She said to me, "If I were a bird, I would fly to you."  
*Indirect* : She told me that if she were a bird, she would fly to me.

8. *Direct* : He said, "I wish I were an actor."

*Indirect* : He said that he were an actor./He wished that he were an actor.

ऊपर दिए गए Examples से निम्नलिखित बातें मालूम होती हैं—

- (a) यदि Reported Speech में Universal truth, General Truth, Proverbial Truth, Habitual Fact, Imaginary Situation, Historical Fact इत्यादि रहे तो Direct से Indirect form of speech में change करने पर इनका Tense नहीं change किया जाता है।
- (b) Example No. 6 से यह पता चलता है कि यदि Reported Speech में दो कार्य एक ही समय सम्पन्न होने का बोध हो, तो Past Indefinite or Continuous Tense नहीं Change होता है।
- (c) Example No. 7 और 8 से यह पता चलता है कि यदि Reported speech में Improbable or Hypothetical (असम्भव या काल्पनिक) Condition को Express करने वाला Sentence हो, तो Past Indefinite Tense नहीं change होता है।
- (d) Inverted Commas हटा दिए जाते हैं और Reported Speech के पहले Conjunction 'that' का प्रयोग होता है।

### Exercise : 3

*Change the following Sentences into Indirect form of speech—*

1. He said, "The earth moves round the sun."
2. She said, "Face is the index of mind."
3. Horatius said, "Death comes sooner or later".
4. My father said, "Two and three make five and not six."
5. The teacher said to us, "When the cat is away, the mice will play."
6. I said to him, "God is omnipotent (सर्वशक्तिमान) and omnipresent." (सर्वव्यापी)
7. They said, "Time and tide wait for none."
8. Gandhiji said, "Truth and non-violence are the essence (सार) of life."
9. The Bible said, "The wages of sin is death." (पाप का परिणाम मृत्यु है।)
10. He said, "We should love our neighbours, if we want to be blessed and loved by God."
11. The teacher said, "The English left India in 1947."
12. I said to my students "The three angles of a triangle are together equal to two right angles".
13. She said, "Her father lived at Ranchi for ten years."
14. The teacher said, "Akbar defeated Hemu in the second battle of Panipat."
15. He said, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing." (नीम हकीम खतरे जान)
16. He said, "Mukul was reading a novel while Tinku was watching a movie."
17. She said, "Girls danced while boys sang."
18. He said to me, "If I were there, I would beat him."
19. She said to me, "If I were Indira Gandhi, I would remove poverty."
20. Mohan said to me, "If I were a king, I would not order to hang any body."

#### 4. Interrogative Sentences Beginning with a Helping Verb :

निम्नलिखित Examples को समझें—

1. *Direct* : He said to me, "Can you give me your pen?"  
*Indirect* : He asked me if/whether I could give him my pen.
2. *Direct* : The teacher said to students, "Do you remember the lesson well?"  
*Indirect* : The teacher enquired of (or asked) the students if they remembered the lesson well.
3. *Direct* : The traveller said to me, "Could you tell me the way to the nearest hotel?"  
*Indirect* : The traveller asked me if I could tell him the way to the nearest hotel.
4. *Direct* : He said to me, "Must I leave for England tomorrow?"  
*Indirect* : He asked me if he had to leave for England the next day.
5. *Direct* : I said to him, "Need I talk to her?"  
*Indirect* : I asked him if I had to talk to her.
6. *Direct* : "Do you know her?", said he to me.  
*Indirect* : He asked me if I knew her.
7. *Direct* : Pinky said to Rinki, "Have you ever seen a ghost?"  
*Indirect* : Pinky asked Rinki if she (Rinki) had ever seen a ghost."
8. *Direct* : He said to me, "Dare you go near a tiger?"  
*Indirect* : He asked me if I dared go near a tiger.
9. *Direct* : You said to us, "Will you be lending me one thousand rupees?"  
*Indirect* : You asked us if we would be lending you one thousand rupees.
10. *Direct* : Mohan said, "Shall I ever cheat you?"  
*Indirect* : Mohan wondered if he would ever cheat me.  
 (यहाँ 'shall' Pure Future बतला रहा है इसलिए इसे would में change किया गया है। Reporting Verb Said को sense के अनुसार wondered में change किया गया है।)
11. *Direct* : She said, "Shall I lend you my purse?"  
*Indirect* : She asked if she should lend me her purse.  
 (यहाँ 'shall' का प्रयोग 'do you want me to .....' के sense में किया गया है, इसलिए इसे should में change किया गया है।)
12. *Direct* : They said to me, "Will you have been doing this work for five years?"  
*Indirect* : They asked me if I would have been doing that work for five years.
13. *Direct* : Mohan says, "Does Ram not tell a lie?"  
*Indirect* : Mohan asks if Ram does not tell a lie.

ऊपर दिए गए Examples को समझने पर निम्नलिखित बातें मालूम होती हैं—Interrogative Sentences को Direct से Indirect Speech में Change करते समय General Rules के

अनुसार Verb का Tense और Pronoun का Person इत्यादि Change करने के बाद कुछ और Rules का पालन करना पड़ता है जो इस प्रकार है—

- (a) Reporting Verb को sense के अनुसार 'Ask' 'Enquire', 'Demand', 'Wonder' इत्यादि में Change कर दिया जाता है।
- (b) Inverted Commas हटा दिए जाते हैं और Reported Speech के पहले if या whether शब्द का प्रयोग होता है। (लेकिन if या whether का प्रयोग तभी होगा जब Interrogative Sentence किसी Helping Verb is, are, am, was, were, has, have, had, do, does, did, shall, will, can, could, should, would, may, might, must इत्यादि से शुरू हो।)
- (c) Interrogative Sentences को Assertive Sentence में Change कर दिया जाता है। यानी If या whether के बाद पहले Subject तब Verb रखा जाता है।
- (d) अगर Interrogative Sentence do/does/did से शुरू हो, तो Indirect Speech में ये शब्द हटा दिए जाते हैं; जैसा कि Sentence (2) में किया गया है। लेकिन यदि Interrogative Sentence Negative हो, तो ये नहीं हटाए जाते हैं। इन्हें 'Not' शब्द के पहले रखा जाता है, जैसा कि Sentence (13) में किया गया है।
- (e) Note of Interrogation (?)—प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न के स्थान पर Full Stop (.) का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

ध्यान दें : *Interrogative Sentences में Reported Speech को Introduce करने के लिए that का प्रयोग कभी नहीं किया जाता है।*

#### Exercise : 4

*Change the following sentences into Indirect form of Speech—*

1. He said to me, "Are you regular and punctual in your class?"
2. Ratan said to Rohit, "Were you present in the meeting yesterday?"
3. She said to me, "Can you help this old man?"
4. He said to us, "Am I not helping you these days?"
5. We said to them, "Shall we have been completing our work since September?"
6. They said to you, "Shall we be going on picnic tomorrow?"
7. Arif said to us, "Do you not remember to have taken money from me?"
8. I said to Arif, "Did you ever give me money?"
9. They said to us, "Have you seen the Red Fort of Delhi? Can you say when it was built?"
10. Guria said to her sister, "Will you accompany me to the cinema today?"
11. The judge said to the culprit, "Is it true that you were caught red-handed?"
12. The culprit said to the judge, "May I appeal for mercy?"
13. I asked, "Do you know the way home?"
14. He said to you, "Does she create a problem for you?"
15. The Inspector of Police said to the thief, "Can you tell me the name of the man who instigated (उकसाना) you to commit this theft?"
16. The thief said to the Inspector of Police, "Shall I be set free if I disclose his name?"
17. Mohan said, "Shall I ever deceive anybody?"

18. Sarla said to Mala, "Shall I lend you my ornaments?"
19. The Magistrate said to the thief, "Do you think that a man found guilty is set free?"
20. "Have you anything to say in favour of the culprit?" said the judge.
5. **Interrogative Sentences beginning with an Interrogative Pronoun or an Interrogative Adverb.**

निम्नलिखित Examples को समझें—

1. *Direct* : He said to me, "What do you want?"  
*Indirect* : He asked me what I wanted.
2. *Direct* : She asked me, "Where do you live?"  
*Indirect* : She asked me where I lived.
3. *Direct* : They said to me, "How far is Mumbai from Kolkata?"  
*Indirect* : They asked me/enquired of me how far Mumbai was from Kolkata.
4. *Direct* : He said to us, "Who is scolding you so long as I am staying with you?"  
*Indirect* : He asked us who was scolding us so long as he was staying with us.
5. *Direct* : He asked, "What happened?"  
*Indirect* : He asked what had happened.
6. *Direct* : She said to me, "Who are you?"  
*Indirect* : She asked me who I was.
7. *Direct* : Rajani said to Ritika, "At what time did you go to the market yesterday?"  
*Indirect* : Rajani asked Ritika (as to) at what time she had gone to the market the previous day.
8. *Direct* : He said, "Which school do you read in?"  
*Indirect* : He asked me which school I read (पढ़) in.
9. *Direct* : He said to me, "When will you give me your books?"  
*Indirect* : He asked me when I would give him my books.
10. *Direct* : The giant said to the princess, "Why don't you believe me?"  
*Indirect* : The giant asked the princess why she didn't believe him.

ऊपर दिए गए Examples के अध्ययन से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि यदि Interrogative Pronoun (*who, which, what etc.*) या Interrogative Adverb (*Where, How, Why, When etc.*) से Reported speech शुरू हो, तो उसे Direct से Indirect Speech में Change करते समय General Rules के अलावे निम्नलिखित Rules का पालन करना पड़ता है—

- (a) Reporting Verb 'say' या 'tell' के स्थान पर ask/enquire of/demand या कोई अन्य suitable verb दिया जाता है।
- (b) Inverted Commas हटा दिए जाते हैं। Inverted Commas के स्थान पर कोई शब्द देना आवश्यक नहीं है, किन्तु कहीं-कहीं sense के अनुसार 'as to' का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।

- (c) Affirmative—Interrogative Sentence में अगर Auxiliary Verb do/does/did का प्रयोग हुआ हो, तो उसे हटा देना चाहिए। Negative—Interrogative को change करने पर Auxiliary Verb का प्रयोग होता है।
- (d) Interrogative Sentence को Change कर Assertive बना दिया जाता है तथा Note of Interrogation (?) के स्थान पर Full Stop (.) दिया जाता है।

### Exercise : 5

*Change the following sentences into Indirect form of speech—*

1. She said to me, "Who are you?"
2. He said to me, "Who went there?"
3. She said to him, "How many books have you?"
4. They said to me, "How far is Ranchi from Patna by air (वायु मार्ग से)?"
5. He said to me, "Whom does she want to meet?"
6. We said to her, "Whose land are you purchasing?"
7. You said to him, "Why are you making a noise?"
8. He said to me, "Who are you and what do you want?"
9. The teacher said to the students, "Which of you were found guilty?"
10. Ram said to his servant, "At what time did you go to the station yesterday?"
11. She said to us, "When will you see me again?"
12. The nurse said to me, "How much money can you give me for the service I have done to you?"
13. He said, "What is this?"
14. He said to her, "Where was he playing football?"
15. The girl said to him, "Why don't you believe me?"
16. He said to me, "Why did you resign (त्याग-पत्र देना) your job?"
17. She asked me, "What can you do for me?"
18. Shylock said to Antonio, "What will you do with the money?"
19. The princess said to the prince, "How is it that you look so ugly?"
20. Portia said to Shylock, "Why do you not accept thrice (तिगुना) the sum?"

**ध्यान दें :** Ask की जगह पर inquire (also enquire) या inquire of का प्रयोग होता है।  
*Inquire* का प्रयोग तब होगा जब उसके बाद Object का प्रयोग न करना हो और  
*Inquire of* का प्रयोग तब होगा जब उसके बाद Object का प्रयोग करना हो; जैसे—

1. **Direct** : He said to me, "Why are you angry?"  
**Indirect** : He asked me Why I was angry.  
 or, He inquired of me (as to) why I was angry.
2. **Direct** : He said, "Is the train running on time?"  
**Indirect** : He asked if the train was running on time.  
 or, He inquired if the train was running on time.

### 6. Imperative Sentences

निम्नलिखित Examples को समझें—

1. **Direct** : The teacher said to the boys, "Write it at once."  
**Indirect** : The teacher ordered/asked/told the boys to write it at once.

2. *Direct* : The peon said to the Principal, "Grant me leave for two days, please".  
*Indirect* : The peon requested the Principal to grant him leave for two days.
3. *Direct* : He said to me, "Help your neighbour."  
*Indirect* : He advised me to help my neighbour.
4. *Direct* : The teacher said to the boys, "Don't make a noise."  
*Indirect* : The teacher ordered the boys not to make a noise.
5. *Direct* : I shall tell him, "Do not waste money."  
*Indirect* : I shall forbid him to waste money.  
or, I shall ask him not to waste money.  
or, I shall advise him not to waste money.
6. *Direct* : He said to the students, "Be quiet and listen to my words patiently." (धीरे से)  
*Indirect* : He urged / advised / told the students to be quiet and listen to his words patiently.
7. *Direct* : Mohan said to me, "Would you like to have a cup of tea with me?"  
*Indirect* : Mohan warmly invited me to have a cup of tea with him.
8. *Direct* : He said to me, "Do not smoke."  
*Indirect* : He forbade me to smoke.  
or, He prohibited me from smoking.  
or, He advised me not to smoke.

ध्यान दें : ठीक ऊपर दिए गए Sentence (7) से Affectionate Invitation का भाव व्यक्त होता है। *would* से शुरू होने के बावजूद भी यह Interrogative Sentence नहीं है। इसलिए यहाँ *If/Whether* का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।

ऊपर दिए गए Examples को समझने से निम्नलिखित बातें मालूम होती हैं—

- ★ Imperative Sentences प्रायः Verb से शुरू होते हैं।
  - ★ Imperative Sentences से Order (आदेश), Advice (सलाह) Prohibition (निषेध), Request (आग्रह) Invitation (आमंत्रण) इत्यादि का भाव व्यक्त होता है।
  - ★ ऐसे Sentences को Direct से Indirect में Change करते समय General Rules के अलावा निम्नलिखित Rules का पालन करना पड़ता है।
- (a) Reporting Verb को आवश्यकतानुसार Order, Tell, Ask, Request, Advise, Urge, Forbid, Prohibit, Beg, Command इत्यादि शब्दों में Change कर दिया जाता है।
  - (b) Reported Speech में Imperative Mood को Infinitive Mood में change कर दिया जाता है अर्थात् जिस Verb से Imperative Sentence शुरू होता है उस Verb के पहले *To* लगाया जाता है।
  - (c) यदि Reported speech से Invitation का भाव व्यक्त होता है तो Reporting Verb को invited / warmly invited / cordially invited में Change कर दिया जाता है।

- (d) यदि Reported Speech निषेध सूचक (Indicating Prohibition) हो तो उसमें से 'do not' शब्द हटा दिया जाता है।
- (e) Forbid के बाद 'to' और Prohibit के बाद 'from' Verb के पहले लगता है, लेकिन यह ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि 'from' के बाद Verb में ing अवश्य जोड़ा जाएगा और 'to' के बाद Verb का मूल रूप यानी V<sup>1</sup> रहेगा।

यदि Imperative Sentence में Subordinate clause attached हो तो, Subordinate clause के Verb का Tense, Reporting Verb के Tense के अनुसार change करेगा; जैसे—

*Direct* : The Principal said to the teachers, "Revise your courses since the exam is near."

*Indirect* : The Principal ordered the teachers to revise their courses since the exam was near.

### Exercise : 6

Change the following sentences into Indirect form of speech—

1. He said to his servant, "Prepare a cup of tea for me."
2. I said to him, "Go out of the room at once."
3. The teacher said to the students, "Show me the home-work that you have done."
4. The Commander said to his soldiers, "Pick up your guns and open fire at the enemy."
5. The Captain said to the soldiers, "Guard this village."
6. The blindman said to the boy, "Help me cross the road, please."
7. The old woman said to Ankit, "Give me bread to eat."
8. We said to him, "Please do your work sincerely."
9. The beggar said to me, "Give me a rupee for a cup of tea, please."
10. He said to the teacher, "Pardon me."
11. My grandmother said to me, "Rise early and go to bed early if you want to enjoy good health."
12. Raj said to Raju, "You are seriously ill; you must consult some good physician (चिकित्सक/वैद्य)."
13. He said to me, "Read it before you sign it."
14. He told me, "Don't shout in the class room."
15. She said, "Don't drive so fast."
16. We said "Don't make too much noise, boys."
17. The teacher said, "Work honestly if you want to succeed".
18. He said to me, "Help her the time when you feel she is in need".
19. Mukul said to Abha, "Well Abha, come and have a cup of coffee with me."
20. Father said to Mr Sinha, "Would you and Mrs Sinha like to have lunch with us today."

Hints : 19. The sense of "well" and come is implied (निहित) in invited

20. Here also 'would you like' is not a question but an invitation

### Some More Hints on Imperative Sentences

#### (A) Emphatic Imperatives

कुछ Imperative Sentences के पहले 'Do' का प्रयोग Sentence को Emphatic (जोरदार) बनाने के लिए किया जाता है। ऐसे Sentences को Indirect Speech में change करते समय 'Do' को हटा दिया जाता है; जैसे—

1. *Direct* : He said to me, "Do cast your vote."  
*Indirect* : He asked / told / requested me to cast my vote.
2. *Direct* : I said to her, "Do be regular and punctual."  
*Indirect* : I requested / advised / told her to be regular and punctual.

### (B) Imperatives + Question-Tag

कुछ Imperative Sentences के बाद Question-tag आता है। ऐसे Sentences को Indirect speech में change करते समय Question-tag को छोड़ दिया जाता है और Reporting Verb को tell / ask / request / advise इत्यादि में sense के अनुसार Change कर दिया जाता है; जैसे—

1. *Direct* : She said to me, "Shut the door, will you ?"  
*Indirect* : She requested me to shut the door.
2. *Direct* : He said to me, "Come on time, will you ?"  
*Indirect* : He asked me to come on time.
3. *Direct* : Sankalp said to his friend, "Try again, will you ?"  
*Indirect* : Sankalp advised his friend to try again.

### Exercise : 7

Change the following Sentences into Indirect form of speech —

1. I said to him, "Do take bath everyday."
2. He said to me, "Do sing it again."
3. She said to me, "Do have a cup of tea."
4. We said to her, "Do get up early."
5. He said to me, "Do tell me the fact." (सच्चाई)
6. They said to me, "Please do help this orphan."
7. My uncle said to me, "Do have patience."
8. He said, "Lend me your book, will you ?"
9. She told me "Open the window, will you ?"
10. He said to her, "Prepare lunch for me, will you ?"

### 7. Optative Sentences

निम्नलिखित Examples को समझें—

1. *Direct* : She said to me, "May you live long !"  
*Indirect* : She blessed / wished me that I might live long.
2. *Direct* : They said, "May God make us happy !"  
*Indirect* : They prayed that God might make them happy.
3. *Direct* : He said to her, "May you die soon !"  
*Indirect* : He cursed her that she might die soon.

यदि Optative Sentence में May का प्रयोग लुप्त हो वानी नहीं किया गया हो तो उसे Sentence के आरम्भ में जुड़ा हुआ मानें और तब Sentence को Indirect Speech में Change करें; जैसे—

4. *Direct* : We said, "Long live our President !"  
*Indirect* : We wished that our President might live long.

5. *Direct* : The saint said, "God save you !"

*Indirect* : The saint prayed that God might save me.

6. *Direct* : The leader said, "Farewell, my country men !"

*Indirect* : The leader bade his countrymen farewell. (भला हो)

ऊपर दिए गए Examples के अध्ययन से निम्नलिखित बातें मालूम होती हैं—

Optative Sentences प्रायः May से शुरू होते हैं और इनसे Wish (इच्छा) Prayer (प्रार्थना) Blessing (आशीर्वाद), Curse (अभिशाप) इत्यादि भावों की अभिव्यक्ति होती है। Optative Sentence को Direct से Indirect speech में Change करते समय General Rules के अलावा निम्नलिखित Rules का सहारा लेना पड़ता है—

- (a) Inverted Commas को हटाकर Reported speech के पहले 'that' शब्द का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
- (b) Reporting Verb को sense के अनुसार wished / prayed / blessed / cursed / bade इत्यादि में Change किया जाता है।
- (c) That के बाद पहले Subject तब 'May' के बदले Might देकर Note of Exclamation (!) के बदले Full stop (.) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। कहने का तात्पर्य है कि Optative Sentence को Assertive में Change कर दिया जाता है।
- (d) अन्य किसी भी Verb का Tense नहीं Change होता है।

ध्यान दें : Wish / Pray / Curse के बाद Object का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

### Exercise : 8

Change the following Sentences into Indirect form of speech—

1. He said, "May Mr. Kumar hold his office for many years !"
2. She said to me, "May you be successful !"
3. The father said to his son, "May success kiss your feet !"
4. The old woman said to me, "May you reach the noblest end of your life !"
5. She said to me, "Would that you were here at that time !"
6. The people said, "Long live our President Dr. Kalam !"
7. He said to me, "Good morning ! I have come to meet you".
8. The dying Commander said, "Farewell (विदाई), my lads !" (lads = soldiers)
9. The saint said, "May her departed soul get eternal peace !" (चिर शांति)
10. She said to me, "May God bless you with a son !"
11. They said, "May He be blessed with a daughter !"
12. The old man said, "May that building collapse !" (ढह जाना)
13. He said, "May you fail !"
14. We said, "May God bless those leaders who are honest !"
15. I said to him, "May you be happy and prosperous !"
16. She said, "May it be so as you speak !" (तथास्तु)
17. He said, "May Heaven (परमेश्वर) have pity on me !"
18. The labourers said, "Long live our unity !"
19. The people said, "Long live the king !"
20. He said, "God save the country !"

## 8. Exclamatory Sentences Expressing Feelings and Emotions of the Mind.

निम्नलिखित Examples को समझें—

1. *Direct* : Shivam said, "Hurrah ! we have won the match."  
*Indirect* : Shivam exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.
2. *Direct* : She said, "Alas / Ah! I have lost my gold ring."  
*Indirect* : She exclaimed with sorrow that she had lost her gold ring.
3. *Direct* : She said to me, "Pooh ! You have again failed in the exam."  
*Indirect* : She exclaimed with contempt that I had again failed in the exam.
4. *Direct* : The audience said, "Bravo ! Well sung, Lata !"  
*Indirect* : The audience applauded Lata, calling out that she had sung well.
5. *Direct* : He said to me, "Fie ! Fie ! You rascal (दुष्ट), you have cheated me."  
*Indirect* : He called me a rascal and exclaimed with contempt that I had cheated him.
6. *Direct* : He said "Nonsense !" (अनर्गल/बकवास)  
*Indirect* : He exclaimed that it was nonsense.
7. *Direct* : He said, "Enough !"  
*Indirect* : He exclaimed that it was enough.
8. *Direct* : The teacher said to the boys, "Well done !"  
*Indirect* : The teacher applauded / admired the boys and exclaimed that they had done well.
9. *Direct* : Mohan said, "Well done / Bravo / Hear ! A grand victory !"  
*Indirect* : Mohan shouted with applause that it was a grand victory.
10. *Direct* : He said, "Good-bye, my friends !"  
*Indirect* : He bade good-bye to his friends.
11. *Direct* : She said, "O that I could be young again !"  
*Indirect* : She eagerly wished that she could be young again.
12. *Direct* : He said, "Would that the king were not so ruthless !"  
*Indirect* : He wished that the king were not so ruthless (निर्दय).
13. *Direct* : He said, 'My God ! you have cut your finger.'  
*Indirect* : He exclaimed with surprise that I had cut my finger.
14. *Direct* : He said, "To think that you will be involved in this crime!"  
*Indirect* : He remarked that it was surprising that I should be involved in that crime. / He expressed great surprise that anyone should think that I was involved in that crime.
15. *Direct* : He said, "Hello ! Where are you going ?"  
*Indirect* : He greeted me and asked where I was going.

ऊपर दिए गए Examples को समझने पर निम्नलिखित बातें मालूम होती हैं—

- (a) Exclamatory Sentences से Strong emotion का Expression होता है।
- (b) Exclamatory Sentence के शुरू में प्रायः कोई Interjection रहता है अथवा Sentence के अंत में Note of Exclamation (!) रहता है।
- (c) Exclamatory Sentence को Direct से Indirect Speech में Change करने के लिए Sense के अनुसार Reporting Verb Change करते रहते हैं। Reported Speech का Form भी काफी कुछ Change कर जाता है; जैसा कि ऊपर दिए गए Examples से स्पष्ट है।
- (d) Exclamatory Sentence को Direct से Indirect Speech में Change करते समय Interjectional words हटा दिए जाते हैं और Reporting Verb की जगह पर प्रायः Exclaimed शब्द का प्रयोग होता है। कहीं-कहीं sense के अनुसार bid, wish, greet, shout, remark इत्यादि शब्दों का भी प्रयोग होता है।
- (e) Exclaimed के बाद आवश्यकतानुसार Feeling को express करने के लिए कोई suitable word का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—
1. Aha ! Ha ! Hurrah ! etc. के लिए Exclaimed with joy
  2. Alas ! Oh ! etc. के लिए Exclaimed with sorrow
  3. Oh ! what ! etc. के लिए Exclaimed with surprise
  4. Bravo ! Hear ! etc. के लिए Exclaimed with applause.
  5. Pooh ! Pooh ! Fie ! Fie ! etc. के लिए Exclaimed with contempt
- (f) Inverted Commas हटा दिए जाते हैं और Reported Speech के पहले 'That' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
- (g) Sentence के अंत में Full stop (.) का प्रयोग होता है।

### Exercise : 9

*Change the following sentences into Indirect form of speech—*

1. He said, "Hurrah ! We have won the game."
2. She said, "Alas ! I am ruined." (हाय ! मैं बर्बाद हो गया।)
3. He said, "Well done ! You have stood first."
4. He said, "My God ! You have cut your nose."
5. She said to me, "Good morning !"
6. She said to Tom, "Good night."
7. He said, "O that I were a bird !"
8. She said, "Would that this old man were not so cruel !"
9. The teacher said to the captain, "Well done ! Grand victory !" (शानदार जीत)
10. The boy said, "Alas ! My cat is dead."
11. People said, "O My God ! Sunil Dutta is no more !"
12. Vipul said to Tumul, "Hello ! What are you doing ?"
13. He said, "Water ! Water !"
14. He said, "Good-bye, my friends !"
15. He said, "O that I could be young again !"
16. The spectators (दर्शक) said, "Bravo ! Well played, Shivam !"
17. The teacher said, "Oh ! That's a nuisance !" (उत्पत्त)

18. We said to him, "Sorry ! We cannot help you."
19. The prisoner said, "Heaven knows that I am innocent !"
20. The people of Pakistan said, "Good Heavens (हे ईश्वर) ! What a disastrous earth quake !"

#### 9. Exclamatory Sentences Beginning with 'How,' 'What,' 'Such' or So.

निम्नलिखित Examples को समझें—

1. *Direct* : He said, "How beautiful the parrot looks !"  
*Indirect* : He exclaimed with joy that the parrot looked very beautiful.
2. *Direct* : They said, "What a fine picture it is !"  
*Indirect* : They exclaimed with joy that it was a very fine picture.
3. *Direct* : I said, "What a nuisance !"  
*Indirect* : I exclaimed with annoyance that it was a great/big nuisance.
4. *Direct* : She said, "How foolish he is !"  
*Indirect* : She exclaimed that he was very foolish.
5. *Direct* : She said, "So dark the night is !"  
*Indirect* : She exclaimed with horror that it was a very dark night.
6. *Direct* : She said, "How fat the boy is."  
*Indirect* : She exclaimed with surprise that the boy was very fat.

ध्यान दें :

- यदि Exclamation में Subject या Verb लुप्त हो, तो उन्हें अपनी ओर से जोड़ देना चाहिए। जैसे Sentence (3) में Verb 'was' को जोड़ा गया है।
- कहीं-कहीं दो Nouns के बीच में And जोड़कर अथवा एक Noun के बाद कोई Adjective देकर आश्चर्य (Surprise) प्रकट करते हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में इसे इस प्रकार Indirect Speech में Change किया जाता है—

7. *Direct* : "Mohan and a saint !"  
*Indirect* : He exclaimed with surprise that Mohan was regarded as a saint.
8. *Direct* : "A big school and not a good student !"  
*Indirect* : He exclaimed with surprise that even the big school had no good student.
9. *Direct* : He said, "A saint and greedy for money !"  
*Indirect* : He exclaimed with surprise that a saint was greedy for money.

ऊपर दिए गए Examples को समझने पर यह पता चलता है कि How, What, Such, या So से शुरू होने वाले Exclamatory Sentences को Direct से Indirect Speech में Change करते समय General Rules के अलावे निम्नलिखित Rules का सहारा लेना पड़ता है—

- (a) Reporting Verb को Exclaimed/Exclaimed with joy/Surprise इत्यादि में Change कर दिया जाता है।
- (b) Inverted Commas को हटाकर Reported Speech के पहले 'That' शब्द का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

- (c) Exclamatory Sentence को पहले Assertive में Change कर लिया जाता है यानी How, What, Such या So को आवश्यकतानुसार 'Very' या Great में change कर Exclamatory Sentence को Assertive बना लिया जाता है। 'Very' का प्रयोग Adjective के पहले तथा 'Great'/'Big' का प्रयोग Noun के पहले किया जाता है।
- (d) Note of Exclamation की जगह पर Full stop (.) का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

### Exercise : 10

*Change the following Sentences into Indirect form of speech—*

1. He said, "How sweet she sings!"
2. She said, "How carefully he drives!"
3. Ritika said, "How fine this picture is!"
4. Soni said, "What a charming scene it is!"
5. He happily remarked, "What a pleasant weather it is!"
6. She angrily remarked, "What a stupid fellow you are!"
7. Monu said, "What a great mistake I have made!"
8. Ruby said, "How fast the baby runs!"
9. He said, "How sad is the condition of education in Bihar!"
10. They said, "What a fall!" (गिरावट)
11. She said, "How dark!"
12. He said, "Such a beautiful rose!"
13. Rakesh said, "Such a horrible (भयानक) film!"
14. The candidate said, "So golden an opportunity!"
15. The doctor said, "So quickly did she come round!" (होश में आना)
16. Ram said, "What an idea!"
17. He said, "What a fool I am!"
18. "Kavita and an actress!"
19. "A big city and not a good hotel!"
20. They said, "A soldier and afraid of death!"

### 10. Sentences Beginning with a Vocative Case

निम्नलिखित Examples को समझें—

1. *Direct* : The father said "Mohan, you are getting naughty"  
*Indirect* : The father told Mohan that he was getting naughty.
2. *Direct* : The stranger said to me, "Brother, I have lost my way."  
*Indirect* : The stranger addressed me as brother and said that he had lost his way.
3. *Direct* : I said to Sohan, "My friend, you are wasting your money."  
*Indirect* : I addressed Sohan as friend and said that he was wasting his money.
4. *Direct* : The leader said to the people, "Brothers and sisters, here I am to help you."  
*Indirect* : The leader addressed the people as brothers and sisters and said that there he was to help them.

5. *Direct* : The Teacher said to the wicked boys. "Idiots, stand up on the bench."  
*Indirect* : The Teacher addressed the wicked boys as idiots and ordered them to stand up on the bench.
6. *Direct* : I said to Shibu, "Fool, you are talking nonsense." (अनर्थक)  
*Indirect* : I called Shibu fool and said that he was talking non-sense.
7. *Direct* : The commander said to the soldiers. "Brave sons of the motherland, fight till the last breath."  
*Indirect* : The commander called the soldiers brave sons of the motherland and inspired them to fight till the last breath.

ऊपर दिए गए Examples से यह पता चलता है कि यदि Direct Speech में कोई Case of Address (सम्बोधन कारक) हो, तो उसे Indirect Speech में इस प्रकार Change करते हैं—

- (a) यदि Sentence में कोई Proper Noun का Case of Address हो तो, Noun को Indirect Speech में told का object बना देते हैं। जैसा कि Sentence (1) से स्पष्ट है।  
 (b) यदि Vocative Case में Proper Noun न होकर कोई अन्य Noun हो; जैसे—Brother, Friend, Gentleman, Lady, Father, Mother तो ऐसे words के पहले Addressed as जोड़कर Verb के पहले रख देते हैं। जैसा कि Sentence 2, 3, 4 और 5 से स्पष्ट है।  
 (c) यदि कोई प्रशंसा या निन्दासूचक शब्द Vocative Case में रहे, तो Called (Verb) का प्रयोग करते हैं। Called के साथ As का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

ध्यान दें : *Changed form of Reported Speech* को शुरू करने के लिए आवश्यकतानुसार *Reporting Verb* का प्रयोग किया जाता है; क्योंकि *Vocative Case* के बाद किसी भी प्रकार का Sentence रह सकता है। यदि *Sentence Imperative* है तो *order, Request, Advise, Forbid* इत्यादि। यदि *Exclamatory* है तो *Exclaim* और यदि *Interrogative* है तो *Ask* इत्यादि दिया जाता है।

### Exercise : 11

Change the following sentences into Indirect form of speech—

- The mother said, "Ritu, why are you laughing?"
- The teacher said, "Your eyes are getting redder and redder, Karim."
- The passer-by (सहगीर) said to me, "Gentleman, I have lost my purse."
- I said to Arif, "Why are you wasting your time, my friend?"
- He said to Rahim, "Idiot, you have cheated me."
- She said to Rani, "Wise girl, you are mistaken in your opinion". (धारणा)
- The old lady said, "Son, take my silver jug, and fetch me some milk".
- The saint said to the villager, "Gentle boy, you will reap a bumper crop (अच्छी फसल) this year".
- Dr Kalam told the students, "Power of the nation, you have to bear a mighty responsibility to make the nation happy and prosperous".
- The Inspector of police said to the pickpocket, "Rascal (डुष्ट), you must be punished for what you have done".
- Shylock said to the Duke, "O noble judge, O excellent judge, that is what I want".
- Bassanio said to Antonio, "My dear friend, I can spare my wife, my life and every thing for you."

13. St Francis said to the birds, "Little sisters, it is my turn to speak. Be quiet till I have finished."
14. The preacher said to his followers, "Noble men, I shall consider myself immensely rewarded if you try to live as I live."
15. Socrates said to one of his disciples, "Fool, will you part with your five rupee note by putting it into the fire?"
16. The disciple said to Socrates, "Master, it is beyond me, I cannot part with even a single farthing." (एक फूटी कौड़ी)
17. Gandhiji said to the people, "Ladies and gentlemen, here I am to help you."
18. The captain said to the players, "Friends, play carefully otherwise we will lose this match."
19. The father said to his youngest daughter, "Good girl, work hard if you want to stand first at the next exam."
20. The daughter said, "Father, I am trying my level best and hope that I will stand first."

### 11. Sentences Beginning with 'Sir or 'Madam'

निम्नलिखित Examples को समझें—

1. *Direct* : The student said to the teacher, "Sir, may I come in?"  
*Indirect* : The student asked the teacher respectfully if he might go in.
2. *Direct* : The clerk said to the Principal, "Sir, grant me two days' leave."  
*Indirect* : The clerk requested the Principal respectfully to grant him two days' leave.
3. *Direct* : She said to her class teacher, "Madam, I have already completed my home-work."  
*Indirect* : She told her class teacher respectfully that she had already completed her homework.
4. *Direct* : He said, "Sir, I have brought my book."  
*Indirect* : He said respectfully that he had brought his book.

ऊपर दिए गए Examples को समझने पर केवल दो बातें मालूम होती हैं—

- (a) यदि Direct Speech में 'Sir' या 'Madam' का प्रयोग किया गया हो, तो Indirect Speech में Change करते समय उसके जगह पर 'Respectfully' शब्द का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
- (b) Reporting Verb को Change करने के लिए यह ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि 'Sir' या 'Madam' के बाद किस प्रकार का Sentence है। जिस प्रकार का Sentence रहता है उसी के अनुसार Reporting Verb Change करता है।

### Exercise : 12

Change the following sentences into Indirect form of speech—

1. The boy said to the teacher, "Sir, give me my pen."
2. The girl said to the Headmistress, "Madam, may I go out?"
3. She said, "Madam, I have many pencils."
4. He said to his class teacher, "Sir, I have brought a nice present for you."

5. The monitor said to the Headmaster, "Sir, when will half yearly exam take place?"
6. The head boy said to the Headmaster, "Sir, it will be better if you kindly allow us to go on a picnic."
7. She said to the Headmistress, "Madam, forgive me my fault (दोष) and let me appear at the exam."
8. The burglar said to the Inspector of Police, "Sir, it was not I who broke into his house."
9. The prisoner said to the judge, "Sir, you will not punish me if you hear the details (विवरण) of the case."
10. The peon said to his master, "Sir, how many hours does an aeroplane take to fly from Delhi to Paris?"
11. The Prime Minister said to the President, "Sir, it is time for the government to come forward for the quake victims."
12. He said to the lady-constable, "Madam, I have lost my way, please tell me the way to the railway station."
13. The passenger told the ticket examiner, "Sir, kindly extend my ticket to Bangalore. I am ready to pay the actual fare."
14. She said to me, "Madam, will you kindly help me against the man who has insulted me?"
15. I said to the newly elected Chief Minister, "Sir, please do something to improve the miserable condition of the state."

## 12. Sentences Beginning with 'Please'

निम्नलिखित Examples को समझें—

1. *Direct* : He said to me, "Please bring me a chair."  
*Indirect* : He requested me to kindly bring him a chair.
2. *Direct* : We said to him, "Please go there at once."  
*Indirect* : We requested him to kindly go there at once.
3. *Direct* : The magiciansaid to the spectators, "Please give me a clap."  
*Indirect* : The magician requested the spectators to give him a clap.

ऊपर दिए गए Examples के अध्ययन से भी दो बातें मालूम होती हैं—

- (a) Please से शुरू होने वाले Sentence सामान्यतः Imperative Sentence होते हैं जिनसे विशेष निवेदन (Special Request) और प्रार्थना (Prayer) का बोध होता है। इसलिए Please के जगह पर generally 'kindly' लिखा जाता है।
- (b) Please से शुरू होनेवाले Sentence को introduce करने वाले Verb को 'Request' या 'Beg' में Change कर Reported Speech के Imperative Mood को Infinitive में Change कर दिया जाता है।

ध्यान दें : *Kindly* शब्द के पहले 'to' का प्रयोग होगा, बाद में नहीं/ नीचे दिए गए Sentences में *Difference* पर गौर करें—

- (a) They requested me to kindly help her.
- (b) They requested me kindly to help her.

Sentence (a) में 'kindly' modifies 'help' और (b) में 'Kindly' modifies 'requested'.



6. I said to Rajani, "Let Sonu do what he is doing."
7. Fatima said to Chiku, "Let Priya play with her dolls in the park."
8. Uncle told me, "Let my dirty clothes wash in the washing machine."
9. I said to Abhishek, "Don't let the boys play in the field."

### (B) 'Let' as a Proposal

निम्नलिखित Examples को समझें—

1. *Direct* : Khushi said to me, "Let us dance together."  
*Indirect* : Khushi proposed that we should dance together.
2. *Direct* : Tom said to his friends, "Come, let us watch the film."  
*Indirect* : Tom proposed to his friends that they should watch the film.
3. *Direct* : Anwar said to Hasan, "Let us go to market and buy some books."  
*Indirect* : Anwar proposed to Hasan that they should go to market and buy some books.

ऊपर दिए गए Examples से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि Let + Us construction वाले Sentences से किसी प्रस्ताव (Proposal) का बोध होता है और ऐसे Sentences को Direct से Indirect Speech में निम्नलिखित प्रकार से change किया जाता है—

- (a) Reporting Verb को Propose/Suggest में Change किया जाता है।
- (b) Inverted Commas को *that* में change किया जाता है।
- (c) Let को *should* में change किया जाता है।
- (d) Objective Case (us) को Nominative Case (we) में change किया जाता है।
- (e) Auxiliary Verb 'Should' को Subject के बाद रखकर other words को रखा जाता है।

### Exercise : 15

Change the following sentences into Indirect form of speech—

1. He said to his friends, "Let us walk in the morning."
2. Samir says to me, "Let us go to cinema today."
3. Nishant said to his friends, "Let us play cricket in the Gandhi Maidan."
4. Chetana said, "Let us not make so much noise as to disturb the neighbours."
5. Asha said to Kamla, "Come, let us go to that juice corner and drink a glass of apple juice."
6. Mohan said to Lata, "Let us see some good movie."
7. He said to me, "Let us stop talking to her because she is a miser."
8. My father said to him, "Don't disturb the students and let them study in their room."
9. She said to her friends, "Let us enjoy boating in the river."
10. Sohan said to Mohan, "Mahesh is in hospital, Let us go and see him in the hospital."

### (C) Let as a Wish/Desire

निम्नलिखित Examples को समझें—

1. *Direct* : She said, "Let me talk to him."  
*Indirect* : She wished that she should talk to him.

2. *Direct* : The servant said, "Let me know my work, Sir"

*Indirect* : The servant wished that he should know his work.

3. *Direct* : The beloved said, "Let his soul rest in peace."

*Indirect* : The beloved wished that his soul should rest in peace.

ऊपर दिए गए Examples के अध्ययन से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि कुछ वैसे भी Let वाले Sentences होते हैं जिनसे Proposal का बोध नहीं होता। ऐसे Sentences में Let के बाद me, him, them या there be का प्रयोग होता है। ऐसे Sentences से speaker की इच्छा (wish) का बोध होता है। इन्हें Direct से Indirect में निम्नलिखित प्रकार से change करते हैं—

(a) Reporting Verb को wish में Change कर दिया जाता है, क्योंकि ऐसा करने से Speaker की इच्छा या अनुमति माँगने या देने का भाव स्पष्ट हो जाता है।

(b) Inverted Commas को That में Change कर दिया जाता है।

(c) Let की आवश्यकतानुसार *Should/Might/Allow* इत्यादि में change कर दिया जाता है और Objective Case (me, him, her इत्यादि) को Nominative case (I, he, she इत्यादि) में change कर उसे should के पहले रख दिया जाता है।

### Exercise : 16

Change the following sentences into Indirect form of speech—

1. The boy said, "Let me go out, Sir."
2. The lover said, "Let her departed soul rest in peace."
3. The saint said, "Let there be peace", and there was peace.
4. God said, "Let there be light," and there was light.
5. He said, "Let me consult a good doctor."
6. She said, "Let me complete this work."
7. I said, "Let her do what she likes."
8. The prisoner said, "Let me talk to my wife and children."
9. I said, "Let there be no war in any corner of the world."
10. We said, "Let there be peace everywhere."

### (D) Let as a Supposition/Condition

नीचे दिए गए Examples को समझें—

1. *Direct* : The teacher said, "Let it be a triangle."

*Indirect* : The teacher supposed it to be a triangle.

2. *Direct* : Sumukh said, "Let it rain ever so hard, I will go home today."

*Indirect* : Sumukh said that even if it rained hard he would go home that day.

ऊपर दिए गए Examples से दो बातें मालूम होती हैं—

- (a) कभी-कभी Let it be या Let there be से शुरू होने पर Sentence से Supposition (कल्पना) का भाव व्यक्त होता है; जैसा कि Sentence (1) से स्पष्ट है। इस प्रकार के Sentence को Direct से Indirect में Change करते समय Reporting Verb को Suppose/या Supposed में Change कर दिया जाता है। तथा 'Let' को Drop (हटाना) कर दिया जाता है।

- (b) कुछ 'Let' वाले Sentences से Even if (यद्यपि) यानी Condition का भाव व्यक्त होता है। ऐसे Sentences में Let it के बाद Ever so अवश्य आता है। इस प्रकार के Sentences को Direct से Indirect में change करते समय Reporting Verb को ज्यों का त्यों रहने दिया जाता है। Inverted Commas को That में change कर दिया जाता है तथा Ever so को Drop (हट) कर दिया जाता है।

### Exercise : 17

Change the following sentences into Indirect speech —

1. The teacher said, "Let it be a rectangle."
2. He said, "Let there be a triangle."
3. The teacher said, "Let it be a circle."
4. The student says, "Let there be a quadrilateral." (चतुर्भुज)
5. She said, "Let it be ever so difficult, I must do it."
6. The Administrator said, "Let him flatter ever so hard, I am not going to appoint him."
7. Sanjay said, "Let it rain ever so hard I shall go out."
8. They said, "Let it thunder ever so hard, we shall not stop working."
9. He says, "Let it be ever so costly, I must buy it."
10. Mr Kumar said, "Let it be ever so difficult, I will try my level best to give healthy administration."

#### 14. Sentences Beginning with 'Yes' or 'No'

निम्नलिखित Examples को समझें—

1. *Direct* : He said, "Yes, I can do it."  
*Indirect* : He replied in the affirmative and said that he could do it.
2. *Direct* : He said to me, "Are you eating sweets?" I said, "No."  
*Indirect* : He asked me if I was eating sweets, but I replied in the negative.
3. *Direct* : He said to me, "Are you going to the cinema?" I said, "Yes".  
*Indirect* : He asked me if I was going to the cinema and I replied in the affirmative.
4. *Direct* : I said to Siddharth, "Will you come here?" Siddharth said, "No, I am busy at work."  
*Indirect* : I asked Siddharth if he would go there, but Siddharth replied in the negative and said that he was busy at work.

ऊपर दिए गए Examples पर ध्यान देने से निम्नलिखित बातें मालूम होती हैं—

यदि किसी Question का Answer 'Yes' या 'No' में दिया हुआ रहे, तो इसे Indirect Speech में दो तरीके से change करते हैं। यदि Answer 'yes' में दिया हुआ रहे तो इसे reply/replied in the affirmative में change कर दिया जाता है। यदि Answer 'No' में दिया हुआ रहे, तो इसे reply/replied in the negative में change कर दिया जाता है।

लेकिन इस प्रकार के Sentences को Happy Expression नहीं माना जाता है। अच्छा तरीका यह है कि 'Yes'/'No' को Phrase या Short Answer में change कर दिया जाय।

Short Answer का Tense भी वही रहता है जो Question का होता है। नीचे दिए गए Examples को ध्यान से समझें—

5. *Direct* : I said to him, "Are you fond of watching pictures?" He said, "Yes".

*Indirect* : I asked him if he was fond of watching pictures, and he said he was. (Short Answer.)

6. *Direct* : She said to me, "Do you like driving?" I said, "No".

*Indirect* : She asked me if I liked driving but I said I did not. (Short Answer.)

7. *Direct* : He said to me, "Will you support me?" "Yes".

*Indirect* : He asked me if I would support him, and I said I would. (Short Answer.)

8. *Direct* : He said to me, "Have you read Kalidas?" "No."

*Indirect* : He asked me if I had read Kalidas, but I said I had not. (Short Answer.)

ध्यान दें : यदि Answer 'Yes' हो तो Connective And का प्रयोग और यदि Answer 'No' हो तो Connective But का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

### Exercise : 18

Change the following sentences into Indirect form of speech : (Apply both the methods)—

1. She said, "Yes, I will help you."
2. He said to me, "Can you sing a song now?" I said, "No."
3. I said to him, "Are you going to airport?" He said, "Yes."
4. She said to me, "Are you fond of reading novels?" "Yes."
5. He said to me, "Do you hate gambling?" "Yes."
6. They said to me, "Have you heard the name of Shakespeare?" "Yes".
7. They said, "No, we cannot do it."
8. The stranger said to me, "Are you a teacher?" "Certainly."
9. The student said to the teacher, "May I come in, Sir?" "The teacher said, "Not yet."
10. A teacher said to his Headmaster, "Sir, shall I go home now?" The Headmaster said, "No, after two hours."
11. The Principal said to the students of class X, "Yes, all of you shall be granted free studentship."
12. She said, "No."
13. The Magistrate said to the thief, "No, you have committed this crime and hence you must be punished."
14. The judge said, "No, What is that to you?"
15. The Duke said to Shylock, "Are you the Jew?" Shylock said, "Yes."

### Miscellaneous Types

निम्नलिखित Examples को समझें—

1. *Direct* : He said, "I have bought a new car? Have you seen it?"

*Indirect* : He said that he had bought a new car and asked if I had seen it.

2. *Direct* : I said to him, "Your car is very beautiful. Where did you buy it from?"  
*Indirect* : I told him that his car was very beautiful and asked where he had bought it from.
3. *Direct* : I said to Mukul, "She is very late. Do you think she has forgotten to come?"  
*Indirect* : I told Mukul that she was very late and asked if he thought she had forgotten to come.
4. *Direct* : She said to me, "I am in a fix. Please help me."  
*Indirect* : She told me that she was in a fix and requested me to help her.
5. *Direct* : Sunil said to me, "How attractive this picture is ! Let us stay here for a few minutes."  
*Indirect* : Sunil exclaimed how attractive that picture was and proposed that we should stay there for a few minutes.
6. *Direct* : They said, "Hurrah ! We have won the match. Let us celebrate it."  
*Indirect* : They exclaimed with joy that they had won the match and proposed that they should celebrate it.
7. *Direct* : I said to him, "What place is it ? I have come in this area for the first time."  
*Indirect* : I asked him what place it was, as I had gone in that area for the first time.
8. *Direct* : He said to me, "I have spent the amount which you gave me. Have you something else I can spend ?"  
*Indirect* : He told me that he had spent the amount which I had given him and asked if I had something else he could spend.
9. *Direct* : The teacher said to the Principal, "Thank You."  
*Indirect* : The teacher thanked the Principal.
10. *Direct* : He said, "Thanks. Thanks, good lady."  
*Indirect* : He addressed her as a good lady and thanked her repeatedly.
11. *Direct* : He said to me, "It is beautiful. Buy it at once. How cheap it is !"  
*Indirect* : He told me that it was beautiful and advised me to buy it at once and exclaimed that it was very cheap.
12. *Direct* : The teacher said, "Look here, boys, An empty vessel sounds much."  
*Indirect* : The teacher invited the attention of the boys to the fact that an empty vessel sounds much.
13. *Direct* : "Curse it !" said the teacher, "Who could have foreseen your failure ?"  
*Indirect* : The teacher exclaimed on an oath that no one could have foreseen his failure.

14. *Direct* : I said to her, "By God ! I have not seen your purse."  
*Indirect* : I swore that I had not seen her purse.
15. *Direct* : I said, "God knows ! I did not oppress the poor."  
*Indirect* : I called upon God to witness that I had not oppressed the poor.
16. *Direct* : She said, "A thief ! A thief ! catch the thief."  
*Indirect* : She called aloud to the people to catch the thief.
17. *Direct* : The leader said, "Ladies and Gentlemen, I am here to help you in this adversity (विपत्ति)."  
*Indirect* : Addressing the audience the leader said that he was there to help them in that adversity.
18. *Direct* : The giant said to the princess, "If you do not decide to marry me, I shall put you to death."  
*Indirect* : The giant threatened the princess to put her to death if she did not decide to marry him.
19. *Direct* : "Yes, I say, I did it !", said Sonu.  
*Indirect* : Sonu emphatically declared (*confessed*) that he had done it.
20. *Direct* : "No ! Sir, I did not pluck the flower," said I.  
*Indirect* : I respectfully denied that I had plucked the flower.
21. *Direct* : The doctor said, "Let me see the eyes."  
*Indirect* : The doctor wanted to see the eyes.
22. *Direct* : She told me, "Well, I did not expect this of you !"  
*Indirect* : She told me that she had not expected that of me.
23. *Direct* : The hunter said to the fox, "I shall kill you, you rascal."  
*Indirect* : The hunter called the fox a rascal and said that he would kill him.
24. *Direct* : My father said to me, "If you do not work, Rakesh, you will starve."  
*Indirect* : My father warned me saying that if I did not work, I would starve.
25. *Direct* : He said to me, "Be happy friend ! do not give way to frustration."  
*Indirect* : He encouraged me and advised me not to give way to frustration. (नैराश्रय)

ऊपर दिए गए Examples को समझने से निम्नलिखित बातें मालूम होती हैं—

- (a) कभी-कभी Inverted Commas के अन्दर कई प्रकार के दो या दो से अधिक Sentences रहते हैं।
- (b) Sentence के शुरू में, बीच में या अन्त में बहुधा कोई Interjection या Vocative Case भी रहता है।
- (c) ऐसे Mixed Sentences (मिश्रित वाक्यों) से भरे हुए Reported Speech किसी खास नियम के अनुसार Direct से Indirect Speech में नहीं Change किए जाते हैं। Different types के Sentences को introduce करने के लिए Different types of Reporting Verbs आवश्यकतानुसार प्रयोग में लाए जाते हैं।

### Exercise : 19

Change the following sentences into Indirect form of speech—

1. He said, "I have bought a new TV set. Have you seen it?"
2. I said to him, "Your shirt is very costly. Where did you buy it from?"
3. I said to her, "She is very early. Do you think she has forgotten the exact time of the programme?"
4. She said to me, "I am in need. Please help me."
5. He said to me, "How charming this garden is! Let us stay here for a few hours."
6. We said, "Hurrah! we have defeated that team. Let us celebrate it."
7. I said to him, "What time is it? I have forgotten to wind (घाघी देना) my watch."
8. He said to me, "I have read this book. Have you something else I can read?"
9. She said, "A snake! A snake! I kill the snake!"
10. The speaker said, "Brothers and sisters, I am here to warn you against the great danger which is staring (चिह्न लगाना) us in the face."
11. "Arrange it all! Can't you take care of your books?" cried my father.
12. I said to him, "Be bold friends! do not give way to despair." (निराशा)
13. Mother said, "If you do not work hard, you will fail."
14. The student said to the Headmster, "Thank you, Sir."
15. He said to me, "Rest assured (निश्चित रहो) I shall not leave you in the lurch." (आपत्ति में छोड़ना)
16. I said to her, "I hope you will succeed."
17. The teacher said, "Look here, boys, Rome was not built in a day."
18. "Curse it!" said the preacher, "Who could have foreseen your misfortune?"
19. I said to her, "By God! I have not taken your book."
20. He said "God knows! I did not steal your ring."
21. "No, I say, I didn't do it." said Karim.
22. "Yes! Sir, I have warned him many times," said I.
23. The doctor said, "Let me feel the pulse." (नाड़ी देखने दो)
24. I said to him, "Well, I did not expect this of you!"
25. Ravana said to Sita, "If you do not accept my proposal, I shall kill you within a month."

### More About Miscellaneous Types

निम्नलिखित Examples को समझें—

1. **Direct** : "If you kill me," She cried "I will say no other thing. If you throw me into the fire I will say no more. Till death I will hold that what I have said is truth. I have said nothing against God and faith."

**Indirect** : She said that if they killed her she would say no other thing. If they throw her into the fire she would say no more. Till death she would hold that what she had said was truth. She had said nothing against God and faith.

2. **Direct** : The old man called his sons and said, "My end is drawing near. I have earned a lot for you. I am leaving you a big treasure. Dig it out and distribute it among you".

Where is it father ?" asked they. "It lies buried in the field" replied the old man. "Will you listen to one more secret ?" asked he. "Yes, father" they replied. "Never quarrel among yourselves" said he.

*Indirect* : The old man called his sons and said (*not 'told'*) that his end was drawing near. He had earned a lot for them. He was leaving them a big treasure. He told them to dig it out and distribute it among them. The sons inquired where it was. The old man replied that it lay buried in the field. The old man inquired of them (*or asked them*) whether they would listen to one more secret. They replied that they would. The old man advised them never to quarrel among themselves.

3. *Direct* : Antony said, "Friends Romans, Countrymen, lend me your ears. I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him. The evil that men do lives after them."

*Indirect* : Addressing the people as friends, Romans and Countrymen, Antony requested them to lend him their ears. He said that he came to bury Caesar, not to praise him. He further said that the evil that men do lives after them.

4. *Direct* : "What is this strange outcry (*कोलाहल*) ?" 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 peace. Be quiet and have patience."

*Indirect* : Socrates asked them what that strange outcry was. He said 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 (*socrates*) advised them to be quiet and have patience.

5. *Direct* : One day a beggar went to a rich man and said, "Sir, I am hungry. I have had nothing to eat for the last two days. Please give me something to eat." "There is nothing for you to eat here. Get away." said the rich man. "Sir I have grown weak from hunger. I can not walk about. If there is nothing to eat, please give me some water to drink." said the beggar. The rich man was mad with anger. The rich man snappishly (*क्रोध से*) said, "You rascal, get out or I be labour (*बुरी तरह पीटना*) you with shoes. Don't you feel ashamed of begging ?" The poor beggar heaved a sigh and went his way.

*Indirect* : One day a beggar went to a rich man and addressing him respectfully said that he was hungry. He had nothing to eat for the last two days. He requested him to give him (the beggar) something to eat. The rich man replied that there was nothing for him to eat there. He sternly (*खुवाई के साथ*) told him to get away. The beggar said that he had grown weak from hunger. He could not walk about. He again requested him to give him some water if there was nothing to eat. The rich man was mad with anger. He called

him rascal and snappishly ordered him to get out or he (that rich man) would be labour him with shoes. He asked him (the beggar) if he did not feel ashamed of begging. The poor man heaved a sigh and went on his way.

### Exercise : 20

Change the following texts from direct to indirect speech—

1. "I have just one word to say to you", said the shopkeeper "Either make your purchases (सौदा), or walk out of my shop."
2. The Duke said to Shylock, "How can you hope for the mercy of God if you show mercy to none?" Shylock replied, "What judgement of God shall I fear, having done no wrong? You have your slaves. Shall I say to you, 'Let them be free.'? You will answer, 'The slave are ours.' So do I answer you: The pound of flesh (मांस) is mine and I will have it."
3. "Gentleman," I said, "there are more things in heaven and on earth than are dreamt of in your philosophy. Do not be astonished at my statement. Is it fair to judge me by appearance only?"
4. "Where are you going, Veeru? Come and talk to me," Mantu said to him, "No, No, I can't talk to you," replied Veeru, "My mother has forbidden me to talk to you." "But why has your mother forbidden you?" asked Mantu.
5. When Porus was brought before Alexander as a prisoner he was asked, "How do you desire to be treated?" He answered, "Like a king. And have you nothing else to request?" "No", said he, "everything is included in the word 'king'."
6. The traveller said, "Can you tell me the way to the nearest hotel?" "Yes," said the boy, "do you want one in which you can spend the night?" "No", replied the traveller, "I only want a meal."
7. The teacher became angry with the students and said, "Why have you again disturbed the class in this way? I have told you before that you should be silent when I am speaking. Leave the room and do not return again today."
8. He said to the king, "Your Majesty, (महाराज) do not put me to death. I will never repeat in future such a crime as this. You should show mercy to me."
9. "Father," said the princess, "I can explain matters. I asked the cook to leave out all the salt. You see, father, gold and precious stone are things which can be dispensed with. (अपरिहार्य) But without salt, food becomes insipid (स्वादहीन). I love you more than salt, for without you, life to me would be dull and dreary (नीरस और अरुचिकर) indeed!"
10. The Headmaster said to her, "Why are you late? You are a trouble-some student. Have you no clock or watch in your house? Be punctual or you will be punished."

### Reporting a Dialogue in the Indirect Form of Speech :

निम्नलिखित Examples को समझें—

1. *Direct* : Sita : Ram, have you brought my book?

Ram : Sorry, I haven't.

Sita : Please go and bring it now.

*Indirect* : Sita asked Ram if he had brought her book.

Ram apologised for not having brought it.

Sita requested him to go and bring it then.

2. *Direct* : Librarian : Rajesh, why have you torn these pages from the book ?  
 Rajesh : I am sorry, Madam.  
 Librarian : Please pay the cost of the book.  
*Indirect* : The librarian asked Rajesh why he had torn those pages of the book.  
 Rajesh said that he was sorry.  
 The librarian requested him to pay the cost of the book.
3. *Direct* : Ankit : Where are you coming from ?  
 Shivam : I am coming from the meeting.  
 Ankit : What was it about ?  
 Shivam : It was about the formation of the Students' Union in our school.  
*Indirect* : Ankit asked Shivam where he was coming from.  
 Shivam replied that he was coming from the meeting.  
 Ankit asked him what it was about.  
 Shivam replied that it was about the formation of the Students' Union in their school.
4. *Direct* : Mohan : That girl is my sister.  
 John : What is her name ?  
 Mohan : Her name is Kamla.  
 John : May I take your photograph Kamla ?  
*Indirect* : Mohan told John that the girl was his sister.  
 John asked Mohan what her name was.  
 Mohan replied that her name was Kamla.  
 John asked Kamla if he might take her photograph.
5. *Direct* : Ram : Good morning. How do you do ?  
 Shyam : Pretty well, sir, thank you, It is a long time since you were here.  
 Ram : Yes, but I could not help it.  
*Indirect* : Ram wished shyam good morning and asked him how he was. Shyam thanked him and said that he was pretty well, but it was a long time since he had been there. Ram admitted it and said that he could not help it.

### Exercise : 21

Change the following into Indirect form of speech—

1. Teacher : Have you done your home work, Mohan ?  
 Mohan : No, sir.  
 Teacher : Sit down and finish it now.
2. Father : What are you thinking about ?  
 Son : About my results.  
 Father : When is it expected to be declared ?  
 Son : Within a week, father.
3. John : Can you come to my house tomorrow ?  
 Mohan : Thank you, I will come in the after noon.  
 John : Please come along with your parents.  
 Mohan : Yes, I will.

4. Principal : Amit, why do you want a character certificate ?  
 Amit : Sir, I want to apply for a part-time job.  
 Principal : No, I can't give you the certificate unless I see your progress report.  
 Amit : Sir, I have not brought it.
5. Mohan : Where is your school in England ?  
 John : It is in Oxford.  
 Mohan : Have you come on a long holiday ?  
 John : I have only a month's holiday.
6. Customer : Can I get a garden-roller in this shop ?  
 Assistant : Yes, Sir, In our Hardware Department.  
 Customer : And how do I get there ?  
 Assistant : There is a lift through the door facing you and then the turning on the left.
7. Tinku : Good morning, Bittu. How are you ? You are still in bed, how is it ?  
 Bittu : I have been to pictures last night.  
 Tinku : I suppose you haven't seen my brother, Chiku, there.  
 Bittu : No, I am afraid I have seen him. Are you sure he was there ?  
 Tinku : Yes, certainly.
8. Mother : Rohit where did you go ?  
 Rohit : Mother, I went to my friend's house.  
 Mother : Have you done your home work ?  
 Rohit : I shall do it just now.
9. Tumul : When are you leaving for Delhi ?  
 Vipul : I'll leave right after the examination.  
 Tumul : I can drop you at the station.  
 Vipul : Thanks, it will really help me.
10. Chiku : Tinku, what are you doing this evening ?  
 Tinku : Nothing special, I would like to watch a movie in the evening. Will you accompany me ?  
 Chiku : Which movie do you like to watch ?  
 Tinku : I think, Three Idiots would be better.  
 Chiku : All right, I will certainly accompany you.
11. Shivam : Akash, have you completed your home work ?  
 Akash : No, I have not completed. I will complete it in the morning.  
 Shivam : My father does not allow me to play until I complete my home work. What about your father ? Does he allow you ?  
 Akash : No, he, too, doesn't allow me to play without completing home-work.
12. Prospero : Miranda, can you remember, a time before you came to this cell ?  
 I think you cannot, for you were not then even three years of age.  
 Miranda : Certainly I can, Sir.
13. Lady to the Judge : This man is responsible for the accident.  
 Man : No, my Lord. This lady does not know how to drive a car.  
 Lady : But, Sir, I have been driving my car for the last 12 years without any accident.
14. Mrs Hardcastle : Tony, where are you going, my dear ? Won't you give papa and me a little of your company ?  
 Tony : I'm in haste, mother. I can't stay.