



মণিপুরৰ শিক্ষা বিভাগ (সংস্কৃত)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)

Government of Manipur

**CLASS IX & X
ENGLISH GRAMMAR
PART II
LESSONS 12
MORE ABOUT NARRATION**

NOTES

The change from Direct to Indirect Speech differs from sentence to sentence. In addition to the rules stated in Lesson 11, take the help of the notes given below while changing the speech of different sentences.

Assertive Sentence:

If the Reported Speech is in the Assertive Sentence, the Reporting Speech and the Reported Speech are joined by the conjunction 'that'.

Generally 'told' is used in place of 'said to' if it is followed by an object.

Example: *She said to me, 'I like this book'. (direct)*
She told me that she liked that book. (indirect)

Interrogative Sentences:

The Interrogative Sentence in the Reported Speech is changed to an Assertive Sentence

If the Interrogative sentence is in the Yes/No Question form, the Reporting Speech and the Reported Speech are joined by 'if' or 'whether'.

The Reporting Verb is changed to an appropriate form of 'ask' or 'enquire of'.

Example: *She said to him, "Are you coming to school?" (Direct)*
She asked/enquired of him if/whether he was coming to school. (Indirect)



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Imperative Sentence:

The Reporting Verb is changed to 'request', 'tell', 'command', 'order', 'advise', 'beg', 'entreat' etc.

The Reported Verb is changed to an infinitive.

In case, there is a vocative case in the Reported Speech, there are two ways of changing:

Example: *The captain said to the soldiers, "Go forward". (Direct)*

The captain ordered the soldiers to go forward. (Indirect)

*If the Reporting Verb does not have an object, the Vocative may be used as an object.

Example: *The boy said, "John, read the book." (Direct)*

The boy told John to read the book. (Indirect)

*If the vocative is a different word, 'addressing as' is generally used before the vocative.

Example: *She said to the man, "My friend, remember me." (Direct)*

Addressing as her friend, she requested the man to remember her. (Indirect)

When 'let' in the Direct Speech expresses 'a proposal' or 'a suggestion', the Reporting Verb is changed to 'propose' or 'suggest'. 'Should' is used in the Reported Speech.

Example: *They said to me, "Let us go to Ukhrul." (Direct)*

They suggested to me that we should go to Ukhrul. (Indirect)

When 'let' does not express a proposal, it is changed differently. The Reported Verb is changed to 'might' or 'might be allowed' etc.

Example: *He said, "Let me go." (Direct)*

He said (or requested) that he might be allowed to go. (Indirect)



Exclamatory Sentence:

i) In Exclamatory Sentences, the Reporting Verb is changed to 'exclaim', 'cry out', 'pray' etc.

ii) It is often followed by another phrase like 'in joy', 'in sorrow', 'in surprise' etc.

Example: *Ram said, " Wonderful!"*
Ram exclaimed that it was wonderful.

Optative Sentence:

In changing Optative Sentences, the Reporting Verb is changed to 'pray' or 'wish' and the Reported Speech is changed to Assertive form.

Example: *She said to me, " May you be happy."*
She wished (or prayed) that I might be happy.

