DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

OR

NARRATIONS

Introduction:

There are two ways of telling what someone has said

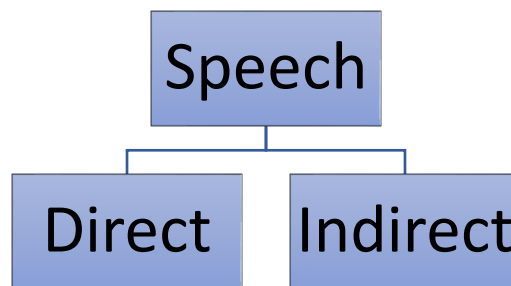   i.   The direct speech.

    ii.   The indirect speech.

The Direct Speech:

When we use the exact words of the speaker while telling something, it is called direct speech.

The Indirect Speech:

When we **do not use the exact wording** of a speaker and communicate the same message/idea using <u>different words</u>, it is known as indirect speech.

Diagram

Parts of Direct Speech:

Direct speech is divided into two parts

    i.   Reporting Speech

    ii.   Reported Speech

Reporting Speech:

It is that part of direct speech which is outside the inverted commas which is separated by a comma and also has a reporting verb.
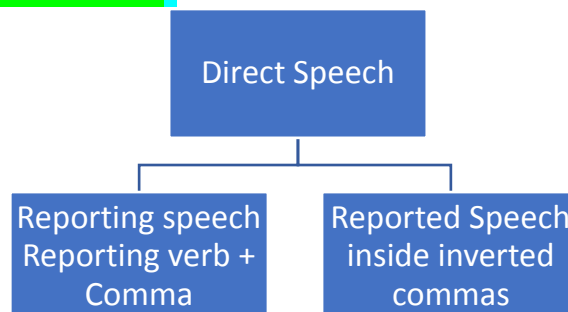
Reporting Verb:

It tells when the speech is reported i.e. present, past or future.

Reported Speech:

It is that part of a statement which is inside inverted commas.

Example:

He said, "I am going to Lahore tomorrow."

RULES FOR CHANGING REPORTED SPEECH

1. Table for Personal Pronouns

Person	Subject	Object	Possessive
1st Person	I	Me	My
	We	Us	Our
2nd Person	You	You	Your
3rd Person	He	Him	His
	She	Her	Her
	It	It	Its
	They	Them	Their

2. Rules regarding the Change of Personal Pronouns in Reported Speech OR SON Rule

Personal Pronoun of Reported Speech	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
Subject & Object of Reporting Speech	Subject	Object	No Change

Example:

a. He said to her, "I shall wait for you at the station."
   He told her that he would wait for her at the station.

b. He said, "She is not working well." (No change in pronouns because of 3rd person pronoun)
   He said that she was not working well.

Explanation of the table:

a. First person pronoun of reported speech is in singular or plural form, it will always change according to the subject of reporting speech.

b. Second person pronoun of reported speech, either in singular of plural form will change according to the object of reporting speech.
   If the reported speech has second person pronoun and there is no object present in the reporting speech then in such cases always used **to me** as object in reporting speech.

   Direct Speech: He said, "You are not making a sketch." (object not given)
                         He said to me, "You are not making a sketch"

   Indirect Speech: He told me that I was not making a sketch.

   Direct speech: She said to us, "You are going abroad." (object given)

   Indirect Speech   She told us that we were going abroad.

c. If the personal pronoun of reported speech is in third person, there will be no change in its form.

3. Change in verbs in Reported Speech

1st Form of verb	Changes to	2nd Form of Verb	Changes to	3rd Form of Verb
Do/Does	Changes to	Did	Changes to	Had + V3
Is/Am/Are + V1+ ing	Changes to	Was/Were + V1 + ing	Changes to	Had been + V1 + ing
Has/Have + V3	Changes to	Had + V3	Changes to	Had + V3 (No change)
Has/Have + Been + V1 + ing	Changes to	Had + Been + V1 + ing	Changes to	Had + Been + V1 + ing (No change)
Shall/Will + v1	Changes to	Would + v1	Changes to	
Can/May	Changes to	Could/Might	Changes to	

4. Change in Adverbs in Reported Speech

This	will change into	That
These	will change into	Those
Here	will change into	There
Now/Just	will change into	Then
Today	will change into	That day
Yesterday	will change into	The previous day/the day before
Last night	will change into	The previous night
Tomorrow	will change into	Next day
Ago	will change into	Before
The next….	will change into	The following
Hence	will change into	Thence
Thus	will change into	So
Good morning Good night Good afternoon Good evening	will change into	Greeted
Daily	will change into	Every day.
Come	will change into	Go
Bring	will change into	Take

5. Points to remember while changing a direct speech to indirect speech.

   a. A speech can only be changed into indirect speech if the reporting verb is said.

   b. If the reporting verb is says or will say then **no change** will be made in the reported speech for making indirect speech. The only changes made will be the change in pronouns and the adverbs while the verb will remain the same.

   Examples:

   a. She said, "I am watching television."
      She told that she was watching television.
      (change made because the reporting verb is in past-said)

   b. He says, "I am playing cricket." (No change in structure except for change in pronoun)
      He says that he is playing cricket.
      (change impossible because the reporting verb is in present-says)

   c. He will say, "I eat two apples daily." (No change in structure except for change in pronoun)

He will say that he eats two apples every day.

(change not made because the reporting verb is in future-will say)

TYPES OF SENTENCES AND THEIR CONVERSION INTO INDIRECT SPEECH

1. Assertive Sentences
   a. Reporting verb **said to** is changed into **told** in indirect speech.
   b. Reporting verb **said** remains **same/unchanged** in indirect speech.
   c. Comma and inverted commas are removed and **that** is used.

2. Interrogative/ Question Sentences
   a. Reporting verb **said to** is changed into **asked** in indirect speech.
   b. If the sentence begins with a **helping verb** then **whether** or **if** is <u>used</u> in indirect speech.
   c. If the sentence <u>begins</u> with **Wh- word**, it **remains same/unchanged** in indirect speech.
   d. Comma and inverted commas are removed with these changes.

3. Imperative Sentences/Order Sentences
   <u>**Understand the reported statement and then choose the verb accordingly.**</u>
   a. The reporting verb **said** or **said to** changes into **advised, commanded, requested, suggested, threatened, ordered, forbid, proposed, pardoned, begged, persuaded, instructed**.
   b. Comma and inverted commas are removed with this change.
   c. If the reported sentence begins with let, the reporting verb **said** or **said to** changes into **proposed** or **suggested** while **let** is **replaced** with **should**
   d. Comma and inverted commas are removed and **that** is used.

4. Exclamatory Sentences/Emotions Expressing Sentences
   a. The reporting verb is replaced by a verb showing some emotions like exclaimed with (verb), applauded, confessed, thanked, wished, swore.
   b. Comma and inverted commas are removed and **that** is used.

5. Optative Sentences/Sentences having Wish, Desire, Pray.
   a. The reporting verb **said** changes into **prayed** or **wish** while **may** changes into **might**.
   b. If the reporting speech has would that, it is dropped/not used in indirect speech.
   c. Comma and inverted commas are removed and **that** is used.