

Narration - (জন্ম)

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Direct Narration Indirect Narration
Ex: Hee says, "I am ill" → He says that he is ill.

He says, "I am ill"
↓ ↓
Reporting verb Reported speech

* মনে রাখি Narration করার সময় কোন কোন বিষয় পরিবর্তন হয়।

1. Reporting verb এর পরিবর্তন
2. Inverted comma "
3. Reported speech এর Person, Possessive form পরিবর্তন
4. Reported speech এর Tense এর পরিবর্তন.

object form

Rule-1: Reporting verb এর পরিবর্তন

(i) যদি Reporting verb এর object থাকে তাহলে পরিবর্তন হবে।

Ex: He says to me, "I am ill"

⇒ He tells me that he is ill

Says → থাকলে Tells

Said → থাকলে told

⇒ He said to me, "....."

⇒ He told me, "....."

(ii) যদি object না থাকে তাহলে পরিবর্তন হবে না

Ex He said, "....."

→ He said, "....."

Rule-2: Inverted comma এর পরিবর্তন:

(i) Reported speech is Assertive, Exclamatory, optative হলে that বসে

(ii) " " " Imperative " to বসে

(iii) " " " Interrogative " is/wh-ques বসে

Ex: He said to me, "You are ill" (Ass)

⇒ He told me that

Ex: He said to me, "please, give me a glass of water" (Imp)

⇒ He requested me to

Ex: He said to me, "Are you ill?" (Int)

⇒ He asked me if

Ex: He said to me, "What is your name?" (Int)

⇒ He asked me what

যেহা wh-question থাকলে wh-question-ই বসবে।

Ex: The sage said to me, "May God help you" (Opt)

The sage prayed that

Rule-3: Person পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম:

(i) Speech এর subject first person (I, we) হলে Follow করবে sub-ক
 Ex: He says to me, "I am ill."
 ⇒ He tells me that he is ill.

Ex: The man said, "We go to Dhaka."
 ⇒ The man said that he (man) went to Dhaka.

Ex: Note: কিন্তু we দ্বারা যদি সমস্ত মানবজাতিকে বোঝানো তাহলে we এর পরিবর্তন করা যায় না।

Ex: The teacher said, "We must die oneday."
 ⇒ The teacher said that we must die oneday.

(ii) Speech এর subject 2nd person (You) হলে Follow করবে verb এর obj-ক
 Ex: He says to me, "You are ill."
 ⇒ He tells me that I am ill.

Note: কিন্তু যদি object না থাকে তাহলে Follow করবে verb এর sub-ক
 Ex: He says, "You are ill."
 He says (সবুজ) obj, "You are ill."

⇒ He says ^{that} he is ill.

(iii) Speech এর subject যদি 3rd person (He/she/it/Rahim) হয় তবে Person এর কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না।

Ex: He says, "Rahim is ill."
 ⇒ He says that Rahim is ill.

Table of person

Person	Subject form	object form	Possessive form
1st (First)	I	me	my
	We	us	our
2nd	You	You	Your
3rd	He	Him	His
	She	Her	Her
	It	it	its
	They	them	their
	Rahim	Rahim	Rahim's

* Object এবং Possessive form এর পরিবর্তন

Ex: Possessive form: Speech এর subject যে person
 - পরিবর্তন হয় সেই person এর Possessive form বসাবে।
 Ex:

Possessive form: Speech এর person যে subject - এর
 বলাচলিত হয়, সেই subject এর Possessive form বসাবে।
 Ex: He said to me, "I have done my duty."
 ⇒ He told me that he had done his duty.

Ex: He said, "I came Yesterday from my village."
 ⇒ He said that he had come previous day from his village.

Object form: speech এর object - দ্বি subject থাকে Follow করে তার object form বসাতে হবে।

Ex: He said to me, "My mother sent me"
 ⇒ He told me that his mother had sent him.

Ex: The teacher said to mina, "I will help you"
 ⇒ The teacher told mina that ~~he~~ would help ~~her~~ him (M)

Speech এর verb এর Tense এর পরিবর্তন

Rule: 1: Reporting verb if present indefinite, present perfect tense, Future indefinite tense হলে, speech এর tense এর কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না। তবে person, object, possessive form থাকলে পরিবর্তন করতে হবে।

Exam: He says, "I am ill"
 ⇒ He says that he is ill.
 He has said, "I have done my duty"
 ⇒ He

Rule- 2: Reporting verb if past tense হলে Reported speech এর Tense/verb এর পরিবর্তন হবে।

** লক্ষ করি কি ভাবে পরিবর্তন হবে :-

Direct speech	Indirect speech
Present indefinite. She said, "It is cold"	Past Indefinite. She said that It was cold.
Present continuous. She said, "I am teaching English."	Past continuous She said that she was teaching English.
Present perfect. She said, "I have done the work"	Past perfect. She said that she had done the work.
Present perfect continuous she said, "I have been teaching"	Past perfect continuous she said that she had been teaching.
Past indefinite. She said, "I went to school."	Past perfect. She said that she had gone to school.
Past continuous. She said, "I was teaching"	Past perfect continuous. She said that she had been teaching.
Past perfect. She said, "I had done the work."	Past perfect. She said that she had done the work.
Past perfect continuous. She said, "I had been teaching".	Past perfect continuous. She said that she had been teaching.

Modal verb এর পরিবর্তন

<u>Will.</u> Exam: Robi said to me, "you <u>will</u> go home."	<u>Would.</u> Robi said to me that I <u>would</u> go home.
<u>Shall.</u> Refat said, "I <u>shall</u> do the work."	<u>Should.</u> Refat said that he would ^{should} do the work.
<u>Can.</u> Raj said, "I <u>can</u> finish the work."	<u>Could.</u> Raj said that he <u>could</u> finish the work.
<u>May.</u> Lima said, "I <u>may</u> go to school"	<u>Might</u> Lima said that she <u>might</u> go to school.
<u>Should have.</u> Raj said, "I <u>should have</u> helped you."	<u>Should have had.</u> Raj said that he <u>should have had</u> helped me.
<u>Could have.</u>	<u>Could have had.</u>

Must- সাধারণত।

Had to- বসে।

N.B. কিন্তু Reported verb টি past tense হলে Reporting speech এর পরিবর্তন হয় না। যদি speech টি চিরন্তন সত্য/অভ্যাসগত কর্ম বোঝায়- কোন প্রবাদ বাক্য বুঝায়।

Exam: 1. He said, "The earth moves round the sun."

→ He said that the earth moves round the sun.

2. He said, "I get up early in the morning".

Ans:

** Direct Speech এর "Thank you" থাকলে Indirect করার সময়-

Sub + thank/thanked + Reporting verb এর object.

Exam: He said to me, "Thank you."

Sub.

→ He thanked me.

** "Good bye" বৃদ্ধ Direct speech- কে Indirect করার সময়-

Exam: He said, "Good bye my friends."

→ He bade his friends good bye.

Sub + bid/bade + object + good bye.

** Direct speech এ- Good morning/Good evening/Good night থাকলে Indirect করার সময়-

Sub + wish /wished + obj. + good morning/evening/night.

Exam: 1. I said to him, "Good morning."

→ I wished him good morning.

2. I said to him, "Good night".

→

** Reporting verb না থাকলে Indirect করার সময় প্রথম The speaker said to the person spoken to লিখে Indirect করতে হয়। X

Exam: "I shall meet you tomorrow"

→ The speaker said to the person spoken to that I should meet him the next day.

** Must: Speech এ must থাকলে সাধারণ Had to বসে। কিন্তু চিরকালীন বাধ্যবকতা বুঝালে Must অপরিবর্তিত থাকে।

Exam: 1. Naz said to me, "I must write a better"

→ Naz said to me that he had to write a letter.

2. Father said to his son, "you must obey your teachers."

9 CH-MH-CH-MH.

→ Father said to him that he must obey his teachers.

This	that	tomorrow	The next day .
Here	there	yesterday	The previous day.
Ago	before	to night	That night.
To day	that day	next week	The following week.
Now	Then	come	go

Imperative sentence এর Narration.

** Imperative sentence: যে sentence দ্বারা আদেশ, উপদেশ, অনুরোধ, প্রার্থনা, নিষেধ, ক্ষমা ইত্যাদি বোঝায়। Imperative sentence ~~করে~~ বলে। চেনার উপায় :- Reporting speech টি verb দিয়া শুরু হয়। এছাড়া শুরুতে please, do, let, do not, never, always, let us, let him, kindly ইত্যাদি শব্দ থাকে।

Exam: Don't tell a lie. (মিথ্যা কথা বল না)

Reporting speech দ্বারা,

প্রস্তাব বুঝালে	Suggested
আদেশ বুঝালে	ordered
অনুরোধ বুঝালে	requested
ক্ষমা বুঝালে	begged
প্রার্থনা বুঝালে	prayed
নিষেধ বুঝালে	for bade
উপদেশ বুঝালে	advised
কোন কিছু স্পষ্ট না বুঝালে	asked বসে।

Rule- 1: Imperative sentence এ Indirect করার সময়-

গঠন :- Sub + said to এর পরিবর্তে অর্থ অনুযায়ী উপরের যে কোন একটি + obj + to + মূল verb (যে কোন বাক্য অংশ (please, always শব্দ উঠে যায়)

Exam: He said to me, "please give me a glass of water"

Ans: He requested me to give him a glass of water.

Rule- 2 : Imperative sentence টি

don't/do not দিয়ে শুরু হলে No to বসে

Never to Never " " " Never বসে।

Exam: The teacher said to the student, "Never tell a lie."

Exam: 1. The teacher said to the student, "Never tell a lie."

Ans: The teacher advised the student never to tell a lie.

2. He said to me, "Don't smoke."

Ans: He forbade me not to smoke.

Rule- 3: Imperative sentence টি let us/let's দিয়ে শুরু হলে প্রথমে sub + said to এর পরিবর্তে suggested + verb এর সাথে ing + বাকি অংশ।

Exam: He said to me, "let us go out for a walk."

Ans: He suggested going out for a walk.

Rule- 4 : Imperative sentence যদি let me/him/them দিয়ে শুরু হয় তাহলে sub + said to এর পরিবর্তে asked + obj + to + Reported speech.

Exam: I said to mother, " let him come with us."

Ans: I asked mother to let him come with us.

Exclamatory sentence এর Narration.

Exclamatory: এ sentence দ্বারা আনন্দ, কষ্ট, দুখে ইত্যাদি প্রকাশ পায়।

চেনার উপায় :- How/what, Alas!, Hurrah!, Bravo!/ শেষ Exclaim Mark (!)

Rule-1: How/what দিয়ে শুরু হলে,

Sub + exclaimed that + sub + verb + very/great + বাকি অংশ।

Exam: 1. The man said, "How fine the bird is!"

Ans: The man exclaimed that the bird was very fine. (Adjective/adverb এর পূর্বে very)

2. He said, "What a fool I am!"

Ans: He exclaimed that he was a great fool. (Noun এর পূর্বে great)

Rule-2: Alas! Hurrah! Bravo! দ্বারা শুরু হলে, আনন্দ প্রকাশ করলে → exclaimed with Joy that

** দুঃখ প্রকাশ করলে → exclaimed with sorrow that.

** কোন কিছু সুষ্ট বোঝা না গেলে শুরু exclaimed that বসে।

Exam: He said, "Alas! I am undone"

Ans: He exclaimed with sorrow that he was undone.

N.B. Direct speech sub/verb না থাকলে, It was ধরে নিতে হবে।

Exam: 1. What a happy news.

Ans: She exclaimed with Joy that it was a very happy news.

2. He said, " what s nice bird"

Ans: He exclaimed with joy that it was a very nice bird.

Optative sentence এর Narration

Optative sentence : a sentence দ্বারা ইচ্ছা/প্রার্থনা করা বুঝায়।

চেনার উপায়: এ জাতীয় sentence - a May, long, Allah, God, could থাকে।

Rule-1: speech এর মতই Allah বা God থাকলে,

চেনার উপায়: sub + prayed that + sub + May থাকলে Might + সুন verb থেকে বাকি অংশ।

EX: The sage said to me, " May God help you?"

→ The sage prayed that God might help me.

অন্যভাবে কৈতে, এচেন হয়।

sub + wished that + sub + May. থাকলে Might + সুন verb থেকে বাকি অংশ।

Father said to me, " May you be happy"

→ Father wished that I might be happy.

Exam: she said, " could I buy it?"

→

Interrogative sentence: a sentence or clause w/h question on

પ્રશ્ન: who, what, where, which, when, How, whom

અથવા સાચાંકારી verb: am, is, are, was, were,

Have to verb: Have, has, Had, અથવા Modal verb: shall, should, will, would, can, could, May, might

સહી નક્કી થાય તો : સર્વજ્ઞ સમજાવેલું છે થાય

Rule-1: sentence w/h - question દ્વારા શરૂ થાય

જોન: sub + said to or નિવડે asked + object + w/h - quest
+ sub + verb + વાકી નો જોડ

EX: He said to me, "What is your mother's name?"

→ He asked me what my mother's name was

Rule-2: સાચાંકારી / have to verb દ્વારા શરૂ થાય

જોન: sub + asked + object + if + sub + verb + વાકી જોડ

EX: He said to me, "Are you ill?"

→ He asked me if I was ill

Rule-3: Modal verb દ્વારા શરૂ થાય

sub + asked + object + if + sub + Modal or past form + વાકી જોડ

I am Sorry !!!!!

V_1 = Base/present form

V_2 = Past form

V_3 = Past Participle form

Tense - ગર્હન

Indefinite	Tense	Structure (ગર્હન)
	Present	Sub + V_1 / S-es form
	Past	Sub + V_2
	Future	Sub + Shall / Will + V_1
Continuous	Tense	Structure (ગર્હન)
	Present	Sub + am / is / are + verb ગર્હ ing
	Past	Sub + was / were + ગર્હ ing
	Future	Sub + Shall be / Will be + verb ગર્હ ing
Perfect	Tense	Structure (ગર્હન)
	Present	Sub + have / has + V_3
	Past	Sub + had + V_3
	Future	Sub + Shall have / Will have + V_3
Perfect Continuous	Tense	Structure (ગર્હન)
	Present	Sub + have been / have been + V ગર્હ ing
	Past	Sub + had been + Verb ગર્હ ing
	Future	Sub + Shall have been will been + verb ing

একটি sentence এর সম্বন্ধে Passage narration গঠিত হয়। অল্প বোঝা, Sentence narration এর rule না দেখে Passage narration শুরু করা উচিত হবে না। এইভাবে Passage narration দিকর্ষক (to the point) করা তখনই সম্ভব যখন Sentence narration প্রতিটি rule ভালো করে জানা থাকে।

Passage Narration এর ক্ষেত্রে যে নিয়মগুলো জানা দরকার:

Rule - 01: সম্পূর্ণ Passage টি শুধু speaker (বক্তা) ও listener (শ্রোতা) দু'জনে বের করতে হবে।

Rule - 02: Reporting verb কোন sentence এর ছাড়াই থাকুক না কেন, তাকে পরিবর্তনের সময় Reported speech এর শুরুতে আনতে হবে।

Exam:

Rule - 03: একই ব্যক্তি একের অধিক কথা বললে, নিচের ক্ষর অনুসারে Reporting verb লিখতে হবে।

➤ **Assertive এর ক্ষেত্রে:**

প্রথম বাক্য: --- said that ---

দ্বিতীয় বাক্য: --- added that --- / also said that ---

তৃতীয় বাক্য: --- again said that ---

চতুর্থ বাক্য: --- further said that --- / further added that ---

Exam: "I want to meet you. I want your permission", said he.

= He said that he wanted to meet me and added that he wanted my permission.

Note: Assertive - এ একজন বক্তা সাধারণত ভিন্নটির অধিক কথা প্রসঙ্গ / চিন্তা বলে না।

➤ **Interrogative এর ক্ষেত্রে:**

প্রথম বাক্য: --- asked if / Wh. word ---

দ্বিতীয় বাক্য: --- also asked if / Wh. word ---

তৃতীয় বাক্য: --- again asked if / Wh. word ---

Note: সাধারণত Interrogative sentence একজন বক্তাকে জিন এর অধিক প্রশ্ন করতে দেখা যায় না।

Exam: "Will you help me? Can you believe it?", he said to me.

= He asked me if I would help him and also asked if I could believe it.

➤ **Imperative এর ক্ষেত্রে:**

প্রথম বাক্য: --- ordered / advised / requested + ...

দ্বিতীয় বাক্য: --- also ordered / also advised / also requested ---

তৃতীয় বাক্য: --- again ordered / again advised / again requested ---

Note: সাধারণত Imperative sentence এও একজন বক্তা ভিন্নের অধিক আদেশ বা উপদেশ দিতে পারে।

Exam: "Do it at once. Try to solve. Don't misunderstand me", the old man said to me.

= The old man ordered me to do it at once. He also ordered me to try to solve.

He again advised me not to misunderstand me.

➤ **Optative এর ক্ষেত্রে:**

প্রথম বাক্য: --- wished / prayed that ---

দ্বিতীয় বাক্য: --- also wished / prayed that ---

Note: Optative sentence এ একজন বক্তাকে দুই এর অধিক আশা বা আকাঙ্ক্ষা প্রকাশ করতে

দেখা যায় না।

Exam: He said to me, "May you get A+. May your life fill with joy."

= He prayed that I might get A+ and also prayed that my life might fill with joy.

► Exclamatory বাক্য:

প্রথম বাক্য: --- exclaimed --- that ---
দ্বিতীয় বাক্য: --- also exclaimed --- that

Note: সাধারণত Exclamatory-তে একজন বক্তা দুইজন অধিক বিষয়বস্তুকে কথায় বর্ণনা।

Exam: "What a surprising your presence is! How sunny you are now!"
the man said to me.

= The man exclaimed with surprise that my presence was very surprising. He also exclaimed that I was very sunny then.

Rule - 4: Reported speech এ কিছু অর্থ থাকলে indirect এ তা পরিবর্তন নিম্নরূপ:

Yes থাকলে = replied affirmatively that / replied in the affirmative that

Exam: He said to me, "Yes, I agree with you."

= He replied affirmatively that he agreed with me.

No থাকলে = replied negatively that / replied in the negative that

Exam: He said to me, "Not, I do not agree with you."

= He replied negatively that he did not agree with me.

Sure থাকলে = Giving assurance -- (যা sentence এর শুরুতে বসে)

Exam: She said to me, "Sure, I will be with you."

= Giving assurance, she told me that she would be with me.

Sir / Madam বলে সম্বোধন থাকলে = Politely / respectfully

Exam: Rita said to me her teacher, "Sir, can you permit me?"

= Rita respectfully / politely asked her teacher if he could permit her.

Dear Friend / Dear mom / Dear sister থাকলে = Addressing as উক্ত অর্থ / Addressing + object + as + উক্ত অর্থ

Exam: He said to me, "Dear Friend, I miss you a lot."

= Addressing as dear friend he told me that he missed me a lot.

By Allah (আল্লাহর কসম) / By God (ইস্রের কসম) / By my life (আজার জীবনের কসম) থাকলে = Swearing by Allah / God / life ----

Exam: He said to all, "By Allah, I will kill the criminal."

= Swearing by Allah, he told all that he would kill the criminal.

Rule - 05: Present participle Phrase (verb + ing + extension) হওয়া (যদি থাকুক না কেন, Indirect করার সময় reporting verb এর পূর্বে বসাতে হবে)

Exam: Will you come here again?, asked he, indicating me.

= Indicating me, he asked if I would go there again, = come থাকলে go অর্থ বসানীয়, "Indicating me" একটি present participle phrase। এই ধরনের Present Participle phrase থাকলে, indirect করার সময় শুরুতে নিচু আসতে হয়।

Rule - 06: Present participle ছাড়া অন্য কোনো phrase (অর্থসমূহ) থাকলে indirect করা সময় উক্ত phrase গুলো জান পরিবর্তন করে না।

Exam: "Will you come here again?", asked he, understood my condition.

= He asked understood my condition if I would go there again.

লক্ষ্যীয়, "understood my condition" এটি একটি phrase। এই ধরনের phrase থাকলে indirect করার সময় তা আর participle phrase এর মত শুরুতে বসে না।

অন্যনা কথা:

v3 + extension = Past participle phrase