Narration কাকে বলে? কত প্রকার ও কি কি?

একজন বক্তার বক্তব্য ব্যক্ত করার উপায়কে **narration** বলে।

The way of reporting the speech of a speaker is called **narration**.

একজন বক্তার বক্তব্য প্রধানত: দুই উপায়ে ব্যক্ত হয়ে থাকে:

- Direct Speech
- Indirect Speech (Sometimes called Reported Speech)

Direct Speech:

Direct speech হল বক্তার দ্বারা বলা হুবহু বক্তব্য যা quotation mark বা উদ্ধৃতি চিহ্নের মধ্যে থাকে।

Direct speech is the exact speech said by the speaker which is put within quotation marks.

Example:

> He said to his friend, "I like sweets very much."

Direct speech এর মধ্যে দুটি অংশ থাকে:

- **Reporting Speech** and
- **Reported Speech**

একটি comma (,) এবং দুটি inverted comma ("") এই অংশ দুটিকে একে অপর থেকে পৃথক করে।

I. Reporting Speech:

Reporting speech হল inverted comma-র বাইরের অংশ অর্থাৎ comma-র আগের অংশ। এখানে দুটি পক্ষ জড়িত থাকে, বক্তা এবং সে যাকে বলছে।

উপরের উদাহরণে, He said to his friend, হল reporting speech.

Reporting speech is the part which is outside the inverted commas, i.e., the part before the comma. It involves two parties the reporter and to whom s/he is reporting.

II. Reported Speech:

Reported Speech হল inverted comma-র মধ্যেকার অংশ।

Reported Speech is the part which is within the inverted commas.

উপরের উদাহরণে, "I like sweets very much."-হল reported speech।

Indirect Speech:

Indirect speech, যা reported speech নামেও পরিচিত, তা হল বক্তার বক্তব্যের সারাংশ যা অন্য কেউ ব্যক্ত করে।

Indirect speech, also known as reported speech, is the substance of the speaker's speech given by someone else.

Example:

ধরুন উপরের উদাহরণের indirect speech।

He told his friend that he liked sweets very much.

Indirect speech or reported speech-এ নিম্নোক্ত বিষয়গুলো লক্ষ করা যায়:

- কোন inverted comma ব্যবহৃত হয়না, **reporting speech** এবং **reported speech** একে অপরের সাথে conjunction যেমন: 'that', 'if', or 'whether' প্রভৃতি দ্বারা যুক্ত থাকে।
  No inverted commas are used, **reporting speech** and **reported speech** are joined with each other by conjunctions like 'that', 'if', or 'whether' etc.
- **Reporting speech** এবং **reported speech** এর মাঝে কোন comma থাকেনা।
  Reporting speech and **reported speech** have no comma between them.
- Full stop বা Period sign ব্যবহৃত হয় প্রশ্নবোধক বা বিস্ময়বোধক চিহ্নের পরিবর্তে।
- Reporting speech-এর tense আগের মতই থাকবে।
  The tense of reporting speech is the same as before.
- Interrogative, exclamatory, operative এবং imperative sentence-কে assertive sentence-এ পরিণত করা হয়।
  Interrogative, exclamatory, operative and imperative sentences are converted to the assertive sentence.
- **Reported speech-**এর tense, **reporting speech-**এর tense-কে অনুসরণ করে।
  Tense of **reported speech** follows the tense of **reporting speech.**
- Reporting verb, reported speech অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তিত হয়। উপরের উদাহরণে, told একটি reporting verb এবং liked একটি reported verb। Sentence-এর ধরন অনুযায়ী বিভিন্ন ধরনের reporting verb

ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন: asked, offered, promised প্রভৃতি।

Reporting verb is changed according to the **reported speech**. In the above example, told is a reporting verb and liked is a reported verb. Different reporting verbs are used on the basis of the type of sentence. Such as, asked, offered, promised, etc.

- **Reported speech**-এর pronoun SON নামের একটি নিয়মে পরিবর্তিত হয়, যেখানে, S=Subject, O=Object এবং N=No change। এই নিয়ম অনুযায়ী, first person, reporting verb-এর subject হিসেবে পরিবর্তিত হয়; second person, reporting verb-এর object হিসেবে পরিবর্তিত হয় এবং third person-এর ক্ষেত্রে কোন পরিবর্তন হয়না।

  The pronoun of **reported speech** is changed according to a rule called SON where, S=Subject, O=Object and N=No change. According to this rule, the first person is changed to the subject of reporting verb; the second person is changed to the object of reporting verb, and in case of the third person, there is no change.

- Direct speech-এর adverb-গুলোর পরিবর্তন করা হয়।

  The adverbs of the direct speech are changed.

Narration - Reporting to Reported Speech

কিভাবে **direct speech-**কে **indirect speech-**এ পরিণত করা হয় তা নিচে বিশদভাবে বর্ণিত হল**:**

যখন direct speech-কে indirect speech-এ পরিবর্তিত করা হয় তখন tense-এর নিম্নোক্ত নিয়মগুলো অনুসরণ করা হয়।

1. Direct speech-কে indirect speech-এ পরিণত করার সময় যদি reporting verb, present বা future tense-এ থাকে তবে reported speech-এর verb-এর কোন পরিবর্তন হয়না।

During changing direct speech into indirect speech, if the reporting verb is in the present or future tenses, there is no change in the tense of the verb in the reported speech.

Example:

- He says, "You love music." (Direct)
- He says that you love music. (Indirect)
- He says, "You loved the music." (Direct)
- He says that you loved the music. (Indirect)
- He will say, "You love music." (Direct)
- He will say that you love music. (Indirect)

2. যখন reporting verb, past tense-এ থাকে তখন reported speech-এর verb past tense-এর চার প্রকারের এক বা অন্য প্রকারে পরিবর্তিত হয়।

When reporting verb is in the past tense the reported speech's verb is changed to one or the other of the four forms of past tense.

i. Present Indefinite Tense, Past Indefinite Tense-এ পরিবর্তিত হয়।

Present Indefinite Tense is changed into Past Indefinite Tense.

Example:

- He said to me, "She goes to school every day." (Direct)
- He told me that she went school every day. (Indirect)

ii. Present Continuous Tense, Past Continuous Tense- এ পরিবর্তিত হয়। অর্থাৎ-

Am, is বা are+ verb-এর simple form +ing –থেকে- was or were+ verb-এর simple form +ing

Present Continuous Tense is changed into Past Continuous Tense, i.e.

Am, is or are+simple form of verb+ing –to- was or were+ simple form of verb+ing

Example:

- He said to me, "She is going to school." (Direct)

- He told me that she was going to school. (Indirect)
- He said to me, "Is she going to school?" (Direct)
- He asked me if she was going to school. (Indirect)

iii. Present Perfect tense, Past Perfect Tense- এ পরিবর্তিত হয়। অর্থাৎ-

Has বা Have+ verb-এর past participle form- থেকে - Had+ verb-এর past participle form

Present Perfect tense is changed into Past Perfect Tense, i.e.

Has or Have+ past participle form of verb-to- Had+ past participle form of verb

Example:

- He said to me, "She has gone to school." (Direct)
- He told me that she had gone to school. (Indirect)

iv. Present Perfect Continuous tense, Past Perfect Continuous Tense- এ পরিবর্তিত হয়। অর্থাৎ-

Has or Have been+ verb-এর simple form +ing– থেকে -Had been+ verb-এর simple form +ing

Present Perfect Continuous tense is transformed to Past Perfect Continuous Tense, e.

Has or Have been+ simple form of verb+ing–to-Had been+ simple form of verb+ing

Example:

- He said to me, "She has been studying for five hours." (Direct)
- He told me that she had been studying for five hours. (Indirect)

v. Past Indefinite Tense, Past Perfect Tense-এ পরিবর্তিত হয়, অর্থাৎ-

Verb-এর Past form – থেকে- Had+ verb-এর past participle form

Past Indefinite Tense is changed into Past Perfect Tense, i.e.

Past form of verb -to- Had+ past participle form of verb

Example:

- He said to me, "She did it." (Direct)
- He told me that she had done it. (Indirect)

vi. Past Continuous Tense, Past Perfect Continuous Tense- এ পরিবর্তিত হয়, অর্থাৎ-

Was or were+ verb-এর simple form +ing – থেকে - Had been+ verb-এর simple form +ing

Past Continuous Tense is changed into Past Perfect Continuous Tense, i.e.

Was or were+ simple form of verb +ing –to- Had been+ simple form of verb +ing

Example:

- He said to me, "She was doing the work." (Direct)
- He told me that she had been doing the work. (Indirect)

vii. Past Perfect Tense এবং Past Perfect Continuous Tense একই থাকে।

Past Perfect Tense and Past Perfect Continuous Tense remain the same.

Example:

- He said to me, " She had done it." (Direct)
- He told me that she had done it. (Indirect)
- He said to me, "She had been studying for three hours." (Direct)
- He told me that she had been studying for three hours. (Indirect)

viii. Shall এবং will "would"-এ পরিবর্তিত হয়; can "could"-এ এ পরিবর্তিত হয় এবং may "might"-এ পরিবর্তিত হয়।

Shall and will are changed into "would"; can is changed into "could" and may is changed into "might".

Example:

- He said to me, "She will go to school." (Direct)
- He told me that she would go to school. (Indirect)
- He said to me, "She can do it." (Direct)
- He told me that she could do it. (Indirect)
- He said to me, "She may come." (Direct)
- He told me that she might come. (Indirect)

3. যখন reported speech কোন চিরন্তন সত্য, বা অভ্যাসগত সত্য বোঝায়, তখন reported speech-এর verb অপরিবর্তিত থাকবে যদিও reporting verb, past form-এ থাকে।

When the reported speech states some universal truth or habitual fact, the reported speech's verb remains unchanged, even if the reporting verb is using the past form.

Example:

- He said, "Son, the sun rises in the East, not the west." (Direct)
- Addressing me as son he said that the sun rises in the east, not the west. (Indirect)
- He said, "You love music." (Direct)
- He said that you love music. (Indirect)

4. শব্দ যেগুলো দ্বারা কাছের সময় বা জায়গা বোঝায়, সেগুলো নিম্নের নিয়মে দূরত্ববোধক করা হয়:

The words showing nearness of time or place are changed into words showing distance in the following ways:

From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To

Now	Then	This	That	Here	There	Today	That day
Tonight	That night	These	Those	Yesterday	The previous day	Come	Go
Hence	Thence	Last night	The previous night	Thus	So	Hither	Thither
Tomorrow	The next day	Ago	Before	-	-	-	-

Narration - Reported to Reporting Speech

Reported থেকে Reporting Speech এ পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম:

How indirect speech is changed to direct speech is broadly discussed below.

When indirect speech is changed to direct speech, the following rules of tense are followed.

1. Indirect speech-কে direct speech-এ পরিণত করার সময় যদি reporting verb, present বা future tense-এ থাকে তবে reporting speech-এর verb-এর কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না।

During changing indirect speech into direct speech, if the reporting verb is in the present or future tenses, there is no change in the tense of the verb in the reporting speech.

Example:

- He says that you love cats. (Indirect)
- He says, "You love cats." (Direct)
- He says that you loved the cat. (Indirect)
- He says, "You loved the cat." (Direct)
- He will say that you love cats. (Indirect)
- He will say, "You love cats." (Direct)

2. যখন reporting verb, past tense-এ থাকে তখন reporting speech-এর verb past tense-এর চার প্রকারের এক বা অন্য প্রকারে পরিবর্তিত হয়। যেমন:

i. Past Indefinite Tense, Present Indefinite Tense-এ পরিবর্তিত হয়।

Past Indefinite Tense is changed into Present Indefinite Tense.

Example:

- He told me that she studied every day. (Indirect)
- He said to me, "She goes studies every day." (Direct)

ii. Past Continuous Tense, Present Continuous Tense - এ পরিবর্তিত হয়। অর্থাৎ-

Am, is বা are+ verb-এর simple form +ing –থেকে- was বা were+ verb-এর simple form +ing

Past Continuous Tense is changed into Present Continuous Tense, i.e.

was or were + simple form of verb+ing –to- Am, is or are + simple form of verb+ing

Example:

- He told me that she was studying. (Indirect)
- He said to me, "She is studying." (Direct)
- He asked me if she was studying. (Indirect)
- He said to me, "Is she studying?" (Direct)

iii. Past Perfect Tense, Present Perfect tense - এ পরিবর্তিত হয়। অর্থাৎ-

Had + verb-এর past participle form- থেকে - Has বা Have + verb-এর past participle form

Past Perfect Tense is changed into Present Perfect tense, i.e.

Had+ past participle form of verb-to- Has or Have + past participle form of verb

Example:

- Hasan told me that Saira had done it. (Indirect)
- Hasan said to me, "Saira has done it." (Direct)

iv. Present Perfect Continuous tense, Past Perfect Continuous Tense- এ পরিবর্তিত হয়। অর্থাৎ-

Had been + verb-এর simple form +ing– থেকে - Has বা Have been + verb-এর simple form +ing

Past Perfect Continuous Tense is changed into Present Perfect Continuous tense, i.e.

Had been + simple form of verb+ing–to- Has or Have been + simple form of verb+ing

Example:

- He told me that she had been singing for five hours. (Indirect)
- He said to me, "She has been singing for five hours." (Direct)

v. Past Perfect Tense, Past Indefinite Tense -এ পরিবর্তিত হয়, অর্থাৎ-

Had+ verb-এর past participle form – থেকে- Verb-এর Past form

Past Perfect Tense is changed into Past Indefinite Tense, i.e.

Had+ past participle form of verb -to- Past form of verb

Example:

- He told me that she had sung it. (Indirect)
- He said to me, "She sang it." (Direct)

vi. Past Perfect Continuous Tense, Past Continuous Tense - এ পরিবর্তিত হয়, অর্থাৎ-

Had been+ verb-এর simple form +ing– থেকে - Was or were+ verb-এর simple form +ing

Past Perfect Continuous Tense is changed into Past Continuous Tense, i.e.

Had been+ simple form of verb +ing –to- Was or were+ simple form of verb +ing

Example:

- He told me that she had been singing the song. (Indirect)
- He said to me, "She was singing the song." (Direct)

vii. Past Perfect Tense এবং Past Perfect Continuous Tense একই থাকে।

Past Perfect Tense and Past Perfect Continuous Tense remain the same.

Example:

- He told me that she had sung it. (Indirect)
- He said to me, " She had sung it." (Direct)
- He told me that she had been singing for three hours. (Indirect)
- He said to me, "She had been singing for three hours." (Direct)

viii. "Would", Shall/will -এ পরিবর্তিত হয়; "could",can-এ পরিবর্তিত হয় এবং "might", may-এ পরিবর্তিত হয়।

"Would" is changed into Shall/will; "could" is changed into can and"might" is changed into may.

Example:

- He told me that she would sing the song. (Indirect)
- He said to me, "She will sing the song." (Direct)
- He told me that she could sing the song. (Indirect)
- He said to me, "She can sing the song." (Direct)
- He told me that she might sing the song. (Indirect)
- He said to me, "She may sing the song." (Direct)

2. যখন reported speech কোন চিরন্তন সত্য, বা অভ্যাসগত সত্য বোঝায়, তখন reporting speech-এর verb অপরিবর্তিত থাকবে যদিও reporting verb, past form-এ থাকে।

When the reported speech states some universal truth or habitual fact, the reporting speech's verb remains unaffected even if the reporting verb is in past form.

Example:

- He said that the sun sets in the west. (Indirect)
- He said, "The sun sets in the west." (Direct)
- He said that you love cats. (Indirect)
- He said, "You love cats." (Direct)

3. দূরত্ববোধক শব্দগুলোকে নিম্নের নিয়মে কাছের সময় বা জায়গা বোঝায় এমন শব্দে পরিণত করা হয়:

From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
Then	Now	That	This	There	Here	That day	Today
That night	Tonight	Those	These	The previous day	Yesterday	Go	Come
Thence	Hence	The previous night	Last night	So	Thus	Thither	Hither
The next day	Tomorrow	Before	Ago	-	-	-	-

Passage Narration

Passage narration লেখার সময় কিছু নির্দিষ্ট নিয়ম অনুসরণ করা হয়। সব নিয়মগুলো নিচে উদাহরণসহ বর্ণিত হল:

Some certain rules are followed while writing passage narration. All the rules are discussed with examples below:

Rule 1:

At first, you have to read the whole passage to identify the speaker and the audience. Then you have to determine the mood of the verb in their speeches.

প্রথমে, সম্পূর্ণ passage টি পড়ে বক্তা এবং শ্রোতাকে চিহ্নিত করতে হবে। তারপর তাদের উক্তিগুলোর ক্রিয়ার ধরন বুঝতে হবে।

Example:

- "Will you come with me?", said Pria to Ria. "I will come." Said Ria. (Direct)
- Pria asked Ria if she would come with her. Ria replied that she would come. (Indirect)

Rule 2:

When the reporting verb is placed in the middle or at the last of the sentence while converting it into Indirect you have to put it after the subject in starting of the sentence.

যখন reporting verb sentence-এর মাঝে বা শেষে থাকে তবে একে Indirect করতে তাকে sentence-এর শুরুতে subject-এর পরে বসাতে হবে।

Example:

- "Where do you live?", said Tina. "I live at Dhanmondi.", said Rina. (Direct)
- Tina asked Rina where she lived. Rina replied that she lived at Dhanmondi. (Indirect)

Rule 3:

Passage-এ যদি বক্তা একের অধিক উক্তি ব্যবহার করে তবে প্রথম উক্তি উল্লেখ করার পর, পরবর্তী উক্তিগুলো উল্লেখ করার সময় নিম্নোক্ত নিয়মগুলো অনুসরণ করা হয়:

i. Assertive sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে: also said/again said, added/further added, প্রভৃতি ব্যবহার করা হয়।

In case of Assertive sentences: also said/again said, added/further added, etc. are used.

ii. Interrogative sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে: also asked/again asked/ further asked, প্রভৃতি ব্যবহার করা হয়।

In case of Interrogative sentences: also asked/again asked/ further asked, etc. are used.

iii. Imperative sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে: and ordered to/ and requested, প্রভৃতি ব্যবহার করা হয়।

In case of Imperative sentences: and ordered to/ and requested, etc. are used.

iv. Optative sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে: and wished/and prayed that, প্রভৃতি ব্যবহার করা হয়।

In case of Optative sentences: and wished/and prayed that, etc. are used.

v. Exclamatory sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে: and exclaimed with happiness/ joy that/in grief that, প্রভৃতি ব্যবহার করা হয়।

In case of Exclamatory sentences: and exclaimed with happiness/ joy that/in grief that, etc. are used.

Example:

- "I will help you to solve this problem. I am responsible for it." The boy said. "Why did you do it? Do you have time for it? You are leaving Dhaka this evening." I said. (Direct)
- The boy told me that he would solve this problem. He added that he was responsible for it. I asked him the reason for doing it. I also asked if he had time for it. I added that he was leaving Dhaka that evening. (Indirect)

Rule 4:

If reported speech has only "Yes", then Subject+ replied in the affirmative or Subject+ Auxilliary Verb is used and if reported speech has other speech after "Yes", then Subject+ replied in the affirmative and said that is used.

যদি reported speech-এ শুধু "Yes"থাকে তবে Subject+ replied in the affirmative বা Subject+ Auxilliary Verb ব্যবহার করা হয় এবং reported speech-এ "Yes"-এর পর আরও বক্তব্য থাকে তবে Subject+ replied in the affirmative and said that ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example:

- I said to him, "Have you done the math?". "Yes. I have also done another one." He said. (Direct)
- I asked him if he had done the math. He replied in the affirmative. Or, he said that he had. And he said that he had also done another one. (Indirect)

Rule 5:

If reported speech has only "No", then Subject+ replied in the negative or Subject+ Auxilliary Verb+ not is used and if reported speech has other speech after "No", then Subject+ replied in the negative and said that is used.

যদি reported speech-এ শুধু "No" থাকে তবে Subject+ replied in the negative বা Subject+ Auxilliary Verb+ not ব্যবহার করা হয় এবং reported speech-এ "No" এর পর আরও বক্তব্য থাকে তবে Subject+ replied in the negative and said that ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example:

- I said to him, "Have you done the math?". "No. I will do it later." He said. (Direct)
- I asked him if he had done the math. He replied in the negative. Or, he said that he had not. And he said that he would do it later. (Indirect)

Rule 6:

When direct speech has "Sir", the indirect speech will use with respect/respectfully/ politely instead of "Sir".

যখন direct speech-এ "Sir" থাকে, indirect speech "Sir" এর পরিবর্তে with respect/respectfully/ politely ব্যবহার করবে।

Example:

- The student said to the teacher," Sir, will you teach me the math?" (Direct)
- The student asked the teacher respectfully if he would teach him the math. / The student respectfully asked the teacher if he would teach him the math. (Indirect)

Rule 7:

If someone is addressed in the direct speech, the indirect speech will use addressing 'as'.

যদি direct speech-এ কাউকে সম্বোধন করা হয় তবে indirect speech-এ addressing as ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example:

- "Are you okay, Tonni?" said Piu. (Direct)
- Addressing as Tonni, Piu asked if she was okay. (Indirect)

Rule 8:

If outside the inverted comma reporting speech has "ask", it will be used after the subject in the indirect speech.

যদি inverted comma-র বাইরে reporting speech-এ "ask" থাকে, তবে তা indirect speech-এ subject-এর পরে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example:

- "Are you coming?" asked Rina looking at me. "You may join me when I " Rina said. (Direct)
- Looking at me, Rina asked If I was going. She suggested me to join her when she would go. (Indirect)

Rule 9:

When reported speech has a note of interrogation (?) after an assertive sentence, the indirect speech will use "being surprised" before the reporting verb.

যখন reported speech-এ একটি assertive sentence-এর পর note of interrogation (?) থাকে, indirect speech-এ reporting verb-এর আগে "being surprised" ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Example:

- He said to me, "You did it?" (Direct)

- Being surprised he asked me if I had done it. (Indirect)

Rule 10:

When reported speech has "Thank", the indirect speech will use reported verb's subject+ thanked+ reported verb's object.

যখন reported speech-এ "Thank" থাকে, তখন indirect speech, reported verb's subject+ thanked+ reported verb's object ব্যবহার করে।

Example:

- Karim said to me, "Thank you." (Direct)
- Karim thanked me. (Indirect)

Rule 11:

If reported speech has "Goodbye", the indirect speech will use reported verb's subject+ bade+ reported verb's object+ goodbye.

যদি reported speech-এ "Good bye" থাকে তবে indirect speech, reported verb's subject+ bade+ reported verb's object+ good bye ব্যবহার করবে।

Example:

- She said Lira, "Goodbye." (Direct)
- She bade Lira goodbye. (Indirect)

Rule 12:

If reported speech has a good night/good morning/ good evening, the indirect speech will use, reported verb's subject+ wished+ reported verb's object+ good night/good morning/ good evening.

যদি reported speech-এ good night/good morning/ good evening থাকে তবে indirect speech, reported verb's subject+ wished+ reported verb's object+ good night/good morning/ good evening ব্যবহার করবে।

Example:

- He said to her, "Good evening." (Direct)
- He wished her good evening. (Indirect)

Rule 13:

Sometimes reported speech doesn't have a complete sentence, in those cases, you have to follow the speaker's speech in indirect speech to get the full meaning.

কোন কোনসময় reported speech-এ সম্পূর্ণ sentence থাকেনা, সেসব ক্ষেত্রে আপনাকে indirect speech-এ বক্তার বক্তব্য অনুসরণ করে পূর্ণাঙ্গ অর্থ খুঁজে নিতে হবে।

Example:

- "Thirty taka" The salesman said to me. (Direct)
- The salesman told me it had been thirty taka (Indirect)

Rule 14:

Often reported speech doesn't mention the speaker and the listener, in these cases you have to mention the speaker and the listener while transforming it into indirect speech.

প্রায়ই reported speech-এ বক্তা ও শ্রোতার উল্লেখ থাকে না, এসব ক্ষেত্রে আপনাকে একে indirect speech-এ রূপান্তরিত করতে বক্তার ক্ষেত্রে the speaker এবং শ্রোতার ক্ষেত্রে the listener উল্লেখ করতে হবে।

Example:

- "What are you doing now?" "I am writing an article." (Direct)
- The speaker asked the listener what he was doing then. The listener replied that s/he was writing an article. (Indirect)

Rule 15:

If reported speech has asked/ cried/replied/muttered, the reporting verb in the indirect speech will be unchanged.

যদি reported speech-এ asked/ cried/replied/muttered থাকে তবে indirect speech-এ reporting verb-এর কোন পরিবর্তন হবেনা।

Example:

- "Help me." He cried. (Direct)
- He cried to help him. (Indirect)