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Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Hence Next Hither to Last Last	Thence following Thither to Previous Before
Last Yesterday Yesterday Yesterday	Earlier The day Before The day earlier The previous day

### [D] Change of the Sentence

#### TYPE-Ist :- Simple Sentences का Direct में Indirect Speech बनाना।

Said की-said में Said toकी-told में

Note: Asaid का said ही रहता है।
② said के बाद to का use तभी करते है

छ हम said की told में बदल देते है और told का use तभी होता है जब Obj. दिया हुआ होता है।

का पड़े सभा हाता हु उनके एका हिमा हुआ हाता है। की Reporting verb तथा Reported Speech की combind करने के लिए हम conjunction के रूप में that का use करते हैं और यहाँ पर that का अर्थ हो जाता हैं - 'हि'।

- ⇒ राम ने सीता में कहा।

  Ram said Sita·[X]

  Ram said to Sita·[V]

  Ram told to sita·[X]

  Ram told Sita·[V]
- ⇒ राम मै कहा कि। Ram told that · [x] Ram said that · [v]
- ⇒ A gentleman said to the robbers, "You have detained me only for ransom."

  ⇒ A gentleman told the robbers that they

had detained him only for ransom.

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⇒ Sita said, "You did not follow my advice yesterday, my father."

=> Sita told her father that he had not followed her advice the previous day.

⇒ Rakesh said, "You have told a die to me, my father."

=> Rakesh told his father that he had told a lie to him.

⇒ Sita said, "We have won the match."

=> Sita said that they had won the match.

Note]:- यदि Reporting verb का sub. singular हैं। तथा Reported Speech का sub. We ही. तो हमें We के लिए कभी भी He, She, I d का Use नहीं करना चाहिये। बाल्कि हमें They का use करना चाहिये।

TYPE-Ind: Interrogative Sentence of

Said की- asked में या Inquired में Said toके-asked में या Inquired of में

Note]: Dsaid के बाद तक हैं। उनवावा न है। हमें इसे asked में बदल दैना चाहिये।

2 हम Inquired के बाद of का use तमीकरी 178/366

है जब oby हियाँ हुड़ना होता है।

® Reporting verb तया Reported Speech हा combine करने के लिए हम conjunction के मा में If या Whether या wh-word में में किसी एक का use करते हैं।

के यहि Reported Speech Helping Verb में शुरू हा, ता हम conjunction के रूप में If या whether में में किसी एक का use करते हैं।

डि यदि Reported Speech wh-word म शुरु हो , तौ हम conjunction के कप में उसी wh-word का use करते हैं औा कि हिया हुआ होता है।

© Interrogative Sentence के Simple Sentence में बदल की है। अर्थात् conjunction के बाद sub. का use करते है।

Duestion mark (?) है। हरा देते है और वास्त्र के अन्त्र में Full stop [:] का use करते हैं।

He said to me, "Are you taking me to the police station?"

He asked me whether / if I was taking him to the police station.

=) He inquired of me whether lif I was taking him to the police station.

TYPE-IIIrd: Imperative Sentence of Reported Speech 9-11-11

> ordered # > commanded # > commanded # > requested # > advised # > for bade # > refused # > warned # > suggested # > proposed # > asked # > asked # > told # > told

Note: - यहाँ पर हम Reporting verb त्या reported speech की combine करने के लिए conjunction के का में to का use करते हैं और to के बाह

urged #

#### हमेशा V1 अनानी चाहिये।

Note: - Direct से Indirect बनाते सामय हम Kindly / Please की हरा देते हैं क्योंकि हम Kindly / Please की requestedमा urged में बदल सुके होते हैं।

⇒ He said to his master. " Please grant me leave for six days."

=> He requested his moster to grant him leave for six days.

Note: - यदि Reported Speech "Do not' से मुरु हो, तो हम said अपना said to की asked, ordered, requested etc. में नदलना चाहे तो इस स्विति में हमें 'Do not' के लिये केवल not का use करना चाहिये और not के बाद हमें to + 1/1 का use करना चाहिये।

इसके अलावा यदि Reported Speech "Do not" से शुरू हो जीर हम said अवन said to कें। forbade में बदलना चाहे तो इस स्वित में हमें कि not" के लिये not का use नहीं करना चाहिये क्यों के हिन से हिन हों है। English में एक साच दें। Negatives का use नहीं होती है।

> He said to her, "Do not sit on my hat."

O He ordered her not to sit on his hat.

The commanded her not to sit on his hat.

The warned her not to sit on his hat.

The advised her not to sit on his hat.

- 1 He asked her not to sit on his hat.
- @ He told her not to sixt on his hat.

The forbade her to sit on his hat.

Special Note]:- English में निम्नांकित verbs ऐसी है जी कि अपने आप में नकारात्मक उनर्च रखती है। अतः इनके साच डान्य किसी Negative wood का use नहीं करना चाहिये।

- 1. Refuse -d-d
- 2. Prohibit ed ed
- 3. Deny Denied Denied
- 4. Refute Refuted Refuted
- 5. forbid forbade forbidden

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- =) I said to him, "Do not tell a lie."
- =) I forbade him to tell a clie.

Note:- English में कभी-भी split Infinitieve verb का use नहीं करना चाहिये अर्चात् to + V1 के बीच में खह नहीं लिखना चाहिये ।

- I advised him/ to not go / there alone.

  Ans not to go.
- =) The king said to his soldiers, " Whip this wicket man fifty times."

The king ordered his soldiers to whip that wicket man fifty times.

# TYPE-IV-th : यदि Reported Speech "Let us" देन शुरुहो तो Indirect Speech बनाना

said के C suggested में

said to of \_ suggested to fi

Note:- (1) suggest तथा propose रिभी verbs है जिनके बाद यदि object दिया हुउना हो. तो हमें to का use करना पड़ता है। यहि हम ने० का use नहीं करें तो sentence Incorrect हो जाता है।

② हम यहाँ पर conjunction के रूप में that 182/366

का use करते हैं।

Should में बदल देते है।

\* कैसे पता लागायों कि Let us की We should में change करे या They should में \*

Style-Ist :- यदि Reporting verb के sub के उप में या obj. के रूप में Ist person दिया हुआ हो, ते हम Let us की We should में बदल देते है।

=> Down I said to him, "Let us take this old man to hospital."

I proposed to him that we should take that old man to hospital.

Style-IInd: - यदि Reporting verb केन तो sub. के रूप में और न ही obj. के रूप में Ist Person दिया हो. तो हमें 'Led us" की They should में बदल दैना पाहिये।

> Ram said to Sohan, "Let us make amends for this loss caused by us." → Ram proposed to Sohan that they should make amends for that closs caused by them.

\* यदि Reported speech "Let us" से शुरु हो डोरि हम conjunction के रूप में to का use करना चाहिती इस खिरोते में हम Lect us की हरा दैते हैं।

- > He said to me. " Let us go for a walk."
- 1 He suggested to me to go for a walk.

  2 He suggested to me that we should go for a walk.
- ⇒ Sita said, "Let us sing a song."
  ⇒ Sita suggested to sing a song.
- \* English में निम्नांकित Verbs ऐसी है जिनके बाद छ Gerund तथा Infinitive दीनों verb का use कर सकते है। परन्त एक निर्वित शर्त (Condition) के साब
  - 1 Allow Allowed - Allowed
  - @ Permit Permitted Permitted
  - Advise Advised Advised

4 forbid - forbade - forbidden

suggest - suggested - suggested

propose - proposed - proposed

Style-Ist:- यदि उपर्युग्त verb के तुरत बाद कीई दूसरी verb का use प्रदाजाये ती हमें रादैव Gerund verb का use करना चाहिये।

> He allowed going out. [to go/going]

She suggested / to pluck / some flowers. Ans plucking.

Style - IInd :- यि उपर्युन्त verbs के बाद object 184/366 दिया हुआ है। उनीर obj. के बाद verb का use यहा जाये ती हमें हमेशा Infinitive verb का use कुरना चाहिये।

=) He allowed me to go home yesterday.
[to go / going]

TYPE-Yth: निमिद्ध Let के बाद us नहीं दिया हुआ है। ती Reported Speech बनाना

Step-Ist

said अग्वा said to की

F ordered fi → commanded fi → requested fi → asked fi → told fi Note:- ① यहाँ पर हम conjunction के रूप में to का use करते है। ② यहाँ पर हम Lect की नहीं हराते हैं और Lect यहाँ पर एक 14 हो जाती है।

→ He said to me, " Please led me go now. → He requested me to let him go then then.

The emperor said to his men, "Lect this wicked man whip."

> The emperor ordered / commanded his men to let that wicked man whip.

Step-Ind :- यदि Reported Speech "Let" से शुरु हो और Let के बाद एउ नहीं दिया हुआ हो और हम conjunction के रूप में that का use करना चाहे तो इस स्विति में —

(1) हमें Led के बाद आने वाले obj. का sub बना देना चाहिये और इस sub, की आवश्यकता नुसार बदल देना चाहिये।

हों Let की might be allowed to "में बढ़ल हैना चाहिये ओर इस might be allowed to का use sub. के दरन्त बाद करना चाहिये।

→ He said to his Boss, "Please Let me die."
→ He requested his Boss that he might be allowed to die.

> The king said to his soldiers, "Let her

put in prison.

The king ordered his soldiers that she might be allowed to put in prison.

SPECIAL

\* जाब हम Let का use एक तरह में conditional word के रूप में करें तो घहां पर Let का अर्थ हो जाता है-"-पाहे"। और इस स्थिति में Let के साध एक दूसरा sentence और दिया हुना होता है।

said of - said fi said to Bi - told 31 conjunction - that original

Note :- यहाँ पर हम Lett की न केवल might में बदले हैं बाटिक सांच में However का use भी करते हैं।

- => He said to us, "Let her work hard, She cannot pass."
- > He told us that she could not pass however she might work hard.
- => I said to her," Let him hurry up, he cannot catch the bus."
- => I told her that he could not catch the = bus however he might hurry up.

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TYPE-VITT :- Optative Sentence and Reported Speech a-11-11
Hints:- [A] Greeting word 和 烈东 副市 置]
OGood morning! O Good evening!  OGood noon! OGood afternoon!  OGood bye!  OGood night! OGood Adeiu!
1.2,3,4 आने पर said की — wished में said to की
5,6,7,8 उनाने पर said की bade में said to की
Note : मियहाँ पर Reporting verb तथा Reporte

Note : भ्रियहाँ पर Reporting verb तथा Reported speech की combine करने के लिये हम किसी भी conjunction का use नहीं करते हैं।

② Exclamation mark (!) की हरा हैते हैं और sentence के अंत में full stop [.] का use करते हैं।

- ⇒ We said to her, "Good morning!"
  ⇒ We wished her good morning.

- > He said, "farewell, my country men!"
- => He bade farewell to his country men.
- ⇒ She said, "farewell, my friends!" She bade forewell to her friends.

## [B] May या May God से शुरु होते है।

said & a blessed & said to & cursed & wished & prayed & i Jonged Fi

188 / 366 Note:-(1) conjunction के कुप में that का use करें।
(2) may की might में बदल देते हैं उनेर इस
might का use sub. के बाद किया जाता है।

- => He said, "May you live long!"

  => He wished that I might live long.
- => He prayed that I might live long.
- =) She said, " May Ratandal meet with an accident!"
- => She cursed that Ratanulal might meed with an accident.
- > She wished that Rotandal might meed with an accident.

Note: - यदि Reported Speech के अंतर्गत siz या madam दिया हुआ हो. तो हमें Direct से Indirect speech बनाते समय sir या madam की respectfully में बदल देना चाहिये।

⇒ We said to her, "Good morning, Madam!"

> We respectfully wished her good morning.
> We wished her good morning respectfully.

#### [C] "O", "o that", "would that 却 要要 副市管门

\* यदि optative sentence 'o', "o that", "would that" से शुरू होते हें ता Imagenary condition हो। प्रकट किया जाता है उनीर हमें हमेशा Ve form का use करना चाहिये तथा Be की Ind form है रूप में कैवल were का use करना चाहिये।

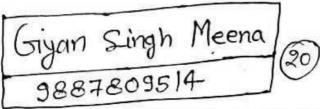
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> Would that I - (be) a king! Ans were.

=> 0 that he - (be) wealthy! Ans. were.

⇒ 0 he — (come) to us for help! Ans came.

said का ) wished में



95 Note :- 1 conjunction के रूप में that का use करते हैं। 2 0,0 that, would that, I wish, I wish that की हटा हैते हैं। ③ यहाँ पर हम were की या तो had been में बदल देते हैं अचवा would be में। ⇒ He said, "Would that I were healthy!"

⇒ He wished that he had been healthy.

⇒ He wished that he would be healthy.

⇒ She said, "I wish I had a daughter!"
⇒ She wished that she had had a daughter.

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wish that ] + sub -> G70 = wend wish Be = were modal = would

wished That T+sub. -> Had + V3 form wished that T+sub. -> Go = had gone Be = had been modal = would

=) I wish I -- (go) home. Ans went.

=) I wished I - (go) home. Ans. had gone.

TYPE-VII+	eported speech a-11-11
I. R	eported speech dellell
said की said to की	Exclaimed sorrowfully  Exclaimed with Joy/glee  Exclaimed with dedight  Exclaimed Joyously  Exclaimed with conempt  Exclaimed with surprise  Exclaimed with surprise  Exclaimed scornfully  Exclaimed with sorrow/  regret / affliction  Exclaimed ruefully/  191/366
	> Excolaimed ruefully/ 191/366
	pathetically Imournfully
Note: - 1 conjunc	tion के रूप में that का use करते है।
Hurrah!, Sorry	! etc. की हटा हैते हैं
(3) Exclama	ution mark [17 की हरा हैते हैं स्वा
sentence कं अत् में	full stop [.] of use ota El
दुःख → Alas	को
⇒ Som	
	ofully at the
→ Regr	et à
→ Ruefi	
> Pathe	etically Fi
y mour	nfully H

=) Shylock said, "Alas! I have ruined because my daughter eloped with a christian with a bag of gold." ⇒ Shylock exclaimed with sorrow /regreit

That he had ruined because his daughter

had eloped with activistian with a bag of gold. ⇒ रबुद्राी , हिंदी → Hurrah की → Joy में > Joyfully H → Joyously में → Delight A → Glee में > He said to us, "Hurrah! I have passed this examination in first division." => He exclaimed us with joy/delight that he had passed that examination in first division. Note :- हम Jy का use करके Adverb of manner बनाते हैं और Adverb of manner से पहले with का use नहीं होता है। ⇒ He said, "Sorry! I cannot solve this sum." => He exclaimed ruefully that he could not

solve that sum.

\* यहि Reported Speech "Bravo!" "well done" से शुरु हो . तो Reported Speech बनाना।

said to off = Applauded saying that if

⇒ The king said to his soldiers, "Bravo! you have won the battle."

The king applauded his soldiers saying that they had won the battle.

⇒ She said to her colleagues, "well done! you have discovered a new place."

⇒ She applauded her colleagues saying 193/366 that they had discovered a new place.

\* यदि Exclamatory Sentence "What" या "How" से शुरु हो, तो Reported Speech बनाना ।

=) जब भी Exclamatory sentence "what" या "How" से शुरु होता है तो "what" अववा "How" का अवि हो जाता है- "कितना", "कितनी", "कितने"।

>> What an old man he is!

=> What a beautiful gird she is!

- Note: यदि Exclamatory Sentence 'what" में शुरु हो अगेर अगेने नाली Noun singular होने के साच - साच countable हो , तो हमे 'a" अचना an Article का use करना चाहिये।
- ⇒ What old man he is!
  A a B an © the B No article.
- ⇒ He said to me, | "What interesting book!

  it is!" | No error.

  Ans an interesting.
- =) What old woman / she is / here!" 194/366
- \* यदि Exclamatory Sentence "what" से शुरू हो, तो उसे simple/positive/assertive में बदलना
- Note :- ① सबसे पहले हम sub + verb का use करते हैं।
  ② हम what की very में बदल देते हैं और
  very से पहले हम 'a" article का use करते हैं।
  ③ Exclamation mark [!] की हटा देते हैं
  और sentence के अन्त में full stop[·] का use करते हैं।
  ⇒ What an old woman she is!
  ⇒ She is a very old woman.
- ⇒ What an interesting book!
- ⇒ It is a very interesting book.

⇒ What a beautiful flower!
It is a very beautiful flower.
Note: हम What की A great या A big में भी
S AT WALL TWA
* केरो पता लगायें कि हम "What" की A very में बदलें
* हैसे पता लगायें कि हम "What" की A very में बदलें उन्हां A great में बदलें या A Big में बदलें *
Style-Ist: यदि Adjective + Noun दिया हुआ हो, तो हमें "what" की A very में बदल देना चाहिये।
$\Rightarrow$ What an old man he is!
⇒ He is a very old man.
ric as a very old man.
=> What a beautiful gird she is!  Adj. N
Adj. N
=) She is a very beautiful gird.
The state of the s
Style-Inal :- 21 Adjective + Noun -TET FEST
Style-Ind :- यदि Adjective + Noun नहीं दिशा हो, तो हमें "what" की A great या A big में बदल देना चाहिथे।
11. Dig 01. 4+0. 4-11 411621
⇒ What an idea it is!
⇒ It is a great idea.
<ul> <li>⇒ It is a great idea.</li> <li>⇒ It is a big idea.</li> </ul>

- ⇒ What a food you are!
- ⇒ You are a great food.
- ⇒ You are a great/big food.

Note: - यदि Exclamatory Sentence "How" से शुरू हो, तो हम "How" के बाद Article का Use नहीं करते हैं।

=> How beautiful the moon is!

Note: - मिट Exclamatory Sentence "How" से शुरु हो, तो उसे assertive / positive / simple sentence में बदलते समम very का use करते हैं। परन्द very से पहले 'A' Article का use नहीं करते हैं।

- > How beautiful the moon is!
- => The moon is very beautiful.
- > How fast she runs!
- => She runs very fast.

Special Note: - यदि Exclamatory sentence "How" से शुरु हो और food, stupid, coward दिया हुउना हो, तो हमें "How" की भी A great या A big में बदल देना चाहिये।

- ⇒ How fool she is!
- => She is a great food.
- ⇒ she is a big food.

- ⇒ He said to me. "What an interesting novel it is!"
- => He exclaimed me with surprise that it was a very interesting novel.
- =) I said. " How fast she runs!"
- => I exclaimed with surprise that she ran very fast.

#### Exception - 374197

- \* यदि Reporting verb "Present Tense" अववा "Future Tense" में हो तो हमें में गिरट से Indirect Speech बनाते सभग Tense 3-ाचवा Adverb में कोई change नहीं करना चाहिया।
- (A) simple sentence it say of say it says of says it says of says it says to of tell it says to of tells it
- (B) Interrogative sentence 計
  say 的 ask 計 知 inquire 計
  says 的 asks 计知 inquires 并
  Say to 的 ask 引 知 inquire of 计
  says to 的 asks 計 知 inquires of 并

- ⇒ He says to me, "I am busy today."
  He tells me that he is busy today.
- => He has said to us," I am not against this decision."
- => He has told us that he is not against this decision.
- \* यदि Reported Speech किसी Universal truth, scientific fact, mathematical fact, Historical fact, proverb (कहावत), maxim(अदित) की प्रकट कर ता हमें Tense अचना Adverb में कोई change नहीं करना चाहिये।
- ⇒ He said to us. "Sugar dissolves in water!

  ⇒ He told us that sugar dissolves in water."
- ⇒ I said to him, "Kallidas is the Shakespeare of India."
- =) I told him that Kalidas is the Shakespeare of India.

# 8. Preposition 1

# 1. Use of "OF"

Rule-1]:- निम्नालिखित Pharases के बाद हमेशा of क	T
use किया जाता है -	
1. On account of - के कार्ग	100
2. By dint of - & AROT	
3. By virtue of - के कारता, के आहार पर	- 5
4. On the part of - की तरफ से, के हित भें	
5. On behalf of - की तरफ से	
6 In the name of - के नाम पर	
7. On the score of - के डगासार पर	
8. As a result of - के परिगाभरवरुप	1
9. In consequence of - के परिगाभ स्वरुप	
10. In the wake of - के दौरान	100 [200
II. In course of - के दीरान	199/366
12. In lieu of - के स्थान पर	
13. In place of - के स्वान पर	
14 By means of - के माह्यम से	
15. For the purpose of - के उद्देश्य से	
16. For the sake of - के लिए, के वास्ते	
TO THE SURE OF PRINT BY	
17 In honour of के सम्भान में	)-
18 In favour of - まります	-
19 In spite of - के हीने के बावजूद	)-
20. The way of - तरीका, रास्ता	1
21. on the charge of - के आरोप में 22. In cause of - कि स्थित में	1-
22. In cause of - 1th Ray IT IT	1-
1 -+ 2 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	750
23. In point of - की कभी के कारण / के अनाव के क	Bar a
	C1000000000000000000000000000000000000

25	Due to lack of - के अन्नाव के कारन	-31
26	By the force of - of sign at	
27	At the bottom of - की जाड़ में	
28	By the side of - की काल में	1975
29	On the point of - के करीब	46
30	On the verge of - के करीब	2.7
31	On the brink of - क करीब	1
32	With the help of - of size से	×5(
33	For the fear of - के इर में कि इर के कारंग	i.
34	Because of - के कारण	45
35	In front of- के सामने	1.2
36	In defense of - के बचाव में	C. I
37	Instead of - के बजाय, के स्थान पर	2.2
38	At the behend of - की पुकार पर	200 / 366
39		2.5
40	the first satisfies a recognition of the	60.25
	schill and a series of the ser	W.
Ru	le-2]:- निम्नलिखित के बाद of का use किया जात	म है-
	1. Accuse of - दोधी रहराना	2 J
	2. Convict of - दोधी हहरामा	AT 1
	3. Acquit of - दीवश्वत करना अपराद्य मन	त <b>ग</b> रन
	4. Assure of - आश्वासन देना , दिलासा दे	TT
	5. Avaid of - लाग पहुँचाना , फायदा पहुँचा	-11
	6. Ashamed of - 37, 7121	Q.
	7. Afraid of - 3र , भाषा	
	8. Apprise of- सूचित करना	
	9 Inform of - सूचित करना	£.
	10: 000	

Apprehensive of - आशंकित, भयभीत