



# Class 9-10 **English**

আলোচ্য বিষয়

**Narration** 

অনলাইন ব্যাচ সম্পর্কিত যেকোনো জিজ্ঞাসায়,







#### **Usage**



দেখে নাও এই অধ্যায়টি কতটা গুরুত্বপূর্ণ এবং কোথায় কোথায় প্রশ্ন এসেছে।

#### → Quick Tips

সহজে মনে রাখার এবং দ্রুত ক্যালকুলেশন করতে সহায়ক হবে।

#### ← Previous Years' Questions

বিগত বছরগুলোতে বোর্ড, স্কুল, কলেজ এবং বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে আসা সমস্যাগুলো দেখে নাও উত্তরসহ।

#### Memorizing Part

পরীক্ষায় আসার মতো গুরুত্বপূর্ণ সমস্যাগুলো দেখে নাও উত্তরসহ।

#### Practice

পরীক্ষায় আসার মতো গুরুত্বপূর্ণ সমস্যাগুলো প্র্যাকটিস করে নিজেকে যাচাই করে নাও।

## Answer

Topic সংক্রান্ত সমস্যাগুলোর উদাহরণ দেখে নাও উত্তরসহ।

#### **★** Example

দেখে নাও এই অধ্যায়টি কতটা গুরুত্বপূর্ণ এবং কোথায় কোথায় প্রশ্ন এসেছে।





#### **Basic Discussion**

বক্তার উক্তিকে ইংরেজীতে Speech বা Narration বলে । ইংরেজীতে Speech বা Narration দুই প্রকার । যথা: (i) Direct speech বা Direct Narration

(ii) Indirect speech বা Indirect Narration

বক্তার উক্তিকে অবিকল তার নিজের ভাষায় ব্যাক্ত করাকে Direct speech বা Direct Narration বলে। আর বক্তার উক্তিকে হুবুহু উদ্বৃত না করে অর্থ ঠিক রেখে অন্যের ভাষায় প্রকাশ করাকে বলা হয় Indirect speech বা Indirect Narration.

মেন: Rumpa says, "I am ill". (Direct speech)
Rumpa says that she is ill. (Indirect speech)

#### Reported speech & Reporting verb

- a. Direct speech-এ Quotation mark বা inverted comma-র মধ্যে উদ্তাংশ বা বক্তার কথাগুলোকে Reported speech বলে। আর যে verb এর সাহায্যে বক্তার কথাগুলো উদ্বৃত বা প্রকাশ করা হয়, তাকে Reporting verb বলে।
- b. Direct Narration- এ Reporting verb এর পরে একটি comma বসে এবং inverted comma-র ভেতরে Reported speech এর প্রথম Word letter টি Capital letter হয়। যেমন: Karim said, "I have done my homework." এখানে said verb-টি Reporting verb এবং "I have done my homework." Reported speech.

Direct speech থেকে Indirect speech-এ পরিবর্তনের সময় যে সকল ক্ষেত্রের পরিবর্তন ঘটে সেগুলো হচ্ছে:

- (i) Reporting verb-এর পরিবর্তন
- (ii) Reported speech-এর person ও Tense-র পরিবর্তন।
- (iii) Reporting verb এবং Reported speech-এর মাঝে Conjunction হিসেবে that, whether, if বা to ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- (iv) নৈকট্য ও দূরত্ব; সূচক শব্দের পরিবর্তন।

#### উপরোক্ত বিষয়গুলো পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম

#### Tense-র পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম:

Rule -1: Direct Narration-এ Reporting verb যদি present বা Future tense হয়, তাহলে Indirect Narration-এ Reported speech-এর verb-এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না |





যেমন:

Direct: Kamrul says, "I have done my duty."

**Indirect:** Kamrul says that he has done his duty.

Direct: Rina says, "I will do the sum."

**Indirect:** Rina says that she will do the sum.

**Rule-2:** Direct Narration-এ Reporting verb যদি past tense হয়, তাহলে Indirect Narration-এ Reported speech-এর verb Corresponding Past tense-এ পরিবর্তিত হয় । Corresponding Past tense বলতে নিম্নরূপ অর্থ প্রকাশ করে।

• Direct Narration-এ Reported speech-এর verb Present Indefinite tense হলে Indirect Narration-এ সেটা Past Indefinite tense-এ পরিবর্তিত হয়। যেমন:

Direct: He said, "I am well".

**Indirect:** He said that he was well.

Direct: Abir said, "I can help you."

Indirect: Abir said that he could help me.

 Direct Narration-এ Reported speech-এর verb past Indefinite বা present perfect tense হলে Indefinite Narration-এ সেটা past perfect tense-এ পরিবর্তিত হয়। যেমন:

**Direct:** He said, "I wrote a letter".

**Indirect:** He said that he had written a letter.

Direct: Aman said, "I have done my work."

**Indirect:** Aman said that he had done his work.

• Direct Narration-এ Reported speech-এর verb Present continuous tense হলে Indirect Narration-এ উহা Past continuous tense-এ পরিবর্তিত হয়। যেমন:

Direct: He said, "I am writing a letter."

**Indirect:** He said that he was writing a letter.

Direct: Apu said, "I am going to market."

**Indirect:** Apu said that he was going to market.

Direct Narration-এ Reported speech-এর verb past continuous tense বা
 Present Prefect continuous tense হলে Indirect Narration-এ তা past Prefect





continuous tense -এ পরিবর্তিত হয়। যেমন:

**Direct:** They said, "We were passing through a forest."

Indirect: They said that they had been passing through a forest.

Direct: Asma said, "I have been living in Dhaka for two years."

Indirect: Asma said that she had been living in Dhaka for two years.

Rule-3: Direct Narration-এ Reported speech যদি কোনো চিরন্তন সত্য (universal truth) বা বৈজ্ঞানিক সত্য বা কোনো অভ্যাসগত কার্য (habitual fact) প্রকাশ করা হয়, তাহলে সে ক্ষেত্রে Reporting verb-past tense হলেও Reported speech-এর verb-এর tense-এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না। যেমন:

**Direct:** The Prophet (sm) said, "Allah is one"

**Indirect:** The Prophet (sm) said that Allah is one.

Direct: Father said, "Honesty is the best policy."

Indirect: Father said that honesty is the best policy.

**Rule-4:** Direct Narration-এ Reported speech-এর মূল verb-এর পূর্বে যদি Shall, will, can বা may থাকে তাহলে Indirect Narration-এ তাদের পরিবর্তে যথাক্রমে would, could এবং might বসে। Future in the present পরিবর্তিত হয়ে Future in the past হয়।

Direct: He said, "I shall do my work."

**Indirect:** He said that he would do his work.

Direct: Tamal said, "I can help you."

**Indirect:** Tamal said that he could help me.

#### Rule-5:

(a) Direct Narration-এ Reported speech-এর মূল verb-এর পূর্বে ব্যবহৃত Could, might, ought to এবং used to, Indirect Narration-এ অপরিবর্তিত থাকে। যেমন:

Direct: Rina said, "I might do the work."

Indirect: Rina said that she might do the work.

Direct: Gita said, "I could give you some money on loan."

Indirect: Gita said that she could give me some money on loan.

**(b)** Direct Narration-এ Reported speech-এর মূল verb-এর পূর্বে should বা would, Future in past হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে Subject-এর Person অনুসারে তাদের পরিবর্তন ঘটে। কিন্ত





উচিতার্থে should ব্যবহৃত হলে তা অপরিবর্তিত থাকে। যেমন:

**Direct:** My father said, "You should take care of your health."

**Indirect:** My father said that I should take care of my health.

(c) Direct speech এ ব্যবহৃত 'Must' Indirect speech এ অপরিবর্তিত থাকে। আবার ক্ষেত্র বিশেষে 'had to' তে অপরিবর্তিত হয়। সাধারণত চিরকালীন বাধ্যবাধকতা বুঝাতে 'Must' ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

**Direct:** My father said, "You must speak the truth"

**Indirect:** My father said that I must speak the truth.

Direct: The teacher said, "Students must obey their parents."

**Indirect:** The teacher said that students must obey their parents.

**Direct:** My teacher said, "You must eat vegetables in order to get vitamin.

Indirect: My teacher said that I had to eat vegetables in order to get

vitamin.

**Direct:** Karim said, "I must go there"

**Indirect:** Karim said that he had to go there.

#### নিচে Tense -এর পরিবর্তন সংক্ষেপে দেখানো হল:

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Past Indefinite	Past Perfect
Past Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Past Perfect	Past Perfect
Past Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous

#### Person পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম:

**Rule-1:** Reported Speech-এর ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহৃত 1st person (I, we, me, us, my, our, mine, ours Reporting verb-এর Subject-এর Gender ও Person অনুসারে পরিবর্তিত হয়। যেমন:

Direct: He said, "I shall do my work."





**Indirect:** He said that he would do his work.

**Direct:** The woman said, "We are discussing our problems."

**Indirect:** The woman said that they were discussing their problems.

ব্যতিক্রম: Reported speech-এর Subject 'we' যদি মানবজাতিকে নির্দেশ করে বা বক্তা এবং যাকে উদ্দেশ্য করে বলা হয়, তাদের দূ'জনকে বুঝায়, সে ক্ষেত্রে Indirect Narration-এ উহা অপরিবর্তিত থাকে। যেমন:

Direct: My grandfather said, "We shall all die."

Indirect: My grandfather said that we shall all die.

**Direct:** The woman said, "We are discussing our problem"

**Indirect:** The woman said that they were discussing their problems.

Rule-2: Reported Speech-এর ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহৃত Second person (you, your, yours), Reporting verb-এর Subject-এর Person অনুসারে পরিবর্তিত হয়। Number এবং Case অপরিবর্তিত থাকে।

Direct: He said to me, "You have done your work."

**Indirect:** He told me that I had done my work.

Direct: Zaman said to Aman, "You will get a prize."

**Indirect:** Zaman told Aman that he would get a prize.

Reported speech-এর অন্তর্গত Third person (he, she, they, him, her, them, his their, hers, theirs) Indirect Narration-এ অপরিবর্তিত থাকে। **যেমন:** 

Direct: I said to Kamal, "They did not behave well with us."

Indirect: I told Kamal that they had not behaved well with us.

Direct: Kamal said to me, "He has done his duty."

Indirect: Kamal told me that he had done his duty.

Reporting verb টি যদি Past Tense থাকে, তবে নিম্নলিখিত নৈকট্য সূচক শব্দগুলো Direct Speech থেকে Indirect Speech -এ দূরত্ব। সূচক শব্দে পরিবর্তিত হয়। যেমন:

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech	Direct	Indirect Speech
		Speech	
This	That	These	Those
Here	There	Ago	Before
Come	Go	Next Week	The Following Week





Direct Speech	Indirect Speech	Direct	Indirect Speech
		Speech	
Now	Then	Today/	That day/ night/ The
		Tonight	same day/night
Tomorrow	The next day/ the	Yesterday	The previous day/ the
	following day		day before
Last month	Previous Month	Hence	Thence

Special Cases: Direct Narration-এ Reported speech-এর ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহৃত this যদি সময় নির্দেশ করে তাহলে Indirect Narration-এ উহা that-এ পরিবর্তিত হয়। কিন্তু this এবং that যদি Adjective হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়, সেক্ষেত্রে তাদের পরিবর্তে সাধারণত 'The' ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

**Direct:** He said, "I am going to Dhaka this week."

Indirect: He said that he was going to Dhaka that week.

Direct: Safiq said, "My mother gave me this pen on my birthday."

**Indirect:** Safiq said that his mother had given him the pen on his birthday.

Direct Narration-এ Reported speech-এর ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহৃত here এবং there দ্বারা স্পষ্টভাবে কোনো স্থানের উল্লেখ থাকলে সে ক্ষেত্রে here এবং there পরিবর্তন হয় না।

**Direct:** Jamil said to his friend, "I live here in Dhaka for twenty years."

**Indirect:** Jamil toldhis friend that he lived here in Dhaka for twenty years.

**Direct:** Himel said to Rumel, "I shall see you there at Mirpur tomorrow.

**Indirect:** Himel told Rumel that he would see him there at Mirpur the next day.

#### **Assertive Sentence**

Rule-1: Direct Narration-এ Reported speech Assertive sentence হলে-

- (i) Inverted comma উঠিয়ে দিয়ে Reported speech এর পূর্বে Conjunction **'that'** বসে।
- (ii) Reported verb say/said + to + ব্যাক্তিবাচক object থাকলে Indirect Narration say/said এর পরিবর্তে tell/told ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং পরে Preposition **to** ব্যবহৃত হয় না।





(iii) অন্যান্য ক্ষেত্রে পূর্বে আলোচিত নিয়মগুলি আলোচনা করা হলো-

**Direct:** He says, "I am lazy."

**Indirect:** He says that he is lazy.

**Direct:** He said to me, "I am fine."

Indirect: He told me that he was fine.

Rule-2: তবে Direct Narration-কে Indirect Narration-এ রূপান্তরিত করতে say ও tell verb ব্যবহার করা হলেও ক্ষেত্র বিশেষে অর্থানুযায়ী অন্যান্য verb ও ব্যবহার করা যেতে পারে।

**Direct:** He said, "I hope, I shall stand first."

**Indirect:** He hoped that he would stand first.

**Direct:** They said, "We are afraid we shall lose the game."

**Indirect:** They were afraid that they would lose the game.

Rule-3: কখনো কখনো Direct Narration-এ Reporting verb ও Introductory বা উপস্থাপক অংশ উল্লেখ থাকে না। সেক্ষেত্রে বিভিন্ন সময়ে অর্থানুযায়ী বিভিন্নভাবে করা যেতে পারে। যেমন:

**Direct:** Rony is an honest boy.

**Indirect:** I say/ He says/ The speaker says/ everybody says that Rony is an honest boy.

#### Interrogative Sentence

Rule-1: Direct Narration-এ Reported speech যদি Interrogative হয় তাহলে-

- (i) Reporting verb-কে ask, demand, enquire/ inquire, wonder অথবা, want to know তে পরিবর্তন করে নিতে হয়।
- (ii) Question এর উত্তর 'Yes' বা 'No' দিয়ে সম্ভব হলে Reported speech &এর আগে Conjunction **if** বা **whether** বসে। তবে-
- (iii) Question-এর উত্তর 'Yes' বা 'No' দিয়ে দেয়া না গেলে অর্থাৎ who, which, what, why, when, how, বা whom, whoever, wherever প্রভৃতি দিয়ে শুরু হলে Indirect Narration-এ এগুলোর অবস্থা অপরিবর্তিত থাকে এবং if/whether বসে না।

#### Example:

**Direct:** He said to me, "Have you prepared your lesson?"

**Indirect:** He asked me if I had prepared my lesson.





**Direct:** My friend said, "Where are you going next week?"

**Indirect:** My friend wanted to know where I was going the following week.

Rule-2: তবে, Reported speech shall/will I/we দিয়ে শুরু হলে ভবিষ্যৎ অনুমান বোঝালে Reporting verb-এর পরিবর্তে Indirect Narration-এ wonder বসে।

**Direct:** He said, "What shall I gain after this?"

Indirect: He wondered what he would gain after that.

<u>NB</u>: Then, added that, further said that বা also said that, continued that ইত্যাদি word গুলো ব্যবহার করে Indirect Narration-এ একাধিক ভিন্ন ধরনের Sentence-কে যুক্ত করা হয়। থেমন:

**Direct:** I said to him. "Who are you? What do you what?"

Indirect: I asked him who he was and what he wanted.

**Direct:** Nira said to me, "I have left my pencil at home. Can you give me one to write with."

Indirect: Nira told me that she had left her pencil at home and asked me if I could give her one to write with.

**Direct**: Mr. Shahed said to his friend, "what time it is?" "My watch stopped".

**Indirect:** Mr. Shahed asked his friend what time it was and added that his watch had stopped.

**Direct**: Bipin said, "Why are you still waiting here, Ripon? Go away now."

**Indirect:** Bipin asked Ripon why he was still waiting there. Then he told him to go away.

**Direct**: Ali said to Mrs. Jamil, "Mother, excuse me my fault."

**Indirect:** Ali begged his mother, Mrs. Jamil to excuse (A) his fault.

**Direct:** The boy said to the Headmaster, "Sir, please pardon me this time."

**Indirect:** The boy respectfully requested the Headmaster to pardon





him that time.

**Direct**: Apu said Anik, "What are you doing." Anik said, "Eating rice."

**Indirect:** Apu asked Anik what he was doing Anik replied that he was

eating rice.

#### **Imperative Sentence**

Direct Speech এ Reported speech যদি Imperative sentence হয়, তাহলে Indirect Narration-এ পরিবর্তিত করার সময় লক্ষ্যনীয় বিষয়গুলো হলো

Rule-1: Reported speech-এর ভাব অনুযায়ী Reporting verb, say/said আদেশ বোঝালে order/command, অনুরোধ বোঝালে request, উপদেশ বোঝালে advise, বিনীত প্রার্থনা বোঝালে beg, নিষেধ বোঝালে forbid এবং অন্যান্য ক্ষেত্রে সাধারণত tell দিয়ে পরিবর্তন করা হয়। Inverted comma উঠিয়ে to বসে এবং এরপর Reported speech-এর মূল verb বসে। তবে Negative sentence-এর not-টি to-এর আগে বসে।

**Direct:** The poor man said, "Please give me a glass of water."

**Indirect:** The poor man requested to give him a glass of water.

**Direct:** The commander said to the soldiers, "March on."

**Indirect**: The commander commanded the soldiers to march on.

**Direct:** The teacher said to his student, "Do not neglect your study."

**Indirect:** The teacher advised the students not to neglect their studies.

তবে Reporting verb-কে prohibit বা forbid দিয়ে পরিবর্তন করলে not আর বসাতে হয় না। কেননা এ দুটি শব্দ Negative অর্থবোধক।

**Direct:** The mother said to her son, "Don't run in the sun."

**Indirect:** The mother forbade/prohibited her son to run in the sun.

Rule-2: Direct speech-এ Vocative case বা সম্বোধন কারক থাকলে নিচের structure অনুযায়ী Indirect-এ রূপান্তর করতে হয়। Addressing + Reporting verb-এর object (যদি থাকে) + as + vocative বা সম্বোধনপদটি যাকে সম্বোধন করা হয়েছে + comma + Reporting verb-এর subject + Reporting verb (Reporting speech-এর ভাবানুযায়ী) + to + Reported speech-এর verb থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত।





**Direct:** He said to me, "Friend, help me."

**Indirect:** Addressing me as friend, he requested me to help him.

**Direct:** Father said, "Rafiq, go to school."

Indirect: Father asked Rafiq to go to school.

**Direct:** The teacher said, "Keep quiet, my dear boys."

**Indirect:** The teacher affectionately asked the boys to keep quiet.

**Direct:** Zaman cried, "My friends, I always think of you."

Indirect: Zaman told his friends that he always thought of them.

**Rule-3:** Direct Narration-এর Reported speech-এ Sir থাকলে Indirect-এ Sir পরিবর্তে Respectfully/with respect ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

**Direct:** The boy said to the man, "Sir, give me your pen, please."

**Indirect:** The boy requested the man respectfully/with respect to give him/his (the man's) pen.

Rule-4: Direct Narration-এর Reported speech 'let + us' দিয়ে শুরু হলে Reporting verb-এর পরিবর্তে propose/suggest + inverted comma উঠে গিয়ে that + they/we should + reported speech—এর verb শেষ পর্যন্ত বসে।

**Direct:** He said to me, "Let us enjoy the film,"

**Indirect:** He proposed to me that we should enjoy the film.

Rule-5: Reported speech-এ let এর পরে us না থেকে অন্য কিছু থাকলে প্রস্তাব বুঝায় না বিধায়
Reporting verb কে tell দিয়ে পরিবর্তন + object + that + Reported speech এর subject
+ might/might be allowed to + reported speech-এর verb শেষ পর্যন্ত লিখতে হয়।

Direct: I said to him, "let me go now."

Indirect: I told him that I might/might be allowed to go then.

Rule-6: Let দিয়ে সূচিত Imperative sentence-এর Direct speech দ্বারা যদি কোনো proposal বা suggestion ব্যাক্ত করা হয়, সেক্ষেত্রে

- (i) Reporting verb-টি propose বা suggest-এ পরিবর্তিত হয় এবং Imperative sentence-টি Assertive sentence-এ রূপান্তরিত হয়।
  - (ii) Reported speech-এর পূর্বে conjunction 'That' এবং Let-এর স্থলে Should বসে।
  - (iii) Direct speech-এ Reporting verb-এর ব্যাক্তিবাচক object এর পূর্বে ব্যবহৃত





Preposition 'To' অপরিবর্তিত থাকে। **যেমন:** 

**Direct:** Mira said to her friends, "Let us have a picnic on Sunday."

**Indirect:** Mira proposed to her friends that they should have a picnic on Sunday.

**Rule-7:** Propose এবং suggest-এর পরে Reported speech-এর verb-কে Present participle-এ পরিবর্তনের মাধ্যমে ও Indirect speech-এ পরিবর্তন করা যায়। **যেমন:** 

**Direct:** He said to me, "Let us go home"

**Indirect:** He proposed our going home.

**Direct:** I said to him, "Let us take some milk."

**Indirect:** I proposed our taking some milk.

**Rule-8:** Reporting verb যদি Past tense এ হয় এবং Reported speech এর বাক্যটি Assertive sentence হলে Reported speech এ ব্যবহৃত Present tense সমান্তরালভাবে Past tense এ পরিবর্তিত হবে। আর Future tense থাকলে Indirect করার সময় would +  $V_1$  বসবে।

<u>Example</u>: "I'll have a cup of tea," my father said, "because I'm not hungry."

Which of the following sentences is the correct indirect speech?

- a. My father said that he will have a cup of tea because he wasn't hungry.
- b. My father said that he would have had a cup of tea because he wasn't hungry.
- c. My father said that he would have a cup of tea because he wasn't hungry.
- d. My father said that he has a cup of tea because he wasn't hungry.

<u>ব্যাখ্যা:</u> এখানে Reported speech-এ Future tense ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে তাই Indirect-এ would have হবে। দ্বিতীয় অংশে Present Indefinite-এর পরিবর্তে past Indefinite হয়েছে। **Correct Answer: c** 

Rule-9: Reporting verb Past থাকা অবস্থায় যদি Reported speech প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্য হয় তাহলে said এর পরিবর্তে asked বসে। এরপর Reported speech-এর পূর্বে if/whether বসানোর পর প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্যটিকে assertive করতে হবে এবং চাহিদামতো tense ব্যবহার করতে হবে।

Example: He said that he\_\_\_\_\_ the previous day.

a. has come b. had come c. came d. arrived





ব্যাখ্যা: এটি একটি speech সংক্রান্ত সমস্যা। Sentence-টি Indirect speech-এ রয়েছে। Indirect speech-এ 'the previous day' দেখে আমরা বুঝতে পারি Direct speech-এ 'yesterday' রয়েছে। 'yesterday' থাকলে Sentence টি past simple tense-এর হয়। আর Direct speech-এ past simple tense, Indirect speech-এর ক্ষেত্রে পরিবর্তিত হয়ে Past perfect tense হয়। তাই এখানে option (b) had come সঠিক হবে। কারণ এটি Past perfect. তাহলে Direct speech টি দাঁড়ায় He said, "I came yesterday" ফলে (b)-ই correct answer.

<u>Example:</u> Choose the correct indirect speech **She said to me**, "Are you happy in your new job?"

- a. She asked me if I was happy in my new job.
- b. She asked me if have been happy in my new job.
- c. She asked me whether I am happy in my new job.
- d. She asked me if I had been happy in my new job.

#### **Optative Sentence**

Optative Sentence- হলকামনা, আশীর্বাদ মূলকবাক্য।

May God bless you.

Long live your father.

Rule-01: Reported speech-এ God শব্দটি উল্লেখ থাকলে say বা say to এর পরিবর্তে Indirect speech-এ pray ব্যবহৃত হয়। প্রকৃতপক্ষে Reporting verb-এর subject এর পর pray (ed) that God might লিখে তারপর Reported speech-এর verb এবং subject বসাতে হয়। যেমন:

**Direct:** He prayed ,"May God bless you".

**Indirect:** He prayed that God might bless me.

Rule-02: Reported speech-এ God উল্লেখ না থাকলে এবং কোনো কামনা বোঝালে তখন say বা say to-এর পরিবর্তে Indirect speech-এ wish বসে।

Structure:

Subject + wish + that + Reported speech-এর Subject + might + মূল verb থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত।

যেমন-





**Direct:** They said, "Long live your president."

**Indirect:** They wished that our president might live long.

**Direct:** The old man said, "Could I get some money."

**Indirect:** The old man wished that he could/might get some money.

**Direct:** The beggar said to the boy. "May you pass your

examination."

**Indirect:** The beggar wished that the boy might pass his examination.

Rule-03: Some changes of expression and greetings are as follows:

⇒ Good Morning/Good Afternoon ------Wish/Wished

⇒ Good evening/Good night-----Wish/wished

⇒ Good bye-----bid/bade

⇒ Thank you ----- Thank/Thanked

#### **Exclamatory Sentence**

Indirect Narration এ পরিবর্তিত করার সময় লক্ষ্যনীয় বিষয়গুলো হলো-

(i) Direct Narration-এর Reporting verb-কে Reported speech-এর ভাব বা অর্থ অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তন করে নিতে হবে এবং Inverted comma এর পরিবর্তে that বসে। Exclamatory sentence-এ said-এর পরিবর্তে Indirect Narration-এ নিম্নলিখিত পরিবর্তন করতে হয়।

Joy বোঝাতে  $\rightarrow$  exclaim with joy

Sorrow বোঝাতে → exclaim with sorrow/exclaim sorrowfully/exclaim with grief শুভেচ্ছা বোঝাতে → wish

Good bye বোঝাতে  $\rightarrow$  bid

আনন্দ উল্লাস বোঝাতে -> applaud

Alas (হায়)! বোঝাতে  $\rightarrow$  sorrow বা দুঃখপ্রকাশ করে

Hurrah! → Joy বা আনন্দ প্রকাশ করে ৷

Sorrow  $\rightarrow$  regret বা অনুশোচনা প্রকাশ করে

Pooh o hatred বা ঘৃণা প্রকাশ করে

Bravo  $\rightarrow$  আনন্দ, হাততালি দেয়া অর্থে / সাবাস





তবে সব ধরণের expression এর ক্ষেত্রে সাধারণভাবে exclaimed ব্যবহার করা যায়।

- (ii) Reported speech কে Assertive sentence এ রূপান্তর করে নিতে হয় এবং অন্যান্য মৌলিক বা সাধারণ নিয়ম অনুযায়ী হয়।
- (iii) তবে Reported speech, 'how' বা 'what' দিয়ে শুরু হলে এগুলোর পরিবর্তে প্রয়োজন অনুসারে very বা great ব্যবহৃত হয়।

**Direct:** The beggar said, "Alas! I am undone."

**Indirect:** The beggar exclaimed with sorrow that he was undone.

**Direct:** He said, "How beautiful the bird is!"

**Indirect:** He exclaimed with joy that the bird was very beautiful.

#### Some Special Uses of Exclamatory Sentence

**Direct:**"Help! help!" Shouted the woman.

**Indirect:** The woman shouted for help.

**Direct:** He said, "Good bye, my friends!"

**Indirect:** He bade good bye to his friends. or, He bade his friends good bye.

**Direct:** The teacher said, "Thank you, my boys."

**Indirect:** The teacher thanked the boys.

Direct: He said, "By Jove! What a good news."

Indirect: He swore by Jove that it was a very good news.

**Direct:** She said to me, "Happy Christmas."

Indirect: She wished me a happy Christmas.

Direct: He said them, "Bravo! you have done well."

**Indirect:** He applauded them saying that they had done well.

Direct: The old man said to him, "Fie! You are such a coward."

**Indirect:** The old man exclaimed that it was shameful that he was such a coward.

**Direct:** He said, "Poor fellow! How changed you are."

Indirect: He Pitied the man and exclaimed that he was greatly





changed.

**Direct:** "So help me, Heaven!" he cried, "I'll never do so again."

**Indirect:** He prayed to Heaven to help him and resolved not to do again.

**Direct:** He said, "Who knew that this would happen!"

**Indirect:** He said that none knew that (that) would happen.

**Direct:** He said, "Good Gracious! What a huge snake."

**Indirect:** He exclaimed with wonder that it was a huge snake.

**Direct:** "Good Heavens! We have reached the station," said the

boys.

**Indirect:** The boys exclaimed with delight that they had reached the

station.



Rina said to Sima, "Why don't you get up early from sleep?" Sima said, "It is tough for me to leave bed early." "Alas! It is a bad habit," said Rina, "If you leave bed early, you can enjoy sound health. Follow my advice."

## Answer

Rina asked Sima why she (S) did not get up early from sleep. Sima replied that it was tough for her to leave bed early. At this, Rima exclaimed with grief that it was a bad habit. She added that if she (S) left bed early, she (S) could enjoy sound health. She also told her (S) to follow her (R) advice.

## Practice

"May I come in sir?" Ripon said to his class teacher. The teacher replied, "Yes, why you are so late today?" "My grandfather suddenly felt severe pain in his chest. So, I rushed to hospital with him." "May Allah grant him quick recovery," said the teacher.





#### Answer

Ripon politely asked his class teacher if he (R) might go in. The teacher replied in the affirmative and asked him (R) why he (R) was late that day. Ripon replied that his grandfather had suddenly felt severe pain in his (G) chest and so, he (R) had rushed to hospital with him (G). Then the teacher prayed that Allah might grant him (G) him quick recovery.

## Practice

The new teacher entered the classroom and said, "Can you tell me what I should do now?" "No, sir," one of the students said. The teacher smiled and said, "Try to guess." "You should introduce yourself to us," another student said. "Thank you," said the teacher, "You are really brilliant."

#### Answer

The new teacher entered the classroom and asked the students if they could tell him what he should do then. One of the students respectfully replied in the negative. The teacher smiled and told them to try to guess. Then, another student said that he (T) should introduce himself (T) to them. At this, the teacher thanked him and commented that he (S) was really brilliant.

## Practice

"Where do you like to go?" said the ticket officer. "To Rajshahi," said the lady. "How many tickets do you need to buy and of which class?" "Three first class tickets." "Here are the tickets and they will cost you three thousand taka."

#### Answer

The ticket officer asked the lady where she liked to go. The lady replied that she liked to go to Rajshahi. The ticket officer again asked her how many tickets she needed to buy and of which class. The lady replied that she needed to buy three first class tickets. Then the ticket officer offered her the tickets and said that they (the tickets) would cost her three thousand taka.







"I've got GPA-5 in the SSC Examination," said Samir. "Congratulations, brother!" I said. "What do you intend to do now?" "I wish to study in Science Group in a reputed college. I've a mind to get admission in BUET after my HSC," Samir replied.

#### Answer

Samir told me that he had got GPA-5 in the SSC Examination. Addressing him as my brother, I congratulated him. I also asked him what he intended to do then. Samir replied that he wished to study in Science Group in a reputed college and added that he had a mind to get admission in BUET after his HSC.

## Practice

"Good morning, Farzana," said Abrar. "How much preparation have you taken for this exam?" "Not bad at all," said she, "I hope I will get GPA-5." "Wow, what a bright girl!" said Abrar. "But my preparation is not so good."

#### Answer

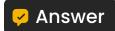
Abrar wished good morning to Farzana. Then he asked her how much preparation she had taken for that examination. She replied that her preparation was not bad at all. She added that she hoped she would get GPA-5. At this, Abrar exclaimed with wonder that she was a very bright girl. He also said that his preparation was not so good.

## Practice

"Why are you laughing in the class?" the teacher said to the girl. "I have remembered an interesting incident after you have given the example." "What is that?" said the teacher. "It is about one of my cousins who came to our house yesterday." "Forget it and be attentive to your lesson."







The teacher asked the girl why she was laughing in the class. The girl replied that she had remembered an interesting incident after he had given the example. The teacher wanted to know about that. She replied that it was about one of his cousin who had gone to the house the previous day. The teacher told her to forget it and be attentive to her lesson.

## Practice

"Good morning, Kiron," said Harun. "How much preparation have you taken for the SSC Examination?" "A great preparation," Kiron replied. "Wow! What an intelligent boy!" said Harun. "May you be distinguished with your result."

## Answer

Harun wished good morning to Kiron. Next, he asked him (K) how much preparation he (K) had ken for SSC Examination. Kiron replied that he had taken a great preparation. Then Harun exclaimed with wonder that he (K) was a very intelligent boy. He also prayed that he (K) might be distinguished with his (K) result.

#### Practice

"What is the time by your watch?" said an old man. I said, "It is half past nine". He said, "I want to go to your house. Will you accompany me, please?" "No, I am sorry because I am going to school," said I.

## Answer

An old man asked me what the time was by my watch. I replied that it was half past nine. He then said that he wanted to go to my house and politely asked me if I would accompany him. I replied in the negative and apologized to him saying that I was going to school.







"Good morning, Rupa," said Sohel, "How much preparation have you taken for the upcoming SSC Exam?" "A great preparation" replied she. "I hope, I shall get 90+ marks in every subject." "How confident you are!" said Sohel.

## Answer

Sohel wished Rupa good morning and asked her how much preparation she had taken for the upcoming SSC Exam. Rupa replied that she had taken a great preparation. She also said that she hoped, she would get 90+ marks in every subject. At this, Sohel exclaimed with wonder that she was very confident.

## Practice

The students said, "We want to celebrate the victory of the National Debate Competition. The Headmaster said, "Why?" The students said, "We want to make it memorable in our life." The Headmaster said, "Don't worry. I shall take all necessary steps to arrange the function."

#### Answer

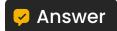
The students told the Headmaster that they wanted to celebrate the victory of the National debate Competition. The Headmaster asked them about the reason. The students replied that they wanted to make it memorable in their life. The Headmaster told them not to worry and assured them that he would take necessary steps to arrange the function.

## Practice

"Please give me your English Grammar And Composition Book," said Sara. "I cannot give it," said Niha. "I have to take it with me in the class." "I shall return the book before the class starts," said Sara. "Take it," said Niha. "Thank You," said Sara.







Sara requested Niha to give her Niha's English Grammar And Composition Book. Niha refused to give it. She (N) added that she (N) had to take it with her in the class. Sara assured her that she (S) would return the book before the class started. Then Niha told her to take it. At this, Sara thanked Niha.

## Practice

The teacher said to the boy, "Why are you disturbing the class in this way? Don't you know that it is an important class? Get out of the room and don't come back today." "Excuse me, sir," said the boy. "I'll never disturb in the class," he promised.

#### Answer

The teacher asked the boy why he was disturbing the class in that way. He also asked him if he did not know that that was an important class. He then ordered him to get out of the room and not to back that day. The politely apologized to him and promised that he would never disturb in the class.

## Practice

Rina said to Karim, "How are you? I went to your house yesterday but did not find you. Where did you go?" "I went to the book fair," said Karim. "I had to maintain our school's stall."

#### Answer

Rina asked Karim how he was and informed him that she had gone to his house the previous day but had not found him. She again asked him where he had gone. Karim replied that he had gone to the book fair. He added that he had had to maintain their school's stall.







The stranger said to the boy, "Can you tell me the way to the nearest hotel?" "Yes, sir, I can. Do you want a residential one in which you can spend the night?" said the boy. "I do not want to stay there but I only want a meal," replied the man. "Paradise Garden will be better for you," said the boy.

## Answer

The stranger asked the boy if he could tell him the way to the nearest hotel. The boy replied in the affirmative and asked the stranger if he wanted a residential one in which he could spend the night. The stranger replied that he did not want to stay there but he only wanted a meal. The boy suggested that Paradise Garden would be better for him.

## 16 MINUTE SCHOOL