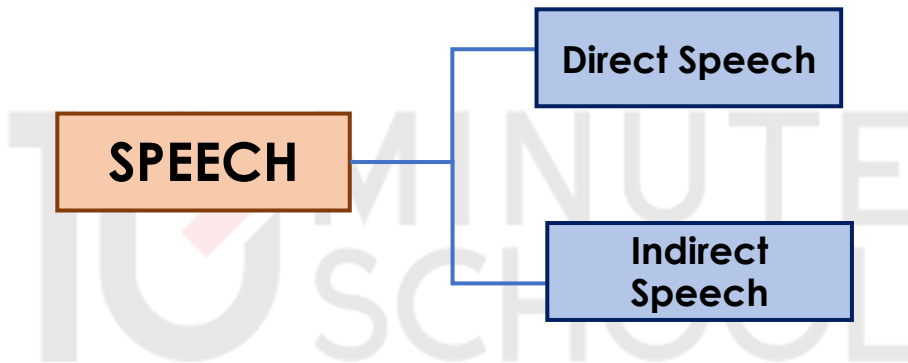


Changing Narrative Style

Narration or Speech

Narration শব্দটির অর্থ বর্ণনা বা উক্তি। বক্তার উক্তিকে প্রত্যক্ষ বা পরোক্ষ ভাবে বর্ণনা করার নামই হচ্ছে narration বা উক্তি।



- Direct: Mim said, "Ridita loves to drink mango juice."
- Indirect: Mim said that Ridita loved to drink mango juice.

উপরোক্ত দুটি sentence বা বাক্য লক্ষ করলে বোঝা যাবে, একই কথা দুইভাবে বলা হয়েছে। (1) নং বাক্যে মিমের কথা তার নিজের ভাষায় সরাসরি বলা হয়েছে। কিন্তু (2) নং বাক্যটিতে মিমের কথা বর্ণনাকারীর ভাষায় পরিবর্তন করা হয়েছে। বক্তার কথা সরাসরি তার কথায় বলা হলে তাকে direct speech/narration (প্রত্যক্ষ উক্তি) বলা হয়ে থাকে। এক্ষেত্রে প্রথম বাক্যটি direct narration-এর উদাহরণ।

আর, যখন কোনো বক্তার কথা অন্য কোনো ব্যক্তি নিজের মতো করে বলেন বা প্রকাশ করেন, তখন তাকে indirect speech/narration বলে। এক্ষেত্রে, দ্বিতীয় বাক্যটি indirect narration (পরোক্ষ উক্তি)-এর উদাহরণ।

একটি **Direct speech**-এর প্রধান দুটি অংশ হলো -

- Reporting verb
- Reported speech

(1) নং বাক্যের said verb-টিকে reporting verb এবং inverted comma (“.....”)-র ভেতরের অংশটিকে reported speech বলে।

Speech-এর পারস্পরিক পরিবর্তনের ক্ষেত্রে প্রধানত যেসব বিষয়ের মৌলিক পরিবর্তন হয়, তা হলো -

- Reporting verb পরিবর্তন,
- Inverted comma তুলে দেওয়া,
- Person পরিবর্তন,
- Tense পরিবর্তন,
- কতিপয় শব্দ বা শব্দসমষ্টির পরিবর্তন।

Reporting verb-হিসেবে 'say' বা 'tell' এর ব্যবহার

Direct	Indirect
Say/said	Say/said
Say to/ said to	Tell/ told

Direct: Imran said, “I live in Sylhet.”

Indirect: Imran said that he lives in Sylhet.

Direct : The girl said to me, “I like to read books.”

Indirect : The girl told me that she liked to read books.

Person পরিবর্তন

1st person indicates the subject 2nd person indicates the object

Subject + said + to + object, + "1st / 2nd + verb + object

Subject + told + object + that + subject + verb + object

Direct - He said to me, "I am a student."

Indirect - He told me that he was a student.

Direct - He said to me, "You are a good boy."

Indirect - He told me that I was a good boy.

- Reported speech-এর অন্তর্গত **first person** সর্বদা **reporting verb**-এর **subject**-এর **person** ও **number** অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তিত হয়।

- **Direct:** Farhan said, "I cannot be with **you**."
- **Indirect:** Farhan said that **he** could not be with **me**.

- Reported speech-এর অন্তর্গত **second person** অর্থাৎ **you** সর্বদা **reporting verb-** এর **object** অনুসরণ করে এবং এর **number** অনুযায়ী ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- **Direct:** I told Farhan, "**You** should stay."
- **Indirect:** I told Farhan that **he** should stay.

- Reported speech-এর অন্তর্গত **Third person**-এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না।

- **Direct:** He said to you, "He has drawn the picture."
- **Indirect:** He told you that he had drawn the picture.

- যখন কোনো বক্তার উল্লেখ না থাকে তখন বক্তা ধরে নিয়ে **Indirect Speech** করতে হয়।

- **Direct:** "I am going to open a new shop."
- **Indirect:** The speaker said (to the person spoken to) that he was going to open a new shop.

Or, Indirect: He said to me that he was going to open a new shop.

Reported Speech to- এ	Reporting Verb - এর
First person	Subject অনুসারে
Second person	Object অনুসারে
Third Person	No Change

ব্যতিক্রম 'We' দ্বারা মানবজাতি বোঝালে first person হওয়া সত্ত্বেও indirect speech-এ তার পরিবর্তন হয় না।

- **Direct:** The teacher said, "We are mortal."
- **Indirect:** The teacher said that we are mortal. (They are mortal হবে না)।

• 'We' যদি বক্তা (speaker) ও যাকে উদ্দেশ্য করে (person spoken to) উভয়কে বোঝায়, তবে indirect speech-এ তার কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না।

- **Direct:** My father said to me. "We should do our duty properly."
- **Indirect:** My father told me that we should do our duty properly.

• সংবাদ পত্রের **Editorial**-এ ব্যবহৃত we indirect speech-এ **it**-এ পরিবর্তিত হয়

- **Direct:** The observer says, "We published that report on the price hike."
- **Indirect:** The observer says that it published the report on the price hike.

"Must"-এর রূপান্তর

• **Must**-এর কোনো past form নেই। এর **past form** হিসেবে আমরা **had to** ব্যবহার করি।

- **Direct:** Himi said, "I must write a letter".
- **Indirect:** Himi said that she had to write a letter. **Or** Himi said that she must write a letter.

• 'First person'-এ must কোনো ভবিষ্যৎ কাজের বাধ্যবাধকতা বোঝালে indirect speech-এ তা **would have to** -তে রূপান্তরিত হয়

- **Direct:** He said, "We must leave the house if the rent is increased."
- **Indirect:** He said that they would have to leave the house if the rent was increased.

- কিন্তু চিরকালীন বাধ্যবাধকতা বোঝালে **must**-এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না

- **Direct** Mother said to his son, "You must obey your teachers."
- **Indirect** Mother said to his son that he must obey his teachers.

Reported speech-এর Tense পরিবর্তন

- Direct speech-এর reporting verb, **present perfect tense** বা **future tense**-এর হলে, reported speech-এর verb- এর **tense**-এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না। কেবল **person** পরিবর্তন হয়

- **Direct:** Rahat has said, "I have done my duty."
- **Indirect:** Rahat has said that she has done his duty.
- **Direct:** Tanvir will say, "he writes a letter."
- **Indirect:** Tanvir will say that he writes a letter.

- "Reporting verb-টি **past tense** এবং reported speech-এর verb-টি **present tense** - এ থাকলে অপরিবর্তিত হয়ে corresponding past tense-(অনুরূপ past tense) হয়

- **Present indefinite tense** পরিবর্তিত হয়ে **past indefinite tense** হয়

- **Direct:** Tanvir said, "I write a letter."
- **Indirect:** Tanvir said that he wrote a letter

- **Present continuous tense** পরিবর্তিত হয়ে **past continuous tense** হয়

- **Direct:** Lopa said, "I am reading your letter."
- **Indirect:** Lopa said that she was reading his/her letter.

- **Present perfect tense** পরিবর্তিত হয়ে **past perfect tense** হয়

- **Direct:** Lopa said, "She has read the letter"
- **Indirect:** Lopa said that she had reading the letter.

- **Present perfect continuous** পরিবর্তিত হয়ে **past perfect continuous tense** হয়

- **Direct** The students said, "We have been working for three hours."
- **Indirect** The students said that they had been working for three hours.

- Reporting verb এবং reported speech উভয়ই **past tense**- এ থাকলে তা পরিবর্তিত হয়ে **past perfect tense** হয়

- Reported speech-টি **past indefinite tense** – এ থাকলে তা পরিবর্তিত হয়ে **past perfect tense** হয়

- **Direct** Arman said, "I wrote an application for enrollment."
- **Indirect** Arman said that he had written an application for enrollment."

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Present Simple	Past Simple
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
Past Simple	Past Perfect
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
Will Future	Would + Bare Infinitive
Can	Could
Have To	Had To
Imperative	To Infinitive

- কিন্তু direct speech-এ দুই বা ততোধিক verb past indefinite tense-এ হলে, indirect speech-এ তা অপরিবর্তিত থাকে

- **Direct:** Raiyan said, "I came home, took bath and ate my meal."
- **Indirect:** Raiyan said that he came home, took bath and ate his meal.

- Past continuous tense পরিবর্তিত হয়ে past perfect continuous tense হয়

- **Direct:** Raiyan said, "I was writing an application."
- **Indirect:** Raiyan said that he had been writing an application.

- Past perfect এবং past perfect continuous tense indirect speech-এ পরিবর্তিত হয় না

- **Direct:** Shamim said, "I had done it."
- **Indirect:** Shamim said that he had done it.
- **Direct:** Anika said, "I had been waiting for you".
- **Indirect:** Anika said that she had been waiting for me/him.

- Future tense-এ **shall/will** অর্থানুসারে পরিবর্তিত হয়ে **should/would** হয়। **May** পরিবর্তিত হয়ে **might** এবং **can** পরিবর্তিত হয়ে **could** হয়

- **Direct:** Shamim said, "I can finish the work."
- **Indirect:** Shamim said that he could finish the work.
- **Direct:** Anika said, "I may go to school."
- **Indirect:** Anika said that she might go to school.

- Reported speech-টি যদি চিরন্তন সত্য বা স্বভাবসুলভ সত্য বোঝায় তবে reporting verb-টি past tense-এ থাকলেও reported speech-এর tense- এ কোনো পরিবর্তন ঘটে না।

- **Direct:** Teacher said, "The sun rises in the east."
- **Indirect:** Teacher said that the sun rises in the east.

সাধারণ ক্ষেত্রে নিম্নোক্ত পরিবর্তন হয়

TENSE	DIRECT SPEECH	TENSE	REPORTED SPEECH
PRESENT SIMPLE V/Vs (do, does)	"I work hard."	PAST SIMPLE Ved/V2 (did)	He said that he worked hard.
PRESENT CONTINUOUS am/is/are + Ving	"I am working hard."	PAST CONTINUOUS was/were + Ving	He said that he was working hard.
PAST SIMPLE Ved/V2 (did)	"I worked hard."	PAST PERFECT had + Ved/V3	He said that he had worked hard.
PAST CONTINUOUS was/were + Ving	"I was working hard."	PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS had been + Ving	He said that he had been working hard.
PRESENT PERFECT have/has + Ved/V3	"I have worked hard."	PAST PERFECT had + Ved/V3	He said that he had worked hard.
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS have/has been + Ving	"I have been working hard."	PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS had been + Ving	He said that he had been working hard.
FUTURE SIMPLE will + V	"I will work hard."	CONDITIONAL would + V	He said that he would work hard.

Tense পরিবর্তনের কিছু বিশেষ নিয়ম

Past Continuous Tense (was/were + v [present] + ing) দ্বারা completed (সম্পন্নকৃত) কাজ বোঝালে তা **Past Perfect Tense (had been + v [present] + ing)**-এ পরিবর্তিত হয়-

- **Direct:** I said to him, "I was thinking of going on a study tour but I decided not to."
- **Indirect:** I told him that I had been thinking of going on a study tour but I had decided not to.

কিন্তু এক্ষেত্রে **Past Continuous Tense (was/were + v [present] + ing)** দ্বারা **unfinished (অসম্পন্নকৃত) Past tense** অপরিবর্তিত থাকে-

- **Direct:** I said to my father, "When I saw her, she was reading a book."
- **Indirect:** I told my father that when I saw her she was reading a book.

Note এখানে she was reading a book দ্বারা যে কাজকে বোঝাচ্ছে তা তখনও শেষ হয়নি; তাই **saw** এবং **was reading** অপরিবর্তিত আছে।

এছাড়াও, **Past/Past Continuous Tense** যখন **When-clause/Time clause** যুক্ত বাক্যে থাকে, তখন **Indirect Narrateion-এ Past/Past Continuous Tense** সাধারণত অপরিবর্তিত থাকে -

- **Direct:** I said to my roommate. "When I was living at Dhanmondi, I often went to the library."
- **Indirect:** I told my roommate that when I was living at Dhanmondi, I often went to the library

Unreal past tense যা **wish, would rather/sooner** এবং **it is time** - এর পরে থাকে তা পরিবর্তিত হয় না-

Direct: The children said to us, "We wish we were birds."

Indirect: The children told us that they wished they were birds.

Direct: "Kaif wants to go alone," said the mother, "but I'd rather he went with a group."

Indirect: The mother said that Kaif wanted to go alone but that she'd rather he went with a group.

নৈকট্যবাচক ও সময়সূচক শব্দ সমূহের পরিবর্তন

This	⇒	That	Tomorrow	⇒	The following day
This day	⇒	That day	At the moment	⇒	At that moment
These	⇒	Those	Last night	⇒	The night before
These days	⇒	Those days	Last year	⇒	The year before
Here	⇒	There	Next year	⇒	The following year
Now	⇒	Then	Tonight	⇒	That night
Today	⇒	That day	Ago	⇒	Before / Earlier
Yesterday	⇒	The day before			

- **Direct:** I said, "Arman read Wordsworth **yesterday.**"
- **Indirect:** I said that Arman read Wordsworth **the day before.**

- **Direct:** Tanvir says, "My father come home **today.**"
- **Indirect:** Tanvir says that his father came **that day.**

- **Direct:** The players said, "We will meet **here tomorrow.**"
- **Indirect:** The players promised to meet **there the next day.**

সাধারণত **here** অর্থ অনুযায়ী বিভিন্ন **phrase** - এর রূপান্তরিত হয়

- **Direct:** Rana said to me, "You may stay here."
- **Indirect:** Rana told me that I might stay with him.

N.B Indirect speech-এ It অপরিবর্তিত থাকে

- **Direct:** He said, "I shall do it."
- **Indirect:** He said that he would do it.

- Direct speech-এ 'thank you' থাকলে তাকে indirect করার নিয়ম

Structure Reporting verb-এর subject + **tense** অনুযায়ী **thank/thanked** + reporting verb-এর object

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

Indirect: He thanked me.

- 'Good bye' যুক্ত direct speech-কে indirect করার নিয়ম

Structure Reporting verb-এর subject + **tense** অনুযায়ী **bid/bade** + object + good-bye

Direct: He said, "Good-bye, my brothers."

Indirect: He bade his brothers good-bye.

- Direct speech-এ **good morning/good evening/good night** থাকলে indirect করার নিয়ম

Structure Reporting verb-এর subject + **tense** অনুযায়ী **wish/wished** + object + good morning/ good evening/good night.

Direct: He said to him, "Good morning."

Indirect: He wished him good morning.

- Direct speech-এ বক্তা এবং শ্রোতা দুজনই **proper noun** হলে indirect করার সময় pronoun-এর পাশে ব্রাকেটের মধ্যে উক্ত pronoun-টি যে ব্যক্তির পরিবর্তে বসেছে সে ব্যক্তির নামের প্রথম অক্ষর লিখতে হয়

Direct: Imran said to Farhan, "I have taken your pen."

Indirect: Imran told Farhan that he (I) had taken his (F) pen.

বিভিন্ন প্রকার **Sentence**-এর ক্ষেত্রে কীভাবে **Speech**-এর পরিবর্তন হয়ে থাকে তার নিয়ম

Statement/Assertive sentence (বিবৃতিমূলক বাক্য)

- Reported speech-টি যদি assertive sentence-এর হয় তাহলে indirect narration করতে নিচের নিয়মগুলো অনুসরণ করবে

- Reporting Verb এর Subject + said এর পরিবর্তে told + Reporting verb এর Object + inverted comma উঠে গিয়ে Conjunction that বসে + subject + verb + object+ ext. (Person ও tense পরিবর্তন করতে হয়।)
- Reporting verb এর পর object না থাকলে said অপরিবর্তিত থাকে।

- **Direct:** The poor man said to me, "I am very hungry."
- **Indirect:** The poor man told me that he was very hungry.
- **Direct:** I said to my friend, "I shall go."
- **Indirect:** I told my friend that I would go.
- **Direct:** My friend said, "I am in danger"
- **Indirect:** My friend said that he was in danger.

- বাক্যটি চিরন্তন সত্য, অভ্যাসগত সত্য, বৈজ্ঞানিক সত্য হলে Tense এর কোন পরিবর্তন হবে না।

- **Direct:** The teacher said to me, "Honesty is the best policy."
- **Indirect:** The teacher told me that honesty is the best policy.

- Assertive sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে **might** দ্বারা সম্ভাবনা বোঝালে might সাধারণত অপরিবর্তিত থাকে।
- কিন্তু, **might** দ্বারা **request** করা বোঝালে - Subject + **ask/asked** + object + to + reported speech-এর মূল Verb (present form) + বাকি অংশ- এই Structure ব্যবহার করা হয়।

- **Direct:** He said to me, "Hira might meet you."
- **Indirect:** He told me that Hira might meet you.

- **Direct:** Arman said to me, "You might post the letter for me."
- **Indirect:** Arman asked me to post the letter for him.

- **Ought to/should** + Verb (Present) + বাকি অংশ" দ্বারা **obligation** (বাধ্যবাধকতা)/**assumption** (অনুমান) বোঝালে ought to/should অপরিবর্তিত থাকে-

- **Direct:** "They ought to/should widen this road," I said to them.
- **Indirect:** I told them they ought to/should widen the road.

কিন্তু, ought to/should + Verb (present) + বাকি অংশ" দ্বারা উপদেশ দেওয়া বোঝালে Subject + advise/advised or urge/urged + object + to + reported speech-এ মূল Verb (present form) + বাকি অংশ -এই Structure ব্যবহার করা হয়।

- **Direct:** The teacher said to the student, "You ought to/should study regularly."
- **Indirect:** The teacher advised/urged the student to study regularly.

- **"If I were you I should/would..."** উপদেশ দেওয়া বোঝায় বলে Subject + advise (say/says থাকলে)/advised (said থাকলে) + object + to + reported speech- এর মূল Verb (present form) + বাকি অংশ - এই Structure ব্যবহার করা হয়।

- **Direct:** "If I were you I should/would wait," he said to me.
- **Indirect:** He advised me to wait.

- **"I should/would be (very) grateful if you would..."** দ্বারা উপদেশ দেওয়া বোঝায় বলে Subject + advise (say/says থাকলে)/advised (said থাকলে) + object + to + reported speech-এর মূল Verb (present form) + বাকি অংশ- এই Structure ব্যবহার করা হয়।

- **Direct:** "I should/would be very grateful if you give me a good suggestion for the exam," he said to me.
- **Indirect:** He advised me to give him a good suggestion for the exam.

- **Used to, Could, Would** -এর পরিবর্তন হয় না-

- **Direct:** I said to him, "I know about village life very well because I used to live in a village."
- **Indirect:** I told him that I knew about village life very well because I used to live in a village.
- **Direct:** she said, "I would not be the victim."
- **Indirect:** she said that she would not be the victim.

Question/Interrogative Sentence (প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্য)

Rule 1

- Reporting verb টি '**ask**', '**enquire of**', '**want to know**', '**demand**' ইত্যাদিতে পরিবর্তিত হয়। Sentence টি interrogative-এর পরিবর্তে assertive sentence-এ রূপান্তরিত হয়।
- Reported speech যদি **auxiliary verb** (অর্থাৎ do, does, did, shall, will, am, is, are, was, were, can, may ইত্যাদি) দ্বারা আরম্ভ হয় অর্থাৎ সংক্ষেপে '**yes**' বা '**no**' দ্বারা উত্তর দেওয়া যায় তবে reported speech-এর পূর্বে, **if/whether** বসাতে হয়।

Structure: Subject + ask/ inquire of + object + if/whether + reported speech-এর subject + verb + বাকি অংশ

- Direct:** Mehedi said to his sister, "Will you go to market?"
- Indirect:** Mehedi asked his sister if she would go to market.

Rule-2

Reported speech যদি **interrogative pronoun** (যেমন who, whom, whose, what, which ইত্যাদি) বা **interrogative adverb** (যেমন why, where, how, where ইত্যাদি) দ্বারা আরম্ভ হয়, তবে উক্ত **interrogative pronoun** বা **interrogative adverb** বসে। এ সব sentence-এ if/whether বসে না, এক্ষেত্রেও sentence টির assertive form বসে।

Structure Sub + ask + object (যদি থাকে) + **interrogative pronoun/ interrogative adverb** + reported speech-এর subject + verb + বাকি অংশ

- **Direct:** The police said to the man, "Where are you going?"
- **Indirect:** The police asked the man where he was going.
- **Direct:** Rana said to me, "Where do you live?"
- **Indirect:** Rana asked me where I lived.

Rule-3

Reported speech যদি **interrogative adjective** (যেমন which, what, whose, ইত্যাদি) দ্বারা শুরু হয়, তবে উক্ত **interrogative adjective** - টিই বসে। এ সব Sentence-এ if বা whether বসে না। এক্ষেত্রেও sentence-টির assertive form বসে।

Structure Subject + ask + Object + Interrogative Adjective + Noun + reported speech-এর Subject + Verb.

- **Direct:** Anjum said to me, "Whose pen is it?"
- **Indirect:** Anjum asked me whose pen it was.
- **Direct:** He said to me, "Which pen do you want?"
- **Indirect:** He asked me which pen I wanted.

Rule 4

Question/Interrogative Sentence দ্বারা **অনুরোধ** করা বোঝালে-

Subject + ask + object + to + reported speech -এর মূল **Verb** + বাকি অংশ বসে

- **Direct:** The passer-by said to the maid, "Can you give me some food?"
- **Indirect:** The passer-by asked the maid to give him some food.
- **Direct:** I said to Arif, "Could you get a dictionary?"
- **Indirect:** I asked Arif to get a dictionary.

Rule 5

Shall I/we দ্বারা শুরু হওয়া Question/Interrogative Sentence দ্বারা উপদেশ পরামর্শ নির্দেশনা পাওয়ার জন্য অনুরোধ করা বোঝালে-

- **Request for advice** (উপদেশ/পরামর্শ পাওয়ার জন্য অনুরোধ) এর ক্ষেত্রে Subject + ask + object + if + reported speech এর Subject + should + মূল Verb [Present form] + বাকি অংশ বসে।

- **Direct:** "What shall I do, brother?" he said.
- **Indirect:** He asked his brother what he should do.

- **Request for instruction** (কী করতে হবে তা জানার অনুরোধ) এর ক্ষেত্রে

Subject + ask + object + if + reported speech-এর Subject + should/ am to/is to/are to/was to/were to + মূল Verb [present form] + বাকি অংশ বসে

- **Direct:** "Shall we plant the trees, sir?" he said.
- **Indirect:** He asked the customer if they should plant the trees.
(এখানে sir শব্দটি বাদ দেওয়া হয়েছে। এর পরিবর্তে কিছু বসানো হয়নি।)

Or, He asked the customer if they were to plant the trees.

N.B. Reporting Verb present tense (say/tell/says/tells) /future tense (shall say/ will say)- এ থাকলে **am to/ is to/ are to** বসে। Reporting Verb past tense (said/told/said/told) এ থাকলে **was to/were to** বসে।

- Question/Interrogative Sentence দ্বারা **Offer** করা বোঝালে
Subject+ offer + object + যা offer করা হয়েছে সেই জিনিসটা।

- **Direct:** "Shall I bring you some coffee," he said to me.
- **Indirect:** He offered me some coffee.

- Question/Interrogative Sentence দ্বারা **suggestion** বা পরামর্শ দেওয়া বোঝালে

- **Direct:** "Shall we meet at the library?" he said to me.
- **Indirect:** He suggested me meeting at the library.

- Question/Interrogative Sentence দ্বারা **command (আদেশ)** দেওয়া বোঝালে

Subject + told/ordered + object + to + reported speech-এর মূল verb + বাকি অংশ বসে।

- **Direct:** "Will you stand still?" he shouted at me.
- **Indirect:** He told/ordered me to stand still.

- Question/Interrogative Sentence দ্বারা **invitation (আমন্ত্রণ)** করা বোঝালে

Subject + invite/invited + object + to + reported speech-এর মূল Verb + বাকি অংশ বসে

- **Direct:** "Would you come round for lunch?" he said to me.
- **Indirect:** He invited me to come round for lunch.

N.B. এক্ষেত্রে আবার ইচ্ছা করলে **to come round** বাদও দেওয়া যায়-

- **Direct:** "Would you come round for lunch?" he said to me.
- **Indirect:** He invited me for lunch.

Command, Request/Imperative Sentences [আদেশ, অনুরোধ/ অনুজ্ঞাবোধক বাক্য]

Rule 1

Imperative sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে সাধারণত 'order', 'advise', 'request', 'propose', 'beg' ইত্যাদি ব্যবহৃত হয়। এই sentence-এ reporting verb-এর পরে **'that' বসে না**, **'to' বসে** এবং to-এর পরে **verb-এর present form** বসে sentence-টি যদি **negative** হয় তবে **'do' উঠে** যায় এবং **not** ও **verb-এর মাঝে 'to' বসে**।

- **Direct:** My father said to me, "Study attentively."
- **Indirect:** My father advised me to study attentively.
- **Direct:** Arman said to me, "Please give me your pen."
- **Indirect:** Arman requested me to give him my pen.
- **Direct:** He said to the soldiers, "March forward."
- **Indirect:** He ordered/commanded the soldiers to march forward.

উপরিউক্ত reporting verb-গুলো ছাড়াও direct speech-এর অর্থ অনুযায়ী **ask, beg, encourage, entreat, invite, recommend ও forbid** ইত্যাদি ব্যবহৃত হয়

- **Direct:** Father said to his sons, "Don't quarrel."
- **Indirect:** Father forbade his sons to quarrel.

Rule 2

Imperative sentence-টি যদি **negative** হয় তবে reporting verb-এর পরে **not** বসে এবং তারপর **to** বসে।

- **Direct:** Farhan said to me, "Don't do this."
- **Indirect:** Farhan told me not to do that.
- **Direct:** Parents said to their son, "Never tell a lie."
- **Indirect:** Parents advised their son not to tell a lie.

Rule 3

Let যুক্ত Imperative Sentence যদি **Let us/ Let's** থাকে তাহলে প্রস্তাব বোঝায়, যেখানে Let-এর পরে **him/me/them** ইত্যাদি থাকে তবে তা অনুমতি, ইচ্ছা, চাওয়া, অনুরোধ ইত্যাদি বোঝায়।

Let us/Let's থাকলে suggest/propose + gerund;

Or, suggest/propose + Infinitive;

Or, suggest/propose + that clause (that + subject + should)

- **Direct:** He said, "Let's give a party."
- **Indirect:** He suggested giving a party.
Or, He proposed to give a party.
Or, He suggested that they should give a party.
- **Direct:** Himi said to me, "Let's go to the book fair."
- **Indirect:** Himi proposed to me that we should go to the book fair.
- **Direct:** My friend said to me, "Let's drop the matter."
- **Indirect:** My friend proposed to drop the matter.

Rule 4

Imperative sentence-এ direct speech-এ কাউকে সম্বোধন করা হলে নিচের নিয়মের সাহায্যে indirect speech-এর রূপান্তর করতে হয়

Structure Addressing + reporting verb এর object (যদি থাকে) + as + যাকে/ যাদেরকে সম্বোধন করা হয়েছে সে শব্দটি + reporting verb-এর subject + reporting verb + to + reported speech-এর মূল verb থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত।

- **Direct:** He said to them, "Friends, help me."
- **Indirect:** Addressing them as friends, he requested them to help him.

Note তবে passage narration এ সকল Phrase ব্যবহার না করাই শ্রেয়।।

Rule 5

Let him/me/them ইত্যাদির ক্ষেত্রে tell/ wish/ beg/ request/ command/order/ entreat might/ might be/ allowed to structure হয় এবং that থাকে।

- **Direct:** The poor man said, "Let me have some food."
- **Indirect:** The poor man begged that he might have some food.
- **Direct:** He said, "Let me go."
- **Indirect:** He wished that he might be allowed to go.

Optative Sentence (কামনা/ বাসনা/ প্রার্থনাসূচক বাক্য)

Optative sentence- এর ক্ষেত্রে reporting verb '**pray**' বা '**wish**' ব্যবহৃত হয় ও পরে that বসে। এরপর reported speech-এর subject-এর পর **may** বা **might** বসে।

- **Direct:** He said to me, "May Allah bless you."
- **Indirect:** He prayed that Allah might bless me.
- **Direct:** He said to her, "May you live long."
- **Indirect:** He prayed that she might live long.

Exclamatory Sentence (বিস্ময়সূচক বাক্য)

Rule-1

Structure Subject + **exclaim/exclaimed with joy** (আনন্দ বোঝালে) এবং **exclaim/exclaimed with sorrow** (দুঃখ বোঝালে) + that + reported speech-এর subject + verb-এর past form + **very/ great** + adjective. + বাকি অংশ (যদি থাকে)।

- **Direct:** The students said, "Alas! Our friend died!"
- **Indirect:** The students exclaimed with sorrow that their friend had died.

Rule 2

Reported speech **how** বা **what** দ্বারা শুরু হলে অর্থাৎ sentence-এর শুরুতে আতিশয্য বোঝালে indirect narration করার সময় উক্ত how বা what-এর পরিবর্তে **very, much, great** ইত্যাদি ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

- **Direct:** Tanvir said, "What a wonderful painting it is!"
- **Indirect:** Tanvir exclaimed with joy that it was a very wonderful painting.

Exclamatory Sentence-এর বিশেষ ব্যবহার

তবে যে সব ক্ষেত্রে exclamation-এর প্রকৃতি সম্বন্ধে নিশ্চিত হওয়া যায় না, সে সব ক্ষেত্রে reporting Verb কেবলমাত্র **exclaim** বা **cry out** লেখাই শ্রেয়। Exclamatory Sentence-এ Reporting verb-এর অন্যান্য Form-গুলো হলো- **swear, shout, applaud** ইত্যাদি।

- **Direct:** He said to them, "Bravo! You have done well."
- **Indirect:** He applauded them saying that they had done well.
- **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.
- **Direct:** Raihan said to Maria, "Good luck!"
- **Indirect:** Raihan wished Maria good luck.
- **Direct:** I said to him, "Liar!"
- **Indirect:** I called him a liar.

Passage Narration-এর ক্ষেত্রে প্রযোজ্য কিছু বিশেষ নিয়ম

□ Reporting verb যেখানেই থাকুক না কেন তা reported speech-এর পূর্বে ব্যবহৃত হবে।

- **Direct:** "We are going to Sylhet tomorrow," said the boy.
- **Indirect:** The boy said that they were going to Sylhet the next day.
- **Direct:** "I am a student," the girl said.
- **Indirect:** The girl said that she was a student.

□ Direct speech-এ কোনো বক্তার পর পর একাধিক উক্তি থাকলে দ্বিতীয় বা তৎপরবর্তী উক্তিসমূহের জন্য Indirect speech-এ Reporting verb নিম্নরূপ হবে।

Assertive sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে **added/ also said/ again said/ also added/ further added** ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Interrogative sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে **also asked/ again asked/ further asked** ব্যবহার করা হয়।

- **Direct:** She said to me, "You are very honest. I want to trust you."
- **Indirect:** She told me that I was very honest and also added that she wanted to trust me.

□ Direct speech টি দ্বারা যদি চিরন্তন সত্য কোনো বাণী বা কথা প্রকাশ পায়, তবে Indirect speech-এ tense-এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হবে না।

- **Direct:** He said to me, "Honesty is the best policy."
- **Indirect:** He told me that honesty is the best policy.
- **Direct:** Father said, "The sun rises in the east."
- **Indirect:** Father said that the sun rises in the east.

□ Direct Speech-এ Yes/No থাকলে, Subject + appropriate auxiliary verb ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

☐ Yes- এর ক্ষেত্রে

- **Direct:** I said, "Will you go to school?" He said, "Yes".
- **Indirect:** I asked him if he would go to school, and he said/replied that he would.

ব্যাখ্যা এখানে, যে auxiliary verb দ্বারা প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্যটি শুরু হয়েছে, তার past form [will-এর past form = would] ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে।

☐ No-এর ক্ষেত্রে

- **Direct:** The teacher said, "Are you ill?" The boy replied, "No."
- **Indirect:** The teacher asked the boy if he was ill, and the boy replied that he was not.

□ Direct speech এ 'Sir' Indirect speech-এ Subject + **respectfully/ politely** + reporting verb অথবা subject + reporting verb + **respectfully/ politely** হবে।

- **Direct:** The man said to me, "Where is the hospital, sir?"
- **Indirect:** The man politely asked me where the hospital was.
Or, The man asked me politely where the hospital was.

□ Direct speech-এ 'sorry'/'I am sorry' থাকলে Indirect speech-এ subject + **expressed his/ her regret** ব্যবহার করা যায়।

- **Direct:** He said, "Sorry, I cannot go."
- **Indirect:** He expressed his regret and said that he could not go.

□ Direct speech-এ 'Thank you' কিংবা 'Congratulation' থাকে তবে Indirect speech-এ Reporting verb-এর subject + **thanked/ congratulated** + reporting verb-এর object বসবে।

- **Direct:** Imran said to Adiba, "Thank you."
- **Indirect:** Imran thanked Adiba.
- **Direct:** Imran said to Adiba, "Congratulation."
- **Indirect:** Imran congratulated Adiba.

□ অনেক সময় Reported speech-এ পূর্ণাঙ্গ sentence থাকে না-sentence-এর অংশ অর্থাৎ phrase থাকে সেক্ষেত্রে Indirect-এ পরিবর্তন করার সময় বক্তার বক্তব্যকে অনুসরণ করে উক্ত speech-কে পূর্ণাঙ্গ sentence-এ রূপান্তর করতে হয়।

- **Direct:** You've carried me a long way. How much pay you? I said the rickshaw puller. "Fifty taka?" "Anything is all right."
- **Indirect:** I told the rickshaw puller that he had carried me a long way. I also asked him how much I should pay him. I further asked him if fifty taka would do. He replied that anything was all right.

ব্যাখ্যা ওপরের Reported Speech-টি fifty taka একটি পূর্ণাঙ্গ sentence নয়। বক্তা এখানে বলতে চাচ্ছে পঞ্চাশ টাকায় তার চলবে কিনা। তাই Indirect করার সময় লিখতে হলো fifty taka would do.

□ অনেক সময় Direct speech-এ বক্তা ও শ্রোতার উল্লেখ থাকে না। সেক্ষেত্রে বক্তার ক্ষেত্রে **the speaker**, শ্রোতার ক্ষেত্রে **the listener** অথবা **the person spoken to** ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

- **Direct:** “Are you coming to my house tomorrow?” “Yes, I will come tomorrow evening.”
- **Indirect:** The speaker asked the (the person spoken to) if he (L) was going to his house next day. The listener replied in the affirmative and said that he would go the next evening.

□ Direct speech-এ Reporting verb cried, muttered, replied, asked ইত্যাদি থাকে, তবে Indirect করার সময় উক্ত Reporting verb গুলোর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না।

□ Sentence-এর প্রথমে Pronoun এর পরে Noun থাকলে Pronoun-এর পরিবর্তে Noun লেখাই শ্রেয়।

10 MINUTE
SCHOOL

Board Questions

1

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."

2

"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.

3

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."

4

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."

5

"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.

6

"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."

7

"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."

8

"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."

9

"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.

10

"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.

11

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."

12

"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.

13

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.

14

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."

15

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

1

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.

2

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.

3

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.

4

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.

5

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.

6

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.

7

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 then asked her what that was. She answered that it was about one of her cousins who had come to their house the previous day. At this, the teacher told her to forget it and be attentive to her class.

8

Harun wished good morning to Kiron. Next, he asked him (K) how much preparation he (K) had taken 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.

9

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.

10

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.

11

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.

12

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.

13

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.

14

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.

15

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.

10 MINUTE
SCHOOL

