



NTRCA English Lecture Sheet

Lecture

10

Lecture Contents

☑ Narration

Narration

Narration এর সংজ্ঞা : বক্তার বক্তব্যকে অর্থাৎ বক্তা যা বলে তাকেই ইংরেজিতে Speech বা Narration বলা হয়। বক্তার উক্তি বা বক্তব্য দুই ধরনের হতে পারে। যেমন, বক্তার প্রত্যক্ষ উক্তি এবং বক্তার পরোক্ষ উক্তি। আর এর ভিত্তিতেই Narration কে দুই ভাগে ভাগ করা হয়। যথা :

- Direct Narration (প্রত্যক্ষ উক্তি; বক্তার সরাসরি কথা)
- Indirect Narration (পরোক্ষ উক্তি; বক্তার পরোক্ষ কথা)

i. **Direct Narration (প্রত্যক্ষ উক্তি) :** যখন কোনো বক্তার বক্তব্যকে কোনো রূপ পরিবর্তন না করে অবিকল তার ভাষায় ব্যক্ত করা হয় তখন তাকে Direct Narration বলে। এক্ষেত্রে বক্তার বক্তব্যকে (“ ”) মধ্যে রাখা হয় এবং এ বক্তব্যটিকে বলা হয় Reported Speech. আর Reported Speech এর পূর্বের বা Inverted comma এর বাইরের verb-টিকে বলা হয় Reporting Verb. মূলত এই verb-টির সাহায্যেই Reported Speech-এর বক্তব্যকে প্রকাশ করা হয়ে থাকে।

উদাহরণ: **Sadia said to me “I have finished my work.”**

ক্লাসরুম ব্যাখ্যা : উপরের বাক্যটিতে Sadia হচ্ছে Reporting Verb-এর Subject এবং said হলো Reporting Verb এবং me হলো Reporting Verb-এর Object আর “I have finished my work”. এই অংশটি হলো Reported Speech. আশা করছি, Reporting এবং Reported অংশটি আপনার মনে থাকবে।

এই বাক্যে Reporting Verb said এর মাধ্যমে Reported Speech কে অর্থাৎ বক্তার বক্তব্যকে অবিকল তার ভাষায় প্রকাশ করা হয়েছে। সুতরাং এটি হলো প্রত্যক্ষ উক্তি বা Direct Narration.

ii. **Indirect Narration (পরোক্ষ উক্তি) :** বক্তার বক্তব্যকে সরাসরি তার ভাষায় প্রকাশ না করে অর্থ ঠিক রেখে অন্যের ভাষায় প্রকাশ করাকে Indirect Narration বলে।

যেমন :- **Sadia told me that she had finished her work.**

ক্লাসরুম ব্যাখ্যা : উপরের বাক্যটিতে Reported Speech এর পূর্বে that বসানো হয়েছে এবং Reported Speech কে বক্তার ভাষায় প্রকাশ না করে অন্যের ভাষায় প্রকাশ করা হয়েছে। সুতরাং এটি হলো পরোক্ষ উক্তি বা Indirect Narration.



Narration পরিবর্তন করার কৌশল

লক্ষ্য করুন,

Sadia said to me “I did the work yesterday”.

এই বাক্যটিতে দুটি অংশ রয়েছে।

(i) Sadia said to me একটি অংশ এবং

(ii) Inverted comma যুক্ত “I did the work yesterday” এটি আরেকটি অংশ।

আগেই বলেছি, এই বাক্যে (i) নং অংশটিকে বলা হয় Reporting verb অংশ এবং (ii) নং অংশটিকে বলা হয় Reported speech অংশ।

Note: Narration Solve করা শিখতে হলে, এই Reporting verb ও Reported speech অংশ বারবার আলোচনা চলে আসবে। কাজেই এগুলোকে অবশ্যই স্মরণ রাখতে হবে।

এবার Direct Narration টিকে কীভাবে Indirect Narration এ পরিবর্তন করতে হবে তা নিয়ে আলোচনা করা যাক:

উপরে প্রথমে দেয়া Direct Narration বাক্যটিকে যদি আমরা Indirect Narration এ পরিণত করি তাহলে আমাদেরকে প্রথমেই দেখতে হবে সেই বাক্যটি থেকে কোন কোন শব্দ পরিবর্তন হবে। বাক্যটির একটি পড়লেই আমরা বুঝতে পারবো।

প্রথমতঃ Reporting verb অংশের Said to পরিবর্তন হবে এবং এরপর Reported speech এর Inverted comma এর ভেতরে থাকা ‘I’ (person), did (verb) এবং yesterday (কিছু বিশেষ Adverb) পরিবর্তন হবে।

Classroom Tips : Narration এর মূল Rules গুলো শেখার আগে প্রথমে Inverted comma’র ভেতরের অংশে যে শব্দগুলো পরিবর্তন হবে তার একটি তালিকা আমরা দেখে নিতে পারি। মনে রাখা ভালো, Reported Speech বা Inverted comma’র ভেতরের অংশে সাধারণত person, verb ও adverb এর পরিবর্তন হয়ে থাকে।

Inverted Comma’র ভেতরের Person এর পরিবর্তন দেখুন

Inverted Comma’র ভেতরে নিম্নোক্ত Person থাকলে	Inverted Comma’র বাইরের যাকে Follow করে পরিবর্তন হবে।
1 st Person	Subject কে অনুসরণ করে বসবে। যেমন :- Zulekha Said “I am ill” এই বাক্যে Inverted Comma’র ভেতরের 1 st Person ‘I’ বাইরে Zulekha কে অনুসরণ করে বসে, ‘She’ হবে। অর্থাৎ Zulekha said that she was ill.
2 nd Person	বাইরে থাকা Object কে অনুসরণ করে বসবে। He said to me, “you are ill”. এই প্রক্ষেপে you follow করবে inverted comma এর বাইরের object ‘me’ কে। এক্ষেত্রে me এর subject রূপ I গিয়ে you এর স্থানে বসে হবে- He told me that I was ill.
3 rd Person	No Change (অর্থাৎ ভেতরে Third Person থাকলে বাইরের কাউকেই Follow করবে না)। এর মানে হচ্ছে, ভেতরে He থাকলে he, she থাকলে she হবে।

এবার, Inverted Comma’র ভেতরের অংশ বা ভেতরের Reporting অংশের Person পরিবর্তনের বিস্তারিত দেখুন-

Rule-01 : Reported Speech- এর ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহৃত First person (I, we, me, us, my, our, mine, ours Reporting Verb-এর Gender ও Person অনুসারে পরিবর্তিত হয়।

Direct – She said, “I shall do the work”.

Indirect – She said that she would do the work.

Direct – Rokeya said to Sumaya, “I can do my duty”.

Indirect – Rokeya told Sumaya that she could do her duty.

ব্যতিক্রম : Reported speech- এর Subject হিসেবে যদি We বসে এবং তার দ্বারা যদি মানব জাতি বোঝায় অথবা বক্তা এবং যাকে উদ্দেশ্য করে বলা হয় অর্থাৎ শ্রোতা উভয়কেই বোঝায় তাহলে Indirect Narration-এ we-এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না।

Direct – Teacher said, “We can not live alone”.

Indirect – Teacher said that we can not live alone.

Direct – Ziku said to me, “We should obey our parents”.

Indirect – Ziku told me that we should obey our parents.

Rule-02 : Reported speech-এর ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহৃত Second person (you, your, yours) Reporting verb-এর object-এর Person অনুসারে পরিবর্তিত হয়।

Direct – He said to me, “You have read your book”.

Indirect – He told me that I had read my book.

Direct – Noman said to him, “You have done your duty”.

Indirect – Noman told him that he had done his duty.

Rule-03 : Reported speech-এর অন্তর্গত Third person- (he, she, they, him, them, his, their, heres, theirs) Indirect Narration-এ অপরিবর্তিত থাকে।

Direct – I said to Mizan, “He has finished his work”.

Indirect – I told Mizan that he had finished his work.

Direct – Saddam said to Manik, “Sumaya can dance well”.

Indirect – Saddam told Manik that Sumaya could dance well.

এবার Inverted Comma’র ভেতরের অংশের Verb এর পরিবর্তন :

Inverted Comma’র ভেতরের Verb অংশের পরিবর্তনের পূর্বে আমাদের দেখতে হবে Reporting Verb বা বাইরে থাকা অংশের Verbটি কোন Tense এ রয়েছে। যদি Inverted Comma’র বাইরের Verbটি Past Tense এ না থেকে Present বা Future Tense এ থাকে তাহলে Inverted Comma’র ভেতরের বা Reported Speech অংশের Verb এর Tense গত কোন পরিবর্তন হবে না। তবে, বাইরের Verbটি Past Tense এ থাকলে তখন ভেতরের Verbটি নিম্নোক্ত নিয়ম অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তন হবে।

Inverted Comma’র ভেতরে থাকলে	Inverted Comma’র বাইরে হবে
1. Present Indefinite Tense (does the work এরকম থাকলে)	Past Indefinite Tense (did the work হবে)
2. Past Indefinite Tense (did the work থাকলে)	Past Perfect Tense হবে (had done হবে)
3. Past Perfect Tense (had done)	Past Perfect Tense ই হবে (had done)
4. am/is/are থাকলে	was/were হবে
5. was/were থাকলে	had been হবে
6. Have/has/can/may/ shall/ will ইত্যাদি থাকলে	had/could/might/would হবে। (তবে, shall এর পরিবর্তে should হবে না বরং would হবে।)
7. must থাকলে	had to/must হবে। (অবশ্যই পালনীয় হলে must পরিবর্তন না হয়ে must-ই থাকবে। যেমন : you must obey your teacher/ parents....)

এবার, Tense পরিবর্তনের মাধ্যমে Narration এর পরিবর্তন গুলো লক্ষ করুন :

Rule-01 : Direct speech-এর Reporting Verb টি present Tense, বা Future Tense-এ হলে Reported Speech-এর Verb-এর Tense-এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না। এক্ষেত্রে শুধু Person-এর পরিবর্তন হয়ে থাকে।

Direct – He says, “I have finished my work”.

Indirect – He says that he has finished his work.

Direct – John has said, “He has done his duty”.

Indirect – John has said that he has done his duty.

Direct – Sumaya will say, “I write a novel”.

Indirect – Sumaya will say that she writes a novel.

Rule-02 : Direct speech-এ যদি চিরন্তন সত্য, ঐতিহাসিক সত্য, অভ্যাসগত সত্য বোঝায় তাহলে Indirect Narration-এ verb এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না।

Direct – Teacher said, “The earth moves round the sun”.

Indirect – The teacher said that the earth moves round the sun.

Direct – He said, “Honesty is the best policy.”

Indirect – He said that honesty is the best policy.

Rule-03 : Direct Narration টি যদি Present Indefinite tense এ থাকে তাহলে Indirect Narration টি Past Indefinite tense এ হয়।

Direct – He said, “I read a poetry”.

Indirect – He said that he read a poetry.

Direct – She said, “I write a letter”.

Indirect – She said that she wrote a letter.

Rule-04 : Direct Narration টি Present Continuous tense হলে Indirect Narration কে Past Continuous tense এ করতে হয়।

Direct – Bob said, “I am writing a letter”.
Indirect – Bob said that he was writing a letter.
Direct – She said, “She is working”.
Indirect – She said that She was working.

Rule-05 : Direct Narration টি Present Perfect tense হলে Indirect Narration কে Past Perfect tense-এ করতে হয়।

Direct – She said, “She has done her duty”.
Indirect – She said that She had done her duty.
Direct – Tom said, “I have finished my dinner”.
Indirect – Tom said that he had finished his dinner.

Rule-06 : Direct Narration টি Present Perfect Continuous tense হলে Indirect Narration-কে Past Perfect Continuous tense-এ করতে হয়।

Direct – John said “He has been reading book”.
Indirect – John said that he had been reading a book.
Direct – He said “It has been raining since morning”.
Indirect – He said that it had been raining since morning.

Rule-07 : Direct Narration টি যদি Past Indefinite tense এ হয় তাহলে Indirect Narration টি Past Perfect tense-এ হয়।

Direct – He said, “I wrote a letter”.
Indirect – He said that he had written a letter.
Direct – She said, “I came home yesterday”.
Indirect – She said that she had come home yesterday.

Rule-08 : Direct Narration টি যদি Past Continuous tense এ হয় তাহলে Indirect Narration টি Past Perfect Continuous tense এ হয়।

Direct – Sumaya, “I was eating rice”.
Indirect – Sumaya said that she had been eating rice.
Direct – She said, “I was working then”.
Indirect – She said that she had been working then.

Rule-09 : Direct Narration টি যদি Past Perfect tense এ হয় তাহলে Indirect Narration টির কোনো পরিবর্তন হবে না। অর্থাৎ এটিও Past Perfect tense এই থাকবে।

Direct – They said, “We had done the work”.
Indirect – They said that they had done the work.
Direct – She said, “I had written a letter”.
Indirect – She said that she had written a letter.

Rule-10 : Direct Narration টি যদি Past Perfect Continuous tense-এ হয় তাহলে Indirect Narration টির কোনো পরিবর্তন হবে না। অর্থাৎ এটিও Past Perfect Continuous tense এই থাকবে।

Direct – She said, “I had been reading the book for two years”.
Indirect – She said that she had been reading the book for two years.

Rule-11 : Direct narration টি Future tense হয় তাহলে Indirect Narration কে Future in the past tense-এ করতে হয়। অর্থাৎ would/could দিয়ে করতে হয়।

Direct – He said to me, “I will go home tomorrow”.
Indirect – He said to me that he would go home the next day.
Direct – She said, “I will make a plan”.
Indirect – She said that she would make a plan.
Direct – She said, “I shall help you”.
Indirect – She said that she would help me.
Direct – The boy said, “I can do the work”.
Indirect – The boy said that he could do the work.
Direct – Father said, “You may go to school”.
Indirect – Father said that I might go to school.
Direct – Razu said to me, “I should have done the work”.
Indirect – Razu said to me that he should have done the work.
Direct – Rokeya said to me, “I could have done the work”.
Indirect – Rokeya said to me that she could have done the work.

এবার, Inverted Comma’র ভেতরের বিশেষ কিছু Adverb বা দূরত্ব সূচক শব্দের পরিবর্তন দেখে নেয়া যাক

Inverted Comm’র ভেতরের অংশে বা Direct Narration অংশে নিম্নোক্ত শব্দগুলো থাকলে	Indirect Narration হবে	Direct Narration থাকলে	Indirect Narration হবে
This (ইহা/এই)	that (উহা/ঐ)	Today (আজ)	That day (ঐ দিন)
These (এগুলো)	Those (ওগুলো)	Tomorrow আগামীকাল)	The next day/The following day (পরের দিন/পরবর্তী দিন)
Here (এখানে)	There (সেখানে)	Yesterday (গতকাল)	The previous day (পূর্বের দিন)
Ago (আগে)	Before (আগে)	Last month (গতমাস)	The previous month (আগের মাস)

Come (আসা)	Go (যাওয়া)	To night (আজ রাত)	That night (ঐ রাত)
Thus (এভাবে)	So (তাই)	Last night (গত রাত)	The previous night (আগের রাত)
Hither (এদিকে)	Thither (সেদিকে)	Next week (আগামী সপ্তাহ)	The following week (পরবর্তী সপ্তাহ)
Hence (এখান থেকে)	Thence (সেখান থেকে)	Now (এখন)	Then (তখন)
That (ঐ)	It (এটি)		

তাহলে উপরিউক্ত আলোচনায় ক্রমান্বয়ে আমরা দেখলাম, কীভাবে Inverted Comma 'র ভেতরের শব্দগুলোর গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ৩টি অংশ যেমন :- Person, Verb, Adverb এর পরিবর্তন হলো।

এবার, দেখুন Reporting Verb বা Inverted Comma 'র বাইরের অংশের Verb এর কীভাবে পরিবর্তন হয়। এই কাজটুকু শেষ করতে পারলেই Narration শেখার কাজ almost শেষ।

(1) যদি বাক্যটি Assertive Sentence এ থাকে-

Direct	Indirect
Say/tell	tell (Present tense এর ক্ষেত্রে)
Said/told	told
	গুরুত্বপূর্ণ Note : Said এর পর কোনো object না থাকলে Said, আর যদি object থাকে তাহলে Told হবে।

(2) বাক্যটি যদি Interrogative হয়-

↘ Interrogative sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে Reporting Verb-এর পরিবর্তন :

Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
Say	ask	Said	asked
Says	asks	Said to	asked

↘ Imperative sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে Reporting Verb-এর পরিবর্তন :

	Direct	Indirect
সাধারণ আদেশ বোঝাতে	Said	Ordered
সৈনিক আদেশ বোঝাতে	Said	Commanded
নিষেধ বোঝাতে	Said	Forbidden
উপদেশ বোঝাতে	Said	Advised
অনুরোধ বোঝাতে	Said	Requested
এগুলোর কোন কিছুই না বোঝালে	Said	Told

↘ Optative sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে Reporting Verb-এর পরিবর্তন :

	Direct	Indirect
প্রার্থনা বোঝাতে	Said	Prayed
ইচ্ছা বোঝাতে	Said	Wished (wished এর পর for বসবে যদি object থাকে)

এখন Sentence এর প্রকারভেদ এবং পূর্বে আলোচিত ও ব্যাখ্যাকৃত Inverted Comma (‘ ’) এর ভেতরের অংশের Person, Verb ও Adverb এর পরিবর্তনগুলি কাজে লাগিয়ে Narration এর পরিবর্তনগুলি চর্চা করতে পারলেই Narration মোটামুটি শেষ। চলুন, এবার Sentence ভিত্তিক মূল পরিবর্তনগুলির চর্চা করা যাক :

A. Assertive Sentence এর পরিবর্তন

Rule-01 : Assertive Sentence-কে Indirect Speech-এ রূপান্তরের সময় Reporting verb হিসেবে say থেকে said হবে, or tell থেকে told হবে + (যদি object থাকে)। এবং Inverted Comma উঠে গিয়ে that বসে। এর পর Reported Speech এর Subject + verb + বাকী অংশ পূর্বের আলোচনা অনুযায়ী বসাতে হবে।

Direct – John said, “I am writing a letter”.

Indirect – John said that he was writing a letter.

Direct – Ganesh said, “I will go to home tomorrow”.

Indirect – Ganesh said that he would go home the next day.



- Direct** – Sumaya said to Asa, “You are right”.
Indirect – Sumaya said to Asa that She (A) Was right.
Direct – Hider said to Mizan, “I was watching television then”.
Indirect – Hider said to Mizan that he (H) had been watching television then.
Direct – Nazim said to Mizan, “I have finished your work”.
Indirect – Nazim said to Mizan that he (N) had finished his (M) work.

Rule-02 : Assertive Sentence-এ মাঝে মাঝে Reported speech-এর অর্থ ও ভাবানুসারে Reporting verb গুলো remark, hope, believe, comment, declare, affirm ইত্যাদিতে পরিবর্তিত হতে পারে।

- Direct** – John said to me, “You have done the right thing”.
Indirect – John remarked that I had done the right thing
Direct – Tom said, “I hope I may pass in the examination”.
Indirect – Tom hoped that he might pass in the examination.
Direct – The man said, “Allah is almighty”.
Indirect – The man believed that Allah is almighty.

Rule-03 : Assertive Sentence-এর Direct Narration এ Reported speech-এর শুরুতে that থাকলে Indirect Narration এ that-এর পরিবর্তে It বসে।

- Direct** – Mitu said, “That is good for me”
Indirect – Mitu said that it was good for her.
Direct – Rashed said, “That was my fault”.
Indirect – Rashed said that it had his fault.
Direct – Mina said, “That was helpful for me”
Indirect – Mina said that it had helpful for her.

B. Interrogative Sentence এর পরির্তন :

Rule-01 : Interrogative Sentence-কে Indirect Speech-এ রূপান্তরের সময় Reporting verb হিসেবে say/said-এর পরিবর্তে ask, enquire of, want to know, demand, wonder ইত্যাদি বসে। Reported Speech যদি do, does, did, shall, will, am, is, are, was, were, and, may ইত্যাদি দিয়ে শুরু হয় তবে Reported Speech-এর পূর্বে that না বসে If/whether বসে।

- Direct** – He said to me, “Will you go home this month?”
Indirect – He asked me if I would go home that month.
Direct – Rima said to Tina, “have you taken your meal?”
Indirect – Rima asked Tina whether she (T) had taken her meal.
Direct – Hasan said to Rasel, “Do you know the man?”
Indirect – Hasan want to know Rasel if he (R) knew the man.
Direct – She said to me, “Are you reading my book?”
Indirect – She inquire of me whether I was reading her book.
Direct – He said to me, “Shall I wait for you?”
Indirect – He asked me if he would wait for me.

Rule-02 : Interrogative sentence-এর Reported speech-এ যদি Interrogative Pronoun (who, whom, whose, what) এবং Interrogative Adverb (how, where, when, why) ইত্যাদি দ্বারা শুরু হয় তাহলে If/ whether না বসে ঐ শব্দগুলোই বসে। এ ক্ষেত্রে Interrogative sentence টির Assertive form ব্যবহার হয়।

- Direct** – He said to me, “What are you doing?”
Indirect – He asked me what I was doing.
Direct – He said to Rahim, “Where do you live?”
Indirect – He asked Rahim Where he (R) lived.
Direct – Nazmul said to Rasel, “What are you doing?”
Indirect – Sohel asked Rasel what he (R) was doing.
Direct – Father said to his son, “Why are you making a noise?”
Indirect – Father asked his son why they (S) were making a noise.

Rule-03 : একই বাক্যে পরপর দুটি প্রশ্ন থাকলে Indirect এ পরিবর্তনকালে Reporting verb হিসেবে say এর পরিবর্তে ask একবার ব্যবহার করা যায়।

- Direct – She said to me, “Who are you and what do you want?”
 Indirect – She asked me who I was and what I wanted.

C. Imperative sentence এর পরিবর্তন

Rule-01 : Direct Narration এ Reported Speech টি Imperative Sentence হলে Reporting Verb টি দ্বারা অনুরোধ বোঝালে Request, আদেশ বোঝালে Order/Command উপদেশ বোঝালে Advise অন্যথায় Tell দ্বারা পরিবর্তন হবে।

- Direct – She said to me, “Please give me a glass of water”.
 Indirect – She requested me to give her a glass of water.
 Direct – Mother said to her daughter, “Always speak the truth”.
 Indirect – Mother advised her daughter to speak the truth always.
 Direct – The captain said to the soldiers, “Fire on”.
 Indirect – The captain commanded the soldiers to fire on.
 Direct – The teacher said to the student, “Go out of the class room”.
 Indirect – The teacher ordered the student to go out of the class room.

Rule-02 : Reported speech টি Negative হলে To এর আগে Not/Never বসাতে হবে এবং Please দিয়ে শুরু Affirmative Sentence হলে to এর পরে kindly বসবে আর Negative Sentence হলে বসবে না।

- Direct – He said to me, “Don’t do this”.
 Indirect – He told me not to do this.
 Direct – Sadia Said to me, “Please lend me your book”.
 Indirect – Sadia requested me to kindly her my book”.
 Direct – Father said to us, “Don’t run in the sun”.
 Indirect – Father forbade us not to run in the sun.

Rule-03 : যদি Direct Speech টি Let দ্বারা কোনো proposal বা suggestion বুঝায় তাহলে reporting verb টিকে propose বা suggest এ পরিবর্তন করতে হবে এবং পরে let এর স্থানে should ব্যবহার করতে হবে। (নোট : এখানে বিশেষভাবে মনে রাখতে হবে let এর পরে us অর্থাৎ let us আছে কী না। let us থাকলে এই নিয়মে উত্তর করতে হবে; কিন্তু let us না থেকে let me বা let him ইত্যাদি থাকলে সেক্ষেত্রে ১১নং রুল অনুযায়ী উত্তর করতে হবে।)

- Direct – My friend said to me “Let us go for a walk”.
 Indirect – My friend said proposed me that we should go for a walk.
 Direct – Repon said to me, “Let us go home.”
 Indirect – Repon proposed (suggested) to me that we should go home.
 Direct – I said to him, “Let us have a song.”
 Indirect – I proposed (suggested) to him that we should have a song.

Rule-04 : যদি Direct Speech টি Let দ্বারা কোনো proposal বা suggestion বুঝায় তাহলে reporting verb টিকে propose বা suggest এ পরিবর্তন করতে হবে এবং এর পরে reporting verb এর object বসবে তার পর reported speech এর মূল verb এর সাথে ing + বাকি অংশ বসবে।

- Direct – He said to the captain “Let us fight”.
 Indirect – He suggested the captain fighting.
 Direct – My friend said to me, “Let us play.”
 Indirect – My friend proposed me playing.

Rule-05 : Let, proposal বা Suggestion অর্থে ব্যবহৃত না হয়ে, যদি অনুমতি প্রদান অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয়, সেক্ষেত্রে Reporting verb-এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না। শুধু Reported speech-এ subject-এর পর may/might বা may be allowed to / might be allowed to বসে।

- Direct – He said, “Let him discuss the issue.”
 Indirect – He said that he might discuss the issue.
 Direct – He said, “let him tell the story.”
 Indirect – He said that he might tell the story.
 Direct – The girl said, “Let me have some rice.”
 Indirect – The girl said that she might be allowed to have some rice.

Rule-06 : Imperative Sentence-এর Direct Speech-এ Sir থাকলে Indirect করার সময় Sir-এর পরিবর্তে respectfully বা with respect ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- Direct – The girl said to the teacher, “Sir, lend me your book please.”
 Indirect – The girl requested the teacher respectfully (With respect) to lend her (g) his (t) book.

D. Optative Sentence এর পরিবর্তন

Rule-01 : Optative Sentence-এ Reporting Verb-এর পরিবর্তে wish বা pray বসে এবং Inverted Comma উঠে গিয়ে that বসে। তার পর Reported Speech-subject + may / might + Reported Speech-এর মূল Verb থেকে বাকি অংশ বসে।

- Direct – He said to me, “May Allah bless you”.
 Indirect – He prayed that Allah might bless me.
 Direct – Father said, “May you prosper in life”.
 Indirect – Father wished that I might prosper in life.
 Direct – We said, “Long live our president”.
 Indirect – We wished that our president might live long.

E. Exclamatory Sentence এর Narration পরিবর্তন

Rule-01 : Exclamatory Sentence এর Direct Speech এ Reporting verb টি আনন্দ প্রকাশ করলে Exclaim with joy/Exclaim with delight/Cry out in delight দুঃখ প্রকাশ করলে Exclaim with sorrow/Exclaim with grief/carry out in sorrow/Exclaim with regret বিস্ময় প্রকাশ করলে Exclaim with wonder ইত্যাদিতে পরিবর্তিত হয়।

- Direct – Azim said, “Hurrah! We have won the game”.
 Indirect – Azim exclaim with joy that they had won the game.
 Direct – Tahsan said to me, “Alas! the man has died”.
 Indirect – Tahsan exclaim with sorrow that the man had died.
 Direct – She said to me, “Alas! I could not help you”.
 Indirect – She exclaim with regret that she could not help me.

Rule-02 : আবেগের তীব্রতা বোঝাতে Exclamatory Sentence-এ যদি what / how এর ব্যবহৃত হয় তাহলে তার পরিবর্তে Noun-এর পূর্বে great এবং adjective এর পূর্বে very বসে।

- Direct – John said how charming the scenery is”!
 Indirect – John exclaim with wonder that the scenery was very charming.
 Direct – The boy said what a nice bird it is”!
 Indirect – The boy exclaim with wonder that it was a very nice bird.

এবার Narration এর জন্য গুরুত্বপূর্ণ আরও কিছু Extra Rules দেখুন :

Rule-01 : Direct speech এ Good morning ব্যবহৃত হলে Indirect narration-এ Reporting verb wish-এ পরিবর্তিত হয়। আর Good-bye বা Good-night ব্যবহৃত হলে Reporting verb, bade-এ পরিবর্তিত হয়।

- Direct – The boy said, “Good morning, my friends”.
 Indirect – The boy wished good morning to his friends.
 Or, The boy wished his friends good morning.
 Direct – John said, “Good bye, all my friends.”
 Indirect – John bade good bye to all his friends.

Rule-02 : By Allah / By God / By Job / By my love /By my life প্রভৃতি Reported speech-এর শুরুতেই থাকলে Indirect speech-এর শুরুতেই Swearing by allah/Swearing by God/Swearing by Job/Swearing by my love/Swearing by my life প্রভৃতি বসাতে হবে।

- Direct – “By Allah,” he replied, I will not leave this house.
 Indirect – Swearing by Allah he replied that he would not leave that house.
 Direct – “By God,” she replied, I will not fail in the exam.
 Indirect – Swearing by God she replied that she would not fail in the exam.

Rule-03 : Reported Speech টি Assertive Sentence হওয়া সত্ত্বেও শেষে প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন থাকলে Indirect করার শুরুতেই Being surprised বসাতে হবে এবং উক্ত Sentence টিকে Indirect Speech এ রূপান্তর করার সময় Interrogative Sentence এর নিয়ম অনুসারে পরিবর্তন করতে হবে।

- Direct – Habib said to me, “You know that Bangladesh is a developing country now?”
 Indirect – Being surprised, Habib asked me if I knew that Bangladesh was developing country then.

Rule-04 : Direct Speech এ Yes থাকলে Indirect Speech এ Yes-এর পরিবর্তে Replied the affirmative and said that এবং Direct Speech এ No থাকলে Indirect Speech এ No এর পরিবর্তে Replied the negative বসে।

- Direct – “Yes, I have gone there,” replied John.
 Indirect – John replied in the affirmative and said that he had gone there.
 Direct – “No, I have not gone there.” Tom replied.
 Indirect – Tom replied in the negative and that he had not gone there.

Rule-05 : Direct Speech এ Ok থাকলে Indirect Speech এ Ok এর পরিবর্তে Agree with ব্যবহার করা হয় কিন্তু আগে Ok এর পরিবর্তে replied in the affirmative and said that ব্যবহার করা হত।

- Direct – John said to Bob, “Ok, I shall visit your native village.”
 Indirect – John agree with Bob and said that he (J) would visit his (B) native village.

Rule-06 : Direct Speech-এ বক্তা শোভা দু'জনই 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 – Hider said to Saddam, “I have taken your book.”
 Indirect – Hider said to Saddam that he (H) had taken his (S) book.

Rule-07 : Reporting verb ও তার Subject এবং Object উল্লেখ না থাকলে The speaker said to the person spoken to লিখে Indirect speech-এ রূপান্তর করতে হয়।

- Direct – “I will go home tomorrow”
 Indirect – The speaker said to the person spoken to that he (S) would go home the next day.

Rule-08 : This পরিবর্তিত হয়ে that হয় যখন this দ্বারা সময় নির্দেশ করে।

- Direct – Zitu said, “I will leave Dhaka this month.”
 Indirect – Zitu said that he would leave Dhaka that month.

Rule-09 : কিন্তু This/these/that যখন Adjective হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন This এবং That সাধারণত The- তে রূপান্তরিত হয়।

- Direct – Jaman said, “I gave her this ring on her marriage day.”
 Indirect – Jaman said that he had given her the ring on her marriage day.

Rule-10 : Direct Speech- এ here-এর দ্বারা যে স্থানের উল্লেখ করা হয় তা যদি স্পষ্ট বোঝা যায় তাহলে here পরিবর্তিত হয়ে There বসে।

- Direct – Salam said to Ruma, “I shall meet you there at Farmgate tomorrow.”
 Indirect – Salam told Ruma that he (S) would Meet her (R) there at Farmgate the nextday.

Rule-11 : Direct Speech-এ It থাকলে Indirect Speech-এ তা অপরিবর্তিত থাকে।

Direct – The man said “I will do it.”
Indirect – The man said that he would do it.

Rule-12 : Direct Speech-এ Thank you থাকলে Indirect Speech এ Reporting verb-এর subject + thank /thanked + Reporting verb-এর object বসে।

Direct – He said to me, “Thank you.”
Indirect – He thanked me.

Rule-13 : Inverted Comma-এর ভিতরে কোনো ব্যক্তি বা প্রাণীর নাম থাকলে সেটা Object-এর পরে বসে।

Direct – Tom said, “Where are you going, Jerry?”
Indirect – Tom asked Jerry where she was going.

Rule-14 : Inverted Comma এর ভিতরে Hello/Hi থাকলে তা greet-এ পরিবর্তন হবে।

Direct – He said, “Hello, Mitali, where are you going.”
Indirect – He greeted Mitali and asked her where she was going.

Narration Of Vocatives

Rule-01 : Direct narration- এ ব্যবহৃত Vocatives বা সম্বোধন পদগুলো Indirect Narration-এ বাদ দেয়া যেতে পারে। যেখানে Vocatives-কে বাদ দেয়া যায় না, কেবল মাত্র সেখানে Vocatives কে Addressing as দ্বারা প্রকাশ করা হয়।

Direct – Father said, “Habib, go to school.”
Indirect – Father asked Habib to go to school.
Direct – The teacher said, “Keep quiet, my boy.”
Indirect – The teacher asked the boy to keep quiet.
Direct – The teacher said, “Keep quiet, my dear boys.”
Indirect – The teacher affectionately asked the boys to keep quiet.

Rule-02 : Imperative Sentence-এ Direct speech-এ কাউকে সম্বোধন করা হলে প্রথমে Addressing + Reporting verb-এ object (যদি থাকে) + as + যাকে/যাদেরকে সম্বোধন করা হয়েছে সে শব্দটি + reporting verb-এর subject + verb + to + reported speech-এর মূল verb থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত।

Direct – She said to me, “Friend, help me”.
Indirect – Addressing me as friend, She requested me to help her.
Direct – Hider said to me, “Brother, solve this problem”.
Indirect – Addressing me as Brother, Hider requested me to solve that problem.
Direct – He said to her, “Madam, lend me your pen”.
Indirect – Addressing her as Madam, he requested her to lend him her pen.

Class Work

- Kamal said to me, “What is your name?” (Indirect narration)** [প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় সহকারী শিক্ষক : ১৯]
a) Kamal asked what was my name.
b) Kamal asked me what my name was.
c) What my name is, Kamal asked.
d) Kamal asked you your name. **Ans: b**
- He said, “I can do the work.” The indirect narration is-** [প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় সহকারী শিক্ষক : ১৮]
a) He said that he can do the work.
b) He said that I could do the work.
c) He said that he could do the work.
d) He said that I will do the work. **Ans: c**
- Choose the correct indirect speech.** She asked me, ‘Are you happy in your new job?’ (প্রা.সহকারী শিক্ষক: ২০১৮)
A. She asked me if had been happy in my new job
B. She asked me if I was happy in my new job
C. She asked me if I have been happy in my new job
D. She asked me whether I am happy in my new job **Ans: b**
- He said, “I can do the work.” The indirect narration is-** (প্রা.সহকারী শিক্ষক: ২০১৮)
A. He said that I will do the work.
B. He said that he could do the work.
C. He said that he can do the work.
D. He said that I could do the work. **Ans: b**

5. The indirect form of "Farida said to her mother, 'I shall go to bed now'", is- (প্রা.সহকারী শিক্ষক: ২০১৮)
A. Farida told her mother that she will go to bed now.
B. Farida told her mother that she should go to bed.
C. Farida told her mother that she will go to bed.
D. Farida told her mother that she would go to bed then.
Ans: d
6. She said, "Let me come in." Which of the following is correct indirect form? [প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় সহকারী শিক্ষক : ১৬]
a) She said that she come in.
b) She requested that she may come in.
c) She requested that the might come in.
d) She requested that she may be allowed to come in.
Ans: c
7. He said, "I have been working since sunrise." Make it indirect speech. [প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় সহকারী শিক্ষক : ১৫]
a) He said that that he has worked for sunrise.
b) He said that he is working.
c) He said he had been working since sunrise.
d) He said that he has been working since sunrise.
Ans: c
8. Which one is the correct narration? Who told, 'Do the work' [প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় সহকারী শিক্ষক : ১৫]
a) He requested doing the work.
b) He told doing the work.
c) He said that do the work.
d) He asked to do the work.
Ans: d
9. Change the narration. He said to me, "Let us go home together." [প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় সহকারী শিক্ষক : ১৫]
a) He asked me to go home together.
b) He urged me to go home with him.
c) He proposed to me that we should go home together.
d) He opposed to me that we should go home go. Ans: c
10. He said to me, "Do you like music?" বাক্যের Indirect speech হচ্ছে- [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক-২০১৫]
A. He said if I like music.
B. He asked me do I like music.
C. He asked to me if I like music.
D. He asked me if I liked music. Ans: d
11. Change the narration: He said to me, "Let us go home together". (প্রা.সহ.শি.নি.পরীক্ষা ১৫)
A. He asked me to go home together.
B. He urged me to go home with him.
C. He proposed to me to go home together.
D. He proposed to me that we should go home together. Ans: c
12. He said to me, "May you be happy." বাক্যের Indirect speech হচ্ছে- [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক-২০১৫]
A. He said that I might be happy.
B. He asked that I might be happy.
C. He wished that I may be happy.
D. He wished that I might be happy. Ans: d
13. He said, "I have been working since sunrise." বাক্যের Indirect speech হচ্ছে- [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক-২০১৫]
A. He said that he is working.
B. He said that he had been working since sunrise.
C. He said that he has worked for sunrise.
D. He said that he has been working since sunrise. Ans: b
14. He said to me, "How did you do it?" বাক্যের Indirect speech হচ্ছে- [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক-২০১৫]
A. He enquired of me how I had done it.
B. He said o me if I had done it.
C. He said to me that I had done it.
D. He enquired of me if I had done it. Ans: a
15. He said to me, "Do you like music?" The indirect form of this is- [প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় সহকারী শিক্ষক : ১৪]
a) He said if I like music.
b) He asked me do I like music.
c) He asked to me if I like music.
d) He asked me if I liked music. Ans: d
16. "He asked me when the next letter would come" বাক্যের Direct speech হচ্ছে- [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক-২০১৪]
A. He said to me, "When would the next letter come?"
B. He asked to me, "When will the next letter come?"
C. He said to me, "When the next letter will come?"
D. He said me. "When the next letter come?" Ans: b
17. The teacher said to me, "May you pass the examination" বাক্যের Indirect speech হচ্ছে- [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক-২০১৪]
A. The teacher prayed I could pass the examination.
B. The teacher wished that I may have passed the examination.
C. The teacher wished that I might pass the examination.
D. The teacher prayed that I might have passed the examination. Ans: c
18. "You had better not leave your room unlocked" said my friends. বাক্যের Indirect speech হচ্ছে- [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক-২০১৪]
A. My friends asked me not to leave my room unlocked.
B. My friends reminded me to lock my room.
C. My friends advised me to lock my room.
D. My friends warned me not to leave my room unlocked. Ans: c
19. Anis said, "I must write a letter" বাক্যের Indirect speech হচ্ছে- [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক-২০১৪]
A. Anis said that he must write a letter.
B. Anis said he had to write a letter.
C. Anis said that he had to write a letter.
D. Anis said he must write a letter. Ans: c
20. "I will have a cup of tea" my father said because I am not hungry." বাক্যের Indirect speech হচ্ছে- [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক-২০১৪]
A. My father said that the will have a cup of tea because be was not hungry.

- B. My father said that he would have a cup of tea because he was not hungry.
C. My father said that he would have had a cup of tea because he was not hungry.
D. My father said that he had a cup of tea because he was not hungry.

D. He said to me that I might have wealth. **Ans: b**

21. **Asad said to me, "I want to go to school now."** বাক্যটির indirect speech হচ্ছে-

[প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় সহকারী শিক্ষক : ১৩]

- a) Asad said to me that he wanted to go to school now.
b) Asad said to me that he wanted to go to school now.
c) Asad told me that he wanted to go to school then.
d) Asad told me that he want to go to school then.

Ans: c

22. **"He asked me where I had gone the previous day"** বাক্যের Direct speech হচ্ছে- [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক-২০১৩]

- A. He said to me, "Where did you go yesterday?"
B. He asked to me, "Where did you go yesterday?"
C. He said to me, "Where did you want yesterday?"
D. He said to me, "Where did I go yesterday?"

Ans: a

23. **The teacher said, "I shall not teach him English"** বাক্যের Indirect speech হচ্ছে- [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক-২০১৩]

- A. The teacher said he would not teach him English.
B. The teacher said that he would not teach him English.
C. The teacher said that he will not teach him English.
D. The teacher said that he would not taught him English.

Ans: d

24. **Asad said to me, "I want to go to school now."** বাক্যটির Indirect speech হবে- [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক-২০১৩]

- A. Asad said to me that he wanted to go to school now.
B. Asad said to me that he wanted to go to school then.
C. Asad told me that he wanted to go to school then.
D. Asad told me that he wants to go to school then.

Ans: c

25. **He said to his friends. "Let us play now"** Indirect speech হচ্ছে- [প্রাথমিক শিক্ষক-২০১৩]

- A. He requested to his friends that they should play then.
B. He proposed to his friends that they would play then.
C. He proposed to his friends that they should play then.
D. He proposed to his friends that we should play then.

Ans: c

26. **The chairman said to the members, "Let us drop the matter today."** বাক্যটির Indirect speech হবে-

[প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক-২০১৩]

- A. The Chairman proposed to the members that day.
B. The chairman proposed to the members that they should drop the matter that day.
C. The Chairman proposed to the members that they should drop the matter that day.
D. The chairman proposed to the members that they might drop the matter today.

Ans: b

27. **He said to me, "May you have wealth."** বাক্যের Indirect speech হচ্ছে- [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক-২০১৩]

- A. He wished me that I might had wealth.
B. He wished me that I might have wealth.
C. He wished me that I should have wealth.
D. He said to me that I might have wealth.

Ans: b

28. **Anwar said, "I have done the sum."** বাক্যটির Indirect speech হবে- [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক-২০১৩]

- A. Anwar said that I have done the sum.
B. Anwar said that I had down the sum.
C. Anwar said that he had done the sum.
D. Anwar said that he has done the sum.

Ans: c

29. **Abid said to me, "I was ill"** বাক্যটির Indirect speech হবে- [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক-২০১৩]

- A. Abid said to me that he was ill.
B. Abid told me that he had been ill.
C. Abid told me that I had been ill.
D. Abid told me that he has been ill.

Ans: b

30. **'Arif told us that he had waited an hour'** বাক্যটির Direct speech হবে- [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক-২০১৩]

- A. Arif said to us, "I waited an hour."
B. Arif said to us, "I have been waiting an hour."
C. Arif said to us, "I have to wait an hour."
D. Arif told to us, "I have waited an hour."

Ans: a

31. **You said to me, "You do not do your duty."** বাক্যটির Indirect speech হবে- [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক-২০১৩]

- A. You told me that I do not do my duty.
B. You said to me that I did not do my duty.
C. You said to me that I do not do my duty.
D. You told me that I did not do my duty.

Ans: d

32. **He said to me, "Which book do you want?"** বাক্যের Indirect speech হচ্ছে- [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক-২০১৩]

- A. He said to me which book I wanted.
B. He asked me which book I wanted.
C. He asked to me which book I wanted.
D. He said to me which book I wanted.

Ans: b

33. **I said to you, "He had done his duty."** বাক্যটির Indirect Speech হচ্ছে- [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক-২০১৩]

- A. I said to you that you have done your duty.
B. I said to you that he had done his duty.
C. I told you that you had done your duty.
D. I told you that he has done his duty.

Ans: b

34. **"The Captain ordered the soldiers to march on"** - বাক্যটির Direct speech হবে [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক-২০১৩]

- A. The Captain asked, "Soldiers, I ask you to march."
B. The Captain said to the soldiers, "Please march on."
C. The Captain said "Soldiers, I ask you to march on."
D. The Captain said to the soldiers, "March on."

Ans: d

35. **I said "Do it."** বাক্যের Indirect speech হবে- [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক-২০১৩]

- A. I ordered to do it
B. I said that it should be done.
C. I said to do it.
D. I said that let it be done.

Ans: a

36. He asked me where I had gone the previous day-
বাক্যের Direct speech হবে- [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক-২০১৩]
A. He said to me "Where did you go yesterday?"
B. He asked me "Where have you gone yesterday?"
C. He asked me, "Where had you gone previous day?"
D. He said to me, "Where did you go previous day?"
Ans: a
37. He said, "Good morning sir" বাক্যের Direct speech
হচ্ছে- [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক-২০১৩]
A. He respectfully wished good morning to the
person spoken to.
B. He respectfully wishes good morning to the
person spoken to.
C. He respectfully wish good morning to the
person spoken to.
D. He respected wished good morning to the
person spoken to.
Ans: a
38. He said, "What a Prity!" বাক্যের Indirect speech
হচ্ছে- [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক-২০১২, ১৩]
A. He said that it was a great pity.
B. He exclaimed that it is a great pity.
C. He exclaimed that it is great pity.
D. He exclaimed that it was a great pity.
Ans: d
39. My father said to me, "We are going there
tomorrow." বাক্যটির indirect speech হচ্ছে-
[প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় সহকারী শিক্ষক : ১২]
a) My father told me that they would be going there the
next day.
b) My father said to me that they are going there the
next day.
c) My father told me that they were going there the next
day.
d) My father told me that they are going there the next
day.
Ans: c
40. The poorman said, "Let me have some food."
বাক্যের Indirect speech হচ্ছে- [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক-২০১২]
A. The poorman begged that I might had some food.
B. The poorman begged that I might have some food.
C. The poorman begged that he might had some food.
D. The poorman beggd that he might have some food.
Ans: d
41. The boy said "Let me have a pencil." বাক্যটির
Indirect speech হবে- [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক-২০১২]
A. The boy said that he would have a pencil.
B. The boy said that he might have a pencil.
C. The boy told that he will have a pencil.
D. The boy told that he needed a pencil.
Ans: b
42. He said to me, "Wait until I come." বাক্যটির Indirect
speech হবে- [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক-২০১২]
A. He asked me to wait until he come.
B. He asked me to wait until he comes.
C. He told me to wait until he has come.
D. He told me for wait until he has returned. Ans: a
43. Anwar said, "What a fool I am!" বাক্যটির Indirect
speech হবে- [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক-২০১২]
A. Anwar said that he is a great fool.
B. Anwar told that he has been a great fool.
C. Anwar exclaimed that he was a great fool.
D. Anwar told that he had been a great fool. Ans: c
44. He said, "How charming the sight is" বাক্যের
Indirect speech হচ্ছে- [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক-২০১২]
A. He exclaimed that the sight is very charming.
B. He exclaimed that the sight is charming
C. He exclaimed that the sight was very charming.
D. He exclaimed that the sight was charming. Ans: c
45. My father said to me, "We are going there tomorrow."
বাক্যের Indirect speech হচ্ছে- [প্রাথমিক শিক্ষক-২০১২]
A. My father told me that they would be going there
the next day.
B. My father said to me that they are goingthere the
next day.
C. My father told me that they were going there the
next day.
D. My father told me that they are going there the
next day. Ans: c
46. He said, "The earth moves round the sun."
বাক্যটির indirect speech হচ্ছে-
[প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় সহকারী শিক্ষক : ১১]
a) He said that the earth moved round the sun
b) He said that the earth moves round the sun
c) He said that the earth has moved the round the sun
d) He said that the earth had moved round the sun
Ans: b
47. Choose the correct narration: He says, "I am
well." [প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় সহকারী শিক্ষক : ০৭]
a) He said that he is well
b) He says that he is well
c) He says that he was well
d) He says that he has been well Ans: b
48. The teacher said, "Man is mortal". এর Indirect
narration of this sentence is-
[প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় সহকারী শিক্ষক : ১৩]
a) The teacher said that man is mortal.
b) The teacher said that man was mortal.
c) The teacher said man was mortal.
d) None of above. Ans: a
49. "Are you weeping?" he asked her. বাক্যের
Indirect speech হবে-
A. He asked her that she is weeping
B. He asked her if she was weeping.
C. He asked her that he is weeping
D. None of these Ans: b
50. He addressed Mr. Rahman and wished him good
morning- বাক্যটির Direct speech হবে-
A. He said to Mr. Rahman, Good morning.
B. He said, "Good morning" Mr. Rahman.
C. He said, "Good morning", to Mr. Rahman.
D. He bade good morning to Mr. Rahman. Ans: b

Home Work

1. Choose the correct indirect speech – She asked 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 I 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.
2. “I’ll have a cup of tea”, my father said, “because I’m not hungry” which of the following sentence 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 had a cup of tea because he wasn’t hungry.
3. Choose the correct indirect speech of the sentence – I said to Javed “Have you passed?”
 - a I asked Javed had he passed.
 - b I asked Javed if he had passed.
 - c I asked Javed you had passed.
 - d I asked Javed that had he passed.
4. Aref told us that he had waited an hour the correct direct speech of the sentence is-
 - a Aref said to us, “I have been waiting an hour”.
 - b Aref said to us, “I waited an hour”.
 - c Aref said to us, “I had to wait an hour”.
 - d Aref said to us, “I was waited an hour”.
5. He said, “What a pity!” the correct indirect speech of the sentence is -
 - a He said that it was a great pity.
 - b He exclaimed that it was a great pity.
 - c He exclaimed that it is a great pity.
 - d He exclaimed that it is a great pity.
6. He said, “Tell me, boy, is the miller within?” Correct indirect speech of the sentence is -
 - a Addressing the boy, he asked him (boy) to tell him if the miller was within.
 - b Addressing the boy, he said to him (boy) to tell him if the miller was within.
 - c Addressing the boy, he asked him (boy) to tell him that the miller was within.
 - d Addressing the boy, he said him (boy) to tell him if the miller was within.
7. I said to him, “Will you follow me?” the correct indirect speech is-
 - a I said to him if he would follow me.
 - b I asked him if he would follow me.
 - c I asked to him if he would follow me.
 - d I said to him if he will follow me.
8. Salim said to me, “I was ill” the correct indirect speech of the sentence is -
 - a Salim told me that he had been ill.
 - b Salim said to me that he was ill.
 - c Salim told me that I had been ill.
 - d Salim told me that he has been ill.
9. “Come in, my friend,” said I. The correct indirect speech of the sentence is -
 - a Addressing him as my friend, he said him to go.
 - b Addressing him as my friend, I told him to go.
 - c Addressing him as my friend, I have said him to go in.
 - d Addressing him as my friend, I asked him to go in.
10. ‘You said to me, “Would you help me, please?”’ the correct indirect speech of the sentence is -
 - a You politely asked me if I would help you.
 - b You politely asked me that I should help you.
 - c You politely asked me that whether I would help you.
 - d You politely told me if I would helped you.
11. Report the following in indirect speech: He said to me, “How have you done it?”
 - a He enquired of me if I had done it.
 - b He enquired of me how I had done it.
 - c He said to me if I had done it.
 - d He said to me that I had done it.
12. Report the following in indirect speech: You will say, “I am ill”
 - a You will say that you are ill.
 - b You will say that I am ill.
 - c You will say that you were ill.
 - d You would say that I was ill.
13. ‘He inquired whether his name was not Ahmed’. Locate the correct direct narration
 - a He inquired, “Are you not Mr. Ahmed?”
 - b He questioned, “Is not your name Ahmed?”
 - c He demanded, “Is your name Ahmed not?”
 - d He said, “Is not your name Ahmed?”
14. He said to me, “What are you doing?” Find out the correct indirect speech.
 - a He said that what are you doing?
 - b He said to me that what are you doing?
 - c What are you doing was what he said to me.
 - d He asked me what I was doing.
15. I said angrily, “Leave me alone”. Find out the correct indirect narration.
 - a I said to him angrily to leave me alone.
 - b I told him angrily to leave me alone.
 - c I told angrily to leave me alone.
 - d I asked him angrily to leave me alone.
16. He requested that he might be allowed to come in’- the correct direct speech is-
 - a He requested me, “Let him allowed come in”
 - b He asked, “Let me allow coming in”
 - c He said, “Let me to come in”
 - d He said, “May I come in?”

17. He said to me, "Regular exercise is good for health". Make it indirect speech.
 (a) He told me that regular exercise is good for health.
 (b) He told me that regular exercise is to be good for health.
 (c) He told me that regular exercise was good for health.
 (d) He told me that regular exercise is best for health.
18. He said, "I have been working since sunrise". Make it indirect speech.
 (a) He said that he has been working since sunrise.
 (b) He said that he has worked for sunrise.
 (c) He said that he had been working since sunrise.
 (d) He said that he is been working since sunrise.
19. The teacher said to me, "May you pass the examination". It's indirect form is –
 (a) The teacher prayed that I could pass the examination.
 (b) The teacher wished that I may have passed the examination.
 (c) The teacher prayed that I might pass the examination.
 (d) The teacher prayed that I might have passed the examination.
20. The teacher said, "I shall not teach him English"
 (a) The teacher said he would not teach him English
 (b) The teacher said that he would not taught him English
 (c) The teacher said that he would not teach him English
 (d) The teacher said that he will not teach him English.
21. 'Munnun says that she did not go there' make it direct.
 (a) Manmun says, "I did not go there".
 (b) Manmun says, "I do not go there".
 (c) Manmun says, "I did not went there".
 (d) Manmun says, that I did not went there.
22. Anee said 'Must I do the shopping?' (make it indirect)
 (a) Anee asked if she had to do the shopping.
 (b) Anee wanted to know if she must have done the shopping.
 (c) Anee wanted to know if she should do the shopping.
 (d) Anee asked if she should do the shopping.
23. The indirect form of "Let's sell the house", said Reaz. "Let's not" said Rina, would be
 (a) Reaz told to sell the house but Rina opposed.
 (b) Reaz proposed to sell the house while Rina opposed.
 (c) Reaz and Rina could not reach an agreement in selling the house.
 (d) Reaz suggested but Rina objected to sell the house.
24. Direct speech of the sentence, "He asked Karim to go with him"
 (a) He said to Karim, "Go with me".
 (b) He asked Karim, "Go with his".
 (c) He told Karim, "Go with I".
 (d) He told Karim, "Go with him".
25. Set in indirect speech: He said to me, "Please wait here till I return".
 (a) He said to me to wait till he returned
 (b) He told me to wait till he returned
 (c) He asked me to wait till his return.
 (d) He requested me to wait till he returned.
26. "Come here". Choose the correct indirect speech.
 (a) He told come here.
 (b) He told that I should come here.
 (c) He ordered that I go there.
 (d) He told me to go there.
27. The indirect form of: 'The man said to him, "Fie! You are such a coward" is
 (a) The man exclaimed that it is shameful that he is such a coward.
 (b) The man exclaimed that it is shameful that he was such a coward.
 (c) The man exclaimed that it was shameful that he was such a coward.
 (d) The man exclaimed that it was shameful that he is such a coward.
28. He said, "Alas! I am undone". Find out the correct indirect speech of the sentence.
 (a) He exclaimed with sorrow that he was undone
 (b) He cried out so that he is undone.
 (c) He was sorry because he was undone.
 (d) He expressed his misfortune.
29. The indirect speech of – Zinnia said, "I read all sorts of magazines" is –
 (a) Zinnia said that she reads all sorts of magazines.
 (b) Zinnia said that I read all sorts of magazines.
 (c) Zinnia said that she were reading all magazines.
 (d) Zinnia reported that she had been reading magazines.
30. The teacher said to the student, "Do not waste time"
 (a) The teacher told the student do not waste time
 (b) The teacher prohibit the student not to waste time.
 (c) The teacher advised the student not to waste time.
 (d) The teacher forbade the student not to waste time.
31. The manager said to me, "Let us drop the matter".
 (a) The manager told me to let us drop the matter.
 (b) The manager proposed to me that they should drop the matter.
 (c) The manager proposed that we should drop the matter.
 (d) The manager proposed to me that we should drop the matter.
32. The manager said to Runa, "Let us settle the matter."
 (a) The manager told Runa to let us settle the matter.
 (b) The manager proposed that we should settle the matter.
 (c) The manager proposed to Runa that they should settle the matter.
 (d) The manager proposed to Runa that they might settle the matter.

33. Shamim said to me, "Let me stay alone."

- a Shamim proposed to me to let him stay alone.
- b Shamim proposed to me that he might stay alone.
- c Shamim proposed to me that he should stay alone.
- d Shamim told me that he might stay alone.

34. The father said to the son, "Do not waste time."

- a The father commanded the son to waste time.
- b The father commanded the son not to waste time.
- c The father forbade the son not to waste time.
- d The father forbade the son to waste time.

35. The people said to the leader, "May you live long."

- a The people prayed to the leader that he might live long.
- b The people wished to the leader that he might live long.
- c The people prayed that the leader might live long.
- d The people prayed the leader to live long.

36. The man said to the lady, "I admire your idea."

- a The man told the lady that he admired my idea.
- b The man told the lady that he admired her idea.
- c The man told the lady that he was admired her idea.
- d The man told the lady that he had admired her idea.

37. The lady said to me, "Thank you".

- a The lady said to me to thank me.
- b The lady thanked me.
- c The lady told me that she thanked me.
- d The lady wanted to thank me.

38. The officer said to us, "I must inform you in black and white."

- a The officer told us that he must inform us in black and white.
- b The officer told us that he had to inform us in black and white.
- c The officer told us that he had to inform me in black and white.
- d The officer told us that he would have to inform us in black and white.

39. The Prothom Alo says, "We raise people's voice."

- a The Prothom Alo says that they raised people's voice.
- b The Prothom Alo says that they raise people's voice.
- c The Prothom Alo says that it raised people's voice.
- d The Prothom Alo says that it raises people's voice.

40. The tenant said to the house owner, "I must leave the house if the rent increases again."

- a The tenant told the house owner that he would have to leave the house if the house rent increased again.
- b The tenant told the house owner that he had to leave the house if the house rent increased again.
- c The tenant warned the house owner to must leave the house if the house rent increased again.
- d The tenant threatened the house owner that he had to leave the house if the house rent increased again.

41. The teacher said to the students, "We must die one day."

- a The teacher told the students that we must die one day.
- b The teacher told the students that they must die one day.
- c The teacher told the students that they had to die one day.
- d The teacher told the students that they would have to die one day.

42. The stranger said to me, "Good morning."

- a The stranger told me to good morning.
- b The stranger bade me good morning.
- c The stranger wished me good morning.
- d The stranger told me that it was a good morning.

43. I said to my friend, "How were you yesterday?"

- a I asked my friend how he was the previous day.
- b I asked my friend how he had been the previous day.
- c I asked my friend if he was fine the previous day.
- d I asked my friend if he had been fine the previous day.

44. The man said to Rana, "Do you like cricket?"

- a The man asked Rana if he liked cricket.
- b The man asked Rana if he did like cricket.
- c The man asked Rana whether he was liked cricket.
- d The man asked Rana if he likes cricket.

45. The man will say, "I have no money in my pocket."

- a The man will say that he has no money in his pocket.
- b The man will say that he had no money in his pocket.
- c The man will say that I had no money in my pocket.
- d The man will say that he has had no money in his pocket.

46. The man said to me, "I am writing a letter."

- a The man told me that he is being writing a letter.
- b The man told me that he was writing a letter.
- c The man told me that he had been writing a letter.
- d The man told me that he is writing a letter.

AnswerSheet

1	a	2	c	3	b	4	b	5	b	6	a	7	b	8	a	9	b	10	a
11	b	12	a	13	d	14	d	15	c	16	d	17	a	18	c	19	c	20	c
21	a	22	a	23	b	24	a	25	d	26	d	27	c	28	a	29	a	30	c
31	d	32	c	33	d	34	d	35	c	36	b	37	b	38	b	39	d	40	a
41	a	42	c	43	b	44	a	45	a	46	b								

Class

Exam

1. The man said to the officer, "Please, help me." indirect form —
 - a) The man told the officer to please help him
 - b) The man requested the officer to help him
 - c) The man said to the officer to please help him
 - d) The man requested to the officer to help
2. He said, 'Let me have some milk' Make it indirect.
 - a) He said that he wanted some milk.
 - b) He prayed that he might have some milk.
 - c) He wished that he might have some milk.
 - d) He said that he might have some milk.
3. Which one is a correct change of narration? She said, "May Allah save my child."
 - a) She prayed that Allah may save her child.
 - b) She wished that Allah might save her child.
 - c) She said that Allah might save her child.
 - d) She prayed that Allah might save her child.
4. Choose the indirect speech: He said, "How beautiful the flowers are!"
 - a) He exclaimed with joy that the flowers were very beautiful
 - b) He exclaimed with joy that the flowers were beautiful.
 - c) He cried out that the flowers were beautiful.
 - d) He exclaimed with joy that the flowers are beautiful.
5. He said to me, "Thank you". Make it indirect speech.
 - a) He thanked me.
 - b) He had thanked me.
 - c) He told me that thank you.
 - d) He wished a thank to me.
6. Angel said, "I bought a pen yesterday."
 - a) Angel said that she had bought a pen the day before.
 - b) Angel said that I had bought a pen the day before.
 - c) Angel said that she bought a pen the day before.
 - d) Angel said that she has bought a pen the day before.
7. Turn the direct form of speech: "How cruel the boss is!" said the clerk.
 - a) The clerk said that the boss was very cruel.
 - b) The clerk exclaimed that the boss was very cruel.
 - c) The clerk told that the boss was very cruel.
 - d) the clerk describe that the boss was very cruel.
8. He asked me where I came from. The direct speech is:
 - a) He said to me, "Where do you come from?"
 - b) He asked me, "Where are you from?"
 - c) He said to me, "Where do you come?"
 - d) He said to me, "Where you come from?"
9. The indirect form of the sentence "He said, "Let me have some milk.""
 - a) He said that he wanted some milk.
 - b) he prayed that he might have some milk.
 - c) He requested to let him have some milk.
 - d) He wished that he might have some milk.
10. Karim said "I met him long ago." Change the narration
 - a) Karim said that he had met him long ago.
 - b) Karim said that he met him long ago.
 - c) Karim said that he has met him long ago.
 - d) Karim said that he had met him long ago



Answers

1	(b)
2	(c)
3	(d)
4	(a)
5	(a)
6	(a)
7	(b)
8	(a)
9	(d)
10	(a)

