



# BCS English Lecture Sheet

## Lecture

# 14

## 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।

(ক্লাসরুম) **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 <sup>st</sup> Person	Subject কে অনুসরণ করে বসবে। যেমন :- Zulekha Said “I am ill” এই বাক্যে Inverted Comma’র ভেতরের 1 <sup>st</sup> Person ‘I’ বাইরে Zulekha কে অনুসরণ করে বসে, ‘She’ হবে। অর্থাৎ Zulekha said that she was ill.
2 <sup>nd</sup> 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 <sup>rd</sup> 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 হয়না। 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
	<b>সমস্করণ Note :</b> 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 শ্রোতা 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

1. What is the correct indirect form of : He said, “You had better see a doctor”.

[৪২তম বিসিএস (বিশেষ) (স্বাস্থ্য ক্যাডার)]

- (a) He advised him to see a doctor.
- (b) He advised that he should see a doctor.
- (c) He suggested that he had seen a doctor.
- (d) He proposed to see a doctor.

(a)

2. Teacher said, ‘The earth — round the sun.’

[৩৬তম বিসিএস]

- (a) moves
- (b) moved
- (c) has moved
- (d) will be moving

(a)

3. Which one in the correct indirect narration? “Why have you beaten my dog”? he said to me.

[৩৮তম বিসিএস]

- (a) He demanded me why had I beaten his dog
- (b) He asked me why I have had beaten his dog
- (c) He enquired me why had I had beaten his dog
- (d) He demanded me why I had beaten his dog

(d)

4. He said that he — the previous day.

[২৯তম বিসিএস]

- (a) has come
- (b) had come
- (c) came
- (d) arrived

(b)



5. He said that he — be unable to come. [২৯তম বিসিএস]  
 (a) will (b) shall (c) should (d) would **d**
6. Choose the correct indirect speech — She asked me, 'Are you happy in your new job?' [২৭তম বিসিএস]  
 (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 **a**
7. 'I'll have a cup of tea,' my father said, 'Because I'm not hungry.' [২৪তম বিসিএস]  
 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. **c**
8. Which one is the correct indirect narration?  
 "Why have you beaten my dog"? He said to me. (38<sup>th</sup> BCS)  
 (a) He demanded me why had I beaten his dog.  
 (b) He asked me why I have had beaten his dog  
 (c) He enquired me why had I beaten his dog.  
 (d) He demanded of me why I had beaten his dog. **d**
9. Teacher said, "The earth \_\_\_ round the sun. (36<sup>th</sup> BCS)  
 (a) moves (b) moved  
 (c) has moved (d) will be moving **a**
10. He said that he \_\_\_ the previous day. (29<sup>th</sup> BCS)  
 (a) has come (b) had come  
 (c) came (d) arrived **b**
11. Choose the correct indirect speech: She asked me, "Are you happy in your new job?" (27<sup>th</sup> BCS)  
 (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 if had been happy in my new job. **a**
12. "I'll have a cup of tea" my father said "because I'm not hungry." (24<sup>th</sup> BCS)  
 (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. **c**
13. Choose the correct sentence ----- (10<sup>th</sup> BCS)  
 (a) I asked Javed had he passed.  
 (b) I asked Javed if you had passed.  
 (c) I asked Javed if he had passed.  
 (d) I asked Javed that had he passed. **b**
14. Choose the correct indirect speech of the sentence, My friend said to me, "Let's leave the place." [বিভিন্ন মন্ত্রণালয় : ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা-২০২২]  
 (a) My friend proposed to me that they should leave the place  
 (b) My friend wished me that we might leave the place  
 (c) My friend suggested that I should leave the place  
 (d) My friend proposed to me that we should leave the place **d**
15. Choose the correct Narration of the sentence— He said, "I shall go as soon as possible". [কন্ট্রোলার জেনারেল ডিফেন্স ফাইন্যান্স কার্যালয় অডিটর-২০২২]  
 (a) He said he would go as soon as it was possible.  
 (b) He said that he would go as soon as it was possible.  
 (c) He said that he would go as soon as possible.  
 (d) None of the above. **c**
16. 'Don't waste your time' the boss said the employees. The indirect form of the speech. [বাংলাদেশের কম্পিউটার এন্ড অডিটর জেনারেলের কার্যালয়ের অডিটর-২০২১]  
 (a) The boss advised the employees not to waste their time.  
 (b) The boss asked the employees not to waste their time.  
 (c) The boss ordered the employees don't waste their time.  
 (d) The boss forbade the employees not to waste their time. **a**
17. He said that he had done the work. The direct speech is— [বাংলাদেশ বেসামরিক বিমান চলাচল কর্তৃপক্ষের মেডিকেল অফিসার/এরোড্রাম সহকারী ২০২১; প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় সহকারী শিক্ষক (দ্বিতীয় ধাপ) ২০১৯]  
 (a) He said, 'I will do the work'.  
 (b) He said, 'The work will done by me'.  
 (c) He said, 'I do the work'.  
 (d) He said, 'He did the work'. **d**
18. He said to me, 'Why have you beaten my dog?' (make it indirect). [খাদ্য অধিদপ্তরের উপ-খাদ্য পরিদর্শক ২০২১]  
 (a) He enquired me why had I had beaten his dog.  
 (b) He demanded me why had I beaten his dog.  
 (c) He demanded of me why I had beaten his dog.  
 (d) He asked me why I have had beaten his dog. **c**



19. He said, "Would that I were rich" The correct indirect form is— [খাদ্য অধিদপ্তর- সহকারী উপ-খাদ্য পরিদর্শক ২০২১]  
 (a) He wished he would be rich  
 (b) He said that he were rich  
 (c) He wished that he had been rich  
 (d) He said would that he were rich **(C)**
20. Identify the correct indirect speech : Karim said, 'I know this boy.'  
 [বক্স ও পাট মন্ত্রণালয়ের অধীন বক্স অধিদপ্তরের জুনিয়র ইন্সট্রাক্টর ২০২০]  
 (a) Karim said that he know the boy.  
 (b) Karim said that he knew this boy.  
 (c) Karim said that he knew that boy.  
 (d) Karim said that he knows this boy. **(C)**
21. What will be the indirect form of the following sentence? He said 'I am well' [সংস্কৃতি বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়ের প্রভুতত্ত্ব অধিদপ্তরের এস্টিমেটর ২০১৯; বিআরটিএ'র মোটরযান পরিদর্শক ২০১৭]  
 (a) He said that I was well.  
 (b) He said that he is well.  
 (c) He said that he was well.  
 (d) He said that I am well. **(C)**
22. He said, "I shall go to office". Indirect form is— [তথ্য মন্ত্রণালয়ের অধীন চলচ্চিত্র ও প্রকাশনা অধিদপ্তরের ক্যামেরাম্যান ২০১৯]  
 (a) He said that he shall go to office.  
 (b) He said that he would go to office.  
 (c) He said that he will go to office.  
 (d) He said that he should go to office. **(b)**
23. He said, 'I went to Tangail.' (Indirect)  
 [১৫তম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন ও প্রত্যয়ন পরীক্ষা (স্কুল/সমপর্যায়) ২০১৯]  
 (a) He said that had he gone to Tangail.  
 (b) He said that I had gone to Tangail.  
 (c) He said that he had gone to Tangail.  
 (d) He said that he went to Tangail. **(C)**
24. Find out the correct sentence in indirect speech. He said to me, 'What are you doing?' [পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ের ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা ২০১৯]  
 (a) He said what was to do.  
 (b) He said about my doing.  
 (c) He said to me what I am doing.  
 (d) He asked me what I was doing. **(d)**
25. The old man said, 'Curse the flood.' This indirect form of the sentence is— [বিভিন্ন মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগের প্রশাসনিক কর্মকর্তা ২০১৯]  
 (a) The old man said that the flood be cursed.  
 (b) The old man cursed the flood.  
 (c) The old man told that the flood is cursed.  
 (d) The old man was cursing the flood. **(b)**
26. Choose the correct indirect speech : He said, 'Man is mortal.' [বিভিন্ন মন্ত্রণা./বিভাগ/অধি. ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা (সাধারণ)-১৮]  
 (a) He said man is mortal.  
 (b) He told that man had been mortal.  
 (c) He said that man was mortal.  
 (d) He said that man is mortal. **(d)**
27. The indirect speech of the sentence — Sally said to me, 'Please get me a drink' is :— [স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগের অধীন জনস্বাস্থ্য প্রকৌ. অধি. এস্টিমেটর ২০১৮]  
 (a) Sally told me to get a drink for her.  
 (b) Sally asked me to get her a drink.  
 (c) Sally told me to get drink.  
 (d) Sally inquired me to have a drink for her. **(b)**
28. Nafis said to Romel, 'Go away' বাক্যটির indirect speech হবে— [একটি বাড়ি একটি খামার প্রকল্পের ফিল্ড সুপারভাইজার ২০১৮]  
 (a) Nafis asked Romel to go away.  
 (b) Nafis requested Romel to go.  
 (c) Nafis requested Romel to go away.  
 (d) Nafis said Romel to go away. **(a)**
29. Choose the correct indirect speech — She asked me, 'Are you happy in your new job?' [প্রা. সহ. শিক্ষক ২০১৮ (স্থগিত ২০১৪) ১৪ জেলা]  
 (a) She asked me if I had been happy in my new job.  
 (b) She asked me if I was happy in my new job.  
 (c) She asked me if have been happy in my new job.  
 (d) She asked me whether I am happy in my new job. **(b)**
30. The indirect form of the sentence— Farida said to her mother, "I shall go to bed now" is— [প্রা. সহ. শিক্ষক ২০১৮ (স্থগিত ২০১৪) ১৫ জেলা; Sadharan Bima Corporation Asst. Manager 2016]  
 (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. **(d)**
31. He said, 'I can do the work'. The indirect narration is— [প্রা. সহ. শিক্ষক ২০১৮ (স্থগিত ২০১৪) ২০ জেলা]  
 (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. **(b)**
32. Make indirect : The boy told the shopkeeper, "Can you give me a candy please?" [7 Banks and 1 Financial Institutions : Senior Officer (General) 2021]  
 (a) The boy asked the shopkeeper if he can give him a candy?  
 (b) The boy said please to the shopkeeper and to give him a candy?  
 (c) The boy requested the shopkeeper if he could give him a candy.  
 (d) The boy said to the shopkeeper if he can give him a candy? **(c)**



33. **Isabell — that she would not attend classes next week.** [Rupali Bank Ltd. Asst. Network Engineer 2021]  
 (a) told to her professor  
 (b) Said her professor  
 (c) told her professor  
 (d) is telling her professor **(c)**
34. **Identify the indirect form of the sentence : He said, “You had better see a doctor”?**  
 [Probashi Kallyan Bank Officer (Cash) 2021]  
 (a) He proposed to see a doctor.  
 (b) He advised him to see a doctor.  
 (c) He suggested that he saw a doctor.  
 (d) He advised that he should see a doctor. **(b)**
35. **Change into indirect speech : ‘I’ll have a cup of tea. ‘my father said, ‘because I’m not hungry.’—**  
 — [BSC 7 Govt. Banks & 2 Financial Institutions Senior Officer 2021]  
 (a) My father said that he will have a cup of tea because he was not hungry.  
 (b) My father said that he would have had a cup of tea because he was not hungry.  
 (c) My father said that he would have a cup of tea because he was not hungry.  
 (d) My father said that he would had a cup of tea because he was not hungry. **(c)**
36. **Luna said, “Where have you been yesterday?” Luna asked-** [Security Printing Corporation Officer (General) 2021]  
 (a) where she had been the day before  
 (b) where she had been yesterday  
 (c) where she was the day before  
 (d) where she could be the day before. **(a)**
37. **Make indirect : The girl told him, ‘Please be careful’.** [Probashi Kallyan Bank Officer (Cash) 2021]  
 (a) The girl asked him not to be careless.  
 (b) The girl asked him to be careful.  
 (c) The girl requested to be careful by him.  
 (d) The girl advised him to take care. **(d)**
38. **The indirect form of the sentence, He said, ‘We cannot be quite happy in this life’ should be**  
 [Sadharan Bima Corporation Assistant Manager 2019]  
 (a) He said that we could not be quite happy in this life.  
 (b) He said that we cannot be quite happy in this life.  
 (c) He said that they cannot be quite happy in this life.  
 (d) He said that they could not be quite happy in this life. **(b)**
39. **The indirect form of the sentence ‘She said to him, I don’t believe you’ should be—**  
 [Sadharan Bima Corporation Junior Officer 2019]  
 (a) She told to him that she did not believe him.  
 (b) She said to him that she had not believed him.  
 (c) She said she did not believe him.  
 (d) She said to him that she never believed him. **(c)**
40. **The direct form of the indirect sentence. ‘He said that the patient had died early in the morning’ is—**  
 [Sadharan Bima Corporation Upper Division Asst. 2019]  
 (a) He said, ‘the patient has died early in the morning.’  
 (b) He said ‘the patient had died early in the morning.’  
 (c) He said ‘the patient died early in the last morning.’  
 (d) He said, ‘the patient died early in the morning. **(d)**
41. **The indirect form of the sentence ‘The Priest said to old woman, ‘Can you tell me the way to the nearest church?’ is—** [Islami Bank Ltd. Probationary Officer 2019; Southeast Bank Ltd. Trainee Officer 2018]  
 (a) The Priest asked the old woman if she could tell him the way to the nearest church?  
 (b) The Priest asked the old woman if she could tell him the way to the nearest church.  
 (c) The Priest asked the old woman if she could have told him the way to the nearest church.  
 (d) The Priest asked the old woman if she would tell him the way to the nearest church. **(b)**
42. **Choose the appropriate reported speech : Sara promised Sana, ‘ — ’** [BB Officer 2018]  
 (a) ‘I will like the new movie.’  
 (b) ‘I will certainly help you tomorrow.’  
 (c) ‘I will win the lottery and share the money with you.’  
 (d) ‘I will definitely dream about you tonight.’ **(b)**
43. **Choose the appropriate reporting verb : ‘She (said) that I should take a holiday’.** [BB Officer 2018]  
 (a) informed (b) advised  
 (c) told (d) requested **(b)**
44. **Change the narration : The captain says, ‘Company, move forward.’**  
 [Rupali Bank Ltd. Officer (Cash) 2018]  
 (a) The Captain commands the company to move forward.  
 (b) The Captain commanded to move the company forward.  
 (c) The Captain instructed the company for a forward move.  
 (d) The Captain requests the company to move forward. **(a)**
45. **He said to her ‘What a cold day!’ The indirect speech of this :** [Janata Bank Ltd. Asst. Executive Officer 2017]  
 (a) He told her that it was a cold day.  
 (b) He exclaimed that it was a cold day.  
 (c) He exclaimed sorrowfully that it was a cold day.  
 (d) He exclaimed that it was a very cold day. **(d)**

46. The indirect form of the sentence "He said, "Let us go for a walk'." is- [Agrani Bank Ltd. Senior Officer 2017]  
 (a) He said that they must go for a walk.  
 (b) He suggested that they should go for a walk.  
 (c) He proposed that they would go for walk.  
 (d) He proposed to go for walk. **(b)**
47. The indirect form of the sentence 'He said, 'Let me have some milk'. is : [Islami Bank Bangladesh Ltd. Asst. Trainee Officer (General/Cash) 2017]  
 (a) He said that he wanted same milk  
 (b) He prayed that he might have some milk  
 (c) He said that he might have some milk  
 (d) He wished that he might have some milk. **(c)**
48. He said, 'I can do the work.' The indirect narration is— [Bangladesh Krishi Bank Officer (Cash) 2017]  
 (a) He said that he can do the work.  
 (b) He said that I could do the work.  
 (c) He said that I will do the work.  
 (d) He said that he could do the work. **(d)**
49. Change into reported form : "I'll have a cup of tea", my friend said, "because I'm not hungry."  
 [ঢাবি ইউনিট খ (সেট-২) ২০২০-২১]  
 (a) My friend said that he will have a cup of tea because he wasn't hungry  
 (b) My friend said that he would have had a cup of tea because he wasn't hungry  
 (c) My friend said that he had and a cup of tea because he wan't hungry  
 (d) My friend said that he would have a cup of tea because he wasn't hungry **(b)**
50. The correct reported form of the sentence— He said to me, 'You will get the result of your COVID-19 test tomorrow.'  
 [ঢাবি ইউনিট ঘ ২০২০-২১]  
 (a) He told me that I would get the result of my COVID-19 test next day.  
 (b) He said I would get the result of my COVID-19 test tomorrow.  
 (c) He told me that I get the result of my COVID-19 test the next day.  
 (d) He told me that I will be getting the result of my COVID-19 test. **(a)**
51. He said. "You are a fool". Make it indirect. [রাবি ইউনিট এ (গ্রুপ-২) ২০২০-২১]  
 (a) He said that you are a fool.  
 (b) He said that I was a fool.  
 (c) He said that the person he was speaking to was a fool.  
 (d) He called me a fool. **(b)**
52. She exclaimed with joy that the bird was very lovely. Make it direct. [রাবি ইউনিট এ (গ্রুপ-৩) ২০২০-২১]  
 (a) She said, "The bird is very lovely".  
 (b) She said, "It is a lovely bird".  
 (c) She said, "How lovely the bird is!"  
 (d) She said, "How lovely is the bird!" **(c)**
53. Indirect form of 'What do you want? He said to me'  
 [রাবি ইউনিট বি (অ-বাণিজ্য; গ্রুপ-৩) ২০২০-২১]  
 (a) He asked me what do you want  
 (b) He asked me what I want  
 (c) He asked me what I had wanted  
 (d) He asked me what I wanted **(d)**
54. He asked me — . [চবি ইউনিট এ (শিফট-৪) ২০২০-২১]  
 (a) whether I have done the job the previous day  
 (b) whether I had done the job yesterday  
 (c) whether I had done the job the previous day  
 (d) whether had I done the job the previous day **(c)**
55. My teacher asked me— [চবি ইউনিট ডি (বিকাল; সেট-১) ২০২০-২১]  
 (a) what my name was and where did I come from  
 (b) what was my name and where I came from  
 (c) what my name is and where I come from  
 (d) what my name was and where I came from **(d)**
56. He said to his father, 'Please increase my pocket-money'. The indirect speech of the sentence is—  
 [চবি ইউনিট ডি (বিকাল; সেট-১) ২০২০-২১]  
 (a) He told his father, please increase the pocket-money.  
 (b) He pleaded his father to please increase my pocket-money.  
 (c) He requested his father to increase his pocket-money.  
 (d) He asked his father to increase his pocket-money. **(c)**

### Test Yourself

1. Munna said to Zuhan, "I shall come to you tomorrow". Its indirect form is-  
 a. Munna told Zuhan that he would be going to him the next day.  
 b. Munna said Zuhan that he would go to him the following day.  
 c. Munna told Zuhan that he would go to him the following day.  
 d. Munna informed Zuhan that he would come to him the following day. **(b)**
2. The indirect form of the sentence- Zuhan said to Zahra, Are you going to Dhaka tomorrow?  
 a. Zuhan wanted to know whether Zahra would go to Dhaka the following day.  
 b. Zuhan enquired form Zaha if she would be going to Dhaka the next day.  
 c. Zuhan asked Zahra if she was going to Dhaka the next day.  
 d. Zuhan wanted to confirm whether Zahra would be going to Dhaka the next day. **(c)**

3. **Rahim said, "I am ill"**
  - a. Rahim said that he is ill.
  - b. Rahim told about his illness.
  - c. Rahim described his state of health.
  - d. Rahim said that he was ill. **(d)**
4. **The teacher said to me, "May you pass the examination." Its 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 wished that I might pass the Examination. **(c)**
  - d. The teacher prayed that I might have passed the examination.
5. **Put the following sentence into indirect speech. Why are you getting wet in the rain?" I said.**
  - a. I told why he was getting wet in the rain.
  - b. I asked why he were getting wet in the rain.
  - c. I asked why he was getting wet in the rain.
  - d. I asked why they are getting wet in the rain. **(c)**
6. **The teacher said, "I shall not teach him.**
  - a. The teacher said that he would not teaching 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. **(c)**
7. **He said to me, "Regular exercise is good for health." Make if 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. **(a)**
8. **He said, "I have been working since sunrise" Make in 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 working since sunrise. **(c)**
9. **Soya said, "I walk a mile everyday" find out indirect narration.**
  - a. Soya said that she walked a mile every day.
  - b. Soya said that she walks a mile every day.
  - c. Soya said that I am walking a mile every day.
  - d. Soya said that I walk a mile every day. **(b)**
10. **Change the narration: I said, "Do it."**
  - a. I said that it should be done.
  - b. I said that let it be done.
  - c. I said to do it.
  - d. I ordered someone to do it. **(d)**
11. **Select the best form of narration. He told, "Do the work."**
  - a. He said that do the work.
  - b. He ordered to do the work.
  - c. He requested doing the work.
  - d. He told doing the work. **(b)**
12. **The teacher said to me, "May you live long" Its indirect form is-**
  - a. The teacher prayed that I could live long.
  - b. The teacher wished that may have lived long.
  - c. The teacher wished that I might live long.
  - d. The teacher prayed that I might have lived long. **(c)**
13. **You said to me, "You are right." Indirect form is-**
  - a. You told me that you are right.
  - b. You told me that I am right.
  - c. You told me that I was right.
  - d. You told me that you were right. **(c)**
14. **The teacher said, "The earth moves round the sun. Make it indirect speech.**
  - a. The teacher said that the earth moved round the sun.
  - b. The teacher said that the earth moves round the sun.
  - c. The teacher said that the earth has moved round the sun.
  - d. The teacher said that the earth had moved round the sun. **(b)**
15. **He said, "I came home yesterday." Which is the indirect speech of it?**
  - a. He said that he had come home the previous day.
  - b. He told that he come home yesterday.
  - c. He said that he come home yesterday.
  - d. He said that he had come the previous day. **(a)**
16. **The man said to the officer, "Please help me." Indirect form is-**
  - 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 him. **(b)**
17. **He said to me, "Please lend me some money" (Indirect One)**
  - a. He requested me to lend him some money.
  - b. He told me to be pleased to lend him some money.
  - c. He requested me to please lend him some money.
  - d. He said me to be pleased to lend him some money. **(a)**



18. 'What are you doing?' Asked the teacher. Choose the right indirect speech.  
 a. The teacher asked what he was doing.  
 b. The teacher asked what as he doing.  
 c. The teacher asked what he has been doing.  
 d. The teacher asked what he had been doing. **a**
19. 'I'll pay for it.' he said. Choose the right indirect speech.  
 a. He said that he will pay for it.  
 b. He said that he would pay for it.  
 c. He asked that he will pay for that.  
 d. He said that he would pay for that. **a**
20. Choose the correct direct from of "He asked me what I was doing."  
 a. He said to me, "What I was doing?"  
 b. He said me, "What was I doing?"  
 c. He said, "What I am doing?"  
 d. He said to me, "What are you doing?" **d**
21. The teacher said, "Man is mortal" এর Indirect Narration কোনটি ?  
 a. The teacher said that man is mortal.  
 b. The teacher said man was mortal.  
 c. The teacher said that man was mortal.  
 d. None of the above. **a**
22. Change the narration. We said, "Long live Bangladesh."  
 a. We wished that Bangladesh might live long.  
 b. We prayed that Bangladesh might live long.  
 c. We wished Bangladesh a long life.  
 d. All of the above. **a**
23. Choose the correct form of speech: The boy said, "Let me have some milk."  
 a. The boy wished that he might have some milk.  
 b. The boy proposed that he should have some milk.  
 c. The boy said that he might some milk.  
 d. The boy proposed the having some milk. **a**
24. He said to me, "How long will you stay here?" The indirect from of the sentence is—  
 a. He asked me how long I would stay here.  
 b. He asked me how long would I stay there.  
 c. He asked me how long I would stay there.  
 d. He asked me how long would I stayed there. **a**
25. Indirect speech- এ কোনটি সঠিক? The teacher said to the boys, "The earth is round"  
 a. The teacher said to the boys that the earth was round.  
 b. The teacher asked to the boys that the earth was round.  
 c. The teacher said to the boys that the earth is round.  
 d. The teacher told the boys that the earth is round. **c**
26. He said, "Friends, goodbye' indirect form is—  
 a. He bade his friends goodbye.  
 b. He told his friends goodbye  
 c. He said goodbye to his friends  
 d. He wished his friends goodbye. **a**
27. Soya said, "I walk a mile everyday 'Find out indirect narration.  
 a) Soya said that she walked a mile every day.  
 b) Soya said that she walks a mile every day.  
 c) Soya said that am walking a mile every day.  
 d) Soya asked that she walked a mile every day. **b**
28. The indirect speech of —Zuhan said to Zahra "Are you going to Dhaka tomorrow?"  
 a) Zuhan wanted to know whether Zahar would go to Dhaka the following day  
 b) Zuhan enquired from Zahra if she would be going to Dhaka the next day.  
 c) Zuhan asked Zahra if she was going to Dhaka the next day  
 d) Zuhan wanted to confirm whether Zahra would be going to Dhaka the next day. **c**
29. Munna said to Zuhan, " I shall come to your home tomorrow". It's indirect form is—  
 a) Munna told Zuhan that he would be going to him the next day.  
 b) Munna told Zuhan that he would come to him the following day.  
 c) Munna told Zuhan that he should come to him the next day.  
 d) Munna informed Zuhan that he would have come to him the following day. **b**
30. Indirect speech of He said, 'I did not refuse to help'  
 a) He denied that he had refused to help  
 b) He said that he does not want to help.  
 c) He denied that he refused to help.  
 d) He said he did not refuse to help. **a**
31. "How dare you wake me up?" The lion roared at the mouse. Choose the correct narration.  
 a) The lion roared and said to the mouse why he wake him up.  
 b) The lion said the mouse why it go him up  
 c) The lion roared and asked the mouse how it dared to wake him up  
 d) The lion questioned the mouse about his awaking. **c**
32. He said, 'I have been working since sunrise'. Make it indirect speech.  
 a) He said that he has been woring 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 working since sunrise. **c**



33. Report 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 **a**
34. Report in indirect speech. He said to me, "How did you do it?"  
a) He enquired of me if 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. **b**
35. 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 wished that I might pass the examination  
d) The teacher prayed that i might have passed the examination. **c**
36. Put the following sentence into indirect speech. 'Why are you getting wet in the rain?' I said.  
a) I told why he was getting we in the rain.  
b) I asked why were getting wet in the train  
c) I asked why he was getting wet in the train.  
d) I asked why they are getting wet in the train. **c**
37. The teacher said, 'I shall not teach him English.'  
a) The teacher said that he would not teach him English.  
b) The teacher said that he would not taught him English.  
c) The teacher said that will not teach him English.  
d) The teacher said that he would not be teach by him English. **a**
38. Indirect speech-এ কোনটি সঠিক? The teacher said to the boys. 'The earth is round'.  
a) The teacher said to the boys that the earth was round.  
b) The teacher asked to the boys that the earth was round.  
c) The teacher said to the boys that the earth is round.  
d) The teacher told the boys that the earth is round. **c**
39. The teacher said to me, 'May you live long. "Its indirect form is—  
a) The teacher prayed that I could live long  
b) The teacher wished that I may have lived long  
c) The teacher wished that I might live long  
d) The teacher prayed that I might have lived long. **c**
40. The teacher said, 'The earth moves round the sun' make it indirect speech.  
a) The teacher said that the earth moved round the sun.  
b) The teacher said that the earth moves round the sun.  
c) The teacher said that the earth has moved round the sun.  
d) The teacher said that said that the earth had moved round the sun. **b**
41. Anis said, 'I must write a letter'-এর Indirect narration কোনটি?  
a) Anis said he must write a letter  
b) Anis said that he must write a letter  
c) Anis said he had to write a letter  
d) Anis said that he had to write a letter. **d**
42. The teacher said, "Man is mortal" -এর Indirect narration কোনটি?  
a) The teacher said that man is mortal  
b) The teacher said that he must write a letter  
c) The teacher said that man was mortal  
d) None of the above **a**
43. Choose the correct form of the speech: The boy said, 'Let me have some milk'.  
a) The boy wished that he might have some milk  
b) The boy proposed that he should have some milk  
c) The boy said that he might some milk  
d) The boy proposed having some milk **a**
44. He said, 'Thanks, my friends.' The indirect form is-  
a) He told his friends thanks  
b) He said thanked to these friends  
c) He thanked his friends  
d) He said to his friends thanks **c**

Class

Exam

1. Mother said to me, 'Do not tell a lie.' Change into indirect narration.
  - a) Mother frightened me not to tell a lie.
  - b) Mother suggested me to not tell a lie.
  - c) Mother advised me not to tell a lie.
  - d) Mother warned me to not to tell a lie. **C**
2. Change the following speech into indirect form. "By God, I am telling the truth, he said."
  - a) Swearing by God he said that he was telling the truth.
  - b) He said that God was telling the truth.
  - c) Saying by God he was telling the truth.
  - d) None of the above. **a**
3. 'Come in, my friend', said I – বাক্যটির indirect speech হবে
  - a) Addressing him as my friend, I told him to go in.
  - b) Addressing him as my friend, I asked him to go in.
  - c) Addressing him as my friend, I have said him to go in.
  - d) Addressing him as my friend, I told him to come in. **a**
4. He said, "Thanks, my friends." The indirect form is-
  - a) He told his friends thanks.
  - b) He thanked his friends.
  - c) He said thanks to his friends.
  - d) He said to his friends thanks. **b**
5. Choose the correct direct speech of the following sentence. I called him a coward.
  - a) I said to him, "You are a coward."
  - b) I said to him that, "You are a coward."
  - c) I called him, "You are coward."
  - d) I said to him, "You are coward." **a**
6. He said, "Friends, goodbye." Indirect speech is –
  - a) He told his friends goodbye.
  - b) He bade his friends goodbye.
  - c) He bade his friends with good wished.
  - d) He said goodbye to his friends. **b**
7. The prisoner strongly desired that he had the wings of a dove.
  - a) The prisoner said, "Had I the wings of a dove!"
  - b) The prisoner told, "I have the wings of a dove."
  - c) The prisoner said in joy, "He had the wings of a dove."
  - d) The prisoner said, "Had I the wings of a dove." **a**
8. The teacher said to me. 'May you pass the examination.' Its 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 wished that I might pass the examination.
  - d) The teacher preyed that I might have passed the examination. **c**
9. Which one is a correct change of narration? He said to me, "Let me stay alone."
  - a) He suggested to me that he should stay alone.
  - b) He told me that he should stay alone.
  - c) He requested me to let him stay alone.
  - d) He proposed to me that he might stay alone. **c**
10. Choose the correct form of speech for the sentence: "He proposed that they should wait for the award."
  - a) He said, "We should wait for the award."
  - b) He said, "Let me wait for the award."
  - c) He said, "Let us wait for the award."
  - d) He said, "Let everybody wait for the ward." **c**
11. 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. **b**
12. They said to me, "Who are you and what do you want here now?" The indirect form is –
  - a) They enquired me who I was and what I wanted there then.
  - b) They enquired me who I was and what I wanted there then?
  - c) They enquired me who I was and what I wanted there now.
  - d) They enquired me who were you and what you wanted there then. **a**
13. Correct narration of the sentence: He said to me, "You cannot do it."
  - a) He told me that I could not do it.
  - b) He told me that I could not do that.
  - c) He told me that I could not have done it.
  - d) None of the above. **a**
14. Find out the indirect narration of: "He said, 'I know this boy.'"
  - a) He said he knew this boy.
  - b) He said that he knew that boy
  - c) He said that he knows this boy.
  - d) He said that he knew the boy. **b**
15. He has said to me, "I shall go out but you will stay." Make it indirect speech.
  - a) He has told me that he would go out but I should stay.
  - b) He has told me that he will go out but I shall stay.
  - c) He told me that he will go out but I shall stay.
  - d) He has said me that he would go out but I would stay. **b**

## Answer Sheet

1	C	2	A	3	A	4	B	5	A	6	B	7	A	8	C
9	C	10	C	11	B	12	A	13	A	14	B	15	B		

