

4

NARRATION

CHAPTER

Narration के अंतर्गत हम **Direct** एवं **Indirect Speech** पढ़ते हैं।

DIRECT SPEECH

- जब कोई व्यक्ति किसी वक्ता के कहे हुए कथन को बिना किसी परिवर्तन के अभिव्यक्त कर दें तो वह **Direct Speech** कहलाता है।

जैसे: Ram says , " I work hard ."
Reporting Verb Reported Speech

INDIRECT SPEECH

- जब कोई व्यक्ति किसी वक्ता के कथन को अपने शब्दों में कुछ जरूरी परिवर्तन कर प्रस्तुत करें तो वह **Indirect Speech** कहलाता है।

जैसे: Ram says that he works hard.

ASSERTIVE SENTENCES (कथनात्मक वाक्य)

- (1) He says, "I work hard." (Direct Speech)
He says that he works hard. (Indirect speech)

ASSERTIVE SENTENCES के DIRECT 1s INDIRECT SPEECH

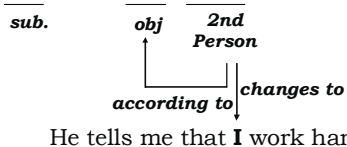
- (1) **Comma** एवं **inverted commas** को हटाएँ और **Conjunction 'that'** का प्रयोग करें।
(2) **Pronoun** नीचे दिए गए नियमानुसार परिवर्तित करें।

S	O	N	Sub	Obj	No
1	2	3	1 st Person I, we	2 nd Person you	3 rd Person he, she, it, they

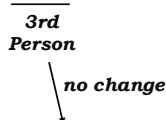
जैसे: 1. He says, " I work hard"
sub. 1st Person
↑
according to changes to
He says that **he** works hard.

Narration

2. He says to me, " **You** work hard."



3. He says to me, "**She** works hard."



- (3) **Say/said** को **indirect speech** में यथावत रहने दें। लेकिन '**say to**' को '**tell**' बना दें और '**said to**' को '**told**'

जैसे: He says to me, "you work hard".

He tells me that I work hard.

नोट:- 1. **tell** और **told** के बाद **to** का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

2. **tell** और **told** के बाद **obj** का प्रयोग करना जरूरी होता है। इसी प्रकार **ordered, requested, forbade** इत्यादि के बाद भी एक **object** का प्रयोग होना चाहिए।

- (4) अगर **Reporting verb present** अथवा **future tense** में हो, तो **reported speech** के **tense** में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा।

जैसे: He says, "I come here".

He says that he comes here.

- (5) अगर **Reporting verb past** में हों लेकिन **reported speech universal truth / Idiom / Phrase / habitual action** अथवा **historical fact** हो तो **reported speech** के **tense** में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाता है।

जैसे: He said, "The Sun is a star"

He said that the Sun is a star

- (6) अगर **Reporting verb past** में हो और **Reported speech idiom / phrase** इत्यादि नहीं हो तो **Reported Speech** में निम्नलिखित परिवर्तन किये जाते हैं।

जैसे: He said, "I came here yesterday".

He said that he had come there the previous day.

(1) CHANGE IN TENSE

- $\frac{\text{Simple present}}{V_1 / \text{do/ does}} \rightarrow \frac{\text{Simple past}}{V_2 / \text{did}} \rightarrow \frac{\text{Past perfect}}{\text{had} + V_3} \rightarrow \text{No change}$
- $\frac{\text{Present continuous}}{\text{is/ am/ are}} \rightarrow \frac{\text{Past continuous}}{\text{was/ were}} \rightarrow \frac{\text{Past perfect continuous}}{\text{had been}} \rightarrow \text{No change}$
- $\frac{\text{Present perfect / present perfect continuous}}{\text{has/ have}} \rightarrow \frac{\text{Past perfect / past perfect continuous}}{\text{had}} \rightarrow \text{No change}$

(2) CHANGE OF MODALS

shall/will → *should / would*
may → *might*
can → *could*

(3) CHANGE IN TIME AND PLACE

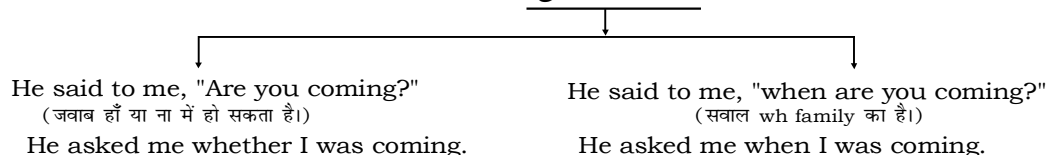
today → **that day**, **tomorrow** → **the next day**, **yesterday** → **the previous day / the day before**, **tonight** → **that night**, **Last** → **the previous**, **here** → **there**, **this** → **that**, **these** → **those**, **ago** → **before**, **now** → **then**.

Examples

1. She said, "I cannot help you at this time."
She said that she couldn't help me at that time.
2. He said to me, "I shall come to meet you tomorrow."
He told me that he would come to meet me the next day.
3. Ram said, "I haven't taken any exam this year but I intend to take two exams the next year"
Ram said that he hadn't taken any exam that year but he intended to take two exams the next year.
4. He said, "Virtue is its own reward"
He said that virtue is its own reward (वाक्य phrase है)
5. Our teacher said, "We have to finish this work today as we know that tomorrow never comes."
Our teacher said that we had to finish that work that day as we know that tomorrow never comes.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES (i:z 'ukRed okD;)

Questions



INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES ^{okD} DIRECT ^{ls} INDIRECT SPEECH ^{esa if:jorZu d:ju: ds} fi:pe

- (1) 'Said to' को **asked, questioned, enquired, interrogated** इत्यादि में परिवर्तित करें।
- (2) **Question mark (?)** को **full stop (.)** में परिवर्तित करें।
- (3) वाक्य का **formation interrogative** नहीं होगा। यानि **helping verb** का प्रयोग **subject** के बाद होगा।
- (4) **Tense, pronoun** इत्यादि में परिवर्तन नियमानुसार होंगे।
- (5) अगर सवाल का जवाब 'हाँ' या 'ना' में दिया जा सकता है तो **conjunction 'if'** या **'whether'** का प्रयोग करें। **'wh family'** के सवाल में कोई **conjunction** का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।

Narration

Examples-

1. He said to me, "Do you know me?"
He asked me if I knew him.
2. She said to him, "What are you doing now?"
She asked him what he was doing then.
3. He said to him, "Did you intend to come with me?"
He asked him if he had intended to come with him.
4. He said to her, "Haven't you seen this movie?"
He asked her if she hadn't seen that movie.
5. He said to her, "Madam, can I help you?"
She said, "no"
He asked her respectfully if he could help her.
She answered in the negative.
6. He said to me, "When will the train arrive?"
He enquired of me when the train would arrive

Explanation to sentence 5:

5. अगर **Direct Speech** में **Sir/Madam / Your Honour** जैसे सम्मानसूचक शब्दों का प्रयोग हो तो **Indirect Speech** में इन्हें हटा दें और '**respectfully**' शब्द का प्रयोग करें।
➤ लेकिन अगर **Dear / Darling / My beloved** जैसे प्रेमसूचक शब्दों का प्रयोग हो तो उन्हें हटाकर '**lovingly**' या '**affectionately**' शब्द का प्रयोग करें।
➤ अगर जवाब '**yes**' हो तो '**answered in the affirmative**' का प्रयोग करें और अगर जवाब '**No**' है तो '**answered in the Negative**' का प्रयोग करें।

IMPERATIVE SENTENCES (vkKklwpd okD;)

He said to me, "Go away."

He ordered me to go away.

IMPERATIVE SENTENCES के DIRECT 1s INDIRECT SPEECH

1. '**Said to**' को जरूरत के अनुसार **ordered / requested/ forbade / suggested** इत्यादि में परिवर्तित करें
2. Conjunction '**to**' का प्रयोग करें।
3. '**To**' के बाद **V₁** आता है।
4. **Tense, pronoun** इत्यादि में परिवर्तन नियमानुसार होंगे।

Examples-

1. She said to me, "Do not come here"
She forbade me to come there.
or
She ordered me not to come there.
2. He said, "call the first witness now."
He ordered them to call the first witness then.
3. She said, "Spread the clothes in the sunlight and do not wash anything else."
She ordered him to spread the clothes in the sunlight and not to wash anything else.
4. The captain said to the soldiers, "Stand at ease."
The captain commanded the soldiers to stand at ease.
5. My mother said to me, "Help others but do not expect anything in return."
My mother advised me to help others but not to expect anything in return."

English – from Plinth to Paramount

EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES (foLe;kfncks/d okD;)

She said, "Alas! I am undone."

She exclaimed with sorrow that she was undone.

EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES **DIRECT** **INDIRECT SPEECH** esa ifjorZu djuS ds fu;e

- (a) **Said + Alas !** $\xrightarrow{\text{changes to}}$ **exclaimed with sorrow.**
Said + Hurray ! $\xrightarrow{\text{changes to}}$ **exclaimed with joy**
Said + Fi ! / Ugh ! $\xrightarrow{\text{changes to}}$ **exclaimed with despise/disgust.**
Said + Wow ! $\xrightarrow{\text{changes to}}$ **exclaimed with joy.**
Said + Oh ! $\xrightarrow{\text{changes to}}$ **exclaimed with surprise / regret.**
- Conjunction **'that'** का प्रयोग करें
- Tense, pronoun** इत्यादि में परिवर्तन नियमानुसार होंगे।

Examples:

- She said, "Hurray ! we have won this match."
She exclaimed with joy that they had won that match.
- She said, "How beautiful is the rain!"
She exclaimed with joy that the rain was very beautiful.
- He said, "Bravo ! you have done well."
He applauded him saying that he had done well
- She said, "What a pleasant surprise!"
She exclaimed that it was a pleasant surprise.

OPTATIVE SENTENCES (bPNkLwpd okD;)

He said, "May God bless you."

He prayed that God might bless me.

OPTATIVE SENTENCES **DIRECT** **INDIRECT SPEECH** esa ifjofrZr djuS ds fu;e

- 'Said'** को **'wished'** अथवा **'prayed'** में परिवर्तित करें।
- Conjunction 'that'** का प्रयोग करें।
- Tense, pronoun** इत्यादि में नियमानुसार परिवर्तन करें।

Examples:

- She said, "May, God pardon him."
She prayed that God might pardon him.
- They said, "long live the king."
They prayed that the king might live long.

Narration

कुछ अन्य महत्वपूर्ण बिन्दु:

1. **Need not, used to, would rather, would better, had rather, had better** में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता है।
जैसे: He said, "I used to go to school by bus."
He said that he used to go to school by bus.
2. अगर **past continuous** का प्रयोग **time clause** में हो तो **tense** में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा।
जैसे: He said to me, "While I was studying, you were playing."
He told me that while he was studying, I was playing.
3. अगर **past indefinite tense** का प्रयोग **time clause** में हो तो **tense** में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा।
जैसे: He said, "When I met him, he was playing."
He said that when he met him, he was playing.
4. जब **past indefinite** का प्रयोग दो **simultaneous actions** में हो तो **tense** में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा।
जैसे: She said, "I prepared the tea and he fried the chips."
She said that she prepared the tea and he fried the chips.
5. जब **past indefinite** का प्रयोग **historical** (ऐतिहासिक) घटना के लिए हो तो **tense** में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा।
जैसे: He said, "Gandhiji started the Quit India Movement."
He said that Gandhiji started the Quit India movement.
6. **Will/ shall** का परिवर्तन **would/ should** में होता है पर **will/ shall** का परिवर्तन '**should**' में होगा अगर वाक्य सलाह सम्बन्धित हो।
जैसे: 1. He said, "I shall come tomorrow."
He said that he would come the next day.
2. She said to me, "What shall I do after the exam?"
She asked me what she should do after the exam.
7. वाक्य के अर्थ को देखते हुए कई बार **modals** में परिवर्तन किए जाते हैं।
जैसे: 1. She said, "If I get selected, I need not take any exam further."
She said that if she got selected, she would not have to take any exam further.
2. He said, "Need I send an e-mail?"
He asked me if he had to send an e-mail.
3. He said, "When I was a kid, I could not go out alone," (यहाँ 'could' का प्रयोग अनुमति के लिए हुआ है।)
He said that when he was a kid, he was not allowed to go out alone.
4. She said, "Rohit, you must be prudent." (यहाँ 'must' का प्रयोग आदेश के लिए हुआ है।)
She ordered Rohit to be prudent.