

Direct Indirect Speech



He said, “I am playing.”

*He said that he was
playing.*



**She said, "I am
painting."**

**She said
that she
was
painting**



He said, "I did this exercise last night."

*He said that he had
done that exercise the
previous night.*



The inspector said, “ I am glad to be with you today.”

The inspector said that he was glad to be with me that day.



What changes did you notice?



- Omission of commas
- Use of „that“
- Change of pronoun

A SPEAKER'S word can be reported in two ways:

Direct Speech- *Exact words of speaker*

- *The teacher said to Rajesh, “You have a bright future.”*



Indirect Speech- *What the speaker has said without using the exact words*

- *The teacher told Rajesh that he had a bright future.*

Change of Tense

If the reporting verb in the direct speech statement is in present tense or future tense, then it remains same in indirect speech too i.e. no change in tense.

- ❖ My friends say, “He is very handsome.”
My friends say that He is very handsome.

- ❖ My Granny will say, “You need to eat well.”
My Granny will say that you need to eat well.

If the reporting verb is in the past tense in the direct speech statement, then the verbs within the inverted commas will undergo corresponding changes in the indirect speech statements.

Simple Present becomes Simple Past

□ The girl said, “The flower is pretty.”

The girl said that the flower was pretty.



Present Continuous becomes Past Continuous

□ The old man said, “The rain is falling very heavily.”

The old man said that the rain was falling very heavily.



Present Perfect

E.g.- The Principal said, "All the students have passed."

Past Perfect

The Principal said that all the students had passed.

Simple Past

E.g. - Rohan said.

"Sheetal arrived yesterday."

Modals changes into their past forms

E.g. - He said, "She can dance."

Past Perfect

Rohan said that Sheetal had arrived the previous day.

He said that she could dance.

Personal Pronouns change according to :

SON formula



1st person = Subject

2nd person= Object

3rd person= No change

- If subject of the quoted words is in 1st person then it will change according to the subject of the reported verb

e.g. - He said to me, “I like coffee.” He told that he liked coffee.

- If subject of the quoted words is in 2nd person then it will change according to the object of reporting verb

e.g. - He said to me, “You look happy.” He told that I looked happy.

- If the subject of the quoted words is in 3rd person then there will be no change.

e.g. - He said to me, “She has already left.”

Subject= 1st Person

- *I said, “I want to consult my parents.”*

I said that I wanted to consult my parents.

- *You said, “I want to consult my parents.”*

You said that you wanted to consult your parents.

- *She said, “I want to consult my parents.”*

She said that she wanted to consult her parents.

Object= 2 Person

- Anil said to me , “ Your parents are waiting for you.”
Anil told me that **my** parents were waiting for **me**.
- Anil said to you, “ Your parents are waiting for you.”
Anil told you that **your** parents were waiting for **you**.
- Anil said to him, “ Your parents are waiting for you.” Anil told him that **his** parents were waiting for **him**.

3rd person= No Change

- *I said to you, “ He should be trusted.”*



I told you that he should be trusted.

- *She said , “ She is looking for a job.”*



She said that she was looking for a job.

Change of Adverbs

Change in Adverbs of Time and Place

This

That

Today

That day

These

Those

Now

Then

Here

There

Tomorrow

The following/ next day

Yesterday

The previous day/the day before

Tonight

That night



Change of Adverbs

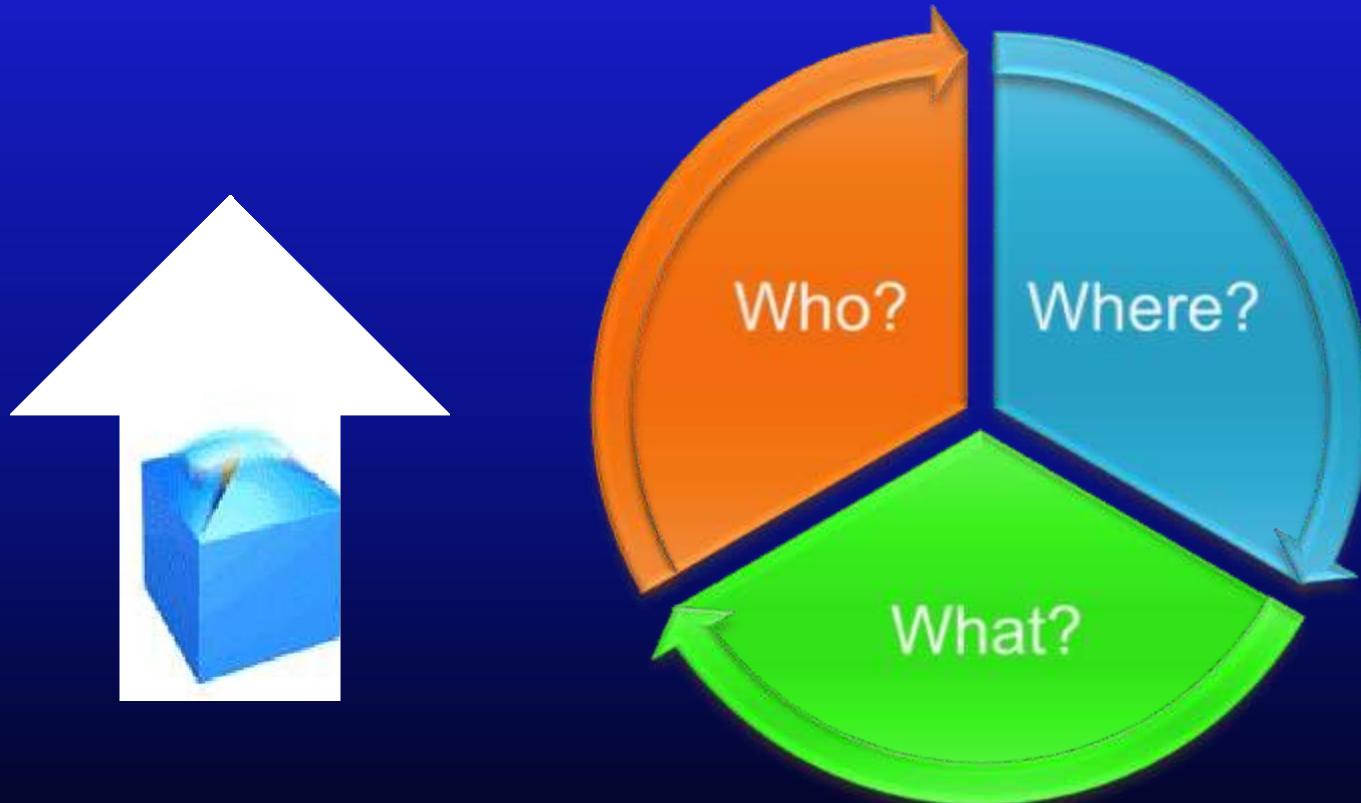
- *He said, “I shall discuss this matter next week.”*

He said that he would discuss that matter the following week.

- *She said, “We shifted to this house two weeks ago.”*

She said that they had shifted to that house two weeks before.

Interrogative Sentences



A Question is changed into a Statement.

In a direct „Yes/No“ question , reporting verb is changed into ask/inquire and „if/whether“ is used-

□ *She said, “Are you writing a poem?”*

She asked me whether I was writing a poem.

□ *I said to him, “ Do you know when she will go home?”*

I asked him if he knew when she would go home.

In case of question word like who, how, where, etc. – same word is used to

❖ “*Where do you live?*” she asked me.

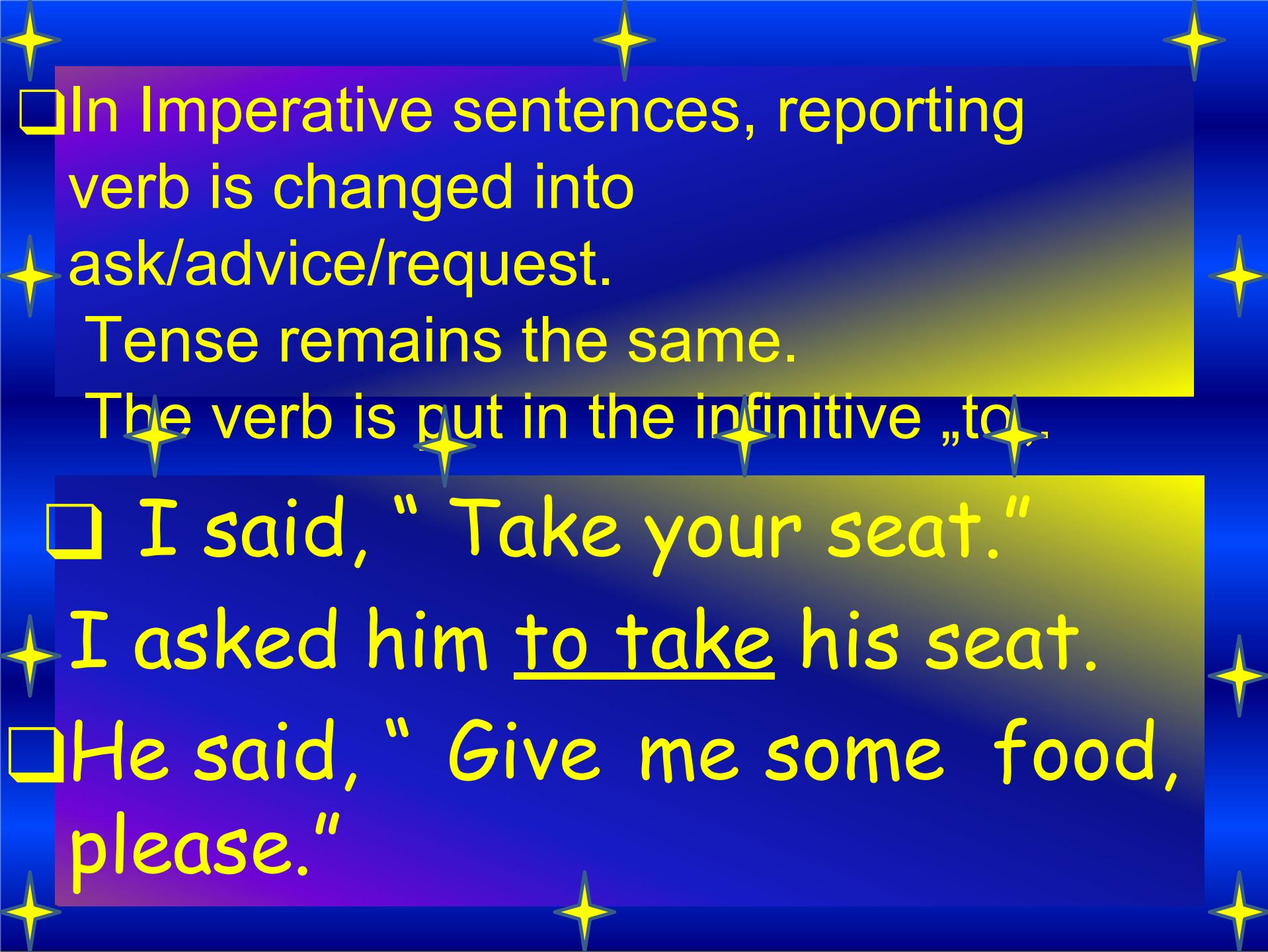
She asked me where I lived.

❖ He asked, “*How do you write poems?*

He asked me how I wrote poems.

Imperative Sentences





- In Imperative sentences, reporting verb is changed into ask/advice/request.
Tense remains the same.
The verb is put in the infinitive „to“.
- I said, "Take your seat."
I asked him to take his seat.
- He said, "Give me some food, please."

Exclamatory Sentence



IN EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES,
REPORTING VERB IS CHANGED INTO
EXCLAIMED WITH JOY/SORROW/
ANGER/SURPRISE, ETC. THAT IS USED .

- ❖ He said, “ How beautiful a place!”
He exclaimed with joy that it was a very beautiful place.
- ❖ Rohan said, “ Alas! His father died.”

Let's check what
you have learnt.....



Change the following into indirect speech.

- *The air hostess said, “The hijackers tried to frighten the passengers.”*
- *The captain said to his men, “Stand at ease.”*
- *She said to the wizard, “Do you believe in ghosts?”*
- *The Principal will say, “Rules have to be followed at any cost.”*



Good Job!!!



**Thank you for
your interest!!!**

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