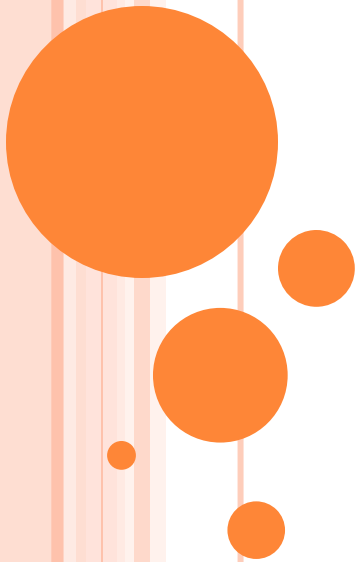


DIRECT AND REPORTED/ INDIRECT SPEECH



OBJECTIVES:

- Define direct and indirect speech;
- Identify direct and indirect speech;
- Change direct to indirect speech.



OBSERVE THE SENTENCES:

- Hari said, “I am very tired now”.
- Hari said that he was very tired then.



DIRECT SPEECH

- Hari said, “I am very tired now”.
- We may **quote his actual words** in inverted commas by placing a comma before the remark.



INDIRECT/REPORTED SPEECH

- Hari said, “I am very tired now”.
- Hari said that he was very tired then.
- We may report what he said **without** quoting his **exact words**.



Identify the sentence as DIRECT SPEECH or INDIRECT SPEECH.

1. Mr. West said, "I am very tired".
2. He says that he is glad to be there that evening.
3. She said to him "I called you up but you didn't answer an hour ago".
4. He said that he had been reading a novel.
5. David said that he was going to the library then.



GROUP ACTIVITY

- In 5 minutes, discuss with your group the task given.
- After the said time, the representative(s) will explain their work.



GROUP 1


▣ *Observe the pronouns.*

The beggar said, “I understand.”

The beggar said that he understood.

Fortune said to him, “I have long wished to help you.”

Fortune said to him that she had long wished to help him.



1ST RULE: PRONOUNS

- Change in pronouns of first and second person in direct speech to third person in indirect speech taking into account the gender of the subject.

I, you	(singular)	becomes	he, she
My, your	(singular)	becomes	his, her
We, you	(plural)	becomes	they
Our, your	(plural)	becomes	their



NOTE:

(a) In changing pronouns their relation with the reporter and his bearer are indicated rather than with the original speaker.

Direct Speech: He said to me, “I don’t like you”.

Indirect Speech: He said that he didn’t like me.

(b) If the pronoun he or she stands for different persons then the name of the person refer to can be inserted in brackets after the pronoun.

Sita said to Richa “I like your dress”.

Sita told Richa that she (Sita) liked her (Richa’s) dress.



GROUP 2

▣ *Observe the tenses of the verb.*

The beggar said, “I understand.”

The beggar said that he understood.

The beggar said, “The man is wanting for more.”

The beggar said that the man was wanting for more.



2ND RULE: VERB TENSES

(a) If reporting verb is in Present or Future Tense, the tense of the verb in the reported speech is not changed e.g.

He says “I am busy”.

He says that he is busy.

He will say “I was busy.”

He will say that he was busy.



(b) The **Present Simple Tense** becomes **Past Simple Tense**.

He said “I play football every evening”.

He said that he played football every evening.

(c) **Present Continuous** becomes **Past Continuous**

He said “I am playing football”.

He said that he was playing football.



GROUP 3

□ *Observe the tenses of the verb.*

The beggar said, “I understood.”

The beggar said that he had understood.

The beggar said, “The man was wanting for more.”

The beggar said that the man had been wanting for more.



(d) Past becomes Past Prefect

He said “I played football for two years”.

He said that he had played football for two years.

(e) Present Continuous becomes Past Perfect Continuous

He said “I was playing football for two years.

He said that he had been playing football for two years.



GROUP 4

□ *Observe what happens to the modals.*

Fortune said, “The wallet will burst.”

Fortune said that the wallet would burst.

He said, “I can make the beggar rich.”

He said that he could make the beggar rich.

He said, “I shall go.”

He said that he should go.



3RD RULE: MODALS

shall	becomes	should
will	becomes	would
can	becomes	could



GROUP 5

▣ *Observe the place and time expressions.*

He said, “I will go to the market tomorrow.”

He said that he would go to the market the next day.

He said, “I was drinking coffee this morning.”

He said that he had been drinking coffee that morning.

He said, “I placed it here.”

He said he had placed it there.



4TH RULE: PLACE/ TIME EXPRESSION

Now becomes then	Come becomes go
Here becomes there	Today becomes that day
Thus becomes so	Yesterday becomes the previous day
This becomes that	Tonight becomes that night
These becomes those	Last night becomes the previous night
Hither becomes thither	Tomorrow becomes the next day
Hence becomes thence	Ago becomes before



LET'S PRACTICE!

Change direct to indirect/reported speech applying the rules discussed.

1. "I always drink coffee", she said.
2. "I was reading a book", he explained.
3. He said, "I can drive a car".
4. He said, "I may buy a computer"
5. Irish said, "I did my home work".
6. Antony says, "I eat a mango".
7. Angel said, "I brought a pen yesterday".



ANSWERS:

1. She said that she always drank coffee.
2. He explained that he had been reading a book.
3. He said that he could drive a car.
4. He said that he might buy a computer.
5. Irish said that she had done his home work.
6. Antony says, that he eats a mango”.
7. Angel said that she had bought a pen the day before.



GENERALIZATION

- What is direct speech?
- What is indirect speech?
- How is this topic helpful to you?



Transform the sentences from direct speech into indirect speech.

1. He said, "I can run faster".
2. Peetah said, "I was writing a letter".
3. John said, "I go to church".
4. She said, "I am flying to Rome tomorrow".
5. Augustus said, "I have been to Paris many times".



ANSWERS:

1. He said that he could run faster.
2. Peetah said that he had been writing a letter.
3. John said he went to church.
4. She said that she was flying to Rome the next day.
5. Augustus said he had been to Paris many times.

