

# *Direct Indirect Speech*



We will learn  
grammar  
today.



*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.*

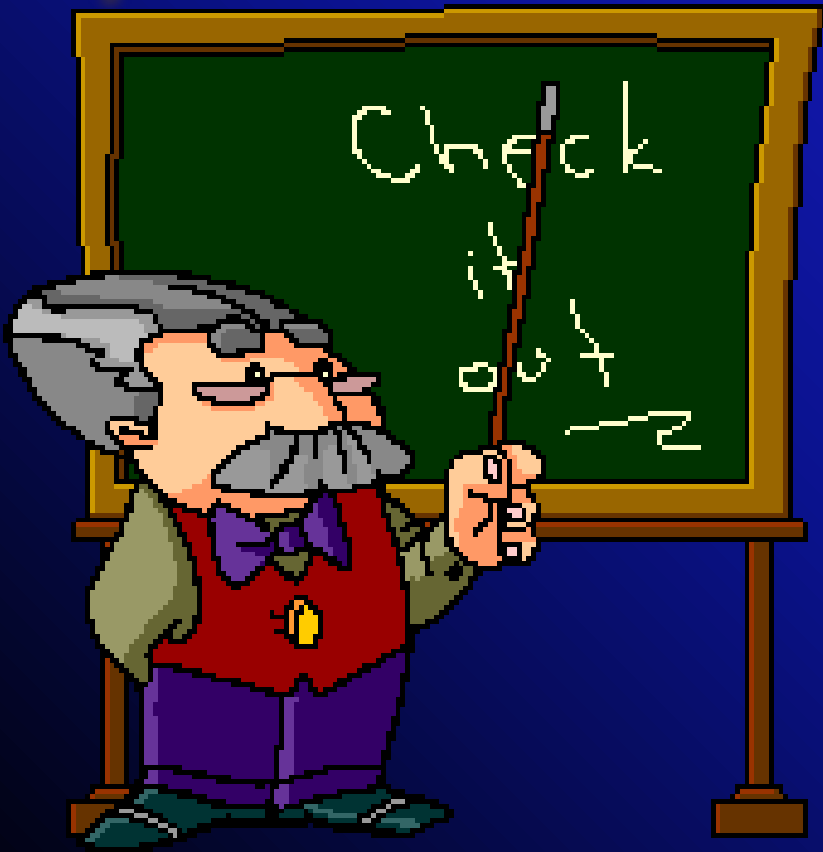


*The inspector said, “ I am glad to be with you today.”*

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



What changes did you notice?

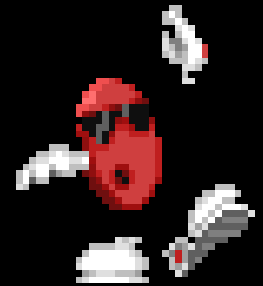


- Omission of commas
- Use of 'that'
- Change of pronoun

*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.”

## Past Perfect

Rohan said that Sheetal  
had arrived the previous  
day.

Modals changes into  
their past forms

E.g. - He said, “She can  
dance.”

He said that she could  
dance.

Personal Pronouns change according to :

## SON formula



1<sup>st</sup> person = Subject

2<sup>nd</sup> person = Object

3<sup>rd</sup> person = No change

• If subject of the quoted words is in 1<sup>st</sup> 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> person then there will be no change.

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

He told that she had already left.

# Subject= 1<sup>st</sup> 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<sup>nd</sup>

## 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**.

# 3<sup>rd</sup> 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*

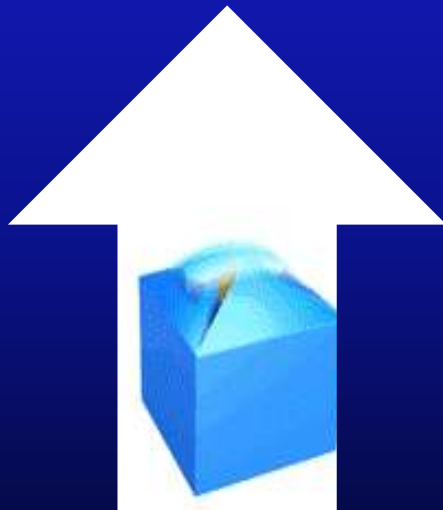
- *He said, “ I shall discuss this matter next week.”*

*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. -some word is used to introduce the reported speech.

❖ *“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



ADVICE

❑ 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."

He requested me to give him

# 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.”*
- *The boys said, “Hurray! Our team won.”*



Good Job!!!



Thank you for  
your interest!!!

POOJA HOODA

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