



## INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: VI</b>	<b>Department: ENGLISH</b>	<b>Date of Submission: October 2021</b>
<b>WORKSHEET NO : 7</b>	<b>Topic: <u>REPORTED SPEECH</u></b>	<b>Note : NOTEBOOK</b>

### **REPORTED SPEECH**

#### **Direct Speech**

When the exact words used by a speaker are reproduced within quotation marks, it is called the direct form of narration. This method of quoting the exact words of someone is called direct speech.

Eg: Sarala said, “My father has a roaring business in Mumbai.”

#### **Indirect Speech**

When the substance of a speech is conveyed in the reporter’s words it is called the indirect form of narration. This method of quoting the substance of a speech is called indirect speech.

Eg: Sarala said that her father had a roaring business in Mumbai.

#### **Direct Speech**

- The exact words used by the speaker are reproduced.
- The direct speech is always enclosed within inverted commas.
- The first word of the direct speech begins with a capital letter.
- The direct speech is separated from the rest of the sentence by a comma.

## Indirect Speech

- No inverted commas are used.
- No comma is used to separate the reported speech from the rest of the sentence.
- A conjunction, if necessary, is used to join the reported speech with the rest of the sentence.
- Tenses, pronouns and words denoting nearness of time and position undergo certain changes.

- If the reporting verb /Principal verb is in Past Tense, the tenses inside the double inverted commas will change into corresponding Past Tenses.
- If the reporting verb is in the Present /Present Perfect /Simple Future Tense the tenses inside the double inverted commas will not change.

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
Present simple	Past simple
Present continuous	Past continuous
Past simple	Past perfect
Present perfect	Past perfect
Past continuous	Past perfect continuous
'Will' future	'would' conditional
Can	Could
May	Might
Must	Had to
REPORTING VERB IN PRESENT / PRESENT PERFECT /SIMPLR FUTURE	IT DOESN 'T CHANGE

# PLACE & TIME

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
today	that day
now	then / at the moment
yesterday	the day before
... days ago	... days before
last week	the week before
next year	the following year
tomorrow	the next day the following day
here	there
this	that
these	those
ago	previously / before
tonight	that night

# TENSE CHANGE

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
will	would
can	could
must / have to	must or had to
may / might	might
should	should
ought to	ought to

## Rules for the Change of Pronouns in Indirect Speech

Direct Speech	Reported Speech	Example	
		Direct Speech	Reported Speech
I	He/ She	He said, "I like music."	He said that he likes music.
We	They	Mike and Tom: "We play football."	Mike and Tom told me (that) they played football.
You	I, she, he, we, they	John: "Can you see me?"	John asked me if I could see him.
They	They	She said, "they have invited us."	She said that they had invited them.
She	She	He said, "She works in an office."	He said that she worked in an office.
He	He	They said, "He does not have the necessary qualifications."	They said that he did not have the necessary qualifications.
It	It	They said, "It is raining"	They said that it was raining.

## **Changing different types of sentences into Indirect Speech**

### **Declarative Sentences**

- Declarative sentence in the indirect speech are introduced by the conjunction 'that'.
- The reporting verb 'said' is changed into 'told' if it followed by an object; if there is no object, it is left unchanged.

Example: He said to Ram, "You are a good boy."

He told Ram that he was a good boy.

### **Interrogative Sentences:**

In reporting questions, the indirect speech is introduced by such verbs like 'asked', 'enquired', 'wondered', 'wanted to know' etc.

Example: He said, "Will you listen to such a man?"

He asked them if they would listen to such a man.

- Do not put a question mark (?) at the end.
- Do not forget to change the interrogative sentence into an assertive one.
- 'That' is not used after the reporting verb.

## Reported Questions

When we report (Wh) questions, we join using the same question word and we change the question to a statement word order

### Direct Speech

#### Simple Present

Mona asked me, "Where does Maria park her car?"

#### Present Progressive

Ahmed asked his sister, "What are you doing now?"

#### Past simple

She asked me, "When did you study English?"

#### Present perfect

She asked me, "Who has given the laptop to you?"

### Reported Speech

#### Simple Past

Mona asked me where Maria parked her car.

#### Past Progressive

Ahmed asked his sister what she was doing then.

#### Past perfect

She asked me when I had studied English.

#### Past Perfect

She asked me who had given the laptop to me.

### EXERCISE 1:

#### Change the following Direct speech into Indirect speech:

1. Rajesh says, "She has brought a fair name to her family."
2. I said, "I am speaking the truth."
3. He said, "Face is the index of mind."
4. The teacher says, "The monkey is a clever animal."
5. He said, "Suresh needs a new uniform."
6. Raghav said, "The baby is crying."
7. She said to me, "How old are you?"
8. The receptionist said, "The Principal is busy today."
9. The old woman said to her son, "I love you very much."
10. He said, "I have passed the examination."

### EXERCISE 2:

**Change the following Direct speech into Indirect speech:**

1. "I enjoy working in my garden," said Bob.
2. Jimmy said, "I own a brand-new sports car."
3. He said, "Her parents will pay a visit to Delhi."
4. The teacher wondered, "Will she be safe if she goes alone?"
5. She said to me, "Will you take part in games?"
6. He said to me, "Where have you been?"
7. He said, "My master is writing letters."
8. The man said, "God is everywhere."
9. I said to him, "Who are you?"
10. I said to her, "I shall see you here tomorrow."

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