



TOPIC: DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH **HANDOUT**
RESOURCE PERSON: Ms. Annie Mathew
NAME: _____ CLASS: V SEC: _____ DATE: _____

DIRECT AND INDIRECT (REPORTED) SPEECH

The Two Ways of Reporting Speech

DIRECT SPEECH

The exact words of a speaker are quoted.

E.g. Tina said, "I like cats."

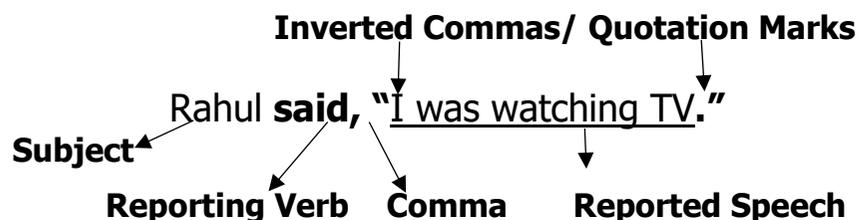
INDIRECT SPEECH (REPORTED SPEECH)

The speech is reported without quoting the exact words of the speaker.

E.g. Tina said that she liked cats.

We use Reported Speech to tell people what somebody said or what happened in the past.

Direct Speech: Key Terminology:



DIRECT SPEECH FACTS

- E.g. He said, "I'm studying."
- The reporting verb is followed by a comma.
 - The reported speech is placed within the quotation marks.
 - The first word of the reported speech begins with a capital letter.

INDIRECT SPEECH FACTS

- E.g. He said that he was studying.
- The reporting verb is not followed by a comma but by a conjunction (eg.that)
 - Quotation marks are omitted.
 - Capitalisation depends on the word.

The speech can be interchanged.



Points to note while changing Direct Speech to Indirect Speech. (Only statements are considered here.)

* **Change in Tenses:**

* When the reporting verb is in the past tense, the reported speech changes are as follows.

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
<u>Simple Present Tense</u> He <u>said</u> , "I work in Paris."	<u>Simple Past Tense</u> He said that he worked in Paris.
<u>Present Progressive Tense</u> He <u>said</u> , "I am working in Paris."	<u>Past Progressive Tense</u> He said that he was working in Paris.

Some exceptions: If the direct speech indicates a 'universal truth' or a 'habitual action', the tense form of the direct speech does not change, even if the 'reporting verb' is in simple past tense.

HABITUAL FACT:

E.g. My mom said, "I wake up at 6 am every day." (Direct Speech)
 My mom said that she wakes up at 6 am every day. (Indirect Speech)

UNIVERSAL / GENERAL TRUTH:

E.g. He said, "The sun rises in the east." (Direct Speech)
 He said that the sun rises in the east. (Indirect Speech)

***Change in Pronouns:** When you change the direct speech to the indirect speech, the pronouns should match the person speaking or the person being spoken about.

E.g. 1. The girl said, "I have a new pet." (Direct Speech)
 The girl said that she had a new pet. (Indirect Speech)

E.g. 2. Mary said, "She sings beautifully." (Direct Speech)
 Mary said that she sang beautifully. (Indirect Speech)

*** Change in Time and Place:**

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
here	there
now	then / at that time
this	that
these	those
today	that day
tomorrow	the next day / the following day
yesterday	the previous day / the day before
a week ago	a week before
next week	the following week
last week	the week before / the previous week
ago	before
last month	the month before /the previous month
next year	the following year
in three years	three years from then

***Change in Modals**

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
will	would
shall	should
can	could
may	might
must	had to (or must, if it expresses a universal truth.)
would	would
could	could
might	might
should	should
ought to	ought to

***When the Reporting Verb is in the Simple Present or the Simple Future Tense:**

➤ The tense of the reported speech remains the same.

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Tom <u>says</u> , "I write daily."	Tom says that he writes daily.
Mohan <u>will say</u> , "It is beautiful."	Mohan will say that it is beautiful.

Note on the Reporting Verbs 'says to' and 'said to'.

❖ 'says to' changes to 'tells'

E.g. Sunita **says to** Priya, "I will write a letter." (Direct Speech)
 Sunita **tells** Priya that she will write a letter. (Indirect Speech)

❖ 'said to' changes to 'told'

Peter **said to** Jim, "I am eating an apple." (Direct Speech)
 Peter **told** Jim that he was eating an apple. (Indirect Speech)