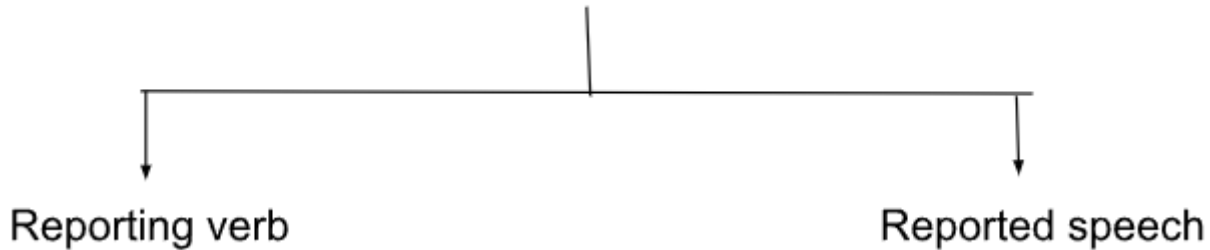


TOPIC : REPORTED SPEECH

Reported Speech – Reported speech refers to recording the speaker's speech, whether it is done directly by recording the speaker's words or indirectly by recording the speaker's words but changing them.

Parts of reported speech

For example

Direct speech – Priya said, "I'd like to have an apple."

Priya said is the reporting verb.

"I'd like to have an apple." is the reported speech.

Reporting Verb	Reported Speech
The part of the sentence which is not in the inverted commas is called the reported verb.	The part of the sentence which is under inverted commas is called reporting speech. The second part of the sentence refers to some other person, universal facts, imaginary parts, historical facts, happening events, etc.

Direct Speech

It refers to reporting the exact words spoken by the speaker. There is no change in the verb or the sentence.

Rules of Direct Speech

- Speech should be opened with quotations or inverted commas.
- The word said is used to connect two sentences.
- Reporting clause should be used at the end of the sentence.
- At the end of the sentence full stop should be placed.

Let us look at some examples

1. Rahul said, "Saina Nehwal has won the match against PV Sindhu."
2. Krish says, "I am having my dinner."

Indirect Speech

It is the speech that tells what someone has said but it does not explain the actual words spoken by the person. It just conveys the basic narration of what is being said to the third person.

Rules of Indirect Speech

- Past tense is used when the situation is uncertain.
- The present tense of the sentence is changed to the past tense in indirect speech.
- Universal facts tense remains the same.
- The use of the word "that" connects the reported verb and reported speech.

Let us look at some examples

1. Shivani said that she enjoyed watching the movie Titanic.

2. My mother says that she is eating watermelon.

Changing direct speech into reported speech

1. Change in tenses
 - When the reporting verb is in the simple present tense or simple future tense, the verb in reported speech does not change.
 - When the reporting verb is in the past tense, the verb and reported speech is changed into the corresponding past tense.
2. There are three situations in which, even if the reporting verb is in the past tense, we do not change the tenses in the reported speech.
 - The reported speech expresses a universal truth or a habitual fact.
 - The reported speech has two clauses, both in the past.
 - The reported speech describes a situation which still exists when the speech is reported.
3. Change in personal pronouns and possessive adjectives.
 - Pronouns in the third person and their possessive adjectives do not change in reported speech.
 - Pronoun of the second person and its corresponding possessive adjective change into the same person as the object of the reporting verb.
 - First person pronouns and the possessive adjectives in direct speech change into the same person as the subject of the reporting verb in indirect speech.

Change of Pronouns

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
I	He, she
Me	Him, her
We	They
Us	Them
You	He, she, they
You	Him, her, them
My	His, her
Mine	His, hers
Our	Their
Ours	Theirs
Your	His, her, their
Yours	His, hers, theirs

Change in Tenses

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
is/am/are	Was/were
Was/were	Had been
Had been	(No change)
Has/have	Had
Had	(No change)
Do	Did
Did	Had done
Had done	(No change)
Will/shall	Would/Should
Must	Had to
Would/Should/Might/could/Ought to	(No change)

Change of Adverbs of Place and Adverbs of Time

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Here	There
Now	Then
Today	That day
Tomorrow	The next day / The following day
Yesterday	The previous day
Tonight	That night
Last week	The week before
Next week	The week after
Last month	The previous month

Next month	The following month
Last year	The previous year
Next year	The following year
Ago	Before
Thus	So

Change of Modal Verbs

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Will	Would
May	Might
Can	Could
Shall	Should
Has/Have	Had

Reported Speech Exercises

A Convert the following sentences into reported speech.

1. Sana said, "Mother, where have you kept my new pair of jeans?"
2. Mother said to her friend, "My daughter sang well, didn't she?"
3. Sita said to him, "Will you play today?"
4. He said, "May you succeed in your venture, my daughter."
5. She said, "Oh! What a lovely dress."
6. Mridula asked Manisha, "Did you buy the magic show tickets?"
7. He said, "Let's go to the market."
8. They said, "Alas! We have lost our way in the forest."
9. Akbar said to Himesh, "A very happy birthday."
10. The chemistry teacher said to her students, "You have understood the experiment, haven't you?"
11. Reena said, "I think the book is too expensive."
12. He said, "Oh! I have met you after a long time."
13. The compere announced, "The chief guest will reach here any moment."
14. The fisherman said to the customer, "The fish is fresh and will taste good."
15. Rahul said, "Are you exhausted today?"

Answers

1. Sana asked her mother where she had kept her new pair of jeans.
2. Mother asked her friend if her daughter had sung well.

3. Sita asked him whether he would play that day.
4. He wished that his daughter might succeed in her venture.
5. She exclaimed with admiration that it was a lovely dress.
6. Mridula asked Manisha if she had bought the magic show tickets.
7. He suggested that they should go to the market.
8. They exclaimed with regret that they had lost their way in the forest.”
9. Akbar wished Himesh a very happy birthday.
10. The chemistry teacher asked the students if they had understood the experiment.
11. Reena thought that the book was too expensive.
12. He exclaimed with surprise that he had met her after a long time.
13. The compere announced that the chief guest would reach there any moment.
14. The fisherman said to the customer that the fish was fresh and would taste good.
15. Rahul asked if I was exhausted that day.