

పదో తరగతి ఇంగ్లీష్

Direct And Indirect Speech

ప్రస్తుత పోటీయుగంలో Communication Skills కు చాలా ప్రాధాన్యం ఉంది. Reporting అనేది communication లో అతి ముఖ్యమైన Skill. సరైన Reporting – Direct and Indirect Speech పరిజ్ఞానంపై ఆధారపడుతుంది. Summative Assessmentలో ఈ అంశానికి కేటాయించిన మార్కులు కూడా ఎక్కువే. కాబట్టి Grammar కు సంబంధించిన ఈ అంశాన్ని సమగ్రంగా అధ్యయనం చేద్దాం.

సంభాషణలో భాగంగా వేరొకరి మాటలను వాళ్లు చెప్పినట్లుగా మార్చి చెప్పాల్సి వస్తుంది. అలాంటప్పుడు రెండు పద్ధతులను ఉపయోగిస్తాం. ఒకటి Direct Speech – అంటే ప్రత్యక్షంగా చెప్పేది; రెండోది Indirect Speech లేదా Reported Speech – అంటే పరోక్షంలో ఫలానా వ్యక్తి ఫలానా మాటలన్నాడు అని చెప్పేది.

★ There are two ways of relating what a person has said: Direct Speech and Indirect Speech. In Direct speech we repeat the original speaker's exact words as:

i) "I have finished my homework", Kartheek said.

ii) Abhi said to Arnav, "We'll have a holiday tomorrow."

★ Remarks thus repeated are placed between inverted commas and a comma or colon is placed immediately before the remark. Direct speech is found in conversations in books, in plays and in quotations.

★ When we turn the Direct Speech into Indirect or Reported Speech, some changes are usually necessary. Let's see how the above sentences are reported.

i) Kartheek said that he had finished his homework.

ii) Abhi told Arnav that they would have a holiday the next day or the following day.

జరిగిన మార్పులను పరిశీలిద్దాం:

i) **Punctuation:** Inverted commas (" ... ") and the comma (,) after said, etc. are omitted. Question marks and exclamation marks (? / !) have to be usually dropped.

ii) **Pronouns:** Usually pronouns and possessives in the first and second persons are changed into third person. 'I' has become 'he' and 'my' has become 'his' in the first case and 'we' has become 'they' in the second case.

iii) **Tenses:** If the reporting verb is in the present and future tenses, there is usually no change in the tense of the reported verb. However, when the reporting verb is in the past tense, the following changes are usually made.

★ Present Simple/ Continuous → Past Simple/ Continuous

★ Present Perfect/ Past Simple → Past Perfect

★ In the examples above, 'has finished' has become 'had finished' in the first one, and 'will have' has become 'would have' in the second one.

iv) **Time/ Place Expressions:** Depending on the situation, time/ place expressions of nearness are usually changed into those of distance.

now → then ago → before this → that these → those

today → that day tomorrow → the next or the following day

yesterday → the previous day or the day before

⊛ In both the sentences, a special reporting word 'that' is used.

Direct speech నుంచి Indirect Speech లోకి మార్చడానికి Grammar పరంగా, ఇతరత్రా జరిగే మార్పులను పరిశీలిద్దాం.

★ When the reporting verb is in the present tense, the tense of the verb in the Reported Speech does not change.

e.g.: They say, "God is great".

They say that God is great.

⊛ నిత్యసత్యాలకు (Universal truths) కూడా ఇది వర్తిస్తుంది.

e.g.: It goes without saying: "Water runs deep".

It goes without saying that water runs deep.

Lets have a glimpse over various changes that have to be made while reporting in detail.

Tenses:

Speaker's words	Reported Speech
is/ am	was
are	were
Simple present (go/ goes)	Simple past (went)
Present continuous (am/ is going)	Past continuous (was going)
Present perfect (have/ has gone) Simple past (went)	Past perfect (had gone)
Present perfect continuous (have/ has been going)	Past perfect continuous (had been going)
Past continuous (was/ were going)	Past perfect continuous (had been going)
Past perfect (had gone)	Past perfect (had gone)
May + verb	Might + verb
Can + verb	Could + verb
Will + verb	Would + verb
Shall + verb	Should + verb
Must + verb	Had to + verb
Do/ does + verb	Did + verb

Reporting Statements

In Reporting statements, the conjunction 'that' is usually placed immediately after the introductory verb.

e.g.: i) Manasa said, "I am tired". (Direct Speech) = Manasa said that she was tired. (Indirect Speech)

ii) Ramu said to Ranjith, "You are very clever. (Dir.Sp) = Ramu told Ranjith that he was very clever. (Ind. Sp.)

★ Note that 'said to...' becomes 'told...'.

Reporting Imperatives: The reporting verbs used in imperative sentences are: ask
urge beg advise request command order etc.,

The imperative mood is changed into the infinitive, i.e., to + verb.

Study the examples given in the table below:

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
1. Bhavani said to Suchitra, "Please wait here."	Bhavani <u>requested</u> Suchitra <u>to wait</u> there.
2. The Headmaster said to the teachers, "Don't come late".	The Headmaster <u>advised</u> the teachers <u>not to</u> come late.
3. The captain said to his men, "Start firing".	The captain <u>ordered</u> his men <u>to start</u> firing.
4. They said to us, "Each one teach one"?	They <u>urged</u> each of us <u>to</u> <u>teach</u> one.

Note: "Don't..." becomes 'not to...'.

Exercise

Turn the following sentences into indirect (Reported) Speech.

1. Sai Priya said to Padma Sree, "I met Shruthi in Kolkata".
2. Sai Krupa said, "I don't drink tea"
3. She said to me, "How old are you?"
4. My father said, "I am terribly busy now".
5. The manager said, "The train will be late".
6. The doctor said to the patient, "Take complete bed rest for a week".
7. Ganesh said, "What is the strange cry?"
8. The peon said to his officer, "Sir, please grant me leave".
9. The teacher said, "Be regular to classes".
10. His mother said, "Kartheek, how clever you are!"
11. He said, "oh God! I will never sin again".
12. I said to my sister, "Will you help me?"
13. Our teacher said, "Be careful of your behaviour".
14. The inspector said to the constables, "Chase the thief".

15. The student said to the Headmaster, "I shall never do it again, sir".

ANSWERS

1. Sai Priya told Padma Sree that she had met Shruthi in Kolkata.
2. Sai Krupa said that she didn't drink tea.
3. She asked me how old I was.
4. My father said that he was terribly busy then.
5. The manager said/ announced that the train would be late.
6. The doctor advised the patient to take complete bed rest for a week.
7. Ganesh wanted to know what the strange cry was.
8. The peon requested his/ her officer to grant him/ her leave.
9. The teacher asked/ advised us to be regular to classes.
10. His mother exclaimed that Kartheek was very clever.
11. He prayed that he would never sin again.
12. I asked my sister if/ whether she would help me.
13. Our teacher warned us to be careful of our behaviour.
14. The Inspector ordered the constables to chase the thief.
15. The student assured the Headmaster that he would never do that again.

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