

NARRATION

Look at the two sentences.

"Where Can I get this book?" the boy asked his teacher.

"You can get it from the School Co-operative Book-stall," the teacher said.

हम किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा कही हुई बात को दो प्रकार से व्यक्त करते हैं। उपर्युक्त दोनों वाक्यों में किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा की गयी बात यहाँ पर दो रूपों में से एक रूप में ही व्यक्त की गयी है। इन वाक्यों में वक्ता द्वारा कहे गये शब्द मूल रूप में प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं और उन्हें Quotation mark " " के अन्दर रखा गया है। किसी व्यक्ति की कही गयी बात को अन्य व्यक्ति से इस प्रकार से कहने के ढंग को **Direct Speech** कहते हैं।

उसी वार्तालाप (Conversation) को हम दूसरे रूप में इस प्रकार प्रस्तुत करते हैं :-

The boy asked his teacher **where he could get that book.**

The teacher said **that he could get it from the School Co-operative Book-stall.**

उपर्युक्त दोनों वाक्यों में वक्ता कथन को मूल रूप में सीधे अन्य व्यक्ति के सम्मुख नहीं प्रस्तुत किया गया है अपितु कथन में grammatical changes (व्याकरण-सम्मत परिवर्तन) के उपरान्त उसे व्यक्त किया गया है। ये परिवर्तन निम्न हैं :-

(a) दोनों वाक्यों से Quotation Marks " " समाप्त कर दिये गये हैं।

(b) दोनों वाक्यों में वक्ता द्वारा कहे गये शब्द उपवाक्यों में बदल दिये गये हैं।

"Where can I get this book" को **Where he could get that book** तथा "You can get it from the School Co-operative Book-stall" को **"that he could get it from the School Co-operative Book-stall"** में बदल कर clauses बना दिये गये हैं।

(c) इन वाक्यों में उन Personal Pronouns के रूपों में परिवर्तन किये गये हैं जो **Reported Speech** में प्रयोग किये गये थे। उदाहरणार्थ **I** के स्थान पर **he** रखा गया है।

(d) Direct Speech में प्रयोग किये गये **Verb** के **tense** में भी परिवर्तन किया गया है। उदाहरणार्थ **can** के स्थान पर **could** का प्रयोग किया गया है।

(e) दूसरे वाक्य में Reported part (कही गयी बात) को प्रधान वाक्य से जोड़ने के लिए That conjunction (संयोजक) का प्रयोग किया गया है।

किसी व्यक्ति के विचारों को Report (कहने) करने के इस दूसरे ढंग को **Indirect or Reported Speech** कहते हैं।

Indirect or Reported Speech में वार्तालाप प्रस्तुत करने में उपर्युक्त परिवर्तनों के अतिरिक्त कुछ और भी अन्य परिवर्तन होते हैं। इन परिवर्तनों के निम्न उदाहरण हैं।

a. **Direct Speech** : He said, "I like **this** song."

Indirect Speech : He said that he liked **that** song.

Indirect Speech में बात कहते समय Direct Speech में प्रयुक्त **demonstrative this** को **that** में परिवर्तित कर दिया गया है।

b. **Direct Speech** : He said, "I shall give you this book **tomorrow.**"

Indirect Speech : He said that he would give that book **the next day.**

Direct Speech में प्रयुक्त adverbial (time) **tomorrow** को **the next day** में परिवर्तित कर दिया गया है।

c. **Direct Speech** : He said, "I shall leave these papers **here.**"

Indirect Speech : He said that he would leave those papers **there.**

Direct Speech में प्रयुक्त adverbial (place) **here** को Indirect Speech में **there** में परिवर्तित कर दिया गया है।

इस प्रकार हम देखते हैं कि यदि **Reporting Verb** भूतकाल (**Past Tense**) में होता है और हम किसी व्यक्ति की कही हुई बात को indirectly प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं तो निम्न परिवर्तन किये जाते हैं।

(a) Spoken part प्रयुक्त क्रिया को उसके Past Tense form में बदल देते हैं।

(b) Spoken part में प्रयुक्त Personal pronouns उस रूप में बदलते हैं जो कि reporting person से सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के लिए प्रयोग करेगा।

(c) Spoken part में प्रयुक्त **demonstratives** तथा **adverbial of time and place** उन रूपों में बदल दिये जाते हैं जिनका कि प्रयोग Reporting person करेगा।

Note : यदि reporting उसी दिन अथवा उसी स्थान पर की जाती है कि वक्ता उपस्थित हो तो time व place को व्यक्त करने वाले adverbials में परिवर्तन नहीं होते।

Direct Speech : He said to me this morning, "I shall see you *here* this evening."

Indirect Speech : He told me this morning that he would see me *here* this evening.

(d) Direct sentence (कहा गया वाक्य) **clause** में परिवर्तित कर दिया जाता है जो reporting verb का object बन जाता है।

Sequence of Tense in Indirect Speech

Direct speech में reporting verb प्रायः **Past tense (said, stated, asked, replied, etc.)** में होता है क्योंकि शायद ही कभी उस व्यक्ति के कथन को उसके बोलने के साथ दूसरे व्यक्ति से कहा जाता है और ऐसा भी बहुत कम पाया जाता है कि हम वक्ता के उस कथन को किसी से कहें कि जो वह कहने वाला होता है-

Past tense में ही हुई बात को report करते समय क्रिया के रूप में जो परिवर्तन किये जाते हैं उसके कुछ उदाहरण निम्न हैं।

a. *Direct* : He said, "**I don't** eat eggs."

Indirect : He said that he **didn't** eat eggs.

b. *Direct* : He said, "My father **likes** the company of children."

Indirect : He said that his father **liked** the company of children.

Direct Speech में प्रयुक्त **Present Simple** को Indirect Speech में **Past Simple** में परिवर्तित कर दिया गया है। किन्तु इस नियम का exception (अपवाद) भी है।

a. *Direct* : The teacher said, "The earth **rotates** on its own axis."

Indirect : The teacher said that the earth **rotates** on its own axis.

उपर्युक्त वाक्य में एक वैज्ञानिक तथ्य प्रकट किया गया है जो सार्वकालिक सत्य है। ऐसे तथ्यों को report करते समय क्रिया के tense में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाता।

b. *Direct* : He said, "**I am working hard** for the examination."

Indirect : He said that he was **working hard** for the examination.

Present Continuous को **Past continuous** में बदल देते हैं।

c. *Direct* : He said, "**I have seen** the Taj."

Indirect : He said that he **had seen** the Taj.

Present Perfect को **Past Perfect** में बदल देते हैं।

Direct : He said, "The boy **has been working** very hard."

Indirect : He said that the boy **had been working** very hard.

Present Perfect continuous को **Past Perfect continuous** में बदल देते हैं।

Direct : He said, "We heard the news **yesterday**."

Indirect : He said that he had heard the news **the day before**.

Simple past को **Past Perfect** में बदल देते हैं। इस नियम के कुछ अपवाद भी हैं।

Direct : The teacher said, "Gandhiji **died** in January 1948."

Indirect : The teacher said that Gandhiji **died** in January 1948.

उपर्युक्त वाक्य में Spoken sentence में भूतकाल से सम्बन्धित एक ऐतिहासिक तथ्य प्रकट किया गया है। अतः ऐसी स्थिति में क्रिया के tense में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है।

Direct : He said, "When the game **began**, it **started** raining."

Indirect : He said that when the game **began** it **started** raining.

यहाँ पर Spoken sentence में भूतकाल में एक ही समय पर दो कार्यों के होने का प्रसंग है। ऐसी स्थिति में क्रिया के काल (tense) में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है।

Direct : He said, "We said, "We **had locked** the door."

Indirect : He said that they **had locked** the door.

यदि Spoken sentence में क्रिया Past Perfect Tense में होती है तो उसके रूप (**tense form**) में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता।

Direct : He said, "We **were waiting** for an hour."

Indirect : He said that they **had been waiting** for an hour.

Past Continuous Tense को **Past Perfect Continuous Tense** में बदल देते हैं।

<i>Direct</i>	: He said, "Ram will see you again."
<i>Indirect</i>	: He said that Ram would see him again.
<i>Direct</i>	: He said, "I shall pay back the money in a month."
<i>Indirect</i>	: He said that he would pay back the money in a month.

Future time को व्यक्त करने वाली क्रियाओं को उनके **Past Tense form** में बदल देते हैं।

<i>Direct</i>	: He said, "I can do it myself."
<i>Indirect</i>	: He said that he could do it himself.
<i>Direct</i>	: He said, "The boys may go away."
<i>Indirect</i>	: He said that the boys might go away.

Modal Auxiliaries को उनके **Past Tense form** में बदल देते हैं।

EXERCISE 1

Rewrite the following sentences using Indirect Speech.

1. The porter said, "The Bombay Mail is running late by forty minutes."
2. The doctor said to me, "The condition of your father is serious."
3. The shop-keeper said, "The shop closes of 9 pm."
4. The students said, "Our Board examination will begin from March 18."
5. Anil said to his teacher, "Satish has topped the list of successful candidates this year."
6. The fruit-seller said, "These mangoes are selling at three rupees a kilo."
7. The clerk said to the headmaster, "Mr. Verma has been ill for the last three days."
8. Meera said to her mother, "I visited my uncle yesterday."
9. The host said, "The guests are expected at 8 pm for the dinner."
10. You said to me, "I will give a book."

जब spoken sentence को indirect में बदलते हैं तब **demonstratives, adverbials of time and place** में जो परिवर्तन किये जाते हैं वे निम्न तालिका में प्रदर्शित किये गये हैं।

this	that
these	those
here	there
now	then
today	that day

to night	that night
last week	the previous week
tomorrow	the next day
yesterday	the previous day, the day before
ago	before, earlier
next week	the following week

Reporting of Commands

<i>Direct</i>	: Mr. Menon said to Mohan, "Put this book on my table."
<i>Indirect</i>	: Mr. Menon asked Mohan to put that book on his table.
<i>Direct</i>	: The clerk said to the manager, "Please give me leave for a day."
<i>Indirect</i>	: The clerk requested the manager to give him leave for a day.
<i>Direct</i>	: The captain said to the soldiers, "Go forward."
<i>Indirect</i>	: The captain commanded (or ordered) the soldiers to go forward.
<i>Direct</i>	: The doctor said to the patient, "Take the medicine regularly for three days."
<i>Indirect</i>	: The doctor advised the patient to take the medicine regularly for three days.

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में यह प्रदर्शित किया गया है कि **Commands (order, request, command, advice etc.)** को spoken sentences में किस प्रकार कहते हैं।

यह बात स्मरणीय है कि प्रत्येक वाक्य के spoken sentence के verb को indirect speech में **to+verb phrase** में बदल दिया गया। उदाहरणार्थ **"Go forward"** को **"to go forward"** में बदल दिया है।

इस बात पर भी ध्यान दें कि Indirect Speech में क्रिया **said** के स्थान पर **asked, requested, commanded, advised etc.** क्रियाएँ **command** के nature (प्रकृति) के अनुरूप रखी गयी है। The captain said to the solders to go forward कहना उपयुक्त न होगा।

Negative commands को Indirect Speech में व्यक्त करने के कुछ उदाहरण निम्न हैं।

<i>Direct</i>	: The teacher said to the boys, "Don't write on both sides of your answer sheets."
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Indirect : The Teacher asked the boys **not to write** on both sides of their answer sheets.

Direct : The captain said to the soldiers, "Don't let the enemy pass."

Indirect : The captain ordered his men **not to let** the enemy pass.

EXERCISE 2

A. Suppose these commands were given to you. Supply the speaker and report these Commands using the reporting verb given against each.

Examples :

1. Clean the table. (asked)
She asked me to clean the table.
2. Come again. (told)
He told me to come again.
1. Wash your hands. (advised)
2. Have a cup of tea. (asked)
3. Come again (requested)
4. Stop the noise. (ordered)
5. Buy yourself a new pen. (advised)
6. Write neatly. (told)
7. Lift this box for me, please. (requested)
8. Keep the ring carefully. (advised)
9. Learn this open by heart. (asked)
10. Be quiet. (told)

EXERCISE 3

B. Put the following *negative commands* into Reported Speech. Supply the Speakers. Here are some examples :

Examples :

1. Don't eat with dirty hands.
2. Don't shut the door.
I asked you not to shut the door.
1. Don't put off the lights.
2. Don't leave the tap running
3. Don't read in the dim light.
4. Don't go out in rain.
5. Don't pick those flowers.
6. Don't sit there.
7. Don't open the window.
8. Don't give him your exercise book.

9. Don't tell me lies.

10. Don't smoke.

Reporting of Questions

(a) Yes or No questions :

Direct : The doctor asked the young man, "Do you smoke?"

Indirect : The doctor asked the young man **whether** (or **if**) he smoked.

Direct : "Is this the way to Sangam.?" The pilgrim asked the policeman.

Indirect : The pilgrim asked the police man **whether** (or **if**) that was the way to Sangam.

Question को **Whether** or **If** से प्रारम्भ होने वाले clause में बदल देते हैं। वाक्य के अन्त में question mark का भी प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता।

EXERCISE 4

A. Supply the speakers and report these questions.

Examples :

1. Are you tired?
Mohan *asked me if* I was tired.
2. Will you come on Monday?
My friend *asked me whether* I would go on Monday.
1. Do you know her address?
2. Don't you ever go for a swim?
3. Haven't you finished that story yet ?
4. Have you ever been to Bombay ?
5. Isn't Sheela your sister ?
6. Didn't you eat your breakfast?
7. Are you a vegetarian ?
8. Hasn't your father gone on tour ?
9. Won't you have dinner with us ?
10. Was he absent today ?

(b) Question – Word questions :

Direct : The boys asked the teacher, "**Who is going** to preside over the function?"

Indirect : The boys asked the teacher **who was going** to preside over the function.

Direct : The policeman asked the man, "**Where do you wish** to go ?"

Indirect : The policeman asked the man **where he wished** to go.

Direct : Mr. Das asked his wife **why is the child crying**.

Indirect : Mr. Das asked his wife **why the child was crying**.

उपर्युक्त प्रत्येक वाक्य में question-word से प्रारम्भ होने वाले question को indirect speech में question के **question-word** से प्रारम्भ होने वाले **clause** में बदल दिया गया है अन्य परिवर्तनों के अतिरिक्त question pattern को statement pattern में बदल देते हैं।

EXERCISE 5

A. Supply the speakers and report these questions. Study the examples :

Examples :

1. What is your brother's name ?
Mr. Roy *asked me what* my brother's name was.
2. Who broke my pen ?
Father *asked me who had broken* his pen.
1. How old are you ?
2. Where do you live ?
3. How is your mother ?
4. What are your plans for the vacation ?
5. When is your birthday ?
6. When will Mr. Roy be free ?
7. Who cleans your shoes ?
8. Who is coming to dance tonight ?
9. Why did you use my pen ?
10. Why don't you study hard ?

(b) Complete these reported questions. Study the examples first :

Examples :

1. who my friend was.
He asked me who my friend was.
2. They inquired why They inquired why she did not come.
3. Hari asked him if
Hari asked him if he knew the way.
1. where I had studied.
2. whose book that was.
3. I asked him why
4. She inquired how

5. He asked my servant if
6. when the next train left.
7. where his house was.
8. whether I had done my homework.
9. We want to know why
10. They asked us whether

EXERCISE 6

Rewrite the following sentences using Indirect Speech.

1. "I should advise you to join B. Com." the teacher said to the boy.
2. "Living costs are very high in the city," Mr. Das said to his friend.
3. "You should not speak for both sides," the teacher said to the boys.
4. "We had a nice holiday last summer," Leela told her teacher.
5. "You may use my car for the picnic," Mr. Sohan told his son.
6. "Post these letters today," the manager said to the clerk.
7. "Don't take the trouble of coming all the way," I said to the boy.
8. "Let's go to a movie," Mohan said to his friend Ashok.
9. "Taste this sweet and tell me how it is," Mrs. Ram said to her daughter.
10. "Don't walk on the flower beds," Mrs. Das said to the children.
11. "Do you want a fountain pen or a ball-point pen ?" the shopkeeper asked the boy.
12. "Can you answer this question ?" the teacher asked Ashok.
13. "Who is going to lead the team ?" the boys asked. The cinema.
14. "When does the train leave ?" the man enquired.
15. "How many planets are there in the solar system ?" the Inspector asked the class.
16. "Whose painting is this ?" the visitor asked the guide.
17. "Please excuse me this time," the boy said to his father.
18. "The Gita says," Do your duty.