

The background features a dark, almost black, field with dynamic, flowing waves of color. On the left side, there are vibrant green waves that curve upwards and then downwards. On the right side, there are warm orange and yellow waves that curve downwards and then upwards. The waves have a soft, ethereal quality, with some areas appearing more translucent than others, creating a sense of depth and movement.

# NARRATION

# NARRATION

- In English language , the act of reporting the words is called narration or reported speech
- To express speakers statement we use the following two ways



# DIRECT

- The reporting of word without making any changes and the statement said by the speaker should be under the inverted comma (“”).
- example: Reema said to me ,“I shall go to the cinema today” .

# INDIRECT SPEECH

- **The reporting of words with making changes and the statement said by the speaker should not be under the inverted comma .**
- **Example : Reema told me that she would go to the cinema today.**
- **The verb used to begin the speaker statement is called REPORTED SPEECH .**
- **The repetition of the statement by the speaker is called REPORTED SPEECH .**



# CHANGE OF VERB

- ◉ If Reporting verb is in Present or in Future, Then there will be no change in reported speech's tense. For example:
  1. Direct: She says, "Ankush is a good boy."  
Indirect: She says that Ankush is a good boy.
  2. Direct: He will say. "Ankush is reading."  
Indirect: He will say that Ankush is reading.



# CHANGE OF VERB: (PRESENT)

## (b) Present Continuous >>> Past Continuous

- 1. Direct:** He said, “Chintan is telling a lie.”  
**Indirect:** He said that Chintan was telling a lie.
- 2. Direct:** Gita said, “The girls are reading.”  
**Indirect:** Gita said that the girls are reading.
- 3. Direct:** Ram said, “I am going to school.”  
**Indirect:** Ram said that he was going to school.

# CHANGE OF VERB: (PRESENT)

(c) Present Perfect >>> Past Perfect

- 1. Direct:** Raj said, “Rajeev has gone home.”  
**Indirect:** Raj said that Rajeev had gone home.
- 2. Direct:** The teacher said , “The girls have sung a song.”  
**Indirect:** The teacher said that the girls had sung a song.



# CHANGE OF VERB: (PRESENT)

(d) Present Perfect Cont. >>> Past Perfect Cont.

- 1. Direct:** She said, “The boys have been playing.”  
**Indirect:** She said that the boys had been playing.
- 2. Direct:** He said, “My brother has been coming”  
**Indirect:** He said that his brother had been coming.

# CHANGE OF VERB: (PAST)

(e) Simple Past >>> Past Perfect

1. **Direct:** You said to him, “You went to Pathankot yesterday.”

**Indirect:** You told him that he had gone to Pathankot yesterday.

2. **Direct:** He said to us, “You did not help.”

**Indirect:** He told us that we did not helped him.

# CHANGE OF VERB: (PAST)

(f) Past Continuous >>> Past Perfect Cont.

1. **Direct:** He said to me, “Rajesh was weeping.”  
**Indirect:** He told me that Rajesh had been weeping.
2. **Direct:** I said, “Manoj was going home.”  
**Indirect:** I said that Manoj had been going home.

***\*\*\*THERE WILL BE NO CHANGE IN PAST PERFECT AND PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS***



# CHANGE OF VERB: (PAST)

(g) \*\*\*THERE WILL BE NO CHANGE IN PAST PERFECT  
AND PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS\*\*\* like:

- 1. Direct:** You said, “Maya had cooked food.”  
**Indirect:** You said that Maya had cooked food.
- 2. Direct:** She said, “Sita had been sleeping.”  
**Indirect:** She said that Sita had been sleeping.

# CHANGE OF VERB: (FUTURE)

(h) In Future Tense: Shall/Will >>> Would

- 1. Direct:** He said, “Deepak will play a match.”  
**Indirect:** He said that Deepak would play a match.
- 2. Direct:** The boys said, “We shall go there.”  
**Indirect:** The boys said that they would go there.



# CHANGE OF VERB: (FUTURE)

(i) May >>> Might & Can >>> Could

1. **Direct:** You said, “The boys may read.”

**Indirect:** You said that the boys might read.

2. **Direct:** I said, “The girls can sing.”

**Indirect:** I said that the girls could sing.

# CHANGE OF VERB:

- If Reported Speech's verb expresses a habit that usually occur then it will always remain in *Present Indefinite*. Like:

1. **Direct:** I said, "Two and three makes five."  
**Indirect:** I said that two and three makes five.
2. **Direct:** I said, "Dogs bark."  
**Indirect:** I said that dogs bark

# 1<sup>st</sup> PERSON:

- It is the person that narrates the story or speaks a sentence.

Examples: I, Me, etc.

1. Direct:

## 2<sup>nd</sup> PERSON:

- It is the person that listens to the 1<sup>st</sup> person or it is the person to whom the first person is talking.

## 3<sup>rd</sup> PERSON:

- It is the person about whom the 1<sup>st</sup> person is talking about.