Reported Speech

ऐसे कई अवसर आते है जिनमें हमें किसी घटना या क्रिया का वर्णन करने की आवश्यकता होती है, और बहुत बार जिसमें किसी के द्वारा कही गई बातों को दोहराना शामिल होता है।

इंग्लिश में दो अलग-अलग प्रकार के कथन हैं – प्रत्यक्ष कथन और अप्रत्यक्ष कथन।

There are two different types of speeches in English – direct speech and indirect speech.

Direct Speech को हिंदी में 'प्रत्यक्ष कथन' और **Indirect Speech** को 'अप्रत्यक्ष कथन' कहा जाता है।

जब हम किसीसे आमने सामने बात कर रहे हो तो उसे **Direct Speech** कहते है। और यदि आपस में हुई बात को हम किसी तीसरे आदमी के साथ शेयर करते है तो उसे **Indirect Speech** कहा जाता है।

When we are talking to someone face to face, it is called Direct Speech. And if we share the matter between ourselves with a third person, then it is called Indirect Speech.

जैसे-

Direct Speech: उसने लड़के से कहा**, "** तुम बच्चे हो."
He said to the boy, " You are child."

Indirect Speech: उसने लड़के से बताया कि वह एक बच्चा था.
He said to the boy that he was a child.

It is necessary to use comma and inverted comma in direct speech sentences.

जैसे-

- I said, "I am too much sad."

जब यही बात अप्रत्यक्ष कथन **(Indirect Speech)** में कहनी हो तो **comma** और **inverted comma** को इस्तेमाल करने की जरूरत नहीं होती।

When the same thing has to be said in Indirect Speech, then comma and inverted comma need not be used.

जैसे-

- I said that I was too much sad.

Reporting Verb किसे कहते हैं।

Reporting Verb: Inverted comma " " के बाहर एक वाक्य रहता है।। उस वाक्य के **Verb** को **Reporting Verb** कहते हैं। जैसे

He said to me, " i am ready. "

यहाँ Said - Reporting Verb है।

Reported Speech किसे कहते हैं।

Reported Speech : Inverted comma " " के भीतर जो वाक्य रहता है। उसे **Reported Speech** कहते हैं। जैसे

He said to me, " <u>i am ready.</u> "

यहाँ <mark>**i am ready**</mark> - Reported Speech है।

Verb of The Reported Speech किसे कहते हैं।

Verb of the Reported Speech-Inverted comma " " के भीतर जो वाक्य रहता है उसे **Reported Speech** कहते हैं। और उसमें प्रयुक्त **Verb form** को **Verb of the Reported Speech** कहते हैं। जैसे

He said to me, " i <u>am</u> ready. "

यहाँ <mark>**Am**</mark> - Verb of the Reported Speech है।

<mark>Important Note:</mark>

- यदि **Reporting Verb** के बाद **कोई Object** न हो, तो **Reporting Verb** को नही बदला जाता है.
- लेकिन यदि **Reporting Verb** के बाद **कोई Object** हो, तो **say to** को **tell** में, **says to** को **tells** में, और **said to** को **told** में बदल दिया जाता है.
- **Indirect Speech** में Assertive Sentence / <u>Affirmative Sentence</u> को "**That**" से जोड़ा जाता है.

Say to	Tell
Says to	Tells
Said to	Told

1. General Rules: Narration

ऐसा नियम जो सभी तरह के वाक्यों में लागू होता है उसे **General Rules** कहते है.

जनरल रूल्स के अंतर्गत **Direct Speech** से **Indirect Speech** में बदलने के निम्न नियम होते है:

1. Change of Persons

2. Change of Tenses

3. Change of Other Parts of Speech

1. Change of Persons (सर्वनाम का परिवर्तन)

Direct Speech से **Indirect Speech** में बदलते समय **Inverted Commas ("....")** के अंतर जितने भी **Persons** जैसे **First, Second** और **Third Person** रहते है**,** वे सभी **SON** फार्मूला के क्रमानुसार बदल जाते है**|**

SON	Persons
S = Reporting Verb का Subject	1 = First Person
O = Reporting Verb का Object	2 = Second Person
N = No Change	3 = Third Person

Note: SON Formula का अर्थ

Change of Persons के मुख्य नियम:

Rule: 1. यदि Reported Speech का Subject First Person (I, We) का हो, तो वह Reporting Verb के **Subject के Number, Person तथा Case** के मुताबिक बदल जाता है. जैसे;

- ## Direct: he said to me," I am ready."
- ## Indirect: He told me that he was ready.

Rule: 2. यदि Reported Speech का Subject Second Person (You) का हो, तो वह Reporting Verb के Object के Number Person तथा Case के मुताबिक change होगा. जैसे;

- ## Direct: he said to me, "you are late."
- ## Indirect: he told me that I was late.

Rule: 3. यदि Reported Speech का Subject Third Person का हो, तो Indirect Speech में इनमे कोई परिवर्तन नही होता है. जैसे;

- ## Direct: You said, "She wrote a letter."

- **Indirect: You said that she had written a letter.**

Rule: 4. Persons में परिवर्तन करते समय Number तथा Case में परिवर्तन नही होता है.

Forms of Personal Pronouns: -

Person	Nominative Case	Objective Case	Possessive Case	
			P. Adj	P.Pnou
I person	I	Me	My	Mine
	We	Us	Our	Ours
II Person	You	You	Your	Yours
III Person	He	Him	His	His
	She	Her	Her	Hers
	It	It	Its	*
	They	Them	Their	theirs

➡ **P.Adj**—Possessive Adjective   **P.Pnoun**---Possessive Pronoun

Note: ऊपर दिए गए टेबल के अनुसार ही Persons में बदलाव करे: जैसे;

- **Direct: Amit says to me, "I am your friend."**
- **Indirect: Amit tells me that he is my friend.**

- **Direct: He said to me, "I help you."**
- **Indirect: He told me that he helped me.**

2. Change of Tenses (टेंस का परिवर्तन)

Direct Speech से Indirect Speech में convert करते वक्त sentence के tense में बदल होता है। नीचे मैंने इसके details दिए हुए है।

When converting from Direct Speech to Indirect Speech, the tense of reporting speech changes. I have given its details below.

Tense in Direct Speech	Tense in Indirect Speech	Example
Simple Present Tense	Simple Past Tense	**Direct Speech:** Teacher said, "There is a holiday on Saturday." **Indirect Speech:** Teacher said that there was a holiday on Saturday.
Present Continuous Tense	Past Continuous Tense	**Direct Speech:** Teacher said, "I am giving you assignment." **Indirect Speech:** Teacher said that she was giving us assignment.
Simple Past Tense	Past Perfect Tense	**Direct Speech:** Teacher said, "I gave you assignment." **Indirect Speech:** Teacher said that she had given us assignment.
Present Perfect Tense	Past Perfect Tense	**Direct Speech:** Teacher said, "I have given you assignment." **Indirect Speech:** Teacher said that she has given us assignment.
Past Perfect Tense	Past Perfect Tense	**Direct Speech:** Teacher said, "I had given you assignment." **Indirect Speech:** Teacher said that she had given us assignment.

Tense in Direct Speech	Tense in Indirect Speech	Example
Present Perfect Continuous Tense	Past Perfect Continuous Tense	**Direct Speech:** Teacher said, "I have been giving you assignment." **Indirect Speech:** Teacher said that she had been giving us assignment.
Past Continuous Tense	Past Perfect Continuous Tense	**Direct Speech:** Teacher said, "I was giving you assignment." **Indirect Speech:** Teacher said that she had been giving us assignment.

Important to note: अगर Reporting verb, Present Tense या Future Tense में हो मतलब 'say', 'says' या 'will say', तो Indirect Speech में Tense नहीं बदलता।

If the reporting verb is in Present Tense or Future Tense, means 'say', 'says' or 'will say', then tense of reporting speech does not change in Indirect Speech.

जैसे –

- **He says, "I am in zoo."** – simple present tense
  He says that he is in zoo. – simple present tense

- **They say, "Yesterday was a holiday."** – simple past tense
  They say that yesterday was a holiday. – simple past tense

- **She will say, "I am not interested in this topic."** – simple present tense
  She will say that she is not interested in that topic." – simple present tense

3. Change of other words

यदि **Reported Verb Past Tense** में हो**,** तो **Reported Speech** में सभी निकटता बताने वाले शब्दों को आमतौर से दूरी बताने वाले शब्दों में बदल देते हैं, जैसे**;**

This	That
These	Those
Here	There
Hence	Thence
Now	Then
Thus	So
Today	That day
Yesterday	The previous day/The day before
The day before yesterday	Two days before

Tomorrow	The next day The following day On the morrow
To night	That night
This day	That day
The day after tomorrow	In two days, Time
Last week	The previous week/ The week before
Last month	The previous month/ The month before
Last night	The previous night/ The night before
Last year	The previous year/ The year before
Last day	The previous day/ The day before

Next week	The following week
Next month	The following month
Next year	The following year
Next night	The following night
Next day	The following day
Come	Go
A year ago	A year before

नियमानुसार यदि **Reporting verb, Past Tense** में हैं तो **Reported speech** वाक्य का **Tense,** नियमानुसार परिवर्तित किया जाता है। लेकिन इस नियम के कुछ अपवाद हैं, यदि **Reported Speech** में कोई –

- Universal Truth (सर्वकालिक सत्य)
- Proverb (कहावत)
- Mathematical fact (गणितीय तथ्य)
- Historical fact (ऐतिहासिक तथ्य)
- Habitual Act (आदतन क्रिया)
- Morality (नैतिकता)

का सन्दर्भ हो तो ऐसे वाक्यों का Reporting Verb .Past tense में होते हुए भी इनका Tense नही बदलता है। Examples:

Direct-He said, "The sun sets in the west."
Indirect-He said that the sun sets in the west.

Direct-The teacher said, "India became Republic on 26th January 1950"
Indirect-The teacher said that India became Republic on 26th January,1950.

Direct-She said ,"Two and two is four"
Indirect-She said that two and two is four.

Direct-He said, "London is the capital of U.K."
Indirect-He said that London is the capital of U.K.

Direct-He said, "Mr Narendra Modi is the P.M. of India"
Indirect-He said that Mr.Narendra Modi is the P.M of India.

Direct-He said to me, "I go for a walk daily."
Indirect-He told me that he goes for a walk daily.

Direct-The teacher said, "Something is better than nothing."
Indirect-The teacher said that something is better than nothing.

2. Special Rules: Narration

Interrogative Sentences: -

1. Reporting Verb में say के स्थान **में ask, enquire, want to know या wonder में परवर्तित किया जाता है, लेकिन अगर** say to **का** परिवर्तन **सिर्फ** ask **में किया जाता है और** said **का** परिवर्तन asked **में किया जाता है।**

2. Inverted commas ("...") को हटा **दिया जाता है और Reported speech के पहले** if या whether **वाक्य का प्रयोग करते हैं, परन्तु** if या whether **का** प्रयोग तभी होगा **जब** Interrogative Sentence किसी Helping Verb **से शुरू होता है।**

3. Indirect speech में Tense और Pronoun आदि का परिवर्तन Assertive Sentence **की तरह ही किया जाता है।**

4. सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात ये कि वाक्य के अंत **में** Interrogative Sign (?) **के** स्थान **पर** Full Stop (.) **का प्रयोग किया जाता है।**

5. Inverted commas ("...") के स्थान पर that **का प्रयोग** नहीं **किया जाता है, लेकिन अगर Sentences की** शुरुआत **Question word (what / when / how / where / who ... etc)** से हो तो **that** के स्थान पर उस जगह **में प्रयुक्त** Question word **का ही प्रयोग होता है।**

आइये कुछ उदाहरण से समझते हैं

Examples:

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
He said to me, "Are you a student?"	He asked me if/whether I was a student.
She said to Raman, "Have you a mobile set?"	She enquired of Raman if/where he had a mobile set.
Mukesh said to me, "Did you teach my sister?"	Mukesh asked me if/where I had taught her sister.
I said to my wife, "What are you doing today?"	I asked my wife what she was doing that day.
He said to me, "When will you return?"	He asked me when I would return.
I said to her, "Which class do you read in?"	I asked her which class she read in.
She said, "Who went there?"	she asked who had gone there.

Imperative Sentences: -

Imperative Sentences का प्रयोग मुख्यतः Order (आदेश), Advice (सलाह) Request (अनुरोध) Prohibition (निषेध) के अर्थ की भावना को व्यक्त करने के लिए Direct Speech से Indirect Speech में Change करते समय निम्नलिखित Rules को Follow करते हैं –

1. Reporting Verb को Sense के अनुसार से order, command, tell, ask, forbid, request, implore, beg, entreat, advise, remind, warn, encourage शब्दों को Indirect speech में Change किया जाता है।

2. इन क्रियाओं के साथ Object साथ में होना चाहिए। जैसे कि He ordered to go. लेकिन ये सही नहीं होगा, बल्कि इसे हमें कहना होगा He ordered me to go. इसलिए अगर Direct speech के वाक्य में आज्ञा किसे दिया गया है इसका उल्लेख नहीं भी होता है तब भी हमें दिए गये वाक्य में Verb के अनुसार से Object लिखना होता है।

3. Direct speech में Reporting Verb के बाद Object रहे या ना रहे Indirect speech में Reporting Verb के बाद Object हमेशा दिया जाता है।

4. Inverted commas ("…") को हटा कर उसके स्थान पर to या not to कर दिया जाता है।

<mark>**आइये कुछ उदाहरण से समझते हैं**</mark>

शिक्षक ने छात्र से कहा कि एक पेन लाओ।

1. The teacher said to the student," Bring a pen." (Direct)

   The teacher ordered the student to bring a pen. (Indirect)

मेरे पिताजी ने शुभांगी से कहा कि चुप रहो।

2. My father said to Priya," Keep quiet." (Direct)

   My father ordered Priya to keep quiet. (Indirect)

पिताजी ने अपने बेटे से कहा कि शराब का सेवन मत करो।

3. The father said to his son," Don't drink wine." (Direct)

   The father prohibited his son from drink wine. (Indirect)

Optative Sentence का प्रयोग Prayer (प्रार्थना), Wish (इच्छा), Blessing (आशीर्वाद), या Curse (अभिशाप) आदि के भावना को व्यक्त करते समय Direct Speech से Indirect Speech में Change करते समय निम्नलिखित Rules को Follow करते हैं

1. **Reporting Verb** में say / said को Sentence के Sense के अनुसार pray / prayed / wish / wished / bless / blessed / curse / cursed में Change किया जाता है।

2. **Inverted Commas को** हटा कर that **का प्रयोग किया जाता है।**

3. **Optative Sentence को Assertive Sentence में** Change **कर दिया जाता है, मतलब** Subject के बाद Verb **का प्रयोग किया जाता है।**

4. **वाक्य के अंत में** Exclamation Sign (!) **को** हटा कर Full Stop (.) **का प्रयोग किया जाता है।**

आइये कुछ उदाहरण से समझते हैं

माँ ने मुझसे से कहा कि तुम दीर्घायु रहो!

1. The mother said to me," May you live long."

   The mother blessed me that i might live long.

पिताजी ने मुझसे से कहा कि भगवान तुम्हारा भला करे!

2. The father said to me," May God bless you."

   The father wished that God might bless me.

Exclamatory Sentences: -

Exclamatory Sentence का प्रयोग **joy (खुशी)**, **sorrow (दुःख)**, **Surprise (आश्चर्य)**, **Anger (गुस्सा)**, **contempt (घृणा)**, **Applause (प्रशंसा)**, **Regret (अफ़सोस)** आदि के भावना को व्यक्त करते समय **Direct Speech** से **Indirect Speech** में **Change** करते समय निम्नलिखित **Rules** को **Follow** करते हैं;

1. Reporting Verb में **say / says / said** को **Sentence** के **Sense** के अनुसार से हमें वाक्य में आवश्यकतानुसार **exclaimed with joy, exclaimed with sorrow, exclaimed with surprise, exclaimed with anger, exclaimed with contempt, exclaimed with applause, exclaimed with regret** आदि शब्दों में परिवर्तित किया जाता है।

2. Inverted Commas को हटा कर उसके स्थान पर **that** का **Use** किया जाता है।

3. Ah! Oh! Alas! Bravo! Hurrah! आदि शब्दों को दिए गये **Sentence** से हटा दिया जाता है।

4. Sentence के अंत में **Exclamation sign (!)** को हटा कर **Full Stop (.)** का **Sign** का **Use** करते हैं।

5. कभी कभी किसी वाक्य में **Inverted Commas** के अंदर में अधूरे या छोटे वाक्य होते हैं, तब उस स्थिति में आवश्यकतानुसार हमें कोई उचित **Verb / Adjective / Adverb / Pronoun** का प्रयोग करना पड़ सकता है जिससे कि वाक्य में अर्थ पूरी तरह बना रहे।

आइये कुछ उदाहरण से समझते हैं;

1. सूर्या ने कहा कितना सुन्दर पेन है ये!

1. Surya said," How beautiful this pen is!" (Direct)

1. Surya exclaimed with joy that that was a very beautiful pen. (Indirect)

2. सुहाना ने कहा कितना अजीब लड़का है वह!

2. Suhana said," What a peculiar boy he is!" (Direct)

2. Suhana exclaimed with surprise that he was a very peculiar boy. (Indirect)