

Narration

कथन

Mishra English Study Centre
BY – M. K. Mishra



Narration

- ❖ Narration is an art of quoting a statement.
- ❖ A statement can be made into two Narrations.
(a) Direct Narration & (b) Indirect Narration
- ❖ **Direct Speech / Narration** – A statement made in the words of its real speaker.
Ex.:- Ram said, “I am a dancer”.
- ➔ **Note** – ध्यान रहे कि किसी Direct Narration का Statement , “....” के अंदर होना चाहिए।
- ➔ **Note** – किसी Direct Narration के दो भाग होते हैं :-
(a) Reporting Verb – (The Part that is outside the , “....”)
(b) Reported Speech – (The Part that is inside the , “....”)
Ex.:- Ram said, “ I am a dancer”.
 R.V R.S
- ❖ **Indirect Speech** – A statement made in our own words.
- ➔ **Note** – ध्यान रहे, कि इसमें , “....” का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
Ex.:- Ram said that he was a dancer.

➔ Rules to change Direct into Indirect

- (i) Pronoun Change –
- (ii) Verb / Tense Change –
- (iii) Adverb Change –
- (iv) Use of Conjunction - , “....” ⇒ That

❖ Pronoun Change –

S	O	N
1	2	3

- ➔ **Note** – ध्यान रहे कि यदि R.S में Ssecond Person हो, तथा R.V में Object न रहे, तो उसे Indirect बनाते वक्त स्थिति अनुसार I / We / He / She (Group) में बदल देते हैं।

❖ Adverb Change –

- 1. Now ⇒ Then
- 2. This ⇒ That
- 3. These ⇒ Those
- 4. Today ⇒ That day
- 5. Yesterday ⇒ Previous day
- 6. Tomorrow ⇒ Next day
- 7. To Night ⇒ That Night
- 8. Next day ⇒ Following day
- 9. Come ⇒ Go
- 10. Ago ⇒ Before
- 11. Hither ⇒ Thither
- 12. Just ⇒ Then
- 13. Hence ⇒ Thence
- 14. Last day ⇒ Previous day
- 15. Thus ⇒ So
- 16. Here ⇒ There
- 17. Hence forth ⇒ Thence forth

Narration
◀ Rules & Uses ▶

❖ If R.V of a direct Narration is in Present or future Tense following conditions are made to change into Indirect.

- 1) Say / Say's to + Obj. of R.V is changed into tell / tells + Object.
- 2) , "...." is replaced by that.
- 3) The Pronoun of R.S are changed according to the general rule –
- 4) ध्यान रहे कि यदि किसी Direct Narration का R.V Present अथवा

S	O	N
1	2	3

Future Tense में हो, तो R.S का Tense तथा Adverb change नहीं होगा।

❖ If R.V of a Direct Narration is in Past Tense and R.S is in Present following conditions are made to change into Indirect.

- 1) Said / Said to + Obj. of R.V is changed into Told + Object.
- 2) , "...." ⇒ That
- 3) The Pronoun and the Adverb of R.S are changed according to the general rule.
- 4) The Present Tense form of R.S is changed into Past in its same group.

❖ If R.V of a Direct Narration is in Past Tense and R.S is also in Past following conditions are made to change into Indirect.

- 1) Said to + Obj. of R.V is changed into Told + Object.
- 2) , "...." ⇒ That
- 3) The Pronoun and the Adverbs of R.S are changed according to the general rule.
- 4) The Past Indefinite Structure of R.S is changed into Past Perfect Tense and Past Continuous into Past Perfect Continuous.

⇒ Note – ध्यान रहे कि यदि किसी Direct Narration का R.V Past Tense में हो तथा R.S में Past Perfect अथवा Past Perfect Continuous Structure रहे, तो उसका Indirect परिवर्तन नहीं होता।

❖ If R.V of a Direct Narration is in Past Tense and R.S is in Future, following conditions are made to change into Indirect.

- 1) Said / Said to + Obj. of R.V is changed into Told + Obj.
- 2) , "...." ⇒ That
- 3) The Pronouns and the Adverb of R.S are changed according to the general rule.
- 4) Shall or will of R.S is changed into would.

❖ If R.V of a Direct Narration is in Past Tense and R.S is a 'Yes / No' answer, following conditions are made to change into Indirect.

- 1) Said / Said to' of R.V is changed into replied in Affirmative / Negative according to the sense of R.S.

⇒ Note – ध्यान रहे कि R.V में Obj. रहने पर उपरोक्त प्रयोग के बाद 'and told + Obj.' जोड़ दिया जाता है।

- 2) , "...." ⇒ That
- 3) Yes / No / Not / Never ...etc. of R.S are not mentioned.
- 4) Now the Sentence of R.S is written with the change of Pronoun, Tense and Adverb.

❖ If R.V of a Direct Narration is in Past Tense and R.S is a Wh. - Question, following conditions are made to change into Indirect.

Narration

- 1) Said / Said to' of R.V is changed into Asked.
 - 2) , “....” ⇒ Wh. – Word.
 - 3) Now the Sentence of R.S is given Affirmative Structure with the change of Pronoun Tense and Adverb.
- ❖ If R.V of a Direct Narration is in Past Tense and R.S is a Question beginning with Auxiliary Verb following conditions are made to change into Indirect.
- 1) Said / Said to' of R.V is changed into Asked.
 - 2) , “....” ⇒ If / Whether.
 - 3) Now the Sentence of R.S is given Affirmative Structure with the change of Pronoun, Tense and Adverb.
- ❖ यदि किसी Direct Narration का R.S कोई Universal truth अथवा कोई नियम या सिद्धांत हो, तो उसका Indirect परिवर्तन करने हेतु: बिना किसी अन्य परिवर्तन का ,”....” के बदले That जोड़ते हुए उसे ज्यों का त्यों लिख दिया जाता है।
- ❖ If R.V of a Direct Narration is in Past Tense and R.S is an Opatative Sentence, beginning with 'may' following conditions are made to change into Indirect.
- 1) Said / Said to' of R.V is changed into blessed / cursed / wished ...etc. according to the sense of R.S.
 - 2) , “....” ⇒ That
 - 3) Now the Sentence of R.S is written with the change of Pronoun, Tense and Adverb.
- ❖ If R.V of a Direct Narration is in Past Tense and R.S is an Exclamatory Sentence beginning with exclamatory word, following conditions are made to change into Indirect.
(Joy, Sorrow, Anger, Content, Disgust, Surprise, Wonder, Oh, Applause, Remorse, Fie!- Fie! Regret, Bravo ...etc.)
- 1) Said / Said to' of R.V is changed into exclaimed with Joy / Sorrow / Contempt / Disgust / Applause / Regret / Remorse ...etc. according to the sense of R.S.
 - 2) , “....” ⇒ That.
 - 3) By Exclamatory word of R.S is not mentioned.
 - 4) Now the Sentence of R.S is written with the change of Pronoun, Tense and Adverb.
- ❖ If R.V of a Direct Narration is in Past Tense and R.S is an Exclamatory Sentence beginning with Wh. – word / such, following conditions are made to change into Indirect.
- 1) Said / Said to' of R.V is changed into exclaimed with Surprised / Wonder.
 - 2) , “....” ⇒ That
 - 3) What a / How a / such a ...etc. of R.S are changed into very / extremely and added before the Adjective.
 - 4) Now the Sentence of R.S is given Affirmative Structure with the changed of Pronoun, Tense & Adverb.
- ❖ If R.V of a Direct Narration is in Past Tense & R.S is an Order / Advise / Prohibition / Request ...etc + v1, following conditions are made to change into Indirect.
- 1) Said / Said to' of R.V is changed into Ordered / Advised / Request / Prohibited / Forbidden ...etc. according to the sense of R.S.
 - 2) , “....” ⇒ To
 - 3) Please / kindly / don't / Never ...etc. in the beginning of R.S are not mentioned.

Narration

- 4) Now the Sentence of R.S is written with the change of Pronoun and Adverb.
- ❖ If R.V of a Direct Narration is in Past Tense and R.S is a wish / Proposal following conditions are made to change into Indirect.
 - 1) Said / Said to' of R.V is changed into wished / Proposed.
 - 2) , “....” ⇒ That
 - 3) Let of R.S is changed into Should.
 - 4) Now the Sentence of R.S is given Affirmative Structure with the change of Pronoun and Adverb.
 - ❖ यदि किसी Direct Narration का R.V Past Tense में हो तथा R.S के तहत Could / Might / Should / Would (Past form of Modals) + v1 रहे, तो Indirect बनाते वक्त उसे Past form of Modal + have + v3 में बदल देते हैं, जबकि Past form of Modal + have been + v4 रहने पर उसे Past form of Modal + have been + v4 में बदलते हैं।

Ex.:- (a) Ram said, “I might be dancing.”
Ram said that he might have been dancing.
(b) Ram said, “I might dance.”
Ram said that he might have danced.

◀ Some Facts ▶

- ❖ ध्यान रहे कि किसी Indirect Narration में , “....” का प्रयोग नहीं होता।
- ❖ किसी Indirect form के Main Clause में बिना Object का Tell, Tells, Told का प्रयोग नहीं होता।

Ex.:- Ram told that he could solve the Question. – (✗)
Ram said that he could solve the Question. – (✓)
- ❖ ध्यान रहे कि Tell / Tells / Told के तुरंत बाद आने वाला Object अपने पहले Preposition नहीं लेता है।

Ex.:- Ram said Shyam that he would buy a new car. – (✗)
Ram said to Shyam that he would buy a new car. – (✓)
- ❖ ध्यान रहे कि Narration के किसी भी रूप में Universal Truth का Tense परिवर्तन नहीं होता।
- ❖ ध्यान रहे कि किसी Indirect Narration के तहत यदि Main Clause, Past Tense में हो, तो उसका Subordinate Part गलती से भी Present या Future में नहीं होता।

Ex.:- Ram said that he is going to Delhi. – (✗)
Ram said that he was going to Delhi. – (✓)
- 👉 Note – Universal Truth को छोड़ कर।
- ❖ ध्यान रहे कि किसी Indirect Narration के Connector के रूप में “that + Wh. – Word” एक साथ नहीं आएगा।

Ex.:- Ram asked me that where I was going. – (✗)
Ram asked me where I was going. – (✓)
- ❖ ध्यान रहे कि किसी Indirect Narration के तहत “that + if / whether” का प्रयोग एक साथ नहीं होता।

Narration

Ex.:- Ram asked me that if I have seen the Taj. – (✗)

Ram asked me if I have seen the Taj. – (✓)

- ❖ ध्यान रहे कि किसी Indirect Narration के तहत Wh. / If / whether के तुरंत बाद बनावट Sentence का Affirmative होना चाहिए।

Ex.:- Ram asked me, where was I going. – (✗)

Ram asked me, where I was going. – (✓)

- ❖ किसी Indirect Narration के Sentence को Finish करने हेतु: Full stop आता है, Question-mark नहीं।

◀ Narration Rules & Examples ▶

- ❖ Present + Present Indefinite = No Change.
D. – He says to Rama, “I love you.”
I. – He tells Rama that he loves her.
- ❖ Present + Present Imperfect = No Change.
D. – The Guide says to the tourist, “I am going to market.”
I. – The Guide tell the tourist that he is going to market.
- ❖ Present + Present Perfect = No Change.
D. – Sonia says to Manmohan, “You have done well.”
I. – Sonia tells Manmohan that he has done well.
- ❖ Present + Present Perfect Continuous = No Change.
D. – Sachin says, “I have been scoring for ten years.”
I. – Sachin says that he has been scoring for ten years.
- ❖ Present + Past Indefinite = No Change.
D. – The boy says, “I won the Prize.”
I. – The boy says that he won the Prize.
- ❖ Present + Past Imperfect = No Change.
D. – Sangita says to Sachin, “You were playing well.”
I. – Sangita tells Sachin that he was playing well.
- ❖ Present + Past Imperfect = No Change.
D. – Sangita says to Sachin, “You were playing well.”
I. – Sangita tells Sachin that he was playing well.
- ❖ Present + Past Perfect = No Change.
D. – Atal says to Adwani, “You had done well.”
I. – Atal tells Adwani that he had done well.
- ❖ Present + Past Perfect Continuous = No Change.
D. – Ram says to Sita, “I had been living in forest for 14th years.”
I. – Ram tells Sita that he had been living in forest for 14th years.
- ❖ Present + Future Indefinite = No Change.
D. – We say, “They will teach you.”
I. – We say that they will teach him.
- ❖ Present + Future Imperfect = No Change.
D. – Ramesh says, “I shall be singing a song.”
I. – Ramesh says that he will be singing a song.

Narration

❖ Present + Future Perfect = No Change.

D. – I say, “I shall have passed the exam.”

I. – I say that I shall have passed the exam.

❖ Present + Future Perfect Continuous = No Change.

D. – Arjun says to Krishna, “I shall have been arching.”

I. – Arjun says to Krishna that he will have been arching.

➡ Note – ध्यान रहे कि यदि Reporting Verb का Tense, Present Tense हो, तो Reported Speech के Tense में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं करते हैं।

❖ Future + Present Indefinite = No Change.

D. – Rani will say, “I go for acting.”

I. – Rani will say that she goes for acting.

❖ Future + Present Imperfect = No Change.

D. – Lalu will say, “I am leading the Railway.”

I. – Lalu will say that he is leading the Railway.

❖ Future + Present Perfect = No Change.

D. – They will say, “They have completed their task.”

I. – They will say that they have completed their task.

❖ Future + Present Perfect Continuous = No Change.

D. – Hari will say, “I have been seeking for a Job for ten years.”

I. – Hari will say that he has been seeking for a Job for ten years.

❖ Future + Past Indefinite = No Change.

D. – Sania will say to Sachin, “You scored well.”

I. – Sania will tell Sachin that he scored well.

❖ Future + Past Imperfect = No Change.

D. – Sonia will say, “I was leading the UPA.”

I. – Sonia will say that she was leading the UPA.

❖ Future + Past Perfect = No Change.

D. – Minakshi will say, “I had decided to Act.”

I. – Minakshi will say that she had decided to Act.

❖ Future + Past Perfect Continuous = No Change.

D. – They will say, “we had been playing for ten year.”

I. – They will say that they had been playing for ten year.

❖ Future + Future Indefinite = No Change.

D. – Radha will say, “I shall go in the Party.”

I. – Radha will say that she will goes in the Party.

❖ Future + Future Imperfect = No Change.

D. – Hari will say to Madhu, “You will be seeking me.”

I. – Hari will tell Madhu that she will be seeking him.

❖ Future + Future Perfect = No Change.

D. – He will say, “I shall have danced.”

I. – He will say that he will have danced.

Narration

- ❖ **Future + Future Perfect Continuous = No Change.**
 - D. – Ram and Raju will say, “We shall have been playing Cricket.”
 - I. – Ram and Raju will say that he will have been playing Cricket.
- ➡ **Note – यदि Reporting Verb का Tense, Future Tense हो, तो Present के ही भांति Reported Speech के Tense में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा।**
- ❖ **Past + Present Indefinite = Past Indefinite.**
 - D. – Ram said, “I teach English.”
 - I. – Ram said that he taught English.
- ❖ **Past + Present Imperfect = Past Imperfect.**
 - D. – He said, “I am listening to the Radio.”
 - I. – He said that he was listening to the Radio.
- ❖ **Past + Present Perfect Continuous = Past Perfect Continuous.**
 - D. – I said to Ram, “You have done wrong.”
 - I. – I told Ram that he had done wrong.
- ❖ **Past + Present Perfect Continuous = Past Perfect Continuous.**
 - D. – The Children said to the Teacher, “We have been cramming the Poem.”
 - I. – The Children told the Teacher that they had been cramming the Poem.
- ❖ **Past + Past Indefinite = Past Perfect.**
 - D. – The Teacher said, “I taught the Lesson.”
 - I. – The Teacher said that he had taught the Lesson.
- ❖ **Past + Past Imperfect = Past Perfect Continuous.**
 - D. – Hari said, “I was chasing the score.”
 - I. – Hari said that he had been chasing the score.
- ❖ **Past + Future Indefinite = Future in Past.**
 - D. – Ram said, “I shall beat Hari.”
 - I. – Ram said that he would beat Hari.
- ❖ **Past + Future Imperfect = Future in Past.**
 - D. – Ganguali said, “I shall be playing well.”
 - I. – Ganguali said that he would be playing well.
- ❖ **Past + Future Perfect = Future in Past.**
 - D. – My sister said, “I shall be playing well.”
 - I. – My sister said that she would have cooked.
- ❖ **Past + Future Perfect Continuous = Future in Past.**
 - D. – Lata said, “I shall have been singing songs.”
 - I. – Lata said that she would have been singing Songs.
- ❖ **Sentence with “Yes” or “No”**
 - D. – Ram said, “Yes, I can write a letter.”
 - I. – Ram replied in affirmative that he could write a letter.
 - D. – I said to Ramu, “No, You can’t go out.”
 - I. – I Replied in Negative and told Ramu that he could go out.
 - D. – The Woman said, “No, I have not cooked today.”
 - I. – The Woman replied in Negative that she had cooked that day.

Narration

❖ Question with “Wh”

- D. – Sanjay said to Ram, “What do you eat?”
- I. – Sanjay asked Ram what he ate.
- D. – Rahul said, “Why did I do this?”
- I. – Rahul asked why he had done that.

❖ Question with “Auxiliary Verb”

- D. – Ram said to me, “Have you seen the Taj?”
- I. – Ram asked me if I had seen the Taj.
- D. – We said to them, “Can you drive the car?”
- I. – We asked them if they could drive the car.
- D. – The Old Man said to his Son, “Do you want to go now?”
- I. – The Old Man asked his Son if he wanted to go then.

❖ Past Indefinite + Universal Truth = No Change.

- D. – Ram said, “The Earth moves round the Sun.”
- I. – Ram asked if the Earth moves round the Sun.

❖ Optative Sentence (Beginning with ‘may’)

- D. – Hari said, “May the P. M. live long.”
- I. – Hari wished that the P. M. might live long.
- D. – The Old Man said to me, “May you be destroyed.”
- I. – The Old Man cursed me that I might be destroyed.

❖ Exclamatory Sentence – With Joy, Sorrow ...etc.

- D. – Ram said to his Son, “Fie! Fie! You have failed.”
- I. – Ram exclaimed with remorse & told his Son that he had failed.
- D. – The Hunter said, “Oh! I didn’t use the chance.”
- I. – The Hunter exclaimed with remorse that he had not used the chance.
- D. – The Renter said, “Alas! I am Undone.”
- I. – The Renter exclaimed with sorrow that he was Undone.
- D. – The Player said, Hip! Hip! Hurrah! We have won the Series.”
- I. – The Player exclaimed with joy that they had won the Series.
- D. – The Father said to his Son, “Bravo! You have done well.”
- I. – The Father exclaimed with applause & told his Son that he had done well.

❖ Request –

- D. – He said to his Father, “Please give me some tips.”
- I. – He requested his Father to give him some tips.
- D. – They said to the People, “Kindly help the Poor.”
- I. – They requested the People to help the Poor.

❖ Advise –

- D. – I said to Ram, “Read regularly.”
- I. – I advised Ram to read regularly.
- D. – She said to her younger Sister, “Take a morning walk.”
- I. – She advised her younger Sister to take a morning walk.

❖ Order –

- D. – The Manager said to the Peon, “Bring the Chair.”

Narration

- I. – The Manager ordered the Peon to bring the Chair.
- D. – The King said to the Ministers, “Arrange a meeting.”
- I. – The King ordered the Ministers to arrange a meeting.
- ❖ **Prohibit –**
 - D. – I said to Ram, “Don’t smoke here.”
 - I. – I prohibited Rama to smoke there.
 - D. – Lakshman said to Sita, “Don’t go out of circle.”
 - I. – Lakshman prohibited Sita to go out of circle.
- ❖ **Wish / Propose (Let) –**
 - D. – The Wife said to the Husband, “let me enjoy myself.”
 - I. – The Wife wished the Husband that she should enjoy herself.
 - D. – My Son said to his Sister, “let her go there.”
 - I. – My Son wished his Sister that she should go there.

Narration Chapter is the End.