৫০তম বিসিএস প্রিলি

Pioneer Batch

English Language

7:10

Lecture: 10

Topic

- ✓ Voice & Narration.
- ✓ Home Work: Idioms List (G-M)

Class will start at 7:10

উত্তরণ
ক্যারিয়ার এন্ড স্কিলস একাডেমি

VOICE

✓ Voice is the form of the verb which indicates whether the subject does the work or something has been done to it.

ক্রিয়া প্রকাশের ভঙ্গিমাকেই voice বা বাচ্য বলে। ক্রিয়ার প্রকাশভঙ্গি বলে দেয় কর্তা কাজটি নিজে করছেন, না কর্তার দ্বারা কোন কাজ সম্পন্ন হচ্ছে।

অথবা, Voice হলো verb এর গঠন যার দ্বারা subject নিজে কিছু করে বা অন্যের কাজ তার ওপর এসে পড়ে।

✓ **Types of voice:**

There are two types of voice:

- **Active voice.** (কর্তৃবাচ্য)
- **Passive voice.** (কর্মবাচ্য)

A man is known by the company he keeps.

Aux + V3

People know a man by the company he keeps.

Plants absorb water by their roots.

Water is absorbed

Aux + V3

VOICE

- **Active voice:** যে sentence এ subject নিজে সক্রিয় বা active হয়ে কাজ সম্পন্ন করে সে sentence এ verb এর Active voice হয়।

  Structure: Subject + verb + object.

  Example:

- **Passive voice:** যে sentence এ subject নিজে কাজটি করে না বরং object এর কাজটি তার ওপর এসে পড়ে তখন সে sentence এ verb এর passive voice হয়।

  Structure: Object + be verb + verb এর past participle+ by+ subject.

  Example:

❑ Active voice কে passive voice এ রূপান্তর করার নিয়ম-

Rule:

(a) Active voice এর subject টি passive voice এর object হয়ে যায়।
(b) Active voice এর object টি passive voice এর subject এ রূপান্তর হয়।
(c) মূল verb এর past participle হয় এবং subject ও tense অনুসারে auxiliary verb/be verb হয়।

Rule:

➢ **Indefinite Tense**

(a) Present indefinite – am, is, are.
(b) Past indefinite – was, were.
(c) Future indefinite – shall be, will be.

➢ **Perfect Tense**

(a) Present Perfect – has been, have been.
(b) Past Perfect- had been.
(c) Future Perfect- shall have been, will have been.

➢ **Continuous Tense**

(a) Present Continuous- am being, is being, are being.
(b) Past Continuous – was being, were being
(c) Future Continuous - shall be being, will be being.

Rule:

➢ Present indefinite tense যুক্ত active voice কে passive voice এ রূপান্তর করার নিয়ম-

Structure: Object এর subject + am/is/are + verb এর past participle form + by + subject এর object.

Active: I play football.

Passive:

Football is played by me.

➢ Present continuous tense যুক্ত active voice কে passive voice এ রূপান্তর করার নিয়ম-

Structure: Object এর subject + am being/is being/are being + verb এর past participle form + by + subject এর object.

Active: I am playing football. (be)

Passive:

Football is being played by me.

VOICE

➢ **Present perfect tense** যুক্ত active voice কে passive voice এ রূপান্তর করার নিয়ম-

Structure: Object এর subject + have been/ has been + verb এর past participle form + by + subject এর object.

Active: He has eaten rice. be

Passive:

Rice has been eaten by me

➢ **Past indefinite tense** যুক্ত active voice কে passive voice এ রূপান্তর করার নিয়ম-

Structure: Object এর subject + was/were + verb এর past participle form + by + subject এর object.

Active: I ate rice. (be?) x

Passive:

Rice was eaten by me.

- **Past continuous tense** যুক্ত active voice কে passive voice এ রূপান্তর করার নিয়ম-

Structure: Object এর subject + was being/were being + verb এর past participle form + by + subject এর object.

Active: I was eating rice.

Passive:

Rice was being eaten by me.

- **Past perfect tense** যুক্ত active voice কে passive voice এ রূপান্তর করার নিয়ম-

Structure: Object এর subject + had been + verb এর past participle form + by + subject এর object.

Active: I had eaten rice.

Passive:

Rice had been eaten by me

- **Future indefinite tense** যুক্ত active voice কে passive voice এ রূপান্তর করার নিয়ম-
  Structure: Object এর subject + shall be/will be + verb এর past participle form + by + subject এর object.
  Active: I will eat rice.
  Passive: Rice will be eaten by me.

- **Future continuous tense** যুক্ত active voice কে passive voice এ রূপান্তর করার নিয়ম-
  Structure: Object এর subject + shall be being/will be being + verb এর past participle form + by + subject এর object.
  Active: I will be eating rice.
  Passive: Rice will be being eaten by me.

- **Future perfect tense** যুক্ত active voice কে passive voice এ রূপান্তর করার নিয়ম-

Structure: Object এর subject + shall have been/will have been + verb এর past participle form + by + subject এর object.

Active: I will have eaten rice.

Passive:

Rice will have been eaten by me.

I will have been eating rice.

Rice will have been being eaten by me.

Rule: May, might, can, could, must, ought to, going to active voice কে passive voice এ রূপান্তর করার নিয়ম-

Structure: Object এর subject + may, might, can, could, must, ought to, going to এর পরে be + verb এর past participle form + by + subject এর object.

Active: I may help you.

Passive: You may be helped by me.

Active: You must do the work.

Passive: The work must be done by you.

POLL QUESTION-01

➲ **The passive form of the sentence: 'I had read the book' is -**

(a) The book had read by me.

(b) The book was read by me.

(c) The book had been read by me.

(d) The book have been read by I.

Rule: Imperative sentence এর active voice কে passive voice এ রূপান্তর করার নিয়ম-

- শুধুমাত্র মূল verb দিয়ে শুরু যুক্ত active voice কে passive voice এ রূপান্তর করার নিয়ম-

  Structure: Let + object এর subject + be + verb এর past participle form.

  Active: Close the door.

  Passive: Let the door be closed.

- Do not দিয়ে শুরু যুক্ত active voice কে passive voice এ রূপান্তর করার নিয়ম-

  Structure: Let not + object এর subject + be + verb এর past participle form.

  Active: Do not close the door.

  Passive: Let not the door be closed.

VOICE

- Let এর পর যদি কোন ব্যক্তিবাচক object (me, us, you, them, him, her) থাকে এবং তা যদি Imperative sentence হয়, তাহলে active voice কে passive voice এ রূপান্তর করার নিয়ম-
  Structure: Let + object এর subject + be + verb এর past participle form + by + ব্যক্তিবাচক object.
  Active: Let me play football.
  Passive:
  Let football be played by me.

- Never যুক্ত active voice কে passive voice এ রূপান্তর করার নিয়ম-
  Structure: Let not + object এর subject + ever be + verb এর past participle form.
  Active: Never tell a lie.
  Passive:
  Let not a lie ever be told.

- মূল verb এর পর যদি কোন ব্যক্তিবাচক object (me, us, you, them, him, her) থাকে এবং তা যদি Imperative sentence হয়, তাহলে active voice কে passive voice এ রূপান্তর করার নিয়ম-

Structure: Let + direct object টি বসবে (মূল verb এর পর যে object টি থাকে) + be + verb এর past participle form + for + ব্যক্তিবাচক object.

Active: Buy me a shirt.

Passive: Let a shirt be bought for me.

Interrogative Sentence

Rule: Interrogative sentence যুক্ত active voice কে passive voice এ রূপান্তর করার নিয়ম-

- **Structure: Interrogative sentence কে Assertive sentence এ রূপান্তর করে নিতে হবে + রূপান্তরিত Assertive sentence এর active voice থেকে passive voice এ রূপান্তর করতে হবে + এবার রূপান্তরিত passive voice এর auxiliary verb টিকে প্রথমে বসাতে হবে + শেষে প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন বসে।**

- ✓ Tense অনুসারে করতে হবে।

Active: Have you eaten rice?

Assertive: You have eaten rice.

Assertive এর passive: Rice has been eaten by you.

Interrogative-এ রূপান্তর: Has rice been eaten by you?

❑ Who যুক্ত active voice কে passive voice এ রূপান্তর করার নিয়ম-

Structure: Who এর পরিবর্তে By whom + tense ও person অনুযায়ী Auxiliary verb + object এর subject + অনেক সময় tense অনুযায়ী কর্তার পরে be/being/been বসাতে হয় + verb এর past participle form + ?

Active: Who is playing football?

Passive:

~ is playing football.

Football is being played by ~

By whom is football being played?

- Whom যুক্ত active voice কে passive voice এ রূপান্তর করার নিয়ম-

Structure: Whom এর পরিবর্তে who + tense ও person অনুযায়ী Auxiliary verb + verb এর past participle form + by + subject এর object +?

Active: Whom did you see on the road?

Passive:

Who was seen by you on the road?

- What যুক্ত active voice কে passive voice এ রূপান্তর করার নিয়ম-

Structure: What + tense ও person অনুযায়ী Auxiliary verb + verb এর past participle form + by + subject এর object +?

Active: What do you want?

Passive: What is wanted by you?

Rule: Subject + verb + object + present participle যুক্ত active voice কে passive voice এ রূপান্তর করার নিয়ম-

Structure: Object এর subject + tense ও person অনুযায়ী Auxiliary verb + verb এর past participle form + present participle যুক্ত অংশটি + by + subject এর object.

Active: I saw him playing cricket.

Passive:

He was seen playing cricket by me.

Rule: Double object যুক্ত active voice কে passive voice এ রূপান্তর করার নিয়ম-

Structure: দুইটা object এর যে কোন একটি subject করতে হয় (personal object কে subject এ রূপান্তর করলে ভাল) + verb এর past participle form + tense ও person অনুযায়ী Auxiliary verb + প্রদত্ত বাকি object টি বসে + by + active voice এর subject টি object রূপে হয়।

Active: I gave him a flower.

Passive:

He was given a flower by me.

Active: The teacher ~~give~~ gave me a book.

Passive:

Rule: Complex and compound sentence যুক্ত active voice কে passive voice এ রূপান্তর করার নিয়ম-

Complex and compound sentence যুক্ত active voice এ রূপান্তরের সময় উভয় clause এর voice পরিবর্তন হয়।

Active: He told me that he had done the work.

Passive:

I was told that the work had been done by him.

Active: Everyone says that he got the car free of cost.

Passive:

It is said that — — —.

Note: Active voice "people say" দিয়ে শুরু হলে It is said দিয়ে passive voice করাই ভাল।

Rule: Intransitive verb যুক্ত active voice কে passive voice এ রূপান্তর করার নিয়ম-

সাধারণত Intransitive verb এর passive voice হয় না। তবে Intransitive verb এর পরে preposition যুক্ত হয়ে যদি group verb গঠন করে এবং তা Intransitive verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তাহলে –

Structure: Object টি subject + tense অনুযায়ী Auxiliary verb + verb এর past participle form + প্রদত্ত preposition + by + subject টির object.

Active: The truck run over the boy.

Passive: The boy was run over by the truck.

Rule: Reflexive object (myself, ourselves, yourselves, yourself, themselves, himself, herself) যুক্ত active voice কে passive voice এ রূপান্তর করার নিয়ম-

Structure: Active voice subject টি অপরিবর্তিত অবস্থায় passive voice এর subject হিসেবে হবে + tense ও person অনুযায়ী Auxiliary verb + verb এর past participle form + by + Reflexive object বসবে।

Active: He hanged himself.

Passive:

He was hanged by himself

He injured himself.

He was injured by himself

Rule: Infinitive যুক্ত active voice কে passive voice এ রূপান্তর করার নিয়ম-

Structure: প্রদত্ত active voice এর subject + মূল verb + infinitive এর পরের object (যদি থাকে) + to be + infinitive এর পরের verb এর past participle form.

Active: He wants someone to take camera.

Passive: He wants the camera to be taken.

We are going to open a shop.

A shop is going to be opened by us.

Rule: Gerund combinations অর্থাৎ, advise/ propose/ recommend/ suggest + gerund + object যুক্ত active voice কে passive voice এ রূপান্তর করার নিয়ম-

Structure: প্রদত্ত active voice এর subject + মূল verb + that + gerund এর পরের object টি + should be + প্রদত্ত gerund টি verb এ রূপান্তরিত হয়ে verb এর past participle form বসে।

Active: He suggested giving up smoking.

Passive:

He suggested that ~~some~~ smoking be given up.

VOICE

Rule: Agree, be anxious, arrange, determine, be determined, decide, demand + infinitive + object যুক্ত active voice কে passive voice এ রূপান্তর করার নিয়ম-

Structure: প্রদত্ত active voice এর subject + মূল verb + that + infinitive এর পরের object + should be + infinitive এর পরের verb এর past participle form.

Active: He decided to buy the house.

Passive: He decided that the house be bought.

Rule: One + should যুক্ত active voice কে passive voice এ রূপান্তর করার নিয়ম-

Structure: Object এর subject + should be + verb এর past participle form.

Active: One should take care of one's education.

Passive:

Education should be taken care of...

Everyone
All
people
Everybody
One

➲ I shall be discouraging him from going there. The passive form of the sentence is-

(a) He shall be being discouraged from going there by me.

(b) He will be being discouraged from going here by I.

(c) He shall be being discourage me from going there.

(d) He will be being discouraged from going there by me.

SELF PRACTICE

- ✓ My father looks after me.
- ✓ We insist on punctuality in this office.
- ✓ Love satisfies heart.
- ✓ Enter the house by this gate.
- ✓ He died of fever.
- ✓ I want a book to read.
- ✓ I am to do it.
- ✓ If we do it, we may have a chance.
- ✓ We made her laugh.
- ✓ Someone has stollen my pen.
- ✓ Murderer murdered him.

I am looked after by my father.

Punctuality is insisted on in this office.

fill, seize, please, satisfy, contaminate → with

Heart is satisfied with love.

He was caused to die of fever.

My pen has been stolen.

He was murdered.

- **The passive form of the sentence, "Who did the work" is-** [48th BCS]

(ক) By whom the work was done? (খ) Whom had the work done by?
(গ) By whom was the work done? (ঘ) Who was the work done?

- **Identify the correct passive form: 'I heard her sing.'** [47th BCS]

(ক) She was heard sing by me. (খ) She was heard to be sung by me.
(গ) She was heard sung by me. (ঘ) She was heard to sing by me.

- **Identify the passive form of the following sentence : Who has broken this jug?** [45th BCS]

(a) By whom has this jug been broken? (b) By whom has this jug broken?
(c) By whom this jug has been broken? (d) Whom has this jug been broken?

- **She played on the flute. Passive form is ---** [45th BCS]

(ক) The flute was played by ger. (খ) The flute was played on by her.
(গ) The flute was played to her. (ঘ) The flute was being played by her.

- **Identify the correct passive form:** 'Do not close the door.' [44th BCS]
  - (a) Let not the door close.
  - (b) Let not the door be closed.
  - (c) Let not the door close.
  - (d) Let not door closed.
- **Find out the active form of the sentence:** 'By whom can our country be saved?' [44th BCS]
  - (a) Who can save our country?
  - (b) Our country has been saved by who?
  - (c) Who save our country?
  - (d) Who will save our country?
- **Change the voice: 'Nobody trusts a traitor.'** [43rd BCS]
  - (a) A traitor is trusted.
  - (b) A traitor should not be trusted.
  - (c) Everybody hates a traitor.
  - (d) A traitor is not trusted by anybody.
- **Find out the correct passive from of the sentence 'Who taught you French?'** [41st BCS]
  - (a) By whom you were taught French?
  - (b) By whom French was taught you?
  - (c) French was taught you by whom?
  - (d) By whom were you taught French?

- Narration দুই প্রকার -

✓ Direct Narration ✓ Indirect Narration

➢ **Direct Narration:** যখন কোন কথা কে পরিবর্তন না করে অবিকল সে ভাষাই ব্যক্ত করা হয় তখন তাকে Direct Narration বলে। ইহাকে inverted comma (“ ”) এর মধ্যে রাখা হয়। Inverted comma (“ ”) এর ভিতরের অংশে বক্তা তার বক্তব্য উদ্ধৃতি করে আর একে Reported Speech বলে। বক্তার বক্তব্যে বাইরের verb কে reporting verb বলে।

➢ **Indirect Narration:** যখন কোন কথা কে পরিবর্তন করে সে ভাষা ব্যক্ত করা হয় তখন তাকে Indirect Narration বলে।

❑ According to Tense

Direct speech এর reporting verb present tense, present perfect tense, Future Tense এর হলে Reported Speech এর verb এর tense এর কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না। কেবল person পরিবর্তন হয়।

Direct	Indirect
Present Indefinite Tense He said, "I write a letter."	**Past Indefinite Tense** He said that he wrote a letter.
Present Continuous Tense He said, "I am reading."	**Past Continuous Tense** He said that he was reading.
Present Perfect Tense She said, "I have done my duty."	**Past Perfect Tense** She said that she had done her duty.

RULES OF CHANGING NARRATION

Direct	Indirect
Present Perfect Continuous Tense They said, "We have been working for two hours."	**Past Perfect Continuous Tense** They said that they had been working for two hours.
Past Indefinite Tense He said, "I wrote a letter."	**Past Perfect Tense** He said that he had written a letter.
Past Continuous Tense Molly said, "I was reading."	**Past Perfect Continuous Tense** Molly said that she had been reading.
Future Tense She said to me, "I shall help you."	**Future in the past tense** She said that she would help me.

RULES OF CHANGING NARRATION

Reported Speech-এ	Reporting Verb-এর
First person	Subject অনুসারে
Second person	Object অনুসারে
Third person	No Change

➤ নৈকট্য সূচক শব্দগুলো Indirect speech এ পরিবর্তিত হয়ে দূরত্ব সূচক শব্দে পরিণত হয়-

Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
This	That	Today	That day
These	Those	Tomorrow	The next day
Here	There	Yesterday	The previous day
Ago	before	Last month	The previous month
Come	go	Tonight	That night
Thus	so	Last night	The previous night
Hither	Thither	Next week	The following week
Now	Then		

- **Wish, would, rather, sooner, it is high time** এর পর unreal past tense অপরিবর্তিত থাকে।
  Direct: He said, "It is time we left the place".
  Indirect:
  He said that it was time we left the place.

- Indirect speech এ **"had better"** 1st person এবং third person এর সহিত অপরিবর্তিত থাকে। কিন্তু second person-এর সহিত **had better** অপরিবর্তিত থাকতে পারে অথবা নিম্নলিখিত উপায়ে পরিবর্তিত হতে পারে।
  Direct: He said to me, "You had better go".
  Indirect:
  He told me that I had better go.

- **Might, ought to, should, would, used to,** indirect speech এ অপরিবর্তিত থাকে।
  Direct: I said to him, “You might go”.
  Indirect:

  ans I said to him that he might go.

- **If I were you, I should/would... ”** দ্বারা উপদেশ বুঝালে indirect করার সময় **subject + advise + object + to + reported speech এর verb বসে।**
  Direct: I said to him, “If i were you, I should wait”.
  Indirect:

  Ans I advised him to wait.

❑ According to Person

➢ Reported speech-এর অন্তর্গত First person সর্বদা Reporting Verb-এর Subject-এর Person ও Number অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তিত হয়। যেমন:

Direct: He said to me, "I have enjoyed the party."

Indirect: He told me that he had enjoyed the party.

➢ Reported speech-এর অন্তর্গত Second person অর্থাৎ You সর্বদা Reporting Verb-এর Object অনুসরণ করে এবং সেই অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তিত হয়। যেমন:

Direct: He says to Karim, "You are a lucky person."

Indirect: He says to Karim that he is a lucky person.

➢ Reported speech-এর অন্তর্গত Third person-এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না। যেমন:

Direct: He said to you, "He has drawn the picture."

Indirect: He told you that he had drawn the pic.

- যখন কোন বক্তার উল্লেখ না থাকে তখন বক্তা ধরে নিয়ে Indirect speech করতে হয়। যেমন:

Direct: "I am going to open a new shop."

Indirect:

The speaker told the person spoken to that he(she) was going to open a new shop

The speaker
The person spoken to

ব্যতিক্রম: 'We' দ্বারা মানবজাতি বোঝালে First person হওয়া সত্ত্বেও Indirect speech-এ তার পরিবর্তন হয় না। যেমন:

Direct: The teacher said, "We are mortal"

Indirect:

The teacher said that we are mortal.

❑ Some Extra Tips:

➢ **Must সাধারণতঃ "had to" তে রূপান্তরিত হয়।**

Direct: Nafisa said, "I must write a letter".

Indirect:

➢ **First person must এ must কোন ভবিষ্যৎ কাজের দ্বারা বাধ্যবাধকতা বুঝাতে Indirect speech-এ would have to তে রূপান্তরিত হয়।**

Direct: He said, "We must leave the house if the rent is increased."

Indirect:

RULES OF CHANGING NARRATION

✪ **Reported speech কোন Universal truth (চিরন্তন সত্য) or habitual fact (অভ্যাসগত কর্ম) প্রকাশ করলে verb-এর কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না।**

Direct: He said, "The earth moves round the sun."

Indirect:

✪ **Reporting verb হিসেবে "say" বা "tell"-এর ব্যবহার।**

Reported verb হিসেবে "say" Direct এবং Indirect উভয় Speech-এই ব্যবহৃত হয়। তবে indirect speech এ say ব্যবহার না করাই ভাল। Reporting verb হিসেবে tell সাধারণত direct narration এ ব্যবহৃত হয় না। Tell এর পর অবশ্যই একটি indirect (ব্যক্তিবাচক) object বসাতে হবে। say এর পর যদি object বসাতে হয় তবে object এর পূর্বে to বসে। tell এর পর to বসে না।

Direct: Roky said to Jak, "I like to read novels."

Indirect:

RULES OF CHANGING NARRATION

✪ Direct Speech-এ Good morning/Good evening/Good night থাকলে indirect করার নিয়মঃ

Structure: sub + wish/wised + obj + good morning/evening/night

Direct: I said to him, "Good morning."

Indirect: I wished him good morning.

✪ Reporting verb ও তার subject এবং object উল্লেখ না থাকলে The speaker said to the person spoken to লিখে Indirect Speech-এ রূপান্তর করতে হয়।

Direct: "I shall meet you tomorrow".

Indirect: The speaker told the peson spoken to that he would meet him/her the next day.

❑ According to Sentence

➢ Assertive sentence

Assertive sentence কে indirect speech-এ রূপান্তরের সময় Reporting verb say/said, or tell/told (object যদি থাকে) বসে । Inverted comma উঠে গিয়ে conjunction “that” বসে ।

✓ Reported Speech এর subject + verb + Extension.

Direct: The teacher said to me, “You are wrong”.

Indirect: The teacher told me that I was wrong.

❑ Interrogative Sentence

Reporting verb টি 'ask' 'enquire of' 'want to know' 'demand' 'wonder' ইত্যাদিতে পরিবর্তিত হয়। Reported Speech যদি Auxiliary verb (do, does, did, shall, will, am, is, are, was, were, can, may ইত্যাদি) দ্বারা আরম্ভ হয় অর্থাৎ সংক্ষেপে "yes" বা "no" দ্বারা উত্তর দেওয়া যায় তবে Reported speech এর পূর্বে that না বসিয়া if/whether বসাতে হয়। Sentence টি Interrogative এর পরিবর্তে Assertive sentence -এ রূপান্তিত হয় ।

Direct: He said to me, "Are you reading my book?"

Indirect: He asked me if I was reading his book.

Reported Speech যদি Interrogative pronoun (who, whom, whose, what, which ইত্যাদি) বা Interrogative adverb (why, where, how, when ইত্যাদি) দ্বারা আরম্ভ হয় তবে if/whether বসে না, ঐ শব্দটিই বসে। Sentence টি Interrogative এর পরিবর্তে Assertive sentence -এ রূপান্তিত হয়।

Direct: He said to his father, "What are you doing?"

Indirect: He asked his father what he was doing.

Imperative Sentence

এক্ষেত্রে Reporting verb-টি অনুরোধ বুঝালে request, আদেশ বুঝালে order/command, উপদেশ বুঝালে advise অন্যথায় tell দ্বারা পরিবর্তিত হয় + Inverted comma উঠে গিয়ে to বসে + Reported speech-এর মূল verb থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত বসে।

Direct: He said to me, " Please give me a glass of water."

Indirect:

He Requested me to give him — —

✓ Imperative Sentence-টি যদি negative হয় তবে reporting verb এর পরে not বসে এবং তারপর to বসে।

Direct: He said to me, "don't do this."

Indirect:

He forbade me to do this.

He told me not to do this

✓ Imperative sentence-এ direct speech-এ কাউকে সম্বোধন করা হলে নিচের নিয়ম এর সাহায্যে indirect speech এ রূপান্তর করতে হয়।

Structure: Addressing + Reporting verb-এর object(যদি থাকে) + as + যাকে/যাদেরকে সম্বোধন করা হইয়াছে সে শব্দটি + reporting verb-এর subject + reporting verb + to + reported speech এর মূল verb থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত।

Direct: He said to them, "Friends help me."

Indirect:

Addressing them as friends, he requested them to help him.

RULES OF CHANGING NARRATION

- ✓ **Imperative sentence এর direct speech-এ Sir থাকলে indirect করার সময় Sir এর পরিবর্তে respectfully ব্যবহৃত হয়।**

Direct: The boy said to the teacher, " Sir, lend me your book please."
Indirect: The boy respectfully told the teacher to lend him his (t) book.

✪ **Let এর পরে us থাকলে indirect করার সময় reporting verb-টি পরিবর্তিত হয়ে propose/suggest হয় + inverted comma উঠে গিয়ে that বসে + they/we + should বসে + reported speech এর মূল verb থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত বসে।**

Note: Reporting verb এর Subject third person হলে that এর পর we বসে এবং reporting verb এর subject first person হলে that এর পরে they বসে।
Direct: We said to the chairman, "Let us drop the matter."
Indirect: We proposed the chairman that we should drop the matter

- ➢ **Exceptional:** Let দ্বারা প্রস্তাব না বুঝালে reporting verb টি পরিবর্তন হয় না। inverted comma উঠে that বসে+ reported verb এর subject পুনরায় বসে + might + reporting speech-এর মূল verb থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত বসে।

Direct: Kamal said to me, "Let him say whatever he likes."
Indirect: Kamal told me that he might say ______.

❑ Optative Sentence:

Reporting verb-এর পরিবর্তে wish or pray বসে + Inverted comma উঠে গিয়ে that বসে + Reported speech -এর subject বসে + may/might + Reported speech -এর মূল verb থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত বসে।

Direct: Father said to me, "May you pass the examination."
Indirect:

Father prayed that I might pass the exam —

Direct: The teacher said to the student, "May Allah bless you."
Indirect:

The teacher wished that Allah might bless the student.

❑ Exclamatory Sentence:

Direct Speech দ্বারা আনন্দ বুঝালে Reporting verb পরিবর্তিত হয়ে exclaim/exclaimed with joy আর দুঃখ বুঝালে exclaim/exclaimed with sorrow or grief ইত্যাদি হয় + Inverted comma উঠে that বসে + reported speech আর subject + reporting verb অনুযায়ী reported speech আর verb বসে + very/great + adjective বসে + বাকি অংশ।

Direct: The man said, “Alas! I am undone.”

Indirect:

The man exclaimed with sorrow that he was undone.

Reported Speech how বা what দ্বারা শুরু হলে অর্থাৎ, Sentence এর শুরুতে আতিশয্য বুঝালে Indirect Narration করার সময় উক্ত How/What এর পরিবর্তে very, much, great ইত্যাদি ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

Direct: Silva said, “What a fine bird it is.”

Indirect:

Silva exclaimed with joy that it was a very fine bird.

POLL QUESTION-03

➲ **He shouted, "Shit! Bangladesh is going to lose the match." The indirectly said sentence will be-**

(a) He exclaimed with joy that Bangladesh was to going to lose the match.

(b) He shouted with anger that Bangladesh was going to loss the match.

(c) He exclaimed with anger that Bangladesh was going to lose the match.

(d) He shouted with anger that Bangladesh is going to lose the match.

- What is the correct indirect form of: He said, "You had better see a doctor." [42nd BCS]
  - (a) He advised him to see a doctor.
  - (c) He advised that he should see a doctor.
  - (b) He suggested that he had seen a doctor.
  - (d) He proposed to see a doctor.

- Which one in the correct indirect narration?
  "Why have you beaten my dog"? he said to me. [38th BCS]
  - (a) He demanded me why had I beaten his dog.
  - (b) He asked me why I have had beaten his dog.
  - (c) He enquired me why had I had beaten his dog.
  - (d) He demanded of me why I had beaten his dog.

- Teacher said, "The earth --- round the sun." [36th BCS]

(a) moves (b) moved (c) has moved (d) will be moving

- He said that he — the previous day. [29th BCS]

(a) has come (b) had come (c) came (d) arrived

- Choose the correct indirect speech- She asked me, "Are you happy in your new job?" [27th BCS]

(a) She asked me if I was happy in my new job.

(b) She asked me if I have been happy in my new job.

(c) She asked me whether I am happy in my new job.

(d) She asked me if I had been happy in my new job.

Idioms (G-M)

Reference: 48^{th} BCS Preli Preparation Book (English Language)

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