



## Lecture Content

Lecture

10

## ► Narration



## Narration

**সংজ্ঞা :** বক্তার বক্তব্যকে অর্থাৎ বক্তা যা বলে তাকেই ইংরেজিতে Speech বা Narration বলা হয়। বক্তার উক্তি বা বক্তব্য দুই ধরনের হতে পারে। যেমন: বক্তার প্রত্যক্ষ উক্তি এবং বক্তার পরোক্ষ উক্তি। আর এর ভিত্তিতেই Narration কে দুই ভাগে ভাগ করা হয়। যথা :

- i. Direct Narration (প্রত্যক্ষ উক্তি; বক্তার সরাসরি কথা)
- ii. Indirect Narration (পরোক্ষ উক্তি; বক্তার পরোক্ষ কথা)

**i. Direct Narration (প্রত্যক্ষ উক্তি):** যখন কোনো বক্তার বক্তব্যকে কোনো রূপ পরিবর্তন না করে অবিকল তার ভাষায় ব্যক্ত করা হয় তখন তাকে Direct Narration বলে। এক্ষেত্রে বক্তার বক্তব্যকে (“ ”) মধ্যে রাখা হয় এবং এ বক্তব্যটিকে বলা হয় Reported Speech.

**উদাহরণ: Sadia said to me “I have finished my work.”**

**Note :** উপরের বাক্যটিতে Sadia হচ্ছে Reporting Verb-এর Subject এবং said হলো Reporting Verb এবং me হলো Reporting Verb-এর Object আর “I have finished my work” এই অংশটি হলো Reported Speech. আশা করছি, Reporting এবং Reported অংশটি আপনার মনে থাকবে।

**ii. Indirect Narration (পরোক্ষ উক্তি):** বক্তার বক্তব্যকে সরাসরি তার ভাষায় প্রকাশ না করে অর্থ ঠিক রেখে অন্যের ভাষায় প্রকাশ করাকে Indirect Narration বলে। **উদাহরণ: Sadia told me that she had finished her work.**

## Narration পরিবর্তন করার কৌশল

**Note:** Narration এর মূল Rules গুলো শেখার আগে প্রথমে Inverted comma'র ভেতরের অংশে যে শব্দগুলো পরিবর্তন হবে তার একটি তালিকা আমরা দেখে নিতে পারি। মনে রাখা ভালো, Reported Speech বা Inverted comma'র ভেতরের অংশে সাধারণত person, verb ও adverb এর পরিবর্তন হয়ে থাকে।

## Inverted Comma'র ভেতরের Person এর পরিবর্তন দেখুন

Inverted Comma'র ভেতরে নিম্নোক্ত Person থাকলে	Inverted Comma'র বাইরের যাকে Follow করে পরিবর্তন হবে
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Person</b>	Subject কে অনুসরণ করে বসবে। যেমন :- Zulekha Said “I am ill” এই বাক্যে Inverted Comma'র ভেতরের 1 <sup>st</sup> Person ‘I’ বাইরে Zulekha কে অনুসরণ করে, ‘She’ হবে। অর্থাৎ Zulekha said that she was ill.

<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Person</b>	বাইরে থাকা Object কে অনুসরণ করে বসবে। He said to me, “you are ill”. এই প্রক্ষেপে you follow করবে inverted comma এর বাইরের object ‘me’ কে। এক্ষেত্রে me এর subject রূপ I গিয়ে you এর স্থানে বসে হবে- He told me that I was ill.
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Person</b>	No Change (অর্থাৎ ভেতরে Third Person থাকলে বাইরের কাউকেই Follow করবে না)। এর মানে হচ্ছে, ভেতরে He থাকলে he, she থাকলে she হবে।

### এবার Inverted Comma’র ভেতরের অংশ বা ভেতরের Reporting অংশের Person পরিবর্তনের বিস্তারিত দেখুন-



**Reported Speech-** এর ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহৃত **First person (I, we, me, us, my, our, mine, ours)** Reporting Verb-এর Gender ও Person অনুসারে পরিবর্তিত হয়।

**Direct** – Rokeya said to Sumaya, “I can do my duty”.

**Indirect** – Rokeya told Sumaya that she could do her duty.

#### ব্যতিক্রম :

**Reported speech-** এর Subject হিসেবে যদি We বসে এবং তার দ্বারা যদি মানব জাতি বোঝায় অথবা বক্তা এবং যাকে উদ্দেশ্য করে বলা হয় অর্থাৎ শ্রোতা উভয়কেই বোঝায় তাহলে **Indirect Narration-**এ we-এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না।

**Direct** – Ziku said to me, “We should obey our parents”.

**Indirect** – Ziku told me that we should obey our parents.



**Reported speech-**এর ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহৃত **Second person (you, your, yours)** Reporting verb-এর object-এর Person অনুসারে পরিবর্তিত হয়।

**Direct** – Noman said to him, “You have done your duty”.

**Indirect** – Noman told him that he had done his duty.



**Reported speech-**এর অন্তর্গত **Third person- (he, she, they, him, them, his, their, heres, theirs)** Indirect Narration-এ অপরিবর্তিত থাকে।

**Direct** – Saddam said to Manik, “Sumaya can dance well”.

**Indirect** – Saddam told Manik that Sumaya could dance well.

### For Practice

1. Identify the correct indirect speech: Karim said, ‘I know this boy.’ [বন্ধ ও পাট মন্ত্রণালয়ের অধীন বন্ধ অধিদপ্তরের জুনিয়র ইন্সট্রাক্টর ২০২০]

(a) Karim said that he know the boy.

(b) Karim said that he knew this boy.

(c) Karim said that he knew that boy.

(d) Karim said that he knows this boy.

(c)

2. ‘I’ll have a cup of tea,’ my father said, ‘Because I’m not hungry.’ [২৪তম বিসিএস]

Which of the following sentence is the correct indirect speech?

(a) My father said that he will have a cup of tea because he wasn’t hungry.

(b) My father said that he would have had a cup of tea because he wasn’t hungry.

(c) My father said that he would have a cup of tea because he wasn’t hungry.

(d) My father said that he had a cup of tea because he wasn’t hungry.

(c)

### এবার Inverted Comma’র ভেতরের অংশের Verb এর পরিবর্তন :

Inverted Comma’র ভেতরের Verb অংশের পরিবর্তনের পূর্বে আমাদের দেখতে হবে Reporting Verb বা বাইরে থাকা অংশের Verbটি কোন Tense এ রয়েছে। যদি Inverted Comma’র বাইরের Verbটি Past Tense এ না থেকে Present বা Future Tense এ থাকে তাহলে Inverted Comma’র ভেতরের বা Reported Speech অংশের Verb এর Tense গত কোন পরিবর্তন হবে না। তবে, বাইরের Verbটি Past Tense এ থাকলে তখন ভেতরের Verbটি নিম্নোক্ত নিয়ম অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তন হবে।

Inverted Comma’র ভেতরে থাকলে	Inverted Comma’র বাইরে হবে
1. Present Indefinite Tense (does the work এরকম থাকলে)	Past Indefinite Tense (did the work হবে)
2. Past Indefinite Tense (did থাকলে)	Past Perfect Tense হবে (had done হবে)
3. Past Perfect Tense (had done)	Past Perfect Tense ই হবে (had done)
4. am/is/are থাকলে	was/were হবে
5. was/were থাকলে	had been হবে
6. Have/has/can/may/shall/ will ইত্যাদি থাকলে	had/could/might/would হবে। (তবে, shall এর পরিবর্তে should হবে না বরং would হবে।)
7. must থাকলে	had to/must হবে। (অবশ্যই পালনীয় হলে must-ই থাকবে। যেমন: you must obey your teacher/ parents)



## For Practice

- Choose the correct Narration of the sentence– He said, “I shall go as soon as possible”. [কম্বোয়ার জেনারেল ডিফেন্স ফাইন্যান্স কার্যালয় অডিটর-২০২২]
  - He said he would go as soon as it was possible.
  - He said that he would go as soon as it was possible.
  - He said that he would go as soon as possible.
  - None of the above.
- Write the correct indirect speech: My grandfather said, “I will have a glass of milk at night.” [ঢাবি (কলা, আইন ও সামাজিক বিজ্ঞান)-২০২২-২৩]
  - My grandfather said that he will have a glass of milk at night.
  - My grandfather told that he can have a glass of milk at night.
  - My grandfather said that he would have a glass of milk at night.
  - My grandfather said that he might have a glass of milk at night.

## এবার Tense পরিবর্তনের মাধ্যমে Narration এর পরিবর্তন গুলো লক্ষ্য করুন :

**Rule-01** Direct speech-এর Reporting Verb টি present Tense, বা Future Tense-এ হলে Reported Speech-এর Verb-এর Tense-এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয়না। এক্ষেত্রে শুধু Person-এর পরিবর্তন হয়ে থাকে।

**Direct** – He says, “I have finished my work”.  
**Indirect** – He says that he has finished his work.  
**Direct** – John has said, “He has done his duty”.  
**Indirect** – John has said that he has done his duty.  
**Direct** – Sumaya will say, “I write a novel”.  
**Indirect** – Sumaya will say that she writes a novel.

**Rule-02** Direct speech-এ যদি চিরন্তন সত্য, ঐতিহাসিক সত্য, অভ্যাসগত সত্য বোঝায় তাহলে Indirect Narration-এ verb এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না।

**Direct** – Teacher said, “The earth moves round the sun”.  
**Indirect** – The teacher said that the earth moves round the sun.  
**Direct** – He said, “Honesty is the best policy.”  
**Indirect** – He said that honesty is the best policy.

**Rule-03** Direct Narration টি যদি Present Indefinite tense এ থাকে তাহলে Indirect Narration টি Past Indefinite tense এ হয়।

**Direct** – He said, “I read a poetry”.  
**Indirect** – He said that he read a poetry.  
**Direct** – She said, “I write a letter”.  
**Indirect** – She said that she wrote a letter.

**Rule-04** Direct Narration টি Present Continuous tense হলে Indirect Narration কে Past Continuous tense এ করতে হয়।

**Direct** – Bob said, “I am writing a letter”.  
**Indirect** – Bob said that he was writing a letter.  
**Direct** – She said, “She is working”.  
**Indirect** – She said that She was working.

**Rule-05** Direct Narration টি Present Perfect tense হলে Indirect Narration কে Past Perfect tense-এ করতে হয়।

**Direct** – She said, “She has done her duty”.  
**Indirect** – She said that She had done her duty.  
**Direct** – Tom said, “I have finished my dinner”.  
**Indirect** – Tom said that he had finished his dinner.

**Rule-06** Direct Narration টি Present Perfect Continuous tense হলে Indirect Narration-কে Past Perfect Continuous tense-এ করতে হয়।

**Direct** – John said “He has been reading a book”.  
**Indirect** – John said that he had been reading a book.  
**Direct** – He said “It has been raining since morning”.  
**Indirect** – He said that it had been raining since morning.

**Rule-07** Direct Narration টি যদি Past Indefinite tense এ হয় তাহলে Indirect Narration টি Past Perfect tense-এ হয়।

**Direct** – He said, “I wrote a letter”.  
**Indirect** – He said that he had written a letter.  
**Direct** – She said, “I came home yesterday”.  
**Indirect** – She said that she had gone home the previous day.

**Rule-08** Direct Narration টি যদি Past Continuous tense এ হয় তাহলে Indirect Narration টি Past Perfect Continuous tense এ হয়।

**Direct** – Sumaya, “I was eating rice”.  
**Indirect** – Sumaya said that she had been eating rice.  
**Direct** – She said, “I was working then”.  
**Indirect** – She said that she had been working then.

**Rule-09** Direct Narration টি যদি Past Perfect tense এ হয় তাহলে Indirect Narration টির কোনো পরিবর্তন হবে না। অর্থাৎ এটিও Past Perfect tense এই থাকবে।

**Direct** – They said, “We had done the work”.  
**Indirect** – They said that they had done the work.  
**Direct** – She said, “I had written a letter”.  
**Indirect** – She said that she had written a letter.

**Rule-10** Direct Narration টি যদি Past Perfect Continuous tense-এ হয় তাহলে Indirect Narration টির কোনো পরিবর্তন হবে না। অর্থাৎ এটিও Past Perfect Continuous tense এই থাকবে।

**Direct** – She said, “I had been reading the book for two years”.

**Indirect** – She said that she had been reading the book for two years.

**Rule-11** Direct narration টি যদি Future tense হয় তাহলে Indirect Narration কে Future in the past tense-এ করতে হয়। অর্থাৎ would/could দিয়ে করতে হয়।

**Direct** – He said to me, “I will go home tomorrow”.

**Indirect** – He told me that he would go home the next day.

**Direct** – She said, “I will make a plan”.

**Indirect** – She said that she would make a plan.

**Direct** – She said, “I shall help you”.

**Indirect** – She said that she would help me.

**Direct** – The boy said, “I can do the work”.

**Indirect** – The boy said that he could do the work.

**Direct** – Father said, “You may go to school”.

**Indirect** – Father said that I might go to school.

**Direct** – Razu said to me, “I should have done the work”.

**Indirect** – Razu told that he should have done the work.

**Direct** – Rokeya said to me, “I could have done the work”.

**Indirect** – Rokeya told that she could have done the work.

### For Practice

1. The indirect form of the sentence— Farida said to her mother, “I shall go to bed now” is— [প্রা. সহ. শিক্ষক ২০১৮ (স্থগিত ২০১৪) ১৫ জেলা: Sadharan Bima Corporation Asst. Manager 2016]
- Ⓐ Farida told her mother that she will go to bed now.  
 Ⓑ Farida told her mother that she should go to bed.  
 Ⓒ Farida told her mother that she will go to bed.  
 Ⓓ Farida told her mother that she would go to bed then.

এবার Inverted Comma'র ভেতরের বিশেষ কিছু Adverb বা দূরত্ব সূচক শব্দের পরিবর্তন দেখে নেয়া যাক

Inverted Comma'র ভেতরের অংশে বা Direct Narration অংশে নিম্নোক্ত শব্দগুলো থাকলে	Indirect Narration হবে	Direct Narration থাকলে	Indirect Narration হবে
This (ইহা/এই)	that (উহা/ঐ)	Today (আজ)	That day (ঐ দিন)
These (এগুলো)	Those (ওগুলো)	Tomorrow (আগামীকাল)	The next day/The following day (পরের দিন/পরবর্তী দিন)
Here (এখানে)	There (সেখানে)	Yesterday (গতকাল)	The previous day (পূর্বের দিন)
Ago (আগে)	Before (আগে)	Last month (গতমাস)	The previous month (আগের মাস)
Come (আসা)	Go (যাওয়া)	Tonight (আজ রাত)	That night (ঐ রাত)
Thus (এভাবে)	So (তাই)	Last night (গত রাত)	The previous night (আগের রাত)
Hither (এদিকে)	Thither (সেদিকে)	Next week (আগামী সপ্তাহ)	The following week (পরবর্তী সপ্তাহ)
Hence (এখান থেকে)	Thence (সেখান থেকে)	Now (এখন)	Then (তখন)
That (ঐ)	It (এটি)		

তাহলে উপরিউক্ত আলোচনায় ক্রমান্বয়ে আমরা দেখলাম, কীভাবে Inverted Comma'র ভেতরের শব্দগুলোর গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ৩টি অংশ যেমন :- Person, Verb, Adverb এর পরিবর্তন হলো।

এবার দেখুন, Reporting Verb বা Inverted Comma'র বাইরের অংশের Verb এর কীভাবে পরিবর্তন হয়। এই কাজটুকু শেষ করতে পারলেই Narration শেখার কাজ almost শেষ।

■ Assertive sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে Reporting Verb-এর পরিবর্তন :

Direct	Indirect
Say/tell	tell (Present tense এর ক্ষেত্রে)
Said/told	Told (তবে, Said এর পর কোনো object না থাকলে Said, আর যদি object থাকে তাহলে Told হবে।)

### Interrogative sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে Reporting Verb-এর পরিবর্তন :

Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
Say	ask	Said	asked
Says	asks	Said to	asked

### Imperative sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে Reporting Verb-এর পরিবর্তন :

	Direct	Indirect
সাধারণ আদেশ বোঝাতে	Said	Ordered
সৈনিক আদেশ বোঝাতে	Said	Commanded
নিষেধ বোঝাতে	Said	Forbade
উপদেশ বোঝাতে	Said	Advised
অনুরোধ বোঝাতে	Said	Requested
এগুলোর কোনো কিছুই না বোঝালে	Said	Told

### Optative sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে Reporting Verb-এর পরিবর্তন :

	Direct	Indirect
প্রার্থনা বোঝাতে	Said	Prayed
ইচ্ছা বোঝাতে	Said	Wished (wished এর পর for বসবে যদি object থাকে)

### Exclamatory sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে Reporting Verb-এর পরিবর্তন :

	Direct	Indirect
আনন্দ/সুখ প্রকাশ করলে	said/told থাকলে	Exclaim with joy/delight, cry out in delight
দুঃখ/শোক প্রকাশ করলে	said/told থাকলে	Exclaim with sorrow/grief/regret
বিস্ময়/আশ্চর্য প্রকাশ করলে	said/told থাকলে	Exclaim with wonder

### For Practice

- He said, "Would that I were rich" The correct indirect form is— [খাদ্য অধিদপ্তর- সহকারী উপ-খাদ্য পরিদর্শক ২০২১]
  - He wished he would be rich
  - He said that he were rich
  - He wished that he had been rich
  - He said would that he were rich
- Nafis said to Romel, "Go away" বাক্যটির indirect speech হবে— [একটি বাড়ি একটি খামার প্রকল্পের ফিল্ড সুপারভাইজার ২০১৮]
  - Nafis asked Romel to go away
  - Nafis requested Romel to go
  - Nafis requested Romel to go away
  - Nafis said Romel to go away

এখন Sentence এর প্রকারভেদ এবং পূর্বে আলোচিত ও ব্যাখ্যাকৃত Inverted Comma ( ‘ ’ ) এর ভেতরের অংশের Person, Verb ও Adverb এর পরিবর্তনগুলি কাজে লাগিয়ে Narration এর পরিবর্তনগুলি চর্চা করতে পারলেই Narration মোটামুটি শেষ। চলুন, এবার Sentence ভিত্তিক মূল পরিবর্তনগুলির চর্চা করা যাক :

### A. Assertive Sentence এর পরিবর্তন:

**Rule-01** Assertive Sentence-কে Indirect Speech-এ রূপান্তরের সময় Reporting verb হিসেবে say থেকে said হবে, or tell থেকে told হবে + (যদি object থাকে)। এবং Inverted Comma উঠে গিয়ে that বসে। এর পর Reported Speech এর Subject + verb + বাকী অংশ পূর্বের আলোচনা অনুযায়ী বসাতে হবে।

**Direct** – John said, "I am writing a letter".  
**Indirect** – John said that he was writing a letter.  
**Direct** – Ganesh said, "I will go home tomorrow".  
**Indirect** – Ganesh said that he would go home the next day.

**Rule-02** Assertive Sentence-এ মাঝে মাঝে Reported speech-এর অর্থ ও ভাবানুসারে Reporting verb গুলো remark, hope, believe, comment, declare, affirm ইত্যাদিতে পরিবর্তিত হতে পারে।

**Direct** – Tom said, "I hope I may pass in the examination".  
**Indirect** – Tom hoped that he might pass in the examination.

**B. Interrogative Sentence এর পরিবর্তন :**

**Rule-01** Interrogative Sentence-কে Indirect Speech-এ রূপান্তরের সময় Reporting verb হিসেবে say/said-এর পরিবর্তে ask, enquire of, want to know, demand, wonder ইত্যাদি বসে। Reported Speech যদি do, does, did, shall, will, am, is, are, was, were, may ইত্যাদি দিয়ে শুরু হয় তবে Reported Speech-এর পূর্বে that না বসে If/whether বসে।

**Direct** – Hasan said to Rasel, “Do you know the man?”  
**Indirect** – Hasan wanted to know Rasel if he (R) knew the man.  
**Direct** – She said to me, “Are you reading my book?”  
**Indirect** – She inquired of me whether I was reading her book.

**Rule-02** Interrogative sentence-এর Reported speech-এ যদি Interrogative Pronoun (who, whom, whose, what) এবং Interrogative Adverb (how, where, when, why) ইত্যাদি দ্বারা শুরু হয় তাহলে If/ whether না বসে ঐ শব্দগুলোই বসে। এ ক্ষেত্রে Interrogative sentence টির Assertive form ব্যবহার হয়।

**Direct** – He said to me, “What are you doing?”  
**Indirect** – He asked me what I was doing.  
**Direct** – He said to Rahim, “Where do you live?”  
**Indirect** – He asked Rahim where he (R) lived.

**Rule-03** একই বাক্য পরপর দুটি প্রশ্ন থাকলে Indirect এ পরিবর্তনকালে Reporting verb হিসেবে say এর পরিবর্তে ask একবার ব্যবহার করা যায়।

**Direct** – She said to me, “Who are you and what do you want?”  
**Indirect** – She asked me who I was and what I wanted.

**C. Imperative sentence এর পরিবর্তন:**

**Rule-01** Direct Narration এ Reported Speech টি Imperative Sentence হলে Reporting Verb টি দ্বারা অনুরোধ বোঝালে Request, আদেশ বোঝালে Order/Command, উপদেশ বোঝালে Advise অন্যথায় Tell/Told দ্বারা পরিবর্তন হবে।

**Direct** – She said to me, “Please give me a glass of water.”  
**Indirect** – She requested me to give her a glass of water.  
**Direct** – Mother said to her daughter, “Always speak the truth.”  
**Indirect** – Mother advised her daughter to speak the truth always.  
**Direct** – The teacher said to the student, “Go out of the class room.”  
**Indirect** – The teacher ordered the student to go out of the class room.

**Rule-02** যদি Direct Speech টি Let দ্বারা কোনো proposal বা suggestion বুঝায় তাহলে reporting verb টিকে propose বা suggest এ পরিবর্তন করতে হবে এবং পরে let এর স্থানে should ব্যবহার করতে হবে।

**Direct** – My friend said to me “Let us go for a walk.”  
**Indirect** – My friend proposed me that we should go for a walk.

**Rule-03** Let, proposal বা Suggestion অর্থে ব্যবহৃত না হয়ে, যদি অনুমতি প্রদান অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয়, সেক্ষেত্রে Reporting verb-এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না। শুধু Reported speech-এ subject-এর পর may/might বা may be allowed to / might be allowed to বসে।

**Direct** – He said, “Let him discuss the issue.”  
**Indirect** – He said that he might discuss the issue.  
**Direct** – He said, “let him tell the story.”  
**Indirect** – He said that he might tell the story.  
**Direct** – The girl said, “Let me have some rice.”  
**Indirect** – The girl said that she might be allowed to have some rice.

**Rule-04** Imperative Sentence-এর Direct Speech-এ Sir থাকলে Indirect করার সময় Sir-এর পরিবর্তে respectfully বা with respect ব্যবহৃত হয়।

**Direct** – The girl said to the teacher, “Sir, lend me your book please.”  
**Indirect** – The girl requested the teacher respectfully (With respect) to lend her (g) his (t) book.

**D. Optative Sentence এর পরিবর্তন:**

**Rule-01** Optative Sentence-এ Reporting Verb-এর পরিবর্তে wish বা pray বসে এবং Inverted Comma উঠে গিয়ে that বসে। তার পর Reported Speech-subject + may / might + Reported Speech-এর মূল Verb থেকে বাকি অংশ বসে।

- Direct** – He said to me, “May Allah bless you”.  
**Indirect** – He prayed that Allah might bless me.  
**Direct** – We said, “Long live our president”.  
**Indirect** – We wished that our president might live long.

**E. Exclamatory Sentence এর Narration পরিবর্তন:**

**Rule-01** Exclamatory Sentence এর Direct Speech এ Reporting verb টি আনন্দ প্রকাশ করলে Exclaim with joy/Exclaim with delight/Cry out in delight, দুঃখ প্রকাশ করলে Exclaim with sorrow/Exclaim with grief/cry out in sorrow/Exclaim with regret এবং বিস্ময় প্রকাশ করলে Exclaim with wonder ইত্যাদিতে পরিবর্তিত হয়।

- Direct** – Azim said, “Hurrah! We have won the game”.  
**Indirect** – Azim exclaimed with joy that they had won the game.  
**Direct** – Tahsan said to me, “Alas! the man has died”.  
**Indirect** – Tahsan exclaimed with sorrow that the man had died.

**Rule-02** আবেগের তীব্রতা বোঝাতে Exclamatory Sentence-এ যদি what / how ব্যবহৃত হয় তাহলে তার পরিবর্তে Noun-এর পূর্বে great এবং adjective এর পূর্বে very বসে।

- Direct** – John said how charming the scenery is”!  
**Indirect** – John exclaimed with wonder that the scenery was very charming.  
**Direct** – The boy said What a nice bird it is”!  
**Indirect** – The boy exclaimed with wonder that it was a very nice bird.  
**Great এর ক্ষেত্রে-**  
**Direct** – Shihab said, “What a fool I am!”  
**Indirect** – Shihab exclaimed that he was a great fool

**এবার Narration এর জন্য গুরুত্বপূর্ণ আরও কিছু Extra Rules দেখুন :**

**Rule-01** Direct speech এ Good morning ব্যবহৃত হলে Indirect narration-এ Reporting verb wish-এ পরিবর্তিত হয়। আর Good-bye বা Good-night ব্যবহৃত হলে Reporting verb, bade-এ পরিবর্তিত হয়।

- Direct** – The boy said, “Good morning, my friends”.  
**Indirect** – The boy wished good morning to his friends.  
*Or,* The boy wished his friends good morning.  
**Direct** – John said, “Good bye, all my friends.”  
**Indirect** – John bade good bye to all his friends.

**Rule-02** By Allah / By God / By Job / By my love /By my life প্রভৃতি Reported speech-এর শুরুতেই থাকলে Indirect speech-এর শুরুতেই Swearing by allah/Swearing by God/Swearing by Job/Swearing by my love/Swearing by my life প্রভৃতি বসাতে হবে।

- Direct** – “By Allah,” he replied, I will not leave this house.  
**Indirect** – Swearing by Allah he replied that he would not leave that house.  
**Direct** – “By God,” she replied, I will not fail in the exam.  
**Indirect** – Swearing by God she replied that she would not fail in the exam.

**Rule-03** Direct Speech এ Yes থাকলে Indirect Speech এ Yes-এর পরিবর্তে Replied in the affirmative and said that এবং Direct Speech এ No থাকলে Indirect Speech এ No এর পরিবর্তে Replied in the negative বসে।

- Direct** – “Yes, I have gone there,” replied John.  
**Indirect** – John replied in the affirmative and said that he had gone there.  
**Direct** – “No, I have not gone there.” Tom replied.  
**Indirect** – Tom replied in the negative that he had not gone there.

☑ Rule-04 **Direct Speech** এ **Ok** থাকলে **Indirect Speech** এ **Ok** এর পরিবর্তে **Agree with** ব্যবহার করা হয় কিন্তু আগে **Ok** এর পরিবর্তে **replied in the affirmative and said that** ব্যবহার করা হত।

**Direct** – John said to Bob, “Ok, I shall visit your native village.”

**Indirect** – John agreed with Bob and said that he (J) would visit his (B) native village.

☑ Rule-05 **Direct Speech**-এ বক্তা শ্রোতা দু'জনই **Proper Noun** হলে **Indirect** করার সময় **pronoun**-এর পাশে ব্রাকেটের মধ্যে উক্ত **pronoun**-টি যে ব্যক্তির পরিবর্তে বসেছে সে ব্যক্তির নামের প্রথম অক্ষর লিখতে হয়।

**Direct** – Hider said to Saddam, “I have taken your book.”

**Indirect** – Hider told Saddam that he (H) had taken his (S) book.

☑ Rule-06 **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 will go home tomorrow”

**Indirect** – The speaker said to the person spoken to that he (S) would go home the next day.

☑ Rule-07 **Direct Speech**-এ **Thank you** থাকলে **Indirect Speech** এ **Reporting verb**-এর **subject** + **thank** /**thanked** + **Reporting verb**-এর **object** বসে।

**Direct** – He said to me, “Thank you.” **Indirect** – He thanked me.

☑ Rule-08 **Inverted Comma**-এর ভিতরে কোনো ব্যক্তি বা প্রাণীর নাম থাকলে সেটা **Object**-এর পরে বসে।

**Direct** – Tom said, “Where are you going, Jerry?”

**Indirect** – Tom asked Jerry where she was going.

☑ Rule-09 **Inverted Comma** এর ভিতরে **Hello/Hi** থাকলে তা **greet**-এ পরিবর্তন হবে।

**Direct** – He said, “Hello, Mitali, where are you going?”

**Indirect** – He greeted Mitali and asked her where she was going.

### For Practice

- Change the narration: Kamal said to me, “What is your name?”** [জাতীয় নিরাপত্তা গোয়েন্দা সংস্থা (NSI) ফিল্ড স্টাফ - ২০২৩]
 

Ⓐ Kamal asked me what my name.	Ⓑ Kamal asked me what is my name.
Ⓒ Kamal asked me what my name was.	Ⓓ Kamal asked me what my name is. <b>Ⓒ</b>
- The indirect form of- He said, “Let me have some milk.”**- [বাংলাদেশ সরকারি কর্মকমিশন (BPS) স্টাফ অফিসার- ২০২৩; Islami Bank Trainee officer (2017)]
 

Ⓐ He asked to have some milk.	Ⓑ He wished that he might have some milk
Ⓒ He wanted to have some milk.	Ⓓ He prayed to have some milk. <b>Ⓑ</b>

## Narration Of Vocatives

☑ Rule-01 **Direct narration**- এ ব্যবহৃত **Vocatives** বা সম্বোধন পদগুলো **Indirect Narration**-এ বাদ দেয়া যেতে পারে। যেখানে **Vocatives**-কে বাদ দেয়া যায় না, কেবল মাত্র সেখানে **Vocatives** কে **Addressing as** দ্বারা প্রকাশ করা হয়।

**Direct** – Father said, “Habib, go to school.”

**Indirect** – Father asked Habib to go to school.

**Direct** – The teacher said, “Keep quiet, my boy.”

**Indirect** – The teacher asked the boy to keep quiet.

**Direct** – The teacher said, “Keep quiet, my dear boys.”

**Indirect** – The teacher affectionately asked the boys to keep quiet.

☑ Rule-02 **Imperative Sentence**-এ **Direct speech**-এ কাউকে সম্বোধন করা হলে প্রথমে **Addressing** + **Reporting verb**-এর **object** (যদি থাকে) +**as** + যাকে/যাদেরকে সম্বোধন করা হয়েছে সে শব্দটি + **reporting verb**-এর **subject** + **verb** + **to** + **reported speech**-এর মূল **verb** থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত।

**Direct** – Hider said to me, “Brother, solve this problem”.

**Indirect** – Addressing me as Brother, Hider requested me to solve that problem.

**Direct** – He said to her, “Madam, lend me your pen”.

**Indirect** – Addressing her as Madam, he requested her to lend him her pen.

Teacher  
Student

## Practice

- Choose the direct speech of the sentence: **She told me to stand up.** [১৮তম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন পরীক্ষা-২০২৪ (স্কুল পর্যায়)]
  - She said, "Do stand up"
  - She told, "Stand up"
  - She said me, "Stand up"
  - She said to me, "Stand up"
- He said that he — the previous day.** [১৮তম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন পরীক্ষা (স্কুল পর্যায়)- ২০২৪; ২৯তম বিসিএস]
  - has come
  - had come
  - came
  - arrived
- He said, 'I went to Tangail.' (Indirect)** [১৫তম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন ও প্রত্যয়ন পরীক্ষা (স্কুল/সমপর্যায়) ২০১৯]
  - He said that had he gone to Tangail.
  - He said that I had gone to Tangail.
  - He said that he had gone to Tangail.
  - He said that he went to Tangail.
- Choose the correct answer.** [১৬তম প্রভাষক নিবন্ধন-১৯]
  - He gave me good-bye.
  - He bade me good-bye.
  - He told me good-bye.
  - He wished me good-bye.
- Which of he following is the correct indirect form of the given direct speech : "Who are you and what do you want?" he said to me.** [৭ম প্রভাষক নিবন্ধন-১১]
  - He asked me who was I and what did I want.
  - He asked to me who were you and what did you want.
  - He asked me who I was and what I wanted.
  - He told me who you are and what you want.
- Which of the following is the correct indirect form of the given direct speech? "What do you want?" He said to me.** [৯ম প্রভাষক নিবন্ধন- ২০১৩]
  - He asked me what I wanted.
  - He asked me what I had wanted.
  - He asked me what I want.
  - He asked me what do you want.
- Which of the following is the correct indirect form of the given direct speech: 'How long will you carry me'? He said to me.** [৮ম প্রভাষক নিবন্ধন- ২০১২]
  - He asked me how long he will carry me.
  - He asked me how long I would carry him.
  - He asked me how long would he carry me.
  - He asked me how long he should carry me.
- Choose the correct indirect form—**[৭ম প্রভাষক নিবন্ধন পরীক্ষা- ২০১০]
  - She said that she was happy to be there that evening.
  - She said she was happy to be there that evening.
  - She said that she is happy to be there that evening.
  - She said that she were happy to be there that evening.

Home  
Work

NTRCA চাকুরি প্রত্যাশীদের জন্য বিগত বিভিন্ন নিয়োগ পরীক্ষায় আসা প্রশ্নগুলো থেকে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ প্রশ্নগুলো বাছাই করে এবং সাম্প্রতিক প্রশ্নোত্তর সংযোজনে সাজানো হয়েছে। যা মনে রাখতে পারলে শতভাগ কমন থাকবে।

- I said, "Do it." (Change the narration)** [ডাক অধিদপ্তরের উপজেলা পোস্টমাস্টার- ২০২৪; প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (করতোয়া)-১৩; ডাক বিভাগের পোস্টাল অপারেটর-১৯; হিসাবরক্ষক কর্মকর্তা-০৪]
  - I said that it should be done.
  - I said that let it be done.
  - I said to do it.
  - I ordered someone to do it. **(d)**
- He said, "What a beautiful scene!"** [Janata Bank, Officer (Rural Credit, RC)- 2024]
  - He exclaimed what a beautiful scene it was.
  - He said that what a beautiful scene it was.
  - He exclaimed that it was a very beautiful scene.
  - He wondered that it was a beautiful scene. **(c)**
- Find the indirect form of the sentence 'Thanks, my friends.'** [সিকিউরিটি থ্রিফিং প্রেস সহকারী ব্যবস্থাপক -২০২৩]
  - He told his friends thanks
  - He said thanked to his friends
  - He thanked his friends
  - He said to his friends thanks **(c)**
- My friend said to me, "Has your father returned from Chattogram?"** [জনতা ব্যাংক, অফিসার (রুরাল ক্রেডিট, RC)- ২০২৪]
  - My friend told me that his father had returned from Chattogram.
  - My friend said to me that my father has returned from Chattogram.
  - My friend enquired me if his father has returned from Chattogram.
  - My friend asked me if my father had returned from Chattogram. **(d)**
- Select the correct direct form of the sentence: I told Ranu that the car had to be sent for servicing.** [BSc in Nursing, Admission Test: 2023-24]
  - I said to Ranu, the car had to be sent for servicing.
  - I asked Ranu, the car was sent to be servicing.
  - Ranu is said by me, the car has to be sent for servicing.
  - I said to Ranu, the car has to be sent for servicing. **(d)**

6. She told me that its her first time visiting the city. [Global Islami Bank (PO): 2024]
- She told me that its' her first time visiting the city.
  - She told me that it's her first time visiting the city.
  - She told me that it was her first time visiting the city.
  - She told me that its her first time visiting the city. **C**
7. Change the speech: The boy said to me, "let me go now." [স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর (LGED) হিসাব সহকারী -২০২৩]
- The boy told me that he should go them
  - The boy proposed that he might be allowed to go
  - The boy proposed that he might be allowed to go
  - The boy told me that he might be allowed to go then **d**
8. He said, "Good morning, can you help me?" Change the narration: [জাতীয় নিরাপত্তা গোয়েন্দা সংস্থা (NSI) ফিল্ড অফিসার - ২০২৩]
- He wished him good morning and asked whether he could help him.
  - He wished him good morning and asked for help.
  - He told good morning and asked whether he can help him.
  - He wished him good morning and requested to help him. **a**
9. Choose the indirect speech of 'How old is your mother? he asked me, - [সমন্বিত ৭ ব্যাংক অফিসার (ক্যাশ) -২০২৩]
- He asked my mother's age.
  - He asked me about my mother's age.
  - He asked me how old my mother was.
  - He asked me how old my mother. **C**
10. The indirect speech of, He said, 'You liar.' is— [পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ের প্রশাসনিক কর্মকর্তা-১৯]
- He said me a liar.
  - He called me a liar.
  - He said me to go to a liar.
  - He called me a liar. **d**
11. Choose the correct indirect speech of the sentence, My friend said to me, "Let's leave the place." [বিভিন্ন মন্ত্রণালয় : ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা-২০২২]
- My friend proposed to me that they should leave the place
  - My friend wished me that we might leave the place
  - My friend suggested that I should leave the place
  - My friend proposed to me that we should leave the place **d**
12. 'Don't waste your time' the boss said the employees. The indirect form of the speech. [বাংলাদেশের কম্পিউটার এন্ড অডিটর জেনারেলের কার্যালয়ের অডিটর ২০২১]
- The boss advised the employees not to waste their time.
  - The boss asked the employees not to waste their time
  - The boss ordered the employees don't waste their time.
  - The boss forbade the employees not to waste their time. **a**
13. He said that he had done the work. The direct speech is— [বাংলাদেশ বেসামরিক বিমান চলাচল কর্তৃপক্ষের মেডিকেল অফিসার/এরোড্রাম সহকারী ২০২১; প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় সহকারী শিক্ষক (দ্বিতীয় ধাপ) ২০১৯]
- He said, "I will do the work".
  - He said, "The work will done by me".
  - He said, "I do the work".
  - He said, "He did the work". **d**
14. 'Come here' এর Indirect speech কোনটি? [CGA এর জুনিয়র অডিটর-২২; RU (মার্কেটিং) 08-09; ফায়ার সার্ভিস ও সিভিল ডিফেন্স অধিদপ্তর ফায়ার ফাইটার (পুরুষ/মহিলা) -২০২৩]
- He told me come here.
  - He told that I should come here.
  - He ordered me that I go there.
  - He told me to go there. **d**
15. He said, 'Good morning, Mr. Kamal.' Make indirect speech— [সরকারী মাধ্যমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক-১৯; প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা অধিদপ্তরের সহকারী লাইব্রেরিয়ান/হিসাবরক্ষক-১৮; প্রাথমিক প্রধান শিক্ষক-০৯; RU (E-বিজ্ঞান) 13-14]
- He had wished Mr. Kamal good morning.
  - He wished Mr. Kamal good morning.
  - He said Mr. Kamal good morning.
  - He told Mr. Kamal good morning. **b**
16. He said to me, "Thank you". Make is indirect speech. [বিভিন্ন মন্ত্রণালয়ের সহকারী প্রোগ্রামার-২২; সংস্কৃতি বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়ে উপসহকারী প্রকৌশলী-১৯; স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্রণালয়ের উপসহকারী প্রকৌশলী (সিভিল)-১৬; BRUR BBA 13-14, HSTU (A) 13-14, (B) 15-16; IU (B) 17-18]
- He thanked me. **b** He had thanked me.
  - He told me that thank you.
  - He wished a thank to me. **a**
17. Kamal said to me, "What is your name?" (Indirect form) [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (৪র্থ পর্যায়)-১৯]
- Kamal asked you your name.
  - Kamal asked me what was my name.
  - What my name is, Kamal asked.
  - Kamal asked me what my name was. **d**
18. Find out the correct sentence in indirect speech. He said to me, "What are you doing?" [পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ের ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা-১৯; সমাজসেবা অধিদপ্তরে সমাজকল্যাণ সংগঠক-০৫]
- He said to me what I am doing?
  - He asked me what I was doing.
  - He said what was to do.
  - He said about my doing. **b**



## 19. He said, "What a pity!" বাক্যের indirect speech

হচ্ছে- [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (৩য় পর্যায়)-১৯; জনস্বাস্থ্য প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তরের কাশিয়ার-১১;

প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (মেঘনা)-১২; JUST (F) 15-16, IU (C) 15-16]

- (a) He said that it was a great pity  
 (b) He exclaimed that it is great pity  
 (c) He exclaimed that it was a great pity  
 (d) He said that it is great pity **(C)**

## 20. The Captain ordered the soldiers to march on.

বাক্যের direct speech হবে- [প্রাক-প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (সুরমা)-১৩;

প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (৪র্থ পর্যায়)-১৯]

- (a) The Captain asked, "Soldiers, I ask you to march"  
 (b) The Captain said to the soldiers, "Please march on"  
 (c) The Captain said, "Soldiers, I ask you to march on"  
 (d) The Captain said to the soldiers, "March on" **(D)**

## 21. Isabell — that she would not attend classes next week. [Rupali Bank Ltd. Asst. Network Engineer 2021]

- (a) told to her professor  
 (b) Said her professor  
 (c) told her professor  
 (d) is telling her professor **(C)**

## 22. Luna said, "Where have you been yesterday?"

Luna asked- [Security Printing Corporation Officer (General) 21]

- (a) where she had been the day before  
 (b) where she had been yesterday  
 (c) where she was the day before  
 (d) where she could be the day before. **(A)**

শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন পরীক্ষায় বিসিএস প্রিলি. থেকে প্রায় হুবহু প্রশ্ন করা হয়ে থাকে।  
 তাই বিগত বিসিএস প্রিলিতে আসা প্রশ্নগুলো গুরুত্বসহকারে Study করতে হবে।

## Identify the correct sentence: [৪৬তম বিসিএস]

1. (a) He has said to me that I will go but you will stay there in Dhaka.  
 (b) He has told me that he will go but I will stay here in Dhaka.  
 (c) He has told me that I would go but you would stay there in Dhaka.  
 (d) He has told me that he would go but I would stay here in Dhaka. **(B)**
2. What is the correct indirect form of : He said, "You had better see a doctor". [৪২তম বিসিএস (বিশেষ) (স্বাস্থ্য ক্যাডার)]  
 (a) He advised him to see a doctor.  
 (b) He advised that he should see a doctor.  
 (c) He suggested that he had seen a doctor.  
 (d) He proposed to see a doctor. **(A)**
3. He said that he — be unable to come. [২৯তম বিসিএস]  
 (a) will  
 (b) shall  
 (c) should  
 (d) would **(D)**

## 4. Which one is the correct indirect narration? "Why have you beaten my dog"? he said to me.

[৩৮তম বিসিএস]

- (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 me why I had beaten his dog **(D)**

## 5. Teacher said, 'The earth — round the sun.' [৩৬তম বিসিএস]

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

## 6. Choose the correct indirect speech : She said to me. "Are you happy in your new job?" [২৭তম বিসিএস;

বাংলাদেশ সরকারি কর্মকমিশন (সিনিয়র স্টাফ নার্স)-২০২৪;]

- (a) She asked me if I was happy in my new job.  
 (b) She asked me if I had been happy in my new job.  
 (c) She asked me if whether I am happy in my new job.  
 (d) She asked me whether I am happy in my new job. **(A)**




# NTRCA

## Class Test



1. He said to her, 'What a cold day!' Select the correct indirect speech.
  - a He told her that it was a cold day.
  - b He exclaimed that it was a cold day.
  - c He exclaimed sorrowfully that it was a cold day.
  - d He exclaimed that it was a very cold day.
2. Which of the following is the correct indirect form of the given direct speech? "What do you want"? He said to me.
  - a He asked me what I wanted.
  - b He asked me what I had wanted.
  - c He asked me what I want.
  - d He asked me what do you want.
3. Which of the following is the correct indirect form of the given direct speech: "Who are you and what do you want"? He said to me.
  - a He asked me who was I and what did I want.
  - b He asked to me who were you and what did you want.
  - c He asked me who I was and what I wanted.
  - d He told me who you are and what you want.
4. Choose the correct indirect form—
  - a She said that she was happy to be there that evening.
  - b She said she was happy to be there that evening.
  - c She said that she is happy to be there that evening.
  - d She said that she were happy to be there that evening.
5. Mother said to me, 'Do not tell a lie.' Change into indirect narration.
  - a Mother frightened me not to tell a lie.
  - b Mother suggested me to not tell a lie.
  - c Mother advised me not to tell a lie.
  - d Mother warned me to not to tell a lie.
6. Change the following speech into indirect form. "By God, I am telling the truth, he said.
  - a Swearing by God he said that he was telling the truth.
  - b He said that God was telling the truth.
  - c Saying by God he was telling the truth.
  - d None of the above.
7. 'Come in, my friend', said I – বাক্যটির indirect speech হবে—
  - a Addressing him as my friend, I told him to go in.
  - b Addressing him as my friend, I asked him to go in.
  - c Addressing him as my friend, I have said him to go in.
  - d Addressing him as my friend, I told him to come in.
8. He said, "Thanks, my friends." The indirect form is—
  - a He told his friends thanks.
  - b He thanked his friends.
  - c He said thanks to his friends.
  - d He said to his friends thanks.
9. Choose the correct direct speech of the following sentence. I called him a coward.
  - a I said to him, "You are a coward."
  - b I said to him that, "You are a coward."
  - c I called him, "You are coward."
  - d I said to him, "You are coward."
10. The indirect form of the sentence. He said, 'I did not refuse to help'.
  - a He said that he does not want to help.
  - b He denied that he had refused to help.
  - c He denied that he refused to help.
  - d He said he did not refuse to help.

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Answer	
1	d
2	a
3	c
4	a
5	c
6	a
7	a
8	b
9	a
10	c

এই Lecture Sheet পড়ার পাশাপাশি  কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক দেয়া এসাইনমেন্ট এর "English Grammar & Literature" অংশটুকু ভালোভাবে চর্চা করতে হবে।

