

**Direct Speech:**

Direct Speech is the report of the speaker using his own words exactly.

Direct Speech is the repetition of the person's words directly.

Direct Speech is the group of unchanged words presented as they are, with quotation marks.

**Example:** David said, "She listens to music."

**Indirect Speech:**

Indirect Speech is the report of what another person said, told or asked.

Indirect Speech is the content which is expressed in our own words, without quotation marks.

Indirect Speech is the conveyance of the statement without changing its meaning.

**Example:** David said that she listened to music.

**Pronoun in change**

He	Him
She	Her
It	Its
They	Them
I	Me
You	Your
We	Our, Us

**Types of Person**

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> Person	I	We
2 <sup>nd</sup> Person	You	You
3 <sup>rd</sup> Person	He, She, It, Any Name	They, Two or more names

1-1<sup>st</sup> person2-2<sup>nd</sup> person3-3<sup>rd</sup> person**Types of Person**

**S O N**  
1 2 3

S - Subject

O - Object

N-No change

**Subject**

1<sup>st</sup> person (I, We) changes according to the **subject** of the reported verb

**Object**

2<sup>nd</sup> person (You) changes according to the **object** of the reported verb

**No Change**

3<sup>rd</sup> person (He, She, It, They) No change



## Narration or Speech



### Direct Speech or Narration

He says, " I am a writer."

### Indirect Speech or Narration

He says that he is a writer.

**Note:** Reported Speech always starts with a Capital Letter.

**He said to me, " I am a poet."**



**Reporting Speech**



**Reported Speech**

**Where the word 'own' is used, it changes something like this.**

He	His
She	Her
It	Its
They	Their
You	Your
I	My
We	Us

### Direct Speech

### Indirect Speech

Say	→	Say
Says	→	Says
Say to	→	Tell
Says to	→	Tells
Said	→	Said
Said to	→	Told

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### Changes in Time and Place Adverbials

This	→	That
This day	→	That day
Just	→	Then
These	→	Those
Here	→	There



Thus	⇒	So
Now	⇒	Then
Today	⇒	That day
Yet	⇒	Till then
Yesterday	⇒	The previous day
Tomorrow	⇒	The next day
Ago	⇒	Before
Tonight	⇒	That night
Next day	⇒	The following day
Next day	⇒	The following week
Next year	⇒	The following year
Last year	⇒	The previous year
Last night	⇒	Previous night
At the moment	⇒	That moment

### Changes in Tenses

Present indefinite (Do/ Does)	⇒	Past indefinite (Did/past form of main verb)
Present Continuous (is, am, are)	⇒	Past continuous (was, were)
Present perfect ( Has, have )	⇒	Past perfect (Had)
Present Perfect Continuous (has been, have been)	⇒	Past Perfect Continuous ( had been)
Past indefinite ( Did )	⇒	Past perfect (Had + Past Participle)
Past continuous (was, were)	⇒	Past Perfect Continuous ( had been)
Past perfect (Had)	⇒	No Change
Past Perfect Continuous ( had been)	⇒	No Change
Future tense ( will, shall, might, can)	⇒	Should, would, might

#### Note:

- ❖ “ ” Inverted comma is used.
- ❖ , comma is used.
- ❖ After the comma the first letter is capitalized.



**Assertive Sentences:**

“A simple statement can be called an Assertive Sentence.”

It is also known as Declarative, Statement or Affirmative Sentence.

An assertive sentence denotes statements, declarations and facts.

**Example:**

- I have a pen.
- I do not love you.

**Note:** These sentences end with full stop (.)

Reporting Verb for Assertive Sentence in Direct Speech	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Present Tense	Say	Say
Present Tense	Says	Says
Present Tense	Say to	Tell
Present Tense	Says to	Tells
Past Tense	Said	Said
Past Tense	Said to	Told
Past Tense	Told	Told

❖ After **say to** or **said to** there must be an **object**. Like as **say to me** or **said to me**.

*For example:* My mother **said to me**, “The earth is round.”

❖ After **say** or **said** there will be no object.

*For example:* David **said**, “Adam is not well.”

**General Rules for Assertive Sentence:**

1. After **Reporting Verb** remove **Comma ( , )**
2. After **Reporting Verb** use **that**
3. **Inverted Commas ( “ ” )** of **Reported Speech** also remove
4. Change the **First Capital** Letter of **Reported Speech** to **Small Letter**
5. Change pronouns, verbs and adverbs properly

**Examples of Assertive sentence:**

❖ Direct: She said, “I have a pen.”

Indirect: She said that she had a pen.

❖ Direct: He said, “I have written a letter.”

Indirect: He said that he had written a letter.

❖ Direct: The boy said, “I shall go to school today.”

Indirect: The boy said that he would go to school that day.

❖ Direct: My mother said to me, “The earth is round.”

Indirect: My mother told me that the earth is round.



❖ Direct: He said to me, "I am writing a letter."  
Indirect: He told me that he was writing a letter.

❖ Direct: David said, "Adam is not well."  
Indirect: David said that Adam is not well.

❖ Direct: He said, "I have eaten breakfast."  
Indirect: He said that he had eaten breakfast.



❖ Direct: Adam says, "I am not a poor girl."  
Indirect: Adam says that she is not a poor girl.

❖ Direct: She said, "I have done my homework."  
Indirect: She said that she had done her homework.

❖ Direct: Robert said, "David tells a lie."  
Indirect: Robert said that David told a lie.

❖ Direct: He says, "I did not go there."  
Indirect: He says that he did not go there.

❖ Direct: Adam said, "I am happy."  
Indirect: Adam said that he was happy.

❖ Direct: David said to John, "I study hard."  
Indirect: David told John that she studied hard.

❖ Direct: Sofia said, "I am very lucky."  
Indirect: Sofia said that she was very lucky.

❖ Direct: David says, "I am well."  
Indirect: David says that she is well.

❖ Direct: David said to me, "I love you."  
Indirect: David told me that he loved me.

❖ Direct: David said to me, "I do not love you."  
Indirect: David told me that he did not love me.

❖ Direct: He said, "I am ready."  
Indirect: He said that he was ready.

❖ Direct: He says, "I am ready."  
Indirect: He says that he is ready.

❖ Direct: The boys said, "We are going to school."  
Indirect: The boys said that they were going to school.

❖ Direct: He will say to me, "I am your friend."  
Indirect: He will tell me that he is my friend.



Direct: He will say, "He is ill."

❖ Indirect: He will say that he is ill.

Direct: Adam said to me, "David is writing a book."

❖ Indirect: Adam told me that David was writing a book.

Direct: He said, "John has completed his work."

❖ Indirect: He said that John had completed his work.

Direct: He said, "It has been raining since morning."

❖ Indirect: He said that it had been raining since morning.

Direct: The mother said, "It is a very fine morning."

❖ Indirect: The mother said that it was a very fine morning.

Direct: He said, "The father wrote a letter to his son."

❖ Indirect: He said that the father had written a letter to his son.

Direct: He said to us, "The dog was barking in the night."

❖ Indirect: He told us that the dog had been barking in the night.

Direct: She said, "Sofia had been learning for two hours."

❖ Indirect: She said that Sofia had been learning for 3 hours.

Direct: The little boy said, "The sun is rising in the east."

❖ Indirect: The little boy said that the sun was rising in the east.

Direct: He said to the boys, "The teacher is very angry."

❖ Indirect: He told that boys that the teacher was very angry.

### Interrogative Sentences:

"A sentence that asks a question is called Interrogative sentence."

#### Example:

- What is your name?
- Is it your pen?
- Are they your friends?

### General Rules for Assertive Sentence:

#### 1. Reporting Verb

Say / Say to	⇒	Ask
Says / Says to	⇒	Asks
Said / Said to	⇒	Asked

2. No use of **that** in Indirect speech, use of **whether / if** in Indirect speech

3. Remove Commas and Inverted commas

4. **Question mark ( ? )** in direct speech will change to **Full Stop ( . )**

*Interrogative sentence in reported speech changes to Affirmative sentence.*

5. **Wh family** are written as they come

6. Pronouns, Tenses and Certain words are changed.



**Examples of Interrogative sentence:**

- ❖ Direct: He said to me, "What is your name?"  
 Indirect: He **asked** me what my name was.
- ❖ Direct: David said to me, "How long will you stay here?"  
 Indirect: David **asked** me how long I should stay there.
- ❖ Direct: David said to Sofia, "Are you playing hockey?"  
 Indirect: David **asked** Sofia if she was playing hockey.
- ❖ Direct: They said to me, "Do you want to swim today?"  
 Indirect: They **asked** me if I wanted to swim that day.
- ❖ Direct: The teacher said, "Have we written a letter?"  
 Indirect: The teacher **asked** if he had written a letter.
- ❖ Direct: The mother asked, "Why did he not eat the food?"  
 Indirect: The mother **asked** why he had not eaten the food.
- ❖ Direct: He said to me, "Why were you cutting paper?"  
 Indirect: He **asked** me why I had been cutting paper.
- ❖ Direct: Emma said to Robert, "What do you do now?"  
 Indirect: Emma **asked** Robert what he did then.
- ❖ Direct: She said to me, "Will you not listen to me?"  
 Indirect: She **asked** me if I should not listen to her.
- ❖ Direct: The captain said, "Why do you not play now?"  
 Indirect: The captain **asked** why I did not play then.
- ❖ Direct: Mummy said to Sofia, "Have you not taken tea today?"  
 Indirect: Mummy **asked** Sofia if she had not taken tea that day.
- ❖ Direct: Alex said to John, "Are you going home today?"  
 Indirect: Alex **asked** John if he was going home that day.
- ❖ Direct: My friend said to me, "Will you not help me?"  
 Indirect: My friend **asked** me if I would not help him.
- ❖ Direct: Aaron said to David, "Did you eat mangoes?"  
 Indirect: Aaron **asked** David if he had eaten mangoes.
- ❖ Direct: Sofia said to Maria, "Could you solve the question yesterday?"  
 Indirect: Sofia **asked** Maria if she could solve the question the previous day.
- ❖ Direct: Adam said to David, "Do you really want to leave this book?"  
 Indirect: Adam **asked** David if he really wanted to leave that book.



- ❖ Direct: Robert said to John, "Do you really want to leave this city?"  
Indirect: Robert **asked** John if he really wanted to leave that city.
- ❖ Direct: "Doesn't he like to help me in this matter now?" asked my friend.  
Indirect: My friend **asked** if he liked to help him in that matter then.
- ❖ Direct: They inquired, "Haven't you helped him out of the way?"  
Indirect: They **inquired** if I hadn't helped him out of the way.
- ❖ Direct: "Will you have dinner with me or not?" asked Adam.  
Indirect: Adam **asked** whether I would have dinner with him or not.
- ❖ Direct: "Did none of you complete the project?" the teacher wondered.  
Indirect: The teacher **wondered** if none of us had completed the project.
- ❖ Direct: He said to me, "What do you want?"  
Indirect: He **asked** me what I wanted.
- ❖ Direct: "Mother, won't I go to school today?" said David.  
Indirect: David **asked** his mother if he would not go to school that day.
- ❖ Direct: He said to me, "Is he honest?"  
Indirect: He **asked** me if he was honest.
- ❖ Direct: The teacher said, "Are you ready?"  
Indirect: The teacher **asked** if I was ready.
- ❖ Direct: I said to him, "What did she do with my book?"  
Indirect: I **asked** him what she had done with my book.
- ❖ Direct: I said to him, "What are you doing?"  
Indirect: I **asked** him what he was doing.
- ❖ Direct: The man said to me, "What is your name?"  
Indirect: The man **asked** me what my name was.

### Imperative Sentences:

A sentence which expresses command, request, advice, or suggestion is called an **imperative sentence**.

#### **For Example:**

- Open the door.
- Please help me.
- Learn your lesson.

### **Rules for Assertive Sentence:**

#### 1. **Reported Verb**

Said / Said to  $\Rightarrow$  Requested, ordered, suggested, advised, warned etc

2. Remove **comma**, **quotation marks** and use **to** or **not to**

3. Change pronouns, verbs and adverbs properly



4. Remove **Please** and use reported verb **requested**
5. If sentence begins with **Let's** then three changes occur
  - Remove **Let's** then use reported verb **suggested**
  - Use conjunction **that**
  - Begin the sentence with **they should** (because **Let's** means **we shall** )

### Examples of Imperative sentence:

- ❖ Direct: He said, "Open the door."  
 Indirect: He **ordered to** open the door.
- ❖ Direct: My son said to me, "Please buy **me** a coat."  
 Indirect: My son **requested me to** buy **him** a coat.
- ❖ Direct: The doctor said to me, "walk in the morning."  
 Indirect: The doctor **advised me to** walk in the morning.
- ❖ Direct: The teacher said, "Complete your work on time."  
 Indirect: The teacher **advised to** complete my work on time.
- ❖ Direct: The teacher said to him, "Get out"  
 Indirect: The teacher **ordered him to** get out.
- ❖ Direct: He said, "Don't tell a lie."  
 Indirect: He **forbade to** tell a lie.
- ❖ Direct: The teacher said to Robert, "Sit down."  
 Indirect: The teacher **ordered Robert to** sit down.
- ❖ Direct: The teacher said, "Sit down, Robert."  
 Indirect: The teacher **ordered Robert to** sit down.
- ❖ Direct: The doctor said to me, "**Do not** smoke"  
 Indirect: The doctor **advised me not to** smoke.
- ❖ Direct: Sofia said, "Play with your toys, **Maria**."  
 Indirect: Sofia **asked Maria to** play with **her** toys.
- ❖ Direct: He said to me, "Bring a glass of water."  
 Indirect: He **ordered me to** bring a glass of water.
- ❖ Direct: He said to me, "Please give me glass of water."  
 Indirect: He **requested me to** give him a glass of water.
- ❖ Direct: The teacher said to student, "**do not** waste time"  
 Indirect: The teacher **advised the students not to** waste time.
- ❖ Direct: He said, "Open the door"  
 Indirect: He **ordered to** open the door.



- Direct: He said, "Consult a doctor."  
❖ Indirect: He **suggested** me **to** consult a doctor.
- Direct: Maria said to Sofia, "Take medicines regularly."  
❖ Indirect: Maria **advised** Sofia **to** take medicines regularly.
- Direct: He said to his friend, "Don't smoke."  
❖ Indirect: He **advised** his friend **not to** smoke.  
**OR** He **forbade** his friend **to** smoke.
- Direct: He said to David, "Don't pluck the flowers."  
❖ Indirect: He **ordered** David **not to** pluck the flowers.  
**OR** He **forbade** David **to** pluck the flowers.
- Direct: David said to me, "Do come again."  
❖ Indirect: David **requested** me **to** come again.
- Direct: She said to Sofia, "Do cast your vote."  
❖ Indirect: She **advised** Sofia **to** cast her vote.
- Direct: The teacher said to me, "Do your homework."  
❖ Indirect: The teacher **ordered** me **to** do my homework.
- Direct: The teacher said to me, "Do complete your homework."  
❖ Indirect: The teacher **ordered** me **to** complete my homework.
- Direct: They said to him, "do not tell a lie"  
❖ Indirect: They said to him **not to** tell a lie.
- Direct: She said to me, "Open the window, will you?"  
❖ Indirect: She **asked** me **to** open the window.
- Direct: Sofia said to David, "Let us go to market."  
❖ Indirect: Sofia **proposed/ suggested** to David **that** we/they should go the market.
- Direct: I said, "Let us help the poor."  
❖ Indirect: Sofia **proposed/ suggested** **that** we/they should help the poor.
- Direct: She said to him, "you should work hard for the exam."  
❖ Indirect: He **suggested** him **to** work hard for exam.
- Direct: Sofia said, "Let me go out."  
❖ Indirect: Sofia **wished** **that** she should go out.
- Direct: She said, "Let him be my friend."  
❖ Indirect: She **wished** **that** he should be her friend.
- Direct: Robert said, "Let me celebrate my birthday."  
❖ Indirect: Robert **wished** **that** he should celebrate his birthday.
- Direct: The student said to the teacher, "Let me go home."  
❖ Indirect: The student **requested** to the teacher **to** allow him to go home.



- ❖ Direct: The principal said to the peon, "Let the student come in."  
Indirect: The principal **ordered** to the peon **to allow** the student to come in.
- ❖ Direct: He said to me, "Please help **me**"  
Indirect: He **requested** me **to help** him.
- ❖ Direct: The teacher said, "Let it be a triangle."  
Indirect: The teacher **supposed that** to be a triangle.
- ❖ Direct: The teacher said, "Let it be a square."  
Indirect: The teacher **supposed that** to be a square.
- ❖ Direct: The teacher said to David, "Stand up right now."  
Indirect: The teacher **ordered** David **to stand up** right then.
- ❖ Direct: The doctor said to the patient, "Change your food habits."  
Indirect: The doctor **advised/suggested** the patient **to change** his food habits.
- ❖ Direct: She said to her husband, "Please **don't** tell a lie."  
Indirect: She **requested/urged** her husband **not to** tell a lie.
- ❖ Direct: She said to Robert, "Please give **me** a glass of water."  
Indirect: She **requested/urged** Robert **to give her** a glass of water.
- ❖ Direct: Boss said, "Follow me."  
Indirect: The boss **ordered/ instructed** **to** follow him.
- ❖ Direct: Mother said to me, "Open the door."  
Indirect: Mother **ordered me** **to** open the door.
- ❖ Direct: The teacher said to the students, "Always speak the truth."  
Indirect: The teacher **advised** the students always to speak the truth.
- ❖ Direct: The doctor said to the patient, "Take your medicine in time."  
Indirect: The doctor **advised** the patient **to take** the medicine in time.
- ❖ Direct: The beggar said to the girl, "Please, give me some food."  
Indirect: The beggar **requested** the girl **to give** him some food.
- ❖ Direct: They said, "Let him sleep now."  
Indirect: They **ordered** **to** let him sleep then.
- ❖ Direct: David said to Sofia, "Let me play cricket."  
Indirect: David **requested** Sofia **to let** him play cricket.
- ❖ Direct: The teacher said, "**Do not** make a noise."  
Indirect: The teacher **ordered** **not to** make a noise.
- ❖ Direct: He said to me, "**Do not** tell a lie, please."  
Indirect: He **requested** me **not to** tell a lie.



## Exclamatory Sentences:

A sentence which expresses joy or sorrow or wonder is called an **exclamatory sentence**.

### For Example:

- Hurrah! We won the match.
- Alas! I failed the test.
- Wow! What a nice shirt it is.



### Rules for Exclamatory Sentence:

1. In Exclamatory sentences the reporting verb is changed into exclaimed with joy / sorrow / surprise / wonder / regret / applause / contempt / praised
2. Use of **that** in place of **comma & inverted commas**
3. Convert exclamatory into assertive, wherever necessary
4. Change pronouns, verbs and verbs properly
5. Change tenses properly

Reported Speech, Exclamatory Sentence		
Hurrah !	⇒	Exclaimed with joy
Alas !	⇒	Exclaimed with sorrow
Ah ! , Oh !	⇒	Exclaimed with surprise
Good heavens !	⇒	Exclaimed with surprise
Well done ! , Bravo !	⇒	Praised / applauded + Object, saying
“ ”	⇒	That

### Examples of Exclamatory sentence:

- ❖ Direct: He said, "Alas ! I am ruined."  
Indirect: He **exclaimed with sorrow** that he was ruined.
- ❖ Direct: He said, "Hurrah ! my old friend has come"  
Indirect: He **exclaimed with joy** that his old friend had come.
- ❖ Direct: She said, "Alas ! I lost my cellphone"  
Indirect: She **exclaimed with sorrow** that she had lost her cellphone.
- ❖ Direct: She said, "Hurrah! I am selected for the job"  
Indirect: She **exclaimed with joy** that she was selected for the job.
- ❖ Direct: They said, "Good God ! the man has come to life again."  
Indirect: They **exclaimed with surprise** that the man had come to life again.
- ❖ Direct: He said to his son, "Bravo ! You played well."  
Indirect: He **praised** his son saying that he had played well.
- ❖ Direct: She said, "Sorry, I spoiled your plan."  
Indirect: She **exclaimed with regret** that she had spoiled my plan.
- ❖ Direct: He said, "What a lovely garden it is !"  
Indirect: He **exclaimed** that it was a very lovely garden.



- ❖ Direct: The people said, "How beautiful the Tajmahal is !"  
Indirect: The **exclaimed** that the Tajmahal was very beautiful.
- ❖ Direct: He said, "Oh no! I missed the train"  
Indirect: He **exclaimed with sorrow** that he had missed the train.
- ❖ Direct: He said, "What an opportunity"  
Indirect: He **exclaimed** that it was a great opportunity.
- ❖ Direct: She said, "How clever you are !"  
Indirect: She **exclaimed** that I was very clever.
- ❖ Direct: They said, "Wow! What a pleasant weather it is"  
Indirect: They **exclaimed with wonder** that it was a pleasant weather.
- ❖ Direct: He said, "What a pity !"  
Indirect: He **exclaimed** that it was a great pity.
- ❖ Direct: He said, "Oh! How sweet the mango is !"  
Indirect: He **exclaimed with joy** that the mango was very sweet.
- ❖ Direct: He said, "Alas! How helpless we are."  
Indirect: He **exclaimed in sorrow** that they were very helpless.
- ❖ Direct: The woman said, "Alas! How helpless I am."  
Indirect: The woman **exclaimed with sorrow** that she was very helpless.
- ❖ Direct: He said, "By God! I have never done it."  
Indirect: He **swore by God** that he had never done it.
- ❖ Direct: He said, "Hurrah! I won a prize"  
Indirect: He **exclaimed with joy** that he had won a prize.
- ❖ Direct: He said, "What a surprise !"  
Indirect: He **exclaimed** that it was a great surprise.
- ❖ Direct: He said, "What a long journey !"  
Indirect: He **exclaimed** that it was a very long journey.
- ❖ Direct: John said, "Wow! What a nice shirt it is"  
Indirect: John **exclaimed with wonder** that it was a nice shirt.
- ❖ Direct: David said, "What a funny boy you are !"  
Indirect: David **exclaimed with joy** that I was a very funny boy.
- ❖ Direct: She said, "Alas! I failed in exam"  
Indirect: She **exclaimed with sorrow** that she failed in the exam.
- ❖ Direct: They said, "How cruel the man is !"  
Indirect: They **exclaimed with sorrow** that the man was very cruel.



## Optative Sentences:

Optative sentences are used to express wishes, prayer, blessings, curses, and desires for someone or something.

### For Example:

- May you live long
- May you be successful in your life
- May your enemy go to hell

### Rules for Optative Sentence:



1. **Said**      ⇒      **Prayed / Whished**  
**Says**      ⇒      **Prays / Wishes**

2. Use of **that** in place of **comma & inverted commas**. Not use in case of Good Morning!, Good Afternoon!, Good Evening!, Good Night!, Good Bye!, Farewell!
3. Pronouns, Tenses and certain words are changed.
4. Optative form is changed into Assertive form.

### Examples of Optative sentence:

- ❖ Direct: He said to me, "May you live long."  
 Indirect: He **wished** that I might live long.
- ❖ Direct: The priest said, "May the child recover soon!"  
 Indirect: The priest **prayed** that the child might recover soon.
- ❖ Direct: She said to me, "May you get grand success!"  
 Indirect: She **wished** me that I might get grand success.
- ❖ Direct: He said, "Oh that! My mother should have come by now. "  
 Indirect: He **wished** that his mother should have come by then.
- ❖ Direct: David said to me, "Good morning! How are you? "  
 Indirect: David **wished** me good morning and asks how I was.
- ❖ Direct: She said to me, "Would you please give me your pen."  
 Indirect: She **requested** me to give her my pen.
- ❖ Direct: She said, "Would that I were a princess."  
 Indirect: She **wished** that she had been a princess.
- ❖ Direct: She said, "May I get a good job."  
 Indirect: She **prayed** that she might get a good job.
- ❖ Direct: The mother said, "May God bless you with a son."  
 Indirect: The mother **prayed** for me that God might bless me with a son.
- ❖ Direct: He said to me, "May you live long !"  
 Indirect: He **wished** that I might live long.
- ❖ Direct: She said, "May your enemy go to hell !"  
 Indirect: She **cursed** that my enemy might go to hell.



- ❖ Direct: Sofia said to me, "May God bless you with children !"  
Indirect: Sofia **prayed** that God might bless me with children.
- ❖ Direct: She said, "May God pardon him!"  
Indirect: She **prayed** that God might pardon him.
- ❖ Direct: They said, "Long live the king!"  
Indirect: They **prayed** that the king might live long.
- ❖ Direct: Sofia said, "May your enemy go to hell!"  
Indirect: Sofia **cursed** that my enemy might go to hell.
- ❖ Direct: My mother said, "May you be successful in your life."  
Indirect: My mother **wished** that I might be successful in my life.
- ❖ Direct: He said, "Goodbye, my friend."  
Indirect: He **bade** goodbye to his friend. / He **bade** his friend goodbye.
- ❖ Direct: I said to Anand, "May you always be happy !"  
Indirect: I **wished** Anand that he might always be happy.
- ❖ Direct: She said to me, "May you prosper in life !"  
Indirect: She **wished** me that I might prosper in life.
- ❖ Direct: The beggar said to me, "May you prosper in your venture !"  
Indirect: The beggar **wished** me that I might prosper in my venture.
- ❖ Direct: He said to his teacher, "Good morning, sir."  
Indirect: He **wished** his teacher good morning.
- ❖ Direct: She said, "May God bless David with a son !"  
Indirect: She **prayed** that God might bless David with a son.
- ❖ Direct: David said to his friend, "May you lead a happy life !"  
Indirect: David **wished** his friend that he might lead a happy life.
- ❖ Direct: My sister said to me, "May you succeed in your examination !"  
Indirect: My sister **wished** me that I might succeed in my examination.
- ❖ Direct: The woman said to him, "May you be ruined !"  
Indirect: The woman **cursed** him that he might be ruined.
- ❖ Direct: John said, "May you have a happy journey !"  
Indirect: John **wished** that me I might have a happy journey.
- ❖ Direct: They said to me, "Many happy returns of the day !"  
Indirect: They **wished** me many happy returns of the day.
- ❖ Direct: They said, "Long live our Prime Minister !"  
Indirect: They **wished** that their Prime Minister might live long.



❖ Direct: They said to the couple, "Happy conjugal life !"

❖ Indirect: They **wished** the couple happy conjugal life.

Direct: My friend said to me, "Good morning, I am happy to see you !"

❖ Indirect: My friend **wished** me good morning and said that he was happy to see me.

Direct: The hermit said to him, "May you live long!"

❖ Indirect: The hermit **wished** him to he might live long.

Direct: The son said, "Good morning Mamma !"

❖ Indirect: The son **wished** good morning to Mamma.



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