NARRATION AND ITS CHANGES

•

বক্তা অন্য একজনের বক্তব্য বা কথাকে প্রত্যক্ষ বা পরোক্ষভাবে প্রকাশ করাকে Narration বা উক্তি বলে।
Narration দুই প্রকার। যেমন:

01.Direct Narration (প্রত্যক্ষ উক্তি)
→ Atik says, "Love makes the conjunction of two hearts''.
02.Indirect Narration (পরোক্ষ উক্তি)
→ Atik says that love makes the conjunction of two hearts.

এখানে **says**হল reporting verb এবং **"Love makes the conjunction of two hearts''** হল reported speech.

Assertive Setence

যদিReporting Verb টিPresent Tense অথবা Futue Tense হয় তবেReported Speech - এ Tense এর কোনপরিবর্তন হয় না। শুধুPerson এর পরিবর্তন হয়।
1st Person এর পরিবর্তেReporting Verb এরSubject,2nd Person এর পরিবর্তেReporting Verb এর Object বসে এবং Noun এর পরিবর্তে Pronoun ব্যবহার করতে হয়। 3rd Person এর কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না।

Note: Indirect Narration-এ এই পরিবর্তন গুলো সব Sentence-এ করতে হয়।

Example
Direct : Lalon says to me, " I am not indifferent to my duties."
Indirect : Lalon says to/tells me that he is no indifferent to his duties.

Direct : Toma will say, "I started looking for my mobile phone."
Indirect : Toma will say that she started looking for her mobile phone.

Note: Reporting Verb এর পরে যদি কোনObject থাকে তাহলেsay / said এর পরিবর্তেtell / told ব্যবহারকরা ভাল।

যদিReporting Verb টিPast Tense হয় তবেReported Speech এরVerb পরিবর্তিত হয়েCorresponding Past Tense হয়।

CHANGES OF TENSE, MODAL AUXILIARIES AND OTHERS

Direct speech → Indirect speech

Present Indefinite Tense → Past Indefinite Tense
Present Continuous Tense →Past Continuous Tense
Present Perfect Tense → Past Perfect Tense
Present Perfect Continuous Tense → Past Perfect Continuous Tense
Past Indefinite Tense → Past Perfect Tense
Past Continuous Tense → Past Perfect Continuous Tense
Future Tense → Future in the Past Tense
shall → should
will → would
can → could
may → might
now → then
here → there
this → that
these → those
ago → before
hence → thence
hither → thither
thus → so / in that way
come → go
today → that day
this day → that day
to night → that night
tomorrow → the next day / the following day
yesterday → the previous day / the day before
last night → the previous night / the night before
next day / week / year → the following day / week / year
yesterday morning / evening / afternoon →the previous morning / evening / afternoon
tomorrow morning / evening / afternoon →the following morning / evening / afternoon

Note: Indirect Narration-এ এই পরিবর্তন গুলো সব Sentence-এ করতে হয়।

Example:
Direct : She said to him, "I stand up against you."
Indirect : She told him that she stood up against him.

Direct : Nila said, "I have promised to do this work"
Indirect : Nila said that she had promised to do that work.

Direct : Ayon said, “The winter has set up very early.”
Indirect : Ayon said that the winter had set up very early.

Direct : They said to us, “We shall turn up at the interview tomorrow.”
Indirect : They told us that they should turn up at the interview the next day.

Direct : He said to me, “You may turn over the page.”
Indirect : He told me that I might turn oner the page.

Reported speech টি যদি চিরন্তন সত্য (universal truth) অথবা অভ্যাসগত সত্য (habitual fact) হয় তা হলে Reported speech এর কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না শুধু that যুক্ত হয়।

Example:
Direct : Mou said, “The earth moves round the sun.”
Indirect : Mou said that the earth moves round the sun.

Interrogative Sentence

Reported speech টি যদি Interrogative sentence হয় তাহলে Reporting verb- say / say toএর পরিবর্তে ask / wonder / demand / enquire / want to know, said / said to এরপরিবর্তে asked / wondered / demanded / enquired / wanted to know এবং that এর পরিবর্তে if / whether ব্যবহার করতে হয়। Indirect speech-এ রূপান্তরিত Sentence আর Interrogative থাকে না, Assertive হয়ে যায় তাই শেষে প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন (?) বসে না।

Note:ask / asked / wonder / ordered / demand / demanded / enquire / enquired / want to know / wanted to know এদের পরে to বসে না।

Example:
Direct : Jahed says to me, “Has your health broken down because of hard lobour?”
Indirect : Jahed asks me if my health has broken down because of hard lobour.

Direct : Eva said to Tomal, “Have you given up smoking?”
Indirect : Eva asked Tomal if he had given up smoking.

Direct : Rumana said to me, “Did you comply with my request yesterday?”
Indirect : Rumana asked me if I had complied with her request the previous day.

Reported speech যদি wh word দ্বারা শুরু হয় তবে if / whether এর পরিবর্তে উক্ত wh word –ই বসে।

Example:
Direct : Shumi said to Jahed, “When are you related by marriage?”
Indirect : Shumi asked Jahed when he was related by marriage.

Direct : Ritu said to me, “What were you talking about?”
Indirect : Ritu asked me what I had been talking about.

Direct : Shammi said to Mofidul, “Which subject do you want to read?”
Indirect : Shammi asked Mofidul which subject he wanted to read.

Imperative Sentence

Reported speech টি যদি আদেশ বুঝায় তবে Reporting verb টি অর্থাৎ say / say to এর পরিবর্তে order / command, উপদেশ বুঝায় তবে advise, অনুরোধ বুঝায় তবে request, সবিনয় অনুরোধ বুঝায় তবে beg / entreat, নিষেধ বুঝায় তবে prohibit / forbid এবং Reporting verb টি Past tense হলে অর্থাৎ said / said to এর পরিবর্তে ordered / commanded / advised / requested / begged / entreated / prohibited / forbade এবং that এর পরিবর্তে to বসে। Reported speech টি যদি না বোধক হয় তবে not to বসে। কিন্তু prohibit / prohibited / forbid / forbade ব্যবহার করলে not to বসে না শুধু to বসে।

Example:
Direct : Father said to me, “Go home at once.”
Indirect : Father ordered me to go home at once.

Direct : The Captain said to the force, “Follow me.”
Indirect : The Captain commanded the force to follow him.

Direct : The teacher said to the students, “Do not judge a thing by its appearance.”
Indirect : The teacher advised the students not to judge a thing by its appearance.
Direct : Chaity said to me, “Do not make me alone.”
Indirect : Chaity forbade me to make her alone.

Direct : The boy said to the homemaker, “Please give me some rice.”
Indirect : The boy requested the homemaker to give him some rice

Direct : Nila said to me, “Please do not disappoint me.”
Indirect : Nila entreated me not to disappoint her.

Reported speech টি যদি let us দিয়ে শুরু হয় তবে Reporting verb টি অর্থাৎ say / say to এর পরিবর্তে propose / suggest to এবং Reporting verb টি Past tense হলে অর্থাৎ said / said to এর পরিবর্তে proposed / suggested toও that এবং should / would বসে।

Example:
Direct : Sathi said to me, “Let us become indifferent.”
Indirect : Sathi proposed to me that we should become indifferent.

Direct : Sathi said to A Rahman, “Let us become indifferent.”
Indirect : Sathi proposed to me that they should become indifferent.

Reported speech টি যদি let me / him / Mou ইত্যাদিদিয়ে শুরু হয় তবে Reporting verb টি অর্থাৎ say / say to এর পরিবর্তে tell / request / wish ও that এবং may বসে। এবং Reporting verb টি Past tense হলে অর্থাৎ said / said to এর পরিবর্তে told / requested / wishedও that এবং might / might be allowed to বসে।

Example:
Direct : Tania said to me, “Let me become beloved.”
Indirect : Tania told me that she might become beloved.

Reported speech- এ যদি কোন vocative / সম্মোধন পদ থাকে তা হলে শুরুতে Addressing as + vocative / সম্মোধন পদবসে। এবং Assertive sentence এর নিয়ম মত TENSE, MODAL AUXILIARIES AND OTHERS পরির্বতন হয়।
Example:
Direct : Toma said to me, “Sir, I am related by marriage.”
Indirect : Addressing as sir, Toma told me that She was related by marriage.

Or

Direct : Toma said to the man, “Sir, help me please.”
Indirect : Addressing the man sir Toma requested him to help her.

Optative Sentence

Reported speech- এ যদি God / Allah শব্দ থাকে তা হলে Reporting verb টি অর্থাৎ say / say to এর পরিবর্তে pray that God / Allah may এবং Reporting verb টি Past tense হলে অর্থাৎ said / said to এর পরিবর্তে prayed that God / Allah might বসে। এবং God / Allah শব্দ না থাকলে wish / wished that বসে।

Example:
Direct : Arina said to me, “May Allah bless you.”
Indirect : Arina prayed that Allah might bless me.

Direct : Rubel said to me, “May you pass the exam.”
Indirect : Rubel wished that I might pass the exam.

Example:
Direct : They said to me, “Long live your sister .”
Indirect : They prayed that my sister might live long.

Exclamatory Sentence

Reported speech টি যদি সুখ বা আনন্দ বুঝায় তবে Reporting verb টি অর্থাৎ say / say to এর পরিবর্তে exclaim with joy / exclaimed with joy, দুঃখ বুঝায় তবে exclaim with *sorrow / sorrowfully / grief* / exclaimed with *sorrow / sorrowfully / grief*, শুভেচ্ছা বা ইচ্ছা বুঝায় তবে wish / wished, বিদায় বুঝায় তবে bid / bade, কামনা বুঝায় তবে strongly *wish / desire* / strongly *wished / desired* , বিস্ময় বুঝায় তবে exclaim with surprise / exclaimed with surprise বসে।

Note: exclaim/exclaimed with *joy / sorrow / grief / surprise*, strongly *wish / wished / desire / desired*এদের পর that বসে, কিন্তু wish, bid, bade এদের পর that না বসে সরাসরি object বসে।

Note:Reported speech টি যদি how / what দিয়ে শুরু হয় এবং যদি কোন adjective বা noun থাকে তবে adjective এর আগে very / completely এবং noun এর আগে great বসে।

Example:
Direct : Sathi said, “Hurrah! I have won the lottery .”
Indirect : Sathi exclaimed with joy that she had won the lottery.
Direct : Rubel said, “Alas! My father is no more.”
Indirect : Rubel exclaimed with sorrow that his father was no more.
Direct : Ony said, “Were I a hero!.”
Indirect : Ony strongly wished that he were a hero.
Direct : Tania said to me, “Good afternoon!.”
Indirect : Tania wished me good afternoon.
Direct : Mou said to me, “Good bye forever!.”
Indirect : Mou bade me good bye forever.
Direct : Mahabub said, “How beautiful the girl is!.”
Indirect : Mahabub exclaimed with surprise that the girl was very beautiful.
Direct : Eva said, “What a fool I am!.”
Indirect : Eva exclaimed with grief that she was a great fool.

Note: Reported speech- এ যদি কোন vocative সম্বোধন পদ থাকে তা হলে শুরুতে Addressing বসে।

Example:
Direct : Porosh said, “Farewell, my beloved.”
Indirect : Addressing his beloved, Porosh bade her farewell.

Or

Indirect : Porosh bade his beloved farewell.

Or

Indirect : Porosh bade farewell to his beloved.