

1: English Grammar: Direct and Indirect Speech Rules

Grammar Rules with 10 Tips on using Direct & Indirect Speech Looking for Questions instead of tips? - You can directly jump to English Grammar Test Questions on Direct and Indirect Speech.

The teacher said that the earth revolves round the sun. He said that the boy stuck to his post till his father ordered him to leave. He said that Asif had slipped when he was trying to board a bus. Pronouns of the first person are changed into pronouns of the same person as the person of the subject of the Reporting Verb: I said the I had done my home work. You said that you had done your home work. He said that he had done his home work. Pronouns of the second person are changed into pronouns of the same person as that of the object of the Reporting Verb: The teacher told me that I had not done my work well. Pronouns of the third person generally remain unchanged: I told you that he should not be trusted. He told me that we should have tried harder. He told you that you should have tried harder. Change the Reporting Verb into ask, enquire, demand, wonder, want to know, etc. Tenses, pronouns and words denoting nearness are changed according to the rules. The Reporting Verb is changed into a verb signifying a command, request, advice. Command can be expressed by the words command, order, tell, charge etc. Request can be expressed by the words request, beg, ask, implore, entreat, desire, beseech, solicited, etc. Besides these words, forbid, persuade, incite, etc. May also be used according to the context. The verb of the Reported Speech is changed into an Infinitive. He requested me to help him in setting the accounts. My friend entreated me to accept that invitation. The Doctor advised the patient to give up smoking. The Commander urged his men to march further. Interjections and exclamations are omitted and their sense conveyed by means of adverbs or adverbial phrases. Tenses, pronouns and words showing nearness are changed according to the rules already stated. We all exclaimed that it was a very horrible sight. He exclaimed sorrowfully that he had broken his brothers watch. Boon exclaimed joyfully that she was very beautiful.

2: Direct and Indirect Speech - Meaning & Basic Rules

Direct and Indirect Speech -Basic Rules Indirect Speech for Question Sentence Indirect Speech for Modals i.e. Can, May, Might, Should, Might, etc. Indirect Speech for Imperative and Exclamatory Sentences Change in Pronoun in Indirect Speech Change in Time and Adverb in Indirect Speech.

Rules for reporting speech To get this kind of sentence right, there are four things you should keep in mind: The first rule is to choose a reporting verb and tense. When did the speech happen? With current, repeated or recent events, the reporting verb is in the present tense. The reporting verb is often said, but it can also be told, or other verbs like ordered, stated, or reported, depending on the situation. When reporting questions, you can use verbs like asked or requested. The second rule is to change the perspective, or point of view. That means I becomes he, she, or they. Another conjunction, if, is required when reporting on a question: This is the trickiest part of reported speech. When the reporting verb is in the past tense, the verb in the reported clause is in the past tense, too. The verb aspect, showing whether the action is completed, matches. Here are some examples: But as usual, there is more to learn. Reporting on questions When we report questions, we have to pay attention to the auxiliary verb. These are words like do, be, and have. Yes or no questions begin with an auxiliary, such as "Do you like pizza? He asked me if I liked pizza. Learners often make the mistake of leaving the auxiliary verb in the reported speech: He asked me do I like pizza. Information questions start with a question word: She asked me where I was going. Here, learners often make the mistake of keeping the same word order: She asked me where was I going. A similar word order switch appears with the verb "be" in questions. They asked, "When is the party? The question word "when" remains. Reporting speech with modals Finally, pay attention to whether the speech you are reporting uses a modal verb. Will, can, and shall change to would, could, and should when reported. Will is used to make statements about the future in English. When reporting this kind of statement, will becomes would. Kelly said, "I will pick up the sandwiches. Modal verbs may appear in questions, as well: If the modal verb is already in its past form, it does not change when reported. George stated, "I would not do that. Our boss said, "You can all go home early today. Anna asked "When is your birthday? Adam said, "I am leaving on Tuesday. Chris said, "I will bring the cake. Reported speech in song Reported speech sometimes shows up in popular songs. The singer Lisa Loeb begins the song "Stay" with a reported verb in the present tense to show that the action is a habit. I thought, "hey, I can leave, I can leave. Follow these simple rules and you will be reporting speech like a pro. She said that you would be reporting speech like a pro.

3: Direct and Indirect Speech Rules and Examples | English Summary

While changing direct speech into indirect speech the rules of sequence of tenses are follows. Direct and Indirect Speech Rules If the Reporting Verb is in the Present or Future Tense, the tense of the verb in the Reported Speech is not changed at all. e.g.

Change the exclamatory sentence into statement or Assertive Remove the quotation marks and exclamatory mark. She exclaimed joyfully that that was a very beautiful flower. We all exclaimed that it was a very horrible sight. He exclaimed sorrowfully that he had broken his brothers watch. Boon exclaimed joyfully that she was very beautiful. Reported Speech There are two ways of relating what a person has said: The direct speech is found in conversations in books, in plays and quotations. He said that he had written the exercise. Look at the following examples of Direct and Indirect Speech: He said that John would be in London on Tuesday. He explained that he never ate meat. He said that He wished he knew. She said that she will be there. He said that she was coming that week. He said that he had bought that pearl for his mother. He asked where she was going. He asked Lucy when the next bus was. She asked if anyone was there. The mother asked David to lie down. He asked her to say nothing about that. Reported Speech - Mixed Type 1. He said that he had just received a letter and would have to go home at once. So both the parts need attention to be converted into the Indirect speech from the Direct. This type of sentence is called Mixed Type. Where are you going? Reported Speech - Statement - Rules Whatever may be the tense of the Reporting Sentence, if the Reported Sentence tells a universal fact, no change is made in the tense of the Reported Sentence. The Reported Sentence is: It is a Statement and a universal fact. No change of pronoun. It is a universal fact. So, no change of tense is necessary. No change of extension. Now, the Indirect Speech is: The mother is telling the child that the third day of the week is Tuesday. It is a statement. Use it as it is. There are no pronoun to get changed. No change of tense is made. No extensive word to get changed. The History teacher says that Megellan was the first navigator to come around the world. The following models have been answered for you: The teacher has told the pupils that sea-water is different from river water. David answered that the Mines are under the ground. John told his brother that the U. The Science teacher told the class that ice floats on water. Definitions for Interrogative Sentences Here, we do not consider the changes under all the rules separately. We will consider them under two divisions. You know the two types of Interrogative Sentences: Questions that begin with interrogative words -- 2nd type At first we shall deal with the First type: Take an Example No. Identify the Reported Sentence. Know what kind of sentence the Reported Sentence is. Look for the correct Conjunction. Look for the change of pronouns. Look for the change of tenses. The Reported Sentence is in past tense. The Reported Sentences is in present tense. So, the Reported Sentence should be changed into past tense, corresponding to the tense, of the Reporting Sentence. Look for the change of extension words. The boy asked the fruit-seller if all those mangoes were sweet. It is an Interrogative Sentences. It is of the First type. So its conjunction word is: Look for the pronouns. They are in the third person plural number. Now, the Indirect Speech is- The grandfather asked his grandsons if they had not liked his story the day before. More about Reported Speech [Click here Exercises:](#)

4: Direct to indirect speech: General rules

4 Rules for Tense Changes in Reported Speech As we reviewed in the video, there are 4 situations where you do not need to change the time tenses in indirect/reported speech. In one of those situations, you should absolutely not change the time tenses.

These two ways are as follows: Direct Speech Indirect Speech These two ways are usually used to convey a message spoken-words of one person to another person. For example, you are at your college. When you come to home, you will inform your parents in the following two ways: David said that he wanted to meet my parents. These two ways are also used to simply narrate spoken-words have no message to convey of one person to another. Here is another example. Suppose, you meet your friend, Mr. John, in a market. When you come home, you may say the words of Mr. John to your brother in the following two ways: John said that he had bought a book for me. In direct speech, the actual words with no change of speaker are quoted. The exact words or actual words of the speaker are enclosed in Inverted Commas or Quotation Marks. In indirect speech, the actual words of the speaker are changed. The reason for change in actual words is that the actual words have been spoken by the speaker in past, hence narrating it in the present will require change in the tense of the actual words. The pronouns of the sentence are also changed accordingly. The words of speaker are not enclosed in inverted commas or quotation marks. He said that he was going to school. Converting Direct speech into Indirect Speech Before learning the rules for conversion of Direct speech into Indirect Speech, you must learn the following two components of a sentence of Direct Speech. The verb of the first sentence i. The second sentence actual words of speaker that is enclosed in Inverted Commas or Quotation Marks is called a reported speech. He said that he wrote a letter. Change in tense of the reported speech: A change is made in tense of reported speech for changing a direct speech into indirect speech. If the reporting verb or first sentence of direct speech is either Present tense or Future tense, no change will be made in the reported speech for making indirect speech. Only if the reporting verb or first sentence of direct speech belongs to the Past tense, changes will be made in tense reported speech for making indirect speech. She said that she was watching a movie. Tense changed Direct Speech: He says that he is playing cricket. No change in tense Rule No. The pronoun or subject of reported speech is sometime changed according to the pronoun or subject or Object of the reported verb first sentence of Direct speech. The possessive pronouns i. He said that he ate two apples. She said to me that she liked my book. If there is time mentioned in the sentence of Direct speech, the time will be changed in Indirect Speech. There are certain rules changing the time. She said that she was buying a laptop that day. He said that he needed my help then.

5: Direct + Indirect Speech | Exercises + PDF

*Normally, the tense in reported speech is one tense back in time from the tense in direct speech: She said, "I am tired."
= She said that she was tired.*

Have you read these? You may either use the actual words spoken by Stalin or report in your own words what he said. The following points should be noted: The first word of the reported speech begins with a capital letter. The reported speech is separated by a comma from the reporting verb. The comma separating the reporting verb from the reported speech is removed. The tense of the reporting verb is never changed. The question mark and the mark of exclamation are not used. The interrogative the imperative and exclamatory sentences are put as statements. While changing direct speech into indirect speech the rules of sequence of tenses are follows. He says that Saima is a blogger. Past Perfect and Past Perfect Continuous remain unchanged. Will changes into would, shall into should, can into could and may into might. I said that Priya Prakash Varrier was going to Pune. Azhar said that it had been raining. He said that Mac is better than windows laptop. Our teacher said that time and tide wait for none. Words showing Nearness of time or place are changed into words showing Distance. He told me that I am not a genius. He said that he is a rich man.

6: Basic rules of reported speech « English Practice » Learn and Practice English Online

Reported speech exercises PDF Printable exercises with answer keys to download for free.. Reported questions + commands PDF Exercises to practise questions, commands and requests in the reported speech.

Look at the following sentences: She says that she is a little bit nervous. In the first sentence, the reporter conveys the message of the girl using her actual words i. Thus, both direct and indirect speeches are two different ways of reporting a statement of person. In simple words, quoting a person using your own words is called an indirect speech. Reported Speech Source Key Terminology During the process, you will come across many important terms that you need to know better so that to convert any direct speech into indirect speech easily and without any hassle. Consider the following sentences: Basic Rules Before proceeding ahead, it is mandatory to memorize these rules: Changes in Person of Pronouns: This verb could be in any tense i. He says that he is ill. She says that she sang a song. You say that you will visit London. They said that they took exercise every day. Present Continuous is changed into Past Continuous Tense. They said that they were taking exercise every day. Present Perfect is changed into Past Perfect Tense. They said that they had taken exercise. They said that they had been taking exercise since morning. Past Indefinite is changed into Past Perfect Tense. They said that they had been taking exercise. They said that they would take exercise. Changes in Tense Source.

7: Reported speech Rules

Direct and indirect speech: an overview of the rules May 2, - When the reporting verb is in the past tense, all present tenses in the direct speech will change into the corresponding past tenses.

Reported speech exercises PDF Printable exercises with answer keys to download for free. Mixed test on reported speech PDF tests with answers to download for free. Reported speech PDF rules Printable rules with examples to download for free. Direct and indirect speech If we want to say what other people said, thought or felt, we can use the direct or indirect speech. He said he liked it. He thought that Irene was late. She hoped she would pass the exam. The indirect speech is typically introduced by verbs such as say, tell, admit, complain, explain, remind, reply, think, hope, offer, refuse etc. She explained that she had been at the seaside. If these verbs are in the past tense, we change the following: Present - past "I never understand you," she told me. Present perfect - past perfect "I have broken the window," he admitted. Past - past perfect "She went to Rome," I thought. Will - conditional Will changes into the conditional. I will come on Sunday," he reminded me. As you can see, both the past tense and the present perfect change into the past perfect. I shall, we shall usually become would. I should, we should usually change into would. The verb forms remain the same in the following cases: If we use the past perfect tense. If the reporting verb is in the present tense. When we report something that is still true. When a sentence is made and reported at the same time and the fact is still true. With modal verbs would, might, could, should, ought to, used to. After wish, would rather, had better, it is time. We do not change the past tense in spoken English if it is clear from the situation when the action happened. We must change it, however, in the following sentence, otherwise it will not be clear whether we are talking about the present or past feelings. If the modal verb must does not express obligation, we do not change it. B Pronouns We have to change the pronouns to keep the same meaning of a sentence. Sometimes we have to use a noun instead of a pronoun, otherwise the new sentence is confusing. If we only make mechanical changes Kevin said he had killed them , the new sentence can have a different meaning - Kevin himself killed them. This and these are usually substituted. Mary said Greg had come yesterday, it is not correct, because it means that he came on Saturday. The time expressions change as follows. Note If something is said and reported at the same time, the time expressions can remain the same. On the other hand, if something is reported later, the time expressions are different in the indirect speech. Last week Jim said: Jim said he was playing this week. Here usually becomes there. But sometimes we make different adjustments. Reported questions Direct questions become reported questions with the same word order as statements. The reporting verb say changes into ask, want to know, wonder If is more common and whether is more formal. Reported commands, requests and advice The commands, requests and advice mostly have the same form in English: In the direct speech we do not mention the person in the imperative. In the indirect speech the person addressed must be mentioned. Tell can introduce statements, commands, requests or advice. The form is different, however. Commands, requests or advice with tell "Leave the room," he told John. Similarly ask is used in reported questions, commands, requests or advice in different forms. Questions with ask "Will you make coffee? Commands, requests or advice with ask "Make coffee, please," he said.

Learn English grammar All in one is a free Channel for English learners.

Would you like more practice? Get a new grammar lesson every day, a new listening lesson every week, in-depth courses and personal help from me by email. [Click here for more information.](#) Reported Questions So now you have no problem with making reported speech from positive and negative sentences. But how about questions? Where do you live? How can we make the reported speech here? The tense changes are the same, and we keep the question word. So we need to change the grammar to a normal positive sentence. Maybe this example will help: She asked me where I lived. Do you see how I made it? The direct question is in the present simple tense. Then I need to change the verb to the past simple. She asked me where Julie was. We make the question form of the present simple of be by inverting changing the position of the subject and verb. So, we need to change them back before putting the verb into the past simple. Here are some more examples: Direct Question Where is the Post Office, please? She asked me where the Post Office was. What are you doing? She asked me what I was doing. Who was that fantastic man? She asked me who that fantastic man had been. Do you like chocolate? She asked me if I liked chocolate. Here are a few more examples:

9: Indirect Speech for All Tenses - Rules and Details

Reported Speech Definition Rules and Examples, learn English grammar with easy and simple method, some important english grammar and rules, english exercises grammar, learn english through online, basic english grammar for english language learners.

Access thousands of brilliant resources to help your child be the best they can be. What are direct and indirect speech? From Year 3 onwards your child will learn to write direct speech quoting exact words spoken and indirect speech reporting a conversation. What is direct speech? Direct speech is a sentence in which the exact words spoken are reproduced in speech marks also known as quotation marks or inverted commas. What is indirect speech? Indirect speech is when the general points of what someone has said are reported, without actually writing the speech out in full. It is sometimes called reported speech. He told his friend Louise about this and that he thought their teacher might be a witch. When do children learn about direct speech? Teachers will start to teach children how to set out direct speech in Year 3. The general rules of direct speech are: Speech is opened with speech marks. Each line of speech starts with a capital. The line of speech ends with a comma, exclamation mark or question mark. A reporting clause is used at the end said Jane, shouted Paul, replied Mum. A full stop goes after the reporting clause. If the direct speech in the sentence is broken up by information about who is speaking, add in a comma or question mark or exclamation mark to end the first piece of speech and a full stop or another comma before the second piece before the speech marks , for example: In Year 5, children may be taught a literacy unit that guides them in writing a newspaper article including the use of indirect or reported speech. In Year 6, children may be encouraged to use indirect speech when writing a biography or practising further journalistic writing. When changing direct speech into indirect speech, changes have to be made to a sentence. Verb tenses usually shift back a tense into the past Word order often needs to change Pronouns often need to change Words indicating place and time need to change By Year 6 children should be setting out speech and punctuating it correctly in their stories. In fiction indirect speech can sometimes be helpful if a character in a story wants to recount a conversation they have had in the past. For direct and indirect speech worksheets and activities to help your child put the theory into practice look through our punctuation worksheets.

Mixing the Colours I want to be in musicals World war i mini assessments 5th grade Europe: Reading, Writing, Research : 100 Reproducible Activities Directions for Visitors 180 Nook 7 inch tablet Zelda link to the past strategy guide Cmt 2018 24 The Valley of Kebar Czech Republic Government And Business Contacts Handbook The magnetic field of the earth A critique of MacIntyre : why philosophy isnt enough. Baghdad during the Abbasid caliphate They are still with me (Pinkasei edut) Plant-induced soil changes Earned value professional study guide Unwinding the Belly Pakistan-Afghanistan (Taliban relations Java design building better apps and applets Social sciences today Combatting old and new social risks Evelyn Huber and John D. Stephens Evangelism in eclipse. Links in the chassidic legacy Entertainment, Arts and Cultural Services Review of the Department of Energys Hanford radioactive tank waste privatization contract Memoirs of Elizabeth Frankenstein Slow down the world Luminious harmony Czechoslovakian pottery Practical database programming with visual c net Preaching as dialogue Quantum Probability and Related Topics Gautama buddha story in english Damiano brigo fabio mercurio interest rate models Ellucian degree wont let me BLS My Utmost for His Highest (Believers Life System) Brain quest grade 3 Jewish American and Holocaust Literature Impact of insurance status on colorectal cancer screening Ermilo Barrera Jr. Elizabeth Ward, and Mona Sha Celebrate Cricket