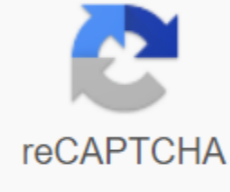




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If you want to download the Rules of Direct and Indirect Speech in PDF, you are in the right place. This page will help you understand the basics of direct indirect speech with easy understanding. The file contains direct and indirect speech rules for questions of the sentences reported by speech for time, imperative, stipulates and exclamation points. In addition to this, you can also find how easy it is to understand the process of changes in reported speech with examples and exercises. Direct and indirect table of speech rules Click below the link to download direct and indirect speech rules in PDF format. Download Direct and Indirect Speech Rules Table PDF Well, it is recommended to practice reported speech rules with examples online for better understanding. If you want to get an expert hand in practice reported speech rules online. The reported rules of speech PDF By clicking on the link above, you can also get the rules of the reported speech in PDF format. Let's practice online by clicking the links below. Click here to understand the reported speech rules with detailed examples online Beyond all this, you can find the reported Speech Exercises PDF Download here for further research into reported speech exercises practice online or download a PDF. Go to the content Let's start with a complete guide to teaching storytelling types such as direct and indirect speech, definition, rules, examples and exercises for class 6,7,8,9,10 and 11. This simple guide is equally useful for children as well as young people. We've tried to explain with diagrams, tables, infographics and video tutorials to give you a better understanding of the topic. Direct Indirect Speech Introductory Video Before we begin our training, let's take a look at this video. A narrative is the statement of a speaker's words or a conversation. The conversation can be between two people or as much as possible. Speaking or addressing the speaker's words is known as narration. These words can be told in a number of ways, and these methods are covered within the framework of this topic. Let's look at the different types of narration (also called speech types) Speech types there are basically two types of speech Direct Speech Indirect Definition of Speech Direct and Indirect Speech As the words themselves describe that direct indirect speech is opposite to each other. Today's lesson is aimed at new learners who want to learn Direct, Indirect Speech in an easy way. We start with definition, we go with examples, we start answering questions, and our support with you has no end and no restrictions. What is direct speech? Direct words do not mean any alternative way, and speech means speaking. Thus, speaking the exact words as said by someone direct speech. Let's all be a joy. If I said that I have a lot of friends, and Robert explains it Richard quotes the same words with my reference as: Administrator said: I have a lot of friends It's straight because no change is made with my words. Nwo Nwo Learn the Definition of Direct Speech. It says: Direct speech is a form of speech where you can convey an exact statement of a person in your own words. Hopefully you have understood the context of the definition in a simple way, let's look at the examples now: The direct sentence speech has two parts; Reporting speech. A reported speech. Words used before an inverted comma are a reporting speech. This is part of the sentence that shows the background of the conversation. As in the example above, the speech reporting tells the context of the story that the conversation occurred between him and me. Words in an inverted comma are reported speeches. The reported word shows that the words that were used in the conversation. In direct speech, these words are exactly the same as the speaker himself said. Let's look at a few examples of speech reporting and speech report in the table below: A speech report told him: I'm unwell today. Gregory said: Free the cash register for me, please. What is indirect speech? Indirect speech is a form of speech when a person conveys his experience of a particular event, situation or refers to a person in his own words. It's written without quotation marks. It was a book definition to the question, let's explain it in simple words. If words spoken by someone are told or spoken by someone else in their own way or in style, this is called indirect speech. Take the same example that was taken for a live speech. If I said I have a lot of friends, and Robert explains it to Richard quoting these words in his own way with my reference like: The Administrator told me that he has many friends. It is now indirect speech because the words are not accurate he used suitable pronouns and my exact words with exact pronouns are not told. That is, indirect speech is an interpretation of an event or situation by a person, in his own words. Let's take a few examples. The main points of indirect speech In indirect commas of speech (,) will be replaced: to, if that, etc. The reported speech will not be covered with inverted commas or quotes () because the words are not accurately quoted. The reporting verb (e.g. Saeed) will be replaced (told, commanded, ordered, advised, responded, acknowledged, asked or insisted, etc.). Note that the verb of reporting is used in the reporting speech of direct speech. The first person's proun is transformed into a third person's proun. Changes in the reported speech Here are several words (pronouns, prepositions) that will be changed in the reported speech of the indirect speech. Direct Speech Oblique Speech I He / She Me Him / Her We We Give Them Here Now, Then Today That Day The Previous Day Tomorrow the next day to the last previous it is that these, therefore, from there as just after words such as now, today, yesterday, tomorrow, back, last, this, these, these, thus, just before you change only in the event of reporting speech in the past tense. If the reporting speech is in the present tense or future tension, these words will be changed (or will remain the same) depending on the conditions. A report verb (say) will be added if you don't mention hearing. For example, his boss said he might be there early. The reporting verb (see) will be added when we mention the hearth. For example, his boss told her he might be there early. Pronouns change in speech as necessary in the reporting speech. Such as: I told him: You do not help me. Will be drawn like: I told him that he was not helping me. Here you turn into Him because the speaker spoke to him. Examples of Direct and Indirect Speech is an integral part of learning English. It is also important for schoolchildren, colleges and university studies. Direct and indirect speech has specific rules of study, as reported speech is assertive, imperative, thums and exclamation points. In addition, the rules of speech with strenuous changes, changes in pronouns and modal verbs, etc. should be changed accordingly. Here are a few examples: Direct speech indirect speech He says: I am sick. He tells me he is sick You tell me: My brother is very kind to me. Tell me your brother is very nice to you. They'll say. We don't work. They'll say they don't work. He tells me: I passed the exam in class A. He tells me that he passed the exam in class A. She says: My book is new. She says her book is new. You say: I'm telling the truth, you're saying you're telling the truth. He tells her: I love you. He tells her he loves her. I say to the teacher: I respect you. I tell the teacher I respect him. They tell me: You can't help them. They tell me I can't help them. I tell her: You hate me. I tell her she hates me. We tell them, You're not helping us. We tell them, You're not helping us. She tells me: I can do it for you. She tells me she can do it for me. You're telling him, I'm going there now. Tell him you'll come here. He says to her, You did me a favor. He tells her she did him a favor. He tells you: I may come to you soon. He tells you that it may come to you soon. Before moving forward, let's solve one exercise: Direct Indirect Speech Exercise 1 Click start the Start button and start the quiz. Rule 2 - If the reporting speech is in the past and is not reported if verb is in the past tense and reported speech not in the past tense (this (this) (now) this rule will only apply then. According to this rule, the reported speech will change in the past form. Such as, present uncertain in the past uncertain, the present is perfect in the past perfect time. In the same way, WILL or SHALL will be converted into WOULD or SHOULD accordingly. Here's the procedure for addressing this issue: The Procedure for Solving.1 The reporting verb said to remain the same or can be changed to said, asked, etc. 2. Commas and quotes (inverted comma) should be replaced by the word THAT 3. Change in pronouns (subject and object) as described above. 4. Change tense accordingly. Other changes will be made in accordance with standard rules. Changes in accordance with Rule 2 Direct Speech (reportedly) Tense Indirect Speech Tense (Reportedly) Present Perpetual Tension Present Time Perfect Tense Present Perfect Tense Past Perfect Tense Islam/are/were/Have/Shall-Should/May May May Can He Could Have Said that day he felt sick. He said: I am writing a letter now. He said he wrote a letter at the time. He said to me: I'm glad to be here tonight. He said he was glad to be there that evening He told me: I did your job. He told me he did my job. He said to me: I often told you not to play with fire. He told me that he often told me not to play with fire He told you: You are a liar. He told me you were a liar The Doctor told him, I'm not going to test your eyes. The doctor told him he wouldn't test his eyes. She wrote to me: I am writing and that time for your return. She wrote to me what she wrote and what I want my return. He said to me, I don't believe you. He told me he didn't believe me. He said to me, I'll avenge your grievances. He told me he'd avenge my grievances. I told him: You can't leave me now. I told him he couldn't leave me then. You said to me, You broke your promise. You told me I broke my promise. They said to me: We are here to help you. They told me they were there to help me. I told them, You'll come to us. I told them they were coming to us. They said to me, You can go now. They told me I could go then. Exercise 2 Let's solve the exercise from Rule 2, we just learned: Rule 3 - Universal Truth If reporting a verb is in the past tense and there is any universal truth in informed speech. It will remain the same. The universal truth is any statement that does not get affected over time and remain the same forever. Here's how to solve such proposals: Decision Procedure1. The reporting verb said to remain the same or can be changed to said, asked, etc. Commas and quotes (inverted comma) should be replaced by the word THAT 3. The reported speech will remain the same. Decided examples: Direct speech indirect speech He said: The Earth moves around the sun. He said the earth was moving around the Sun. He said: God is merciful. He said God was merciful. He said: There are four seasons of the year. He said there are four seasons a year. They said: Summer is hot. They said summer was hot. She said: Karachi is Pakistan's largest city. She said that Karachi is Pakistan's largest city He told me: The Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) is The Last Messenger of God. He told me that the Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) is God's last messenger. I told him: Trump is the president of the United States. I told him that Trump is the president of the United States. He told me: There are seven days a week. He told me he had seven days a week. You told him, China is the biggest country in the world. You told him that China is the largest country in the world. He said: Riad is the capital of the KSA. He said Riad is the capital of the KSA. I told him: There are twelve months of the year. I told him I had twelve months of the year. He said: The sun is moving around the Milky Way. He said the sun was moving around the milky path. I said: There are fifty-two weeks of the year. I said there are fifty-two weeks of the year. He told me: Rani the Cat is the largest fort in the world. He told me that Rani the Cat is the largest fort in the world. I told him: Winter is a cool season. I told him that winter is a cool season. Exercise 3 Let's resolve the exercise of Rule 3, we just learned: Rule 4 - Reporting and reporting speech in the past is tense If reporting speech and informed speech are both in the past time. When converted into indirect speech, The Reported Speech will be transformed into the past of Perfect Tense. Here are a few examples: Solved examples: Direct speech indirect speech He said: He died of cholera. He said he died of cholera. He said to me, I wasn't home yesterday. He told me he wasn't home the night before. He said to me: I did my job well. He told me he did his job well. He said to him, Sir, I'm not wrong. He respectfully told him that he had made no mistake. Ali told her: You're wasting your time here. Ali told her she was wasting her time there. He told them, I taught her a lesson. He told them he had taught her a lesson. I told him: My parents left for Mecca yesterday. I told him my parents had gone to Mecca the day before. He said to Richard, You didn't do well. I said: I helped him a lot. I said I helped him a lot. He said to him: I read the Holy Koran. He told him he had read the Holy Koran. He said: I was deceived by him. He told me I made him laugh. I told him, I didn't understand you. I told him I didn't understand him. You said, I left this party on principle. You said you left this party on principle. I told him, You didn't consider this option. I told him he wasn't considering it. Exercise 4 Let's solve the exercise from Rule 4, we just learned: Use direct indirect speech for different types of sentences Learn the following brief to understand the different use of direct indirect speech with all types of sentences. (1) Persistent sentences Those proposals that show a statement, approval or denial are called assertive proposals How to change direct indirect speech for pushy sentences?1. 'Said' in the reporting verb changed to said when taking an objective pronoun with it, for example, told me in told me. 2. All other basic rules are to change direct speech into indirect speech. Revealed examples: Direct Speech Indirect Speech She said: I'm not going to attend the wedding. She said she wasn't going to attend the wedding. He said: I watched my favorite movie. He said he watched his favorite movie. I said: I'm looking for a job here. I said I was looking for a job. She told me: This is not a profitable business. She told me it wasn't a profitable business. (2) Direct indirect change of speech for imperative sentences When a proposal shows a command, order, request, advice, etc. and ends with an exclamation point, it is called an imperative sentence. Basic rules:1. The reporting verb said changed according to the nature of the sentence. i.e. in ordered, commanded, offered, or advised, forbidden, requested, offered, banned, directed. 2. If there is a word in the reported speech at the beginning, please change it to requested or implored. All other general conversion rules will apply. Decided examples: Direct speech of an indirect speech He said: Please help me; I don't want to leave this job. He asked for help because he didn't want to leave the job. The commander said: March 1, soldiers! The commander ordered the soldiers to move on. The teacher told the pupil, Close the books quickly. The teacher ordered the student to quickly close the books. She said to the servant, Clean the room again quickly. She ordered the servant to clean the room again quickly. Ali told him, Get out. Ali ordered him to leave. He said to me, Get out of my office. He ordered me to leave his office. She said to me, Work hard at school. She told me to work hard. my research. He said to me: Be punctual. He suggested I be punctual. My father said to me: Never tell a lie. My father forbade to lie (OR) My father asked me not to lie. He said to Ali, Don't waste your time. He forbade Ali not to waste his time (OR) He asked Ali not to waste his time. He said to him, Please help me. He asked him to help him. He said to them, Let me go. He asked them to let him go. He said to me: Let her do the hard work. He asked me to let her do the hard work. He told us: Let's play the game. He asked us to play a game. He said to me: Leave this place at once. He ordered me to leave the place immediately. I said to him: Beware of him. I advised him to beware of him. I told him, don't miss the chance. I asked him not to miss the chance. He said to me: Kindly roll over. He asked me to give up. You said to me, Let's enjoy it. You suggested that we enjoy it. Exercise 5 Let's tackle the exercises from the imperative sentences we've just learned: (3) Direct indirect speech for questioning sentences is a matter of suggestion and end with question marks. How to make a direct and indirect speech of interrogators of sentences?1. Use if or whether if the reported speech starts with the have verbs. 2. No change if the reported speech begins with the words Wh (what, where, when, why). 3. change the reporting verb said in asked, asked or asked 4.Change reported verb from present to past or from past to past perfect. Study the examples below for direct speech indirect speech She said: Do you know who I am? She asked me if I knew who she was. He asked: What is the street number of your house? He asked what the street number of his house was. My father said: Are you still going to leave your job? My father said I still wanted to leave work. She said, Why are you crying here? She asked me why I was crying there. The teacher said to the student: Are you ready for the test? The teacher asked the student if he was ready for the test. He said to me: Will you listen to music? He asked me if I would listen to music. He said to me, Are you going to New York tomorrow? He asked me if I'd go to New York the next day. She said to me, Did you love anyone else? She asked me if I loved anyone else. He said to me: Can you speak English? He asked me if I could speak English. Ali said to her: Do you know of his love? Ali asked her if she knew of his love. She said to me: Did you reject my offer? She asked me if I had turned down her offer. Tariq

says to Khalid: Do you love me? Tariq asked Khalid if she loved him. Ali tells him: Can I come again? Ali asked him if he could come again. I said, Did I do this job? I asked if I did the job. He said to me, Do you want to learn? He asked me if I wanted to study. I asked him: Can I help you? I asked him if I could help him. You said to me, Did you do your homework? You asked me if I did my homework. I asked you: Did you do him a favor? I asked him if you'd done him a favor. He said to me, Did you hurt her? He asked me if I had hurt her. If the question is asked begins with words such as what, when, where, who, etc. these words will remain there after the conversion to indirect speech. All other coverage rules will apply. (unless/that will not be used to connect the speech to the speech.) Here are a few settled examples of direct speech indirect speech I told him: When do you stand up? I asked him when he got up. She asked me: Where are you going to understand? She asked me where I was going then. He said to me: What have you done? He asked me what I had done. He said to Ali, Why did you cry yesterday? He asked Ali why he had been crying the day before. They said to me: Who will visit your school tomorrow? They asked me who would visit my school the next day. He said to me, How's yours? He asked me how I was. He asked her what her pen was. He said to her, What's your father? He asked her what her father was. She said to him, When will you understand the hajj? She asked him when he was going to the hajj. I say to her: What is your purpose in life? I ask her what her purpose is in life. He says to me: Where were you yesterday? He asks me where I was the day before. I asked him: What did he want? I asked him what he wanted. He said to him, When are you coming here? He asked me when he would go there. You said to me, Who saw you there? You asked me who saw me here. I say to him: Why are you late today? I ask him why he's late that day. Exercise 6 and 7 Let's solve the exercise from the interrogator suggestions we just learned: 100 examples of direct and indirect speech (4). A direct, indirect speech with warning sentences, the Proposal, in which we express the hope, the prayer of any desire, is called the posting proposals. These sentences use an exclamation mark at the end of the sentence. What are the rules for reported statements for notification verdicts?1. Understand the sentence if it shows prayer, hope, or desire. 2. Omit the word May or whether that from the beginning reported speech and replace said: prayed and wanted, respectively. 3. Replace the exclamation sign with a full stop. Learn examples below of the direct speech of an indirect speech beggar said: May God you be lucky today. The beggar prayed that I would be lucky that day. He said: Will it! The father did not listen to his call. He wanted his father not to heed his call. She said: A what! last chance to meet my son. She wanted her to have one last chance to meet her son. The teacher said, God bless you with success. The teacher prayed that God would bless me for success. She said: May you succeed in all life's swelling. She prayed that I would succeed in all life days, she said, Let you live long. He prayed that I could live long. He said: God bless you. He prayed that God would bless me. They said: May God shower you with his favors. They prayed that God could shower me with his favors. He said: Let you be successful in the exam. He prayed that I could be successful in the examination. She said to me, Will your father be here today? She wanted my father to be there that day. He said to me: Could you be a cricketer. He wanted me to be a cricketer. The captain said: Will my team win the match? The captain wished his team to win the match. He said: It would be that I was rich. He wanted him to be rich. He said: Will I be born in the United States. He would like him to be born in the United States. I said to him, May God save you from all trouble. I prayed for him that God would save him from all trouble. He said to me: Oh, that you are not a hoax! He didn't want me to be a hoax. You said to me, Let you succeed in all your life's sah. You prayed for me to succeed in all life's sah. I said, Oh, he's not a liar. I didn't want him to be a liar. He said: Will I be a singer. He wanted him to be a singer. Exercise 8 Let's tackle the exercises from the warning sentences we've just learned: (5). Exclamation sentences Those sentences that express grief, surprise, joy are called exclamation points. They take interjection like alas, cheers, wow, etc. with them and take the exclamation point. Rules of exclamation points1. Understand the suggestion, whether it shows joy, grief, or interest. 2. Lower the interjection. 3. Replace the reporting verb said with a suitable word showing a miracle, grief or joy (exclaimed with joy / miracle / grief) Direct speech indirect speech He said: Alas! I left the perfect job. He exclaimed bitterly that he had left the perfect job. She said, Hurrah! My brother got the first position on the exam. She gladly exclaimed that her brother had won first place in the exam. He said: Bravo! Captain made a lovely batting. He applauded the captain and said he made a lovely batting. My mother said, Yeah! I lost my only son. The mother exclaimed bitterly that she had lost her only son. He said, Hurrah! We won the match. He exclaimed with joy that they had won the match. He said, Oh! He's back. He exclaimed with joy that he was back. He said: He's dead.' He exclaimed with grief that he had died. He said: Poo! The grapes are sour. He exclaimed with hatred that the grapes were sour. He said: How clever he is! He exclaimed with astonishment that he was clever. He said: Bravo! You've done well. He exclaimed with praise that I had done very well. He said: What a mistake you made! He exclaimed with surprise that I had made a big mistake. He said: How stupid you were! He exclaimed with surprise that I was very stupid. He said: What a beautiful girl she is! He exclaimed with praise that she was a very beautiful girl. He said: How lucky you are! He exclaimed with surprise that I was very lucky that I said to him: How liar you are! I exclaimed, telling him that he was a very liar. He said to me, Alas! I'm defeated. He exclaimed bitterly, telling me that he had been defeated. He said to me, What a joke it was! He exclaimed with surprise, telling me that it was a big joke. He said, Oh! He won. He exclaimed with joy that he had won. I said: What a beautiful girl she is! He praised that she was a very nice girl. Exercise 9 Let's tackle the exercises from exclamation points we've just learned: Frequently asked questions (frequently asked questions) What is direct and indirect speech? Direct and indirect speech are two different types of speech form. Direct speech is a form of speech where you can describe a person's exact statement in your own words. Indirect speech is a form of speech where a person describes his experience of an event, situation or refers to a person in his own words. What are direct speech and examples? 50 examples of direct and indirect speech direct and indirect speech table pdf. direct and indirect speech table pdf download. direct and indirect speech rules table. direct and indirect speech tense change table. direct and indirect speech conversion table. direct and indirect speech rules table pdf. direct and indirect speech tense table

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