

STEP 1 Read content notes P.T.Pack 5 B. After reading content notes come to Step 2.

STEP 2 The first few lessons in the textbook of class eight are on narration. We will take change of narrations of statements only.

1. The first point to be explained to the students is the term 'direct' and 'indirect' narration. Do not give any definition. Write four sentences on the blackboard and tell the students that sentence 1 and 3 are direct whereas 2 and 4 are indirect.

- (1) He says, "I am reading a book".
- (2) He says that he is reading a book.
- (3) He said, "Sita will come today".
- (4) He said that Sita would come the other day.

Now write these two sentences on the blackboard and ask students to identify whether they are in direct or indirect speech.

- (1) "Mohan is my brother", said the teacher.
- (2) He said that he would help her.

Stress the use of inverted comma and the capitalisation of the first letter in the inverted commas.

- (2) ~~(2)~~ Now go to the other point. Teach about the reporting verb and the reported speech.

"A direct narration has two parts, the reporting verb and the reported speech". Teach students now about the reporting verb and the reported speech.

(a) Write sentences on the blackboard.

- (1) He says, "I am reading a book".
- (2) He says, "Mohan is my brother".
- (3) "He will come today", said he.

- STEP 3 Distribute P. 1. Pack 5 C. Allow students to take their own time. Help students on request.
- STEP 4 Collect PLM from those students who have completed it in the classroom. Allow others to take it home. Ask them to bring it on the next day.
- STEP 5 Collect the material from all students. Evaluate criterion frames.
- Date
Sept.
22)
- Redistribute the PLM. Give Remedial Exercises to those who fail to secure 60% marks on the criteria frames.

- (1) Changes take place in punctuation.
 - (2) Changes may take place in (a) person, (b) tense, (c) place and time expressions and (d) structural layout.
2. Three points should be noted with regard to punctuation.
 - (a) Inverted commas are not used in indirect speech.
 - (b) Comma used after the reported verb is not used.
 - (c) The question mark is not used in indirect questions.
 - (d) The first letter of the direct speech is decapitalised.
 3. Changes with regard to person, tense etc. depend upon the nature of the reporting verb as well as on the reported speech.
 4. If the reporting verb is in past tense the verb of the reported speech will be replaced by corresponding verbs in the past tense. But this is not a rule. Sometimes verbs do not change (see 5).

The following hints may be helpful for remembering verb changes.

- (a) If the reporting verb is in present or future tense, the tense of the verb in the reported speech is not changed.

Examples

- Ram says to Sita, "I am wrong".
- Ram says to Sita that he is wrong.
- Ram will say to Sita, "The boy was smart".
- Ram will say to Sita that the boy was smart.

- (b) If the reporting verb is in the past tense the tense in the reported speech will be changed to the corresponding past tense.

Examples

- Ram said to Hari, "The boy writes home every week".
- Ram told Hari that the boy wrote home every week.
- He said, "I am going to my class".
- He told that he was going to his class.
- He said, "I will see her in London".
- He told me that he would see her in London.

- The teacher said, " The boys have been playing football".
The teacher told me that the boys had been playing football.
- He said, "If I had my pen, I could write the answer".
He said that if he had had his pen, he could have written answers.

Briefly stated:

Present simple	}	(past simple
present continuous			past continuous
past tense			past perfect
future tense			future in the past.
conditional			perfect conditional

5. If the reported speech relates to some universal or habitual fact, then the present indefinite is the reported speech is not changed to past indefinite. It remains unchanged.

Examples

- He said, "I get at 7 O'clock every day".
He said that he gets up at 7 O'clock every day.
- The Pope said, "God rules and governs all things".
The Pope said that God rules and governs all things.

6. Pronouns and possessive adjectives generally (not always) change as follows.

Direct	Indirect
I, me, my, mine	he (she), him(her), his(her)
We us our ours	his , hers
You, your, yours	they, them, their, theirs
	they, them, their, theirs.

7. The best guide to know what changes in pronouns will take place, is to see the situation and the context of the indirect narration.

The following example would make this point clear.

Ram said to Hari, "You must work hard".

Now if Mohan reminds this to Hari then he would say

Ram said to you that you must work hard.

If Mohan reports this to someone else, then he would say
 Ram said to Hari that he must work hard.

8. Words denoting nearness of time and space become the corresponding words denoting remoteness

this	-	that
these	-	those
here	-	there
now	-	then
ago	-	before
today	-	that day
tomorrow-		the next day
yesterday-		the previous day

III HINTS FOR P.T.PACK 5C

In programmed material P.T.Pack 5C the reporting verb is in present tense only. Hence there wouldn't be any change in the tense of the verb of the reported speech.

The only changes that are required are

- (a) Remove the inverted commas.
- (b) Remove the comma following the word 'said'.
- (c) Add 'that' (some people do not add 'that' while framing indirect sentences).
- (d) Make necessary changes in the pronouns and possessive pronouns.
- (e) Make necessary changes in place and time expressions. (See 8)

SCHOOL _____

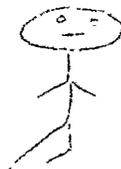
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Class _____ Section _____ Dated _____

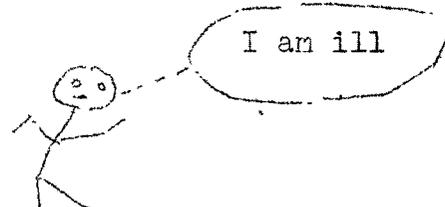
F.1



Hari



Ramu



Meena

Meena: I am ill (A)

Hari : What does Meena Say?

Ramu: Meena says that she is ill (B)

Rewrite the underlined sentences A and B

F.2

Hari : 'I can not hear Meena' ... (A)

What does Hari Says?

Hari says that he cannot hear Meena ... (B)

Rewrite sentences A and B

A. _____

B _____

F.3

Stop. Stand up and tell the teacher that you have written sentences A and B. The teacher will teach you something. AFTER that start with F.4

F.4.

Put the correct word from the words in the bracket

We use inverted commas in _____ speech

he.

(direct, indirect).

F.5

Hari Ram Mohan — I am ^{tired} ~~afraid~~

Mohan, " I am ill".

Hari "What does Mohan say?"

Mohan says that ___ is tired.

F.6.

Go back to F.2 . Read sentence A and B. Now complete the blanks.

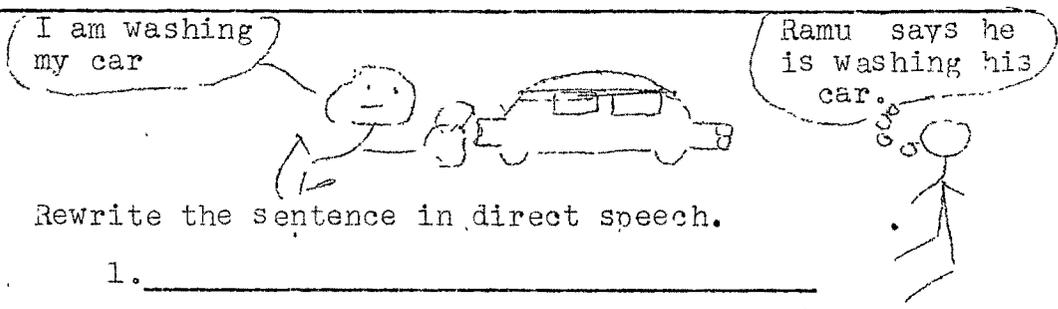
Sentence A is, _____ speech.

Sentence B is _____ speech.

Indirect speech is also called REPORTED Speech

he
~~direct~~.

F.7.



Rewrite the sentence in direct speech.

1. _____

Rewrite the sentence in indirect speech.

2. _____

direct
Indirect

F.8.

Kanti says, " I will learn music."

Kanti says that ___ will learn music.

1 I am wash-
ing my car
2 Ramu says
that he is
washing his
car

F.9.

Gopal, " ^{always} I read that book"

Gopal says that ___ always reads that book.

she

F.10

Following changes take place in Pronouns when direct speech is changed into indirect speech.

* I)	become	(he(she)
me)		(his(her)
my)		(his	hers
mine)					

F.11

Ram, " My teacher likes me".

Ram says that _____ teacher likes him.

F.12.

Sita says, 'My sister is not feeling well'

What does Sita say?

his

Sita says that _____ sister is not feeling well

F.13.

Hari says, " I am ill".

What does Hari say?

her

Hari says that _____ ill.

F.14.

Hari says " I am ill"
R.V. R.S.

R.V. = Reporting verb; R.S. Reporting speech.

Do not CHANGE THE TENSE OF THE REPORTING SPEECH IF THE REPORTING VERB IS IN PRESENT TENSE.

he is

Ram says, 'He is ill".

Ram says that he _____ ill.

F.15.

Ram says, " My friends like me".

Ram says that _____ friends _____ her.

is

F.18

Mohan says, ' Ram is my brother '.

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she wants

Mohan says that Ram _____ brother.

F.19-

1. DON'T USE INVERTED COMMAS IN INDIRECT SPEECH

2. DONT CHANGE THE TENSE OF THE VERB IN REPORTING
SPEECH WHEN THE REPORTING VERB IS IN PRESENT
TENSE.

is his

3. MAKE CHANGES IN PRONOUNS.

F.20

Change the following sentences into indirect
speech.

1. Rita says, " My brother works in Model School.

2. Mohan says, " my sister teaches me Gujrati."

3. Hari says, " I don't like tea".

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

REMEMBER

1. Don't use inverted commas in indirect speech.
2. Don't change the tense of the verb in the reported speech if the reporting verb is in the present tense.
3. Following changes take place in pronouns

(a) I) (he (she)
 me)) change (his (her) him
 my)) into (
 mine) (his hers

(b) we) change (they
 our) into (their
 us) (them

Examples

Ram says, I don't like him

Ram says that he doesn't like him.

Complete the indirect speech.

1. Hari Says, "I like her"
 Hari Says _____ her.
2. Sita says, "I want a glass of milk"
 Sita says that _____ a glass of milk.
3. Sita says, "Hari is her brother".
 Sita says that _____ brother.
4. Hari says, "I don't like getting up early".
 Hari says that _____ like getting up early.
5. Mohan says, "I like apples"
 Mohan says that _____ apples.
6. Mohan says, "I will give him a toy".
 Mohan says that _____ a toy.
7. Sita says, "I am reading a book".
 Sita says that _____ reading a book.

STOP Go to your teacher and show him what you
 have written. NOW GO
