



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH [2024– 2025]

TOPIC: DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

HANDOUT

RESOURCE PERSON: Ms. Farah Dalal

NAME: _____ CLASS: V SEC: _____ DATE: _____

DIRECT SPEECH AND INDIRECT SPEECH (REPORTED SPEECH)

The two ways of reporting a speech

DIRECT SPEECH

The exact words of a speaker are quoted.

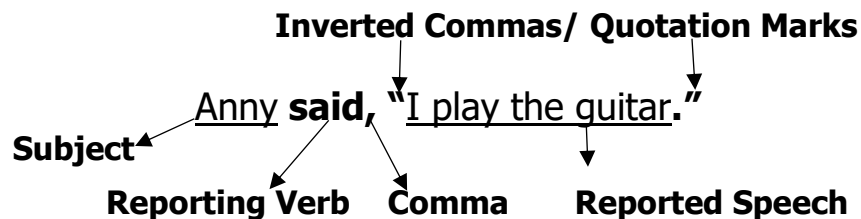
E.g. Ray said, "I learn music."

INDIRECT SPEECH (REPORTED SPEECH)

The speech is reported without quoting the exact words of the speaker.

E.g. Ray said that he learnt music.

Direct Speech: Key Terminology:



DIRECT SPEECH FACTS

E.g. Alan said, "I'm happy."

- The Reporting Verb is followed by a comma.
- Reported Speech is placed within the quotation marks.
- The first word of the Reported Speech begins with a capital letter.

INDIRECT SPEECH FACTS

E.g. Alan said that he was happy.

- Reporting verb is not followed by a comma but by a conjunction (that etc.)
- The quotation marks are omitted.
- Capitalization depends on the word.

The speech can be interchanged.

DIRECT SPEECH



INDIRECT SPEECH

Points to be noted while changing Direct Speech to Indirect Speech. (Only statements are considered here.)

*** Change in Tenses:**

* When the Reporting Verb is in the past tense, the Reported Speech changes are as follows.

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
<u>Simple Present Tense</u> He <u>said</u> , "I eat pizza."	<u>Simple Past Tense</u> He said that he ate pizza.
<u>Present Progressive Tense</u> He <u>said</u> , "I am eating pizza."	<u>Past Progressive Tense</u> He said that he was eating pizza.

Some exceptions

If the Direct Speech indicates a 'universal truth' or a 'habitual action', the tense form of the Direct Speech will not be changed, even if the 'Reporting Verb' is in Simple Past Tense.

HABITUAL FACT:

E.g. Mary said, "I wake up at 7 am every day." (Direct Speech)
 Mary said that she wakes up at 8 am every day. (Indirect Speech)

UNIVERSAL / GENERAL TRUTH:

E.g. He said, "We cannot live without air." (Direct Speech)
 He said that we cannot live without air. (Indirect Speech)

***Change in Pronouns:** When you change the Direct Speech to the Indirect Speech, the pronouns should match the person talking or the person being talked about.

E.g. 1. The girl said, "I have a new pet." (Direct Speech)
 The girl said that she had a new pet. (Indirect Speech)

E.g. 2. Pari said, "She writes neatly." (Direct Speech)
 Pari said that she wrote neatly. (Indirect Speech)

*** Change in Time and Place:**

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
here	there
now	then/at that time
this	that
these	those
today	that day
tomorrow	the next day/the following day
yesterday	the previous day/ the day before
a week ago	a week before
next week	the following week
last week	the week before/the previous week
ago	before
last month	the month before/the previous month
next year	the following year
in three years	three years from then

***Change in Modals**

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
will	would
shall	should
can	could
may	might
must	had to
would	would
could	could
might	might
should	should
ought to	ought to

- When the Reporting Verb is in the Simple Present or the Simple Future Tense the tense of the Reported Speech remains the same.

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Tam <u>says</u> , "I play chess."	Tam says that he plays chess.
Aalia <u>will say</u> , "Tomorrow is a holiday."	Aalia will say that tomorrow is a holiday.

Note: The Reporting Verb 'says to' will be changed to 'tells'.

E.g. Roy **says to** Riya, "I will meet you soon." (Direct Speech)
 Roy **tells** Riya that he will meet her soon. (Indirect Speech)

Similarly, The Reporting Verb 'said to' will be changed to 'told'

E.g. Mira **said to** Keya, "I am going out." (Direct Speech)
 Mira **told** Keya that she was going out. (Indirect Speech)