

# Welcome to Ishan's English Care

Ishan's English Care  
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# Narration (উক্তি)

উক্তি

Single Sentence Narration

Passage Narration

বক্তা যা বলে তাই

Speech এবং Narration

Narration দুই প্রকার। যথা;

Direct Narration

Indirect Narration

FST

FIRST FUTURE

**Direct Narration:** বক্তাৱ উক্তি যদি নিজে/সৱাসৱি অৰ্থাৎ প্রত্যক্ষ ভাবে  
প্ৰকাশ পায়, তাকে Direct Narration বলে।

Ex: Alif said to Jabir, "I can do it now."

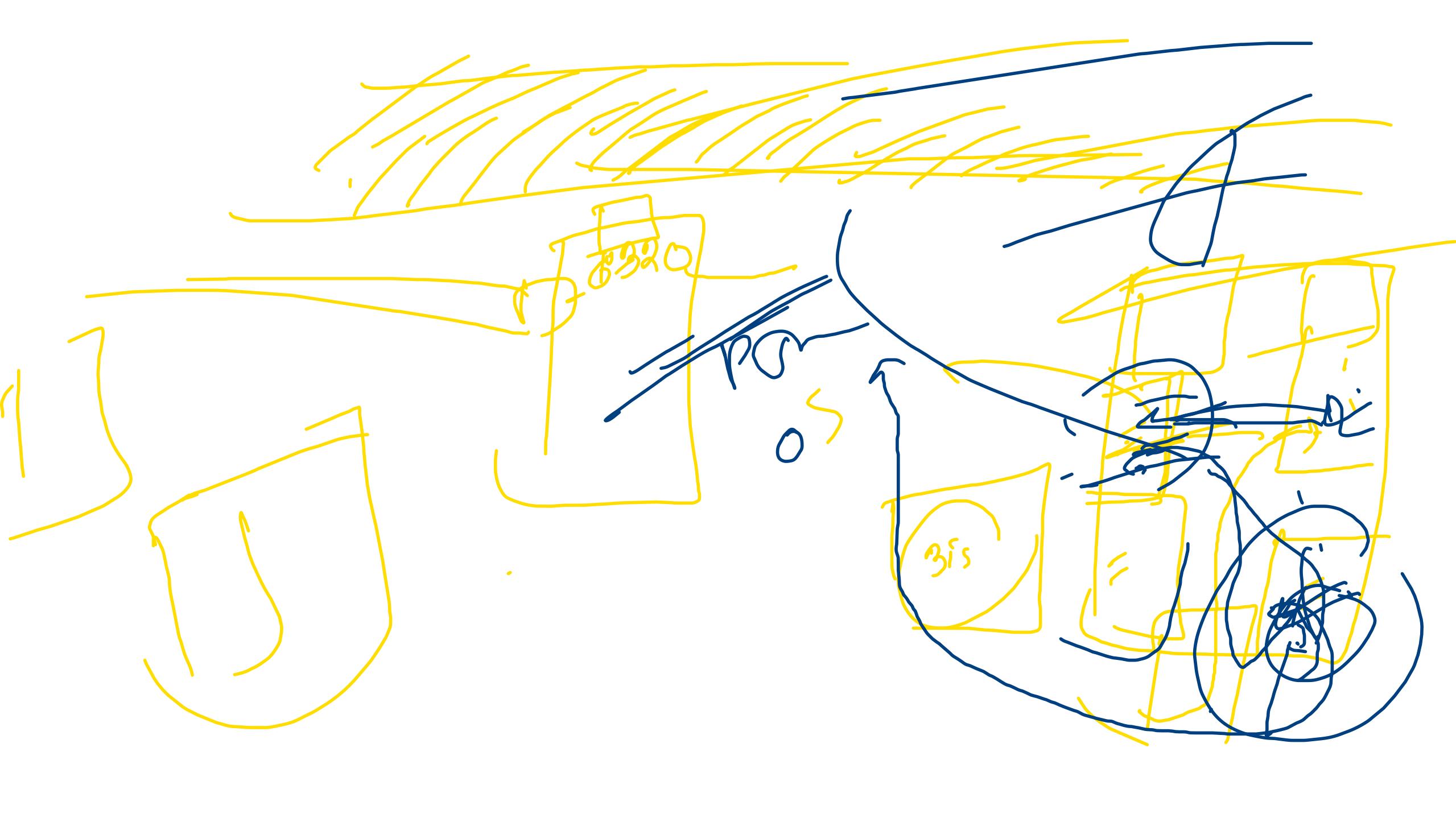
 Reporting Verb      Reported Speech

Indirect Narration: বক্ত্বার উক্তি যদি নিজে/সরাসরি অর্থাৎ প্রত্যক্ষ ভাবে  
প্রকাশিত না হয়ে পরোক্ষ ভাবে প্রকাশ পায়, তাকে Indirect Narration  
বলে।

Ex: Alif told Jabir that he could do it then.

~~Narration~~ প্রতিটি Sentence- এ হয়।  
Sentence পাঁচ প্রকার।

- 1. Assertive Sentence
- 2. Interrogative Sentence
- 3. Imperative Sentence
- 4. Optative Sentence
- 5. Exclamatory Sentence



## Assertive Sentence

- প্রথমে Sub এবং শেষে Full Stop (.) কসবে।

Ex: Bangladesh is a beautiful country.

## Interrogative Sentence

- প্রথমে Wh/ Auxiliary verb/ do, did, does এবং শেষে Question Mark (?) কসবে।

Ex: What is your name?

## Imperative Sentence

- প্রথমে verb/ Let এবং শেষে Full Stop (.) বসবো

Ex: Get up early.

Ex: Let us go out for a walk.

## Optative Sentence

- প্রথমে May/long live এবং শেষে Full Stop (.) বসবো

• Wish থাকবো

Ex: May Allah bless you.

Ex: Good Morning

## Exclamatory Sentence

- প্রথমে Alash, Hurrah, Fie, Wh এবং শেষে (!)

বসবো।

Alash!

Ex: Hurrah! We won the game.

Ex: What a clever girl you are!

S a .d

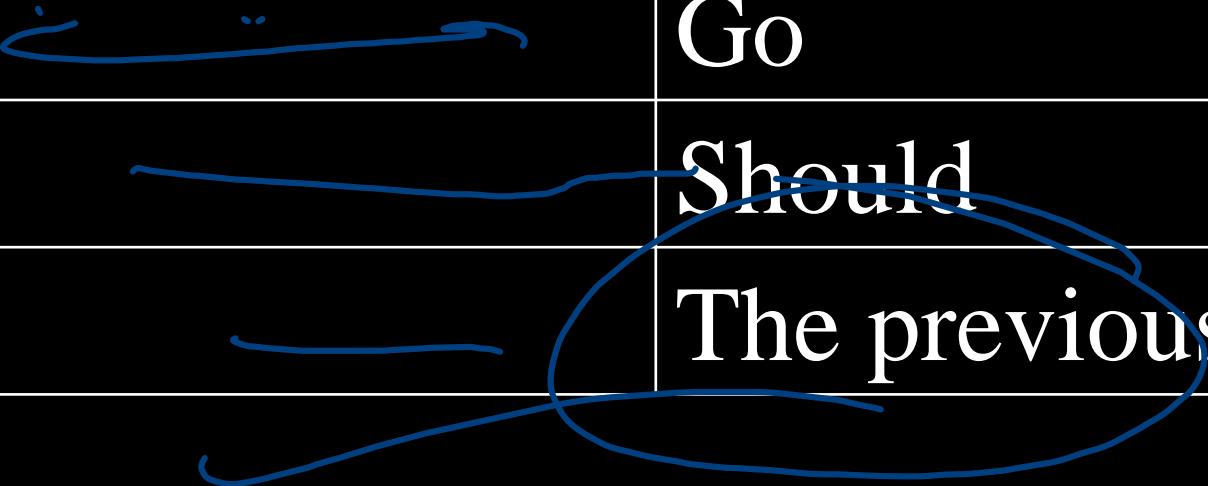
" , . . .

যেকোনো Sentence এর ক্ষেত্রেই Direct থেকে Indirect করার  
সময় Reporting verb টি Past tense এ থাকলে Reported  
Speech এ কিছু সময় বা স্থান সূচক শব্দের পরিবর্তন হয়।

Direct	Indirect
Now	Then
Ago	Before
Today	That day
Tonight	That night

Direct	Indirect
Tomorrow	The next day / <i>the following day</i>
Yesterday	The Previous day
Last night	The previous night
Here	There
Hence	Thence <i>(✓ ✓)</i>
This	That
These	Those
Thus <i>(m)</i> <i>(m)</i>	So/ In that way

Direct	Indirect
Come	Go
Should	Should
Last	The previous



# Assertive Sentence

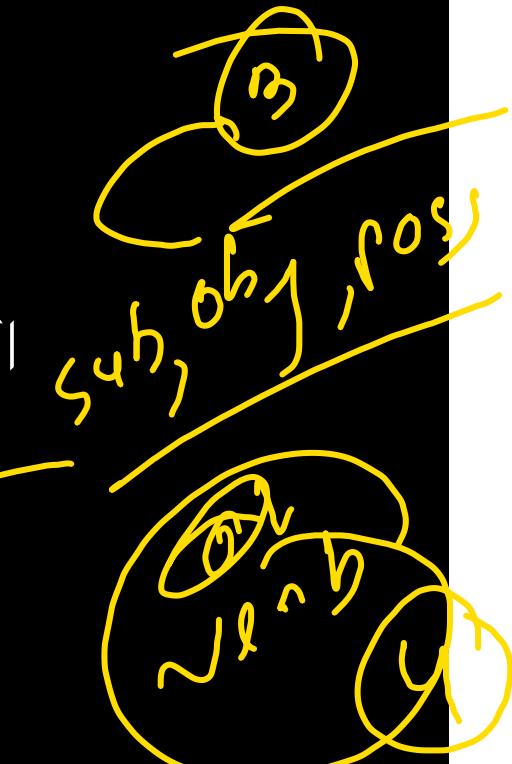
**Direct** —— **Indirect**

1) Reporting Verb এ Say এর পরিবর্তে Say ই হবে,  
Said এর পরিবর্তে Said ই হবে,  
Said to এর পরিবর্তে Told হবে।

[ told এর পর Object হবে]

2) “...” উঠে যাবে এবং এর পরিবর্তে that রসবে।

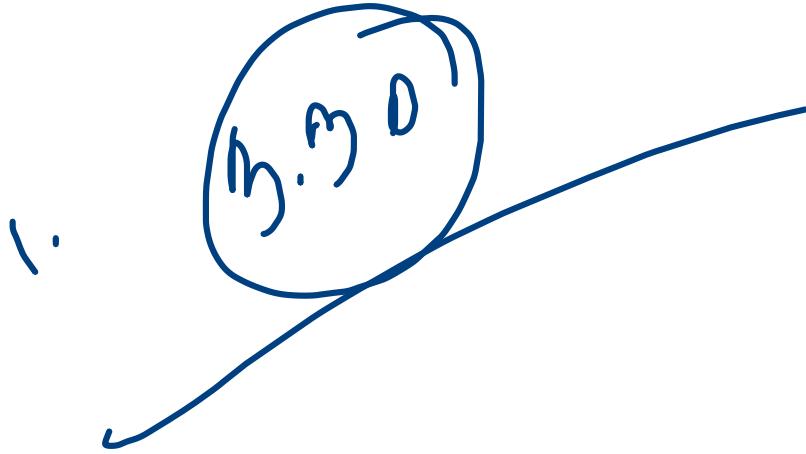
Example: Tomal said to Tridip, “I am sick”.  
= Tomal told Tridip that .....



### ৩) Subject, Object, Possessive এর পরিবর্তন হবে।

	Subject ✓	Object ✓	Possessive ✓
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular	I	me	my
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural	we	us	our
2 <sup>nd</sup> Person	you	you	your
3 <sup>rd</sup> Person singular	he/she (যেকোনো নাম)	him/her	His/her
3 <sup>rd</sup> Person plural	they/ - নাম	them	their

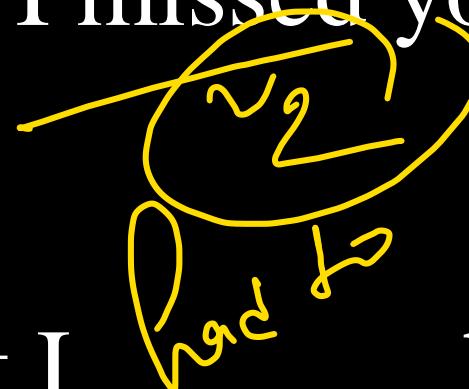
Prerna



- Reported Speech এর 1<sup>st</sup> Person Reporting Verb এর Subject কে Follow করবে।
- Reported Speech এর 2<sup>nd</sup> Person Reporting Verb এর Object কে Follow করবে।
- Reported Speech এর 3<sup>rd</sup> Person এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হবে না।

Follow করার পর Reported  
speech এর Person টি যে Form  
এ আছে, যাকে Follow করছে তাকে  
এই Form এ নিতে হবে।

**Example:** He said to me, “You must help me to carry this bag now because I am coming here to see my mother today and I missed you two days ago ”.



= He told me that I wanted him to carry that bag then because he was going there to see his mother that day and he had missed me two days before.

৪)

Reported Speech এর verb পরিবর্তন হবে

Direct

Indirect

Present Indefinite

am/is/are

V<sub>1</sub>

Present Continuous

am/is/are+V+ing

Present Perfect Tense

have/has+V<sub>3</sub>

Past Indefinite

was/were

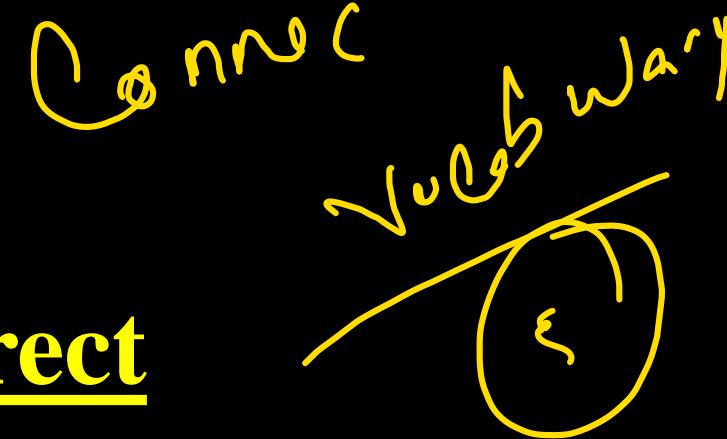
V<sub>2</sub>

Past Continuous

was/were+V+ing

Past Perfect Tense

had+V<sub>3</sub>



## Direct

Present Perfect Continuous

have/has+been+V+ing

Past Indefinite

V<sub>2</sub>

Past Continuous

Was/were+V+ing

Past Perfect

Past Perfect Continuous

## Indirect

Past Perfect Continuous

had been+V+ing

Past Perfect

had+V<sub>3</sub>

Past Perfect Continuous

had been+V+ing

No Change

No Change

Q

# Direct

## Future Indefinite

Shall/will+V<sub>1</sub>

Must (চিরত্বন)

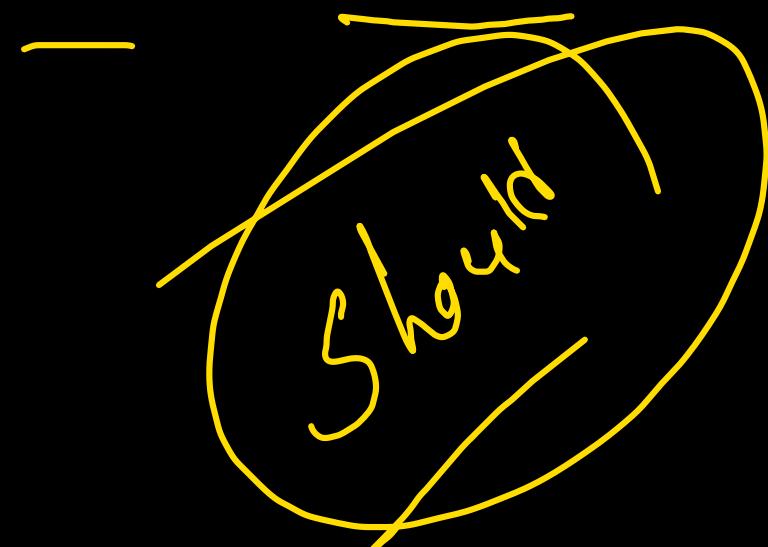
Must (চিরত্বন নয়)

# Indirect

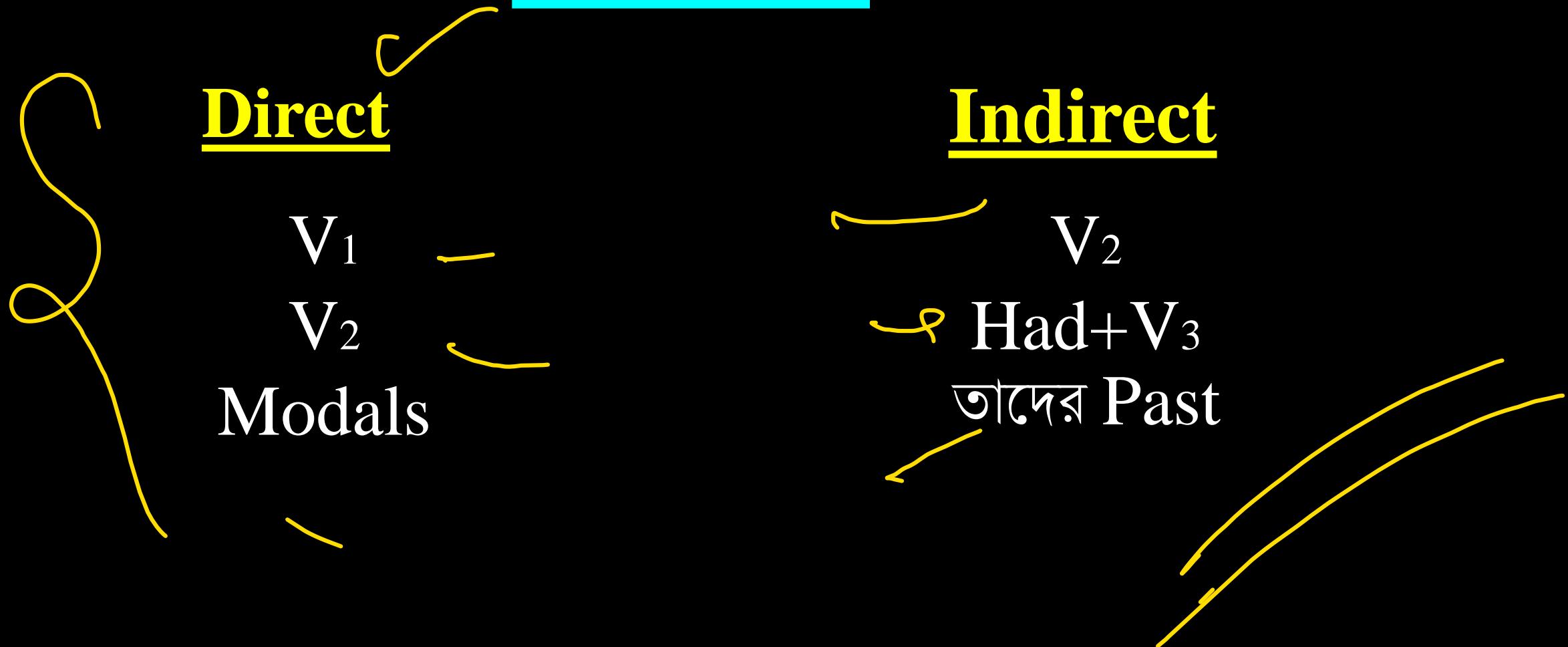
Would+ V<sub>1</sub>

Must

Had to



# Shortcut



➤ Reported Speech এ চিরন্তন, সত্য বাক্য থাকলে এর কোনো  
পরিবর্তন হবে **না**

Ex: He said, “The earth moves around the sun.”

= *He said that* “

➤ Reporting Verb **Present** হলে Reported Speech **Present**  
হবে।

Ex: He **said**, “I **was** sick.”

= *He said that he had been sick*

Ex: He **says**, “I **am** sick.”

= *He says that he is sick*

Reporting Verb এ দুইটা Third Person থাকলে  
Indirect এ Person এর পাশে () দিয়ে নামের প্রথম  
অক্ষর/নাম লিখতে হবে।

Ex: Rakib said to Rana, "I can not come here  
with you now."

= Rakib said

Rana said that he

- নাম থাকলে বা Brother, sister, student, man, woman, boy, girl ইত্যাদি থাকলে he/she ধরতে হবে। [Plural হলে they]
- Reporting Verb এর পর object না থাকলে মনে মনে 'me' ধরে নিতে হবে। [Passage Narration এর জন্য নয়]

## Practice

1. He said to me, “ You will do the work without taking any help from me.”

=

2. He said to me, “ You must obey your parents.”

=

3. He said to me, “ You must come here.”

=

4. Rinky said to Jhumur, “ I went to your school.”

=

5. Hamim said to me, “ I had completed my task two days ago.”

=

## Rules for all

- ❖ Direct এ Reported Speech এ সাধারণ ক্ষেত্রে Sir, Madam, Boss বা অন্যান্য সম্মোধন শব্দ থাকলে Addressing as sir/madam দিয়ে করতে হবে।

Ex: The beggar said to the pedestrian, “Sir, I have been starving for a couple of days.”

= Addressing the pedestrian as sir, the beggar told him that he (b) had been starving for a couple of days.

কিন্তু Teacher/ Student সম্পর্ক থাকলে Reporting verb এর আগে respectfully/ with respect দিতে হবে।

Ex: The student said to the teacher, “Sir, I have not completed your H.W.”

= The student respectfully told the teacher that he(s) had not completed his (t) H.W.

## ❖ আরো কিছু Adverb:

Politely, angrily, adoringly, cordially, etc.

Ex: The ticket seller said to the passenger, “Sir, I have no ticket to give you.”

= The ticket seller politely told the passenger that he (t) had no ticket to give him (p).

Or,

Addressing the passenger as sir, The ticket seller told him that he (t) had no ticket to give him (p).

# Interrogative Sentence

Direct —→ Indirect

1) Reporting Verb এ Say এর পরিবর্তে Ask ই হবে,

Said এর পরিবর্তে Asked ই হবে,

Said to এর পরিবর্তে Asked হবে।

2) “...” উঠে যাবে এবং এর পরিবর্তে Reported Speech যদি  
সাহায্যকারী Verb, Modals (can, could, may, might) অথবা  
do, did, does দিয়ে শুরু হয় তাহলে if/whether হবে।  
কিন্তু Wh (who, what) দিয়ে শুরু হলে উক্ত Wh-ই বসবে।

3) Subject, Object, Possessive এর পরিবর্তন ঠিক Assertive এর মতো হবে।

4) Verb এর পরিবর্তন ঠিক Assertive এর মতো হবে।

### Direct

Do/does (V<sub>1</sub>)

Did (V<sub>2</sub>)

Modals

→ [do, does, did উঠে যাবে]

### Indirect

V<sub>2</sub>

Had+V<sub>3</sub>

তাদের Past

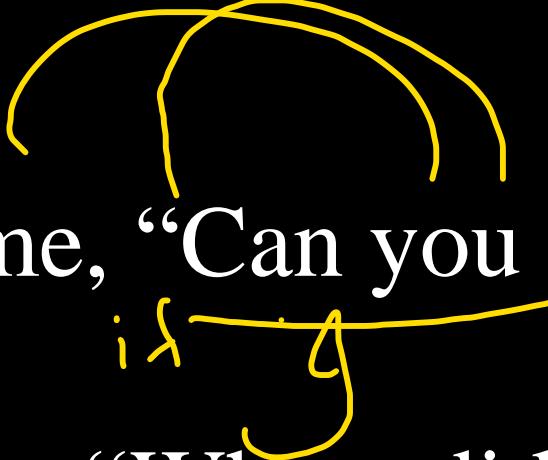
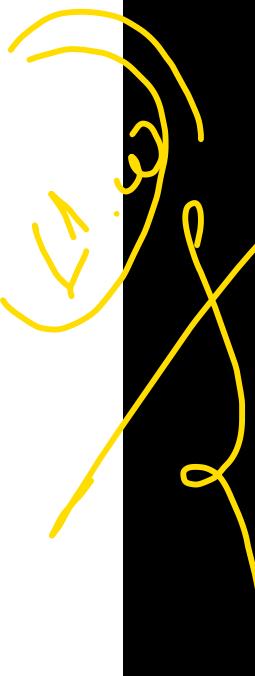
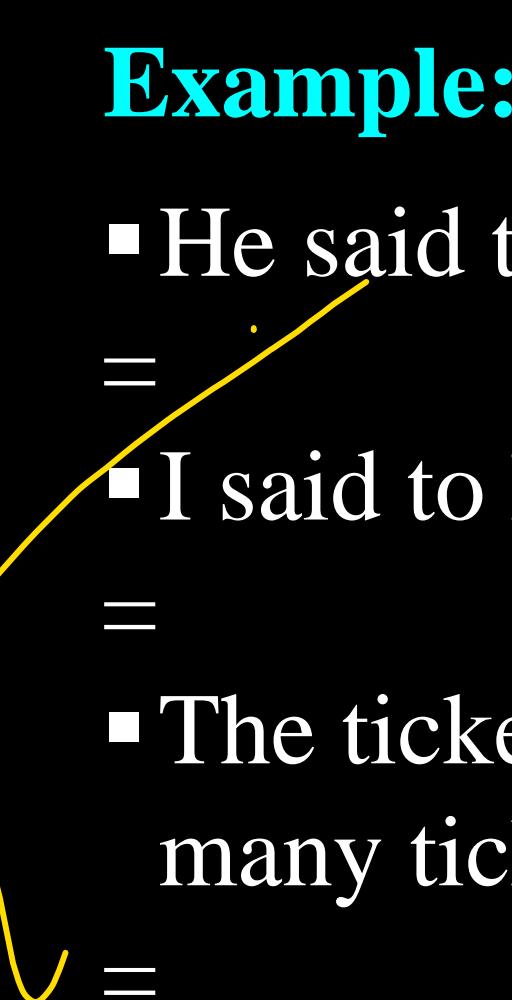


[বিংদুঃ Direct যে Sentence-ই হোক না কেন, Indirect সবসময় Assertive এ হবে]

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## Example:

- He said to me, “Can you do me a favor?”  
= 
- I said to him, “Where did you live?”  
= 
- The ticket seller said to the passenger, “Sir, how many tickets do you need?”  
= 

↑  
↓  
⋮  
⋮

■ He said to me, “How is it possible?”

=

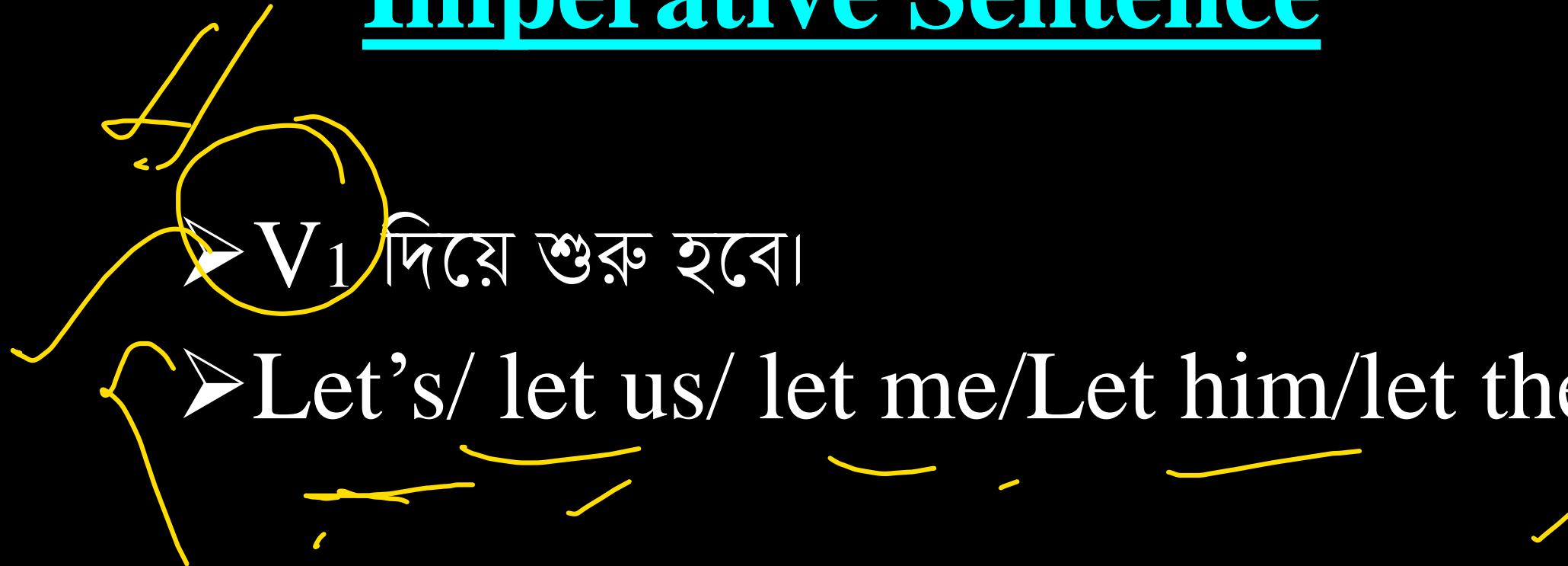
■ He said, “How are you, Kamal?”

=

■ The student said to the teacher, “Sir, did you see this yesterday?”

=

## Imperative Sentence



## V1 দিয়ে শুরু হলেং

Direct → Indirect

1) Reporting Verb এর পরিবর্তে-

আদেশ বোঝালে- **Ordered**

উপদেশ বোঝালে- **Advised**

অনুরোধ বোঝালে- **Requested**

নিষেধ/বারন বোঝালে- **Forbade** (Negative থাকবে)

সাধারণ ক্ষেত্রে বোঝালে- **Told**

বক্তা/কাড়ি বোঝালে- **Rebuked/Scolded**

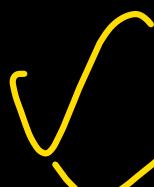
শুধু “I am sorry” এর ক্ষেত্রে- **Apologized/ Apologised**

‘Oh’ এর ক্ষেত্রে- **Reacted**

2) “...” উঠে যাবে এবং এর পরিবর্তে ‘to’ বসবে।

3) ‘to’ এর পর  $V_1$  বসবে।

4) বাকি সব পরিবর্তন Assertive এর মতো হবে।



## Example: $\theta^c$

■ He said to me, “Shut the door”.

=

■ Mother said to me, “Don’t run in the sun”.

=

■ The beggar said to me, “Sir, please help me”.

=

and i help me

no t h run



- Father said to me, “Do your work sincerely”.

—



- The student said to the teacher, “Sir, repeat it again”.

1

The student said to the teacher, "Sir, repeat it again".

The student respectfully requested

Ex: He said to me, “I am sorry.”

=

‘

*to me*

Ex: He said to me, “I am sorry to inform  
you.”

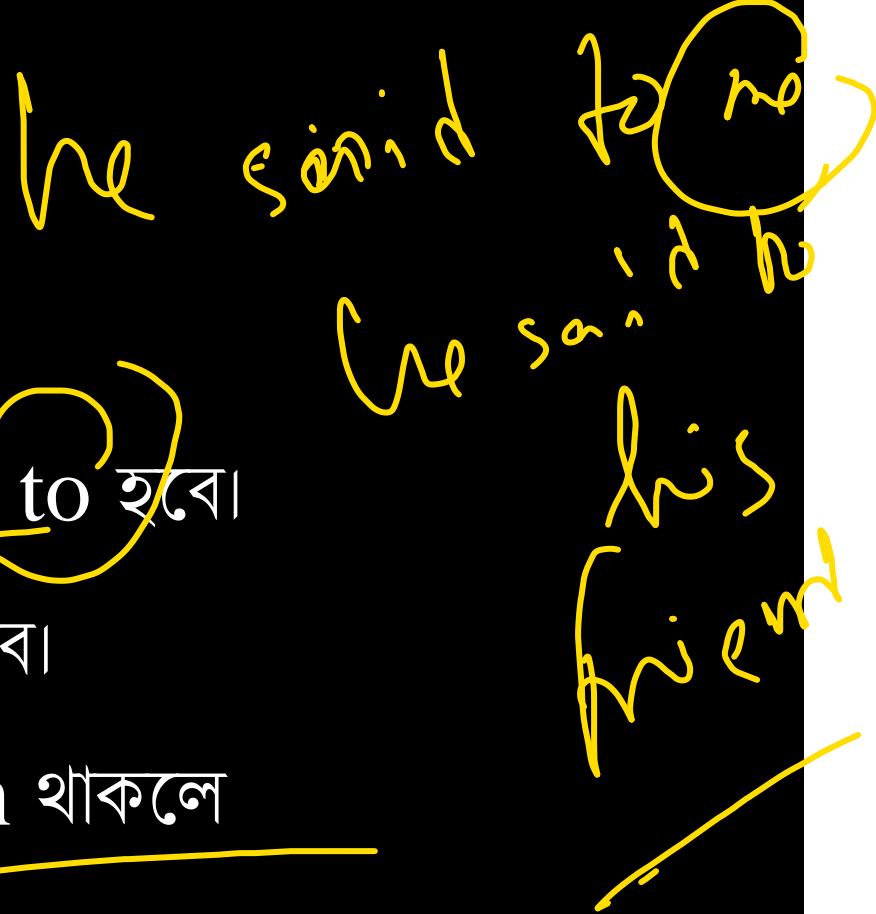
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## Let's/ Let us:

Direct → Indirect

- 1) Reporting Verb এর পরিবর্তে Proposed to হবে।
- 2) “...” উঠে যাবে এবং এর পরিবর্তে ‘that’ বসবে।
- 3) Reporting Verb এর কোথাও 1<sup>st</sup> Person থাকলে (We+should+V1) লিখতে হবে।  
না থাকলে (They+should+V1) লিখতে হবে।
- 4) বাকি সব পরিবর্তন Assertive এর মতো হবে।



## Example:

- He said to me, “Let’s go for a picnic”.

= *He propose to me that we shoul*  
*g .*

- Rana said to Alif, “Let us study together”.

=

Let me:

Direct → Indirect

➤ Sub + suggested + Obj + V+ing (Reported  
speech এর) + বাকি অংশ

**Example:**

■ He said to me, “Let me do the work”.

=

He suggested me doing the work.

# Let him/ Let them:

Direct → Indirect

- 1) Reporting Verb এ Say এর পরিবর্তে Say ই হবে,  
Said এর পরিবর্তে Said ই হবে,  
Said to এর পরিবর্তে Told হবে।
- 2) “...” উঠে যাবে এবং এর পরিবর্তে that বসবে।

3) Let him থাকলে (He+might+V<sub>1</sub>) লিখতে হবে।

Let Them থাকলে (They+should+V<sub>1</sub>) লিখতে হবে।

4) বাকি সব পরিবর্তন Assertive এর মতো হবে।

## Example:

- He said to me, “Let him do whatever he want<sup>s</sup>.

=

v w

➤ কিন্তু Reported Speech এ Let us, Let me, Let him,  
Let them অকারণে বা Extra word হিসেবে থাকলে Let কে  
Main verb হিসেবে ধরে V1 এর নিয়ম অনুযায়ী করতে হবে।

Ex: He said to me, “Let me see how can I help  
you.”

= He told me to let him see how he could help me

# Optative Sentence

❖ May/Long live

**Direct** → **Indirect**

- 1) Reporting Verb এর পরিবর্তে অর্থনুযায়ী Wished/ Prayed হবে।
- 2) “...” উঠে যাবে এবং এর পরিবর্তে that কসবে।
- 3) Subject এরপর ‘might’ লিখতে হবে।
- 4) বাকি সব পরিবর্তন Assertive এর মতো হবে।

May/Long Live

Wish /বিদায় সন্তান

## Example:

- Mother said to me, “May you pass the exam”.

= Mother wished me that I might pass the exam.

## Wish/বিদায় সন্তান

❖ Reported speech -এ Good morning/ Good afternoon/ Happy birthday থাকলে অর্থাৎ Wish থাকলে-

(Sub + wished + Obj + যা বলা হয়েছে)

**Example:**

■ He said, “Good Morning”.

=

■ Father said, “Happy birthday, my son”.

=

Father wished his son the happy birthday.



কিন্তু Good bye/ Good night বা অন্য কোনো বিদায়ী  
সম্ভাষণ থাকলে-  
(Sub + bade + Obj + যা বলা হয়েছে)

**Example:** He said, “Good night”.

=

Farid said, 'Thank you'

❖ Thank You ধাকলে-  
(Sub + thanked + বাকি অংশ)

**Example:** I said to him, “Thank you for your advice”.

=

❖ Reported speech - এ by God/ by Allah

থাকলে-

Indirect- এ স্বার শুনতে swearing by Allah/ God  
লিখতে হবে

### Example:

- The thief said to me, “By Allah, I did not do it”.

= Swearing by Allah, the

# Exclamatory Sentence

Direct —— Indirect

1) Reporting Verb এর পরিবর্তে-

দুঃখ বোঝালে- Exclaimed with **sorrow**

আনন্দ বোঝালে- Exclaimed with **joy**

লজ্জা বোঝালে- Exclaimed with **shame**

প্রশংসা বোঝালে- Exclaimed with **admiration**/শুধু **admired**

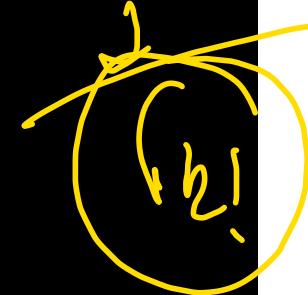
অবাক বোঝালে- Exclaimed with **wonder**

‘Oh!’ এর ক্ষেত্রে- Exclaimed with **surprise**

সাধারণ ক্ষেত্রে বোঝালে- শুধু **exclaimed**

What/how...!

Alas/Hurrah/Fie



প্রশংসা

2) “...” উঠে যাবে এবং এর পরিবর্তে **that** বসবে।

3) **Exclamatory** কে **Assertive** করতে হবে-

➤ Subject এবং Verb বসবে

➤ **What** → a/an বসবে

➤ **How** → a/an বসবে **না**

➤ Obj যদি **Adj/Adverb** দিয়ে শুরু হয়

Obj যদি **Noun** দিয়ে শুরু হয়

➤ Obj বসবে।

very/so

Great

## 4) Sub, Verb, Obj, Possessive পরিবর্তন

12

Assertive এর মতো হবে।

### Example:

- He said to the girl, “What a clever girl you are!”  
= He said to the girl, “What a clever girl you are!”
- He said to me, “What an exciting match it is!”  
=
- He said to me, “How fool you are!”  
=

# Homework

1. Pamela said, “Man is mortal!”

=

2. He said to me, “How long will you stay here?”

=

3. The man said to the officer, “Please help me.”

=

4. She asked me, “Are you happy in your new job?”

=

5. John said to his mother, “I shall go to bed now”

=

6. “Don’t waste time, “the teacher said to the students.”

=

7. He said to me, “Let’s go home together”

=

8. He said to me, “May you be happy”

=

9. He said, “He should have some risk”

=

10. He said to her, “What a cold day!”

=

11. Father said to me, “May you pass the examination.”

=

12. The old man said to his son, “Fie! You are such a coward”

=

13. The thief said to me, “By Allah, I did not take your cell phone”

=

14. The boy said to the teacher, “Sir I am doing my homework now”

=

15. Father said to me, “Don’t come here”

=

16. My friend said to me, “I saw you last year”

=

17. The woman said, “I lost my husband some years ago”

=

18. My friend said to the men, “We can discuss the condition then”

=

19. The student said to the teacher, “Sir I didn’t understand your grammatical point”

=

20. I said to my friend, “I shall meet you tomorrow”

=

21. He says, “I am making a cup of coffee”

=

22. The teacher said, “Kamal, why are you talking in my class?”

=

23. The captain said to the soldier, “Stop firing”

=

24. She said to me, “Happy anniversary”

=

25. The boy said to me, “Good bye, my friend”

=

26. The doctor said to the patient's family, "Alas! I could not save her."

=

27. My Father said to me, "May Allah save you from coronavirus."

=

28. I said to my friend, " Do you know the symptoms of covid-19?"

=

29. He said his friends, "Let us not miss the opportunity"

=

30. She said to me, "Shall I wait for you?"

=

# Passage Narration

1. Passage এর প্রতিটি লাইন ভালো করে পড়ে প্রতিটি লাইনের  
জন্য একজন **Speaker** এবং একজন **Listener** নির্ধারণ  
করতে হবে।

**2.** Passage Narration এ আগের লাইনের কোনো প্রশ্নের উত্তর পরের লাইনে দিলে Reporting Verb হিসেবে **replied/answered/in reply** দিয়ে করতে হবে।

Ex: He said to me,” Who are you?” “I’m a student.”

= He asked me who I was. I replied that /I answered that/ In reply, I told him that I was a student.

3. Reported Speech এ একই ব্যক্তির একাধিক উক্তি থাকলে,

**Assertive:** and added that and also added that, and further added that...

অথবা, নতুন করে Sub আনতে হবে।

**Interrogative:** and asked, and also asked, and again asked

অথবা, নতুন করে Sub আনতে হবে।

**Imperative:** and ordered, and also ordered....

**Optative:** and wished, and also wished...

**Exclamatory:** and exclaimed, and also exclaimed ...

**Example:** I said to him, “Where are you going?”

“I am going to market. I’ll buy some fruits. I’ll return soon.”

= I asked him where he was going. He replied that/he answered that/In reply, he told me that he was going to market and added that he would buy some fruits and also added that he would return soon./ He also added that he would return soon.

#### 4.

Reported Speech এ

**Yes** - reply in the affirmative/ agreed

**No** - reply in the negative/ disagreed

এবং এর পর and said that/ and told + obj + that লিখতে  
হবে।

Direct এ Reported Speech এ **Alright** থাকলে

Indirect করতে গেলে reporting verb এ Agreed

লিখতে হয়।

**Ex:** He said to me, “Alright. I can do it.”

=He agreed and told me that he could do it (বিস্তারিত  
Board Practice)

**Ex:** The teacher said to the student, “Have you completed  
your lesson?” “No, sir. I have forgotten.”

= The teacher asked the student if he(s) had completed  
his(s) lesson. The student respectfully replied in the  
negative and said that/ and told him(t) that he(s) had  
forgotten.

## 5. অনেক সময় Direct এ Reported Speech অসম্পূর্ণ থাকে।

Indirect করার সময় আগের লাইনের সাহায্য নিয়ে অসম্পূর্ণ বাক্যকে সম্পূর্ণ করতে হবে।

**Ex:** The ticket seller said to the passenger, “Sir, how many tickets do you need? “Five tickets.”

= The ticket seller politely asked the passenger how many tickets he(p) needed. The passenger replied that he(p) needed five tickets.

**6.** Reporting Verb এ অনেক সময় অতিরিক্ত কথা থাকে।  
Indirect এ তা স্বার আগে লিখতে হবে।

Ex: He said to me giving me a glare, “Humorist.”  
= Giving me a glare, he told me that I was a  
humorist.

**7.** Reporting Verb হিসেবে Direct এ replied/ asked/ retorted/ cried ইত্যাদি থাকলে Indirect এ তাই বসবে।

Ex: “Help me.” she cried.

= She cried to help her.

**8. Indirect** করার সময় Passage এর সৌন্দর্য বৃদ্ধির জন্য এর একাধিক বাকের মাঝে নিজ ইচ্ছা অনুযায়ী then /after that ব্যবহার করতে হবে।

THANK  
YOU