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Change to indirect speech examples

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Beside or besides? Between or among? Born or borne? Bring, take and fetch Can, could or may? Classic or classical? Come or go? Consider or regard? Consist, comprise or compose? Content or contents? Different from, different to or different than? Do or make? Down, downwards or downward? During or for? Each or every? East or eastern; north or northern? Economic or economical? Efficient or effective? Elder, eldest or older, oldest? End or finish? Especially or specially? Except or except for? Expect, hope or wait? Experience or experiment? Fall or fall down? Far or a long way? Farther, farthest or further, furthest? Fast, quick or quickly? Fell or felt? Female or feminine; male or masculine? Finally, at last, lastly or in the end? First, firstly or at first? Fit or suit? Following or the following? For or since? Forget or leave? Full or filled? Fun or funny? Get or go? Grateful or thankful? Hear or listen (to)? High or tall? Historic or historical? House or home? How is ...? or What is ... like? If or when? If or whether? Ill or sick? Imply or infer? In the way or on the way? It's or its? Late or lately? Lay or lie? Lend or borrow? Less or fewer? Look at, see or watch? Low or short? Man, mankind or people? Maybe or may be? Maybe or perhaps? Nearest or next? Never or not ... ever? Nice or sympathetic? No doubt or without doubt? No or not? Nowadays, these days or today? Open or opened? Opportunity or possibility? Opposite or in front of? Other, others, the other or another? Out or out of? Permit or permission? Person, persons or people? Pick or pick up? Play or game? Politics, political, politician or policy? Price or prize? Principal or principle? Quiet or quite? Raise or rise? Remember or remind? Right or rightly? Rob or steal? Say or tell? So that or in order that? Sometimes or sometime? Sound or noise? Speak or talk? Such or so? There, their or they're? Towards or toward? Wait or wait for? Wake, wake up or awaken? Worth or worthwhile? Nouns, pronouns and determiners Determiners Nouns Noun phrases Pronouns Pronouns Each other, one another Everyone, everybody, everything, everywhere It Gender No one, nobody, nothing, nowhere One One and one's Pronouns: personal (I, me, you, him, it, they, etc.) Pronouns: possessive (my, mine, your, yours, etc.) Pronouns: reflexive (myself, themselves, etc.) Pronouns: indefinite (-body, -one, -thing, -where) Pronouns: one, you, we, they Relative pronouns Questions: interrogative pronouns (what, who) Someone, somebody, something, somewhere That Quantifiers A bit All Any Both Either Enough Least, the least, at least Less Little, a little, few, a few Lots, a lot, plenty Many More Most, the most, mostly Much, many, a lot of, lots of: quantifiers No, none and none of Plenty Some Some and any Question words How What When Where Which Who, whom Whose Why Using nouns Prepositions and particles Using English Collocation Functions Numbers Dates Measurements Number Time People and places Place and movement Abroad Away and away from Back Inside Nearby Outside Up Politeness Reported speech Sexist language Spoken English Types of English Useful phrases Writing Verbs Tenses and time Verb forms Verb patterns Phrasal verbs and multi-word verbs Passive voice Modal verbs and modality Conditionals and wishes Using verbs Table of irregular verbs Words, sentences and clauses Word classes and phrase classes Word formation Word order and focus Conjunctions and linking words Clauses and sentences Relative clauses Negation Negation Neither, neither ... nor and not ... either Not Neither, neither ... nor and not ... either Not Forming negative statements, questions and imperatives Negation: two negatives Negative clauses with any, anybody, anyone, anything, anywhere Negation in non-finite clauses Negative prefixes and suffixes Negative adverbs: hardly, seldom, etc. Negation: emphasising Negation of think, believe, suppose, hope Questions Any word spoken by a speaker can be written in two different ways. Those two are direct and indirect speech. Direct Speech is when the speaker's actual words are quoted and these words are put in inverted commas (".....") while Indirect Speech is when the speaker's words are said indirectly with the same meaning without repeating the exact words. For Example, the statement in direct speech She said to me, "I am going to the park" changes into She told me that she was going to the park in indirect speech. Basic Changes while changing from Direct speech to indirect speech The comma (,)after the reporting verb is removed and the conjunction that is added in the indirect speech. If the direct speech contains 'said to', it will be converted into 'told' in the indirect speech. The quotation marks (Inverted commas) are to be removed in the indirect speech. The pronoun in the first/second person in direct speech is generally changed into the third person in the indirect speech. I becomes He/ She We becomes they You becomes He / She/ They Me becomes Him/ her (Depending on the gender in the direct speech) My becomes His/ Her. Our becomes their Us becomes them Your becomes His/ her/ their. Rules in changing a sentence from Direct and indirect Speech Rule 1: The Verb in the simple present tense in the direct speech changes into the simple past tense in indirect speech Example: He said to me, "I am happy" becomes He told me that he was happy (The verb in the direct speech 'am' is converted into 'was'.) Rule 2: The verb in the simple past tense becomes past perfect tense in indirect speech. Example: He said to me, "I was happy" changes into He told me that he had been happy Rule 3: A present continuous tense in direct speech becomes past continuous tense in indirect speech. Example: The peon said, "The professor is teaching in that classroom" changes into The peon said that the professor was teaching in that classroom. Rule 4: If the direct speech contains present perfect tense, it changes into the past perfect tense in indirect speech. Example: She said, "I have passed the test" becomes She said that she had passed the test. Rule 5: If the direct speech contains a statement talking about a universal truth or a factual statement, there will be no change of tense in indirect speech. Example: The teacher said, "The sun rises in the East" becomes The teacher said that the sun rises in the east in indirect speech. Example: Samuel said, "I know the university's address." and the indirect speech for that is Samuel said that he knows the university's address Rules for converting Interrogatory sentences Rule 6: While converting interrogative sentences, the verb 'said to' becomes 'asked' and if/ whether will come in the place of 'that'. The connecting word 'that' will not be used in indirect speech. Also, the interrogation mark (?) is not repeated in the indirect speech. Example: He said to her, "Will you marry me?" changes into He asked her whether she would marry him in the indirect speech. Rules for Converting Imperative Sentences Rule 7: During the conversion of imperative sentences, the verb "said to" is changed into ordered, advised, requested, suggested, proposed, etc. depending on the situation. Also, the connecting word 'that' is not used. Instead of that, 'to' is used before the reporting verb. Example: My father said to me, "prepare well for your examination". It can be converted to My father advised me to prepare well for my examination. Rules for Converting Exclamatory Sentences Rule 8: For exclamatory sentences, the verb is converted into: exclaimed with joy or sorrow or with surprise, wished, prayed, applauded, etc. The exclamatory words and the exclamation are not mentioned anymore in the indirect speech. For example, Example: The coach said, "Hurrah! we won the match!" is changed as The coach exclaimed with joy that we had won the match. These are the changes in helping verbs while changing from Direct and Indirect Speech Direct Speech Indirect Speech Am/ Is Was Are Were Have/ Had/ Did had Do/ Does Did Will Would Shall Should Can Could May Might Must Had to Was/ Were had been Should Should Had Had Would Could Note: There is no change in the helping verbs "would, should, could, might, had" in the direct speech and they remain the same in indirect speech as well. Changes in Time and Place Direct Speech Indirect Speech This That These Those Here There Now Then Today That Day Tonight That Night Tomorrow The next day/ The following day The Day after tomorrow In two days The Day before yesterday Two days before Ago Before Next The following Last The previous Thus So This Evening That Evening Hence Thence Changes in pronouns The changes in pronouns in indirect speech depends on the subject and the object of the reporting verb. Rule 1: The first person of reported speech changes based on the subject of the reporting verb. Example: She said, "I watched a movie" can be converted into She said that she had watched a movie. Hence, the first person in the direct speech "I" has become "she" based on the subject. Had there been "he" instead of "she", the first person in reported speech changes accordingly into "he". Rule 2: The second person in reported speech changes based on the object of the reporting verb. Example: She said to me, "You watched a movie" can be converted into She told me that I had watched a movie. Rule 3: The third person in the reported speech remains unchanged. Example: I said to her, "He will play Chess" can be converted into I told her that he would play Chess. Stay tuned for more examples of direct and indirect speech. For an extensive material on tenses, Click here Follow us on Facebook how to change direct to indirect speech examples. how to change to indirect speech. how to change direct to indirect speech. how do you change direct to indirect speech. how to change a sentence to indirect speech

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