

Direct Speech & Indirect Speech

مکمل استعمال وضاحت کے ساتھ

- جب ہم کسی دوسرے شخص کے الفاظ، لفظ بہ لفظ، بغیر کسی ترمیم کے، **inverted commas** انہیں **Quotation marks** بھی کہتے ہی کے اندر لکھتے ہیں تو یہ **Direct Speech** کہلاتی ہے۔
- اور اگر ہم کسی دوسرے کے الفاظ خود اپنے الفاظ میں بغیر **inverted commas** کے لکھیں تو یہ **Indirect Speech** کہلاتی ہے۔
- آئیے اسے ایک مثال سے سمجھتے ہیں۔ احمد نے کہا، میں بازار جاؤں گا۔ انگریزی میں اگر ہم احمد کے الفاظ میں لکھنا چاہتے ہیں تو ہم لکھیں گے:-
- **Ahmed said, "I will go to market."**
- اسے ہم **Direct Speech** کہتے ہیں یعنی بولنے والے کے الفاظ دہرا دیے۔ لیکن اگر ہم ان الفاظ کو اپنے الفاظ میں لکھیں تو اس طرح لکھیں گے:-
- **Ahmed said that he would go to market.**
- یہ **Indirect Speech** ہے۔ یہاں ہم نے اپنے الفاظ میں احمد کے کہے ہوئے الفاظ لکھ دیے۔ کیونکہ یہ ہمارے الفاظ ہیں، ہم نے **I** کو **he** سے تبدیل کر دیا اور **tense** بھی تبدیل کر دیا۔ اس کے بارے میں تفصیل سے آگے چل کر پڑھیں گے۔
- یہ یاد رکھیے گا کہ **Direct and Indirect Speech** کا تعلق **written English** سے ہے۔ **Inverted commas** صرف لکھنے میں لگ سکتے ہیں۔

Terminology Direct Indirect Speech میں استعمال ہونے والی

- **Ahmed said, "I will go to the market"**
- اوپر دیا گیا جملہ **Direct Speech** میں ہے۔ پہلا حصہ جو انڈر لائن ہے "reporting clause" کہلاتا ہے۔ دوسرا حصہ جو بولڈ ہے اور **inverted commas** کے درمیان ہے "Reported Clause" کہلاتا ہے۔ اس کو **quoted speech** بھی کہتے ہیں۔ **Indirect Speech** میں تبدیل کریں تو جملہ یوں ہو جائے گا:
- **Ahmed said that he would go to the market.**
- اس حالت میں یہ جملہ **Indirect Speech** یا **Reported Speech** کہلاتا ہے۔ پہلے حصہ "Ahmed Said" کو **reporting clause** اور دوسرے حصے "he would go to the market" کو **reported clause** یا **reported speech** کہتے ہیں۔

Direct Speech & Indirect Speech

Direct Speech کیسے لکھی جاتی ہے؟

- **Direct Speech** میں پہلے جس کے الفاظ لکھے جا رہے ہیں، کا ذکر ہوتا ہے جو noun یا pronoun ہوتا ہے۔ اس کے ساتھ لفظ **say** یا **tell** استعمال ہوتا ہے جسے زیادہ تر simple past form میں لکھا جاتا ہے کیونکہ کہی ہوئی بات عام طور پر past tense میں ہوتی ہے۔ اس طرح reporting clause میں **said** یا **told** استعمال ہوتا ہے۔ اس کے بعد **coma** لگتا ہے۔ **Inverted Commas** کے درمیان کہے ہوئے الفاظ ہو بہو لکھے جاتے ہیں۔ **verb** میں بھی کوئی تبدیلی نہیں ہوتی ہے۔

- reported clause کو reporting clause سے پہلے بھی لکھا جاسکتا ہے، جیسے:-

- "I will go to the market", Ahmed said.

Indirect Speech کیسے لکھی جاتی ہے؟

- **Indirect Speech** کا آغاز reporting clause سے ہی ہوتا ہے۔ اگر جملہ affirmative یعنی بیانیہ ہو تو reporting clause میں **said** یا **told** استعمال ہوتے ہیں، اگر جملہ interrogative یعنی سوالیہ ہو تو **asked** یا **inquired** استعمال ہوتے ہیں اور اگر imperative یعنی حکمیہ ہو تو **ordered** یا **requested** استعمال ہوتے ہیں۔
• کچھ اور الفاظ جیسے:

exclaimed, replied, suggested, advised, agreed, complained, or shouted

بھی استعمال ہوتے ہیں۔

- **Indirect Speech** میں reporting clause کے بعد آنے والے **coma** اور quoted speech کے **inverted commas** کو ہٹا دیا جاتا ہے اور **verb** کو ایک درجہ ماضی میں پیچھے لے جایا جاتا ہے جس کے بارے میں ہم مزید کچھ دیر میں پڑھیں گے۔

Direct Speech & Indirect Speech

Direct Speech سے Indirect Speech

میں تبدیل کرنے کے اصول

1. Punctuation کی تبدیلی:

Indirect Speech میں تبدیل کرنے کے لیے reporting clause کے بعد کا coma اور reported speech کے inverted commas کو ہٹا دیا جاتا ہے۔

Examples:

Ahmed said, "I will go to the market". (Direct Speech)

Ahmed said he would go to the market. (Indirect Speech)

2. Reporting Clause اور Reported Speech کے

درمیان **that** کا استعمال:

Affirmative Sentences بیانیہ جملوں میں reporting clause اور reported speech کے درمیان **that** بھی لگایا جاتا ہے، مگر یہ ضروری نہیں ہے۔ آپ لگانا چاہیں تو لگائیں، نہیں لگائیں گے تو جملہ غلط نہیں ہوگا۔ ویسے آج کل اس کا استعمال بہت کم ہے:

Examples:

Ahmed said that he would go to the market. (correct)

Ahmed said he would go to the market. (correct)

3. Reporting Clause میں **object** کی موجودگی:

اگر **direct speech** میں **object** بھی موجود ہو تو **indirect speech** میں تبدیل کرنے کے لیے **say** کو **tell** میں تبدیل کر دیا جاتا ہے اور reported speech کے **noun/pronoun** کو **object** کے مطابق تبدیل کیا جاتا ہے:

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Ahmad said, "He will go to the market."	Ahmad said that he would go to the market.
Ahmad said to me, "He will go to the market."	Ahmad told me he would go to the market.
Ahmad said to her, "He will go to the market."	Ahmad told her he would go to the market.

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4. Person کی تبدیلی:

Reported speech کا pronoun اگر **first person** یعنی **We** یا **our, my** ہو تو اسے reporting clause کے **subject** کے مطابق تبدیل کر دیا جاتا ہے۔

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Ahmad said, "I will go to the market."	Ahmad said that he would go to the market.
Ayesha said, "I will go to the market."	Ayesha Said she would go to the market.
She said, "I will go to the market."	She said she would go to the market.
Ayesha said, "My brother will go to the market."	Ayesha said her brother would go to the market.

• **Reported speech** کا pronoun اگر **second person** یعنی **you** ہو تو اسے **I** یا **we** سے اور اگر **your** ہو تو اسے **my** یا **our** سے تبدیل کر دیا جاتا ہے۔

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Ahmad said, "You will go to the market."	Ahmad said that I/we would go to the market.
She said, "You will go to the market."	She said I/we would go to the market.
They said, "You will go to the market."	They said I/we would go to the market.
He said, "Your brother will go the market."	He said my/our brother would go to the market.

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میں تبدیل کرنے کے اصول

- **Reported speech** کا pronoun اگر **third person** یعنی **he, she, it, they** یا کوئی نام ہو تو کوئی تبدیلی نہیں آتی ہے۔

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Ahmad said, "He will go to the market."	Ahmad said that he would go to the market.
Ayesha said, "Her brother will go to the market."	Ayesha Said her brother would go to the market.
She said, "She will go to the market."	She said she would go to the market.
He said, "His brother will go to the market."	He said his brother would go to the market.

- اگر **reporting clause** کا ٹینس **Present Perfect**, **Future Indefinite** یا **Present Indefinite** ہو تو **reported speech** کا **tense** تبدیل نہیں ہوتا:

- Ahmed says, "I am playing cricket." (Direct Speech)
- Ahmed says he is playing cricket. (Indirect Speech)
- Ahmed and Wajeeh say, "We play cricket". (Direct Speech)
- Ahmed and Wajeeh say they play cricket. (Indirect Speech)
- She has said, "I will not go to cinema". (Direct Speech)
- She has said she will not go to cinema. (Indirect Speech)
- We will say, "We can finish it." (Direct Speech)
- We will say we can finish it. (Indirect Speech)

Direct Speech & Indirect Speech

Direct and Indirect Speech Rules

- Below, we are sharing the rules to make changes from Direct to Indirect speech. The changes of Direct and Indirect speech depend on some factors like modals, reporting verb, place, time, tense, pronoun etc. You can check the complete information of changes in Direct and Indirect speech.

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Can	Could
May	Might
Must	Had to/ Would have to
Should	Should
Might	Might
Could	Could
Would	Would
Ought to	Ought to

Changes in Place and Time

- Words are changed in an Indirect Speech to replace nearness from distance. In the table, we are sharing some words which are changed in Indirect speech.

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Now	Then
Here	There
Today	That day
Tomorrow	The next day
Last week	The previous week
This	That
Tonight	That night
Ago	Before
Thus	So
Hither	Thither
Come	Go
Hence	Thence
Next	Following

Direct Speech & Indirect Speech

Changes as per Tense

- In the below table, we are sharing how tense changes into Indirect speech.

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Present simple (Subject +V1st + Object)	Past simple (Subject +V2 + Object)
Present continuous (Subject +is/am/are+V1 +ing+ Object)	Past Continuous (Subject +was/were+V1 +ing+ Object)
Present perfect (Subject + has/have+V3+Object)	Past perfect (Subject+had+V3+Object)
Past simple (Subject+V2+Object)	Past perfect (Subject+had+V3+Object)
Past Continuous (Subject +was/were+V1 +ing+ Object)	Past perfect continuous (Subject +had been+V1 +ing+ Object)
Future simple (Subject+ will/shall+V1+object)	Present Conditional (Subject+ would+V1+object)
Future Continuous (Subject +will/shall+be+V1 +ing+ Object)	Conditional Continuous (Subject +would+be+V1 +ing+ Object)

Direct and Indirect Speech Exercises For Tense

Check the Direct and Indirect speech examples for tense using the above table. Changes will always be made according to the given table only.

- Ayesha said, "I walk."**
Ayesha said that she walked.
- Ali said, "I am having tea."**
Ali said that he was having tea.
- Ayesha said, "Honey has left for school."**
Ayesha said that Honey had left for school.
- Nimra said, "Ayesha took pasta."**
Nimra said that Ayesha had taken pasta.
- They told, "We were living in Paris."**
They told that they had been living in Paris.
- Ramesh said, "I will go to Sri Lanka."**
Ramesh said that he would go to Sri Lanka.
- Zainab Said, "They will be watering plants."**
Zainab said that they would be watering plants.

Direct Speech & Indirect Speech

Changes of Pronouns

- While making the changes from Direct and Indirect speech, one should be having knowledge of rules of changes in pronouns.

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
I	He/she
You	He/she/they
We	They
They	They
He	He
She	She
It	It
Us	Them
Our	Their
His	His
Her	Her
Its	Its