Narration

For Class:6,7,8,9,10

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***Speech* শব্দের অর্থ "বক্তৃতা" । আর *Narration* শব্দের অর্থ "বর্ণনা" । এই দুটি শব্দ একই অর্থ নির্দেশ করে। অর্থাৎ কোনো ব্যক্তি কথা বলার সময় যা যা বলে তাই মূলত *Speech/Narration*.**

সুতরাং বক্তা যা বলে তাকে Speech বা Narration বলে।

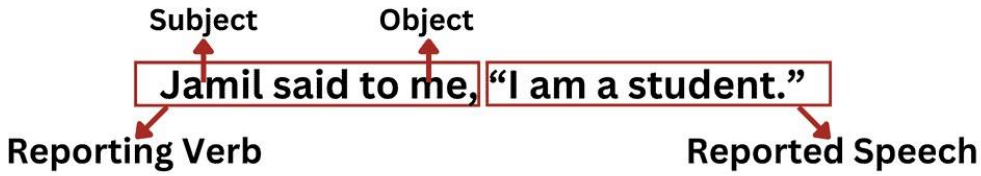
Speech দুই প্রকার।
Direct Speech (প্রত্যক্ষ উক্তি) 2. *Indirect Speech (পরোক্ষ উক্তি)*

যখন কোনো কথাকে পরিবর্তন না করে অবিকল সে ভাষায় বলা হয় তখন তাকে Direct Speech/Narration বলে।

Direct Speech: Jamil said to me, "I am a good student."

এখানে Jamil তার নিজের ব্যাপারে বলছে যে "I am a good student." আমরা চাইলে পরিবর্তন করে বলতে পারতাম "He was a student."

কিন্তু এখানে পরিবর্তন করা হয়নি। অবিকল Jamil এর ভাষায় বলা হয়েছে। তাই এটি Direct Speech.
Direct Speech দুটি অংশ থাকে।



Reporting Verb: Inverted Comma (" ") এর ভিতের অংশকে Reported Speech বলে। (উপরে "I am a good student." হলো Reported Speech.)
Reported Speech: যে Verb দ্বারা বক্তব্য প্রকাশ করা হয় তাকে Reporting Verb বলে। (এখানে said হলো Reporting Verb.)

Indirect Speech
যখন কোনো কথাকে পরিবর্তন করে ব্যক্ত করা হয় তখন তাকে Indirect Speech/Narration বলে।
Jamil said to me that he was a good student.

পূর্বের Direct Speech-এর উদাহরণে আমারা দেখেছিলাম যে, Jamil তার নিজের ব্যাপারে বলেছিল যে "I am a good student."

কিন্তু উপরের উদাহরণে আমারা দেখতে পাচ্ছি যে, Jamail এর কথা পরিবর্তিত হয়ে বলা হয়েছে 'he was a good student.' সুতরাং Jamil এর কথা পরিবর্তন করে ব্যক্ত করায় আমারা এটিকে Indirect Speech বলতে পারি।

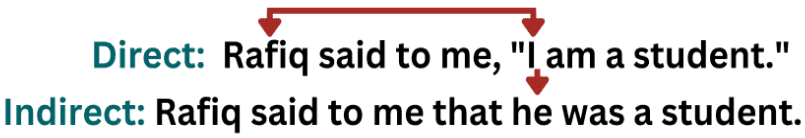
Rule 1: Reporting Verb ও Inverted Comma-এর পরিবর্তন

Sentence	Reporting Verb (Said) এর পরিবর্তে বসে	Inverted Comma-এর পরিবর্তে বসে

Assertive	said/told	that
Interrogative	asked	if/wh-word
Imperative	ordered (আদেশ), advised (উপদেশ) , forbade (নিষেধ), requested (অনুরোধ), proposed (প্রস্তাব)	to/not to/that
Optative	wished (ইচ্ছা), prayed (প্রার্থনা)	that
Exclamatory	exclaimed with joy/sorrow	that

Rule 2: Person পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম

1. First Person পরিবর্তন হয় Subject অনুযায়ী

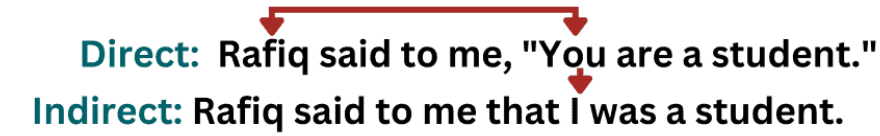


এখানে First Person (I) থাকায় Reporting verb-এর Subject (Rafiq) কে অনুসরণ করে। আর Rafiq একজন ছেলে। তাই "I" এর পরিবর্তে "he" বসেছে।

ব্যতিক্রম: "We" দ্বারা মানবজাতি বুঝালে বা "We" যদি বক্তা ও যাকে উদ্দেশ্য করে উভয়কে বুঝায় তবে Indirect Speech-এ "We" পরিবর্তন হয় না।

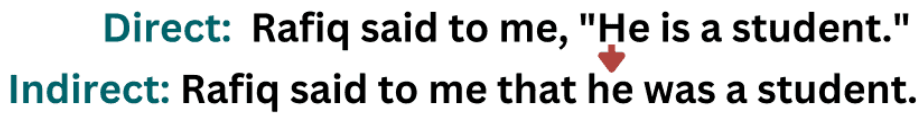
Direct: The teacher said, "We are mortal."
Indirect: The teacher said that we are mortal.
Direct: He said to me, " We should do our duty."
Indirect: He said to me that we should do our duty.

2. Second Person পরিবর্তন হয় Object অনুযায়ী



উপরে Second Person (You) থাকায় Reporting verb-এর Object (me) কে অনুসরণ করে। আর "me" এর Subjective Form হচ্ছে "I"। তাই এখানে "You" এর পরিবর্তে "I" বসেছে।

3. Third Person পরিবর্তন হয় না



এখানে Third Person (He) এর পরিবর্তে he বসেছে। অর্থাৎ Narration এর নিয়মে Third Person এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না।

Rules 3: Narration এর Tense পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম

Direct	Indirect
Present Indefinite=($v^{1)}$	Past Indefinite=(v^2)
Present Continuous-am,is,are +v+ing	Past Continuous-wa,were +v+ing
Present Perfect-have,has +v^3	Past Perfect-had +v^3
Present Perfect Continuous-have,has+been +v+ing	Past Perfect Continuous-had+been+v+ing
Past Indefinite- v^2	Past Perfect-had+v^3
Past Continuous-was,were+v+ing	Past Perfect Continuous-had+been+v+ing
Past Perfect-had+v^3	কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না
Past Perfect Continuous-had+been+v+ing	কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না
Future Tense	Future in Past Tense

Note: সাধারণত must থাকলে had to বসে। তবে কোনো কাজ চিরকালীন বাধ্যবাধকতা বোঝালে must এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হবে না। যেমন "You must obey your parents." (আপনাকে অবশ্যই আপনার পিতামাতাকে মান্য করতে হবে।) এই বাক্যে must চিরকালীন বাধ্যবাধকতা বোঝায়। কেননা আমাদের সব সময় বাবা-মাকে মান্য করতে হয়। তাই এই বাক্যে must এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হবে না।

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Rule 4: Sentence Narration এর নিয়ম

Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
Now	Then	This	That
Today	That day	These	Those
To night	That night	Here	There
Tomorrow	The next day	Ago	Before
Yesterday	The previous day	Come	Go
Last night	The previous night	Thus	So
Next week	The following week	Hither	Thither
Sir/Madam	respectfully	Here	There
Yes/OK/Sure etc.	replied in the affirmative and said that	No	replied in the negative and said that

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Assertive Sentence-Sub+Verb+Obj.

***said এর পরিবর্তে—to+obj থাকলে told হবে।**
আর --to+obj না থাকলে said ই হবে।

***Conjunction- that.** হবে।

Subject+ told/said+ Object(থাকলে)+ that+ Subject+ Verb+ .....

Direct: Samira said to me, "I am reading a novel."
Indirect: Samira told me that she was reading a novel.
Direct: The teacher said to me, "You are wrong".
Indirect: The teacher told me that I was wrong.
Direct: Hasan said to me, "I lived many years in Dhaka."
Indirect: Hasan told me that he had lived many years in Dhaka.
He said , "I go to school every day."
He said that he went to school every day.
Rakib said, " I have been playing for three hours."
Rakib said that he had been playing for three hours.
He said to me, "I was writing a letter".
He told me that he had been writting a letter.

Rule-1: Reporting Verb এ Present Indefinite Tense অথবা Future Indefinite Tense থাকলে Indirect এ Verb এর কোন পরিবর্তন হবে না।

He says, "I like tea".----- He says that he likes tea.
He will say."We are happy".--- He will say that they are happy.

Rule-2: Reporting Verb এ চিরন্তন সত্য এবং অভ্যাসগত কর্ম বুঝালে ,Indirect এ Verb এর কোন পরিবর্তন হবে না।

The teacher said, " The earth moves round the sun".
The teacher said that the earth moves round the sun.

Interrogative Sentence-?

****Said এর পরিবর্তে asked হবে।**

****Conjunction- If/Wh-word হবে। [Wh-word থাকলে Wh-word ই হবে]**

Subject+ asked+ Object+ If/Wh-word+Sub+ Verb+ Subject+ Verb+ .....

Direct: He said to his father, "What are you doing?"
Indirect: He asked his father what he (f) was doing.
Direct: He said to me, "Where do you live?"
Indirect: He asked me where I lived.

Imperative Sentence-Verb+obj.

Said এর পরিবর্তে–আদেশ বুঝালে --ordered
উপদেশ বুঝালে--advised
নিষেধ বুঝালে-forbade অনুরোধ বুঝালে-requested
Conjunction to/not to হবে।

01: Subject + ordered (আদেশ) / advised (উপদেশ) / forbade (নিষেধ)/ requested (অনুরোধ)+ Object (থাকলে)+ to/not to+ Main Verb+ .....

Direct: The teacher said to the student, "Get out of the classroom."
Indirect: The teacher ordered the student to get out of the classroom.
Direct: He said to me, "Please give me a glass of water."
Indirect: He requested me to give him a glass of water.
Direct: The teacher said to the student, "Don't miss the class."
Indirect: The teacher forbade the student not to miss the class.
The teacher said to us, " Sit down",------Theacher ordered us to sit down.
Father said to me, " Do not run in the sun".
Father advised me not to run in the sun.

02: Let এরপর us বা (`s) থাকলে-
Said এর পরিবর্তে proposed হবে। ## Conjunction—that হবে ।
Subject+ proposed + Object (থাকলে)+ that+ Subject+ should + Verb+ .....

Direct: He said to me, "Let us go out for a walk."
Indirect: He proposed to me that we should go out for a walk.
Direct: He said to me, "Let them play football."
Indirect: He proposed to me that they should play football.

03: Let এরপর us বা (`s) না থাকলে-
i). Said এর পরিবর্তে told/said ii). Conjunction হিসেবে "that" বসবে।
iii). that + sub +might+ verb^1+ object +.....
Joynal said to me, "Let me read History." => Joynal told me that he might read History."
Rule-3: Reporting Verb Vocatives বা সম্বোধন পদ থাকলে , সেটি Reporting verb obj হিসাবে বসবে এবং Imperative নিয়মে করতে হবে।
Mother said, "Rina, clean your room."----Mother told Rina to clean her door.

Optative Sentence-May

Said এর পরিবর্তে wished/prayed হবে। ##Conjunction—that হবে।
Subject + wished/prayed+obj + that + Subject + might + Verb +.....

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Direct: Father said to me, “May you pass the examination.”
Indirect: Father prayed that I might pass the examination.
Direct: The teacher said to the students, “May Allah bless you.”
Indirect: The teacher wished that Allah might bless the students.

Exclamatory Sentence-!!

Said এর পরিবর্তে – দুঃখ বুঝালে exclaimed with sorrow হবে .
আনন্দ বুঝালে exclaimed with joy হবে.
Conjunction—that হবে।
Subject + exclaimed with joy/exclaimed with sorrow + that + Subject + Verb+…..
যদি How বা What দিয়ে শুরু হয়, তবে that+sub+verbvery/great+……..

Direct: The students said, “Hurrah! Our team has won the game.”
Indirect: The students exclaimed with joy that their team had won the game.
Direct: The man said, “Alas! I am undone.”
Indirect: The man exclaimed with sorrow that he was undone.
He said, “ What a nice thing it is!”
He exclaimed with joy that it was a very nice thing.

Passage Narration এর নিয়ম

1. “Thank” থাকলে,
Subject+ thanked+ Object.
Direct: Rahim said to Imran, “Thank you.”
Indirect: Rahim thanked Imran.

2. Good-bye **থাকলে,**
Subject+ bade+ Object+ good-bye.
Direct: He said to me, “Good-bye.”
Indirect: He bade me good-bye.

3. Good morning/evening/night থাকলে,
Subject+ wished+ Object+ good morning/evening/night.
Direct: He said to me, “Good morning.”
Indirect: He wished me good morning.

4. সম্বোধন সূচক শব্দ থাকলে,
Addressing me/him/her/them as+ সম্বোধন সূচক শব্দ+ Sentence অনুয়ায়ী গঠন।
Direct: Rahim said, “Friends, I have read a book.”
Indirect: Addressing them as friends, Rahim said that he had read a book.

5. একাধিক বাক্য একসাথে হলে
Assertive Sentence:

প্রথম বাক্যে – said/told
দ্বিতীয় বাক্যে – added that/also said that
তৃতীয় বাক্যে – further added that

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Direct: Jamal said to Raihan, “You are very honest. I will trust you forever.”
Indirect: Jamal said to Raihan that he(R) was very honest and added that he(K) would trust him(R) forever.

Interrogative Sentence:

প্রথম বাক্যে – asked
দ্বিতীয় বাক্যে – also asked
পুনরায় প্রশ্ন করলে – again asked
The teacher said to me, “What is your problem? Are you trying to solve the math?
The teacher asked me what my problem was. He(T) also asked if I was trying to solve the math.

6. By Allah/ By God থাকলে,
By Allah/ By God এর পরিবর্তে Swearing by Allah বসে
পরের অংশ Sentence অনুযায়ী হয়।
Direct: By Allah, he said to me, “He will do the work.”
Indirect: Swearing by Allah, he told me that he would do the work.
7. চিরন্তন সত্য বাণী থাকলে Tense এর পরিবর্তন হয় না।

Direct: He said to me, “Honesty is the best policy.”
Indirect: He told me that honesty is the best policy.

Note: কথার প্রেক্ষাপটে মাঝে মধ্যে then এবং প্রশ্নের উত্তরে said that এর জায়গায় replied that ব্যবহার করতে হবে।

Passage Narration with Answer

Question No 01: Rina said to Sima, “Why don’t you get up early from sleep?” Sima said, “It is tough for me to leave bed early.” “Alas! It is a bad habit,” said Rina, “If you leave bed early, you can enjoy sound health. Follow my advice.” [Dhaka, Sylhet Board-2020]

Answer: Rina asked Sima why she (S) did not get up early from sleep. Sima replied that it was tough for her to leave bed early. Rina exclaimed with sorrow that it was a bad habit. She (R) added that if she (S) left bed early, she (S) could enjoy sound health. She (R) also ordered her (S) to follow her (R) advice.

Question No 02: “Where do you like to go sir?” asked the ticket seller. “Cox’s Bazar,” replied the stranger. “How many tickets do you need?” “I will buy five tickets.” “Take these tickets. They will cost three thousand taka,” said the ticket seller. [Dhaka Board-2019]

Answer: The ticket seller respectfully asked the stranger where he (S) liked to go. The stranger replied that he (S) liked to go to Cox’s Bazar. The ticket seller again asked the stranger how many tickets he (S) needed. He (S) replied that he (S) would buy five tickets. The ticket seller told him (S) to take those tickets. He added that they would cost three thousand taka.

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