



Narration

Definition:

Narration is the way we report someone's spoken words. It is of two types:

1. Direct Speech:

- **Example:** She said, "I am happy today."

2. Indirect Speech:

- **Example:** She said that she was happy that day.

Rules of Narration Change

1. Change in Pronouns

Pronouns change based on the subject and object of the reporting speech.

Changes in Pronouns

Direct Speech Pronoun	Indirect Speech Pronoun
First-person (I, We) → Changes as per Subject	The first-person pronoun (I, we, my, our) changes according to the subject of the reporting verb.
Second-person (You) → Changes as per Object	The second-person pronoun (you, your) changes according to the object of the reporting verb.
Third-person (He, She, They) → No change	The third-person pronoun remains unchanged .

Examples:

- **Direct:** She said, "I love my father."

Indirect: She said **that she loved her father**.

2. Change in Tenses

Rules of Narration (Direct → Indirect Speech)

Tense Changes in Reported Speech

Direct Speech Tense	Indirect Speech Tense
Simple Present	Simple Past S + said that + S + V2 (past form) + O.
Present Continuous	Past Continuous S + said that + S + was/were + V1 + ing + O.
Present Perfect	Past Perfect S + said that + S + had + V3 + O.

Direct Speech Tense	Indirect Speech Tense
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous S + said that + S + had been + V1 + ing + O.
Simple Past	Past Perfect S + said that + S + had + V3 + O.
Past Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous S + said that + S + had been + V1 + ing + O.
Past Perfect	No change S + said that + S + had + V3 + O.
Past Perfect Continuous	No change S + said that + S + had been + V1 + ing + O.

Direct speech → Indirect Speech (Tense)

- “I go” → He said that he went
- “I am going” → He said that he was going

3. Changes in Modals

Direct Speech Modal	Indirect Speech Modal
Will	Would (S + said that + S + would + V1 + O.)
Can	Could (S + said that + S + could + V1 + O.)
May	Might (S + said that + S + might + V1 + O.)
Must	Had to (S + said that + S + had to + V1 + O.)
Shall	Should (S + said that + S + should + V1 + O.)

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
“I can swim”	He said he could swim
“She will help”	He said she would help

4. Changes in Time & Place

Direct Speech Word	Indirect Speech Word
Now	Then
Today	That day
Tomorrow	The next day
Yesterday	The previous day
This	That
These	Those
Here	There

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
“I will go today”	He said he would go that day
“She will come tomorrow”	He said she would come the next day

5. Changes in Reporting Verbs

Sentence Type	Direct Speech Reporting Verb	Indirect Speech Reporting Verb	Formula
Statement	Said	Said/Told	S + said that + S + V (tense change) + O.
Interrogative (Question)	Said → Asked	Asked + if/whether (for yes/no Qs) / question word (for WH-questions)	S + asked + if/whether + S + V (tense change) + O.
Imperative (Order, Request, Advice)	Said → Ordered, Requested, Advised, Suggested	Ordered/told + to-infinitive	S + ordered/told + O + to + V1 + O.
Exclamatory Sentences	Said → Exclaimed	Exclaimed with joy/sorrow/surprise	S + exclaimed with (emotion) that + S + V + O.

6. Interrogative sentence

Examples:

- **Direct:** He said, “Do you like pizza?”
- **Indirect:** He asked if I liked pizza.

7. Change in Imperative Sentences (Commands & Requests)

- Use “to” for positive commands.
- Use “not to” for negative commands.

Examples:

- **Direct:** The teacher said, “Open your books.”
- **Indirect:** The teacher told us to open our books.

8. Change in Exclamatory Sentences (exclaimed with joy/sorrow/surprise)

Examples:

- **Direct:** She said, “Hurrah! We won!”
- **Indirect:** She exclaimed with joy that they had won.