

# Unit 7

## Speech/Narration

### Objectives:

After the completion of this unit, you would be able to–

- explain speech or narration.
- explain the difference between direct and indirect speeches.
- use the general rules for changing direct speech into indirect one.

### Overview:

**Lesson 1:** *Speech*

**Lesson 2:** *Assertive Sentence*

**Lesson 3:** *Intrrogative Sentence*

**Lesson 4:** *Imperative Sentence*

**Lesson 5:** *Optative Sentence*

**Lesson 6:** *Exclamatory Sentence*

### Answer Key

## Lesson 1: Speech



The utterance or sentence that a speaker says is called speech.

We may narrate the speech of a speaker in two ways –

- a. We may directly quote his/her actual words. This is called Direct Speech or Direct Narration since we do not make any change to the speech of a speaker at the time of saying it.
- b. We may narrate what he/she said without directly quoting his/her actual words. This is called Indirect Speech or Indirect Narration since we make changes to the speech of the speaker at the time of reporting it.

Direct: Ragib said, “I am very busy now”.

Indirect: Ragib said that he was very busy then.

It will be noticed that in Direct Speech, we use Inverted Comma (“...” ) to mark off the exact words of the speaker. In Indirect Speech, we do not.

In the direct speech, there are two basic parts – i) Reporting Verb, ii) Reported Speech. In the example of direct speech given above, “I am very busy” is kept inside the inverted commas. So, “I am very busy” this sentence is the Reported speech. On the other hand, the verb ‘said’ is used by the Ragib to report his speech. That is why, ‘said’ is the Reporting verb.

It will be further noticed that in changing the above Direct Speech into Indirect certain changes have been made.

- I) Conjunction that has been used before indirect statement.
- II) The pronoun ‘I’ is changed to ‘he’. (The Pronoun is changed in Person.)
- III) The verb ‘am’ is changed to ‘was’. (Present Tense is changed to Past)
- IV) The adverb ‘now’ is changed to ‘then’.

### General Rules of Changing Tense:

**Rule 1:** If the reporting verb in the direct speech is in the Present Tense, Present Perfect Tense or Future Tense, then the Tense of the verb of the Reported Speech does not change. Only the persons change.

Direct: She says, "I am happy".

Indirect: She says that she is happy.

Direct: Rana has said, "I have taken my lunch".

Indirect: Rana has said that he has taken his lunch.

Direct: Salma will say, "I love ice-cream".

Indirect: Salma will say that she loves ice-cream.

**Rule 2:** When the reporting or principal verb is in the Past Tense, all Present tenses of the Direct speech are changed into the corresponding Past Tenses.

- a. A simple present becomes a simple past such as –

Direct: He said, "I am sick".

Indirect: He said that he was sick.

- b. A present continuous becomes a past continuous such as –

Direct: She said, "My mother is cooking food".

Indirect: She said that her mother was cooking food.

- c. A present perfect becomes a past perfect such as –

Direct: Jaki said, "I have finished my home task".

Indirect: Jaki said that he(Jaki) had finished his home task.

- d. A present perfect continuous becomes a past perfect continuous such as –

Direct: The students said, "We have been waiting for the bus for two hours."

Indirect: The students said that they had been waiting for the bus for two hours.

**Rule 3:** Changing the Past Simple and Past Perfect Tense of the Direct speech at the time of making indirect.

- a. If the reporting verb is in the Past tense, the Past Simple tense of the Direct Speech is changed into Past Perfect Tense. For example –

Direct: He said, "The man died in the last night".

Indirect: He said that the man had died in the last night.

- b. If the reporting verb is in the Past tense, the Past Continuous Tense of the Direct Speech is changed into Past Perfect Continuous Tense. For example –

Direct: Jaki said, "He was playing football."

Indirect: Jaki said that he had been playing football.

The past continuous tense of the direct speech can remain same in the indirect speech. For example –

Direct: Jaki said, "He was playing"

Indirect: Jaki said that he was playing.

**Note:** Past Perfect Tense and Past Perfect Continuous Tense do not change their forms in the Indirect Speech.

**Rule 4:** The ‘shall’ of the Future Tense is changed into ‘should’ and the ‘will’ is changed into ‘would’.

Direct: Tamim said, “I shall go to Dhaka the next day”.

Indirect: Tamim said that he should go to Dhaka the next day.

Direct: Ruma said, “I will study hard”.

Indirect: Ruma said that she would study hard.

**Rule 5:** The tenses may not change if the statement is still relevant or if it is a universal truth. We can often choose whether to keep the original tenses or change them. The past tense is often used when it is uncertain if the statement is true or when we are reporting objectively.

Direct: “I know his address”, said Kamal.

Indirect: Kamal said that he knows/knew her address.

Direct: The teacher said, “The earth moves round the sun”.

Indirect: The teacher said that the earth moves/moved round the sun.

Direct: Emu said, “English is easy to learn”.

Indirect: Emu said that English is/was easy to learn.

**Rule 6:** If the reporting verb is in the Present Tense, the tenses of the Direct speech do not change in the Indirect Speech. For example –

Direct: He says, “He is busy”.

Indirect: He says that he is busy.

Direct: He has just said, “He is going to America”.

Indirect: He has just said that he is going to America.

Direct: Ruma says, “She has passed the examination”.

Indirect: Ruma says that she has passed the examination.

**Rule 7:** The modal auxiliaries (will, shall, can, may) of the Direct Speech are changed into (would, should, could, might) in the Indirect Speech respectively. For example –

Direct: Father said to me, “You will go to school tomorrow”.

Indirect: Father said to me that I would go to school the next day.

Direct: Raju said, “I shall call him”.

Indirect: Raju said that he should call him.

Direct: He said, “I can finish the work”.

Indirect: He said that he can finish the work.

Direct: Rakib said, “I may stay here tonight”.

Indirect: Rakib said that he might stay there that night.

**Rule 8:** could, might, should, ought to, would, used to, etc. remains unchanged in Indirect Speech.

Direct: The teacher said to the student, “You might go now”.

Indirect: The teacher told the student that he might go then.

Direct: The teacher said to the students, “You ought to respect your parents”.

Indirect: The teacher told the students that they ought to respect their parents.

## Rules for Changing Person

**Rule 9:** The pronouns of the Direct Speech are changed, where necessary, so that their relations with the reporter and his hearer, rather than with the original speaker, are indicated. Observe the following examples:

Direct: He said to me, “I don’t believe you”.

Indirect: He said that he didn’t believe me.

Direct: She said to him, “I do not follow you”.

Indirect: She said to him that she didn’t follow him.

Direct: I said to him, “I don’t like you”.

Indirect: I told him that I didn’t like him.

Direct: I said to you, “I don’t believe you”.

Indirect: I said to you that I didn’t believe you.

- i. The First Person within the Reported Speech is changed according to the Person of the Subject of the Reporting Verb.

Direct: He said to me, “I live in Dhaka.”

Indirect: He said to me that he lived in Dhaka.

- ii. The Second Person within the Reported Speech is changed according to the Person of the Object of the Reporting Verb.

Direct: He said to me, “You have done well.”

Indirect: He said to me that I had done well.

- iii. The Third Person within the Reported Speech does not change. For Example –

Direct: I said to Rana, “Raju has done a very good job”.

Indirect: I said to Rana that Raju had done a very good job.

Direct: I said to you, “she is cooking”.

Indirect: I said to you that she was cooking.

- iv. Generally ‘We’ does not change in the Indirect Speech.

Direct: The teacher said, “We should pay respect to our parents.

Indirect: The teacher said that we should pay respect to our parents.

**Rule 10:** Words expressing *nearness* in *time* or *place* are generally changed into words expressing *distance* in *time* and *place*. Thus –

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<i>now</i>	becomes	<i>then</i>	<i>today</i>	”	<i>that day</i>
<i>here</i>	”	<i>there</i>	<i>tomorrow</i>	”	<i>the next day</i>
<i>ago</i>	”	<i>before</i>	<i>yesterday</i>	”	<i>the day before</i>
<i>thus</i>	”	<i>so</i>	<i>last night</i>	”	<i>the night before</i>
<i>this</i>	”	<i>that</i>	<i>these</i>	”	<i>those</i>

Direct: He said, “I am glad to be here this evening”.

Indirect: He said that he was glad to be there that evening.

## Lesson 2 : Assertive Sentence



### General rules:

In changing Assertive Sentence into Indirect Speech –

- (a) say/said, or tell/told are used depending on the tense
- (b) inverted comma {“ ”} is omitted and conjunction “that” is used, and finally
- (c) the subject of the reported speech and verb, and the remaining parts are used.

Direct: Jaki Said, “I am eating rice”.

Indirect: Jaki said that he was eating rice.

Direct: Raju said, “I will go to Dhaka tomorrow”.

Indirect: Raju said that he would do to Dhaka the next day.

Direct: Mother said to her child, “You are a bad boy”.

Indirect: Mother said to her child that it (child) was a bad boy.

Direct: Teacher said to the students, “You have done well in the examination”.

Indirect: Teacher said to the students that they had done well in the examination.



### Exercise:

#### A. Change the following direct speeches into indirect ones.

1. The man says, “I shall do it.”
2. He says, “I went there yesterday.”
3. He says, “I am ready to go.”
4. She said, “I want to go.”
5. I said, “I have learnt my lesson.”
6. Karim said, “I am learning English.”
7. Jaki said, “I can do it.”
8. He said, “I am going to Dhaka.”
9. Shammi said, “I went to school.”
10. Ruma says, “She loves cricket.”
11. Teacher says, “The earth moves round the sun.”
12. Mina said to me, “I was sick.”
13. He said, “I was reading a book.” Mother said, “I have finished cooking.”
14. Rana says, “I never tell a lie.”
15. Ragib said, “You did not help me.”

**B. Change the following indirect speeches into direct ones.**

1. He said that he is ready to go.
2. He said that he was sorry for being late that day.
3. She said that she had not heard the news.
4. He told me that he was there to help me.
5. He said that he was fourteen years old.
6. The teacher said that twelve months make a year.
7. She said that she had been ill the previous day.
8. He said that he was reading a newspaper.
9. My friend said that she did not know her.
10. She said that the children sang, danced and played.



## Lesson 3 : Interrogative Sentence



### Rules for Changing Interrogative Sentence into indirect speech

In changing Interrogative Sentence into Indirect Speech –

- (a) The Reporting Verb is changed into ‘ask’, ‘enquire of’ etc.
- (b) If the Reported Speech starts with an Auxiliary Verb (do, does, did, shall, will, am, is, are, were, were, can, may, have, has, had), then ‘If/whether’ is used instead of ‘that’.
- (c) If the Reported Speech starts with an Interrogative Pronoun (who, whom, whose, what, which, etc.) and interrogative Adverb (where, how, when), then instead of ‘If/whether’ that ‘WH’ word is used.
- (d) The sentence is converted to Assertive sentence.

#### For Example:

Direct: Rana said to his mother, “is the food ready?”

Indirect: Rana asked his mother if the food was ready.

Direct: He said to me, “Are you going to school?”

Indirect: He asked me if I was going to school.

Direct: Teacher said to the students, “Have you finished your task?”

Indirect: Teacher asked the students if they had finished their task.

Direct: He said to me, “What are you saying?”

Indirect: He asked me what I was saying.

Direct: “Where is the bank”, asked the stranger.

Indirect: The stranger inquired where the bank was.

Direct: The Policeman said to us, “Where are you going?”

Indirect: The Policeman inquired us where we were going.

Direct : He said to me, “Are you ill?”

Indirect: He asked (or enquired of ) me if (or whether) I was ill.



#### Exercises:

##### A. Turn the following into Indirect speeches:

1. I said to him, “When will you do it?”
2. He said to me, “Do you like the work?”
3. They said to her, “Who are you and what do you want of us?”
4. You said to them, “Have you seen the man who came to me the other day?”

5. I said to him, “When did you see me and what do you think of me?”
6. She said to me, “Did you write to me before?”
7. He said to her, “When did you come to my place?”
8. You said to me, “Do you hear me?”
9. He said to me. “What are you doing?”
10. He said to me, “When will you go home?”
11. You said to me, “Why have you failed?”
12. He said to me, “Did you write a letter?”
13. The man said to the boy, “When will you go home?”
14. We said to them, “Have you seen the boy?”
15. I said to him, “How did you remember all the names?”

**B. Turn the following into Direct speeches:**

1. He asked me how I did the work.
2. She enquired when I would be able to help her.
3. They asked the boy why he had failed in the examination.
4. The boy asked his mother what she was sorry for.
5. They enquired me who I was and why I was with them.
6. I asked him if he would compete for the medal with my brother.
7. The man asked me when I would be able to help him.
8. The police asked me who I was and what I was doing there.
9. Farid asked his friend if he liked to stay with him.
10. They asked the boy why he had failed in the examination.

## Lesson 4 : Imperative Sentence



In changing Imperative Sentence into Indirect Speech –

- (a) The Reporting verb is changed into request/ order/command/advise.
- (b) Inverted Comma is omitted and “to” is used.
- (c) The remaining part of the reported speech is used accordingly.

### For example:

Direct: He said to me, “Please lend me your pen”.

Indirect: He requested me to lend him my pen.

Direct: The teacher said to the students, “Always speak the truth”.

Indirect: The teacher advised the students to speak the truth always.

Direct: The captain said to his team mates, “attack now”.

Indirect: The captain ordered his team mates to attack then.

Direct : My friend said to me, “Go home at once.”

Indirect : My friend told or advised me to go home at once.

Direct : He said to me, “Do not go there.”

Indirect : He told or advised or ordered me not to go there.

Direct: I said to him, “Please explain the passage.”

Indirect : I requested him to explain the passage.

Direct : I said to him, “Excuse me, sir.”

Indirect : I begged him to excuse me.

If the Imperative Sentence is in Negative, then “not” is used after Reporting Verb and then comes “to”.

### For example –

Direct: Mother said, “Do not tell a lie”.

Indirect: Mother advised not to tell a lie.

Direct: He said to me, “Do not go today”.

Indirect: He requested me not to go that day.

If there is ‘let’ in an Imperative Sentence, the Reporting Verb is changed into propose/suggest, the Inverted Comma is omitted and “that” is used. Then “they/we” + the verb of the Reported Speech and the rest of the parts. For Example –

Direct: He said to me, “Let us play football.”

Indirect: He proposed me that we should play football.

Direct: Jaki said to her, “Let us go for a walk.”

Indirect: Jaki proposed her that they should go for a walk.

Direct: I said to him, "Let us pray for the betterment of our country."

Indirect: I proposed him that we should pray for the betterment of our country.

Direct : He said to me, "Let us go home."

Indirect : He proposed or suggested to me that we should go home.

Direct : I said to him, "Let us have some music".

Indirect : I proposed or suggested to him that we should have some music.

Direct : He said, "Let him do whatever he likes."

Indirect : He said that he might (or might be allowed to) do whatever he liked.

Direct : He said, "Let me come in."

Indirect : He requested that he might be allowed to come in.

Direct : He said to me, "Let him say whatever he likes, I shall certainly support."

Indirect : He told me that he (a third person) might say whatever he liked, but he (the speaker) would certainly support me.



## Exercises:

### A. Turn the following into Indirect speeches:

1. He said to me, "Go home at once." 2. He said to the teacher, "Please explain the poem." 3. He said to me, "Let us walk fast." 4. He said to me, "Let us come in." 5. He said to me, "Let me have some milk." 6. The man said to the boy, "Get out now." 7. He said to me, "Do it now." 8. Father said to his son, "Never go there." 9. The teacher said to us, "Never tell a lie." 10. The man said to me, "Please help me." 11. The captain said, "Soldiers, march on." 12. The leader said, "Friend, listen to me." 13. He said to me, "Let us go there." 14. He said to me, "Let me read now." 15. He said, "Let him do it." 16. He said to me, "Please let me go there." 17. He said to them, "Do not come here." 18. He said, "Let us try again." 19. She said to me, "Let me read the story." 20. The boy said to the principal, "Sir, please grant me leave in advance."

### B. Turn the following sentences into direct speeches:

1. He told me to go home. 2. I requested him to lend me a pen. 3. The beggar entreated me to give him a paisa. 4. The father ordered the boy not to mix with such friends. 5. He proposed that we should go out for a walk. 6. The girl begged her father to allow her to go. 7. I requested him to give me a glass of water. 8. He said that he might do whatever he liked. 9. Father advised his son never to dishonour the elders. 10. The passenger asked me to show him the way to the station.

## Lesson 5 : Optative Sentence



In changing Optative Sentence into Indirect speech –

- a. The Reporting Verb is changed into ‘wish’ or ‘pray’.
- b. ‘That’ is used as a linking verb.
- c. The Optative form is changed into statement.

**For example –**

Direct: Mother said to his son, “May you prosper in life”.

Indirect: Mother prayed that his son might prosper in life.

Direct: The Oldman said to the boys, “May Allah bless you.”

Indirect: The Oldman wished that Allah might bless them.

Direct: He said to me, “May you be happy.”

Indirect: He wished or prayed that I might be happy.

Direct: He said to you, “May God bless you.”

Indirect: He prayed that God might bless to.

Sentences that convey greetings, good-bye, farewell, etc. are changed in the following way: reporting verb is changed into ‘wish’ or ‘bid’, etc.

Direct: He said, “Good morning, my friend.”

Indirect: He wished good morning to his friend.

Direct: He said to Raju, “Good night, my friend.”

Indirect: He bade good night to his friend Raju.

Direct: The man said, “Farewell, my friend.”

Indirect: The man bade farewell to his friend.

Direct: Jaki said, “Good bye, my friend.”

Indirect: Jaki bade his friend good bye.



**Exercises:**

**A. Turn the following into indirect speeches:**

1. She said to me, “May you live long.”
2. The teacher said to us, “May you all succeed.”
3. The man said, “May Allah help you.”
4. They said, “Long live the king.”
5. Nadia said to me, “May you do well in the examination.”

6. He said to me, “May you win the game.”
7. Mother said, “May Allah save us.”
8. He said, “Good morning, Hasan.”
9. Rana said, “Good evening, my friend.”
10. He said, “Good night, my friend.”
11. He said, “Good bye, my friend.”
12. He said to Jaki, “Good morning, my friend.”

**B. Turn the following into direct speeches:**

1. The teacher wished that all his student might prosper in life.
2. The people prayed that Allah might do good to their chairman.
3. The boys sang wishing that the king might live long.
4. They prayed that Bangladesh might prosper day by day.
5. The saint wished that I might live long.
6. Father wished that his son might have a good job.
7. They prayed that Allah might bless the man with a child.
8. Mother wished/prayed that Shohag and Shobuj might shine in life.
9. The crowd wished that the chairman might live long.
10. Mr. Hasan prayed that Allah might save him.

## Lesson 6 : Exclamatory Sentence



In changing Exclamatory Sentence into Indirect Speech –

- a) The Reporting Verb is changed into “exclaim/exclaimed with joy or exclaimed happily” if the Direct Speech expresses joy or delight.
- b) The Reporting Verb is changed into “exclaim/exclaimed with sorrow or grief, or exclaimed sadly” if the Direct Speech expresses sorrow or grief.
- c) Inverted Comma is omitted and ‘that’ is used.
- d) Sometimes, very/great is used to qualify the adjective.

**For example:**

Direct: He said, “Alas, I am undone”.

Indirect: He exclaimed sadly that he was undone.

Direct: Raju said, “How clever he is!”

Indirect: Raju exclaimed that he was very clever.

Direct: He said, "Bravo, we have won the game!"

Indirect: He exclaimed with joy that they had won the game.

Direct : He said, "What a fool I am!"

Indirect : He exclaimed with grief that he was a great fool.

Direct : He said, "Good-bye, my friends".

Indirect : He bade his friends good-bye. (or, He bade good-bye to his friends)

Direct : "Bless his kind heart!" the cried.

Indirect : They blessed him for his kind heart.

Direct : "Bravo well done!" they cried.

Indirect : They applauded him that (or saying that) he had done well.

Direct : "So help me Heaven", he cried, "I will never do so again."

Indirect : He prayed to Heaven to help him in his resolve not to do so again.

Direct : He said, "By Jove, What a good news!"

Indirect : He swore by Jove that it was a very good news.

Direct : He said to me, "How happy you are!"

Indirect : He told me that I was very happy.

Direct : He said, "What a nice thing it is!"

Indirect : He said (or exclaimed with joy) that it was a very nice thing.

Direct : He said, "What was my joy to see the thing!"

Indirect : He said that his joy to see the thing was very great.



### Exercise:

#### A. Turn the following into Indirect speeches:

1. I said to her, "May you live long."
2. He said to you "May you all succeed."
3. He said, "Well done!"
4. You said, "Good morning my friend, I am glad to meet you."
5. He said, "What a fool I am!"
6. You said, "By God! I never meant you any harm."
7. He said, "How charming the sight is!"
8. You said to me, "How clever your action was!"
9. I said to him, "What a nice fellow your brother is!"
10. You said, "Who does not wish to be happy?"
11. You said, "Had I the means to do it!"
12. He said, "My God! I am undone."

13. They said, "How cruel of him!"
14. He said, "Ah me, what a mistake it was!"
15. Direct: I said, "Who knew that this would happen!"

**B. Turn the following into direct speeches:**

1. The man exclaimed in grief that he was ruined.
2. The man exclaimed with sorrow that it was a great pity.
3. She exclaimed that it was a very dirty thing.
4. He swore by Jove that it was a very good news.
5. They cried out in joy that the sky was very clear.
6. He exclaimed that it was a very long journey.
7. He exclaimed in joy that I was a very funny boy.
8. He exclaimed in joy that they had won the game.
9. He man cried out in sorrow that he was undone.
10. He cried out with sorrow that he was a great fool.

 **Answer key:**

**Lesson 2:**

**Exercise A:**

1. The man says that he will do that. 2. He says that he went there the previous day. 3. He says that he is ready to go. 4. She told that she wanted to go. 5. I told that I had learnt my lesson. 6. Karim told that he was learning English. 7. Jaki told that he could do that. 8. He told that he was going to Dhaka. 9. Shammi told that she had gone to school. 10. Ruma says that she loves cricket. 11. Teacher says that the earth moves round the sun. 12. Mina told me that she was sick. 13. He told that he was reading a book. 14. Rana says that he never tells a lie. 15. Ragib complained me that I did not help him.

**Exercise B:**

1. He said, "I am ready to go". 2. He said, "I am sorry for being late today". 3. She said, "I did not hear the news". 4. He told me, "I am here to help you". 5. He said, "I am fourteen years old". 6. The teacher said, "Twelve months make a year". 7. She said, "I have been ill yesterday". 8. He said, "I am reading a newspaper". 9. My friend said, "I do not know her". 10. She said, "The children sing, dance, and play".

**Lesson: 03**

**Exercise A:**

1. I asked him when he would do that. 2. He asked me if I liked the work. 3. They asked her who she was and what she wanted of them. 4. You asked them if they have seen the man who have come to you another day. 5. I asked him when he have seen me and what he thought of me. 6. She asked me if I had written to her before. 7. He asked her when she had come to his place. 8.



You asked me if I heard you. 9. He asked me what I was doing. 10 He asked me when I would go home. 11. You asked me why I had failed. 12. He asked me if I had written a letter. 13. The man asked the boy when he would go home. 14. We asked them if they have seen the boy. 15. I asked him how he had remembered all the names.

**Exercise B:**

1. He said to me, "How do you do the work?" 2. She said to me, "When will you be able to help me?" 3. They said to the boy, "Why had you failed in the examination?" 4. The boy said to his mother, "Why are you sorry for?" 5. They said to me, "Who are you and why are you with us?" 6. I said to him, "Will you compete for the medal with my brother?" 7. The man said to me, "When will you be able to help me?" 8. The police said to me, "Who are you and what are you doing here?" 9. Farid said to his friend, "Do you like to stay with me?" 10. The said to the boy, "Why did you fail in the examination?"

**Lesson: 04**

**Exercise A:**

1. He ordered me to go home at once. 2. He requested the teacher to explain the poem. 3. He proposed that we should walk fast. 4. He requested me to let them come in. 5. He requested me to let him give some milk. 6. The man ordered the boy to get out then. 7. He ordered me to do that then. 8. Father advised his son never to go there. 9. The teacher advised us never to tell a lie. 10. The man requested me to help him. 11. The captain ordered the soldiers to march on. 12. The leader requested to listen to him. 13. He requested me to let them go there. 14. He requested me to let him read then. 15. He requested to let him do that. 16. He requested me to let him go there. 17. He advised them not to go there. 18. He requested to let them try again.

**Exercise B:**

1. He said to me, "Go home." 2. I said to him, "Please lend me a pen." 3. The beggar said to me, "Please give me a paisa." 4. The father said to the boy, "Do not mix with such friends." 5. He said to me, "Let us go out for a walk." 6. The girl said to her father, "Please let me go." 7. I said to him, "Please give me a glass of water." 8. He said, "I may do whatever I like." 9. Father said to his son, "Never dishonor the elders." 10. The passenger said to me, "Show me the way to the station."

**Lesson : 05**

**Exercise A:**

1. He wished that I might live long. 2. The teacher prayed that I might succeed all. 3. The man prayed that Allah might help me. 4. They wished that the king might live long. 5. Nadia wished that I might do well in the examination. 6. He wished that I might win the game. 7. Mother prayed that Allah might save us. 8. He bade good morning to his friend. 9. Rana bade good evening to his friend. 10. He bade good night to his friend. 11. He bade good bye to his friend. 12. He bade his friend Jaki good morning.

**Exercise B:**

1. The teacher said, "May all my students prosper in life." 2. The people said, "May Allah do good to our chairman." 3. The boys sang, "May the king live long." 4. They said, "May Bangladesh prospers day by day." 5. The saint said, "May you live long." 6. Father said to his son, "May you have a good job." 7. They said to the man, "May Allah bless you with a child."

8. Mother said, "May Shohag and Shobuj shine in life." 9. The crowd said, "May the chairman live long." 10. Mr Hasan said, "May Allah save me."

**Lesson: 06**

**Exercise A:**

1. I prayed that she might live long. 2. He wished that you might succeed all. 3. He applauded him that (or saying that) he had done well. 4. You bade your friend good morning and said that you were glad to meet him. 5. He exclaimed with sorrow that he was a great fool. 6. You lamented by the name of God that you never had meant any harm to him. 7. He exclaimed with joy that the sight was very charming. 8. You exclaimed with joy that my action was very clever. 9. I exclaimed with joy that his brother was a very nice fellow. 10. You told that everybody wish to be happy. 11. You exclaimed that you had the means to do that. 12. He exclaimed with sorrow that he was undone. 13. He exclaimed with sorrow that he was very cruel. 14. He exclaimed that it was a great mistake about him. 15. I exclaimed with wonder that none knew that would happen.

**Exercise B:**

1. The man said, "I am ruined!" 2. The man said, "What a pity it is!" 3. She said, "What a dirty thing it is!" 4. He said, "What a good news it is!" 5. They said, "What a clear sky it is!" 6. They said, "What a long journey it is!" 7. He said to me, "How funny boy you are!" 8. He said, "We have won the game!" 9. The man said, "Alas! I'm undone." 10. He said, "What a fool he is!"