

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR LESSON NOTES

### PRIMARY SIX

#### WEEK TWO

#### LESSON ONE

#### DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

Direct speech means quoting the actual words spoken by a person. The speech marks are used to enclose the speaker's words ("").

#### EXAMPLE

- 1) "I am a Nigerian," he said.
- 2) The teacher said, "We shall break up for holidays soon."

**When writing direct speech, you should take note of the following.**

- a) A comma is used to separate actual words used by a speaker from the word or verb that reports e.g. said, asked, told me, requested, ordered and exclaimed.
- b) The actual words begin with a capital letter.
- c) The speaker's words begin with opening quotation marks and closes with closing quotation marks. ("...")
- d) The quotation marks only enclose the actual speech and not the reporting verb.
- e) A closing quotation mark is placed clearly away from the nearest punctuation mark, a comma, a full stop, a quotation mark, or an exclamation mark.

#### Exercise

Punctuate the following sentences correctly.

1. Juma said holidays is time to relax.
2. There are three holiday periods said the teacher.

3. We are making holiday plans they answered.
4. He said the term one holiday is shorter than the third term holiday.
5. Pupils should do house work during holidays said Martin.
6. I am watching a movie said Charlene.
7. You should learn computer during holidays said my aunt.
8. I am going to have holiday studies said Alvin.

## **LESSON II**

### **Patterns of direct speech.**

There are three patterns of writing direct speech. i.e. pattern I, pattern II, pattern III.

#### **Pattern I**

Reporting verb begins and end with speaker's words.

He said, "cl \_\_\_\_\_."

He said, "Every living thing needs a holiday."

They said, "We normally go for holidays in the village."

#### **Pattern II**

Begin with speakers words and end with the reporting word.

"cl \_\_\_\_\_," he said.

1. "I work with bank of Uganda," said Adrian.

2. "She will write her exams tomorrow," said Moses.

#### **Pattern III**

Refers to as broken sentence. The reporting verb comes in the middle of the sentence. (ie)

"CL \_\_\_\_\_," he said, "sl \_\_\_\_\_."

1. "I think," said Hary, "we shall go for holidays soon."

2. "Why," asked the headmaster, "haven't you done holiday work?"

### **Punctuate the sentences correctly:**

1. Please hand in your work said the class captain.
2. I think said Hanifa we shall go for holidays tomorrow.
3. Do you come here often he asked.

4. After holidays said Atim, we shall get ready for beginning of term exams.
5. I shall miss you when you have gone whispered James.
6. When is the term ending asked the nurse.
7. I think said Barry we shall have our end of year party on Friday.
8. The old lady said the new teacher teaches well.
9. I asked Patrick what do you want from here.
10. The P.E. teacher asked do you like football or netball.
11. I saw you take the sweets said the store man.
12. Please said the school boy politely take my seat.

## **LESSON III**

### **INDIRECT SPEECH**

This is reporting without quoting the words of the speaker for example.

Direct "I write to my penpal during holidays," said Brian.

Indirect Brian said that he wrote to his penpal during holidays.

Direct "I didn't get a holiday last year," said Allen.

Indirect Allen said that he had not got a holiday the previous year.

Changes;

**This speech make the following changes changes ie.**

- i) Change in verbs.
- ii) Change in pronouns
- iii) Change in adverbs.
- iv) Change in tense.
- v) Change in punctuation marks
- 1) Change in adverbs

#### **Direct**

today  
yesterday  
tomorrow  
last  
here  
ago  
now  
this  
these

#### **Indirect**

that day  
the day before / the previous day.  
the next day/ the following day.  
the previous  
there  
before  
then  
that  
those

### **3. change in pronouns**

**Direct**

I  
 We  
 My  
 Our (s)  
 You  
 Us  
 Your

**indirect**

he/she  
 they  
 his/her  
 their (s)  
 me/us/I /we  
 them  
 his/her/their

**3.Change in verbs**

am/is	was
are	were
was/were	had been
will/shall	would
can	could
must	had to
may	might

**4.Tense changes**

When the reporting word is in the past simple tense, the present tense is changed to past.

**a) Present simple – becomes past simple**

1. He said, "I am a teacher."  
 He said (that) he was a teacher.
2. "We are in our holidays," said the pupils  
 The pupils said that they were in their holidays.

Do	more	oral	practice
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**EXERCISE**

Change these sentences in indirect speech.

1. They said, "we walk to school every Monday."
2. The boy said, "we speak English while at school."
3. He said, "I bring coloured pencils in every art lesson."
4. " I take this to school every Thursday , " said Odeke.
5. "We go for holidays after exams," said Okello.

## **LESSON IV**

**When the reporting word is in present form i.e. says the tense doesn't** change for example.

Direct "I plan my holiday activities before the end of the term," says Allen.

Indirect Allen says that she plans her holiday activities before the end of the term.

Direct She says "I play out door games during holidays."

Indirect She says that she plays out door games during holidays.

**The present continuous tense changes to the past continuous tense.**

Direct "I am planning my holiday activities," said Zoe.

Indirect Zoe said that he was planning his holiday activities.

2) "I am completing my homework now," said George.

George said that he was completing his homework then.

### **Exercise**

Change the following sentences to reported speech.

1) She says, "I am writing my holiday work."

2) She said, "I am writing my holiday work."

3) "I am taking these books home now," said Angella.

4) "We are driving home now," said Odota.

5) The classmonitor said, "I am collecting the books after the lesson."

6) She said, "Joan is sleeping in the classroom today."

7) "Babirye helps her parents during holiday," says Kato.

8) "She is getting ready for her holiday," said Mary.