

Class XII

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Assertive, Imperative &
Exclamatory sentences

Assertive Sentences

The sentence which declares or asserts a statement, feeling, opinion, incident, event, history or anything is called an Assertive sentences.

1. Assertive Sentence in the Indirect Speech are usually introduced by the Conjunction, “*that*”:

They said to Anuj, “*You are a brave boy.*”

They told Anuj *that* he was a brave boy.

2. The verbs *tell*, *inform*, *remind* and *assure* always take a personal object after them; hence the form *said to me* is changed generally into *told me* and sometimes into *informed me*, *reminded me*, or *assured me*, as the sense may require; as:

The teacher said to me, “I have never seen such a clever girl as you are.”

The teacher *told* me that *she had* never seen such a clever girl as *I was*.

3. All nouns and pronouns in the vocative case in the Reported Speech are turned into the personal objects of the reporting verb:

(Vocative case – addressing, identifying the person or thing)

Ramesh said, “Sister, you are late today.”

Ramesh told *his sister* that she was late that day.

Imperative Sentences

1. When the Direct Speech is in Imperative Mood, the Reporting Verb '*say*' or '*tell*' is changed to some verb expressing a *command*, *advice* or *request*. In such a case you should select the right verb suited to the sense. Such reporting verbs are given below:

Command	:	<i>order, command, bid, tell.</i>
Advice	:	<i>advise, urge.</i>
Request	:	<i>request, ask, desire.</i>
Entreaty	:	<i>beg, pray, entreat, implore.</i>
Proposal	:	<i>suggest, propose.</i>
Prohibition	:	<i>forbid.</i>

2. The Imperative Mood is changed into the 'Infinitive.'

❖ Infinitive –

Expressing an action or state without reference to any subject.

Eg – Be careful!

You are asked to be careful.

3. The rules for the change of Pronouns are to be observed.

Eg – He said to her, “Lend me your book, please.”

He requested her to lend him her book.

4. *‘That’* is generally not used. If it is used, then *‘should’* is placed before the Imperative, instead of *‘to’*.

5. When *'let'* in the Direct Speech expresses a *proposal* or *suggestion*, you may use *should* and change the Reporting Verb into *propose* or *suggest*; as,

Eg – He said to us, “Let us have some food.”

He *proposed* (or suggested) to us that we *should* have some food.

Note – When *'let'* does not express proposal it should be changes into *might* or *might be allowed* or into some other verb according to the sense; as,

Eg – He said to his friends, “Let me study, please.”

He requested his friends that he *might be allowed* to study.

Unit 7

Reported Speech II

Exclamatory Sentences

An Exclamatory sentence makes a statement but it also conveys excitement or emotion.

Eg – How beautiful this city is!

Please, help me now!

In reporting a *Wish* or an *Exclamation* in the Indirect Speech:

1. The Reporting Verb *say* or *tell* is changed into *wish*, *bless*, *pray*, *cry*, *exclaim*, *declare*, *confess*, *cry out*, *etc.*, with such phrases as *with regret*, *with delight*, *with joy* or *sorrow*, where necessary.

2. The interjections and exclamations such as: *Oh, Well, Hurrah, Alas, Bravo, Curse it* are omitted and their sense is expressed by means of phrases.
3. The exclamatory form is changed into a statement and the note of exclamation is replaced by a full stop.

Examples:

He said, “God save my son.”

He prayed that God might save his son.

They said, “Hurrah! We have won the match.”

They exclaimed with delight that they had won the match.

She said, “Alas! He is dead.”

She cried out with sorrow that he was dead.

Thank you for listening