

REPORTED SPEECH IN SPOKEN DISCOURSE: INTONATION AS A MEANS OF INTEGRATION

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Dialogue 2013

Prosodically Annotated Corpus of Spoken Russian (PrACS-Russ)

- **Night Dream Stories collection**: 129 stories told by children, more than 3700 elementary discourse units (EDUs)
- **Stories about Presents and Skiing**: 40 stories told by adults, about 1100 EDUs
- **Siberian Life-stories collection**: 17 stories told by adults, about 1300 EDUs
- **Funny Lifestories collection**: 40 stories told by adults, about 2500 EDUs

SPEECH REPORTING

- Retelling speech/thought/writing produced in another time and place (in relation to current discourse).
- **Dynamical process** that simultaneously struggles
 - ✓ a) to integrate as much as possible reported discourse into speaker's own discourse, *and*
 - ✓ b) to recreate the 'other' discourse as close to 'real life' as possible.

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RELATIVELY
INDEPENDENT

RECREATES
'ORIGINAL'
WORDING
& GRAMMAR

RECREATES
'ORIGINAL'
INTONATION

SPEAKER'S ATTITUDE
IS NEVER EXPRESSED

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SYNTACTICALLY
DEPENDENT
ON THE FRAMING
CLAUSE

USES **SPECIAL**
WORDING
& GRAMMAR

DISREGARDS
'ORIGINAL'
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SPEAKER'S PURPOSE
AND ATTITUDE
ARE TOP PRIORITY

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INTONATION & SPEECH REPORTING

Speakers change voice quality, tempo, pitch and loudness to express several things:

- **the very fact that some part of what they say does not belong to them;**
- **the intentions and emotions, as well as the illocutionary intent of the ‘original’ speaker;**
- **the speakers’ attitude to what they report;**
- **the connection between what is being reported and the current discourse itself.**

PRECEDING FRAMING CLAUSE

- Main means of introducing reported speech of all types (88%) both for adults and children
- About 400 occurrences in PrACS-Russ (150 in children's narrative and 260 in adults' narrative)

INTONATION PATTERNS IN PRECEDING FRAMING CLAUSE

	Direct	%	Semi-direct	%	Indirect	%	Total	%
–	12	49.0%	8	31.2%	5	19.8%	25	8,3%
\	51	42.1%	37	30.5%	33	27.3%	122	40,6%
/	4	7.2%	12	19.0%	45	73.8%	61	20,4%
No accent	32	34.8%	43	47.1%	17	18.1%	92	30,7%
Total	100		100		100		300	

FALLING TONE: REASONS

- Direct speech: marking border between discourses
- Indirect or semi-direct speech: adaptive tone before the rising one
- Series of falling tones: list pattern, emphasis, personal preference, ... (?)

FALLING TONE: BORDER

FLS, #40

.... **A** *Elizaveta Petrovna \skazala:*

And Elizaveta Petrovna said

... **«Eta malenkaja zapytaja ... ochen' mnogo \znachit.**

This small comma very much means

.. Ochen' \mnogo.»

Very much.

And Elizaveta Petrovna said, “This small comma is very important. Very important.”

FALLING TONE: ADAPTIVE

.... *Potom nam /pozvonili,*

Then us.Dat they.called

.. *\skazali,*

they.told

что «V gorode idyot sil'nyj /dozhd',

that In city.Loc goes strong rain

... *vam luchshe /\svalivat' ottudaj!»*

you.Dat better to.get.away from.there

SLS, #5

Then [they] called us, said that “It’s raining heavily in the city, you better get away from there!”

FALLING TONE: OTHER

... *muzhik \reshil,*

SPS, #R1-8

the.guy decided

chto ne \stoit pokupat' etu mashiny,

that not worths to.buy this car

slishkom uzh \dorogo.

too emph.part expensive

The guy decided that he should not buy this car,
it cost too much.

RISING TONE: INDIRECT SPEECH

... *i /-skazal,*

SPS, #R1-3

and he.said

.. *cto stoit ona ... \dorogo.*

that costs it.Fem expensive

... and [he] said that it cost much.

NO ACCENT: DIRECT SPEECH

.. *i kto-to menya \oklikajet,*

and somebody me.Acc calls

kakoj-to \paren',

some lad

on krichit

he shouts

.. *«/\Devushka@!*

young.girl

.. */ Devushka@,*

young.girl

что вы /delaete?!»

what you.Pl do.Pres.Pl

FLS, #7

... and someone calls out to me, some young man, he shouts, “Miss! Miss, what are you doing?!”

NO ACCENT: SEMI-DIRECT SPEECH

FLS, #5

On govorit

he says

«/\Zdravstvujte,

Hello

ja redactor /gasety.»,

I editor newspaper.Gen

.. *kakoj-to voobshche \neponyatnoj*,

some.Gen totally unknown.Gen

He says, “Hello, I am an editor in a newspaper”, some totally unknown one, ...

NO ACCENT: REASONS

- 1st EDU is short
- Phrasal accent falls on the 1st word (not counting conjunctions, particles and other discourse markers), e.g. vocatives



71% of contexts

REPORTED SPEECH INTONATION PATTERNS

- **Direct speech** is prosodically and illocutionary independent, and as such uses typical intonation patterns (e.g. for a statement, question, exclamation).
- **Indirect speech** is not prosodically and illocutionary independent. It is usually pronounced as a part of a typical polypredicative construction.
- **Semi-direct** speech provides a broad range of different 'mixed' intonation patterns.

REPORTED SPEECH: LIST PATTERN

FLS, #18

ja govoryu

I say

«*\\Brenton@*

Brenton

Kakoj \\koshma-ar!,,,

What nightmare

nelzya takije \\ve-eshchi!,,,

must.not such.Pl things

eto zhe \\u-uzhas prosto!,,,

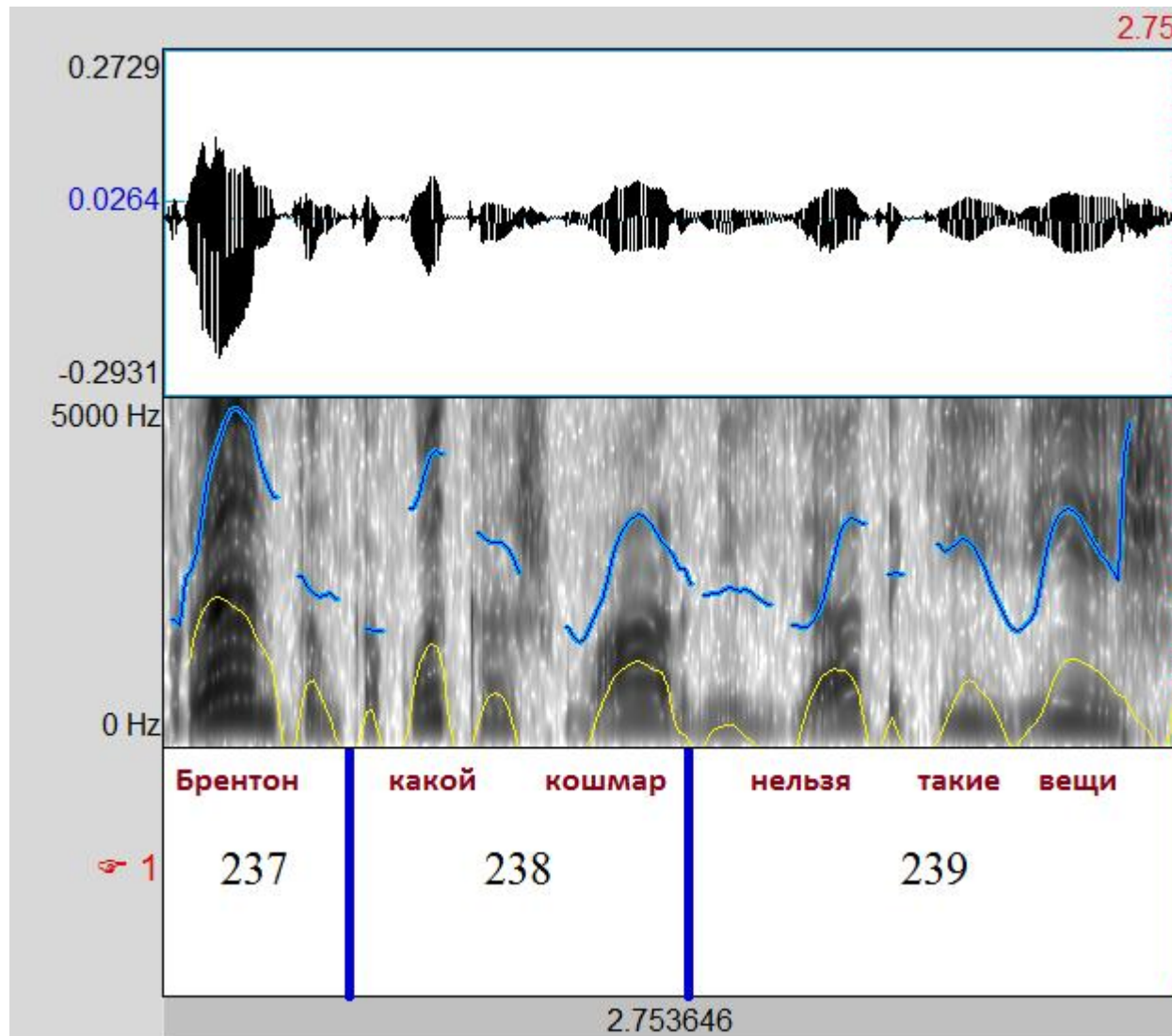
this emph.part terror simply

.. nas posadyat v \\tyur'mu nepremenno!».

us.Acc will.lock.up.Pl in prison for.sure

I say, “Brenton! It’s terrible! One must not do such things! It’s simply dreadful! They will lock us up in prison for sure!”

REPORTED SPEECH: LIST PATTERN



REPORTED SPEECH: HEAD-TAIL PATTERN

.. *Ona –govorila:*

She said

.. «*\Vot!*,

Here

.. *\posmotritej!*

look.Imp

.. *Kakije –doma.»*,

what buildings

no my s Galechkoj ne smotreli ni na \Kreml',

but we with Galechka.Instr not looked neither at Kremlin

.. *ni na \kakije doma,*

nor at any buildings

She said, “There! Look! What [beautiful] buildings!”, but Galechka and me did not look either at Kremlin, or at any buildings, ...

SLS, #12



CONCLUDING REMARKS

- Intonation patterns in preceding framing clauses correspond with the type of the reported speech
- However, this correspondence is more a tendency than a cause-and-effect relationship
- There are typical patterns in semi-direct speech that use ‘mixed’ intonation in order to keep the ‘original’ illocutionary meanings and to integrate the reported speech into following context as much as possible: the *list pattern* and the *head-tail-pattern*

THANK YOU!