An Analysis of Direct Speech and Reported Speech in a Literary Text.

A Paper Submitted to The Council of The Department of English, College of Education for Human Sciences, University of Babylon in Partial Fulfilment of The Requirements For The Degree of B.Ed. in English Language.

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In the name of God, the Most Merciful, the Compassionate

(وَمَن يَتَّقِ اللَّهَ يَجْعَل لَّهُ مَخْرَجًا ۝ وَيَرْزُقْهُ مِنْ حَيْثُ لَا يَحْتَسِبُ ۚ وَمَن يَتَوَكَّلْ عَلَى اللَّهِ فَهُوَ حَسْبُهُ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ بَالِغُ أَمْرِهِ ۚ قَدْ جَعَلَ اللَّهُ لِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدْرًا)

صدق الله العلي العظيم

(طلاق ٢ _ ٣)

And for those who fear Allah, He (ever) prepares a way out, And He provides for him from (sources) he never could imagine. And if any one puts his trust in Allah, sufficient is (Allah) for him. For Allah will surely accomplish his purpose: verily, for all things has Allah appointed a due proportion Verily, Allah the Most High has told the truth

Al – Talaq : Verse (2-3)

Dedication

To Allah who taught by pen The prophet Mohammed (peace be on them). To the science encyclopedia. door of knowledge Imam Ali and to my parents.

Acknowledgments

First we thank Almighty Allah.

Thanks to my supervisor, prof. Dr .Sa'id Abdulwahab for his help , encouraging notes and effort without which this paper would never have been finished.

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Abstract

 This research paper attempts to point out the direct speech and indirect speech and deal with analysis direct speech and indirect speech in short story "The Happy Prince" This study consists of four chapters, the first which introduces the problem of the study, the hypothesis, the aims, the procedure as well as the value of the study. Chapter Two definitions and types direct speech and indirect speech. Chapter three analyses fourteen lines of the story according to the concept of he certain. Finally, chapter four contains the conclusion summarizing the study.

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1. The problem

This research paper will discuss the topic direct and indirect speech and will discuss the definition and typs of direct and indirect speech

Direct speech and reported has been studied by different scholars. Each scholar views direct speech and reported speech from his/her own perspective. Thus, there are contradicted assumptions about the nature of irregular sentence.

This study is oriented toward characterizing this issue. So, the present study is an attempt to answer the following questions .

1 what is the meaning of direct speech and reported speech?

2 How do novelists use direct speech and reported speech in their novels?

3   What are the types of direct speech and reported speech that used in the selected analysis texts?

1.2. The Aims

1 Presenting a theoretical background about the direct speech and reported speech in English, i. e. types, uses and functions .

2   Showing how to use direct speech and reported speech in a literary text.

1.3 Procedure

In order to achieve the aims of this research, the researcher has adopted the following procedures .

1 Defining the direct speech and reported speech and how it is expressed in English.

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2 Showing the types and the uses of direct speech and reported speech in English.

3   Selecting the Happy Prince and extracting direct speech and reported speech.

4   Drawing conclusions from the results of the study.

1.4.the Hypothesis

It is hypothesized that

1. The question direct speech and indirect speech is the most common types that used in the Happy Prince.

2. Direct Speech widely used in the Happy Prince more than reported speech.

3. Reported speech is easier to extract than direct speech in story the Happy Prince.

1.5.The Limits

The present study deals with a analysis of direct speech and reported speech in the short story Th Happy Prince . The sample of the present study made up of some extracts that are chosen from short story The Happy Prince . This study was conducted 2021 /2022.

1.6 The value of the study

Is hoped that the current study would be of some importance and value to linguists, translators, learners of English, teachers of English, and textbook

designers. This study gives general knowledge how used direct speech and reported speech this study on both sides interested.

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Chapter Two

1.1 Definitions and types of reported speech and direct speech.

There are five definitions about direct speech and reported speech

2.1.1Reported speech

 We use reported speech when we are interested not in the words that someone has chosen, but in the essential information they conveyed. We often use far fewer words to report this than were originally spoken. Reported speech is found in newspaper reports, fiction, talking or writing about conversation, reports, articles or speeches we have heard or read. (parrott, 200 :258)

  The language we use to report what someone else said, using our own words. Thus if Mary said 'I am sorry for John', someone could report this as: Mary said that she was sorry for John. This is called a reported statement, because the original speech was in statement form. Reported speech is distinguished from direct speech, in which the original speech is repeated in the original words, normally enclosed in quotation marks. There are also reported questions. For example, if Mary said 'What did you say?', this could be reported by the hearer as Mary asked him what he had said. And there are reported commands, requests or suggestions. Thus, if Mary said 'Please sit down' to Alan, this could be reported: Mary told/asked Alan to sit down. (Leech, 2006 :101)

2.1.2 Direct speech

Direct speech conveys exactly what someone has said, often:

1 To dramatise.

 2 To create a sense of immediacy.

3 Because the precise words used were in some way important (for example funny or strange). It is found in newspaper reports, fiction and oral narratives

"I feel angry and empry in my stomach working with the police and will give and I cannot get on the wavelength them any help we can to apprehend of someone who comes and does whoever was involved in this." Something like this,' he said. "We are. (parrott, 200 :258)

A mode of reporting what someone has said, in which we reproduce the actual words spoken or written. In narrative, direct speech is normally signalled by being enclosed in quotation marks: in 'Look after yourself,' said Jonah, 'Look after yourself' is in direct speech. Direct speech contrasts with indirect or Reported. (Leech, 2006 :34)

 Direct speech whenever we speak. We use the term direct speech to describe the way we represent the spoken word in writing

Form of direct speech in writing

Actual spoken statement direct statement

I'm waiting

Direct statement in writing direct

'I'm waiting, 'John said . (Alexander, 1988:248)

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2.1.3Summary

Reported Speech according to parrott : reported speech implies to say what somebody else said without really quoting them do not necessarily ues word own. Where we do not put or communicate the words of the person whose words we want to transfer to another person literally,

Reported Speech according to Leech : When we want to report what people say we don't usually try to report their exact words.Mary said 'I am sorry for John', someone could report this as: Mary said that she was sorry for John .

In reported speech we need to use the past tense form of the verb. In direct speech the present tense is used. 'am' changes to 'was' when we use reported speech. There are five type of Reported Speech Statement, questions, yes no questions, exclamation, command.

Direct speech according to parrott :direct speech it is the transfer of the same words or reported in this own actual words without any change occour we take words directly from a source .Almost all great novelists use direct speech as a stylistic device to give a live portrayal of the characters in their stories.

Direct speech according to Leech :is a report of the exact words used by a speaker or writer. Direct speech usually put between two quotation marks.In English, direct speech can be used in almost any tense. It can be used to explain something like that in the present tense – to express what is happening right now.

Direct speech according to Alexander : The term "direct speech" refers to how we reproduce spoken words in written .They are many types direct speech and indirect speech the statement, questions, exclamation, command.

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1.1 Types of Reported Speech and Direct speech

According to (thomson, Martinet, 1986:192)

We have five types of reported speech and direct speech.

1.1.1 Statements in indirect speech

A. Indirect speech can be introduced by a verb in a present tense: He says that … This is usual when

We are:

a. Reporting a conversation that is still going on
b. Reading a letter and reporting what it says
c. Reading instructions and reporting them
d. Reporting a statement that someone makes very often, e.g. Tom says that he'll never get married.

When the introductory verb is in a present, present perfect or future tense we can report the direct

Speech without any change of tense:

PAUL (phoning from the station): I'm trying to get a taxi.

ANN (to Mary, who is standing beside her): Paul says he is trying to get a taxi

B. But indirect speech is usually introduced by a verb in the past tense. Verbs in the direct speech have

Then to be changed into a corresponding past tense. The changes are shown in the following table.

Table (1) change between direct speech and reported speech in statement.

DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
Simple Present *"I never eat meat", he explained.*	*Simple Past* *= He explained (that) he never ate meat.*
Present Continuous *"I'm waiting for Ann", he said.*	*Past Continuous* *= He said (that) he was waiting for Ann.*
Present Perfect *"I have found a flat", he said.*	*Past Perfect* *= He said (that) he had found a flat.*
Present Perfect Continuous *He said, "I've been waiting for ages".*	*Past Perfect Continuous* *= He said (that) he had been waiting for ages.*
Simple Past *"I took it home with me", she said.*	*Past Perfect* *= She said (that) he had taken it home with her.*
He said I will shall be in Paris on Monday	*Conditional* *= He said (that) he would be in Paris on Monday.*
Future Continuous *"I will/shall be using the car myself on the 24h", she said.*	*Conditional Continuous* *= She said (that) she'd been using the car herself on the 24th.*
Conditionall	*Conditional*

| *I said, "I would like to see it".* | *= I said (that) I would like to see it.* |

(Thomson, Martinet, 1986 :197)

2.2.2 Question indirect speech

We can report a question by using verbs like ask, inquire/enquire, wonder or to know.

 A   Look at these wh-questions.

Where did you have lunch?   I asked Elaine where she had lunch.

- In the canteen.

What time does the flight get in.   I'll inquire what time the flight gets in.

- Halfpast twelve.

 Who have you invited?   Peter is wondering who we've invited.

- Oh, lots ofpeople.   7

 When is the lesson?   Someone wants to know when the lesson is.

 - I don't know.

For the pattern We were wondering where to gofor lunch,

We can use an indirect question to ask for information after an expression such as Could you tell me…?

Could you tell me where the post office is, please?

In an indirect question, the tense can change from present to past in the same way as in a statement.

What do you want?   The man asked what we wanted.

Who are you waitingfor?   Alex wondered who I was waitingfor.

Will there be a band?   They asked ifthere would be a band.

(Eastwood, 1994 :353)

2.2.3 Yes No Questions

The rules about tense sequences also apply to question
actual spoken questions   indirect question
be:'Are you ready?'   He asked me if /whether Iam/was ready

Have:'Have you finished '.   He asked me if /whether I have finished

Do you play chess '   He asked me if /whether I played chess

  ' Can I have it '   He asked me If/whether he could Have it

(L. G Alexander, 1988 :303)

2.2.4 Exclamation

- **"** What a terrible day " !
- He said it was a terrible day.
- " What a beautiful car " !.
- He said I had a beautiful car.

Exclamations such as " Oh no " ! and " Ugh " ! are usually expressed by a sentence that explains the person's feelings.

- "Oh no " I have a run in my stocking.

She exclaimed with disgust that she had a run in her stocking. Or

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- She gave an exclamation of disgust and said that she had a run in her stocking.
- Familiar expressions such as the following are reported in statement form.
- He said " Thank you ". He thanked me.
- She said, " Good morning ". She greeted me.
- They shouted. " Congratulations ".
- They Congratulated me.'
- He said, " Okay ". He agreed with me
- He said,: Aw, come on ". He didn't believe me. – She said," You're kidding" .She didn't believe me.
- He said, " Really " ? he was surprised.

 (Pollock, 1982: 86)

2.2.5 Commands Request Advice In Indirect Speech

Direct command: He said, "Lie down, Tom".

 Indirect command: He told Tom to lie down.

Indirect commands, requests, advice are usually expressed by a verb of command/request/advice + object + infinitive.

A. The following verbs can be used: advise, ask, beg, command, order, remind, tell, warn etc.
   He said, "Get your coat, Tom!"
    He told Tom to get his coat.

B. Negative commands, requests etc. are usually reported by not + infinitive:
   "Don't swim out too for, boys", I said
   I warned/told the boys not to swim out too far
   (Thomson, Martinet, 1986 :200)

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Summary

Statement sentence

When we change a declarative sentence from direct to indirect speech, the speech is introduced by 'that'. When converting direct speech to indirect several change must de made.

Present change to Past   Present perfect change to Past perfect

Past change to Past perfect   Past perfect No change in reported speech

Future (shall, will) change to Secondary future (should, would) in reported speech

Interrogative Sentence

When we have to change a question into indirect speech,inverted comma as well as the question mark are removed and a full stop used at the end of the sentence. Questioning sentences beginning with how, what, when, where, who, which etc. be changed in this .

Yes No quotation

the questions beginning with: has, have, had, will, may, do, did, is, are, does etc. may be

answered in Yes or No. In these the reporting verb is to be followed by if or whether in the sentence. For example when we say

" Will you come " Jhon said sara

Jhon asked sara if she would come.

Imperative sentences

When changing imperative sentence into indirect speech the reporting verb is replaced by asked, ordered, etc. In these sentences the verb has to be in the infinite from.

Exclamatory Sentence

When changing the exclamatory sentence into reporting speech the reporting verb is replaced by exclaimed, cried out,

Etc. Exclamation (!) is replaced by a Full Stop (.) in Indirect Narration.

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Chapter Three

Analysis

3.1 The following Section deals with analyzing direct speech and indirect speech.

After reading the whole short story of The Happy Prince by Oscar wilde , (14) data have been found whereby the usage of direct Speech and indirect speech made either by declarative , imperative, interrogative, Exclamation sentence

Statement

The short story of The Happy Prince includes (3) occurrences of statement sentence.

Text (1) *"I am waited for in Egypt, "* said the Swallow

Structural / Iam _subject waited_ verd For in _ prepositional Egypt_ complet.

It is statements because does not ask aquestion or give an order it is pass on information.

It is direct because placed inside quotation marks, the puncuation inside the inverted commas and because when the happy prince ask Swallow direct take the ruby to the woman the swallow say friends wait him in Egypt.

Text (2) *will fly up to the Second Cataract*

Structural / will _subject fly _verb up to the second Cataract _adverb

It is statements because does not ask aquestion or give an order and because the bird tell happy prince about his friends and what they do in Egypt.

It is indirect speech act because with out quotation marks and because the swallow does not state explicitly his intention to leave the Happy Prince.

Text (3) *I adamit that she is domestic*

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Structural: I _subject admit _verb that _conjunctions she _subject is _verb domestic _adjective

It is statements end with full stop and because the bird swallow talking about his love the Reed stetment sentence not questions or order.

It is indirect speech act because it is use third_ person the narrator ues "she is" and because When the bird swallow fell in love with a Reed. It was a true love that started in spring and lasted the whole summer when he realized that Reed wasn't like him, Swallow went far away.

Questions

The short story of The Happy Prince includes (5) occurrences of interrogative sentences.

Text (4) *"Why cannot you be like the Happy Prince?"* ask asensible.. mother of her little boy.

Structural   why _wh question   cannot_ auxiliary verb   you _subject   like _adjective   the happy prince _objective.

It is question because ues wh_question 'why' and ues at the end of sentence with questions mark, this sentence which ask question.

It is indirect speech act because without speech mark the speech between the woman and her little the mother asks her son about not being as happy as The Happy Prince and it is an indirect request to make Her son happy.

Text (5) *"What are you? "* he said

Structural what _wh_question   are _auxiliary verb   you _subject.

It is introgative because ues wh_question, this sentence end with sign of interrogation.

It is direct speech because ues quotation mark, requesting the name of The Happy Prince and it is obviously a request of information the bird ask happy prince 'who are you' .

Text (6) *"where shall I put up?"*

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Structural : where _wh – Questions   shall _ auxiliary verb   I_ subject   put _verb up _ adverb.

It is question because being with 'where' also end with questions mark and the bird swallow request of staying at the statue of happy princ.

It is indirect speech act because without quotation marks and because the bird wondering staying at the statue of The Happy Prince.

Yes No Questions

Text (7):*Little bird, little bird said the Prince "* will yo stay with me another night"

Will _auxiliary verb   you _subject   stay _verb   with _prepositional   me _object   another night _completely.

It is Yes No Questions because ues auxiliary verb + subject + mian verb and because the happy prince ask bird stay another night with him.

It is direct Speech ues quotation mark, the dialogue between character so important because the happy prince ask the swallow to stay with him for one night and the action to be done by the bird.

Text (8) *He had just strength to fly up to the Prince shoulder once more. Good bye Dear prince! He murmured, will you let me kiss your han?*

Structural : will _auxiliary verb   you _subject   let _verb   me _object kiss your hand completely.

It is Yes No Questions because beginning with 'will' end with questions mark and the bird wants to perform an action which is to kiss The Happy Prince.

It is direct Speech act because the bird ask happy prince direct to kiss him and say to happy prince good-by befor the bird gets to die.

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Imperative

The short story of The Happy Prince includes (3) occurrences of imperative sentences.

Text (10)"* the statue said to the Swallow, Take all the gold from my body. "*

Structural : Take all _verb   the gold_ noun   from _preposition   my body _object

It is imperative because the sentence expressing about order or command the happy prince order the bird take the golden leaf and give to the poor people.

It is direct Speech act because with quotation mark and the dialogue between happy prince and the bird swallow direct the happy prince asked swallow to take off his gold leaves and give it to the hungry and homeless children in the town.

Text (11)"*Bring me the two most precious things in the city"*

Structural :Bring me _verb the two most _noun precious _adjective

Things _noun   in the city_ adverb place

It is imperative because ues refer to give orders, the aim this sentence make the mayor to bring two most valuable thing in The city.

It is direct speech act because enclosed in quotation marks the councilor ask mayor direct to bring two most valuable things in the city, because the swallow had to go to Egypt but he helped the prince and the prince gave his precious body parts to help.

Text (12) *pluk out one of them and take it to him*

 Structural Pluck out _verb one _object   of _prepositional   and _conjunctions take _verb   to _prepositional   him _object.

It is imperative because expresses direct command and not have subject

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It is direct Speech because ask the swallow to take out one of his eyes and give to the man in order complet his play, buy food and firewood.

Exclamation

The short story of The Happy Prince includes (2) occurrences of exclamation sentence.

Text (13)" *What a lovely bit of glass"*the Girl said.

Structural :What _wh-question a lovely _adjective bit _objective of the glass prepositional.

It is exclamation sentence because expresses the strong emotion when the girle exclaimed when she see the rubies she say that it was very nice.

It is direct Speech act because have the question mark and the poor girl exclaimed direct when she see the jewel into the palm of her hand.

Text (14) *What a strange thing! Said the overseer of the work men at the foundry.*

What _wh-question a strange _adjective thing_noun.

It is exclamation because end with an exclamation mark and because the heard of them was exclamed he say 'What a strange thing' because the heart of happy prince not melt.

It is direct Speech act because the supervisor of the foundry noticed in direct strange thing the heart of happy prince statue broken in two pieces was not melting in the furnace.

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Chapter Four

The conclusion

This chapter sums up the main results and conclusions arrived at through analysisthe direct speech and indirect speech conducted in the previous chapter.

the direct speech in English can be expressed in (past , present , future) tenses but in indirect speech can be expressed in the past tense only.

When you want change direct speech to indirect speech there are different change in time for example this change to that today change to that day these change to those yesterday change to the day befor tomorrow change to the day after.

It is concluded that the direct speech widely used in text the Happy Prince which verified the second hypothesis "Direct Speech widely used in literature text more than reported speech."

can be through the use of questions specifically questions and this kind of sentences is the dominant one specifically in the short story of The Happy Prince which It is concluded that " The question direct speech and indirect speech is the most common type that used in the text.

the last hypothesis of this research paper" Reported speech is easier to extract than direct speech in story the Happy Prince." Has rejected .

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