



The syntax of reported speech: A typological approach

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- The grammar of reported speech: **Insights from typology**
- **How we study** reported speech in African languages
- What we **learn from corpora**: A case study
- Reported speech in European languages: Outstanding issues
- Conclusion
 - **theoretical** perspectives,
 - **methodological** issues,
 - importance of **integration** of corpus work with typological insight

The grammar of reported speech: Insights from typology

- Special behavior of indexicals
- Special categories
- Special lexical inventories
- Means for demarcating the quote

Special indexicality patterns

- Indexicals acquire unusual interpretations in the context of reported speech (Schlenker 1999, 2003; Nikitina 2012a; Spronck & Nikitina forthc.)

1st, 2nd person = current speaker and listener

The waiter_i told me_j that he_i would bring me_j more water.

1st person ≠ current speaker; 2nd person ≠ current listener

The waiter_i told me_j: “I_i’ll bring you_j more water”.

1st, 2nd person = current speaker and listener

OR 1st person ≠ current speaker; 2nd person ≠ current listener

(Havyaka Kannada, Dravidian)

en-na ello:ru-de hogaḷuttavu he:ḷi ra:ju enna-tre
me-ACC all-EMPH praise that Raju me-with

he:ḷiddā

tell.PERF

‘Raju_i has told me_j, Everybody praises me_i.’

‘Raju_i has told me_j that everybody praises me_j.’ (Bhat 2007: 58)

ni:nu be:ga bar-ekku he:ḷi avu hariya-tre he:ḷiddavu
you early come-must that they Hari-with tell.PERF

‘They have told Hari_i, You_i must come early.’

‘They have told Hari_i (asked him_i to tell you_j) that you_j must go early.’ (Bhat 2007: 58)

1st person = current speaker; 2nd person ≠ current listener
(Adioukrou, Kwa, Côte d'Ivoire)

li dad wɛl nɛnɛ ɔny ùsr
3SG said.ACCM them this 2PL.REPORT build.IMPER

ir *el*
3SG.OBJ house

‘She_i said to them_j: You_j build me_i a house (lit., you build her a house).’ (Hill 1995: 91)

ow'n ɛsɛ in ɛkn'ŋ
DISJ.REPORT said.ACCM 3SG.REPORT saw.ACCM.2SG.OBJ

yogŋ
there

‘He_i said, I_i saw you there (lit., he saw you there).’ (Hill 1995

Special indexicality patterns

- Indexicals acquire unusual interpretations in the context of reported speech (Schlenker 1999, 2003; Nikitina 2012a; Spronck & Nikitina forthc.)
- Specialized types of indexicals are used in reported speech (Hagège 1974; Boyeldieu 2004; Nikitina 2012b).

Specialized indexicals

Wan (Mande; Côte d'Ivoire; Nikitina 2012b)

- a. *bé à n̄́ gé bā bé gōm̄́*
then 3SG wife said LOG.SG that understood
'And his wife_i said she_i understood that.'
- b. *bé à n̄́ gé è gā*
then 3SG wife said 3SG went
'And his wife said he left.'

Specialized indexicals

- Reported speaker = LOG; reported listener = 2nd (Wan)

è gé zò bé lā bā pólì
3SG said come then 2SG LOG.SG wash
'She_i said: come and (you) wash her_i.'

- Reported speaker = LOG.SP; reported listener = LOG.ADR (Goemai)

k'wal yin gwa goe tu ji
talk say SG.M.LOG.ADR OBLIG kill SG.M.LOG.SP
'(He_i) said that he_j should kill him_i.' or 'He said: "You should kill me".' (Hellwig 2006: 219)

Special indexicality patterns

- Indexicals acquire unusual interpretations in the context of reported speech (Schlenker 1999, 2003; Nikitina 2012a; Spronck & Nikitina forthc.)
- Specialized types of indexicals are used in reported speech (Hagège 1974; Boyeldieu 2004; Nikitina 2012b).
- Person mismatches in subject-verb agreement.

Person mismatches: Donno So (Dogon)

- Logophoric pronoun agrees with the 1st person on the verb;
- 1st person pronoun subjects agree with a neutral person (normally 3rd person) verb.

- a. *Oumar* [inyeme *jembɔ* *paza* bolum] *miŋ* *tagi*
Oumar LOG sack.DEF drop left.1SG 1SG.OBJ informed
'Oumar_i told me_j that he_i had left without the sack.' (Culy 1994a: 123)
- b. *Oumar* [ma *jembɔ* *paza* boli] *miŋ* *tagi*
Oumar 1SG.SUBJ sack.DEF drop left 1SG.OBJ informed
'Oumar_i told me_j that I_j had left without the sack.' (Culy 1994a: 123)

Person mismatches: Golin (Papua New Guinea)

I [*na* *si-Ø-w-a*] *di-n-g-e*
you 1SG.OBJ hit-1SG.SUBJ-REP-DIST say-2SUBJ-ASSERT-PROX
'You said you hit me (lit., you "I hit me" you-said).' (Loughnane
2005: 146, glosses from Evans 2005: 114)

yal *kane* [*ininna* *si-ra-bin-w-a*]
man many us hit-IRR-1PL.SUBJ-REP-DIST
di-n-g-w-e
say-3-ASSERT-3-PROX
'They say they will hit us (lit., they "we hit us" they-said).'

Person mismatches

- a. Karimojong (Eastern Nilotic; Uganda)
àbù papà tolim ebè àlózì injèz morotó
AUX father say that 1SG.go.NPST 3SG Moroto
'The father said that he was going to Moroto.' (Novelli 1985
531, quoted from Curnow 2002: 9)
- b. Lotuko (Eastern Nilotic; Sudan)
qati 'daŋ xul ojori 'tɔ jojo era isi a
people all REL say PART COMP 1PL.be they PART
xobwok
kings
'those who say that they are kings' (Muratori 1938, quoted from
von Roncador 1992: 172)

Special grammatical categories

- Verbal

Selkup (Urmanchieva p.c.): *quotative, reportative, renarrative...*

- Nominal

Nivkh (Nedjalkov & Otaina 2013): *reported nominative*

<i>Tu+tulf</i>	<i>Muzgun-χan</i>	<i>mirn+vo-roχ</i>
this+winter	Muzgun-RNOM	we:INCL+village-DAT/ADD
<i>layi-nə-vu-r</i>		<i>it-nt.</i>
visit-FUT-REP-CONV:NAR:3SG		say-IND

‘They say (that) this winter Muzgun will visit our village.’

Special lexical inventories

- “Ancient Wan” in the discourse of animals, ancestors, supernatural beings:

[‘They have finished crossing the river, then they said: Have you all finished?’]

bé à gé èēē <à gè pó wò lé yò>

then 3PL say yes < ANCIENT WAN >

‘And they answered: Yes, <we have done it>.’

- “Spirit language” in the narrator’s exchanges with the audience

Means for demarcating the quote

- Quotative markers:
 - occur before or after the quote;
 - may distinguish speech by a character from the narrator's speech (Michael 2014; Lionnet 2017; Voll in progr.);
- prosody (pitch, intensity);
- phonation (creaky voice, whispering), articulation (lisp, syllable insertion);
- facial expression and changes in posture (Quer 2011, Lillo-Martin 2012, Khristoforova & Kimmelman 2018)

The challenges of studying reported speech

- Discourse phenomena are hard to study based on elicitation
- need for large-scale data collection in natural settings, different genres;
- data analysis must be typologically-informed.

From an Adioukrou text collection:

“l'exemple suivant est extrait de la version enregistrée et non corrigée du conte <...>; il illustre **un usage curieux (et non isolé) des personnels de l'énonciation libre**, les premières personnes deviennent des troisième personnes comme on s'y attend, mais les deuxièmes personnes restent ce qu'elles sont <...> La **version revue et corrigée, jugée plus correcte par notre informateur principal bien que le maintien des 2ème personnes soit tout à fait acceptable**, transpose les deuxièmes personnes à la troisième et ce sans aucune ambiguïté de référence...” (Hérault 1978: 171-3)

Reported speech in African languages: How we study it

- ELAN-CorpoA : a version developed at LLACAN (Chanard 2015)
- Annotation tiers:

ELAN-CorpA

è	gé	z̀̀	ò	z̀̀	bā	á	gà	lé
3sg.subj	say	today	prt	today	log	cop	go	prog
prn	v	adv	prt.fin	adv	prn	pred	v	prt.asp

says: today oh today I will go.

Discourse Reporti	Discourse Report
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Statement

DR Event + Quote

Other

Other

RS

Reported speech in African languages: How we study it

- ELAN-CorpoA : a version developed at LLACAN (Chanard 2015)
- Annotation tiers:
 - parts of speech reporting constructions (Discourse Reporting Event vs. Discourse Report);
 - type of Discourse Report (question, statement, interjection...);
 - construction type (DR Event + Quote, Quotative marker + Quote, Bare quote...);
 - interpretation of indexicals (person).

What we learn from corpora: A case study

Case study: Logophoricity as a speech reporting strategy

Wan (Mande)

- a. *bé à n̄̀ gé bā bé gōm̄*
then 3SG wife said LOG.SG that understood
'And his wife_i said she_i understood that.'
- b. *bé à n̄̀ gé è gā*
then 3SG wife said 3SG went
'And his wife said he left.'

The logophoric strategy

- The distinction between direct and indirect speech does not capture the **cross-linguistic diversity** of speech reporting strategies (Coulmas 1986; Aikhenvald 2008, inter alia).
- Prominent typological approaches to speech reporting are still grounded in the same distinction, cf. approaches based on a **direct-indirect *continuum*** (Güldemann & Roncador 2002; Güldemann 2008; Evans 2013).
- Continuum approaches treat non-European strategies as **deviations** from the direct and indirect **ideals**.
- The continuum approach treats the logophoric strategy as an intermediate type:
 - semi-direct (Aikhenvald 2008),
 - semi-indirect (Thomas 1978),
 - combined or neutralized (Boyeldieu 2004),
 - bi-perspectival (Evans 2013)...

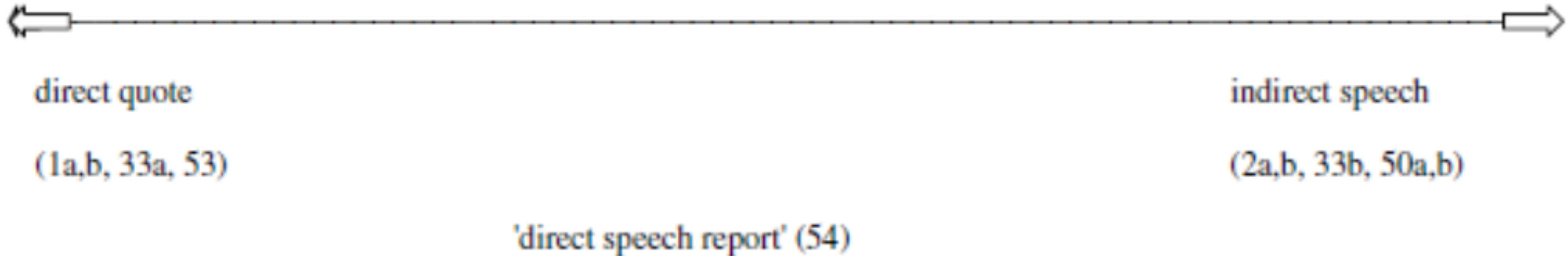
The Eurocentric approach

- “The typology of quoted speech has long been a disorderly and unsatisfying area because of the huge number of ways that languages can **deviate** from the **traditional ideals** of ‘direct’ and ‘indirect’ speech.” (Evans 2013: 67)
- “In keeping with Roncador (1988), Roeck (1994) and others, I will conceive of RD [Reported Discourse]-categories as constituting a cross-linguistic domain with a **scalar organization** between two **idealized polar opposites**, DRD [Direct Reported Discourse] and “maximal” IRD [Indirect Reported Discourse]” (Güldemann 2008: 9)

The Eurocentric approach

- Aikhenvald (2008: 416):

“To account for such **intermediate** cases, we suggest that the difference between speech reports, from verbatim quote to indirect speech, be considered as a **continuum**”



Logophoricity: little-explored syntactic properties (Nikitina & Bugaeva in prog.)

- lexical restrictions (licensing by specific verbs);
- restrictions on ordering parts of the reporting construction;
- extrasentential elements within the report;
- multiple strategies within the report.

Logophoricity: Lexical restrictions

- Indirect speech is licensed by a restricted set of predicates, direct speech is normally not:

Everyone noticed his "I don't care" gesture.

?Everyone noticed his gesture that he didn't care.

- Logophoric speech need not be licensed by a specific predicate, just like direct speech:

Lexical restrictions: Wan

- Indirect speech proper is very rare, always introduced by the verb *gé* ‘say’
- Both direct and logophoric speech are licensed by a very wide range of predicates, and they need not be introduced by any special predicate:

(6) *é*lì kónā wéń à gè bóńglò é blà é mō yīí-yīí-yīí-yīí,
day started in.clear.light 3SG POSS head DEF watch DEF at.that.time INTJ
èèè **bāá** **bāā** nē tē má à?
INTJ LOG:INDEP LOG:POSS child killed FOC EXCL
‘When the daybreak shone at his head: Yi-yi-yi-yi! Did I kill my own child?’

They need not even be introduced by any overt predicate:

(7) *è* gé èè sīē ké cóò -- èèè bé **bāá** wò á yā ē?
3SG said 3SG+3SG another give INTJ eh! then LOG make FOC how Q
‘And she said he should give back another one. – Eh! But how shall I do it?’

Ordering restrictions

- “Pure” indirect speech imposes ordering restrictions:

“I don’t like it,” -- he said.

He said: “I don’t like it.”

He said that he didn’t like it.

??That he didn’t like it, he said.

- Logophoric reports don’t:

Ordering restrictions: Wan

- Indirect speech is very rare, the report always follows the verb gé ‘say’
- Direct and logophoric reports have more flexible ordering:

(12) nàà né ē yí tè nè è gé lèṅ lā gōō nè pí wà ō
1SG:POSS child IMPER sleep kill there 3SG said to 2SG leave+3SG place more NEG PRT
My child, sleep there, hyena told him, don't you leave from here no more.'

(13) bāā né ē yí tè nè è gé lèṅ lā gōō nè pí wà ō
LOG:POSS child IMPER sleep kill there 3SG said to 2SG leave+3SG place more NEG PRT
My child, sleep there, hyena told him, don't you leave from here no more.'
(elicited)

Extrasentential elements

- “Pure” indirect speech does not integrate extrasentential elements, such as interjections and vocatives:

He said: Hey, brother, I don't like it.

He said that he didn't like it.

?? He said that hey, brother, he didn't like it.

- Logophoric reports do not show this restriction:

Extraclausal elements: interjections

bé è gé àà èèè bā yí kǔ gē ō... [Wan]

then 3SG said ah! eh! LOG dream caught PRT PRT

‘And he said: “Ah, well, I saw a dream...”’

Extraclausal elements: address terms

bé è gé î **bā** **dè** bā zòn pà-ḡ à lé wà

then 3SG said INTJ LOG father LOG PROSP be.able-PROSP 3SG at NEG

‘And he said: no, my father, I won’t be able to do it.’

Combining multiple strategies

- “Pure” direct and indirect speech do not combine:

He said: “I don’t like it, I’ll do it better.”

He said that he didn’t like it, that he would do it better.

?? He said “I don’t like it”, that he would do it better.

?? He said that he didn’t like it, “I’ll do it better.”

- Logophoric strategies combine freely with direct speech (even within the same clause!):

Combining multiple strategies

bé è gé ēé! **bāā** kē é, lā nònǐ-á ñ mì

then 3SG said yeah LOG.EMPH that DEF 2SG lose-STAT.PERF 1SG at

‘Then he said: yeah, as for myself, you won’t be able to recognize me.’

Summary of syntactic evidence

	DIRECT	INDIRECT	LOGOPHORIC
lexical restrictions	---	licensed by specific predicates	---
ordering restrictions	---	fixed with respect to the matrix clause	---
extrasentential elements	interjections, vocatives	---	interjections, vocatives
multiple strategies within the same report/sentence	with logophoric	---	with direct

Summary of syntactic evidence

	DIRECT = SPECIAL KIND OF SYNTACTIC INTEGRATION	INDIRECT = SYNTACTICALLY SUBORDINATE	LOGOPHORIC = SPECIAL KIND OF SYNTACTIC INTEGRATION
lexical restrictions	---	licensed by specific predicates	---
ordering restrictions	---	fixed with respect to the matrix clause	---
extrasentential elements	interjections, vocatives	---	interjections, vocatives
multiple strategies within the same report/sentence	with logophoric	---	with direct

Toward a syntactic account

- The difference between the ideal types of “direct” and “indirect” speech does not boil down to a difference in *perspective*:
 - radically different syntactic properties,
 - different kinds of syntactic integration.
- Many properties described in terms of perspective fall out of the syntactic difference:
 - deictic expressions are anchored to different reference points (those of the matrix clause in indirect reports, independent ones in direct and logophoric reports);
 - different kinds of intonational integration.
- European “indirect” speech is not a good starting point for a cross-linguistic comparison.

Dimensions of speech reporting

- How the report is integrated syntactically with the matrix clause:

Subordination	Special universal relation (Spronck & Nikitina under review)
European indirect speech	European direct speech
Indirect speech in Ainu	logophoric speech

- Cross-linguistic differences in the inventories of **indexical elements**:
some languages have pronouns referring to additional participants of a speech situation, such as reported speaker (Schlenker 2003, Nikitina 2012b), or to additional discourse roles, such as (Non-)narrator
=> logophoric pronouns used in otherwise “direct” constructions

Implications of the case study

- Continuum approaches to reported speech provide a useful methodological tool and a **first approximation** to a typology.
- Yet they are **not sufficient** for the study of “exotic” categories.
- Many phenomena attributed to perspective are rooted in **syntax**.
- Differences interpreted in terms of perspective may reflect:
 - differences in **syntactic integration** of speech constructions,
 - differences in the **inventories and meanings of deictic elements**.
- Logophoric reports in Wan (and several other languages) are **syntactically “direct”**, but feature **a pronoun lacking in European languages**: a pronoun marking non-coreference with the Narrator.

Interim summary

- **Typology** helps us identify phenomena of cross-linguistic relevance
- **Corpus** methods help us explore these phenomena and construct theories
- Reported speech is **underexplored** in both senses, because it needs to be studied in the discourse context.
- **New annotation methods** are required to make new steps.

Reported speech in European languages: Outstanding issues

Means for demarcating the quote

- A variety of little-explored constructions (Cichosz 2018):

(1) **I was like**, ‘But I won’t’ (Tagliamonte & D’Arcy 2004: 493)

(2) **this is me** ‘what...what’s your ... what’s your problem?’ (Cheshire & Fox 2008)

Cheshire & Secova (2018):

il fait “ouais < rire> hmm bonne nuit” (Lilianne)

on dirait des gamins **genre** “non j’ai pas deux ans” (Letitia)

et moi **en mode** euh “ouais vas-y je tombe enceinte” <imitation> (Livia)

et ils **font style** (.) “oh là là c’est trop simple ils ont des massages des masques

Means for demarcating the quote

- Quotative inversion constructions (Collins & Branigan 1997; Bruening 2016; Cichosz 2018):

‘The safety record at Stansted is first class,’ he said. (NEWS)

‘Konrad Schneider is the only one who matters,’ Reinhold had answered. (FICT)

There’s so much to living that I did not know before, Jackie had told her happily. (FICT)

Quotative inversion

- Attested across European languages (Suñer 2000):

– No es menester que lo digas – añadía Daniel. (EJ178)

not is necessary that it.Acc say.2s – added Daniel

“It is not necessary that you say it”, Daniel added.

– ¡Me encanta el mar! – exclama Simonetta con la

me.Acc pleases the sea! – exclaims Simonetta with the

boca llena.

(Son107)

mouth full

“I love the sea!” Simonetta exclaims with a full mouth.

Quotative inversion

- Optional in some (English), obligatory in others (Russian):

Ne xodi tuda, -- predupredila ona.
not go:IMPER there warned she
'Don't go there' – **she warned.**

- Preferences defined by factors involving **information load** (Quirk et al. 1985):
 - preferred with NPs over pronouns;
 - preferred with verbs with low information value (*say*).

Quotative inversion

- Verbs that follow the quote differ from verbs that precede it.

Bonami & Godard (2008):

“Maintenant, je me transforme en boule de feu”, imagina Paul.

“Now I transform into a fireball”, Paul imagined.

*Paul imagina : “Maintenant je me transforme en boule de feu.”

Paul imagined: “Now I transform into a fireball.”

“Je n’en peux plus”, hoqueta Marie.

“I can’t stand it anymore”, Marie gasped.

*Marie hoqueta : “Je n’en peux plus.”

Marie gasped: “I can’t stand it anymore.”

Quotative inversion

- Spreads to non-European languages through contact:

«*Min kil-er-men*», — *ti-ne* Äxmät. [Bashkir, Nikitina 2018]

I come-POT-1SG say-PST A.

‘I will come, -- said Ahmed.’

«*Unəŋ at-ə nisek?*» — *hora-nə-m min qart hunarsə-nan.*

that.GEN name-P.3 how ask-PST-1SG I old hunter-ABL

‘What is his name? – I asked the old hunter.’

- The innovation starts with the most frequent verbs of speaking.

Quotative inversion and quote-final quotative markers

... serve the same function:

- only occurs with direct speech
- occurs primarily or exclusively after quotes;
- associated with most general quotative meaning (say);
- evidence for grammaticalization, increasing type frequency (in some languages);

Increasing type frequency: English (Cichosz 2018)

Table 12. *Reporting verbs attracted to the parenthetical reporting construction in LModE*

Reporting verb	Parenthetical uses	Total frequency	CollStr
<i>say</i>	665	4,175	115.22
<i>cry</i>	71	317	15.62
<i>quoth</i>	12	18	9.21
<i>reply</i>	43	285	4.62
<i>add</i>	42	413	1.31

Diachronic change in Russian

- Speech introducing verbs always precede the quote in the earliest sources; other positions occur in later sources (Vlasova 2014).
- Quotative inversion is obligatory at present; was optional in the past (XIX c.):

— Зачем же ты, матушка, не все апостольско-то правило вычитала?

— тихо и скромно **он молвил**. — Тебе бы уж все прочитать... [П. И. Мельников-Печерский. В лесах. Книга вторая (1871-1874)]

‘Why didn’t you, mother, read the entire apostle’s rule? – **quietly and discreetly he said**. – You should have read all of it.

Поклонившись на все стороны, с словами:

«За хлеб, за соль благодарствую, православные», — **он отвечал** старухе:
«И вестимо, бабушка!» [Н. А. Полевой. Клятва при гробе Господнем (1832)]

Having bowed in all directions, with the words “For bread and salt I thank you, orthodox people” – **he replied to the old woman**: “Certainly, grandmother”.

Quotative inversion and quote-final quotative markers

... serve the same function:

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- occurs primarily or exclusively after quotes;
- associated with most general quotative meaning (say);
- evidence for grammaticalization, increasing type frequency (in some languages);
- evidence for fossilization:

It's your plant, ' **says I**. I gave it to you.

(COCA, 1997, *Literary Review*, Philip Davidson)

- associated primarily with styles with special emphasis on speech reports (news reports).

Strong stylistic effects: Russian

- Quotative inversion is obligatory in Russian, **but not in poetry**:

«Барин, ты меня не трогай, —
Он сказал, дрожа как лист, —
Я иду своей дорогой.
Ф. К. Сологуб. Спутник (1905)

My lord, do not touch me. --
He said, trembling like a leaf, --
I am going my own way.
F. K. Sologub, 1905

А сейчас голова загудела.
— Минус сто, — **он сказал**,
— плохо дело. —
Свежесть мысли прошла.
Б. А. Слуцкий. Очки (1971-1977)

And now the head was buzzing.

-- Minus 100, -- **he said**, -- too bad. --
The freshness of thought has passed.
B. A. Slutsky. 1971-1977

Strong stylistic effects: Russian

- Quotative inversion is obligatory in Russian, **but not in poetry**.
- Possible explanation: contribution of rhythm; non-inversion especially common:
 - in the beginning of lines;
 - after a caesura.

«Барин, ты меня не трогай, —

S w S w S w S w

Он сказал, дрожа как лист, —

w w S w S w S

Я иду своей дорогой.

S w S w S w S w

А сейчас голова загудела.

w w S w w S w w S w

— Минус сто, — **он сказал**, — плохо дело.

w w S **w w S** w w S w

Свежесть мысли прошла.

w w S w w S

Quotative inversion and quote-final quotative markers

... serve the same function:

- only occurs with direct speech
- occurs primarily or exclusively after quotes;
- associated with most general quotative meaning (say);
- evidence for grammaticalization, increasing type frequency (in some languages);
- evidence for fossilization:

It's your plant,' **says I**. I gave it to you.
(COCA, 1997, *Literary Review*, Philip Davidson)

- associated primarily with styles with special emphasis on speech reports (news reports).

=> marking the end of a quote (and attributing it to a character)

Quotative inversion and quote-final quotative markers

... mark the end of a quote

Other strategies used to introduce reported speech share properties with quote-initial quotative markers:

(1) **I was like**, ‘But I won’t’ (Tagliamonte & D’Arcy 2004: 493)

(2) **this is me** ‘what...what’s your ... what’s your problem?’ (Cheshire & Fox 2008)

<i>A</i>	<i>ja</i>	<i>emu:</i>	<i>Ničego</i>	<i>mne</i>	<i>uže</i>	<i>ne</i>	<i>nado...</i>
and	I:NOM	him:DAT	nothing:NOM	me:DAT	already	not	needed

‘And I [say] to him: I no longer need anything...’

... attribute the following quote to a speaker

Conclusion

- Reported speech: **poorly understood** even in the best studied languages (factors in the choice between direct vs. indirect speech, the syntax of the constructions...);
- needs to be studied in **specially annotated corpora** (sensitive to discourse variables, highly sensitive to style and genre);
- corpus annotation schemes are informed by **typological observations** (same factors can be expected to play a role in functionally similar variation across languages: genre, information value of different parts of the construction, type of syntactic integration...)



Thank you



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Reported Discourse across Languages and Cultures

Villejuif (Paris), May 22-23 2019

Abstracts due on November 30



Doctoral student / Research assistant position

in the project “Discourse reporting in African storytelling”

Applications due on December 9