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| Autore | Vandelanotte Lieven <1978-> |
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| Soggetti | English language - Discourse analysis English language - Indirect discourse English language - Deixis Thought and thinking |
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| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| Note generali | Description based upon print version of record. |
| Nota di bibliografia | Includes bibliographical references and index. |
| Nota di contenuto | Acknowledgements -- Abbreviations -- Tables -- Figures -- The need for a construction-based approach to speech and thought representation -- The syntagmatic structure of direct and indirect speech or thought -- Deixis and expressivity in direct and indirect speech or thought -- The grammatical semantics of direct and indirect speech or thought -- Distinguishing free from distancing indirect speech or thought : person deixis -- Spatiotemporal deixis and expressivity in free and distancing indirect speech or thought -- The grammatical semantics and the pragmatics of free and distancing indirect speech or thought -- Subjectified forms of speech or thought representation -- Conclusion -- Example sources -- References -- Index. |
| Sommario/riassunto | This book aims to provide a new, linguistically grounded typology of speech and thought representation in English on the basis of the systematic study of deictic, syntactic and semantic properties of authentic examples drawn from literary as well as non-literary sources. In the area beyond direct and indirect speech or thought, 'free indirect discourse' has often been implicitly treated as a residual category that |

can accommodate anything that is neither one nor the other. This book takes a fresh look at the evidence in the area of deixis, particularly through a close study of pronoun and proper name use, and proposes to distinguish the more character-oriented free indirect type from a narrator-oriented 'distancing' indirect type, which is grammatically wholly structured from the narrator's deictic standpoint. Unlike free indirect representations, which coherently represent the character's viewpoint, the distancing indirect type sees narrators appropriating character discourse for their own purposes, which may for instance be ironic. The distinctions thus drawn shed new light on the much debated 'dual voice' approach to free indirect discourse. Included in the scope of this book are subjectified uses of clauses such as I think, which no longer primarily construe a cognition process, but rather come to function as hedges. Such speaker-encoding uses are argued to involve an interpersonal type of structure, not based on complementation, whereas the non-subjectified cases receive an interclausal complementation analysis which does not have recourse to the problematic notion of 'reporting verb'. This monograph is mainly of interest to researchers and graduate students interested in the syntax, semantics, and pragmatics of reported speech viewed from a constructional perspective.
