

## Introduction

- ▶ Matses has no distinction between direct and indirect speech
- ▶ Speech reports are like direct speech in that the perspective of the original speaker is reinstated, but
- ▶ Speech reports do not need to reproduce the original utterance
- ▶ Speech reports are syntactically transparent, i. e. integrated into the host clause

## Speech reports — direct vs. indirect

English, German, and other languages (seem to) have a rather clear-cut distinction between direct and indirect speech:

	Direct speech	Indirect speech
Original utterance	is repeated verbatim	“content” is reproduced
Indexical expressions	must shift	do not shift
Extraction	is not possible	is possible
<i>De re</i> readings	are not available	are available
<b>Perspective</b>	<b>original speaker’s</b>	<b>reporter’s</b>

Direct and indirect speech seem to be extremes on a “use – mention” scale:

	Direct speech	Indirect speech
Purpose	Journalize	Summarize
Center of Attention	Circumstances of utterance	Contents
<b>Representation level</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Content</b>

## Matses

- ▶ Panoan language, spoken in Peru and Brazil
- ▶ ~2500 speakers, mostly monolingual (except youngest generation)
- ▶ Free constituent order, SOV most common
- ▶ Ergative/absolute case marking

## Indexical shift

Dashe dijo ayer [ que **vendría hoy** ]  
 Dashe said yesterday that **come-COND-3 today**

‘Dashe said yesterday that **he would come today**’

[ **badiadash nid-e-bi** ] ki-o-ṣh Dashe ushë utsi-n  
**tomorrow go-NPAST-1S say-PAST-3** Dashe day other-OBL

“**I will go tomorrow**” said Dashe yesterday’

## Reconfiguration

- ▶ All kinds of non-indexical expressions prove to be replaceable in the speech report
- ▶ Synonyms, Hypernyms, “logically” implied expressions in general (*downriver* for *San Roque*)
- ▶ Non-indexicals replacing indexicals (*Tuesday* for *yesterday* if original utterance was on Wednesday)
  - ▶ If an indexical replaces a non-indexical, it must be from original speaker’s perspective
- ▶ Change in word order
- ▶ Change in voice
- ⇒ Verbatim repetition is not required, only “perspective persistence”

## Wh-extraction

- (1) Atoda Roberto [\_\_ bē-nu] ki-o-ṣh  
 what Robert bring-INTENT:1 say-PAST-3  
 ‘What did Robert say he was going to bring?’
- (2) Mida pad-kid senad Roberto [\_\_ kues-o-mbi] ki-o-ṣh  
 where like-NZR game Robert kill-PAST-1A say-PAST-3  
 ‘Which type of game did Robert say he killed?’

## De re readings

- ▶ *De re* readings are usually understood to be available only in indirect speech

- (3) Roberto-n [ chuinte mechodo ne-e-k ]  
 Robert-ERG sloth termite.nest be-NPAST-3  
 ke-kin tantia-uid-o-ṣh  
 say-WHILE:S/A>A think-INCOMP-PAST-3  
 Robert thought saying “The termite nest is a sloth”.



- ▶ Approaches to an analysis of *de re*:
  - ▶ Scope-based (Quine, Kaplan, Montague)
  - ▶ World-variable-based (Heim, Percus)

## Semantics

- ▶ Matses reported speech is a *monster* (Kaplan)
- ▶ Maier: Monsters are really quotations, see (4)
  - ▶ But: Indexicals in Matses speech reports need not originate in the original utterance (5)!

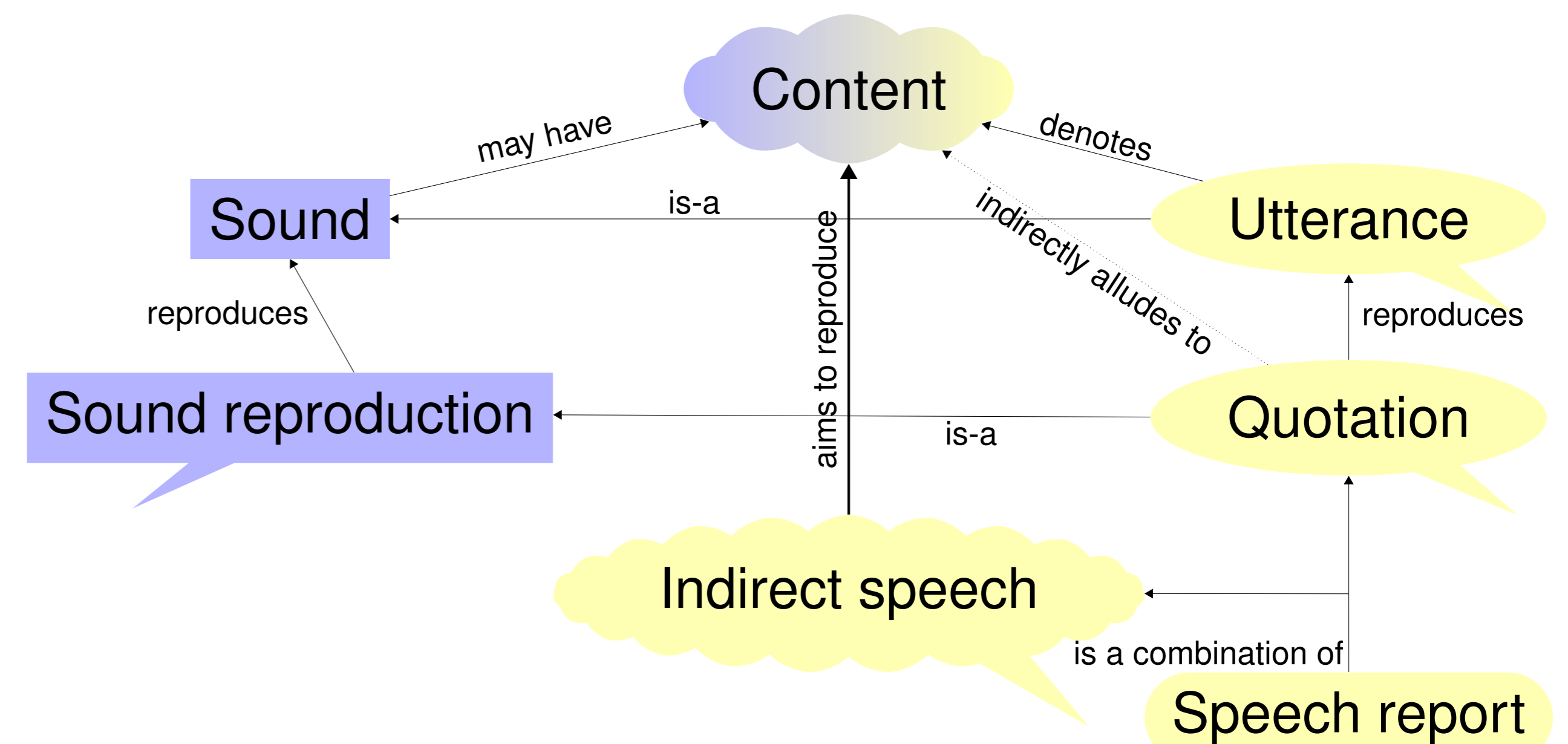
(4) say(john,  $\ulcorner I \urcorner, x$ ) & SAY<sub>john</sub>(hero(x))

- (5) a. **Davy**: Dina nid-o-ṣh  
 Dina go-PAST-3
- b. Debi [ cun chido nid-o-ṣh ] ki-o-ṣh  
 Davy my wife go-PAST-3 say-PAST-3

- ▶ Kaplan relied on quotes in his (elaboration of Quine’s) analysis of *de re* belief
  - ▶ Objects of belief construed as quotes
  - ▶ Quantifying in only possible via variables over expressions
- ▶ If Matses reported speech cannot be analyzed in terms of quotation, neither can *de re* readings therein

## Speech reports between Use and Mention

- ▶ What is reported speech?
  - ▶ Reproduction of linguistic signals (*form*)
  - ▶ Rendition of conveyed *content*
- ▶ Pure sound-mocking without comprehension is one extreme of reporting speech. Is there an analogous extreme on the other (content) end of the scale?
  - ▶ Is pure content reproduction without sticking to any formal criteria possible?
    - ▶ Can content stay exactly the same when form is changed?



## Speech reports cross-linguistically

- ▶ Similar languages: Amharic, Slave, Nez Perce, Uyghur, Goemai, ...
- ▶ Languages differ widely in what shifts and what doesn’t
- ▶ Coincidence/overlap of embedded and actual SAPs: Primacy of actual (“outer”) SAPs

