

ABSTRACT REPORTED SPEECH WITHIN GRAMMAR

Title: Onomatopoeias and Reported Speech in English – Few Remarks on Syntax and Evidentiality

The aim of this presentation is twofold. First, it aims at drawing a parallel between onomatopoeias and reported speech (sometimes called *represented speech*, McGregor 1997 ; Nølke et Olsen, 2000 ; Rabatel, 2003 ; Vandelandotte, 2004, 2009; Verstraete, 2011 ; Rendulic, 2015) and to describe them as similar syntactic phenomena, belonging to a dedicated syntactic domain (Spronck & Nikitina, 2019) which we call “referential equivalents”. Second, its purpose is to study evidentiality marking in reported speech and onomatopoeias (and more generally, any item that Buchstaller calls *sound effects* or *mimetic re-enactments*, 2014: 101) and suggest that they mark evidentiality via a conceptual metaphor and a conversational implicature. This is a theoretical investigation on the syntactic and semiotic status of onomatopoeias and direct reported speech in contemporary English.

To begin with, we will present a distinction between what we have called in a previous study (Meinard, 2021) “acts of exposition”, like “pop” in *it went: “pop”* and “acts of designation”, like “the following thing” in *she said the following thing: “I don’t care”*. We will show that this difference is a consequence of the speaker’s enunciative postures (how the speaker regards the referent); we will make use of concepts in Cognitive Grammar, like viewing arrangements, to describe these enunciative postures. Then, we will show that acts of exposition cannot be part of a predicative relationship and can be better described as referentially equivalent to other elements in the sentence, which will be revealed by tests on the scope of adverbs. We will show that this difference in scope is in accordance with the attention shift revealed by Pelyvás (2006: 123-124), who distinguishes cognitive predicates from non-cognitive matrix predicates by studying the scope of question tags. In this respect, onomatopoeias and direct reported speech are syntactically and semiotically similar.

In the second part of the presentation, we will study evidentiality in onomatopoeias and reported speech and propose the hypothesis that evidentiality is marked via the previously mentioned conceptual metaphor and via a subsequent conversational implicature (it is possible to present raw information because of a direct access to the information).

Keywords: Onomatopoeias; Reported Speech; Syntax; Evidentiality

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