

## The Constructions of Direct Reported Speech in Conversational Indonesian: Verbal Markers and Discourse Practices

This paper investigates the verbal constructions and discourse practices underlying direct reported speech in conversational Indonesian, especially the ways speakers verbally frame their reported speech. Reported speech is commonly defined as reporting on something someone has said or written in the past. However, to analyze the speakers' use of certain types of reporting phrases and their morpho-syntax the discussion to some extent will include reporting something someone may say in the future. The paper discusses the verbal entities – speakers' choices of lexicons and the elements of morpho-syntax that dominate or frame Indonesian direct reported speech and the meanings they carry in naturally occurring conversations. It also discusses the person referents speakers use to mark the quoted speakers and the ways in which speakers change their footing when reporting their own or someone else's speech.

The reporting verb and noun phrases *bilang* 'to say,' *ngomong* 'to talk,' and *katanya* 'his/her word' have been identified as default verbal markers framing reported speech in conversational Indonesian. The mood-invoking reporting verbal markers are not frequently used in conversational Indonesian. *Tanya* 'to ask,' is the only one that occurs in the collected data. It denotes the interrogative mode of the reported speech. Furthermore, speakers of reported speech use different strategies to introduce or mark quoted speakers. Some of them are not specifically marked yet their existence can be interpreted by taking the underlying operations of the turn taking system into account.

The collected data also show that speakers of reported speech make use what I call speech-signaling verbs such as *janji* 'to promise' and *konsultasi* 'to consult' to foreshadow the coming of the reported speech. In contrast to default reporting phrases mentioned earlier, these types of reporting verbs embody illocutionary forces and presuppose the performative modality of the projected reported speech. The passive voice surrounding these speech-signaling reporting phrases syntactically positions the quoted speakers close to the quote itself. Passive voice is also used in the imperative form, formulating a passive imperative type of reporting verb, projecting onto coparticipants of the on-going interaction a performed instruction that has been formulated in a candidate reported speech.

The analysis of discourse practices surrounding reported speech shows the ways in which speakers of reported speech take multiple roles when reporting personal and others' speech. Furthermore, when reporting others' speech, the speakers index their stances toward the persons they quote and the content of their speech. An examination of reported speech also reveals that analysis of verbal markers framing reported speech cannot be isolated from surrounding discourse practices.