

Specific Features of Transference of Speech in the Languages of Different Systems

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Abstract:

In the article the changes taking place in changing direct speech into the indirect one in the English and Azerbaijani languages are investigated. In the process of changing direct speech into the indirect one, the tense alternations in another person's speech has been generalized and introduced in the form of a table. Substitution of time words, including changing direct speech, consisting of sentences of different types into the indirect one has been studied in the article. During the realization of communication the process of exchange of speech acts takes place. Nevertheless, the author can transfer another person's speech to the addressee as well. In the transference of other people's speeches similar and distinctive features are distinguished. Explanation of these features, their application in the teaching process and in speech practice, including the study of theoretical viewpoints linked with these problems is of great urgency. The article is also of theoretical and practical importance in translating the direct and indirect speeches into the Azerbaijani language and their investigation in the comparative aspect. In the investigation of the problem comparative-typological method is used.

Key words: speech, communication, a third person's speech, indirect speech

INTRODUCTION

Both in the oral and in the written speeches addresser sends not only his/her speech but also the speech of a third person.

From this point of view speeches are divided into two parts as to the belonging of the speech to the addressee or to a third person. The speech process is carried out by one person. In this case the very person, who is sending the information turns to the author, the narrator of the speech at the same time turns to the person vivifying the other person's speech as it is, giving information on the speech belonging to another person and also acts in the function of writing of the speech. In the speaker's speech or in the narration of the author, syntactic transferences-inclusion of his or a third person's thoughts, ideas take place. The expressions belonging to another person and which are included into the speech of the author are called another person's (or a third person's) speech.

The ways of transference of a third person's speech, its different forms have attracted the attention of investigators since the second half of the last century. Despite the fact, that the problem has been studied on the materials of individually-taken languages, discussions linked with this problem are still going on in linguistics.

Depending on the way, how the author introduces a third person's speech, its different forms have been determined. In old times when the scholars expressed their initial thoughts on this problem, they used different concepts. Speech of a third person does not only contain the words which another person has said or written but also are the words and expressions which he thinks or intends to say.

DECLARATIVE SENTENCES IN INDIRECT SPEECH

Transference of direct and indirect speeches leaves their traces during the time in which events take place. Great number of tense forms in the English language brings to colorfulness in the transference of direct speech into indirect speech in this language. The present tense in English expresses the action which is visible during the speech process. In the English

language there are simple present, present continuous, present perfect and present perfect continuous tenses. In indirect speech, the fact that in the third person's speech, present simple tense form or the tense form of present continuous are used, in the transference of this speech in to the indirect speech shows its impacts.

O. Jespersen, while dealing with two types of a third person's speech, points out, 'if we want to express what a third person wants to say (thinks) or his words belonging to the past tense, then we take advantage of one of the two means indicated below: a) either we utter the words of another person's speech as it is (direct speech-oration recta): b) or fitting to the condition we give information on the speech of another (a third):person/ This is indirect speech (oration obigua)" [3, 1-28].

During the transference of another (a third) person's speech some tense alterations take place. In the English language while introducing a third person's speech in the form of indirect speech is expressed after the principle clause "He said "that"..."

It is clear that transference of the speech belonging to another person involves a certain tense intervals. The sender (transferor) of speech, in special cases the author, first of all must receive this speech. Only the received speech can be a means for transference. Let's say that the author (A) receives the speech belonging to (B) and transfers it to another person. (C) If the reception of speech takes place in the time of (t), during the transference of speech of (A) belonging to (B) to (C) -- (a third person), the time of transference of speech to B fits to the time of t+B. Here we can say that a period of time passes since the time of reception of speech and its transference.

The sentence "I am ill" belongs to (B). While it is transferred or (A) for those who took part in the communicative act for (B+A) the tense form has been Present. The author (A) after some period of time sends this information to (B). Despite the fact that in this case as well, for the participants of the

communicative act (A+B) is present tense, the information received from C before, is sent. "*He said that he was ill. O dedi ki, xəstədir.*" The tense alternations in the English language is marked both in the speech of the author and in the indirect speech as well (*said, was*). The tense shift in the Azerbaijani language is in the author's speech. Here, in the communication moment of B with A, the fact that B is ill, is more clearly obvious. For the Azerbaijani language the variants "*O demişdir ki, xəstədir*", including "*o dedi ki, mən xəstəyəm*", "*O demişdir ki, mən xəstəyəm*" are possibly used.

O. Jespersen called the tenses, created as a result of time shift, as indirect tenses. While comparing the indirect tenses with proper tenses unused in the indirect speech, different "zero points" are marked. As to O. Jespersen the word fitting to this "zero point" for direct tenses is "now", but for the indirect speech that word is "then". The author considers time shift in the indirect speech as completely an objective law and sets such an example: "*He told me that he was ill, but now he is all right-O mənə dedi ki, o xəstə olub, ancaq indi yaxşıdır.*"

The indicated type of time shift is called "natural time shift". But change of tense forms of verbs does not always possess such a motivation. Very often the reason of change shows itself in taking past time suffixes in the verbs of the main clause. Putting in other words, in the period passed from the time in which the thought is uttered, the fact that a certain alteration takes place, is not clear from the context. For ex. I told you he was ill. In this sentence it is not possible to make certainty whether the person is still ill or not. In the process of transference of direct speech into the indirect one, change in the grammatical form of the verb takes place. During the change of direct speech into the indirect speech the influence of tense shift on the contents of the thought is not always the same. This directly depends on the transferred thought. *O mənə dedi ki, Bakıdan gəlmişdir.* In this sentence the main information has been concentrated on the place to which he

came. Namely, the direct speech is like this: *Mən Bakıdan gəlmişəm* (*I have come from Baku*). While changing it into indirect speech time shift is not marked. Nevertheless, the author in his speech, in order to state the time in which he/she received the information uses past tense: *O mənə dedi ki, Bakıdan gəlmişdir*. Time information, being in the focus of attention in indirect speech, some alterations take place. Here too time shift has dependence on the distinction between the reception and transference of the information. Let's say that the author (A) receives the following information from (B) B:- *Bakıdan dünən gəlmişəm*. If (A) sends this information to (c) in indirect speech, then he/she will say "*B mənə dedi ki, Bakıdan iki gün əvvəl gəlmişdir*" or "*B dünən mənə dedi ki, Bakıdan bir gün əvvəl gəlmişdir*".

In the English language while changing direct speech constructions the predicate of which is in the past tense namely directly in the indirect part in the English language, verbal predicate changes as to the sequence of tenses.

O. Musayev dealing with time relations in changing direct speech into the indirect one, points out "When the verb in the main clause is in the past tense, tenses change like this: The present indefinite tense form is substituted by the past tense form of the same type: 2) Present continuous tense form is substituted by the past continuous tense form: 3) Present perfect tense form is substituted by the past perfect tense form 4) Present perfect continuous tense form is substituted by past perfect continuous tense form: 5) Past indefinite tense form is substituted by the past perfect tense form; 6) Past continuous tense form either remains unchanged, or is substituted by the past perfect continuous tense form: 7) Past. Perfect continuous tense form remains unchanged; 8). Future indefinite tense forms are substituted by indefinite tense form of future in the past tense form; 9) future continuous tense form is substituted by future in the past continuous tense form; 10). Future perfect tense form is substituted by future in the past perfect tense

form; 11). The future perfect continuous tense is substituted by future perfect continuous tense form in the past.

In the substitution of past indefinite tense form or past perfect tense form the following features are observed: a) When the time of the action is relative the past indefinite tense form is used: b) if the time of the action belongs to an exact time in the past, the time of the past indefinite tense remains unchanged: c) if the time of the action of the main clause in the indirect speech is indicated by the temporal clauses, the past indefinite remains unchanged [1, 19-22].

While changing direct speech into the indirect one in the English language changes take place with the words belonging to different parts of speech, including grammatical forms of the words; let's consider them with concrete examples; He says "*I always get up early*"-He says *that* he always gets up early. She says to me, "*I finished my work*"- she tells me that she finished her work. His father said. "*I have been abroad*"- His father said that he *had been* abroad. He *said*, "*I was sleeping* when she *came*"- He *said that* he *had been sleeping* when she *had come*. In the translation of the given sentences into the Azerbaijani language cardinal changes do not take place.

In the English language when a direct speech is changed into the indirect one the words denoting nearness as to the time and place are changed by the words denoting remoteness. Let's consider this problem comparing with the Azerbaijani language.

1. The word now is substituted with the word then: He *said to me*, "*I am cooking now*"-He *told me that* he *was cooking then*. In the Azerbaijani language the sentence in direct speech shall be like this: "O mənə deyir: "Mən indi yemək bişirirəm. In the indirect speech: O mənə dedi ki, mən indi yemək bişirirəm. As it is obviously seen from the examples the past tense in the main clause in the Azerbaijani language gives information to the addressee on the event taking place in the past. In this case there is no need to change time in the other person's speech.

Here it becomes clear that the event takes place in the time when the event is spoken of.

2. In the English language the demonstrative pronoun “this” is substituted by the demonstrative pronoun that”: For ex: My teacher *said*: “*I want to follow this project*”-My teacher *said that she wanted to follow that project*. Müəllim deyir: “Mən bu layihəyə nəzarət etmək istəyirəm”, “Müəllim dedi ki, mən bu layihəyə nəzarət etmək istəyirəm”, But in the Azerbaijani language *üe* do not observe such a substitution.

3. In the English language while changing direct speech into the indirect one the word tomorrow is substituted by the next day or the following day. For ex: she *said to me*, “*I will go swimming tomorrow*”. She *told me that she would go swimming the next day*:-O mənə deyir: “Mən sabah üzməyə gedəcəyəm”. O mənə dedi ki, mən sabah üzməyə gedəcəyəm. Here too, we can see substantial changes in the English language, whereas we can't say the same about the Azerbaijani language. Again the past tense in the main clause plays its significant role in the determination of the time of the event. In the sentences of such type in the Azerbaijani language concrete activity of the third person, specification of the time of fulfillment of the action is realized within the context [5, 428-436].

4. In the English language, while changing direct speech into the indirect speech the word *ago* is substituted by the word *before*. For example: *she said* “*I lived here two years ago*”-o deyir: Mən iki il əvvəl burada yaşamışam” *She said that she had lived there two years before*.

- O dedi ki, mən iki il əvvəl burada yaşayırdım.

In the Azerbaijani language, in the indirect speech constructions the conjunction “*ki*” is used. In the English language this function is carried out by the conjunction “*that*” and is distinguished by its productivity. Sometimes the conjunction “*that*” is omitted: He told me he lived in Baku.

INDIRECT SPEECH IN INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

If there is an interrogative sentence in the composition of indirect speech in the English language during its changing into the indirect speech instead of “that”, “if” is used. He asked me if I would come to the party. During the transference of direct question into the indirect one in the Azerbaijani language, in the structure of the interrogative sentences no changes take place. O soruşur: “Sən aldığın kitabı qaytarmısanmı? In the sentences of such type, during their change into the indirect speech the interesting feature is that information given in the interrogative sentence becomes obvious, linked with clarity of the information to the new addressee. When the example is taken in the isolated form from the context it is not clear who has the book been taken by. In the Azerbaijani language, in such cases information in the direct speech either becomes exact or it is being specified in the before given information by the third person. O soruşur: “Akif aldığı kitabı qaytarıbmı?”-O soruşdu ki, Akif aldığı kitabı qaytarıbmı?” In this sentence the changed form of the sentence “O soruşdu ki, sən aldığın kitabı qaytarmısanmı” is accepted as the change of a third person’s speech by while transferring general question in the direct speech into the indirect one, the interrogative sentences begin with conjunctions “if” or “whether” and the words in the interrogative sentences are distributed in the word order of the declarative sentences.

She *says to* me, “Do *you* want some more coffee?”-She *asks* me whether (if) I want some more coffee. He said to him, “*Is your* father happy?-He *asked* him whether (if) *his* father was happy. Kate said to Ann: “Did you see my brother 2 days ago”- Kate asked Ann, if she had seen her brother 2 days before. Nick said to Pete: “Will you play chess tomorrow?”-Nick asked Pete, if he would play chess the next day.

While changing special questions from direct speech into the indirect one, the sentence in indirect speech begins with the

same word as it is in direct speech: the verb to say mainly is substituted by the verb to ask and sometimes (especially in formal style) it is substituted by the verb to inquire. The sentence members are distributed in the order as it is in the declarative sentences. For ex. They said to us, "Where will you go next Monday?-"They inquired of us where we would go, the following Monday. I don't remember, "Has he ever been to Europe. I don't remember whether (if) he has ever been to Europe. Ann asked: "What do you want to tell me, Pete? Ann asked Rete, what he wanted to tell her. Kate asked: "Why did you cry yesterday, Ann"- Kate asked Ann why she had cried the day before.

IMPERATIVE SENTENCES IN INDIRECT SPEECH IN ENGLISH

While changing imperative sentences from direct speech into the indirect one in the English language, emotions peculiar to the sentence are not expressed, instead, emotionality is expressed by adverbs, fitting to the emotional feeling expressed in the sentence. The word having imperative meaning is omitted: If in the sentence joyfulness is expressed, then the words joyfully, gladly, happily are used: if grief, sorrow are expressed, then the words sadly, regretfully, sorrowfully are added: if anger is expressed the words angrily, indignantly are used. For example: She said sadly (with deep sadness, sorrowfully) that Jane was leaving them. She said regretfully she was sure they would never meet again. She said with bitterness that she knew (was sure) they would soon forget her. She cried indignantly (with indignation) that he was telling a lie. She asked in surprise if he had really read all the books. She apologized (to him) for disturbing him. She begged her pardon for having forgotten to bring the book. She begged his forgiveness (implored him to forgive her) for what she had done.

She thanked them (expressed her gratitude to them) for their help.

In the Azerbaijani language while changing exclamatory sentences in direct speech into the indirect one no substitution of words takes place [2, 431-435].

In the English language in the cases when there are two sentences in direct speech, to change them into indirect speech causes special interest.

For example, in the case when two interrogative sentences are used in direct speech while changing them into the indirect one, basically they are given in one complex sentence. He said, "Do you learn English? "It is boring?"-He asked if (whether) I learned English and if (whether) it was boring. She says, "When will you go abroad?" "Whom do you go with"-She asks when I will go abroad and with whom I'll go. As it is seen, in the English language if interrogative sentences in direct speech are given separately, when changing them into indirect speech they are united with the help of conjunction "and" and introduced within one complex sentence. This feature is at some degree similar with the Azerbaijani language. For example: O mändən soruşdu: "Gəzməyə haçan gedəcəksən? Hara gedəcəksən. O mändən soruşdu ki, həzməyə haçan və hara gedəcəyəm.

In the Azerbaijani language while changing direct speech with interrogative sentences into the indirect speech we observe some other specific features. 1.) The word "demək" in the principle sentence is substituted by the words soruşmaq, "xəbər almaq"; 2.) In the sentences with general questions as a rule postpositional suffixes me (mi, mu, mü) indicating questions, are used; 3) In the sentences with special questions such post-positional suffixes with interrogative meanings are not used: 4) In indirect speech with special questions in most cases indirect speech is changed into constantivized participle constructions.

In the English sentences in direct speech if interrogative and imperative sentences are used, it is possible to join the two sentences together. He said to me: “Did you see Mali? “Find her? -He asked me if I had seen Mali and told me to find her. She said to the students, “Don’t make a loud noise” “have you finished your homework?” -She told the students not to make a loud noise and asked if they had finished their homework [4, www.edufind.com].

CONCLUSION

Having studied the ways of changing direct speech into the indirect speech in the English and Azerbaijani languages we may come to the conclusion that despite the fact that the compared languages belonging to different language systems and different language groups some features peculiar to the both languages may be found. It shows that languages are not individual phenomenon, but they are mostly of social character, which influencing one another, as a whole, languages alongside enriching and developing themselves enrich and develop the other languages or vice versa, serving communicative purpose among the members of world community. It is observed that alongside these similar features, English and Azerbaijani languages in the problem of transference of direct and indirect speeches have possessed their own self belonging features which in the article have been specified.

We must also mention the fact that in the transference of direct speech into the indirect one the author’s role is great, though it is considered as an intrusion into a third person’s (another person’s) speech. This case, the role of author in the both languages is acceptable in the same quality. Such an intrusion does not badly influence on the semantics and contents of the utterance.

Thus, in the English and Azerbaijani languages in the transference of a third person’s (another person’s), speech, with

the exception of specific word and tense substitutions which is peculiar to the English language, in the Azerbaijani language they are expressed in similar ways.

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