**Title:** Reported speech as a syntactic domain: towards a typology of phenomena occurring in the context of constructions and expressions of reported speech and thought

**Description:** Increased interest in the topics of perspective expression, evidential strategies and ‘viewpoint’ in recent years (e.g. Dancygier et al. 2016, San Roque & Bergqvist 2015), has brought renewed attention to a phenomenon that has long intrigued logicians, philosophers of language and typologists alike: reported speech (Frege 1948, Lucy 1993, Vološinov 1973). Constructions representing (a speaker’s version of) the words or thoughts of others, or of the current speaker at a different moment in time, appear to occur in all languages. But the degree to which these constructions structurally overlap with other construction types (such as complement or coordinate sentences) is subject to considerable cross-linguistic variation (Evans 2013). Also, some classes of reported speech utterances appear to lack a strict syntactic conventionalisation altogether (Sharvit 2008).

At the same time, an interesting array of linguistic phenomena are starting to be identified that are either (1) (mostly) confined to the context of reported speech and thought (RST), or (2) take on a rather idiosyncratic meaning in RST, (3) or have their (diachronic) origin in RST constructions . One of the most visible examples of the first type is formed by cross-linguistically recurrent interactions between referential patterns in embedded and matrix clauses of RST constructions (Nikitina 2012a) and the category of logophoricity (Nikitina 2012b), which (typically) marks a coreferential relation between arguments of matrix and embedded clauses. Examples of the second type are specific interpretations of ergative marking in matrix clauses in RST (Rumsey 2010), or of epistemic modal marking (Spronck 2015) or pronouns (Widmer and Zemp Forthc) in an embedded RST clause. Finally, examples of the third type are formed by grammaticalisation paths from RST to ‘want’, causation, future tense and other meanings (cf. Güldemann 2008).

The present workshop aims to explore reported speech as a syntactic domain by inviting abstracts related, but not restricted to, the following topics:

* typologies and primary data analyses of referential elements in reported speech and thought (RST) in understudied languages;
* typologies of grammatical elements typically occurring in matrix clauses of RST;
* contrastive analyses of the behaviour of grammatical elements in RST and in non-RST contexts, e.g. logophoric/non-logophoric pronouns, specific interpretations of complementisers in RST and elsewhere, specific interpretations of modals in RST and elsewhere;
* restrictions on the occurrence of evidential markers in RST;
* free indirect speech and other “mixed” reporting styles in oral languages;
* contrastive analyses between the (discourse functional) properties of embedded clauses in multi-clausal RST strategies and morphological reportative evidentials (Aikhenvald 2004).

**Organisers:** Stef Spronck graduated from the ANU in 2016 with a thesis on reported speech in Ungarinyin (Australian, Worrorran), and is currently a postdoc at the University of Leuven (Belgium), working on metalinguistic devices and strategies in Ungarinyin and other Worrroran languages, and the typology of reported speech.

Tatiana Nikitina is a researcher at CNRS, at the Department of Languages and Cultures of Sub-Saharan Africa. Her interests center on discourse reporting strategies in West African languages, logophoricity and its diachronic development, and the syntax of narrative genres.

*References*

Aikhenvald 2004Aikhenvald, A. Y. (2004), *Evidentiality*, Oxford etc.: Oxford University Press.

Dancygier et al. 2016Dancygier, B., Lu, W.-l. & Verhagen, A., eds (2016), *Viewpoint and the Fabric of Meaning: Form and Use of Viewpoint Tools across Languages and Modalities*, Berlin/Boston: De Gruyter Mouton.

Evans 2013Evans, N. (2013), Some problems in the typology of quotation: a canonical approach, *in* D. Brown, M. Chumakina & G. G. Corbett, eds, ‘Canonical Morphology and Syntax’, Oxford etc.: Oxford University Press, pp. 66–98.

Frege 1948Frege, G. ([1892] 1948), ‘Sense and reference’, *The Philosophical Review* **57**(3), 209–230.

Güldemann 2008Güldemann, T. (2008), *Quotative Indexes in African Languages: A synchronic and Diachronic Survey*, Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

Lucy 1993Lucy, J. A., ed. (1993), *Reflexive Language: Reported speech and metapragmatics*, Cambridge etc.: Cambridge University Press. http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511621031

Nikitina, T. (2012*a*), ‘Personal deixis and reported discourse: Towards a typology of person alignment’, *Linguistic Typology* **16**(2), 233–263.

Nikitina 2012*a*Nikitina, T. (2012*b*), ‘Logophoric discourse and first person reporting in Wan (West Africa)’, *Anthropological Linguistics* **54**(3), 280–301.Nikitina 2012*b*

Rumsey 2010Rumsey, A. (2010), “Optional’ ergativity and the framing of reported speech’, *Lingua* **120**, 1652–1676.

San Roque & Bergqvist 2015San Roque, L. & Bergqvist, H., eds (2015), *STUF – Language Typology and Universals*, Vol. 68 (Special issue on epistemic marking in typological perspective).

Sharvit 2008Sharvit, Y. (2008), ‘The puzzle of free indirect discourse’, *Linguistics and Philosophy* **31**, 353–395.

Spronck 2015Spronck, S. (2015), ‘Refracting views: How to construct complex perspective in reported speech and thought in Ungarinyin’, *STUF – Language Typology and Universals* **68**(2), 165–185.

Vološinov [1929] 1973Vološinov, V. N. ([1929] 1973), *Marxism and the Philosophy of Language*, New York/London: Seminar Press.

Widmer, M. & Zemp, M. (Forthc) ‘The epistemization of person markers in reported speech’, *Studies in Language.*