

COURSE:

MULTIMODALITY IN LITERARY TEXT

Presenting Speech and Speakers: Quoting Verbs

Lecture 6

Lerissa Daniela, S.S., M.Pd.



Learning Objectives

1. How to Do CDA
2. Quoting Verbs
3. Categories of Quoting Verbs: 5 categories
4. Representing Speakers' Attitude: Gaze and Poses





How to Do CDA

How to Do CDA

→ **Book by David Machin and Andrea Mayr (2012)**

They provided useful guidelines on how to analyze text using its specific language and grammatical features.

The topic utilized from the book will cover

1. Presenting Speech and Speakers: Quoting Verbs
2. Representing People: Language and Identity
3. Representing Action: Transitivity and Verb Processes
4. Concealing and Taking for Granted: Nominalization and Presupposition
5. Persuading with Abstraction: Rhetoric and Metaphor
6. Committing and Evading: Truth, Modality, and Hedging

(Machin and Mayr, 2012)



02

Quoting Verbs

Quoting Verbs

Quoting verbs refer to the words or phrases used to introduce direct speech or reported speech in discourse. They are essential in analyzing how speech is presented, attributed, and framed within a text.



“My roommates don’t make their beds.”

Then when I talk to someone else, I tell her about Mawar’s story. At this moment, I might do it different ways. I can do direct quotation of Mawar’s statement, but I can also choose different word or phrase to re-state it.



Different types of quoting verbs:

"Mawar said that her roommates don't make their beds."

or

"Mawar complained about her roommates who don't make their beds."



“said” and “complained”

In the first example I use “**said**” which sounds neutral and normal.

But in the second example, I use “**complained about**” which sounds more emotional and expressive

Such choices of quoting verbs can lead the recipient to believe in the statement just the way it is or consider and normalize it as my complaining behavior.



The choice of quoting verbs can create certain perception of the speaker and the object being stated, to the receiver. Through the choice of quoting verbs there are options to tell the truth or to exaggerate it.

Machin and Mayr (2012)

“The company **announced** that striking workers would be punished.”

“The workers **grumbled** about the problems with conditions.”

The choice of word ‘announced’ in the first sentence create a sense of power relation between the company and the workers. The company has the legitimacy and power to punish the striking workers. Meanwhile, the word ‘grumbled’ in the second sentence shows that the workers do not have enough power toward the company.

“The company **grumbled** that striking workers would be punished.”

“The workers **announced** about the problems with conditions.”

→ These two sentences now do not appear the same way anymore. Now, the first sentence brings the sense of unreasonable policy in giving punishment to the workers. Meanwhile, the second sentence crates a sense of power of the workers and the have the authority to complain based on the actual problem happens not merely because their ‘complaining’ characters.

03

**Categories of
Quoting Verbs**

Categories of Quoting Verbs

1. Neutral Structuring Verbs
2. Metapropositional Verbs
3. Metalinguistic Verbs
4. Descriptive Verbs
5. Transcript Verbs

(Machin and Mayr, 2012, 59)

Neutral Structuring Verbs

'say', 'tell'. 'ask'

This category expresses a statement as the way it is without any implicit meaning. People who are represented with neutral verbs are tend to be disengaged or do not have close personal relationship (Machin and Mayr, 2012, 59).



Meta- propositional Verbs

'declare', 'urge', and 'grumble'

This category expresses 'author's interpretation of a speaker' (Machin and Mayr, 2012, 60) which have the sense of decisive, ruling and expressive. In the previous example of sentence, the word 'announce' sounds more decisive. It shows the decisiveness of the company to the employees.



Metalinguistic Verbs

It refers to the specific language used by the speaker. For example:

“It was really hard to live with those messy people.” Jane **narrated**.

“It was really hard to live with those messy people.” Jane **stated**.

This first sentence can be used to express the ironic effect while the second one has a bigger neutral sense to report the truth of what happened.



Descriptive Verbs

'whisper' or 'laugh'

So, if I change the sentence into "Mawar **whispers** that her roommates don't make their beds," then the listeners will not focus only to what she says but **how** she says it. This would also signify the attitudes, power relations and likelihood of truth (Machin and Mayr, 2012).



Transcript Verbs

It is marking the pause or repetition or continuation of the discourse by using the suitable verbs. For example: "Mawar complained about her roommates who don't make their beds. She **added** that they are quite lazy." This kind of word is also often found in news article where the journalist writes "he added" or "he continued" to give an impression of him as offering something more while most of the time it is basically just the same point.



Portrayal of positive, negative and moderate

The immigrants were shouting for the abuse they have been suffering.

The immigrants were remarking for the abuse they have been suffering.

In the first sentence, the immigrants appear to be emotional and painful by using the verb 'shouting', rather than the second sentence. The word 'remarking' in the second sentence makes the immigrants appear moderate and decent.



Degree of fact or reliability

Home > National

Police Claim Tear Gas Did Not Cause Death in Kanjuruhan Tragedy

Figure 1 (Ismail, 2022)

According to Coulthard (1994) in Machin and Mayr (2012), the word 'claim' is categorized as metapositional expressives verb. 'Claim' does not naturally express the factual event. It is subjective that can invite doubt and can be contested. The headline can be interpreted differently if the word 'claim' is changed into 'explain'. The police's statement becomes more reliable by using the word 'explain'. The meaning would appear as the police give us the factual information rather than simply their subjective opinion.



Lack of Agency

“Indonesian Police **stated** that the victims in the Kanjuruhan football tragedy in Malang died due to a lack of oxygen, instead of tear gas. The police spokesman Insp. Gen. Dedi Prasetyo **said** this finding was based on experts' statements.”

(Ismail, 2022)

‘Stated’ and ‘said’ are part of neutral structuring verb. At the beginning of the article, the journalist uses those two verbs to express the neutral position of the police, represented by Insp. Gen. Dedi Prasetyo, in case of the tear gas. However, in another sentence, there is another expression that shows the police lack of confidence and guiltiness.



Lack of Agency

“Dedi **explained** that the investigators had asked for experts' views and concluded that tear gas is not lethal.”

(Ismail, 2022)

In the above sentence, the police do not simply 'say' but they 'explained' something. The word 'explained' shows that they want to clarify or to enlighten the case from the perspective of the experts as well. They try to emphasize that their claim is valid, not merely their own thought or opinion.



Lack of Agency

“Dedi asserted that no victim died due to tear gas as explained by experts and specialist doctors who treated the victims.”

(Ismail, 2022)

In the next sentence of the news articles, the journalist uses word ‘asserted’ which is part of metapropositional directives. It gives the sense of decisive and ruling to the police in assuring the public that they are not the ones causing the tragedy. However, on the other side, it also shows a glimpse of their worry that they are accused of causing the tragedy in Malang.





**Representing Speakers'
attitude through visual
semiotic resources**

Gaze

Gaze is one point to build this mood system

Analyzing someone's gaze along with the other verbal and non-verbal attitudes means that analyzing them as semiotic resources. These semiotic resources allow could signify and convey certain meanings or interpretations. Both speech act and image act can be realized by mood system (Machin and Mayr, 2012).

Gaze



The image shows a 'demand' gaze as the man is looking at the viewers. Even though the gaze is the same between the left and right images, but he gaze is accompanied by two different facial expressions. Each of them matches with the caption and the below direct quotation to strengthen the meaning it represents to make it relatable to the viewers.

Figure 2 (9gag, 2023)

Gaze



This is an example of an image where the person is looking off frame. His name is Ferdy Sambo, a former Head of the National Police's professional and security division (kativ propam) before he was expelled and arrested for a murder case of his subordinate. Even though he is wearing a mask, we can still interpret through his gaze and poses. His eyes and the way he sits down, all these semiotic resources are in line with the article title "Jadwal Sidang Ferdy Sambo CS Pekan Ini, Mulai Selasa hingga Kamis." He looks overwhelmed exhausted because of his long court schedule.

Figure 2 (Lukmono, 2022)

Poses

When analyzing the connotations of a pose, Machin and Mayr (2012) suggest us to ask these basic questions:

1. Does the pose make the person seem confident and take up space, or does it make her appear more reserved?
 2. Is the pose intended to impress the viewers, or does the person seem self-contained?
 3. Does the pose convey a sense of relaxation, or does it show intensity and tension?
 4. Does the pose make the person seem open and approachable, or does it make them appear closed off and distant?
 5. If there are multiple people, do they have similar poses, or do they each have different postures?
 6. Are they depicted as being close and intimate, or is there a sense of distance between them?
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The postures could indicate that they are approachable, independent or moody, or whether they are portrayed as an entity of something or as their own individuals. Poses can also bring certain connotation meanings of specific identities or broader values and ideas.

Machin and Mayr, 2012



Instagram





Summary

At the beginning, we discussed about quoting verbs and its categorization. There are five categories: neutral structuring verb, metapositional verbs, metalinguistic verbs, descriptive verbs, and transcript verbs. In the analysis of quoting verbs earlier in the middle of this lecture's discussion, we discussed two cases that carried images. The framework of gaze in images can help us to examine how gaze encourage viewer to evaluate the events implicitly. The powerful analysis of the participants in the image can be examined not only by the text or discourse but also by the represented images. Not only the gaze, poses also send certain messages to the viewers. Poses in the image can be interpreted differently based on the understanding of the viewers. We have discussed 6 basic questions by Machin and Mayr as the guide to understand the connotative meaning of poses in the image.



Thank you



References:

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Van Dijk, T.A., (2015). Critical Discourse Analysis (2nd Ed). (pp 466-485). Wiley-Blackwell <https://discourses.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Teun-A.-van-Dijk-2015-Critical-discourse-Analysis.pdf>

Sources of Figures:

Figure 1

9GAG: Go Fun the World. (2023). Yes, that's me. 9gag Instagram

<https://www.instagram.com/p/CtmV2rZu08Q/?igshid=MzRIODBiNWFIZA==>

Figure 2

Lukmono, A., (2022). Jadwal Sidang Ferdy Sambo CS Pekan Ini, Mulai Selasa hingga Kamis. Pilar.id

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