

Direct Speech Presentation in *Great Expectations*

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In my thesis, I have examined Dickens's direct speech presentation, especially the structures of direct speech, the reporting verbs and the reporting adjuncts, mainly dealing with *Great Expectations*. In addition to my own research, I referred to the research on *Oliver Twist* which has been done by Shizuka Rachi and compared her research with mine.

Firstly, I focused on the structures of his direct speech. One of the features of direct speech presentation by Dickens is 'the suspended quotation'. It was defined as "a protracted interruption by the narrator of a character's speech" by Mark Lambert (1981: 6-7). I divided direct speech in his works into eight types (types I-VIII) and furthermore classified these types into four groups (groups A-D). The suspended quotation was most frequently used in his works. However, it was observed that the rate of type VIII, which does not include the reporting clause, differs widely between the two novels: type VIII was much more frequently used in *Great Expectations* than in *Oliver Twist*, and this difference was especially clear in the speeches of each protagonist, Pip and Oliver. The difference between the first-person and third-person narratives affects the use and frequencies of the types of direct speech.

Secondly, I examined the reporting verbs used in his works and divided them into three classes: content-descriptive verbs, neutral verbs and phonically descriptive verbs. It was found that the phonically descriptive verbs were used to describe each character's personality. The phonically descriptive verbs concern the manner of utterance rather than the matter. Also, they are associated with direct speech rather than indirect speech. Dickens uses many kinds of reporting verbs in his works. He adopts them to make speech dramatic and real. Reporting verbs show characters' individuality and idiosyncrasy.

Lastly, I divided the reporting adjuncts used in *Great Expectations* into seven groups functionally: action, eye movement, manner, facial expression, vocal quality, multiple occurrence, and others. It was found that there were many examples relating 'hand' in his works. In addition to that, by considering the words used in Pip's reporting clause, it became clear how his

feeling and attitude change through the whole story.

In conclusion, Dickens uses these tools effectively in his novels. In terms of the way in which he describes the characters attractively and gives realism and drama to the whole stories, the reporting verbs and the reporting adjuncts especially work well.