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**Modes of Speech and Thought Representation in the Novel**  
***“Rekik Ashara”***

**By**

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**A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for**  
**Master of Arts in English Literature**

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## **Declaration, Confirmation, Approval and Evaluation**

**Research Title:** Modes of Speech and Thought Representation in the Novel “*Rekik Ashara*”

### **Declaration**

I, the undersigned, declare that this thesis is my original work, not presented for any degree in any universities, and that all the sources used for it are duly acknowledged.

**Student:** Name \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

### **Confirmation and Approval**

This thesis has been submitted for examination with my approval as a thesis advisor.

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## ***Abstract***

*The general aim of this research was to investigate the modes of speech and thought representation in the novel Rekik Ashara. Even if there are other theses which are related to this study the researcher believes that there have to be additional studied which deals with the speech and thought representation. As if different authors implemented various kind of speech and thought representation in demonstrating the story to the readers. The researcher wants to add some knowledge about representation of speech and thoughts of character and narrator in a novel. So as to do this study the researcher used a qualitative research design and textual analysis .re reading , selecting, translating and interpreting also employed as a technique of data analysis. Depending up on the analysis part of the study the novel Rekik Ashara narrated with the direct and free direct speech and with the direct and free direct thought representation. With regarding to this the narrator representation of action also applied so as to present the action which is done by the narrator. The direct speech prominently used in the novel for the purpose of introducing the topics that the characters is going to talk , used as a tool for identifying who speaker is while the narrator presents many character in one story. On the other side the free direct speech representation has also its own effect in exposing additional ideas, explaining the theme of the novel, in implementing the different perspectives of the characters. Whereas the direct thought representation applied so as to display the immediate and the late thinking of the characters mind. In general the narrator applies the direct and free direct thought and speech representation effectively in the novel so as to transfer the message of the novel.*

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# CHAPTER ONE

## Introduction

### 1.1. Background of the Study

In the early twenty first century, stylistic began to be taught and researched in the departments of languages such as literature and linguistics at university level. Stylistics is defined as a method of textual interpretation based on the language in the text. The language used in the text has various forms, patterns and different linguistic features Simpson (2004).

In addition to this, Leech and Short (2007) also defined stylistics as the study of style. This means stylistic deals with the styles of the language used in a particular literary works. According to Thomas in writing prose cited in Khader (n.d) expressed that style concerns about identifying the linguistics constituents of a particular work from another, and ways of addressing the authors their subject for a reader. Khader (n.d) points out that stylistics emphasizes on the study of literary text in an advanced level by describing the effect of the particular language. And the language used in the literary work could be studied in various ways. For instance, Speech and thought of characters and narrator also mentioned using these language aspects.

In stylistics, there is also traditional ways of expressing speech and thought presentations which have been given a considerable degree of attention. Plato in the book of (*Republic* III) made a distinction between the term diegesis and mimesis with relating to narrative speech. He distinguished them as direct and indirect discourse. This means he states diegesis extracts as indirect speech and mimesis as pure direct speech. Socrates also proposed the same idea of interpreting speech which diegesis refers to indirect representations of speech and mimesis as the direct speech representations. In addition to this, at the end of the last century of Anglo-American criticism the concepts of diegesis and mimesis described as ‘showing’ and ‘telling’. Showing is the direct presentation of event, conversation without the existence of the narrator and allows the reader to make his own decision from what he sees and hears. On the other side ‘telling’ is presentation of events by the narrator which is the indirect form of speech presentation Kennan (1983).



Leech and Short (2007) point out that, the direct form of speech and thought presentations are considered as mimetic reports of discourse reports really what s/he said or thought. This is presenting the exact words of the original speech and thought. The indirect speech and thought presentation has taken as diegesis reports of discourse as they report what was said and thought.

According to Norman (1973) cited in McHale (2011) speech presentation in the novel is quite different from the real-world speech. Rather the novelistic speech is presented conventionally as an artistic effect and the speeches are not derived from the actual speaker behavior. For this reason, speech and thought representation is highly investigated by different scholars. There are scholars that extend a detailed analysis on the issue of speech and thought presentation, like Leech and Short (1981) and Short (1996).

The scholars discussed various kinds of speech and thought presentation outshining with appropriate examples. This will be explained in detail in the next part of the study. According to Jayal( 2013) an author has number of choice so as to presenting the speech and thought of the character, they can use the exact presentation of the character utterance or presents the speech made by the character without using the exact words. Each of the types of speech and thought presentation depends on the narrator interference.

This study focuses on modes of speech and thoughts representations in the selected novel ‘*Rekik Ashara*’ which is an Amharic novel by Sisay Nigusu, published in 2003 G.C. It has 360 pages. The major theme of the novel is about morality which is considered as the main concept that everyone need to comprise. The idea of morality has been discussed in this novel by the major character Hilina who want to have her own moral institution. Based on the theme, the novel tries to show the perspectives of the whole characters. On the other side, the novel also trace about mercury which has been put aside secretly and shows how the characters are connected to this material.

In line with the selected novel, about four novels have been published by the author Sisay Nigusu. Out of them, three of his novels were published before 1991 Among them the most known novel is *Sememen*(ሰመሙን) 1986 and the story deals with the life of university students in detail .This novel made him to be famous as it was his first work and his next work is *Girdosh*(ግርዶሽ) in 1989 which narrates about family life .The other one is *Tinsae*(ትንሳኤ) which deals with the story of

talented peoples .After then, he also added his other work YekinatZar (የቅናታዊ) in 1996E.C and the story narrates about higher degree of jealousy.

## **1.2. Statement of the Problem**

In any fiction, speech and thought representations of characters and narrators have a great role in conveying the stories of the literary works. Authors demonstrate their characters using bulky modes of speech and thought representations so as to give the narrative information. These modes of speech and thought representations have a lion share to give detailed information about the character and the narrator to the reader. In a narrative writers describe about their characters by exposing their speech and mind thinking (thought) in a different ways. For this reason reader can able to know about the characters who are involved in the story. Based on these advantages, the researcher anticipated to investigate various kinds of speech and thought representations and their contribution in conveying the narrative information. Relying on this the novel ‘*Rekik Ashara*’ is selected for the matter of the study comparing to the other work of the author. The selected novel is narrated using the modes of speech and thought of the characters launching from the beginning up to the end of the story.

On the other side, there are some related studies which have been investigated based up on the modes of speech and thought representation in different years. Among them Abebaw Eshetu’s (2012) *Speech and Thought Representation* in the novel which is an MA thesis can be mentioned. The thesis examines the speech and thought of the character presented in the novel and also their function in the novel “*The Beautiful Ones Are not yet Born*”. But this study explores the modes of speech and thought representation based on Amharic novel which is different from the above novel. And also the modes of speech and thought representation and their contribution might be different from the above novel and the selected novel of this study as if the novels narrate different stories. Therefore the researcher intends to show the kinds of speech and thought from the point of the selected novel.

The other one is Assefa Mekonnen’s (2009) MA thesis in *Narrative Technique in Focus of Point of View and Speech and Thought Representation* in “*Adafris*” and “*Grachakachiloch*”. In the study both point of view and speech and thought representation in selected novels have been investigated. But this study focus only on the novel and only with the concept of speech and

though representations, besides this novel which is selected for this thesis is different from the above. In general this study attempts to show the modes of speech and thought representation which are presented in the selected novel and their contribution for the story.

On the other hand, the researcher found out the novel ' *Rekik Ashara* ' has been studied in focus of moral vision by Tena Shale in (2007) which was PhD research *The Changing Face of Moral Vision in the Amharic novel*. The researcher did not find any other research in *Rekik Ashara*.

In general, the researcher this all things leads the researcher to investigate the modes of speech and thought that revealed in the novel in detailed manner.

### **1.3. Research Questions**

This study attempts to answer the following research questions:

1. What modes of speech and thought representations are used in the selected novel?
2. How the modes of speech and thought representations depicted in the selected novel?
3. What are the contributions of the modes speech and thought representations in creating meanings?

### **1.4. Objectives of the Study**

#### **1.4.1. General Objective of the Study**

The general objective of this study is to investigate how modes of speech and thought are represented in ' *Rekik Ashara* '.

#### **1.4.2. Specific Objectives of the Study**

The study has the following specific objectives:

- To examine what modes of speech and thought are represented in the selected novel.
- To explore the functions of modes of speech and thought representations in the selected novel
- To analyze how the various modes of speech and thought are traced in the selected novel.

## **1.5. Significance of the Study**

This research intends to investigate how the various modes of speech and thought representations are depicted in the selected novel. Consequently, the findings of this study give awareness for the readers about the different kinds of speech and thought representation and their contribution in conveying the story. In addition to this, this study adds further knowledge to the general concept of speech and thought representation in the literary works

## **1.6. Delimitation of the Study**

This study will focus on investigating the different modes of speech and thought representations in '*Rekik Ashara*'. Beyond any other additional concepts, the researcher limited the scope of the study to investigate modes of speech and thought representations in the selected novel. And studying the modes of speech and thought representation is a wide issue by itself.

## **1.7 Limitation of the study**

The major limitation of the study is getting reference material which deals about the concept of speech and thought, which can help the researcher to develop the literature review. The researcher did not get the primary source rather the secondary source only, for this reason the researcher is limited to use the secondary source.

## **1.8 Organization of the study**

This thesis is composed of five chapters. These compress the introduction, the background of the study, statement of the problem, research questions, and objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope of the study and limitation of the study. Then, the second chapter consists of the theoretical frame work of the study, review of related studies, Theoretical frame work. Chapter three consists of research methodology: research design, nature of the data, techniques of data analysis. Analyses of speech and thought presentation in the selected novel *Rekik Ashara* obtain in chapter four. Then the conclusion part stated in chapter five.

## CHAPTER TWO

### Review of Related Literature

In this chapter the researcher discuss related studies on modes of speech and thought representations, and the theoretical frame work of this study also include in this section.

#### 2.1. Review of Related studies

The researcher explores four MA theses which are more related to this study and one PhD dissertation which is based on the selected novel of this study with different topic.

The first one has done on, *Narrative Technique in Focus of Point of View and Speech and Thought Presentations in Adafris and Grachakachiloch in 2009G.C* by Assefa Mekonnen. In his study, Assefa has examined how point of view is applied and what modes of speech and thought presentations are used in *Adafris* and *GrachaKachiloch* in relation to the exploration of narrative technique in general. He examined the two novels thoughts, the concepts of point of view, modes of speech and thought representations by sorting out the extracts from the texts. Based on this, the researcher stated that *Adafris* is narrated from the third person point of view which means when the narrator presents *characters* with third person singular pronouns. On the other side, the researcher declared the novel *Grachakaciloch*, narrated with first person point of view that means the narrator replace himself. In addition to the point of view, which the novel narrated, Assefa illustrated about styles of speech and thought representations and direct speech presentation dominated in novel *Adafris* rather than the other modes of speech and thought presentation. But in *Grachakaciloch* about four modes of speech and thought representations applied. In general, the researcher concluded that the concepts of point of view and speech and thought representations were discussed in detail explanations. And with these devices the authors of the two novels are able to form some artistic effect and thematic meanings and also both point of view and speech and thought representations have their own contributions in underlying meanings.

The second one is, *Speech and Thought Representation on The Beautiful One Are Not Yet Born* in 2012 by Abebaw Eshetu. In this study, the researcher described how speech and thoughts are represented in the selected novel. Abebaw discussed about the various modes of speech and thought representations and the effect in the novel also studied. Generally, ‘The Beautiful Ones Are Not Yet

Born' is crafted to depict the victory of gun over law, corruption over innocence ,money over love, communal force over individual wishes, and lust of power over justice. Since the change and its effect is not legitimate or related to the interest of the people, the people need to wait for other long times to see the 'beautiful' ones are born. This conflict and the emptiness and frustration are reflected in the represented speech and thought of characters, mainly in Direct speech and Free Direct, Quoted Indirect Speech, Indirect thought, and Free Indirect mode of Thought Representations.

The third thesis is *Narrative Mood which is Comparative Study on a Selected Short Story of Leos Tolstoy and Edge Allangoe* online published research in 2016 by Liknaw yirsaw. He discussed about the narrative mode of the short stories by two different authors which is narrated in various ways. The concept of point of view, speech and thought representations discussed as framework for the analysis in order to determine the narrative modes showing or telling. As he concluded the selected short stories that he used in telling the modes of narration which authorial involvement and a scenic mode of narrations were highly absent.

Regarding to the above studies, *Stream of Consciousness in Adam Reta's Gracha Qachiloch 2012* which is an MA thesis by Hiwot Walelegne also studied; Stream of Consciousness is characterized by a flow of thoughts and images, which may not always appear to have a coherent structure or cohesion. Hiwot expressed in her conclusion that the chief narrative mode used in the novel is interior monologue and that the stream-of-consciousness techniques experimented as well. Her study mainly aimed at identifying the techniques employed by the author to provide sensations, memories, imaginations, intuitions, and thoughts of characters.

Plus to the above studies, *Stream-of-consciousness as Reflected in Adefris and Keligitwa (2005)*, by Endashaw Letera MA thesis, which is a comparative study using the major parameters of stream of consciousness on Dangachew works' novel, *Adefris* and Adam Reta's short story, *Keligitwa*. Analyzing the use of the narrative techniques, the researcher selected extracts from the novel and the short story as a whole. The researcher tried to show the features of the techniques and the effects in the fiction. He remarks that stream of consciousness in *Adefris* is used to represent the multidimensional reality about the thinking character and the object of thoughts. In addition to this, he also pointed out that the short story as whole stream of consciousness writing. In general, the researcher concluded that the writer of the novel used very few streams of consciousness methods as compared to the short story which is believed to be discussed as stream of consciousness writing.

Beside the above theses, there is one PhD dissertation which concentrated on *The Changing Face of Moral Vision in Amharic novel* (2007), by Tena Shale. In this work, the researcher examined eleven Amharic novels written by six authors about moral vision. The purpose of the study was to explore and describe the changing face of moral vision on the selected novels. One of the novels is *Rekik Ashara* which also selected for this paper. The novel examined as showing a moral vision that transcends the notion of moral provincialism altogether. And the researcher stated that the novel *Rekik Ashara* challenges as paying attention on not doing immoral things.

Unlikely to the above thesis this study investigates the modes of speech and thought representation in the novel *Rekik Ashara*. When we see the first and the second thesis, there is a similarity in choice of the framework for this study. But the selected novel for the study is different. And in this study the researcher wants to investigate the modes of speech and thought representation based up the story of the novel *Rekik Ashara*, for this reason the researcher believes there have to be additional study which deals in on the concept of the modes of speech and thought representation. On the other side the speech and thought presentation and their implementation in the story is different from one story to other story. Regarding to this study focuses on modes of speech and thought representation with opposite to the above four thesis.

## **2.2 Narrator discourse and character discourse**

In the Republic, Plato calls these components as "pure narration" (diegesis) and as "imitation" (mimesis) of the characters' speeches, the narrative text included the narrative discourse and the character discourse. And the narrative discourse appears in the narration, while the character discourse describes as subsists before the narration. Both the narrative and character discourse incorporate by the narrator to form the narrative text. The characters' discourse stated in quotation in the discourse of the narrator, who selects it. The narrator can qualify the character discourse in a particular way, by quoting the characters' words or thoughts the narrator can employ the character discourse for his own ends. The characters' discourse takes on a narrative role, replacing the narrator's discourse. This means that when the narrator presents the character speech the character discourse considers as the narrator's discourse Schmid (2003).

According to Schmid (2003) In a narrative the narrative discourse presents the pure character speech within the indirect speech presentation, the narrator may exhibit the speech by adding some narrator element, either unintentionally or out of a lack of ability to reproduce someone else's speech authentically, or intentionally, with a particular purpose. The other speech presentation like the direct and free direct speech considered as character discourse, whereas the indirect speech, the narrator representation of speech act, speech and action take as the narrator discourse because in any literary work the modes are presented by the narrator. The narrator, the creator of the narrative text, can modify the characters' discourse in a particular way. In general, one can say that the narrator, by quoting the characters' words (or thoughts), employs the characters' discourse for his own ends.

In general the narrative text in the literary works contains the two discourses (the narrator and the character). And the narrative goes on or builds up by the components. Even if there are modes of speech and thought representation, based on the narrator influence we can distinguish the narrative discourse and the character discourse.



## **2.3. Theoretical Frame Works of the study**

### **2.4 The Speech and Thought Representations**

In a narrative story, characters, speech and thoughts have significance in transferring the story to the reader, describing the character attitude and elaborating the main idea of the text. The modes of speech and thought representations in literary works have been measured in both academic fields of Stylistics and Narratology. And this speech and thought representation articulates particularly about character, narrator speech and thoughts, interaction between characters and also narrators report about the action of the characters. In this section, the modes of speech and thought representations discussed, where as the modes of speeches discussed in the section of speech and the modes of discussed in the categories of thought.

### **2.5 Categories of speech**

Speech presentation in a fiction can be categorized based on the speaker of the utterance, whether the speaker is the character or the narrator. The modes of speech presentation in a fictional world is not limited as direct and indirect speech like the normal speech presentation rather writers use a multiple kinds of speech to make an artistic effect in readers mind. According to Leech and Short (1981) and Short (1996) speech representation classified in to five. Direct speech (DS), free direct speech (FDS). Indirect speech (IS), Free indirect speech (FIS) the Narrator's Representation of Speech (NRS) and the Narrator's Representation of Speech Act (NRSA) and this classification is the same as for the thought presentations used by Short (1996)

#### **2.5.1 Direct Speech**

Among the different modes of speech representations the direct speech can be mentioned as the first categories of speech representation. Direct speech pertains to the direct presentation of characters speech by the narrator. In a fictional work, the speech of the characters presented with a quotation without any change of words and grammatical structures. According to Blinova (2015) direct speech is a speech representation that reproduced the original words without changing the tense form, deictic markers presented as they have been uttered by the speaker. The same way Kvantaliani(2014) states

that the direct speech is the most common technique which used to present the speech as the way it was communicated to the listener.

According to Jayal (2013) direct speech representation is one of the ways of presenting an utterance with a reporting clause (he said, she said or s/he says) and closed by quotation marks. The language which is used in the reporting clause assign to the speaking character based on the grammatical forms. The 'direct' categories usually claim to represent the 'actual words' used, or to exemplify the kinds of words and expressions typically used.

When authors use the direct speech presentation throughout their narration, they demonstrate the original utterance of the character. For this reason the narrator influence is less because the character has control over the speech. This mean character speaks directly for themselves to the reader. For this reason there is always the presence of first person pronoun, time, place markers and the tense will be revealed in the present and future tense form.

### **2.5.2 Free Direct Speech**

In the category of speech representation, the free direct speech stated as a more free form of speech comparing to the other forms of speech. The free direct speech representation can be stated without the quotation mark or the reporting clause, it can also presented neither of the two features Short (1996). This makes the speech representation to be free from the narrator intervention. In this mode of speech representation characters speaks directly for themselves. We can see an example how the mode of speech can be demonstrated,

#### **Example**

(1). *He said I'll come back here to see you again tomorrow.*

(2). *'I'll come back here to see you again tomorrow.'*

(3). *I'll come back here to see you again tomorrow.*

*(From the book style in fiction) (2007)*

When we see the above example, we can observe that the free direct speech can be represented in three ways. The first one implies that how the speech is presented without the quotation mark, the second example shows the speech without the introductory reporting clause where as the third

example is stated without both of the inverted comma and the quotation. In general from the above example we can understand how the free direct speech is presented.

### **2.5.3 Indirect Speech**

In addition to the direct speech representation, writers also state their characters' speech with indirect speech. This mode of speech representation is opposite to the direct speech in making the character's speech using the narrator's voice. This means the narrator reports the subject matter of what was said. Therefore, the narrator has a great influence in the speech because s/he (the narrator) does not use the original utterance of the speaker. In the novel, the words of direct speeches are concerned with the character. On the other hand, the words of indirect speech usually belong to the narrator in Short 1996. Now we can see how the indirect speech can be presented.

#### **Example**

1. *He said, 'I'll come back here to see you again tomorrow.'* (DS)

2. *He said that he would return there to see her the following day.* (IS)

*(From the book Style in Fiction book 2007)*

we can infer from the above example, that the direct speech is about quoting directly the speech of the characters while the indirect speech is presenting characters' speech within the narrator or with in another character. Therefore during this presentation there are some changes that can be listed out while we use the direct speech to the indirect one. The first one is using the reported clause, change of first person pronoun into third person, adverbs of time.

### **2.5.4 Free Indirect speech**

The free indirect speech is also one of speech representation in the novel. It has both the characteristics of direct speech and indirect speech. The free direct speech representation uses the personal pronouns which is the same as the direct speech. But in free direct speech, the characters' speeches are described with the third person Kenan (1983).

In a narrative there is a character discourse and narrator discourse which is categorized into the character actual speech and to the narrator report. And the Free indirect speech is distinguished to the narrator discourse that reproduces the speech of the characters Schmid (2003).

According to Semino, Short, (2004) cited in Kvantaliani (2014) stated the free indirect speech is believed to be the least frequent modes of speech presentation. Because of this free indirect speech believed to be linguistically more complex than other forms since it is mixture of direct and indirect features. The free indirect speech differs from other modes of speech representation due to the high control of the narrator. The narrator voice is interfering between the reader and the character speech, so that the reader is distanced from the character word (Leech and Short 1981).

### **2.5.5 Narrator Representation of Speech Act (NRSA), Narrator Representation of Action (NRA) and Narrator Representation of Speech (NRS)**

In discussing about the modes of speech representation, the narrator representation of speech act, the narrator representation of action and the narrator representation of speech can be mentioned. And the mode of speech are presented by the narrator itself, therefore in these modes of speech the narrator fully control the speech representation. Beside this the modes have their own purpose exposing the narrative information to the readers.

The narrator report of speech act (NRSA) is mainly concerned on the report of the speech act. This mode is emphasizing on what have been said and used to summarize the extended conversation Leech and Short stated (2007). And it is more indirect than indirect speech in reporting the speech act (or number of speech acts) that occurred in the story, but the narrator does not have to commit himself entirely to giving the sense of what was said. The narrator does not reproduce the actual words uttered by the person, rather tells about the topic of the speech or presented the speech occurred in a summarized way. The narrator only reports the speech made by a person without quoting the words uttered by him, and tries to show the entire event from the writer's perspective.

On the other side, the narrative representation of act is related to the physical description and action. Short (1996) stated that (NRA) concern with the characters action, the place where the action is taken place and other thing with related to action. Narrative representations of speech focuses (NRS) on the

speech report not the action. It deals with the speech which is presented but it does not say anything about what the speech is.

## **2.6 Categories of thought**

In representing characters' thought in a novel the writer lets the reader to know what the character is thinking about. The writer also leads the reader to see things from that character point of view. Characters thought can be described in free forms (without any intervention of the narrator) and also with more character influence Leech and Short (1981).

A writer let the reader to know the thoughts of a character at all based on the thought representation, Moving along the scale towards the 'free' end of the thought presentation continuum, we apparently get the 'verbatim' thoughts of the characters with less and less intervention on the writer's part. Thought presentation used to make clear the motivations for a character's actions and attitudes .The representation of thought in a literary work has its own classification like the representation of modes of speech Leech and Short (1981).

### **2.6.1 Direct Thought**

The same as the modes of speech representation the thought of the character can also be presented in the direct form of thought representation. The direct thought can present without quotation marks which are differing from direct speech. This thought presentation involves less authorial intervention like the free direct thought. It can represent also as a monolog which is character talking to himself. Any portrayal of character thought must involve the presence of an omniscient narrator. The narrator directly shows what in the character's mind, with reference to the reporting clause. Similarly to the direct speech the auctorial intervention is less because the consciousness of the character is directly presented. And the direct thought representation can be taken as one of the prominent thought representation.

#### **2.6.1.1 Interior monolog**

According to Jahn (2005)Interior monolog considered as extended passage of 'direct thought' and sometimes also as an independent text type (autonomous monolog). According to Dujardin (1931) stated in Jahn (2005) considered as the inventor of the style, determine interior monolog as one of the

method which evoke continues flow of thoughts of characters as they exist in the characters mind, presents with in order, without giving an explanation for their logical sequence and present as it stated originally.

On the other side according Humphrey (1954) cited in Sang (2010) defines interior monologue as one of the techniques used in fiction in order to present the mind thinking which partially or completely unexpressed and controls the variety forms of thought before they are formulated as speech form. And this technique can be classified as the direct and indirect interior monologue.

Direct interior monologue is the one of type of interior monologue which is stated without considering the author interference that means the author involvement completely disappear from the presentation of thought, leaving the directional elements like “he thought” and comments. It does not rely on the audience, presents only without expecting to make an effect on the reader, only appear as there is no auditor like as a speaker of stage monologue. Whereas the indirect interior monologue differs from the direct one, it present as if the narrator is directly presents the consciousness of the character with in commentary and description that guides the reader through it. The main difference between the direct and the indirect interior monologue is, the indirect interior monologue presents the author to the reader, whereas the direct interior monologues exclude it Sang (2014).

### **2.6.2 Free Direct Thought**

Similarly to the free direct speech, it is free form of the narrator influences. Both the free forms of the speech and thought representation have the same linguistic features, which mean both of them can be demonstrated without the reporting clause and the inverted comma. Whereas the free direct form of thought describe as free form to the reader. On the other side the free direct thought is presented with the involvement of the narrator. As if character mind thinking is presented by omniscient narratorKvantaliani (2014). An author can depict the thought of the character with the presence of the quotation mark or with the reporting clause and also by cutting out both of the reporting clause and the inverted comma The thought of a character came up without any narrator intervention and with eliminating the reporting clause Leech and Short (2007).

### **2.6.3 Indirect Thought**

Indirect thoughts have the same feature with direct and indirect thoughts except some differences. This thought representations also used in novel and other literary works. The character shows thoughts within the report form like the indirect speech reports by the narrator and it is not direct to the thought presentation of character thought. The indirect thoughts have same feature like the indirect speech in using the conjunction that and in the change of pronoun, and tense. But the indirect thought is faithful rather than the indirect speech even if both the modes are presented in the narrator presence. The indirect thought is closer to the reader in presenting the character thoughts.

### **2.6.4 Free Indirect Thought**

The free indirect thought representation has the feature of both the direct and the indirect thought representation. It is differ from the direct thought by shifting the tense and changing the pronoun to the third person which indicates the feature of the indirect thought. In addition the absence of the reporting clause also makes differs from the direct form Leech and Short (2007).

On the other hand the free indirect thought indicates the reader directly to the consciousness of the character which is opposite to the free indirect speech (FIS). As the free indirect speech (FIS) make the reader to be far from the character Short (1996). But the free indirect thought lets the reader to see the inside head as the character thinks, based on this characteristics this modes of thought representation leads the reader to feel sympathy for the character Leech and Short ( 2007).

The Free indirect thought representation widely used by many authors who writes both the novel and the short story, which is useful to sate the emotion of the reader towards the story world, event and to the character Kvantaliani (2014) .

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **Research Methodology**

This chapter compressed three sub-topics. Research design, nature of the data analysis and techniques of data analysis are used.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

The researcher uses a qualitative research design and textual analysis based on the selected frame works chosen for the study. And also, descriptive approach is applied to survey the speech and thought representations in the selected novel.

#### **3.2 Nature of the data**

In this study the selected novel use as a primary data to collect the extracts which is more relevant to the expressions of speech and thought representations. In addition to the primary data, related studies and books also used so as to develop the study.

#### **3.3 Techniques of Data Analysis/Document Analysis**

The analysis part contains different stages such as reviewing, rereading, selecting, translating and interpreting of the novel. Therefore, the primary stage for the analysis is re-read the novel which is needed for understanding and for being so sure about the data which is going to be analyzed. After re-reading the text, the researcher selects the appropriate extracts with related to frameworks of the study (speech and thought). Next to the above steps, the selected extract translated in to English for the matter of the study. Considering the context of speech and thought representation in English the Amharic version translated to equivalent words in English.

Finally, the analysis is done from the context of the distinct features of speech and thought representations which is stated by literary scholars Mick short (1996) and Leech and Short (1981). According Short (1996) and Leech and Short (1981) modes of speech and thought representations in a novel classified as direct and free direct, indirect and free indirect, the narrator representation of action , speech and speech acts. This scholar also categorize the thought representation as direct and free direct, indirect thought and free indirect thought and the narrator representation of thought and



thought act. Therefore, the researcher tries to analyze whether the above speech and thought applied on the selected novel and analyzed how the modes are made an effect in the narrative.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### **Analysis of Speeches and Thought Representation in ‘*Rekik Ashara*’**

In a narrative, speech and thought representation has its own significance to show or tell the story which is constructed by the narrator. The different modes of speech and thought can be applied in order to describe the utterance or thinking of the characters and narrator. In this chapter, we will see the novel *Rekik Ashara* is analyzed based on the concept of speech and thought representation. The analysis classified into two sections. The first section dealt with speech representation when the second section confirms with thought representation.

#### **4.1 Synopsis**

The novel *Rekik Ashara* was written by an Ethiopian writer Sisay Nigusu in 2003 G.C. It has 360 pages. The story of the novel contains two major characters and about eleven minor characters. The setting of the story revolves in the city of Addis Ababa. The story launches with the thoughts of Atinafseged. The whole story classified into six chapters and each of them contains about three up to eight sections. In the first chapter, the narrator introduced the characters especially the two main characters Hilina and Atinafseged. After introducing the characters the narrator continues to narrate the whole events that are involved in the story as if the story is narrated by omniscient narrator. The main theme of the story is about morality which is briefly discussed several times in the narrative by the main character Hilina and her uncle Mekebeb. Beside this the novel also trace about the expensive material mercury in line with the two main characters with different believes, perception, and perspectives. Hilina described as a protagonist who thinks to build a moral college which touches everyone to use the right way of growing, have mind cleanness, good behavior, spiritual strength and many other things. Moreover she also refuses the source of money which gains by using the short way. On the other side, Atinafseged draws like a wealth man who thinks that money can give everything which is needed. Then, he was also drawn as morally ill and as one respected via a wrong way. The novel shows these two forces reflected their own idea beside most of the characters also stood in the side of the Atinafseged with their way of thinking and their view. However, finally the novel shows that as the protagonist succeed.

## 4.1 Speech Representation

### 4.1.1 Direct and Free direct speech

The direct and free direct speech representations are stated as one of the prominent modes of speech representation in a novel. Both of these modes of speech presentation exposed the original utterance or the exact words of the speaker. These modes are reflected throughout the novel so as to show the intention, feeling and perception of the characters directly to the reader. Whereas the direct speech tells who the speaker is, but the free direct speech can be implemented without the reporting clause.

In the novel *Rekik Ashara*, the narrator uses the direct and free direct speech in the entire narrative. Therefore, the application of the direct and free direct speech presentation is discussed beside we will also see how these modes are applied cooperatively in the novel. The extract cited below is selected to show how character speeches are presented in the direct and free direct mode. The dialogue is made by Hilina and Kolte. The interaction between Kolte and Hilina took place when Kolte was at Hilina's house as intercession for to tell her how Atinafseged is attracted on her beauty. And also Kolte tried to draw Atinafseged as if he is wanted in every heart of women and tells her that his wealth is unfinished. But Hilina asked about the source of his wealth, this time Kolte became confused to mention about any business type. Rather Kolte preferred to tell her about the Mercury as he thinks this can be helpful so as to get Hilina's attention. Contrary to his perception, Hilina hasnot any idea about Mercury, so she asked him what mercury is. Kolte tells her that he knows only that Mercury can be changed in to money and he tells her that his going to see soon what the Mercury looks likes. While their interaction goes like this Kolte asked Hilina about her aim and she told him that as she wanted to build a moral college. This was the immediate factor which leads Hilina to change the topic of their conversation to the other direction. So the extract appears below attempt to show how the speech of the characters delivered by the narrator. As if the subject of the conversation is shifted into other topic.

“ታዲያስ... ሞራል መደለል አይሻልህም?”

“ለስራ እንቅስቃሴ እንዲረዳኝ ኮሌጁ የሚያሰለጥንባቸውን መስኮች ልትነግራኝ ትችያለሽ”

“በደንብ ነዋ!... የሞራል ኮሌጁ በልብ ንጽህና፣ በአዕምሮ ሰላም፣ በመልካም ምግባር፣ በመንፈስ ርካታ፣ በዕውነተኛ ፍቅርና ክብር በመሳሰሉት ዘርፎች አሰልጥኖ ይመርቃል።...”

“ይህ ደግሞ ገበያውን ሞቅ ያደርገዋል። ተባረኪ ዕመቤቴ። ትልቅ ስራ ነው” አላትና በልቡ ደግሞ “በወዲያ በኩል ሜርኩሪ በወዲህ በኩል ሞራል እየደለለኩ መክበሬ ነው” ብሎ ፈገግ አለ። አሁን የተግባባን መሰለኝ” (ገፅ 36)

*“So, isn't it better for you to promote morale?”*

*“This even intense the market. God bless you my dear; this is a big job; he uttered. Then, “trading mercury in one side and morale on the other side, I am going to be rich, he thought and smiled.*

*“As it helps me during the next moves on my jobs, can you tell me the field of studies being offered by the college?”*

*Of course I do! The Moral College trains and certifies graduates in the ‘Cleanness of Hearts’, ‘Peace of Wits’, ‘Ethics of Good Manners’, ‘Contentedness in Spirituality’, ‘Genuine Love and Respect’ and the like fields of studies. ... (p.36).*

As we see the first line of the dialogue, it starts with the speech of Hilina which is presented in a direct mode. The narrator exposes the utterance of the character (Hilina) within the inverted comma and the reporting clause. Regarding to this, the narrator uses the direct mode of speech to indicate that the subject of dialogue is changed. Here we can decide that the narrator of the story display the direct way of speech presentation to introduce the new idea to the reader and show by whom it was addressed. But when the conversation continues, the narrator demonstrates the free direct speech presentation by omitting the reporting clause. This draws the characters to be free from any intervention of the narrator and let to characters to be more close to the reader. Here, we realize that the speeches of the characters are presented with the direct and free direct speech. As a result of this, the narrator also tries to address about the general theme of the novel which is about the big concept of morality. In the novel, the narrator also mentioned about the main idea of the novel by exposing the speech of the character in the direct speech representation; this implies that the direct mode of speech presentation has its own effect so as to deliver the main message to the reader.

On the other side, the extract cited below declared as free direct mode of speech presentation, where all of the words of the characters are embedded with inverted comma which tells methods of rendering the utterance of the character in free direct form of speech. That is the same with the direct speech presentation with the conversation happen between two characters (Hilina and Atinafseged) who have a different believes and perspectives. The cited dialogue also indicates their way of thinking. This dialogue takes places at Atinafseged’s house during the dinner night, when Atinafseged got a chance to talk with Hilina. In spite of every part of their interaction Hilina perceives that Atinafseged was trying to impress her by his wealth and wants to show that he can get everything by money. Hilina asked Atinafseged about the source of his wealth, but he told her that she will going to know in the further if she accepts his love. On the other hand, Hilina has refused his idea and tells him that before she made an agreement she wants to know everything. And then, as Atinafseged continues not to tell about the source of his wealth. Hilina starts to tell him about the source of his wealth by her confidence from what she heard and based on her estimation. When Atinafseged heard what Hilina said he cannot able to speak out any word and he keeps silent. Because Hilina was telling him that he gets money in a wrong way. Even if he becomes shock about what he hears. Hilina says everything what she wants to say relying on her believes. Considering to Hilina’s speech, the narrator wants to show that how the utterance of Atinafseged is reflected in the free direct form in the following extract; because in this part of the story, we can consider that Atinafseged does not get what Hilina wants to say. The narrator presents the different view of the two main characters without any narrator intervention.

“የ ምን ጉድፍ ?!... የ ምን ዕድፍ ?!”

“የ ህሊና ጉድፍ !... የ ምን ፈስ ዕድፍ !”

“ምን ው?!... ምን ው?!... ምን አረኩሽ ?”

“ገና ነህ :: በ ሞራል ሳ ሙና መታጠብ አለብህ :: በ ሞራል ፀበል መጠመቅ አለብህ !”

“እኮ ቆይኝ ” (ገፅ 168)

“What a flaw? “What a tint?”

“a moral defect!... a spiritual stain!”

“Why?!... Why?!...What did I done to you?”

“You are not still ready for it. You should be cleaned with moral cleanser. You should be baptized with moral anointed water!”

“Please, wait for a moment” (p 168).

The whole dialogue between Hilina and Atinafseged exposed with the free direct form of speech which is stated by the inverted comma only. Although including this part of the story most of the dialogues occur in the narrative with a direct speech and continues with the free direct form, it will be difficult to distinguish the agent of the subject.

Besides the above ways of speech presentation, the narrator applied both the direct speech and the free direct speech together even if the speaker is only one character. This kind of speech representation demonstrated throughout the entire narrative. The following extract reveals how the narrator expose these to modes of speech together. The speech, which is stated below, is belongs to one of the main character Hilina and it takes place when she was at the dinner invitation. Depending on the question raised by other characters, the question was about what make her to build moral college. Hilina starts to tell about the reason why she wants to construct a moral college. So she stated in her speech as she has an edged for the coming generation. She starts to illustrate the first speech of her and we can see as she is going to explain about what the coming generation mean on her second speech. The narrator employs this way of speech presentation in other parts of the story also. This can be help full to give emphasis on the topic that raised and also uses as a way of making clear the speech of the character without the narrator intervention rather let the character to make clear the issue by themselves.

(1) “ያ ለ ፉ ት ን ማስ ታ ወስ ወይ ን ም ያ ለ ማስ ታ ወስ የ ህ ሊ ና ጉ ዳ ይ ነ ው፡ ፡ ስ ለ ወደ ፊ ቱ ት ውል ድ ማስ ብ ና መጨነ ቅ ግ ን የ ኃ ላ ፊ ነ ት ጥ ያ ቄ ይ መስ ለ ኛ ል ” አ ለ ች ህ ሊ ና በ ረ ሽ ሙ ተ ን ፍ ሳ አ ነ ጋ ገ ሯ ን መስ መር እ ያ ስ ያ ዘ ች ፡ ፡ (2) “የ ወደ ፊ ቱ ት ውል ድ የ ምን ለ ው እ ኮ ባ ዕ ድ አ ካ ል አ ይደ ለ ም ፡ ፡ የ እ ኛ ው ደ ም፣ የ እ ኛ ውስ ጋ፣ የ እ ኛ ው አ ጥ ን ት ነ ው ፡ ፡ ከ አ ብ ራ ካ ች ን የ ሚወ ጣ ት ውል ድ ነ ው፡ ፡ ... (ገፅ151)

*“To recall or not to recall the past is a matter of morality. However, it seems to me that to be concerned and worried about the next generation is the issue of responsibility” said Hilina wheezing and making her speeches straightforward. “What we call ‘the future generation ‘is not a stranger being. They are replications of our own children, blood and flesh that come out from our own clans.... (p. 151)*

Regarding to the above extract, we can see other example which stated by free direct form of speech representation. The extract cited below is demonstrated with free direct mode of speech, the dialogue take place when Mekebeb and Hilina were on the way of getting to their home. Hilina starts to see Atinafseged continuously, this make Atinafseged to become well and gives him a hope. In this part of the story, we get that Atinafseged tells his story for Hilina and Mekebeb. Atinafseged was telling them that his father was the richest person, but unfortunately his father well beings were taken by the former government. Then, after Atinafseged narrated how he involved in illegal works. He also tells them before they start to ask him about his source of wealth, any one did not raise a question how he became rich or what was the source of his wealth. While Atinafseged talks about his back ground history, Hilina rehearses like she knows him before. In order to be sure she asked him that where he was attended his elementary class, when he tells her, she immediately remembered him. Atinafseged also remembered all things about her. These entire things are happened by Hilina and so Mekebeb went to their home. While Hilina were driving the car, Mekebeb started to talk about Atinafseged. This was the immediate cause for this speech to be happening.

*“ዘሮዘሮበችሎታ ላይ የተመሰረተ ነፃ ውድድር ህገወጥ ብልፅግናን እንደሚያኮሰስ ይሰማኛል፤ እኔም እስማማባታለሁ” አለችው።*

*“አዎ... አጥናፍሰገድን ወይንም እሱን የመሰሉ ጥቂት ሰዎችን በመወንጀል ብቻ ለውጥ አይመጣም። እሱ በግንባር ታየ እንጂ ተመሳሳይ ህልም ያላቸውናያልዘሩትን ለማጨድ በአየር ላይ የሚጋልቡ ግን ብዙ ናቸው።... (ገፅ 251)።*

*“Anyways, I totally believe that a fair competition which is solely based on one’s aptitude can obstruct (combat) the illegal ways of being rich”; said she.*

*“Yes... full transformation of the system (revolution) cannot be achieved just by pointing our fingers on Atinafseged or fellow officials (criminals). Though the case of Atinafseged became public, there are still many people who are flying on their greedy seat to reap what they did not sow. However, the fate of these people will not be any attractive (better). Slowly but surely, our civilizations shrinking; our growth is depreciating; our faith is being devastated. There is a need to bring universal change in thoughts. In order traditions of loving others and assertiveness to one’s job to be instilled (flourished) among us, knowledge should be honored properly, while any unnecessary competitions and theft should be condemned” (p. 251).*

As we see the above speech are explained that the narrator uses on the first and last dialogue a direct speech. Hilina and Mekebeb were talking about other peoples who are just like Atinafseged and there are also peoples who are on this way. So they were talking about as there is a big responsibility waiting in front of them. The narrator lets describe their real feelings about their further plan, using the free direct form of the narrator demonstrates the speech of the characters. Hilina and Mekebeb were talking about other peoples who are just like Atinafseged and character more close to the reader. From this extract, the narrator also want to show that how the theme of the novel shows about morality, cleanness Faithfull, thinking for others, be respect with the right way and many things to touch other character also. Despite the other characters included in this things. For this reason, we can say that the free direct is more manifested to transfer the main idea of the novel via the direct mode of speech representation.

Regarding to the above extract, there is also other way of demonstrating the speech of the characters with the free direct form of speech presentation. The extract cited below is depicted through the free direct speech representation. The speech is presented by Atinafseged and Kolte. In this part of the story Atinafseged tries to speak out what was in his mind. He starts to ask question Kolte whether loving someone is a sin or a crime. Atinafseged was confused until he gets Hilina at the dinner night. The speeches of Hilina makes his mind restless, because this reason when Atinafseged has Kolte on his side, he just speaks out what he feels. So the following extract demonstrates this situation. But in the third line of the extract, we get that the direct speech of the character presented inside the free direct speech. This kind of speech presentation is rarely applied in the novel. In this part, the narrator exposed this type of speech presentation to show how Atinafseged keeps the speech of Hilina in his mind. On the other hand, the direct speech implies that the subject is an essential thing. Beside the above things, the narrator also uses this way of speech representation in order to show the way characters inform other characters about an event. In this part of the story, Kolte knows about Hilina’s speech when Atinafseged presents the direct speech of Hilina.

*“እስኪ ንገረኝ ኮልቴ፤ ማፍቀር ሀጢያት ነው እንዴ?... መውደድ ወንጀል ነው እንዴ?”*

*“አይደለም ጌታዬ፤ ሀሊና ምናልባት አልገባት ይሆናል።”*



“በደንብ ገብቷታል እንጂ! ፍቅሬን አረከሰችው እኮ... ገና ነህ አለችኝ።  
“ገናለፍቅርአልደረሰክም፤ ለማፍቀር አልታደልክም” አለችኝ እኮ... አላሳዘንም  
ኮልቴ?” (ገፅ 194)

*So tell me Kolte; is to love someone a sin?... Is being affectionate to a person a crime?”*

*“No sir; it might not be properly (well) understood by Hilina”.*

*“Of course she understood it very well! She just belittled my feelings ...you are still not ready for it she said. “You are not yet mature enough to have feelings for others; you are not lucky enough to love”, she said to me...isn’t it pity of me, Kolte?”(p. 194).*

In addition to the above direct and free direct speech descriptions; the narrator uses the direct and free direct mode to elaborate more about the main idea of the novel. We can get that Hilina starts seeing Atinafseged continuously, but this part of the story tells as both Hilina and Mekebeb was going to see Atinafseged. As they reach their Atinafseged raised a question to Hilina, whether she wants for him to be poor? But Hilina responses that she did not mean by and tell him that she did not wish to him to be poor. In this part of the story, the narrator demonstrated the different ways of understanding. As the first speech indicates that the perception of the character (Atinafseged) if it is presented with direct form of speech. We see from the speech of Hilina we can say that the narrator uses both the direct and the free direct mode together as we mentioned earlier. Similarly, to the above functions the narrator use the free direct mode of speech presentation in addition to the direct one so as to describe what the character directly to say about. Hilina made clear about what she was saying to Atinafseged, and the narrator depicts in the direct form. Beside this the narrator also employs the theme of the novel through the free direct speech presentation of the character Hilina. The general theme which teaches about morality is elaborated with this mode of speech representation. We can take from the speech of Hilina, work with legal way, be free from crime, let everyone knows about your wealth and other things.

“ደህ ሁን ነው የምትይኝ ህሊና... እንግዲህ ልደህይልሽ!” አላት ለእረፍት ቀን  
ከአጎቷጋር መጥታ ስትጠይቀው።  
ከድምፁ ቆጣ፣ከግንባሩ ኮስተር ሰላለ ከራሱጋር በሚታገልበት ሰአት  
ላይመድረሳቸውን ሁለቱም ተገነዘቡ።  
“አልወጣኝም፤ ድህነትን አልተመኘሁልህም” አለችው ህሊና ረጋ ባለ ድምጽ። “እኔ  
የምለው በህጋዊ መንገድ ሰርተህ ክበር ነው። ከወንጀል የፀዳ ባለፀጋ ሁን ነው።  
ለሌሎች የሰራ እድል የሚከፍት፣ በግልፅ የሚታይና የሚያኮራ፣ ለህዝብ የሚጠቅም፤

ለሀገር ተስፋ ሚሆን፣ለትውልድ የሚተርፍ ነገርሰርተህ ክበር ነው የምለው።” (ገፅ 237)

*When she visited him with her uncle during the weekends, “Hilina... are you wishing to see me being a poor person ... well, I will be poor for you”, he said.*

*From his furious voice and frowned forehead, immediately on their arrival, they both could notice the struggle he was in with his own conscience.*

*“I did not say that, I never wish you to be poor” Hilina said with a slow tune of voice. “What I am saying is acquire treasure through legal ways; be a wealthy man who is clean of any crime. What I am saying is be a wealthy person by doing something that can able to provide job opportunity others, something which is very bold and be proud of it. What I am saying is be a rich man by producing something which is useful for the people and hope for the country. What I am saying is be honored by doing things that can be passed-on for other generations.” (p.237)*

With related to the above extract the following dialogue also takes place at Atinafseged’s house with the involvement of the characters Hilina and Mekebeb , but this extract presents the speech of the three characters which is vary from the above one ,because the flow of idea comes from the above extract. With the same way Atinafseged speaks out what he fears with question. Hilina responses in a good way but she gives emphasis to the spiritual strengthen so as to continue to work with the right way. But Atinafseged stated that as he leads his life through this way, and tells them that many of the people including him became honored in the short cut way. After this, Mekebeb starts to give a response as if he grows up Hilina with this kind of perspective, explain that they were starting point lies up on to what Atinafseged spokes. Mekebeb tells Atinafseged that they are trying to show up the right way and they are going to make close the short cut way. This can also imply the narrator elaborates more about the main message of the novel by using the free direct modes of speech.

*“የም ሆነ ይህ ግባችን ድህነት አይደለም። ሁሉም ሰው ደክሞ እንዲያገኝ፣ ሰርቶ እንዲከብር እንፈልጋለን። ሀገሪቱ የግልም ይሁን የቡድን ባለሀብቶች ያሰፈልጓታል።”*

*አጥናፍሰንድ ግንባሩን ሳይፈታ በዝምታ ሲያዳምጣቸው ቆይቶ አንድ ጥያቄ አቀረበ።*

*“አሁን እናንተ እንደምትሉት እዚህ ሀገር ውስጥ በትክክለኛ መንገድ ሰርቶ መክበር የሚቻል ይመስላችኋል?”*

*“ለምን አይቻልም?!... በርግጥ የመንፈስ ጥንካሬና ቁርጠኝነት ሊጠይቅ ይችላል”  
አለች ህሊና። (ገፅ 238)*

*“Whatsoever, our goal is not poverty. We need every person to obtain something upon efforts; everyone to get rich by being motivated for work. The country needs both private and group corporate (enterprises).*

*Having listened to them silently with his frowned face, Atinafseged asked one question.*

*“Do you think one can be wealthy by acting only according to the law, just like you have said now?”*

*‘Why not...in fact, one might need to have a strong spirituality and dedication for morality’, Said Hilina (p. 238).*

We can generally conclude that the free direct form of speech has a great role so as to demonstrate the whole idea of the novel. Because by using the form of speech the narrator brings to the character freely to the readers.

The cited extract indicate that other way of presenting the direct speech of the character, in this part the narrator presents the characters, Colonel and his wife, Atalye and Tafache was at Colonel house, waiting for the usurer so as to ask him to give them additional days to pay him back his money, which they borrow for the purpose of per- payment (or down payment) so as to have the mercury. But while waiting the usurer they (the characters) were expressing their fears about losing the thing what they have in their life time. Because they are not able to pay back the money for the usurer. As this time Feleke came to Colonel House having a big cardboard like thing which is coiled by paper. All of the characters were interested so as to know the thing that Feleke brings. But unexpectedly they get only a paper on the box and some thing was written in the paper. Feleke starts to read the paper as if to be heard for all of them. In this part the narrator display the direct utterance of the character by other character, but using the exact form of the direct speech of the character. Even if the extract is presented as a letter from the speech representation shows that the sender of the message as the direct speech uses the reporting clause as the end. This way of describing the direct speech of the character is only apply once in the novel.

*“በጣም ድቅ ጋራ የሚያወጣው የመጨረሻው ማርኮ ሪየሚ ገኘው እዚህ ከተማው ስጥ አይ  
ደለም። ራቅ በሎው ደገጠር መሄድ ያስፈልጋል።  
...ራቅ በላችሁ ስትሄዱ ገና የሰው እጅ ያልነካቸው ድንግል መሬቶች ታገኛላችሁ።”*

ስታርሲቸው ሜርኩሪውን ይሰጧቸዋል። ውጤት ከተማ... ወደ ተራራው ሂዱ... ወደ ጫካው ሂዱ። ወደ ደንግል መሬቶች ሂዱና ቆፍሩ። ይደገቡ ለመኖራችሁ ትንንሽ ቢያለሰጋችሁ ታገኙ ታላችሁ። እንጀራው ምይጣፍጣፍ ይሰጣል። ተላክ ከህሊና ታደሱ።” (ገፅ 343)

*“The highest mercury that values the most expensive price cannot be found in this city; it requires traveling to far away country sides. As you go away a little further, you will find lands (sites) that have never even been touched by human hands. When you plow those lands, then, it gives you the mercury. Leave the town... Move to the mountain .... Move to the forest. Go to the virgin lands and dig it. You will make the money you wished without any threat. On top of that, the meal will become even more delicious to you.*

*From Hilina Tadesse (p 343)*

The extract which is presented in the direct mode also differs from other direct speech representation so as it is stated by other character not by the narrator. The direct speech presentation by itself shows that there is less narrator intervention because of the reporting clause (he said /she said). On the other said the speeches ‘of Hilina directly leads the character to become more stressed than before. When we see the story behind the cited extract, which is before the direct speech of Hilina presented the characters were excited about the thing that Feleke brings. But their immediate felling changed after the characters hear the speech of Hilina. Based on the above explanation we can say that the direct mode of speech representation changes the emotion of the characters. And also the narrator used the direct speech for transferring the idea the hidden message of the characters to the other character which is related to the theme of the novel, getting money though out hard working not by using short ways. Based on this we can say that in this part of the narrative the direct mode of speech representation implemented so as to indicate the theme or the main idea of the novel.

While discussing about the modes of speech presentation in the novel the direct speech also used for the purpose describing the past and the continues actions of the character ,presents directly by the character who involved in the action, and the character reports to other character using the direct way of speech representation. For example we can see how Colonel directly reports the past and continues action of the other character to Atinafseged. This speech representation also applied when the narrator brings the characters in the same situation for the first time. Hilina was a special guest

in the dinner invitation, but at that night other characters also invited. The extract stated below describes that the characters were having the same kind of issue to talk together. With regarding to this Atinafseged also joins their discussion by being happy as if he reaches as the time when Colonel was admiring Hilina. But we see from the cited extract that Colonel was reporting the action which has been done in the past time and continues up to present.

“ለወይዘራትህሊናያለንንአኩብሮትእየገለፀንላት ነበር...”  
በማለትኮሎኔልለአጥናፍሰንድኦብራሩለት።

“ግሩምነው።”

“ጥያቄምአቅርቦንላታል።  
የምራልኮሌጅከማቋቋምይልቅበዙውጣውረድየሌለበትሌላሰራውይንምንግድመክፈ  
ትአይሻልምወይእያልናትነበር።ምክንያቱምኮሌጁንየማቋቋምፈተናውይታየናል።  
በአጭርጊዜውስጥአትራፊሊሆንምአይችልም።ፕሮጀክቱከባድይመስላል።”

“ይሄንንሀሳባችሁንእኔምእጋራለሁ” አለአጥናፍሰንድ  
“ለመሆኑየህሊናመልሰምንድንነው?” (ገፅ149)

*“We were just expressing the privilege we have for Miss Hilina”,  
explained Colonelfor Atinafseged*

*“It is amassing”, said Atinafseged.*

*“In addition, since we were pretty aware of the challenges that are likely  
to come in opening the college, we also provided some suggestions to  
Hilina. We were reminding her how the process of establishing the moral  
college can be challenging for, it is difficult to follow-up progresses in  
each practical activities. Instead, we suggested her to invest on small  
profit-making activities like exchanging commodities which is relatively  
receptive to perform and its profit is quicker than that of the college.  
Besides, the benefit achieved from the college is incremental; it cannot be  
profitable in short period of time. All in all, the project seems complex”.*

*“I also share your idea and by the way, what was Hilina’s response on the  
ideas”, said Atinafseged. (p 149)*

The dialogue between the character Colonel and Atinafseged is stated with the direct speech and the free direct speech. When we observe the first speech presentation the narrator depicts the utterance of the character in the direct form of speech. Beside this the narrator also implemented the free direct speech representation in the second and third part of the dialogue. And then the last part of the speech is presented with both of the modes speech. Colonel reports to Atinafseged that they were just expressing the privilege they have for Miss Hilina. In addition to this Colonel also

reports that they were asking Hilina why she chose to work to establish the moral college as if it cannot be profitable comparing to investing in small profit making activities. In this part the narrator use the direct speech for the purpose of informing and for expressing the character agreement. On the other said the free direct speech is implemented in order to show the personal idea or suggestion of characters. The free direct form of speech also applied so as to describe the exact intention of the characters wants to say. In general both of the speech representation applied in order to show the reports of the characters about actions what have been done before and to show their understanding to wards to some ideas.

With relation to the above discussion the following extract cited below presents the response of Hilina for the question which is raised by other characters. She starts to point out that she has a pledge from her grand's to think about the coming generation. She continues to tell them that the past generation makes everything easy for living to the current generation. But she also adds that even if the living standard is better from the pasts, she also stated that when spirituality falloff deterioration in morality comes. Hilina explain that she come with a moral obligation to fill the gap by establishing a new moral foundation for the coming generation. In this part the speech of the character exhibit with the free direct speech representation but the direct speech of the character also involved in the last part of speech representation.

“ሥጋዊምችት በዝቶ መንፈሳዊ ዕጦት ሲመጣ የሞራል ውድቀት ይከተላል። ሁሉም ነገር ወደ ጥፋት ጎዳና ይወስደናል። ዕምነት ከረከሰ፣ ፍቅር ከጠፋ፣ መተሳሰብ ከሌለ፣ መጨካከን ከበዛ ስልጣኔያችን የሚቆምበት ያጣና መናድ ይጀምራል። የቁሳቁስ ክምችታችን ይረግፋል። እኔይህንን ክፍተት የመሙላት መንፈሳዊ አደራ ይገጥ ነው የተነሳሁት። የሚቀጥለውን ትውልድ ከጥፋት የሚያድን አዲስ የሞራል መሰረት ማቆም አለብኝ። ሁላችንም ብንሆን አጎቴ እንደሚለው፤ “ከአልጫና ቀይ ወጥ ባሻገር” በዚች ምድር ላይ አሻራችንን የሚያሳይና ስማችንን የሚያስጠራ ስራ ሰርተን ማለፍ አለብን።” (ገፅ 150)

*When our material (fleshly) prosperities excesses and spiritualities falloff, there comes deterioration in morality. Then, everything takes us astray .If a religious conviction is devalued, love and care between people vanished and instead, our cruelty to each other becomes flourishing, eventually our civilization starts to crumble for the lack of ground sat which it can step-on. Following that, our material capital (luxury) also collapses. So, I came with a moral obligation (spiritual peremptory) to fill this gap. I should build a new moral foundation that protects (save) the coming generation from loss (havoc). As my uncle says, besides enjoying “Alicha [álíčä] and Qey wot [QêýWôt] (meals frequently served at restaurants in*

*Ethiopia), all of us should contribute (leave) something to this world that bears our footprint and conveys our name. (p 150)*

Unlikely to the other extract the free direct speech applied at first step to describe the response of Hilina. And the direct speech representation comes next at the end part of the extract. These modes of speech expose in the story with in a different way. For instance the free direct speech applies to show the idea of the character briefly. Whereas the direct speech depicted so as to give emphasis for the speech that presents in the free direct. In addition the narrator implemented the direct form of speech to exhibit some meaning, which means from the direct speech of Mekebeb we can create a meaning which implies everyone should contribute or leave something to the world. Based on the above explanation we can conclude that, free direct and direct speech used constantly in the narrative with different form and also ways of representation.

On the otherside in the novel *Rekik Ashara* the narrator expose the speeches of the characters with the direct and free direct speech followed by the narrator commentary. For instance we can take the following extract

“ለሚቀጥለው ትውልድ ማሰብ የምንችለው መጀመሪያ እኛ ስንኖር እኮ ነው። ሀሳባችን ካልሞላልንና ጉዳያችን ካልተሳካልን እኛ ራሳችን ጠፊ ነን” አሉ ኮሎኔል በደፈናው።

“በሀሳብ ደረጃ ስናየው የህሊና አነጋገር ትክክል ነው” አለ ኮልቴ ተቃውሞውን እያለሰለሰ። “ይሁን እንጂ በተግባራ አሁን እኛን የሚያስጨንቁን በርካታ የራሳችን ጉዳዮች አሉን። ያለፈው አልፏል፣ የሚቀጥለውም የራሱን ዕድል ይዞ ይመጣል።” (ገፅ150)

*“Remember, it is when we ourselves able to live properly that we can think of the next generation. If our thoughts are not fulfilled and our dreams are not succeeded, then we ourselves are in danger of extinction” said the colonel haphazardly.*

*“Hypothetically, Hilina’s saying is correct”, said Kolte softening his arguments. ‘However practically, there are lots of our personal issues that we are worrying about. The bygone is by gone and the future also will come with its own fate.’ (p 150)*

The above extract indicates the response of the character for the speech of Hilina and their utterance is demonstrated by the direct mode of speech representation. In the novel *Rekik Ashara* the narrator display this type of speech representation so as to expose the interaction between three or more characters. And the speech presentation helps the reader to know who the speaker is. For example

when we see the cited extract, the discussion was going on with the presence of eight characters, and the narrator use the reporting clause so as to show the agent of the utterance. When we see the whole part of the extract from the narration the speeches of Colonel and Kolte was stated after the long utterance of Hilina. As we discussed before Hilina was trying to show the basic reasons that motivates her to establish her own moral college. And she continues to point out how moral is need for all generation so as to fill the absence of spiritual strength , she also declare that everyone must have to contribute his own thing to this world. After Hilina completed her idea the narrator directly brings the speeches of Colonel. But the utterance of Colonel was stated based up their personal need. Colonel was trying to give emphasis for their mission which is about the mercury thing. But the hidden thing which Colonel wants to say about is stated in the narrator commentary that comes after the reporting clause. In addition to this kolte's speech also followed by the narrator commentary. But with difference to Colonel Speech the narrator stated the additional idea of Kolte with the free form of speech representation. In the direct speech representation we see how Kolte appreciate the idea of Hilina. On the other side kolte reflects a different idea from the free form of speech presentation. Based the above speech representations we can say that, the direct modes of speech are implemented in order to describe how character gives a priority for themselves and also presents their opposite idea towards to others. With regarding to this, the narrator commentary which is applied after the reporting clause also have its own contribution to point out the main idea what the characters wants to say about. On the other hand the narrator uses the free direct speech representation in order to show the exact idea of the character. To sum up the discussion the direct and the free direct speech representation leads the reader the direct intension of the characters with related to other characters idea.

The following dialogue takes place between Hilina and her uncle Mekebeb. After spending their time with Atinafseged, Mekebeb and Hilina continues their discussion, Mekebeb said to Hilina that the moral institution have to be build starting from lower level so as to address every one. Because it hard to get peoples who are free from the destruction. Mekebeb was stating his idea which is based up on what he hears from Atinafseged. But Hilina try to make Mekebeb to understand from her point of view. She starts to show him from which level the destruction comes, and told him that first they have to work on that. But Hilina also state that she also accepts the idea of Mekebeb. Talking with such kind of issues, we see that how Mekebeb begins to reflect his idea about the way they began their work, he states that they have to start by encouraging the peoples who are making



good contribution for growth rather than starting by misdirecting the wrong doers. We also see that how Mekebeb tries to make his idea brief to Hilina in return. In this part we can observe that the speeches are presented in free direct form of speech representation. The narrator states both the speeches by the free form, which lets the character to speak freely without the narrator involvement. The narrator exposes the utterance of the character directly to the reader. And in this extract we get that how the main idea of the novel is treated by the two character (Hilina and Mekebeb), and also we can understand that how the characters share their idea with each other. On the other hand when we see the last speech of the character the free direct speech is applied for the purpose of illustrating the above idea of the character (Mekbebe). Including this part of the story the narrator widely use the free direct form of speech representation to address the theme of the novel to the reader.

“ሰራችንን የምንጀምረው አጥፊዎችን በማውገዝ ሳይሆን አልሚዎችን በማድነቅ ቢሆን ያሚሻል ይመስለኛል።”

“እንዴት... እንዴት?”

“እስካሁን የምንሰማውም ሆነ የምናየው በጥፋቱ ባህር የተዘፈቁ ወይንም ማኖ የነኩ ሰዎችን ጉዳይ ነው። በአንፃሩ ግን ከመንፈሳዊ ኩራታቸው ከብራቸውና ዕምነታቸው ጋር በጽናት የቆዩና ለሀገርም ሆነ ለወገን የመልካም ምግባር አርአያ የሚሆኑ ሰዎች በየሙያ ዘርፉ አሉ። ምናልባት ተደብቀው ይሆናል። ፈልፍሎ ማውጣት የኛ ድርሻ ነው። እነዚህን ሰዎች ማስተዋወቅ ማክበርና መንከባከብ የሰራችን መጀመሪያ ቢሆን አረአያነታቸው ይጠቅመናል።” (ገፅ 258-259)

*“I believe; it is better to begin our job by appreciating people who does right things than criticizing the wrong doers”.*

How?

*So far, all we could see or hear is about those who are immersed in the sea of malevolence or at least touched its territory. In contrast, there are people from different fields who can be role models for the country or citizens in showing perseverance to keep (preserve) their spiritual pride, prestige and faith. They might probably be hiding; to track carefully and find them is our responsibility. If we begin our tasks with introducing, respecting and caring for these kind of people, their footage might help us (p. 258-59).*

In general in the novel *Rekik Ashara* the narrator use the free direct and the direct speech representation to expose the characters utterances.

#### 4.1.1.2 Narrator representation of speech act, Narrator Representation of speech and Narrator representation of action

Among the modes of speech representation, the narrator representation of speech doesn't exist in the novel. But narrator representation of speech act and the narrator representation of action existed in few instance. This speech representation appears in the narrative with the full involvement of the narrator as the name indicates the narrator representation. With regarding to this the modes of speech representation used to show shows the action of the character, events or happening caused by agent who are not characters, description of states and character perception. And also they apply so as to indicate what speech act is implemented, to indicate the topic of the talk and to state the speech with in summarized way Short (1996).The following extrasct is a sentence which reveals how the action of characters is described by the narrator without speech presentation.

*ህሊናን አስቀድመው ተራ-በተራ ወጡ። አየሩ ደስ ይላል። ግቢው በመብራቶች ደምቋል። የመናፈሻው ተክሎች መዓዛ ልብን በትፍስህት ይሞላል። ንፋሱ የመጠጡን ሞቅታ ያጠፋል፤ የፍም ጥብሱ ሽታ እንደገና ያሰርባል። ሁሉም በየወንበሮቹ ላይ ቁጭ-ቁጭአሉ። እዚህምህሊና የክብር መቀመጫ ተዘጋጅቶላታል። ሌሎቹ ግን እንደቀድሞው በሰርዓትና በጣምራ ሳይሆን እንደተመቻቸው ተዘበራርቀው ተቀመጡ። መስተንግዶው ቀጠለ። የመጠጥአይነቱ ተከትሏቸው መጣ። ከህሊና በስተቀር ሁሉም የፍም ጥብሱ ጣፍጧቸው ተመገቡ። ለህሊና ክብር ሻምፓኝ ተከፈተ። (ገፅ 152)*

*Preceded by Hilina, they got out of the room one by one. The weather is lovely. The lightings brightened the compound. The fragrance from plants in the garden is aromatic to the heart. The windy climate stabilizes the penetrating vibe of the drinks. The smell from the roasted meat triggers the feeling of hunger again. They all sat on chairs; again here, a seat of privilege was reserved for Hilina. Nonetheless, others sat as they want in a mixed way in contrast to their properly ordered previous positions. As the welcoming continues, a variety of drinks has been served. Except Hilina, all of them enjoyed the roasted- meat. For the honor of Hilina, a bottle of champagne has also been opened (p 152).*

Starting from the first line the action which done by the characters presented, and then the narrator describes about the condition of the environment, continues to show the physical description of the state. In addition to this, the description of characters action also stated, and the narrator

presents what happened. All this action, happening and stated description are depicted as an independent sentence but one come after the other especially when the narrator describes the action of the characters. Therefore, we can fully consider this as the narrator representation of action (NRA).

With related to the above extract, the narrator also presents the action of the character and also describes about the environmental situation. This extract take place after Hilina and Mekebeb were on the way of coming to their home after they spent some times with Atinafseged. The narrator describes the actions of Hilina and Mekebeb , but their action is not limited with in only one thing rather the narrator shows that both the character their action is more than one thing. Like, they made their car parked, they get in to their house, and both Hilina and Mekebeb take of their clothes. This all things describe the actions of the characters. Therefore this can be also taken as narrator representation of action.

*የዕረፍት ቀን እንደመሆኑ መጠን መንገድ ላይ መኪኖች አልበዙም። የህሊና አካዳዲ መካከለኛ ቢሆንም ፈጥነው ቤታቸው ደረሱ። አየሩ መጥቅ ጀምሮ ነበር። መኪኖቻቸውን አቋመው ወደ ቤታቸው እንደገቡ መከብብ ኮቱን ህሊና ሹራብዋን አውልቀው ጣሉ። ስሜታቸው መንገድ ላይ ከጀመሩት ወይይት አልወጣም። (ገፅ 248)*

*Despite the fact that the day was a weekend, there was no heavy traffic on the road. Even though Hilina's driving was a bit slower, they arrived home early. The weather was just becoming hotter. Having their car parked, they entered to their house and as soon as they entered, Mekebeb took his coat and Hilina her sweater off and threw it away. Their mind is still occupied with the discussion [idea] they started while on the road (p. 248).*

From the above description of the characters action we can say that the narrator use this mode of speech representation effectively so as to show what kind of action is done by the character and who belongs to that action.

When we come to the other mode of speech representation we can mention the narrator representation of speech act, which is implemented next to the representation of characters action. When we see the cited extract the narrator presents the speech act of the characters.

*ለጥቂት ሴኮንዶች ህሊናን ደግሞ ለህሊና አገልግሎት ለመስጠት ስሜታቸው መንገድ ላይ ከጀመሩት ወይይት አልወጣም። (ገፅ 248)*

ገረቸው።

ከሰማው ወይንም ካነበበው በላይ ከምንጩ ጉክክላኛውን ነገር በማወቁ አዛዥ ይስላለው። በአጠቃላይ የሞራል ድቀት ምን ያህል አስፈላጊ እንደሆነ ገና። (ገፅ 333).

*They stayed for a while simply staring on one another. Likewise, Hilina did not proceed directly to the issue she came for. She told him the details of her rationales and the processes she came across to establish the Morale College. The commander is thrilled for getting the story from the horse's mouth (source), apart from what he heard or read. In general, they discussed about the severely deteriorated status of morality (p.333).*

In this extract the narrator only presents the speech act which has taken place between Hilina and the commander. Hilina wants to speak with the commander about the cases of the characters (Atinafseged and the mercury squads). But in this extract we see that the speech of Hilina and the commander is stated as a summary, rather than explaining the idea in detail. The narrator only presents the topic of their discussion. On the other side the speech representation contributes its role so to present the topic which has been discussed before with a summary. In general the narrator's representation of speech act and action leads the reader to know the action and the speech act of the character.

## 4.2 Thought presentation

As we have seen in the above section, the direct speech and free direct speech are dominantly applied in the entire narrative. An author was also applying different types of modes of thought representations. Direct, free direct, indirect, free indirect, can be listed as the common thought representations. But we have attempted to explore what kind of thought representations is displayed in the novel *Rekik Ashara*.

### 4.2.1 Direct thought

The direct thought representation is most widely used for representing characters thinking directly to the reader. Similarly to the direct speech, it is characterized by inverted comma and the reporting clause. In the novel *Rekik Ashara* the narrator exploits the direct thought to show the inner speech of the characters about the events or happening that are existing at the current time or after the situation takes place. For example, we can take the following thought descriptions. The narrator exposes the mind thinking of Kolte with this mode of thought presentation. Kolte was at Atinafseged's house, as if he tries to get Atinafseged with his cell phone but he cannot get him. This was the reason for Kolte to be there (Atinafseged's house). When Kolte reaches, Atinafseged was hiding in his bed room without eating anything, only thinking about Hilina's speech. So as Kolte

became a friend of Atinafseged, he starts to treat him by telling what Hilina was said is not right and he tells that she may not understand. But Atinafseged refuses his idea and began to speak all of the speeches of Hilina as he records in his mind. A while ago, Atinafseged went to the bathroom, Kolet did not suspect that Atinafseged was going to wash his body. When Kolte hears a sound, he goes slowly and starts to see what Atinafseged were doing as if the door was not fully closed. Atinafseged was shouting when the water came down like a man who was control with devil, he sleeps, and stands, sits in the water and also play with the soap like child. The thoughts of Kolte which is described with the direct thought depend on the above actions of Atinafseged.

*“...ቅድም እንደዚያ ውሀ ውስጥ በዕብደት ስሜት የተነከረው የሀሊናን ፀበል ያገኘ መሰሉት ይሆን እንዴት? “ዕድፍና ጉድፍ” ያለችውን ነገር ውሀው የሚያስለቅቅለት መሰሉት ይሆን?...ፍቅር ከማጃጃል አልፎ ሲያሳብድ ያየሁት በዚህ ሰውዬ ነው” እያለ ብቻውን ሲያሰብ ቆየ ኮልቴ።። ደላላነቱ ቀርቶ አስታማሚ መሆኑ ለራሱ የገረመው ይመስል በየመሀሉ ጎምዛዛ ሳቅ እየሳቀ ነበር።(ገፅ 201)*

*“... just before a while, was it due to his desperation to test Hilina’s anointed water that he furiously dripped into the water?... Was it due to his firm belief that the water can wash away the stains and dirt she just mentioned?... Staying lonely for a while, Kolte thought “the only moment I have literarily witnessed the power of love to make a person foolish and can even drive him to craziness is from this man. It seems his sudden career shift from being a broker to a caregiver amazed himself. So, he was frequently cackling in the middle of all moments (p 201).*

As the narrator depicts the thought of the character (Kolte) with the direct mode, she or he wants to show how characters think the actions of other characters, even though the action took place in the past time. In addition to this the narrator also wants to employ that characters interpret the activity of other characters based on their understanding. Therefore, the direct mode of thought representation can be applied to describe how characters realize the things that happen in their surroundings. In *Rekik Ashara* the narrator uses the direct thought representation extensively so as to testify the hidden thing.

Similarly to kolte’s thought, Tafache thinking also depends on Atinafseged’s activity, her thought represent as follows. It demonstrates within the quotation mark and the narrator reporting clause. But in this extract we can also see how the narrator brings up the thinking of the character with both of the thought representation the direct and also the free direct thought.

(1) "በታሪክ ለመጀመሪያ ጊዜ!" አለችመኝታዋውስጥአየተንገራገጠች  
 (2) "ጣፋጭአለማየሁን የሚንቅወይንም፤  
 የሚዘጋውን ድሲፈጠር በታሪክ ለመጀመሪያ ጊዜ! ምንስህሊናን ሲወዳት፤  
 እንዴት እኔን ለአንዳፍታ እንኳ ዘወርጥሎ አያየኝም? . . .  
 ሌላው ሲቀር እንዴት አይናቆቱን አይለግሰኝም?!" (ገፅ 177)

(1) "For the first time in history!" she said wondering in her bed room. (2) "For the first time in history a man born who undermines her and shuts !" Even if he loves hilina, how he couldn't see me for a little time?...even if others left how he doesn't reveal his surprising for me?!" (p 177)

As we observe in the cited extract the first sentence is presented with the direct thought. Because it employs the inverted comma and the reporting clause (*አለች*)/(she said). But in the second sentence we can see that thought of the character is presented with the free direct thought, as the thought expose with the absence of the reporting clause. If the author display the thoughts of the character either the reporting clause or the inverted comma, the modes of thought representation distinguished as the free direct thought. The first thought of the character is more illustrated in the second part of thought description. Because we can refer from the second sentence the first clause. There is repetition of word in the first and the second sentence (*በታሪክ ለመጀመሪያ ጊዜ*)/( For the first time in history). But we can get the reason in the second part the sentence why this word is bring up in the first part, as the thinking of the is explained in the free form of the character .Therefore we conclude that the narrator of the story use the free direct thought presentation so as to elaborate more the thought of the character which depicts in the direct thought.

On the other said the Tafache's thought creates a meaning of joules and have a great value for one self. As a result of this the direct thought is helpful to demonstrate new or hidden personality of the characters to the readers. Therefore from this we can decide that direct thought of characters leads the readers to discover the unknown or unseen felling, perception and emotions of the character. Following to the direct thought representation, we will see the free direct thought representation separately.

The narrator used, the direct thought representation, so as to show the mind thinking of the characters. Through out to the entire narrative, the narrator describes the inner speech which most of the characters use the direct form. But in this part differently with the other thought descriptions, the narrator depicts the thought of many characters with the same way of mind

thinking. The cited extract happens in the story when many of the character were attending the dinner invitation. But when the narrator presents the thought of the characters as it makes an implication that almost most of the characters have the same attitude towards having chance like Hilina which means that be loved by a man like Atinafseged. So the thoughts of the characters also imply that the character thinks for the benefit of other character. On the other side, the second thought differs from the first one even if both the first and the second thoughts describe in the same situation. The second thought describe that as the same time the thoughts of the characters describe how the shifts to the thinking of themselves. Even if the narrator makes their own estimation from the direct thought description we can understand that how the thought of the character are shifted, and tells about personality of characters and it show characters may have same believe towards something. By far the story, this mode of thought description made to bring out the thoughts of the characters together.

*“አሁን ይቺ ሴትዮ ያማረ መልክና ቁመና ሳታጣ እንዲህ አይነት ፍልስፍና ውስጥ ምን ጨመራት?! ይልቅ ዕድሏ የሰጣትን ባለፀጋ ጠበቅ አርጋ ይዛ ያለ ሀሳብ ተንፈላስሳ ብትኖር አይሻላትም?” ይላሉ በልባቸው። (ገፅ 149)*

*For God sake, “with such beauty and complexion, why is this woman involved in the knowledge of philosophy so deeply?! ‘Rather, hadn’t it been better for her to be with a wealthy man that is bestowed by her luck and lead her life without worrying about anything’, they thought in their mind (149).*

*“ይቺ ሴትዮ ስራችንን ታበላሽብናለች እንጂ ምንም አትጠቅመንም” የሚሉ ይመስላሉ። ሆኖም ለአጥናፍሰንድ ሲሉ ቅሬታቸውን መዋጥ ነበረባቸው (ገፅ 152) ።*

*It seems like they wanted to say, “This woman does not help us; she only jeopardizes our job”. However, they had to handle [suppress] their temper for the sake of Atinafseged (p 152).*

The above thought description implies that the thoughts is belongs to many characters. But the characters thinking were the same. The narrator uses the thoughts of the character to show how the thoughts of the character shift from one idea to the other idea. And also the narrator shows how the characters reflect if they get a chance like Hilina. The direct mode of thought use so as to indicate the mind thinking of the characters.

#### 4.2.2. Free direct thought

Among the modes of thought representation the free direct thought representations have similar linguistic features to the free direct speech representation. Both of the speech and thought representation can be demonstrated without the inverted comma or the reporting clause, or by omitting both. The free direct thought exposes the thought of the character with free form comparing to other modes. In narrative this mode widely applied without the reporting clause. In the novel *Rekik Ashara*, the narrator also displays this mode to describe the thinking of the character without influence of the narrator. The following thought appears with the free direct form, the narrator describe the mind thinking of Atinafseged. The thought appears when Atinafseged was at his bath room. Even if Atinafseged invites Hilina to dinner, he was afraid to talk to her. He was rehearsing what he wants to say at his bath room standing in front of the mirror. The narrator presents the thinking of the character with in a brief way to the reader, and the readers' feels close to the mind of the character. The narrator describes how Atinafseged falls about Hilina and his admiration about Hilina's outside body. This shows that in narrative the narrator uses the free direct thought so as to express the feeling and emotions of the characters. In this part of the story, the free direct form of thought representations applies for the purpose of exploring the feeling, emotion and wishes of the character. The above extract take place in the dinner night, before Atinafseged tries to talk with Hilina and tells what he feels about her.

“የኔ ቆንጆ ምን ያህል እንደምወድሽ ታውቂያለሽ? በዓለም ላይ ከአንቺ የበለጠ ቆንጆ የተፈጠረ አይመስለኝም። ሁለመናሽ ውብ ነው። ስልካካው አፍንጫሽና ሽንቃጣው ወገብሽ ልቤን ማርከውታል። ትላልቅአይኖችሽ የውበት ብርሃን ናቸው። ጥርሶችሽ ከወተት አረፉ የነጡ ናቸው። ዳሌሽ፣ ተረከዝሽ፣ የእግሮችሽ ጣቶች ሁሉ ያምራሉ። አለባበስሽንና የፀጉር ሹፋብሽን በጣም ወድጄልሻለሁ። ህሊናዬ እባክሽ ለፍቅሬ ምላሽ ሰጪኝ። እግሮችሽ ስር ተንበርክኬ ልለምንሽ ፈቃደኛ ነኝ። በሁብቴ፣ በንብረቴ እንደታገርበት ሙሉ ስልጣን ሰጥቼሻለሁ። አይኖቼ ከአንቺ ሌላ አያዩም፣ ጆሮቼ ከአንቺ ደምጽ ሌላ አይሰሙም፣ ልቤ ምንጊዜም ከአንቺ ጋር ነው።” (ገፅ148)

*Gorgeous! Do you know how much I love you? You know I don't even think that there is any other beautiful woman like you on this planet. Everything of yours is attractive; your flawless nose and slimy waist have overwhelmed my heart. Your luminous eyes are sparkles of beauty and your teeth are whiter than the milk pond. Your haunches(hips), heels and toes (feet)are very beautiful too. Above all, I loved your dressing and banded hair styles. Hilina Darling, try to understand me and respond to my feelings please. I am ready to kneel down in front of you (under your legs) and beg you. I have already guaranteed you a full authority to control (rule and*



*administer) all my wealth and treasure. Besides yours, my eyes cannot able to see other women's beauty and my ears cannot able to hear other women's voice. In my heart, I am always with you (p. 148).*

To conclude the above discussion the thoughts of Atinafseged which is stated in the free direct form of thought description trace about the hidden felling of the character. And the narrator exposes this through the free direct form of thought presentation. For this reason a reader can get the intention of the character by referring the thought description. And also reader can construct their own meaning based upon the mind thinking of the characters.

In the following extract, we could get that at the mid night of the dinner invitation Tafache wakes from her sleep and start thinking the things that happens in that night. But what Atinafseged did in that night cannot make her to fall asleep. She remembers the whole action that she was doing so as to attract Atinafseged, even though Atinafseged does not consider her, this makes her angry again. She starts to say to herself how could she became neglected and despised by a man. She just starts doing other things standing from her bed. But this does not make her free from thinking about the situation. She just sits on the chair which is near from her bed and start to ask herself again. As the narrator presents in the story this all thing happens in her (Tafache) thought. And the narrator expose the thought without any reporting clause which describes directly who thought is this, so it is stated in free form of thought presentation. Therefore we can categorize the thoughts of Tafache as the free direct thought presentation based on the features.

*“... ግን እንዴት ሊሆን ይችላል?... አንድ ወንድ ምንሰ ሀብት ቢኖረው፣ ምንሰ ቁመና ቢኖረው፣ ምንሰ ዕውቀት ቢኖረው ጣፋጭ አለማየሁን ለመዘጋት እንዴት ይቻላል?!” (ገፅ177)*

*“... How this could even happened?...no matter how wealthy, handsome and knowledgeable a man is, how on earth can it be possible for him to shut down Tafache Alemayehu?!”(p. 177).*

In the novel *Rekik Ashara* the narrator uses the free direct thought in different part of the story next to the direct thought presentation. But the narrator apply this thought representation so as to show the characters from different side and use the modes of thought in order to give additional thing for the reader. For instance, from the above thought description we can get addition thing about the character (Tafache). Readers can also construct their own meaning which is based up on the thought presentation. By displaying the thought of Tafache the narrator also reflect the hidden personality of the character, let to thinking and ask about the past experience of the character. On

the other side the narrator display the thoughts of Mekebeb with a different way than the other characters thought description.

As we discuss in the above extracts the free direct form of thought representation implemented within the quotation mark. But the narrator also presents the conscious of the characters without the quotation mark and the reporting clause. Among the free direct thought representation of the characters the narrator uses to describe the thoughts of Mekebeb without both the inverted comma and the reporting clause.

*በርግጥም መክብብ ሰማይ ላይ የፈሰሱትን ከዋክብት እየተመለከተ በሀሳብ ጭውብሎ ሄዷል። አንዳንዴ እንዲህ ራስን መርሳታ ያስፈልጋል። ሁልጊዜ በደረቅ ዕምነትና ፍልስፍና ባህር ውስጥ መዋኘት ብቻውን ለውጥ አያመጣም። ህሊና እንዲህ ብትሆን አያስገርምም። ዕድሜዋ ሊሆን ይችላል። እኔ ግን እንደሽማግሌ ማሰብ አለብኝ።... (ገጽ 161)*

*In fact, Mekebeb is lost in his thoughts watching at stars which are scattered on the sky. In fact, sometimes it is good to be out of consciousness like this. Always to wallow in the sea of philosophy but without having a true faith does not bring any change. Nevertheless, Hilina's strong concern (support) to the knowledge of philosophy is not surprising. It might probably be due to her being young that she stacked on the idea of philosophy. I have also experienced such stubbornness like Hilina while in my young ages. Now however, I should think like as an elderly person. (p 160)*

In this part of the study Mekebeb was thinking about his self and Hilina. The narrator shows how Mekebeb describes his believes, but he also shows his disagreement towards his believes and wants to try anew way of communication to the other people. In addition to this we also get that Mekebeb was also thinking about Hilina's furthers, so as not to continue like him. In this part of the novel the narrator stated the thought of the character with free direct thought which is characterized without the reporting clause and the inverted comma. And the narrator use this thought description so as to show the inner felling of the character, character reflection towards the past experience and the further thing. In general the free direct thought description used to expose the character really feeling towards something.

On the other side in representing character consciousness narrators apply the modes of thought representation so as to describe the mind thinking of the characters though out their literary works. In the above sections we see how thoughts of the characters demonstrated in the novel *Rekik*

*Ashara*. Regarding to the above thought representation here we are going to see additional example which shows the direct representation of thoughts of the character. In the following part we get that Hilina is asking for herself (what was happen to me?) while in the morning time. Hilina was not able to sleep on the night time, because of what she was said last night while when they (Hilina and Mekebeb) were on the way of leaving the dinner night. Mekebeb said to Hilina to be careful so as to talk with Atinafseged, by describing the personality of Atinafseged. But Hilina does not allow Mekebeb to complete his speech and said him that whether he gets money from them (used to describe Atinafseged and hi likes) and also why he makes her to become freighted. This was the reason what make Hilina not to sleep at the night time. In this part of the thought description, we also get that how Hilina was felling bad for saying briber. The thought of Hilina implemented within the direct way of thought representation in both parts. As the speech representation the direct mode of thought implies the immediate feeling of the characters. And also indicate how characters try to face them selves' in their mind thinking before they stated in speech form.

*“... ግን ምን ሆኔከበር?” በማለት ራሷን በራሷ ጠየቀች፡፡*

*“...በሆንሰ ግን አክባሪና አፍቃሪ አጎቴን እንደዚያ መናገር ነበረብኝ?... ያውም ኑሮውን፣ ዕምነቱንና ህይወቱን እያወቅኩኝ የሚጠላውን ቃል ግንባሩ ላይ መለፍ ነበረብኝ?*

*... እሱን ያህል ሰው “ጉብኛ” ማለት ነበረብኝ?” እያለች ስትጨነቅ ቆየች፡፡ (181)*

*“... What just happened to me?” she asked herself.*

*“... whatever is the case, should I speak to my respectful and lovely uncle in such manners?... even being aware of his livings, beliefs and life situations, should I put the words he hates most to his face? ...She stayed worried saying, “at least to him, should I say ‘briber’?” (p 181)*

When we see the second thought description, we get the answer of the first question which is raised in the mind thinking of Hilina. The thought also described by the direct form of thought description. The narrator wants to reflect the feeling of the character directly to the reader. And also the felling of regression of Hilina also demonstrated in the thought description. In general the narrator shows how the characters think about their action in their mind and give a positive implication or a negative reflection for their own action. To sum up in the novel *Rekik Ashara* the narrator use the direct and the free direct thought so as to show the inner speech of the characters.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### CONCLUSION

In the literary work the various modes of speech and thought representation can be demonstrated with a different ways to show the speech and thought of the characters. But a narrative text contains both the narrator and character discourses, whereas the narrator discourse may also comprise the speech of the character. Characters thought and speech incorporate the main idea of the story, narrators use speech and thought of the characters to communicate with their readers. According to scholars, the speech and thought of the characters can be described within five categories.

The modes of speech and thought representations moderated based on the involvement of the narrator which means that direct speech and direct thought representations and their free forms are not influenced by the narrator. Moreover, the free direct forms of speech and thoughts are free from any narrator interventions with regarding to the whole speech and thought presentations. The direct forms of speech and thought representations display the exact words of the character embedded by the inverted comma and expose with the reporting clause. Because these modes are more applicable in a novel as they manipulate very important event of the story for the readers. Beside the direct modes of speech and thought representation, there is also indirect way of speech representation which is opposite to the direct speech. There are some changes that take place when the speech of the character presented in the indirect form, like change in the tense, pronoun and deictic markers. The free direct speech illustrated either with the absence of the inverted comma or the reporting clause, where the free indirect speech employ both the characteristics of the direct speech and indirect speech. When we come to the thought representations will get also the same features but the modes of thought representation are applied so as to show the mind thinking of the characters.

Among the types of speech and thought representations, the direct and the free direct modes of speech and thought representations are dominantly involved in the novel *Rekik Ashara*. Beside this, the narrator representation of action also applied in the novel. The direct speech representation appears in many part of the novel for the purpose of introducing the character to the reader for demonstrating events of the story and also so as to transfer the main idea of the

story. But the direct speech widely used for the purpose of starting point of the dialogues. When the free direct speech implements to elaborate or simplify the theme of the novel with in a detailed manner. In the novel *Rekik Ashara*, the narrator uses the free direct speech though out the entire narrative, so as to demonstrate additional ideas of the characters. This mean the narrator depicts the speech of the character first with the direct form and then with the free direct form. As a result of this in most parts of the novel the narrator uses the direct and free direct speech together. In addition to this the free direct forms of speech makes it own effect so as to distinguish the attitude, personality and believes of the characters. It also plays a great role to manifest the speech of the character more free than other modes. In addition to this, the free direct speech also used to draw out believes of the protagonist, and the novel tells about morality, spiritual strength, and legal way of getting money. These all are demonstrated with these speech types.

On the other hand, the narrator uses the direct and free direct thought of representation, in order to show the consciousness of the characters. In the novel *Rekik Ashara* the narrator employs the direct mode of thought representation widely. The role of this thought representation is to show how characters think about the action which is taken place in the past and also used so as to show the direct thinking of the characters about the present time. The narrator of the novel also uses this mode describing the inner speech of the character. This free direct thought representation also displays in some parts of the story and have purpose to show the characters felling, wish and emotions. In addition to this the narrator also applies this mode so as to hidden feeling of the character.

To sum up, the novels *Rekik Ashara* employs more about morality, shows how money is a key thing, portrays the power of love, expose selfish behavior, demonstrates a cares for one's country, and quarrel people to get money in illegal way like corruption. All things are demonstrated through the direct and free direct speech and thought representations.

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